Resettlement Action Plan for the Ganjuwa Solar Project, Nigeria

Final Report

June 2017

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FINAL REPORT

Resettlement Action Plan for the Ganjuwa Solar Project, Nigeria

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Prepared by Environmental Resources Management (ERM)

For and on behalf of
Environmental Resources Management

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Date: 21st June 2017

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ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
BSG	Bauchi State Government
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CRC	Compensation and Relocation Committee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DNI	Direct Normal Irradiation
EIB	European Investment Bank
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Limited
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISS	Integrated Safeguard Systems
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LGA	Local Government Area
LUA	Land Use Act of 1978
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoSD	Ministry of Special Duties
MW	Megawatt
NERC	Nigerian Electricity Regulation Commission
NESREA	National Environmental Standards & Regulations Enforcement Agency
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PAH	Project Affected Households
PV	Photovoltaic
RA	Research Assistant
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RSC	Resettlement Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIC	Special Implementation Committee
TCN	Transmission Company Nigeria
TL	Transmission Line
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Population	Any person/household/community who, as a result of the implementation of the Project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from an asset or resource, either in full or in part and either permanently or temporarily.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Cut-off date	This is the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons occupying the Project footprint after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.
Economic Displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
Eligibility	Entitlement to resettlement benefits (compensation or other resettlement assistance) due to economic or physical displacement.
Full Replacement Cost	The market value of the assets, plus transaction costs. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not considered, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the Project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. With regard to land and structures, 'replacement cost' is defined as follows: a) agricultural land - the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; b) household and public structures - the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes.
Hakimi	Traditional leader, head of a district or town in Northern Nigeria.
Host Community	People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.
Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Land Expropriation	Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.
Physical Displacement	Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Plot	The land plot of the future Project Site (see below).
Project Affected household (s) (PAHs)	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the Project.
Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs)	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of the Project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Project Footprint	The area that may reasonably be expected to be physically touched by Project activities, across all phases. The Project Footprint includes land used on a temporary basis such as construction lay down areas or construction haul roads, as well as disturbed areas in transport corridors, transmission line right of ways (RoWs), both public and private.
Project Site	The (future) primary operational area for the Project activities. Private transport corridors (i.e., those dedicated for use solely by Project operational activities) are included as part of the Project Site.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The document which specifies the procedures that will be followed and the actions that will be taken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project.
Resettlement Assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by the Project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Seriki	Traditional leaders at the village level.
Stakeholders	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence the Project.
Vulnerable Groups	People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

This document is a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Ganjuwa Solar Project (hereinafter "the Project"). It has been prepared by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) with in-country support by Transtlantic Development (TDL) and Adamu Kasimu and Associates, Ltd on behalf of Nigeria Solar Capital Partners (NSCP), the Bauchi State Government (BSG), Globeleq and ARM Harith Infrastructure Investment Ltd (hereinafter "the Developer").

It details the measures that the Developer and the Bauchi State Government (BSG) have taken and that will continue to be taken and will continue to take, to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project. This RAP has been written to comply with all Nigerian laws pertaining to land access and involuntary resettlement. Additionally, it has been designed to be in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), specifically:

- African Development Bank Group's Integrated Safeguard Systems (ISS), particularly Operational Safeguard 2 (2013);
- the IFC Performance Standards, particularly PS 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (2012); and
- the European Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Handbook (2013), especially Chapter 6 on Involuntary Resettlement.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

The Project is proposing the construction of the Ganjuwa Solar Project, in Ganjuwa Local Government Area in Bauchi State, Nigeria. NSCP is a joint venture owned in equal parts by Dutch based developer, Gigawatt Global Coöperatief U.A., and U.S based private equity group, Industry Capital. The Project will have the capacity to generate 100 MW of electricity, thereby contributing to Nigeria's increasing energy demand.

1.2.1 The Project Site

The Project site is located on land within Zongoro village's jurisdiction in Ganjuwa Local Government Area of Bauchi State, roughly 20 km from the state capital, Bauchi. It is close to the Zongoro River, in a semi-arid climatic region, experiencing a rainy season from May to August and a dry season between November and February. The Project is situated in savanna woodland in the Northern Guinea vegetation zone. The site is in a rural part

of Bauchi State where over 80% of the population lives below the poverty line [12] *Table 1.1* provides an overview of the Project and its location.

Table 1.1 Project at a glance

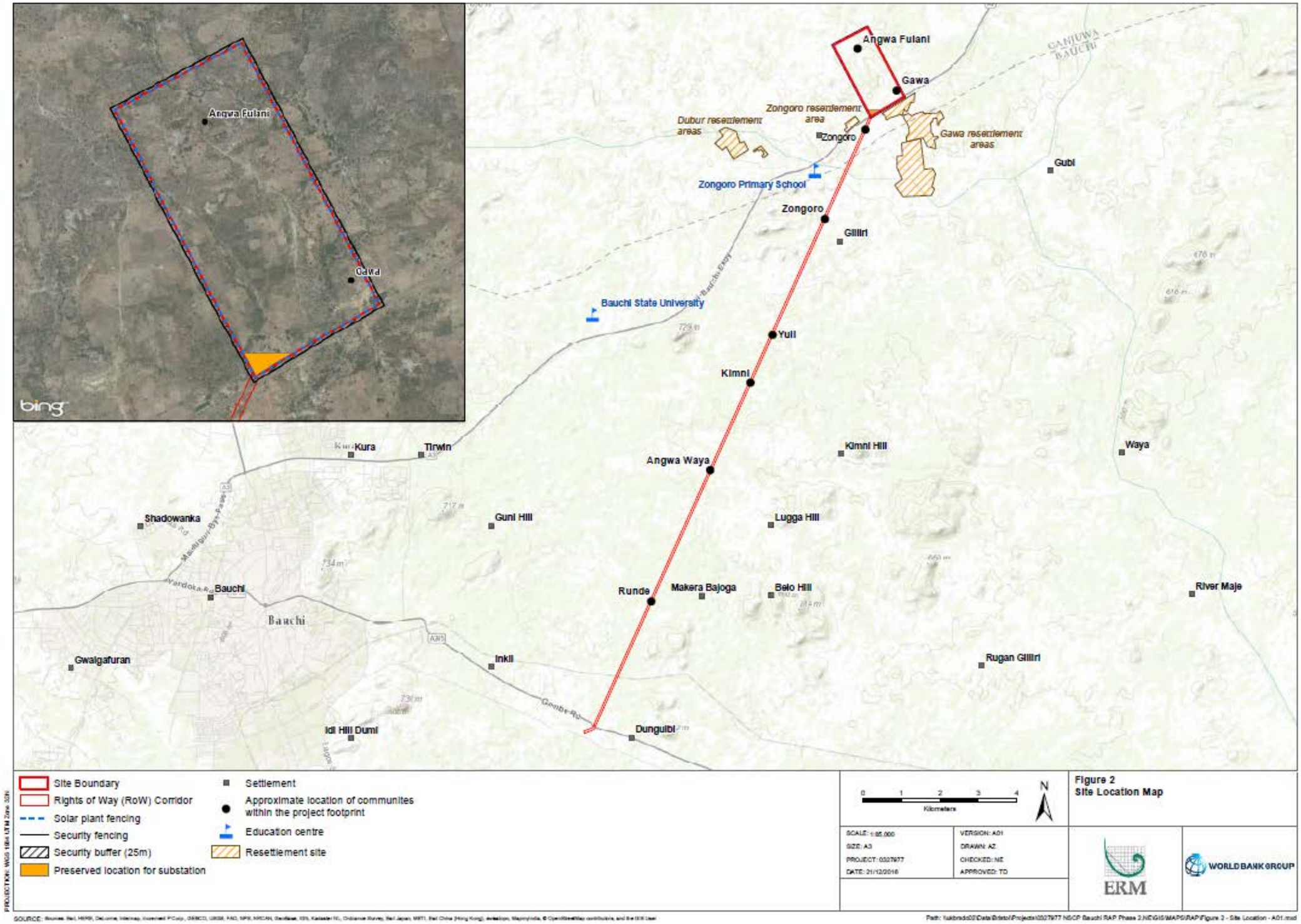
Particulars	*Details*
Project Site	Zongoro village in Ganjuwa LGA
State	Bauchi State
Latitude	9°58'51.492"N - 9°59'54.024"N
Longitude	10°25'45.444"E - 10°26'57.012"E.
Road Accessibility	There is a tared road running along the site boundary
Nearest airport	Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa International Airport
Nearest Town	Kafin Madaki is the headquarters of Ganjuwa Local Government Area of Bauchi State, 20km from Bauchi City
Nearest City	Bauchi (at 20km distance)
Total Land available/required	Approximately 224 Ha.
Source of water	Rainwater harvesting and groundwater
Total water requirement	600,000 litres every six (6) weeks [3]
Annual Global Solar Irradiance	Approximately 5,873.
Daily Diffuse Solar Irradiance	Approximately 2.35 kWh/m² /day
Annual Global Solar Irradiance	Approximately 2,143.8 kWh/m²
Annual Diffuse Solar Irradiance	Approximately 858.3 kWh/m²/year
Type of PV module	Polycrystalline solar module or thin film
Proposed capacity	110MW DC to 135 MW DC
Capacity of each module proposed	Power rating (Watts DC @ STC): Approximately 335Wdc
Model of solar PV module	TBC

1 US$1.25 per day

2 UNDP Human Development Report 2005

3 Primarily for the monthly cleaning of PV panels and domestic use.

Figure 1.1 Map of Project Site



Once operational, the Project site will occupy an area of 200 hectares and consist of approximately 340,000 to 370,000 solar panels. The ancillary components of the Project include: an on-site substation, 17.84km 330 kV overhead transmission line to interconnect the solar energy plant to the national grid, internal access roads, guard house, office and control centre, lay down area, campsite and assembly area.

Approximately 23.46 ha of temporary land has been secured to construct a security buffer zone beyond the Project site's permanent land take (200 ha).

A survey undertaken in December 2015 established that the footprint of the Project will physically displace 46 households and economically displace a further 193 households. 43 households are living within the Project site and there are an additional three households living within the transmission line (TL) Right of Way (RoW). Additionally, there are 193 households who undertake livelihood activities, mainly farming and semi-free-range livestock (sheep, goats, cattle and free range poultry), within the Project footprint (82 within the Project site and 111 within the TL RoW). *Table 1.2* provides an overview of the extent of involuntary resettlement associated with the Project. With the inclusion of those losing access to vacant land, the total number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) is 297.

Table 1.2 Households Impacted Within the Project Footprint

Community	*Physically and Economically Displaced*	*Economically Displaced*	*Claims to Vacant Lands*	*Total Number of Displaced Households*
Project Site				
Angwa Fulani	18	35	18	71
Angwa Waziri	25	41	29	95
Gawa	0	6		6
Subtotal	**43**	**82**	**47**	**172**
Transmission Line RoW				
Angwa Waziri	0	3	0	3
Zongoro	1	24	2	27
Kimni	0	4	1	5
Angwa Waya	2	23	6	31
Yuli	0	12	1	13
Runde	0	32	0	32
Inkil	0	4	0	4
Dungulbi	0	9	1	10
Subtotal	**3**	**111**	**11**	**125**
TOTAL	**46**	**193**	**58**	**297**

1.3 LAND SELECTION

Land ownership in Nigeria is complex with ancestral rights, private developers and Local Government Authorities all lobbying the State for

zoning of land for development. Mapping and land allocation is carried out manually adding to the challenges of selecting project sites.

Initially when NSCP began site selection in 2012, the Federal Ministry of Environment assisted in the identification of potential location with the Bauchi State Government (BSG). The Project assessed a number of sites that the BSG proposed with access to main roads. A potential site for example, was 10km from the 330 kV national utility power grid; however the grid lines were surrounded by houses, rocky terrain and densely wooded areas. Other sites contained relatively large populations of land users. As such, the Developer opted for the site that was 18km away from the grid with flat terrain which contained an additional 1,200 hectares of land that could be accessed if required. An important factor in the site selection was the relatively low population minimising the need for resettlement. Additionally the local community was enthusiastic and encouraging about the possibility of a project on their land.

The subsequent Purchase Power Agreement (PPA) agreed with the government, the point of delivery for electricity was accepted as being at the substation on site. This meant that any subsequent electricity transmission losses due to the 17.84km distance to the grid would not be factored into the agreed tariff, making the site economically attractive.

1.4 *OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP*

This RAP has been developed to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project. The RAP has been developed to ensure that any economic or physical displacement resulting from the Project, whether permanent or temporary, is undertaken in a socially responsible manner, in line with GIIP and in compliance with all relevant statutory guidelines. The main objective of the RAP is to ensure that Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) can restore and if possible improve their quality of life and livelihoods through the resettlement process.

The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- mitigate adverse effects of resettlement;
- compensate losses;
- maintain or improve the living standards and livelihoods of those affected;
- provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project; and
- ensure transparency in the development and implementation of the resettlement.

The following represents a list of principles that form the basis for development and implementation of this RAP:

i. Appropriate consideration will be given to the social and environmental effects of the Project on PAPs;

ii. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups living in the Project footprint;

iii. Both physical and economic displacement will be considered within the RAP's development and implementation;

iv. The RAP will aim to ensure measurable improvements in the economic conditions and social well-being of affected people and communities;

v. PAPs will be fully consulted during planning and implementation;

vi. Attention will be given to the resettlement assistance needed to mitigate adverse effects;

vii. The Project will have a transparent Grievance Mechanism; and

viii. International standards for the protection of human rights will be upheld.

1.5 *METHODOLOGY UNDERPINNING RAP DEVELOPMENT*

The development of this RAP involved a range of activities. They were undertaken by the ERM RAP Team, in cooperation with the Developer and BSG and involved the following (not necessarily in chronological order):

i. Literature review and a thorough appraisal of applicable laws in Nigeria and international standards and protocols;

ii. Review of historical and current studies, census data, social and economic data on demographic patterns, ethnicity, community structure, land use patterns, and local infrastructure;

iii. Collection of baseline economic and social data;

iv. An asset inventory of affected households and land parcelling, to understand what land each household would lose access to;

v. Identification of potential significant impacts and measures to mitigate and compensate for those impacts;

vi. Ongoing engagement with PAPs and host communities;

vii. Vulnerability study;

viii. Establishment of a Compensation and Relocation Committee (CRC) and Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC);

ix. Identification of replacement land; and

x. Training on grievance management.

Figure 1.2 provides an overview of the activities being undertaken as part of the RAP Process.

1.5.1 *RAP Survey Methodologies*

Introduction

The socioeconomic census survey, land parcelling and the asset inventory and valuation assessment were both conducted between the 5th and 21st December 2015. These surveys are fundamental to resettlement planning as they:

- establish a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project's onset;
- determine the baseline and measure the value of assets that will be lost as a result of physical and/or economic displacement;
- help to identify where resettlement can potentially be avoided or minimised;
- inform the implementation process; and
- provide a basis for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.

For this Project, a 100% inventory and enumeration of settlements in the Project footprint was undertaken, in line with international good practice of the IFC, AfDB and EIB (see *Chapter 3*).

This detailed survey included an assessment all losses that will result for each household, enterprise or community because of the Project, including land acquisition and loss of physical assets. Assets held collectively, such as water sources and livestock grazing were recorded separately.

PAPs were consulted throughout the survey work to ensure reasonable consensus on the methods used to assign value to lost assets and income losses during resettlement. Inventories of assets were countersigned by heads of households once complete to minimise the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding claims.

The RAP Team for the Project comprised five specialist teams namely:

- a Stakeholder Engagement Team,
- an Asset Valuation Team,
- Social Surveyors,
- Data Analysts; and
- a Land Survey Team.

The stakeholder engagement team was responsible for conducting community meetings, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The other teams all worked together, evaluating each household in turn. The teams were overseen by the Team Leader, who was responsible for managing the overall process and making sure that international good practice was followed.

Socioeconomic Census Survey

The socioeconomic census household survey was undertaken in all settlements in the Project footprint (Project site, transmission line RoW and host resettlement sites).

The survey captured 100% of PAHs, 297 in total [1], as well as other households within the settlements being surveyed. Whilst these other households were not expected to be physically or economically displaced by the Project, they were part of the settlements being impacted; and so in turn will be affected by the displacement of neighbours and other (non-displacement) impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Project. Collecting information on this group provided insights into these broader impacts and allowed for a comparative analysis between those who are (and are not) being displaced by the Project.

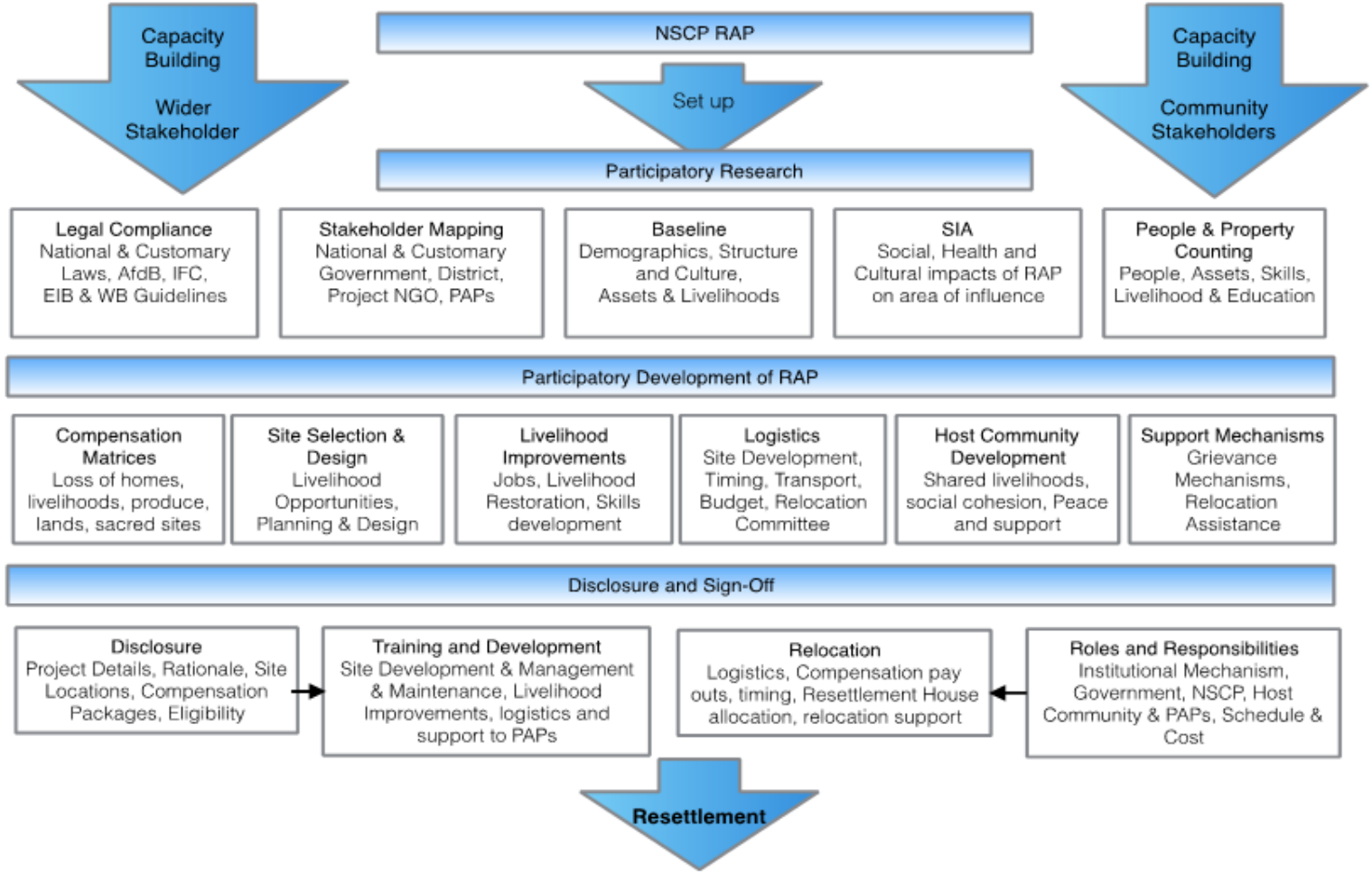
The household survey included 297 households being displaced by the Project and an additional 48 households from within the affected settlements, totalling 345 surveys.

1.5.2 Asset Inventory and Valuation Survey

The asset inventory and valuation survey was carried out by Adamu Kasimu & Associates between the 9th and 19th December 2015, in line with the requirements set out in *Chapter 2* (Legal Framework). They identified and measured physical assets, and quantified the loss of income, resulting from displacement associated with the Project. All buildings, installations, ancillary facilities, economic trees and crops located within the Project site (200 hectares) and the 17.84km transmission line RoW were recorded, including the area of the buffer zone.

1 This is over five (5) times as many PAPs as was originally identified by the leaders of the affected communities. This is in part because the Fulani were excluded from their original estimate.

Figure 1.2 RAP Process Flowchart



1.6 ORGANISATION OF THE RAP

The RAP for the Project contains 16 different chapters. These are summarised in *Table 1.3.*

Table 1.3 Structure of the RAP

Chapter	*Title*	*Content*
1	Introduction	Overview of the project and objectives of the RAP.
2	Project Description	Description of the company and the Project site; background to the need for resettlement and an overview of actions taken to mitigate and minimise displacement.
3	Administrative Framework	Overview of national environmental and social, legislative, policy and administrative requirements, as well as good international industry practice and guidelines. Variations between the two are discussed here.
4	Stakeholder Engagement	Stakeholder mapping and a description of stakeholder engagement activities to be undertaken during the RAP development t and implementation.
5	Socio-Economic Baseline	Provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions that would prevail in the absence of the Project.
6	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment	Assessment of potential significant impacts of resettlement, with proposed mitigation and management measures.
7	Compensation Framework, Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement Matrix	A description of the compensation framework applied and the special provisions for vulnerable groups. Eligibility criteria are described, along with the different compensation packages.
8	Resettlement Site Selection and Host Communities	A description of how the new site was chosen and a description of the host community.
9	Improved Livelihoods Strategy	The strategy to be implemented to improve the quality of life and livelihoods of PAPs. It includes livelihoods restoration and improvement initiatives, jobs and capacity building initiatives.
10	Housing	This chapter details the type of replacement housing proposed and considerations for construction.
11	Grievance Mechanism	Describes the Grievance Mechanism for the RAP.
12	Institutional Framework	Roles and responsibilities of all RAP stakeholders.
13	Budget and Implementation Schedule	Outlines the budget of the RAP – where items have been estimated or not yet defined, this is stated. The schedule for RAP implementation is also presented
14	Monitoring and Evaluation	Describes how the RAP's implementation will be monitored and evaluated.
Annexes		
Annex A	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	
Annex B	Survey Protocols	

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 THE PROJECT PROPONENTS

Nigeria Solar Capital Partners Ltd. (NSCP) is a renewable energy company established to develop and manage utility-scale solar facilities in Nigeria. It is a joint venture between Gigawatt Global, a Netherlands-based multinational renewable energy company focused on the development of utility-scale solar power plants in emerging markets, and Industry Capital Advisors, a California-based private equity group.

Globeleq recently invested in the Project in 2016 and is an experienced power generation company that operates and actively develops power projects across Africa.

ARM Harith is an infrastructure investment fund with a core focus on transport, energy and utilities investment in West Africa.

The companies are working in close collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Bauchi State Government, during the development of its Project.

Together, the Developers are committed to including extensive community investment programmes in all its projects and believe in fostering people-centred economic development and building local capacity in all the areas where they work.

2.2 BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Increasing Access to Clean Energy

Nigeria is one of the largest oil exporters in the world; yet the country faces daily power shortages and it is estimated that about 65% of the population, especially in rural areas, lack access to the national electricity grid. Nigeria does, however, have the potential to increase its generation of clean energy, through wind and solar power. Large scale projects like the Ganjuwa Solar Plant have the potential to significantly increase access to clean energy. The main advantage of electricity generation from solar is the absence of harmful emissions; and in Nigeria there is an excellent supply of sunlight that can be converted into electricity.

It is estimated that the National Grid supplies only about a third of the demand for power in Nigeria. Access to energy within Nigeria is generally low, especially in northern States like Bauchi. One company currently owns and operates the franchise for power provision in the Bauchi Region and the price of electricity is higher than that for other regions. The entire north-

eastern region is largely supplied through the Jos–Gombe 330 kV single-circuit line, but power reliability is poor.

Apart from some hydropower facilities in the north-west and central region of Nigeria, all established power generation plants providing electricity to the national grid are based in the central and southern belt of the country. The majority are powered with fossil fuels. The concentration of power in the south has meant that access to grid-connected power in the north is scarce, leading to a reliance on generators running on diesel and petrol.

Consequently, the poorest region in Nigeria is currently paying the highest price for electricity. The local cost of diesel-generated electricity is between $0.55 and $0.60 per kWh, well over twice the cost of solar PV generated electricity. Currently, safe and secure power is unavailable to many, including hospitals and schools, impacting quality of life. Additional power generation in the northern belt of Nigeria is essential for infrastructure service development, economic growth and social service delivery. In the 2010 Nigeria Investment Climate Assessment, 83 percent of Nigerian business owners considered a lack of electricity as the biggest obstacle to doing business. NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith is working closely with the Federal Government in the hope that government support for the Project will also help to encourage greater interest from the private sector in the region, where it is currently low, in part due to restricted access to power. It is also hoped that economic growth will serve to increase stability and security in the region.

Sustained Power Sector Reform

The highest solar radiation levels in the country are in the central north-eastern parts of Nigeria. NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith has carried out studies and evaluations in the Bauchi region and results have shown that it is an optimal location for solar PV. [1]

2.3 PROJECT COMPONENT AND SCHEDULE

2.3.1 Project Components

Solar PV Farm

The solar PV farm will occupy an area of about 200 hectares and consist of approximately 340,000 polycrystalline photovoltaic (PV) solar panels. The solar panels will be fitted on fixed structures (mounts). The panels will be connected in 'strings' and then connected together to form 'arrays'. The farm will have a total installed capacity of 100 MW.

Inverters will receive DC electrical energy from the PV panels and transform it into AC electrical energy that is transmitted to the national grid. All inverters are connected to transformers which convert an inverter nominal voltage to a

1 The results of these surveys have not been made available to the RAP team.

medium voltage of the national grid. There will be two inverters and two transformers per array, installed on a pad-mounted kiosk. The transformers feed into 22 kV reticulation cables that are connected to the project switchyard.

Substation

An on-site substation is planned for the proposed plant with a capacity of MV/HV 33/330kV. The sub-station will be located close to the existing power lines in the south-west corner of the site (either right of the corner or within a few hundred metres of the corner in order to avoid interfering with the river. It will have an inverter which will contain transformer oils; highly refined mineral oils that are stable at high temperatures and have excellent electrical insulating properties. The substation will be securely fenced to prevent unauthorized access.

Transportation and Access Roads

Construction materials will be transported to the site by truck, mostly in large containers. All the main components will be delivered by containerised road transport from port via Abuja and Jos. Approximately 1,500 to 2,000 container loads will be required. Construction materials such as stone and cement will be transported by heavy goods vehicles and specialised vehicles from their origin (including local quarries and cement factories). Personnel will be transported to the site by bus, van and cars.

Access roads will be constructed within the solar farm. They will link all Project components to ensure easy access for operation and maintenance.

Buildings

Ancillary facilities include residential quarters for the security, maintenance, and control room staff who will be required full-time, a guard house and an office/control centre. The control building is expected to take up an area of approximately 30m x 15m, with a temporary construction area of approximately 60m x 40m, which will be reinstated following completion of the building.

Lay down and Staging Area

A staging area will be constructed within the Project footprint to assemble the solar panels. This area will be fenced and secured with a gate.

Transmission Line

The power generated from the solar power plant will be transmitted through a 330kV transmission line to the national grid. It will be stepped up to 33kV, through suitably rated transformers, and then up to the required 132kV level. The single overhead transmission line shall have a total length of approximately 17.84 km. This length may change depending on the design of the pylons and power lines and as the transmission line alignment is finalised

to ensure it minimises impact and avoids as far as possible, impact to assets and land. It will consist of about 30 steel towers, extending to the connection point on the Bauchi-Gombe Road. The steel towers shall pass close to the settlements of - Yuli, Waya, Runde, Dungulhi and Zongoro in Ganjuwa and Bauchi LGAs.

The routing of the RoW, which is 50m width, may be refined prior to construction of the Project to further minimise economic and physical displacement. Any such changes may require additional field studies to be undertaken to confirm details of all those who will be displaced, the assets that will be lost and any further impacts on livelihoods.

2.3.2 *Construction Schedule*

The construction period is expected to be between 12 and 18 months, with the following programme planned:

- Construction of the site access roads, with gates and permanent security fencing;
- Excavation of the foundations;
- Construction of the panel foundations;
- Construction of the transformer and installation of the grid connection;
- Lay down of power and instrumentation cables;
- Constructing of the control station;
- Erection and connection of the panels;
- Erection of the weather station;
- Commissioning of the panels/transmission lines; and
- Undertaking land reinstatement, removing temporary compounds and clearing the site.

Construction is expected to be completed during daytime hours, but there will likely be a requirement for some extended hour working.

2.3.3 *Estimated Project Workforce*

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the project workforce requirements predicted for the Project, through construction, operation and decommissioning. During construction, it is expected that 810 workers will be required, 60 of which will be skilled labourers, professional and managers. Once into operation of the Project, approximately 100 workers will be required. The Project is expected to be operational for 25 years, after which it will be decommissioned; 405 workers are expected to be needed during decommissioning.

Table 2.1 Estimated Project Workforce

Personnel	*Number Required*
Construction Stage	
Manual Workers	700
Skilled Labour/Professional/Mangers	60
Security	50

Operations Stage	
Cleaners	40
Security	30
Heavy maintenance	7
Light Electrical Maintenance	10
Infrastructure Maintenance	10
Parts and Inventory Management	3
Decommissioning Stage	
Manual Workers	350
Skilled Labour/Professionals/Managers	30
Security	25

Source: Project ESIA, June 2014

2.3.4 *Worker Camp*

Construction Phase

A worker camp us expected to be built for use during the construction period. It will accommodate up to 750 workers and be located at the south-east corner of the Project Site (i.e. within site boundaries). Facilities in the camp are likely to include accommodation, welfare, health and recreation facilities. [1]

Operation Phase

There is likely to be limited accommodation required during the operation phase with workers expected to live off-site. Site welfare and health facilities will, however, remain.

2.3.5 *Decommissioning and Land Restoration*

During decommissioning, all existing plant and equipment on the Project Site will be removed and the land be left to re-seed naturally. The substation and transmission line constructed for the Project will remain in place as part of the national grid infrastructure.

1 No further details are known about the construction camp at this stage.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Developer is committed to developing and implementing the Project's Resettlement Action Plan in accordance with the laws of the amended (2010) Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 and other relevant legal provisions, particularly those for the energy sector. In addition, the Project will align with relevant standards of the IFC, AfDB and EIB, so as to ensure that GIIP is being adopted. In the event of divergence between the requirements, the more stringent shall be applied.

3.2 THE NIGERIAN CONSTITUTION AND RELEVANT LEGAL PROVISIONS

Land Use Act – 1978

The principal piece of legislation for the expropriation of land in Nigeria is the Land Use Act, 1978 Cap L5, and Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004. The law establishes the legal framework for government expropriation of land from individuals and communities, when it is required for "overriding public interest/good". It prescribes the circumstances under which the State can revoke rights of occupancy to the land and the compensation provisions that are required.

Before 1978, the principal land tenure systems differed in Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria, with the Northern Nigeria Land Tenure System [NNLTS] and the Southern Nigeria Land Tenure System [SNLTS]. [1] Traditionally, NNLTS was based on the premise that land belongs to the Government (i.e. no private ownership), while the SNLTS was based on the premise that land belongs to communities, families and individuals.

The Land Use Act came into force on 29th March 1978 and replaced all pre-existing land tenure systems in Nigeria. The Act essentially does three things:

i. It places land into two categories: urban land and non-urban land, as designated by the Governor of a state wherein the land lies.

ii. It redefines title in land to be a right to occupy or use the land, rather than to own it; namely:

- a statutory right or a deemed statutory right of occupancy for land in urban areas; and
- a customary right or a deemed customary right of occupancy for land in non-urban areas.

1 Land Acquisition, Compensation And Resettlement In Developing Economies: Nigeria As A Case Study David Kayode OLUWAMOTEMI, NIGERIA

iii. It empowers the Governor of a state to revoke rights of occupancy.

There were several key repercussions as a result of the Act:

- There is now a common Land Tenure System throughout the country;
- control and management of land is in the hands of Government;
- a system of registration of titles has been introduced and paper titles (Certificates of Occupancy) are issued; and
- the process of acquiring land is deemed to have been simplified for developers.

The most significant change in the land tenure system, brought about by the Land Use Act, is the empowerment of the Governor of a state to revoke rights of occupancy compulsorily, for public purpose. Section 28(1) makes it lawful for the Governor to revoke a right of occupancy for "*overriding public interest*". Sections 28 (2)(b) and (3)(a) define this to mean, among other things, "*the requirement of the land by the state for public purposes within the state…*" This means that a governor can revoke the right of occupancy to land (i.e. expropriate) for use either by the State, Local or Federal authority for overriding public interest. As per the provisions of the Land Use Act, this can include telecommunication, power projects, hospitals, market places, mining activities or agricultural use etc.

When rights of occupancy are subject to revocation in this way, holders of rights of occupancy are, under the Land Use Act, entitled to compensation. However, this compensation is for the value of land improvements ("*unexhausted improvements*") at the date of revocation (section 29). In other words, they are not entitled to compensation for the land itself, but rather for improvements made to that land. Depreciation is considered when assessing the value of these improvements. The term "*unexhausted improvement*" is defined in Section 51 of the Land Use Act as:

"*anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by an occupier or any person acting on his behalf and increasing the productive capacity the utility or the amenity thereof and includes buildings, plantations of long lived crops or trees, fencing, wells, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result or ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.*"

Where occupancy rights are not claimed by any one individual, the Act states that the recipient of the compensation may be:

a) the community;
b) the chief or leader of the community, to be disposed of by him for the benefit of the community in accordance with the applicable customary law; or
c) a community fund, to then be utilised for the benefit of the community (section 29(3)).

All rights of occupancy whether granted by the State or Local authority are for a fixed tenure and not usually more than 99 years. A person may not be entitled to compensation if the leasehold has expired.

The Land Use Act has provisions for compensation in kind, rather than cash, through the provision of Resettlement Land. Section 33 of the Land Use Act stipulates that when alternative land has been given, compensation will be deemed to have been made. The concerned party is thereby prevented by law from demanding further financial compensation.

The provision of Section 43 of the Constitution affirms the fundamental rights of persons and communities to own and hold land or property. It stipulates that any authority taking such land must do so in accordance with a law made in that regard. Importantly, such authority is required to pay the affected party compensation. Additionally, they must afford the right of access to the relevant adjudicatory forum, where any grievances regarding the amount of compensation to be paid and/or interest to the land in question, can be raised and resolved.

Electric Power Sector Reform (EPSR) Act - 2005

This piece of legislation repeals and replaces the Decree 24 of 1972, to enhance service delivery in all facets of its operation i.e. generation, transmission and distribution.

The EPSR Act details the consultations NERC has to undertake with both the rights holders and Commissioner of Land of relevant State of the Federation before land can be legally expropriated from person and communities (Sections 77(1), (2) and (3) EPRS Act).

The EPSR Act affords rights holders and/or land occupiers to challenge the declaration by the Commission. It states that any person or group of persons including the right holders or occupiers affected by the decision of the Commission may apply to the Commission for a review of the Commission's decision (Sections 77(8), 50(1) and 78(4), EPRS Act). The EPSR Act also affords the concerned aggrieved party the opportunity of being heard publicly in accordance with Sections 36 and 44 (1) (b) of the Constitution, 1999 as amended. Moreover, an aggrieved party may further appeal against the decision of the Commission to the Federal High court (Section 49, EPSR Act).

It is not possible for the President or the Electricity Commission to *suo motu* revoke the right of occupancy over a piece of land deemed necessary for a power/other project. Rather, the Governor is vested with this responsibility and is required to exercise it carefully, with appropriate engagement with project stakeholders.

Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)

NERC is the independent regulatory body for the regulation of the electric power industry in Nigeria. Established through the EPSR Act of 2005, NERC is responsible for the review of electricity tariffs, subsidy policies, promotion of efficient and environmentally friendly electricity generation and enforcing standards for electricity creation and use in Nigeria. NERC is largely responsible for regulating tariffs of power generating companies [1].

NERC has the following legislation in place, *Acquisition of Land Access Rights for Electricity Projects Regulations, 2012*, to provide a regulatory framework for:

a) the acquisition of land and access rights for electricity projects in Nigeria;
b) making provisions for the payment of compensation and resettlement of persons affected by the acquisition of their land for the establishment of electricity projects; and
c) the monitoring and evaluation of project designs of licensees to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

The Regulations apply to the acquisition of land access rights for electricity in Nigeria, including projects related to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity [2] .

Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN)

TCN was incorporated in November 2005, emerging from the defunct National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) as a product of the merger of the Transmission and Operations sectors on April 1, 2004. Being one of the 18 unbundled Business Units under the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN), the company was issued a transmission License on 1st July, 2006. TCN licensed activities include: electricity transmission, system operation and electricity trading which is ring fenced. [3]

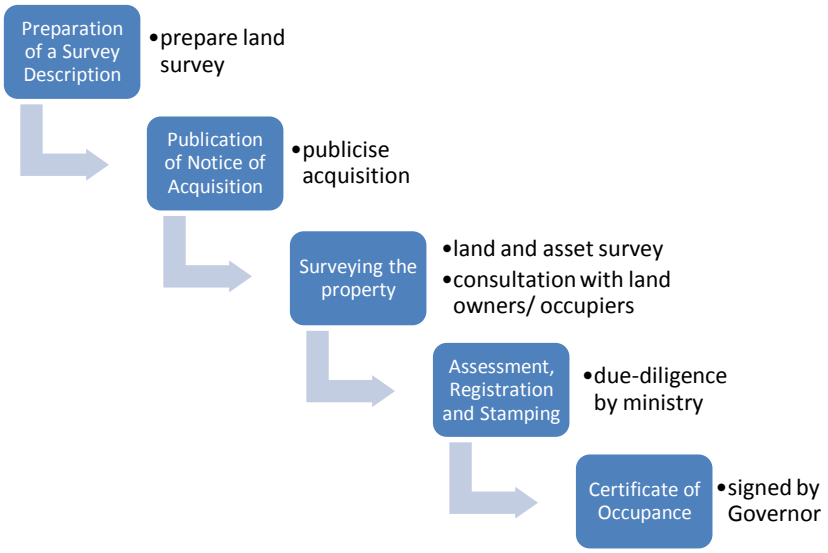
TCN has the following legislation in place, *Harmonised Rates for Economic Trees and Cash Crops for Compensation Assessment, July 21, 2009.*

3.3 OVERVIEW OF THE LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS IN NIGERIA

Figure 3.1 and *Box 3.1* provide an overview of the land acquisition process in Nigeria.

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigerian_Electricity_Regulatory_Commission
2 http://www.nercng.org/index.php/nerc-documents/Regulations/orderby,5/
3 http://www.tcnorg.com/index.php/find-tickets/258-about-transmission-company-of-nigeria

Figure 3.1 Land Acquisition Process in Nigeria - Flow Chart



Box 3.1 Land Acquisition Process in Nigeria

Step 1: Preparation of a Survey Description

This is a preliminary survey / mapping of the property intended for acquisition. The survey description should be prepared by the Ministry of Lands and should contain the following information:

- Position and dimensions of the land parcel to be acquired;
- Spatial relation to other properties in the area; and
- A list of all the communities on the property.

The survey description provides the basis / information upon which approval for the chosen property to be acquired is provided and the property is thus surveyed or marked out with beacons (see Step 3).

Step 2: Publication of a Notice of Acquisition

This is usually prepared by the Ministry of Lands and is then published in two newspapers (one national and the other local) and the government gazette, in order to enable any claims or objections to the intended acquisition to be made. These claims have to be made within a six-week period, which ends with the cut-off date.

The notice must also be approved and signed by the Governor, along with the survey description, before publication. Both documents are usually forwarded to the Governor with a covering memo prepared by the Permanent Secretary and signed by the Honourable Commissioner for Lands.

Claims are then usually forwarded in writing to the Ministry of Lands within six weeks of the publication of the notice, following which the processing of claims and the negotiation of compensation can begin.

Step 3: Surveying the Property

Surveying can be conducted immediately, and before the expiration of the six week notice period. The time that this takes to complete depends on the speed with which the survey fees are agreed and funds dispersed to the Ministry of Lands. It is understood that the Ministry of Lands has the sole right to do the surveying work when (in the case of this Project) it is the State that is acquiring the land. However, this does not prevent independent surveyors from being employed simultaneously by the Project in order to ensure compliance with international

standards. This step incorporates detailed consultation with land owner / occupiers on the RAP and includes consultation directly with individuals during asset surveys.

Step 4: Assessment

This is essentially a State enumeration and valuation of unexhausted improvements on the land to be acquired to determine the compensation liability of government and for tax purposes (in cases involving private purchase of land). The compensation amounts arrived at are then discussed with the affected community or its attorney and or valuers etc. Once agreement is reached, the compensation is paid. In some cases, direct disbursement takes place to each household. In other cases, the compensation is provided to the attorney who is then responsible for onward distribution.

Step 5: Registration and Stamping

This process involves placing land sale agreements (including survey plans / maps clearly delineating the piece of land in the sale transaction) at the lands registry / records after they have been stamped at the office of Commissioner of Stamp Duties, upon the payment of a fee. The Certificate of Occupancy is also registered at the Lands Registry for records purposes, after stamping of the documents. In the case of compulsory acquisition (as in the Project case) there are no sale documents for stamping or registration; however, the Certificate of Occupancy issued to the Project Company may be registered with the Lands Registry.

Step 6: Preparation of Certificate of Occupancy

The Certificate of Occupancy is then prepared by the Ministry of Lands and signed by the Governor, after which it is issued to the applicant. The overall land acquisition process may be concluded within approximately twelve to eighteen weeks.

3.4 LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR RESOLVING LAND RELATED GRIEVANCES

The Constitution

The Constitution specifically guarantees the right of individuals to acquire and own immovable property [Section 43]. It further gives individuals the right to dispute decisions made in the courts of the country. If any person feels that their right to own and acquire property is threatened or their entitlement to compensation has been overlooked or underestimated, they may approach the High Court of a State for necessary redress [Sections 44 (a) and (b) and 46 of the Constitution].

Land Use Act

The Land Use Act only makes provisions for a dispute in relation to compensation payable; stating that it should be referred to the relevant committees established by the governor of the concerned state. There are no provisions in place for challenges against the legitimacy of a revocation order by the governor. This may be connected to the Trusteeship position of the governor and the fact that such revocation is seen to be based on the overriding public good of the people.

An aggrieved party may approach the high court of a state in relation to compensation payable for improvements on land (Section 39 (2)). In urban areas, aggrieved person or group of persons are to raise their grievances with the Land Use and Allocation Committee. For non-urban areas, such disputes

are laid before the Land Allocation Advisory Committee. These two committees are constituted by the governor of a state.

Scope of the Land Use and Allocation Committee

The Terms of Reference of the Land Use and Allocation Committee are described in Section 2(2) (a) – (c) of the Land Use Act and includes:

- advising the governor on any matter connected with the resettlement of persons affected by revocation of right of occupancy on the grounds of overriding public interest; and

- determining disputes as to the amount of compensation payable under the Act for improvement on land.

The Committee is made up of at least two (2) people who are qualified under the civil service to be appointed estate surveyors or land officers.

3.5 INTERNATIONAL RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

In addition to the need to adhere to Nigerian legislative requirements, the Project will also seek to align with the international standards of AfDB, EIB and IFC.

3.5.1 *The African Development Bank Group's (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System*

In 2013 the African Development Bank Group updated their policy on Involuntary Resettlement and created an Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) to improve clarity, coherence and consistency as well as overall operational effectiveness. Resettlement is covered under Operational Safeguard 2 (*Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation*), which includes comprehensive notions of livelihood and assets, accounting for their social, cultural, and economic dimensions. It also adopts a definition of community and common property that emphasises the need to maintain social cohesion, community structures, and the social interlinkages that common property provides. It furthermore stresses the importance of improving living conditions for PAPs through a RAP. OS 2 has the following specific objectives to:

- avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after having explored all other alternative project designs;

- ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes;

- ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning

capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels;

- mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and

- set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs and remedying problems as they arise so as to safeguard against ill-prepared and poorly implemented resettlement plans.

3.5.2 *International Finance Corporation (IFC)*

The IFC's *Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement* recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land and has the following key objectives:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs;

- To avoid forced eviction;

- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement [1] and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, and

- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure [2] at resettlement sites.

Involuntary resettlement in IFC PS 5 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 project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition which results in displacement. Where it is unavoidable, appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities must be carefully planned and implemented.

1 Replacement cost is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
2 Security of tenure means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy and where they are protected from the risk of eviction.

3.5.3 *European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Handbook*

The EIB's Environmental and Social handbook was updated in December 2013. Section 6 - Volume 1 covers Involuntary Resettlement and Section 7 has a focus on Vulnerable People. The principles of EIB are broadly consistent with those of AfDB and IFC. There is specific emphasis on citizens' rights to justice and access to information, in line with the Aarhus Convention[1]. EIB also expressly states the principle of choice, namely that the project proponent is "required to offer to the affected persons an informed choice of either compensation in kind (land-for-land; land plot and house to replace affected land plot and house) or monetary compensation at the outset."[2]

3.5.4 *Comparison of Relevant National Legislation and International Standards*

Table 3.1 provides a broad comparison of the EIB, AfDB and IFC standards for resettlement with the relevant Nigerian legislation.

1 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, 1998

2 Para 41, Volume 1, EIB Environmental and Social Standards, 2013.

Table 3.1 Comparison of Nigerian Law and Good International Practice of the AfDB, IFC and EIB for Resettlement

Category	Nigerian Legislation	AfDB ISS	IFC PS5	EIB E&S Handbook
Minimise Land Take and Involuntary Resettlement	Explore all viable alternative project design options to ensure minimization of impacts (Land Use Act of 1978)	Project proponent to consider feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement.	Avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.	Project-induced involuntary resettlement should be avoided by analysing alternative project designs and locations.
Consultation and Disclosure	A notice of acquisition is usually prepared by the Ministry of Lands, in conjunction with the survey description. This notice is then published in two newspapers (one national and one local and the government gazette.	Open, inclusive and effective consultation with local communities is required.	RAPs must be implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	Informed and meaningful consultation and participation of PAPs is required throughout the resettlement process.
Eligibility	Under Nigerian legislation, all land rights constitute occupancy rights rather than ownership rights and accordingly eligibility for compensation for loss of land is not provided for. Anyone possessing a statutory or customary right of occupancy to affected land is entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements made to that land. Encroachers are not recognised as an eligible group, and are thus not entitled to any compensation provisions.	AfDB identifies three groups of displaced people that shall be entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes: • Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. • Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census / asset survey but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or	All occupants (including squatters) using or living on the land prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation.	Any person with formal land title, land use rights, customary or traditional rights to the land as well as those who occupy/use the land but have no formal title for objective reasons are eligible for compensation for land. People who occupy the land but have no formal or informal claim to it, such as squatters, shall be provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy.

		claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence, and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, but are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, improvements (structures and crops) etc.), provided that they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for a reasonable time (at least six months) prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.		
Census and Asset Inventory	A survey is required to record the position and dimensions of the land parcels to be acquired, the spatial relation to properties in the area, and a list of all the communities on the property. The enumeration process is asset driven and not household driven. There is no particular format which is currently used by the Land Department. The process mostly comprises of generic questions that are administered orally, and on the basis of factual information and observations, the entitlement for	A census and comprehensive socioeconomic survey is required with gender disaggregated information.	A census and socio-economic survey are required to collect baseline data and identify PAPs.	A census and socio-economic baseline survey are required. The census should include an inventory of losses (assets, access to resources or services, etc.), a detailed measurement survey and valuation of lost assets. It is to cover the total affected population.

	the families is suggested.			
Resettlement Site and Host Community	No provisions	The borrower or client carries out a detailed analysis of host communities to avoid adverse impacts.	Engagement with host communities is required. The resettlement site must offer improved living conditions.	Engagement with host communities is required. EIB also lists several criteria for the resettlement site such as it must not displace other people in the process, not be situated on polluted land, not be located in zones identified as potentially subject to disaster risk followed by a natural hazard; not be threatened by (imminent) eviction, be available and have the capacity to absorb the influx of resettled persons at acceptable density levels, i.e. resettlement should not lead to new resettlement.
Livelihoods	No provisions	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.	Strategies to improve livelihoods of PAPs are required.
Gender	No provisions	Special consideration has to be paid to the needs and rights of women. In the context of gender vulnerability the client must give careful consideration to actively facilitating consultation with, and participation by both women and men in ways that are sensitive to the social and political constraints and barriers that women and men may face. The RAP must include a specific protocol specifying safeguards for the quality and quantity of land to be allocated to women, especially widows and divorcees, to ensure their means	The consultation process must ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and that their interests are factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as compensation in kind rather than in cash, should be explored.	The project proponent must ensure that compensation and income restoration measures are implemented without discrimination. Regarding gender, the promoter must ensure equal treatment of women during compensation and income restoration processes, especially with regard to women's rights and interests in land, property, assets, and compensation and relocation assistance, even where these are not recognised in formal law. Within household units, it is encouraged that titles of replacement land and structures

		to generate income and achieve food security. Land titles at the resettlement site are to be in the name of both spouses or of single heads of household, regardless of gender, if this does not conflict with the borrower or client's own laws and legislation. Compensation payments to families are made to both husbands and wives when this is technically feasible and socially acceptable.		are issued in the names of the head of household and his wife, rather than merely the former.
Cut- off date	Though a cut-off date is not written into Nigerian legislation, discussions with the Ministry of Lands suggest that there is a six week notice period given for land to be acquired by a Project. This is not, however, a formal cut-off date.	There is a requirement to establish a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date(s) and disseminates information about it (them) throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	The client is required to establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date is to be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	The client is required to establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date is to be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The cut-off date is specified in the RAP and discussed and agreed with the EIB as part of the RAP preparation process.
Timing of Compensation	No provisions	Compensation is to be made before PAPs move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	In general compensation needs to be given to all those affected before taking possession of the land.	All affected persons need to be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets.
Compensation	Cash compensation is generally made based upon market value. Whilst in principle there is allowance for in-kind compensation or replacement of assets, cash compensation is	PAPs are compensated for all their losses at full replacement cost. PAPs can be offered a range of different compensation packages, resettlement assistance, and livelihood	PAPs are compensated for all their losses at full replacement cost. PAPs can be offered a range of different compensation packages, resettlement assistance, and livelihood	PAPs are compensated for all their losses at full replacement cost. PAPs can be offered a range of different compensation packages, resettlement assistance, and livelihood

	common practice..	improvement options. Engagement is key to determining the appropriate compensation packages.	improvement options. Engagement is key to determining the appropriate compensation packages.	improvement options. Engagement is key to determining the appropriate compensation packages; choices must be offered to PAPs.
Security of Tenure	Security of tenure is not provided to affected people under Nigerian legislation.	Required.	Required.	Required.
Communal resources	No provisions.	Page 32 of the ISS mentions compensation for the loss of communal resources.	Compensation is required if communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas are impacted.	No provisions.
Resettlement assistance	No provisions	Displaced people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	Displaced people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance with the aim of ensuring that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.	Regardless of the circumstances and without discrimination, the promoter will ensure that affected persons or groups identified in the census, especially those who are unable to provide for themselves, have, during and after resettlement, safe and secure access to: (a) essential food, potable water and sanitation; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; (d) essential medical services; (e) livelihood and subsistence sources; (f) fodder for livestock and access to common property resources previously depended upon; and (g) education for children and childcare facilities.
Vulnerable	Many Nigerian policies address	Special attention needs to be	Special attention needs to be	Special attention needs to be

Groups	the needs of vulnerable people, such as the Gender Policy, Child Act or NEEDS framework. However, there are no specific provisions related to resettlement.	paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the RAP process.	paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the RAP process.	paid to vulnerable groups and special provisions required in the RAP process.
Grievances	Section 30 of the Land Use Act 1990 6 v: "Where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee."	There is a requirement to establish a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedures. PAPs must be informed about the mechanism.	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	The promoter is required to set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent, free and in line with the requirements set out in Standard 10. It must allow for prompt addressing of specific concerns about compensation and relocation from PAPs and host communities and other directly involved entities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicised, and well integrated in the promoter's project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve specific grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases and improve the resettlement process.
Monitoring	No provisions	An independent third party is required to monitor the implementation of large-scale or complicated RAPs, with regular feedback from PAPs. For large-scale resettlement operations quarterly reviews are	The client is required to establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan.	The promoter is required to set up necessary systems to monitor the implementation of a RAP on a regular basis and take corrective action as necessary. Affected persons will be consulted as part of the

		recommended, and in-depth reviews of midterm progress, consistent with the overall project scheduling, are critical.		monitoring activities. The implementation and effectiveness of the resettlement action plan shall be subject to monitoring and review by qualified resettlement specialists and/or other independent third parties as appropriate and commensurate to the scale and risks involved in the resettlement.

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

4.1 OVERVIEW

In line with good international practice, a participatory approach is being used for the development and implementation of the RAP. This chapter provides an overview of the stakeholders engaged and the outcomes of stakeholder engagement activities to date. It also provides a brief overview of future engagement activities planned.

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders, to ensure that perceived and real impacts are appropriately assessed and that proposed mitigation plans are designed collaboratively; it is important that they are culturally acceptable and fit for purpose. The Developer is committed to aligning with international good practice standards for stakeholder engagement.

To date, stakeholder engagement has involved participatory approaches with the local community, ensuring that the views of key stakeholders have been adequately taken into consideration in the decision-making process.

Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge, seeking to understand the concerns of others and building relationships based on trust and collaboration. It is essential for the successful implementation of the RAP. Stakeholder engagement for this Project has been designed so that the RAP can demonstrate engagement that is effective, meaningful, consistent, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally appropriate, in line with all the relevant legal and regulatory commitments and good international practice. It has aimed to:

- accurately convey information and generate a good understanding of the Project,
- manage expectations and possible misconceptions at an early stage;
- engage with stakeholders regarding potential environment and social impacts associated with the Project, along with proposed measures and actions to address them;
- foster long-term relationships with Project stakeholders and establish a positive community presence;
- communicate the proposed grievance mechanism for the Project, adapting as needed, based on feedback; and
- track and report on the results of stakeholder engagement, responding to public comments.

Throughout the RAP engagement process, it has been important to be inclusive. As such, it has been important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be 'directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.[1] A vulnerability assessment was undertaken by the RAP team, the results of which are in *Chapter 6*.

4.2 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Stakeholder engagement activities commenced in December 2015, with the first field survey (see *Table 4.1*). 34 meetings were undertaken with stakeholders, which took the form of community meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The details of these engagements are in *Annex A* (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*) and summarised in *Table 4.1*.

Table 4.1 Stakeholder Engagement Meetings, December 2015

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
Zongoro Village	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	80	Introduction of RAP Team, RAP processes, grievance management procedures, compliance with international best practices, survey schedules and selection of community representatives.
	FGD Male,	15	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female,	12	
	FGD Youth,	20	
	Head Teacher of village school	1	Collection of baseline information on education
	Imam	1	Religious practices, potential project impact on the religion of the people.
Angwa Fulani	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	15	Introduction of RAP Team, RAP processes, grievance management procedures, compliance with international best practices, survey schedules and selection of community representatives.
	FGD Male,	6	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female,	5	
	FGD Youth,	7	
Angwa Waziri	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	15	Introduction of RAP Team, RAP processes, grievance management procedures, compliance with international best practices, survey

1 IFC PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; para. 12

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
			schedules and selection of community representatives.
	FGD Male,	5	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female,	6	
	FGD Youth,	11	
Runde	FGD Male and Livelihoods	4	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, the case for the RoW, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female and Livelihoods	4	
	FGD Youth and Livelihoods	4	
Yuli	FGD Male and Livelihoods	4	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, the case for the RoW, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female and Livelihoods	4	
	FGD Youth and Livelihoods	4	
Inkil	FGD Male and Livelihoods	4	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, the case for the RoW, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female and Livelihoods	4	
	FGD Youth and Livelihoods	4	
Waya	FGD Male and Livelihoods	4	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, the case for the RoW, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female and Livelihoods	4	
	FGD Youth and Livelihoods	4	
Kinmi	FGD Male and Livelihoods	4	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, the case for the RoW, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female and Livelihoods	4	
	FGD Youth and Livelihoods	4	
Dungulbi	FGD Male and Livelihoods	4	Introduction to the Project and anticipated impact, the case for the RoW, gender roles, livelihoods and value chain challenges, collection of community socioeconomic data, discussion around proposed mitigation plans, project concerns.
	FGD Female and Livelihoods	4	
	FGD Youth and Livelihoods	4	
Bauchi State Government	Ministry of Land	-	Land acquisition and compensation process in line with state standards and discussions around top up mechanism to comply with international best practices.
	Ministry of Agriculture	-	Project introduction, livelihoods impacts, proposed mitigation plans and support required towards implementation.

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
	Ministry of Environment	-	Managing the project impacts, RAP procedure and updates on project concession agreement
	Ministry of Power	-	Project introduction, project impacts and proposed mitigation plans.
	Ministry of Justice	-	Project concession agreement, compensation matrix, grievance management framework.
	Ministry Special Duties	-	Project development update, support mechanism required for implementation and census survey.
Traditional Leadership	Hakimi of Yali	1	Project concerns, socioeconomic details, replacement land, cultural heritage and impact management procedures.
	Seriki of Zongoro	1	
	Seriki of Badarormo	1	
	Seriki of Dubur	1	
	Mai Angwa of Angwar Fulani	1	
	Mai Angwa of Angwa Waziri	1	

Source: ERM Social Survey 2015

A second field visit was undertaken in October 2016 and involved engagement meetings with ministries, departments and agencies of the Bauchi State Government, traditional leaders and PAPs. The details of these engagements are in *Annex A* (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*) and summarised in *Table 4.2*.

Table 4.2 List of Stakeholder Engagements conducted between 26th October and 11th November, 2016

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
Zongoro Village	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	20	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
Angwa Fulani	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
	Community sensitization	25	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities within project footprint	15	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
	Housing Ergonomics Survey	27	Visit selected PAHs for in-depth discussion on how they live: house types and sizes, homestead layout, household members and room/house allocation etc.
	Vulnerability Study	13	Discussions on meaning of vulnerability and Identification of vulnerable persons in each community.
	Engagement on Livelihood	15	Discussion on livelihood activities and value chain systems, cultural practices and gender roles in livelihoods.
Angwa Waziri	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	20	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities within the project footprint	15	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
	Housing Ergonomics Survey	27	Visit selected PAHs for in-depth discussion on how they live: house types and sizes, homestead layout, household members and room/house allocation etc.
	Vulnerability Study	13	Discussions on meaning of vulnerability and Identification of vulnerable persons in each community.
	Engagement on Livelihood	17	Discussion on livelihood activities and value chain systems, cultural practices and gender roles in livelihoods.
Runde	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
	Community sensitization	71	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
Yuli	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	20	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
Inkil	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	22	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
Waya	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	19	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
Kinmi	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	18	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
Dungulbi	Community Congress Meeting (Community Entry Meetings)	60	Community briefing on RAP updates, project next steps: formation of CRC, request for replacement land, GRM training and estimated project timelines.
	Community sensitization	21	Educate PAPs on the importance of and selection criteria for CRC and timeline to submit representatives. Educate communities on importance of GRM, how to register grievance, and the chain for resolving grievance.
	Inauguration of CRC for communities along RoW	23	Introduction of CRC members. Description of the selection process, functions and roles of CRC and ethical practices.
Bauchi State Government	Ministry of Land Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment Ministry of Power Ministry of Justice Ministry Special Duties Ministry of Finance	10	Project update, need for second visit and project next line of action.
		22	Present report on asset inventory and discuss livelihood support package for PAPs. Delivery of key message on the formation of the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) and the need to for representatives from relevant MDAs.
		9	Formation and inauguration of RSC and identification of skills acquisition centre.
	Bauchi State Urban Development Board Bauchi State Water Board EPA	4	Confirmation of building permit requirements, and housing standards, and general overview of the construction industry, availability of materials, and prevailing contracting practices.
Ganjuwa LGA	Chairman of LGA Department of Agriculture Bureau of Lands	8	Discuss Livelihood improvement strategy at the LGA and exploring livelihoods service providers for collaboration on implementation. Discussion of entitlement matrix and replacement land.
		9	Formation and inauguration of RSC and identification of skills acquisition centre

Stakeholders	Engagement Type	Number of Participants	Topics of Discussion
Traditional Leadership	Madaki of Bauchi Seriki of Zongoro Seriki of Badarormo Seriki of Dubur Mai-Angwa of Angwa Fulani Mai-Angwa of Angwa Waziri	12	Resolution of grievances, receive list of CRC members selected by the communities and identification of replacement land.
		15	Inauguration of the CRC for the communities within the project footprint.
		23	Inauguration of the CRC for the communities along the RoW.
		13	Formation and inauguration of RSC and identification of skills acquisition centre.

Source: ERM Social Survey 2016

4.3 *ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY*

A participatory and inclusive approach has been used for all stakeholder engagement activities. All efforts have been made to minimise interruption to stakeholders' daily activities, with careful selection of meeting times and locations. All meetings have been undertaken in Hausa, Fulfulde / Fula or Gerawa, depending on the ethnicity and first language of the participants. English was used during engagements with the state government as it is the official language in Bauchi State.

All meetings were recorded; with meeting notes, lists of comments, concerns and feedback all captured. All comments have been reviewed and considered during the RAP process and the right to stakeholder confidentiality fully observed.

4.3.1 *Stakeholder Identification*

Preliminary site visits were carried out in December 2015, when key stakeholders were initially identified. At this time, information was also gathered on the spatial boundaries of the Project and any likely key issues associated with resettlement.

There were then two main survey periods of data collection for the RAP. The first phase (in December 2015) involved identification of PAPs, socio-economic baseline studies, the asset inventory and land parcelling. The second phase (in October 2016) focussed on: completing the data gathering exercise for the RAP; collecting data for the livelihood restoration programme; undertaking a vulnerability assessment; setting up the community resettlement committees; engagement on entitlements and eligibility; identification of resettlement land; identification of service providers; and a housing ergonomics study.

The following groups of stakeholders were identified during the surveys; and details of the engagement undertaken with them; is provided in *Table 4.1, Table 4.2* and *Annex A*.

- Key Administrative Stakeholders (Federal Government Agencies, Bauchi State Government, Ganjuwa Local Government Authority and Traditional Leaders);
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Vulnerable Groups;
- Host Community; and
- Service Providers.

4.3.2 *Stakeholder Engagement Methods*

The following methods of stakeholder engagement have been used for this RAP.

Community Congress Meetings

These are introductory meetings with community members and their leaders, undertaken prior to any other activity in the communities. During these meetings, the surveys and proposed engagement meetings are explained, along with how PAPs will be involved in the RAP process. These meetings are also used to address any immediate concerns or queries within community.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key informants are usually community leaders, opinion leaders, or other individuals who are knowledgeable about the community or particular subject matters. Examples of key informants engaged during the RAP include: The Hakimi of Yali, the Serikis (Village leaders), the Mai-Angwa (Hamlet heads) and discipline leaders such as the Zongoro School Head Mistress and the Heads of Women's Livelihoods Groups.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

These are informal, small group discussions with people that have similar characteristics – these may be gender, age or livelihood orientated, depending on the topic of the discussion. The aim is to understand the different perspectives of different sectors of the community.

Household Surveys

Household surveys were undertaken in all the affected communities within the Project Area, between the 7th and 21st of December 2015. The survey tools collected detailed socio-demographic data pertaining to conditions under which people in the affected communities live, their well-being, activities in which they engage, housing ergonomics and demographic characteristics. Specific focus was given to households who are to be physically displaced, with questions asked about their perspectives and interests, as well as their position on cash and in-kind compensation options. A prioritization and ranking exercise was included in the survey to help understand household's preferences with regards to compensation and resettlement sites.

4.3.3 *Stakeholder Engagement and Security*

The Project takes an inclusive approach to stakeholder engagement as a proactive means to managing security in the Project area. Local security groups were actively engaged throughout the process and will continue to be engaged to ensure communication flow that supports both Project and community security.

The Project will continue to take this proactive and inclusive approach to ensure both the community and Project are aligned to ensure security of the community and the Project. This is also described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

4.4 *KEY TOPICS DISCUSSED*

Engagement activities have been ongoing during the development of the RAP and this section describes the key topics that have been discussed.

4.4.1 *Declaration of the Cut-Off Date*

The completion of the census and household surveys represented the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. This was also agreed between the Project and community leaders prior to setting the cut-off date. As such, it was essential for the RAP team to ensure there was good public awareness of the cut-off date.

Project-affected communities, both within the Project site and transmission line ROW, were informed about the cut-off date via announcements in the local media. It was also communicated to the communities directly during close-out meetings in each settlement. It was made clear that any further changes in land ownership within the Project area would not be compensated for after the specified date. The cut-off date for the RAP was 21st December, 2015, although some households were surveyed after this date as they were not present during the socioeconomic census survey period. It was important for the Project to survey these households who were not present at the time of registration, but have a legitimate claim to membership in the affected communities; in line with international good practice.

In the case of any Project delays that impact on relocation and livelihood restoration activities, this time will be incorporated into the final valuation calculations, which will be re-evaluated during implementation planning, prior to implementation. Calculations will also be re-evaluated for families that have increased in time during any delays.

4.4.2 *Resettlement Site Selection*

There was a significant amount of consultation with stakeholders about their choices and preferences regarding resettlement sites. The identification of several possible relocation sites is a critical step in a RAP and the new site's

productive potential and locational advantages needs to be at least equivalent to those of the old site.

4.4.3 *Formation of a Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)*

Project affected communities were informed about the formation of a CRC, with it explained that it acts as a link between PAPs and Project representatives. The composition, formation and roles of the committee were explained and PAPs were encouraged to submit the names of four people (from each community) to represent them on the committee. The committee was then inaugurated and members trained on their roles and responsibilities.

4.4.4 *Grievance Mechanism*

PAPs were informed about the Grievance Mechanism for the RAP. They were trained on what may constitute a grievance and the mechanisms of the grievance management process. *Chapter 12* contains a full description of the Grievance Mechanism.

4.4.5 *Livelihood Discussions*

Livelihood discussions were held with PAPs to gain a clearer understanding of livelihoods within the communities and their associated challenges. Gender roles in different livelihoods activities were also discussed, along with the communities' skills base. This context helped with the discussions about community needs and expectations regarding livelihood support; and informed the design of the livelihood restoration and improvement packages.

4.5 *LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPACTS*

Overall, local communities in the Project Area have been found to have a positive attitude towards the Project. They are hopeful that it will encourage economic development in the form of new infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. As an example, the District Head of Yali, Alhaji Nasiru Madaki, mentioned (during a discussion in December 2015) that he supports the Project because he expects positive impacts for the school, health centre, market and employment for his people. With regards employment, he suggested people would be able to work as labourers, cleaners and security personnel for the Project.

There are, however, some concerns about the loss of farmland and existing social networks. PAPs were concerned that they may not get land of equal value to that acquired and the most fundamental concern was regarding the compensation that they would receive. A summary of concerns raised by stakeholders during the engagement is presented in *Table 4.3*.

Table 4.3 Community and stakeholder concerns

Engagement Meeting	Stakeholder Group	Key Issue/Concerns Discussed	Responses and Recommendations
Community meeting, Zongoro December, 2015	Community member	*"Will affected persons get land of equal value compared to the land that will be acquired?"*	Land will be valued and compensation will be made accordingly, in a fair manner
FGD male Angwa Fulani December, 2015	Community Members	There was concern that there will be an influx of people as a result of the Project; and that this will threaten local security and impact cultural values.	People will be resettled in accordance with GIIP which ensures preservation of culture to some extent. Influx cannot be fully avoided but will be managed.
FGD women Angwa Fulani and Dubur PAPs Angwa Fulani December, 2015	Community Members	There was concern that resettlement will break family ties and affect community networks and relationships with neighbouring communities.	The resettlement site is not far away from the current location and social cohesion will be maintained as much as possible.
FGD youth Angwa Fulani, PAPs Anguwa Fulani December, 2015	Community Members	There was concern that resettlement will separate them from their families and livestock.	The resettlement site is not far away from the current location. PAPs will not be separated from their livestock. As far as possible, community networks will be maintained.
FGD women Dubur and Angwa Fulani December, 2015	Community Members	It was felt that the Dubur village head will have his authority decreased because some of his community will be relocated.	Some of the PAPs will be resettled close to Dubur, hence the village head will still have authority over them.
FGD youth Dubur, FGD men Waya December, 2015	Community members	There was apprehension about the loss of land and the compensation payment process	Experts will carry out a valuation of the land and assets. Compensation will then be calculated based on lost assets. This valuation will be in line with national legislation and international good practice standards.
FGD men Angwa Fulani, Dungulbi, FGD youth Gawa December, 2015	Community members	Questions on electricity: Whether there will be new wiring, whether tariffs will reduce and whether electricity will be produced differently for affected communities.	It was explained that the electricity produced will be transmitted to the national grid and distributed for use throughout the state and it does not require new wiring. The Project does not have any involvement in the setting of tariffs.
FGD youth Gawa December, 2015	Community members	*"What are the employment opportunities available and how will the unemployed youth benefit?"*	There will be some activities that will require casual labour and the youth can benefit from these but most of the work requires technical expertise.
FGD men Zongoro, Dubur, Waya	Community members	There were queries about the environmental effects of the project-	The team explained the likely environmental impacts and stated that solar energy does not affect the pattern of rainfall

Engagement Meeting	Stakeholder Group	Key Issue/Concerns Discussed	Responses and Recommendations
December, 2015		any environmental degradation? Change in rainfall patterns? Any risk of electrocution and radiation?	and there is no risk of radiation. It was explained that tree crops should not be planted under the transmission lines.
Community Sensitization on RAP and formation of CRC October, 2016	Angwa Fulani PAPs	Concern was expressed that they may be separated from their cattle at the resettlement site.	It was explained that PAPs will not be separated from their livestock.
Community Sensitization on RAP and formation of CRC October,2016	PAPs within project footprint	Concerns over soil fertility of replacement land.	Replacement lands will be of the same or even better quality.
Community Sensitization on RAP and formation of CRC October, 2016	PAPs	Reports of farmers not being enumerated during a previous survey.	They were advised to fill a grievance form and go through the grievance redress procedure.

In addition, several challenging issues were raised during stakeholder engagement exercises. These needed due consideration by the RAP team and are presented in *Table 4.4*.

Table 4.4 Project Challenges and Considerations

Issue	Challenge/Description	Considerations/Mitigation
Expectations regarding cash compensation.	There are high expectations amongst PAPs for cash compensation. There was a community protest in Zongoro village on 12 December 2015, when communities protested about this. Community leaders and the state government have also pressed for some level of cash compensation.	Communities were informed during early consultation exercises that in-kind compensation would be preferred. It was further explained that in-kind compensation may be coupled with some elements of cash compensation, such as allowances (e.g. moving allowances). The RAP team worked with the community leaders (Seriki of Gawa, Seriki of Zongoro and Yerima (the son of Seriki Dubur), and others to work through the issue and resolve any misunderstandings. There is a need for ongoing engagement on this issue to help raise awareness about the positives and negatives of different compensation options.
False claims to land.	It is thought that false claims to land were made during the RAP, with a significant number of uncultivated land parcels being claimed in order to receive cash compensation.	To ensure that claims were legitimate, supporting evidence was required. This included: official documentation of ownership; the presence of houses/farm structures/other buildings; or confirmation from neighbours regarding land users/previous owners, etc. All claims made for uncultivated land will be assessed in coordination with the Hakimi or Seriki for each village.
Tensions between Fulani and Gerawa	The Fulani community are the primary residents within the settlements of Angwa Fulani and Angwa Waziri. They are not well integrated into the area and the Hakimi does not feel that they are entitled to compensation. This created some tension within the local communities, who felt that the Fulani were being given undue attention and being prioritised over other members of the community.	Separate engagement activities were undertaken with the Fulani. Additionally, measures have been taken to ensure that the Fulani resettlement site is separate from that proposed for the Hausas and the Gerawas. The livelihood improvement measures will also be bespoke for each group.
Gender	Local culture prescribes that women are generally not allowed to attend public meetings such as community congress meetings or FGDs.	Separate meetings were scheduled with women to ensure that they participated actively in every aspect of the RAP design. Female members of the RAP team led these discussions.

4.6 DISCLOSURE

Disclosure of the RAP report and entitlements matrix was undertaken in May 2017. The general feedback during these meetings was positive. Meetings were held with the Fulani community, Angwa Waziri and Gawa as well as with communities along the T-line RoW. General questions focused on the Project timetable and government compensation payments. Some community members asked specific questions about compensation for fencing and housing situated near T-line poles as well as questions on whether farmers can cultivate land this season. Full details are available in the minutes in the SEP (Annex A).

The Angwa Fulani also had some specific concerns:

- Compensation for fallow lands and vacant lands: enquiries into considerations by the project to compensate for fallow and vacant lands were raised during disclosure.

- Availability and permission to carry out fishing activities in resettlement sites: community members in Angwa Fulani were concerned that there might be a low quantity of fishes in the resettlement site waters.

- Compensation for grazing lands: the Angwa Fulani asked about Project plans regarding grazing lands.

These issues were responded to through detailed discussion on the entitlements matrix. A vacant land category was also incorporated into the entitlements matrix following disclosure.

4.7 NEXT STEPS

4.7.1 *Household Meetings*

Following finalisation of the RAP, all PAHs will be met to discuss their *entitlement*s and choices regarding cash and in-kind compensation. In addition, any concerns they have about the RAP implementation will be captured and carefully considered during this engagement.

4.7.2 *Sign Off*

Following the household meetings about entitlements, compensation packages will be refined for each individual family reflecting their preferences. Special provisions will be made for vulnerable groups (see Chapter 8: *Eligibility and Entitlements* and Chapter 9: *Improved Livelihoods Strategy*).

Following the sign off exercise, a meeting will be held with the Developer and the RAP team to discuss the Community Investment process and the development of a Community Development Plan (CDP)[1] .This meeting will allow PAPs be involved in the refining of the NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith community assistance programmes and the CDP.

1 Draft plans have already been discussed with the traditional leadership and Ganjuwa LGA leadership.

4.8 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PHOTO LOG

This *Section* provides a selection of photos from the stakeholder engagement process.

FGD
FEMALE

FGD
YOUTHS

FGD
FEMALE
ZONGORO

F G D

FGD
FEMALE

F. G. D
WITH VILLAGE HEAD
OF BADARUWA

FGD
FEMALE
ZONGORO

F.G.D
ZONGORO

F.G.D
ZONGORO
PRIMARY SCHOOL

FGD
MALE
ZONGOPAO

5 RAP SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a summary of the socioeconomic characteristics found within and around the Project Footprint. Where relevant for context, information is presented for the national and district level. However, the emphasis is on those directly affected by land acquisition for the Project; as such information is mostly presented at the settlement and household level.

The information presented in this Chapter is based on primary data gathered during field surveys conducted in December 2015. It is representative of the households affected by the Project, but does not include information on the wider community. Where relevant, data is supported by secondary sources. These sources include existing studies of the Project site, in addition to other publically available data, such as census information.

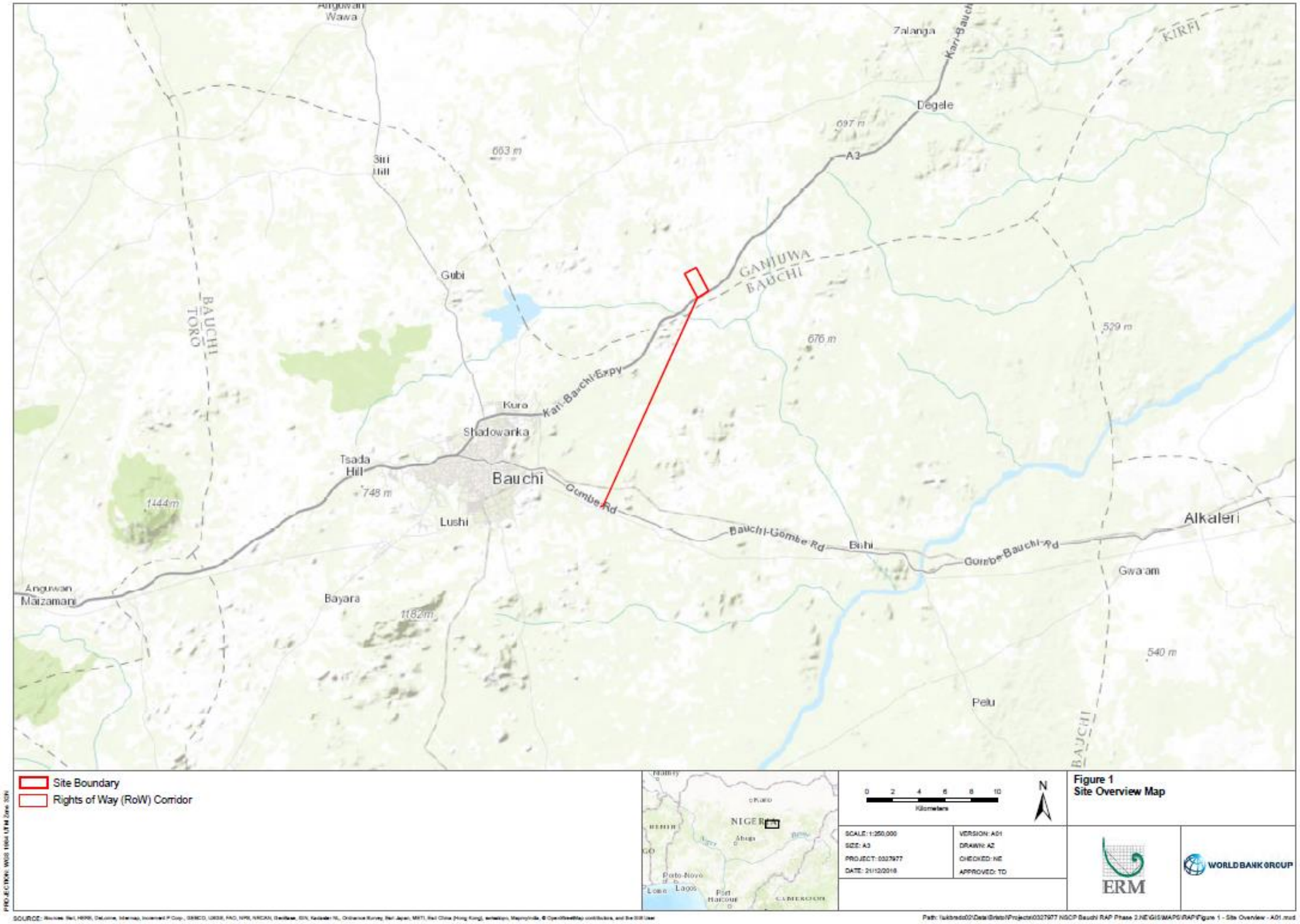
5.2 PROJECT CONTEXT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

5.2.1 Project Site

The Project's footprint comprises the solar facility located at Zongoro village, in the Ganjuwa Local Government Area (LGA), 20 km from the state capital, Bauchi, in north-eastern Nigeria. Once operational, the Project site will occupy an area of 200 hectares and consist of approximately 340,000 solar panels. The ancillary components of the project include: an on-site substation, 18km 330 kV overhead transmission line to interconnect the solar energy plant to the national grid, internal access roads, guard house, office and control centre, lay down area, worker camp and assembly area. Approximately 35 Ha of temporary land is expected to be required beyond the Project site's permanent land take (200 Ha). However, the exact size and location of the ancillary components is not currently known.

Bauchi State lies between two distinct vegetation zones, with areas of rich vegetation to the south and semi-arid vegetation to the north. The Project Footprint lies in the semi-arid area close to the Zongoro River. The area experiences a rainy season running from May to August and a dry season spanning November to February. *Figure 5.1* below presents a map of the Project location.

Figure 5.1 Location of the Ganjuwa Solar Project



5.2.2 *Country Context*

Nigeria is a lower-middle income country[1] with an HDI value[2] (for 2014) of 0.514. This puts the country in the low human development category, positioning it at 152 out of 188 countries and territories. Between 2005 and 2014, Nigeria's HDI value increased from 0.467 to 0.514, an increase of 10.1 percent or an average annual increase of about 1.07 percent. Nigeria's population is projected to grow from more than 186 million people in 2016 to 392 million in 2050, becoming the world's fourth most populous country.[3]

Nigeria is a country made up of multiple kingdoms and an estimated 250 ethnic groups. The largest ethnic groups in Nigeria are the Hausa-Fulani (29 percent of the population), Yoruba (21 percent) and Igbo (or Ibo, 18 percent). English is the official language but Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo) and Fulani are widely spoken; and then there are approximately 500 additional indigenous languages.[4]

Approximately 50% of the population is Muslim (predominantly in the North) and 40% Christian (predominantly in the South), with indigenous beliefs making up the other 10%.

Nigeria's multi-ethnic and -religious population is governed using a pluralistic legal system of English common law, Islamic law (in 12 northern states) and traditional/customary law. In Nigeria, Sharia has been instituted as a main body of civil and criminal law in 12 States. Bauchi State instituted Sharia law in June 2001, choosing to have Sharia courts as well as customary courts. Islamic or Sharia law stems from the Quran and Hadiths (teachings of the Prophet Muhammad), and in the case of Nigeria is based on Maliki law, a Sunni branch of Sharia. Unlike many customary laws, Sharia law is a written system governing areas such as marriage, dress code, economic laws, hygiene and criminal law.

5.2.3 *Administrative Structure*

State Administrative Structure

Bauchi State is one of 36 states that make up the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in addition to the Federal Capital Territory located in Abuja. Nigeria is a multi-party democracy modelled on the US Federal system with a President as

1 http://data.worldbank.org/country/nigeria
2 The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge level is measured by mean years of education among the adult population, which is the average number of years of education received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and older; and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.
3 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html
4 Ibid.

the Head of State. The President is the head of the National Executive, elected by popular vote every four years. The last presidential election was conducted in 2015, which saw the installation of General Muhammadu Buhari as President.[1]

The President is supported by a Senate and House of Representatives, which combine as the National Assembly and act as the legislative arm of the government. The Senate consists of three members from each state and one from the capital Abuja. Like the President, Senate members are elected every four years. The House of Representatives contains 360 seats, with the number of seats per state determined by population size.[2]

Each of the 36 states has an elected governor and House of Assembly. The number of delegates in the House of Assembly varies from state to state, depending on population size. Each state is further divided into a number of Local Government Areas (LGAs), with a total of 774 LGAs in Nigeria.

The LGAs are considered the third tier of government and are managed by a chairman and LGA council, and supported by a monthly subsidy from the federal government. Bauchi State has 20 LGAs, and each LGA is responsible for the collection of taxes, issuing of licenses, maintaining roads, public transport and control and regulation of businesses.

Each LGA is divided into between 7 and 15 wards or districts, with Ganjuwa LGA divided into a total of eight districts, thirty-three settlement areas and 275 hamlets.

Traditional Administrative Structure

Running in parallel to the state administrative structure are the traditional authorities. Although there is no traditional head of state, each state has a traditional leader and in the case of Bauchi state this is an Emir. The Emir of Bauchi has authority over the whole state and is supported by an Emirate Council. The Emirate Council acts as an advisory board to the Emir; council members are not elected, but selected based on their knowledge, skills and influence.

At LGA level there is no traditional authority equivalent, however, at the district level the Hakimi is the traditional leader. Each Hakimi is supported by a number of Seriki's, who are the traditional leaders at the settlement level. Seriki's are often supported by a Yerima, who is a trusted individual and often a family member, who shares responsibilities for managing the settlement.

1 UN (2014) Federal Republic of Nigeria : Public Administration Country Profile.
2 World Bank (2001) Fiscal Federalism and Service Delivery in Nigeria: The Role of States and Local Governments. Prepared for the Nigerian PER Steering Committee by Stuti Khemani. Accessed online 22ndFebruary 2016: http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/decentralization/March2003Seminar/FiscalFedReport.pdf

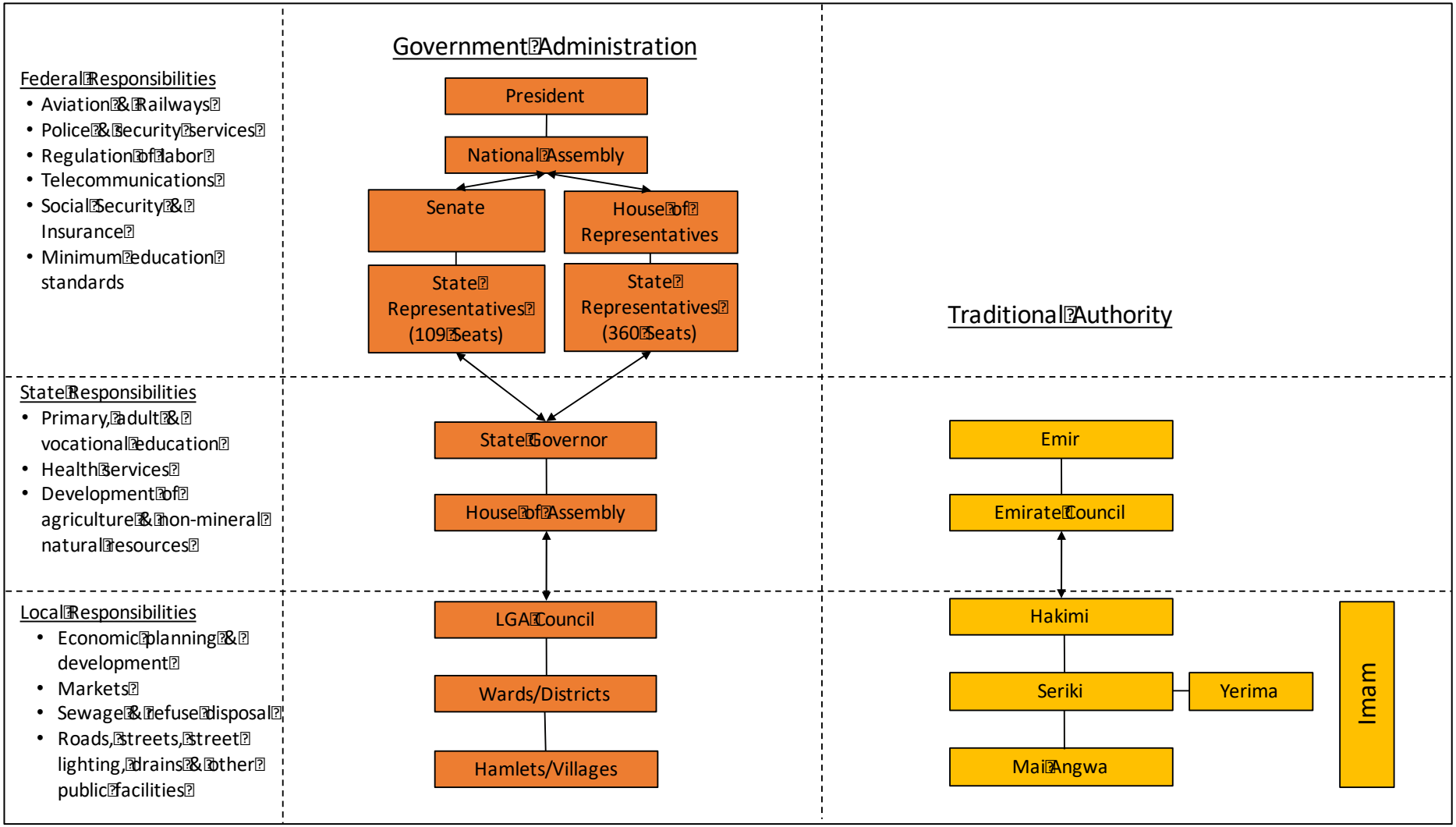
The final level in the traditional authority structure is a Mai Angwa, who is the leader of a sub-settlement and answers directly to the Seriki.

All traditional leaders are selected by the Emirate Council and the positions are hereditary with candidates chosen from members of a royal family. Once selected, the Hakimi, Seriki and Mai Angwa all need to be approved by the Emir before taking up the leadership position. The traditional authority continues to be an important administrative structure in the day to day lives of the local population. Cultural ties continue be strong and although traditional leaders must subscribe to national laws, they have executive and judicial powers, and are key to conflict resolution.

Finally, within northern Nigeria, Imams also pay a significant role in the lives of local people. Not all settlements have a mosque, but local people travel every Friday to their nearest mosque to pray. Imams continue to influence the behaviour and opinions of local people.

Figure 5.2 below presents an overview of the administrative divisions found within Nigeria and the responsibilities held by each tier of the government and the traditional authorities.

Figure 5.2 Administrative Structures in Nigeria



Source: World Bank (2001) Fiscal Federalism and Service Delivery in Nigeria: The Role of States and Local Governments. Prepared for the Nigerian PER Steering Committee by Stuti Khemani. Accessed online 22ndFebruary 2016: http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/decentralization/March2003Seminar/FiscalFedReport.pdf

5.2.4 *Development Status*

Nigeria is a lower-middle income country[1] that has seen an average of 7% economic growth consistently over the past ten-years. In 2013 Nigeria overtook South Africa as the largest economy in Africa. The economy has historically been dependent on oil revenues to sustain growth, but because of lower oil prices, GDP fell in 2015 to around 3%, and government revenues declined, while the non-oil sector also contracted due to economic policy uncertainty. The economy continued to shrink in 2016 with a 1.3 % shrinkage year on year in the fourth quarter of 2016.

President Buhari, elected in March 2015, announced plans to increase transparency, diversify the economy away from oil, and to improve fiscal management. By 2015, the services sector was contributing approximately 60% of GDP, with manufacturing and agriculture contributing a further approx. 10% and 20% respectively. This economic diversification contributed to the economy maintaining a 5% growth rate, despite the significant drop in the oil price and a slow-down in global economic growth[2]. The medium-term outlook for Nigeria was positive, assuming oil output stabilizes and oil prices recover.[3] However in 2016, the economy declined further; the oil sector continued to shrink by 13.7 %, following a 5.5 % drop in 2015. Industrial output was down by 8.5 % and services down by 0.8 %. The only sector to grow was agriculture (by 4.1 %). Nigeria also faced additional constraints in 2016 including pipeline vandalism, fuel shortages and lower electricity generation, driving down production. Therefore the economic outlook is now less positive than it was in 2015 [4].

Nigeria continues to face other significant development challenges across a range of areas. Widespread corruption has reduced the sharing of development benefits amongst the general population and there remains a significant wealth divide. The new government is making efforts to address corruption, resulting in Nigeria moving eight (8) places on the Transparency International corruption perception index, from 144th to 136th out of 175 countries. This jump shows that improvements are being made, but it will take time to address the endemic corruption[5].

There is a developing middle class in urban areas, however, differences between the rural and urban population remain stark, with rural populations scoring significantly lower across all development indicators. 62% of the population in Nigeria are classified as living below the income poverty line with 30% classified as being in severe poverty.[6]

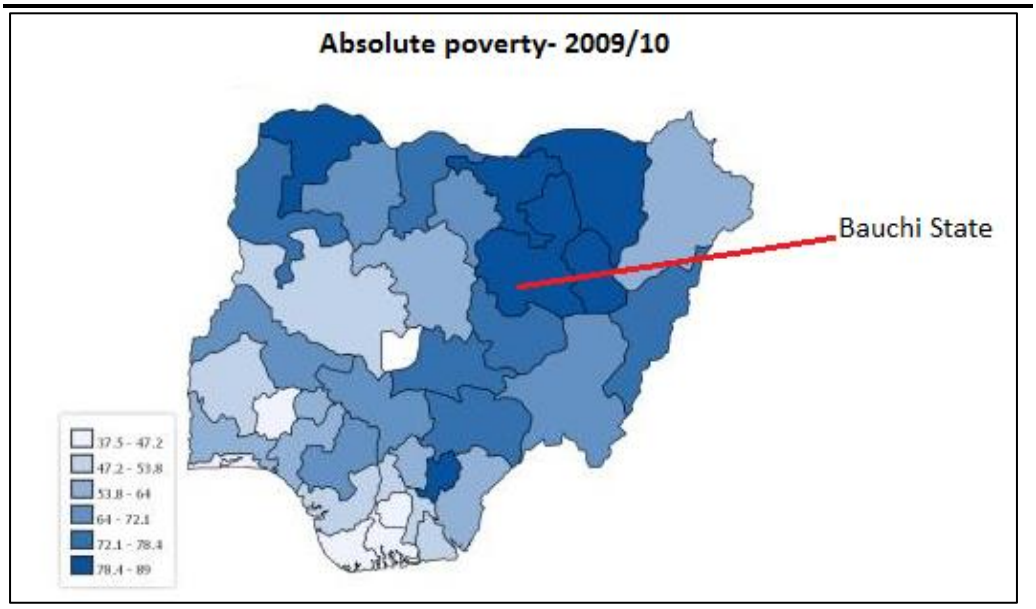
1 http://data.worldbank.org/country/nigeria
2 Magnowski. D. (2014) Nigerian Economy Overtakes South Africa's on Rebased GDP, Bloomberg, 7 April, p. http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-04-06/nigerian-economy-overtakes-south-africa-s-on-rebased-gdp
3 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html
4 http://www.tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/gdp-growth-annual
5 AfDB (2015) African Economic Outlook : Nigeria
6 UNDP Human Development Report 2015

Security context

An additional development challenge comes from security issues prevalent in the north of Nigeria, including Bauchi State. Boko Haram, the Islamic extremist group are based in northeastern Nigeria (also active in Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon). The city of Bauchi has experienced several bomb attacks by this group and heightened tension has resulted in violent attacks on suspected terrorists. The government's establishment of a state of emergency at the beginning of 2012, extended in the following year to cover the entire northeast of Nigeria, led to an increase in both security force abuses and militant attacks.

A regional coalition is working together to fight against Boko Haram, which is beginning to show results, but it will be some time before the threat to the north subsides.[1] Understanding this security context is important for the Project; not only is it having a negative impact on investment and development, but it has exacerbated poverty in an already very poor area of Nigeria, particularly amongst the growing number of internally displaced people and refugees escaping violence. As *Figure 5.3* shows, Bauchi State is one of poorest areas of Nigeria in which 84% of the population live in absolute poverty.

Figure 5.3 Map showing absolute poverty distribution in Nigeria for 2009/10



Source: Kolesnikov, 2016 [2].

1 AfDB (2015) African Economic Outlook : Nigeria
2 Kolesnikov Ivan (2016). Nigeria Data Portal. Available at: http://nigeria.opendataforafrica.org/ysydsef/nigeria-unemploymnet-and-poverty-maps (Accessed December 13, 2016).

5.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

5.3.1 Population

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with a population of over 170 million and a projected population growth rate of 2.5% per annum for the next 20 years.[1] Bauchi State is the 7th most populous state in Nigeria, with a population of 5,515,300 registered in 2011. Ganjuwa LGA, the location of the Project site, represents less than 5% of the total state population (330,070 as per 2011), and is comprised of many small settlements and hamlets. Bauchi LGA, the location of a portion of the Project transmission line, includes the State Capital and represents 10% of the state population, with a total population of 585,220.[2]

5.3.2 Population Impacted by the Project

There are ten settlements in the Project Footprint comprising a total population of 2,312 people that will be physically and / or economically displaced by the Project. This includes three settlements that lie totally or partially within the main Project site and an additional seven affected by the transmission line Right of Way (ROW). Gawa and Zongoro are administrative centres for the surrounding sub-settlements.

Within the Project site, the affected population comprises 1,315 people. Angwa Waziri and Angwa Fulani are the most populated settlements and are sub-settlements of Zongoro and Dubur. Both will be physically and economically impacted by the project. Gawa has a population of 49 individuals that will be economically displaced. Angwa Waziri also crosses onto the RoW.

The transmission line RoW passes through seven other settlements comprising a population of 997 people. Rundebin has the largest population of 268, followed by Zongoro and Angwa Waya, with a population of 241 and 254 respectively. In total it is anticipated that a total of three households will be physically displaced by the Project, with the remaining losing some farmland.

Table 5.1 below presents the population figures for each of the settlements affected by the Project.

Table 5.1 Approximate Population of Affected Settlements

Settlement	Approx. Population	% Men	% Women
Project Site			
Angwa Fulani	582	51%	49%
Angwa Waziri	684	49%	51%
Gawa	49	55%	45%
Sub-total	**1,315**		

1 Hassan Zaggi (2015) 'Harnessing the demographic potentials of northern Nigeria', Daily Independent, , p. http://dailyindependentnig.com/2014/11/harnessing-demographic-potentials-northern-nigeria/.
2 UN (2015) World Population Prospects: Findings and advance tables. Accessed online 22nd February 2016 http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/Key_Findings_WPP_2015.pdf

Right of Way			
Zongoro	241	50%	50%
Waya	254	53%	47%
Rundebin	268	47%	53%
Kimni	41	49%	51%
Inkil	37	62%	38%
Dungulbi	46	48%	52%
Yuli	110	50%	50%
Sub-total	**997**		
Total Population	**2,312**		

Source: ERM 2015

Table 5.2 shows the number of households that will be displaced both physically and economically. The categories of those displaced are as follows:

- 'Physically and Economically Displaced: Those on residing and making a living on the Project Footprint;
- Economically Displaced: Cultivate their lands within the Project Footprint but not necessarily residing in the boundary; and
- Claims to vacant land: Those that have a claim to uncultivated land. Note that this category of displaced household is not entitled to any compensation; however they are entitled to a disturbance allowance only as a one off compensation for loss of access to the land.

Table 5.2 Households Impacted Within the Project Site

Settlement	Physically and Economically Displaced Households	Economically Displaced Households	Claims to Vacant Lands	Total Number of Households
Project Site				
Angwa Fulani	18	35	18	71
Angwa Waziri	27	41	29	95
Gawa	1	6		6
Sub-total	**46**	**53**	**47**	**172**
Right of Way				
Angwa Waziri	0	3	0	3
Zongoro	1	24	2	27
Kimni	0	4	1	5
Angwa Waya	2	23	6	31
Yuli	0	12	1	13
Runde	0	32	0	32
Inkil	0	4	0	4
Dungulbi	0	9	1	10
Sub-total	3	111	11	125
Total	**46**	**193**	**120**	**297**

Household sizes are generally large with only 10% reporting households of three or fewer people in their family. Almost a third (27%) of respondents

reported living in a household of between 4 to 6 people, with 24% living with 7 to 10 people, 24% had 11 to 15 people, and 14% had 16 or more people[1].

5.3.3 *Gender*

As indicated in *Table 5.1* men and women are represented equally in most settlements, apart from Inkil, where men represent 62% of the total population.

Women's rights are written into the Nigerian constitution and Nigeria is a signatory of international charters and conventions on the non-discrimination of women. However, Nigeria continues to be a predominantly patriarchal society managed by national, customary and Islamic law, with varying impacts on women's everyday life. Women in the Project Footprint are predominantly Muslim and live under Sharia law, which prescribes the way they dress, marry, divorce and the level of power they have within the home and society in general.

There have been widespread reports of gender violations throughout the country, including high rates of domestic violence, harassment, forced marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), disinheritance of wives and daughters and harsh treatment of widows. This overt discrimination is also compounded by subtler forms of discrimination such as less favourable treatment than men at work, low access to education, particularly in the north, in addition to women being withdrawn from school for marriage or care giving[2]. Focus group discussions with women in Zongoro indicated that mothers in the community encourage their daughters to marry as soon as they have finished primary school, which has a direct impact on girl's education levels.[3]

Work is being done by NGOs and civil rights groups to increase the rights of women in both the public and private spheres. However, women in rural areas face particular challenges in overturning historic practices, due to their remote location, limited access to education and continued poverty.

5.3.4 *Age profile*

The Project Footprint has a young population, with 50% or more under 18 years old. This is higher than the national average of under 18's (44%) and corresponds with the high rate of fertility and large household size found within the Project Footprint.

Table 5.3 presents information on the age breakdown of the settlements closest to the Project Site.

1 NSCP RAP Socio-economic baseline survey, 2015
2 Grace Adikema-Ajaegbo (2014) 'The Rights of Women in Nigeria', The Lawyers Chronicle. Available at: http://thelawyerschronicle.com/the-rights-of-women-in-nigeria/.
3 ERM (2015). NSCP RAP Socio-economic baseline survey, 2015

Table 5.3 Age of Project Affected Population by Settlement

Settlement	% 0-17 years	% 18-40 years	% 41-60 years	% 61+
Angwa Fulani	60.8	31.8	6.4	1.0
Angwa Waziri	58.0	33.0	6.8	2.2
Gawa	42.9	38.8	14.3	4.1
Zongoro	60.8	29.6	8.8	0.8
Waya	57.9	31.8	9.5	0.8
Rundebin	66.8	27.9	4.5	0.8
Kimni	46	22	10	2
Inkil	54.1	32.4	10.8	2.7
Dungulbi	57.5	27.5	12.5	2.5
Yuli	56.4	33.6	8.2	1.8
Total Population	**68.6**	**36**	**7.8**	**1.5**

Source: ERM 2015

5.3.5 *Migration and Population Change*

Since 1965 Nigeria has seen a population increase of over 2%, and is projected to grow from more than 186 million people in 2016 to 392 million in 2050, becoming the world's fourth most populous country.[1] Nigeria's sustained high population growth rate will continue for the foreseeable future because of population momentum and its high birth rate.

Net migration in Nigeria is negative with -7,700 in 1975 decreasing to -134,300 by 1985. The only year that saw a positive net in migration was 1980 (170,900). Between 2010 and 2016 the country averaged a net migration of -60,000.[2] While most movement of Nigerians is internal, significant emigration regionally and to the West provides an outlet for Nigerians looking for economic opportunities, seeking asylum, and increasingly pursuing higher education. Immigration largely of West Africans continues to be insufficient to offset emigration and the loss of highly skilled workers. Nigeria also is a major source, transit, and destination country for forced labour and sex trafficking.[3]

In 2010, the National Population Commission conducted an Internal Migration Survey in twelve locations throughout Nigeria, to understand the nature of national migration figures. Findings showed that there are numerous push and pull factors that result in migration. Push factors include rural poverty, environmental disaster (resulting in agricultural failings), cultural and ethnic conflicts and lack of educational opportunities. Pull factors include improved economic opportunities, marriage and improved security.[4]

1 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html
2 UN (2015) Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.Accessed online 22 February 2016 : http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/nigeria-population/
3 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html
4 Blessing U. Mberu, Roland Pongou (2010) 'Nigeria: Multiple Forms of Mobility in Africa's Demographic Giant', Migrant Policy Institute, 30 June, p. http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/nigeria-multiple-forms-mobility-africas-demographic-giant.

Migration can be either voluntary or involuntary and human trafficking of young people from rural to urban settings is a national issue. Conflict has also resulted in migration and recently northern Nigeria has experienced high levels of movement as people flee suicide attacks, kidnapping and human rights abuses perpetrated by the terrorist group Boko Haram. The UNHCR estimates there are 230,000 Nigerian refugees living in Niger, Cameroon and Chad. A smaller number of Nigerians seek asylum further from home with 27,275 claiming asylum in Europe between 2014 and 2015.[1]

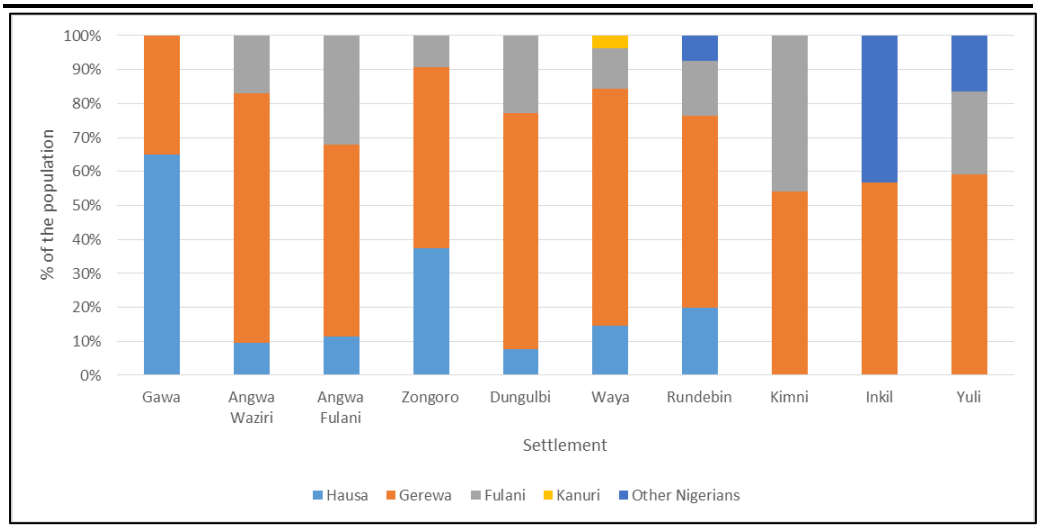
Within Project Affected Households over 80% of respondents stated that they have lived in the area for more than 5 years. Migrants from other parts of Nigeria were reported in Inkil (43%), Yuli (16%) and Rundebin (7%).

5.3.6 *Religion and Ethnicity*

The majority of the local population are Muslim with only a small number of Project Affected Households identified as Christian. Christian households were found in three (3) settlements, but in Angwa Waziri and Rundebin this accounted for just 2% and 3% of respondents. The highest number of Christians was found in the settlement of Inkil (19%), which also has the highest number of Nigerians from other parts of the country (43%).

The main ethnic groups within the Project Footprint are Hausa, Gerewa and Fulani (see *Box 5.1*), with the major languages spoken being Hausa, Bole and Fulfulde. Generally, the project affected communities are a mix of two or more ethnic groups, with Gerewa representing the largest group and accounting for between 35% and 72% of respondents. *Figure 5.4* below presents findings on ethnicity by settlement.

Figure 5.4 Ethnicity in Project Affected Communities



Source: ERM 2015

1 UNHCR (2016) Nigeria : Regional Refugee Response Plan January-December 2016.

Box 5.1 Can the Fulani be Considered Indigenous?

The IFC's Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples recognises that Indigenous Peoples are *"social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. In many cases, their economic, social, and legal status limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in lands and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development".*

A country report on Nigeria published in 2009 by the ILO and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights[1] noted that the Fulani are widely considered to be among the most neglected and marginalized groups in Nigeria and often experience discrimination from local communities. On the other hand much of the scientific literature including a World Bank policy document states that **Error! Reference source not found.**there is a lack of consistent agreement as to whether the Fulani of West Africa are considered to be indigenous people or not[2]. This assessment considers several criteria for assessing indigenous peoples in accordance with IFC PS 7:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group, and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these locations;
- Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from the mainstream society or culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages in the country or region in which they reside

Looking at the criteria above, in Nigeria as a whole, the Fulani by and large are no longer distinct from the rest of the population. They have intermarried extensively with the Hausa and are largely settled or semi-nomadic. This is evident in the project where the communities of Angwa Fulani and Angwa Waziri are home to semi-nomadic Fulani pastoralists who often migrate with their livestock leaving their families behind in the community. According to the social survey undertaken, the Fulani have been settled in the area for over 34 years.

Having intermarried so extensively with the Hausa people, their culture and beliefs are often indistinguishable from the Hausa. Their language – Fulfulde is one of the most widely spoken languages in the north of Nigeria and so is by no means a "minority" language. As Muslims, they also share the same religious beliefs as the Hausa. In fact it is often stated in the literature that the Hausa-Fulani ethnic group is the largest ethnic group in Nigeria.

In addition, the Fulani of Nigeria cannot be considered as to be clearly marginalised economically as an ethnic group in Nigeria. Across the country, they are often better off than some of their farming neighbours because due to their cattle ownership. This is also the case in the project area. Politically, in Nigeria, the Fulani hold considerable political power and in fact, the current President of Nigeria – Mohammadu Buhari - is Fulani.

Based on the above assessment, this report does not classify Fulani as an indigenous group.

Although the Fulani in the project area can be considered financially better off (due to the ownership of cattle) than their farming neighbours, they will be treated as vulnerable both because of their lack of clear ownership of land and their reliance on farming communities for access to land. The RAP resettlement measures will ensure that Fulani are allowed to live together in a single settlement and will be located adjacent to grazing land for their cattle. Measures will also be explored with the traditional leadership to give the Fulani more secure land rights.

[1] ILO and African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (2009) "Nigeria: constitutional, legislative and administrative provisions concerning indigenous peoples". http://www.chr.up.ac.za/chr_old/indigenous/country_reports/Country_reports_Nigeria.pdf

[2] World Bank Policy Brief. Indigenous People Still Among the Poorest of the Poor. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTINDPEOPLE/Resources/407801-1271860301656/HDNEN_indigenous_clean_0421.pdfaccessed 06.12.2016

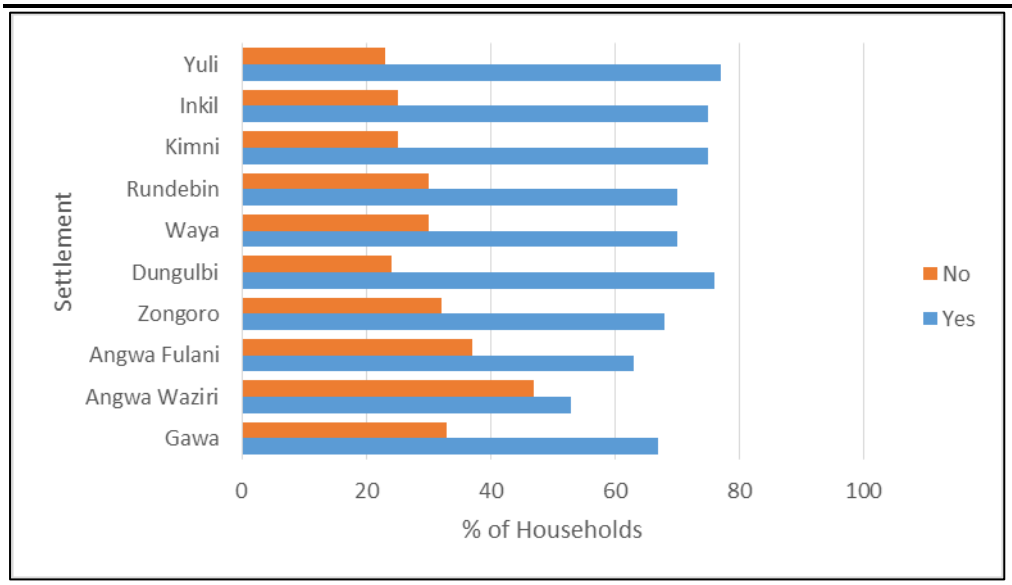
5.3.7 *Vulnerable groups*

Vulnerability is a pre-existing condition independent of the Project, which is reflected in an individual or groups ability to access socioeconomic or environmental resources, or low status in certain socioeconomic indicators (health, education, income etc.). Vulnerable individuals and groups are often less able to adapt to socioeconomic or bio-physical change and usually find it hard to access benefits from Project related changes. There are a number of distinct factors that make the population in the Project Footprint particularly vulnerable.

Rural Poverty

Rural poverty is an issue throughout Nigeria with 62% of the population in Nigeria classified as living below the income poverty line and 30% classified as being in severe poverty.[1] The Project site is in a rural part of Bauchi State where, as mentioned above, over 80% of the population lives below the poverty line.[2] This is reflected in the Project Footprint where many Project Affected Households reported suffering from food shortages at some point throughout the year. Food shortages affect between a third and half of households in the Project Footprint, as shown in *Figure 5.5*.

Figure 5.5 Annual Food Shortages by Household (Yes/No)



Source: ERM 2015

The highest rate of food shortages was recorded in Angwa Waziri, where 53% of Project Affected Households experienced periods of food insecurity each year. The reason for these food shortages was reportedly due to the high number of dependents compared to economically active members of the household, coupled with seasonal crop changes. Local farmers are reliant on

1 UNDP Human Development Report 2015
2 UNDP Human Development Report 2005

the weather and have limited access to farm inputs, which means agricultural production is highly seasonal and at risk to pests, poor rains or other shocks.

Girls and Women

Due to the patriarchal nature of the local society, women are also considered vulnerable due to their lack of participation in decision-making and inability to contribute to community information sharing. Women are reliant on male relatives to provide them with Project related information, are unable to own land and have fewer freedoms within civil society. This potentially makes women less able to take advantage of Project benefits, including compensation.

Fulani

It should be noted that in the context of this Project the Fulani, who are predominantly cattle graziers and traditionally semi-nomadic, are considered more vulnerable than other communities in the footprint. While they may appear to have recognisable land rights, this is entirely dependent on the permission of village heads from the Hausa and Gerawa communities to access land. The land currently used by the Fulani belongs to Dubur village in which they have been given access rights but these rights are not secure. The Livelihoods programme will be monitored to ensure it strengthens good relationships between the Fulani and farmers.

Identified vulnerable groups

Overall the following groups in the Project Footprint have been identified as vulnerable. Based on this information, the following factors will likely guide the additional compensation measures that are developed by the Project for vulnerable groups:

- ***Household head is female***: Within a patriarchal society, women tend to be prevented from participating in local decision-making. They may also lack access to independent means of income generation.

- ***Household head is disabled or chronically sick***: Physical or mental disability and long-term illness tends to inhibit access to independent means of income.

- ***Household with a disabled or chronically sick member of the family***: Physical or mental disability and long term illness adds additional burden to the family income, with higher medical and care fees.

- ***Household head is more than 60 years old and lives alone***: This is the retirement age in Nigeria and age tends to inhibit access to independent means of income.

- ***Household monthly income is less than one US dollar per day***: This indicates that the household is below the income poverty line.

- ***Household head is less than 60 years old and is unemployed***: The household head has no regular means through which to generate income.

- ***Household with young head of family:*** A household with a young head of family may likely have lower income and a lower status within the community.

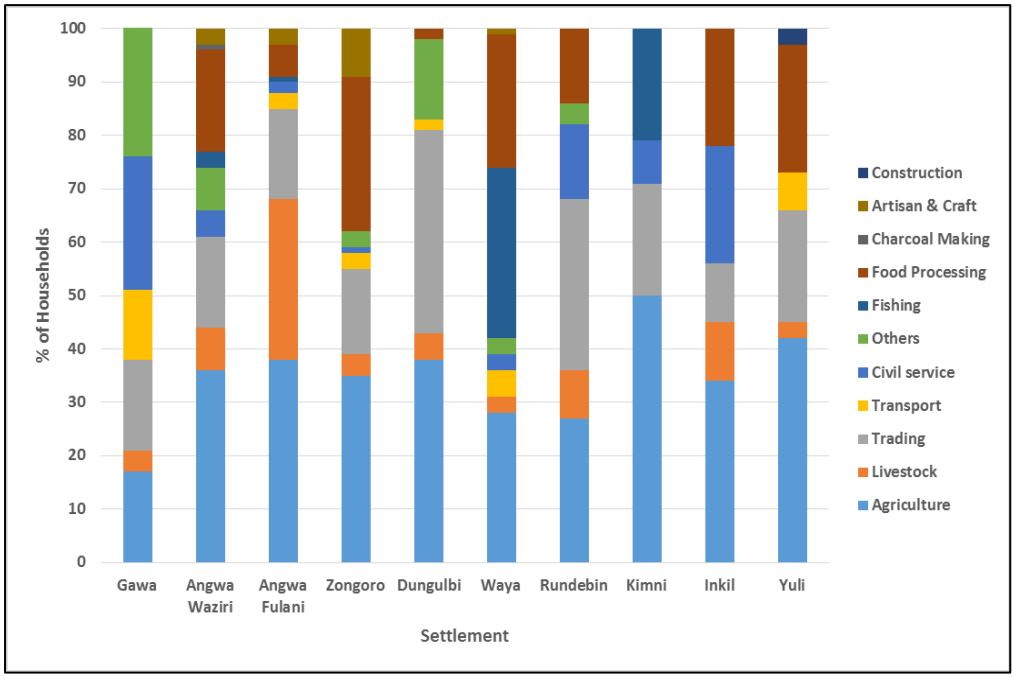
- ***Fulani:*** insecure land rights and reliance on farming traditional leadership for access to grazing land.

5.4 EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMY AND INCOME

5.4.1 *Livelihood Activities*

A range of livelihood activities are practiced in the Project Footprint, with multiple activities undertaken by each household. *Figure 5.6* below presents the range of livelihood activities undertaken by households.

Figure 5.6 Livelihood Activities in the Project Affected Area



Source: ERM 2015

Agriculture

The main livelihood activity practiced in the Project Footprint is agriculture, with between 17% and 50% households reporting crop farming as their primary occupation.

Agriculture is primarily at a subsistence level with crops such as maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn planted in the rainy season (May/June). Traditional farming practices, including slash and burn techniques are used

and on the rare occasions there is a surplus, households reporting selling their produce in Zongoro. Produce is not processed, but stored in local silos called Rhumbu.

Agriculture is strictly a male domain, with households reporting that women are not allowed to participate. Women are either housewives or responsible for supplementing the household income through the sale of processed food, including milk, petty trading, processing of groundnut oil, local seasoning from locust bean tree (Daddawa) and sale of soya bean cake (Akara).

As *Figure 5.6* above shows, despite agricultural production being the primary activity for many households, livelihood activities vary between settlements.

Livestock Herding and Rearing

Raising of livestock can be found in all settlements, however, it is only in Angwa Fulani where it was reported in high numbers (30%). Residents of Angwa Fulani are ethnic Fulani, whose main livelihood is cattle herding. Livestock such as goats, sheep and cattle are kept throughout the year, with residents of Angwa Fulani reporting that they often travel across wide areas in search of grazing. Animals are not usually sold, but seen as an important possession and a sign of wealth. The amount of livestock held in each of the communities is listed in *Table 5.4*.

Table 5.4 Livestock

	Angwa Fulani	Angwa Waziri	Gawa	Dungulbi	Kimni	Inkil	Rundebin	Yuli	Waya	Zongoro	Total
Cattle	999	971	54	105	50	18	134	98	137	443	3009
Sheep	556	764	82	20	39	4	167	68	214	310	2224
Goat	874	979	3	17	75	30	159	78	181	277	2673
Camel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Poultry	1248	2525	25	21	120	110	547	768	504	3238	9106
Total	**3680**	**5239**	**164**	**163**	**284**	**162**	**1007**	**1012**	**1038**	**4268**	**17017**

Livestock keeping, particularly cattle, sheep and goat is common to the Fulani. Although they keep their cattle in kraals around their homes within the project footprint, they normally take them grazing far from Zongoro. In most cases, they take them southwards in the search of good grazing and water.

Food Processing and Trading

Food processing and trading were common across all settlements, primarily as this is the main occupation of women outside of the home. Trading was reported as a primary activity for between 11% and 38% of economically active women, with the only exception found in Waya where trading was not reported as a primary activity. Food processing was also found in all settlements except Gawa and Kimni. Focus group discussions in Gawa found that there are a higher number of employed men in the settlement due to the

size and presence of administrative services. This enables men to provide for their families and reduces the need for women to work outside the home.

Fishing

According to the surveys, households residing in the Project Footprint engage in small scale subsistence fishing in the Zongoro River. However, the river is small reportedly dries up during the dry season. In Waya and Kimni fishing is more significant than in other settlements with 32% and 21% of respondents respectively reporting this as their primary livelihood activity. People also fish in Angwa Waziri and Angwa Fulani, but in much smaller numbers (3% and 1% respectively).

It should be noted that fishing was not recorded during the asset inventory. Additionally, although the right of way crosses a rivulet, at the date of the surveys there was no evidence of fishing activity in the area. It was also observed that the seasonal streams may not be sufficient enough to sustain any reported fishing activity.

Prior to construction, the level of fishing activity and associated impacts will require validation in order to ensure that access to fishing grounds are maintained.

Formal Employment

Apart from Gawa, residents within the Project Footprint reported having limited access to formal employment opportunities. There were no reports of formal employment in Yuli and Kimni and only between 1% and 6% in all other settlements. Formal employment is primarily focused on civil service positions and generally in the larger settlements.

Due to Gawa's size and commercial activity, it presents a different economic profile to the other settlements. There were a higher number of respondents employed by the civil service (25%), undertaking other activities (25%) or employed in transport (13%), with only 17% of individuals active in farming and a further 4% raising livestock.

5.4.2 *Income and Expenditure*

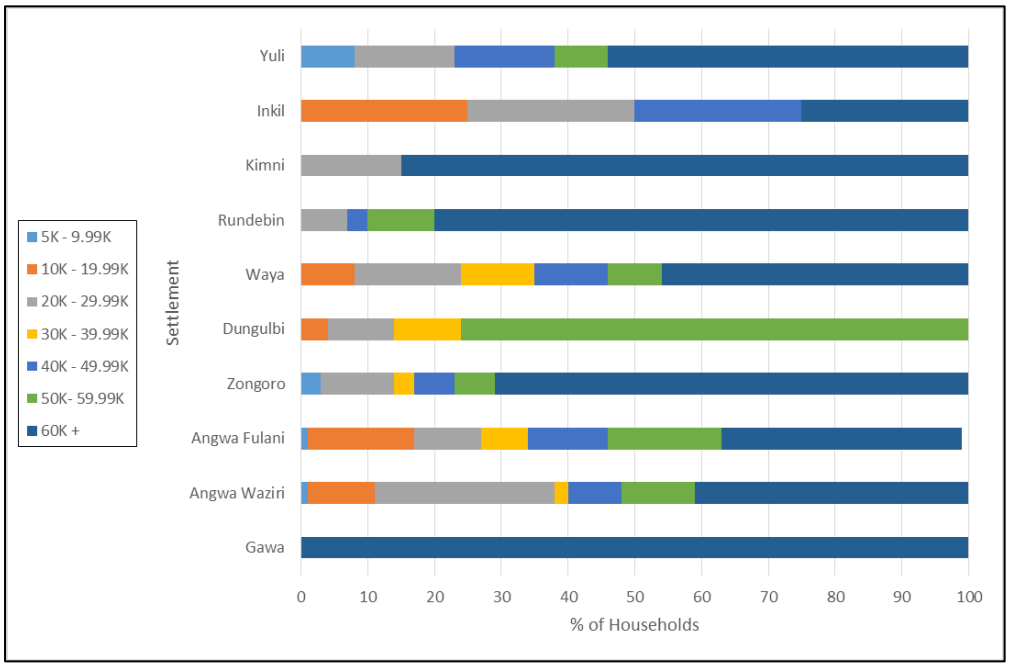
Income

Due to the subsistence nature of the local economy, income levels are very low varying from as little as 5,000 Naira (USD16) a month to over 60,000 Naira (USD189)[1]. This variation can be seen across all Project Affected Households, except Gawa, where 100% of respondents reported an income of over 60,000 Naira. This corresponds with the increased number of people with formal

1 Exchange rate conversion: 1 NGN = 0.00315457 USD. Source: XE Currency Converter. Available at: http://www.xe.com/ (accessed December 13, 2016).

employment in this settlement. *Figure 5.7* below presents data on income levels per settlement within the Project Footprint.

Figure 5.7 Income by Settlement



Source: ERM 2015

The lowest incomes were reported in Inkil, where 50% of respondents earn under 30,000 Naira per month, and Dungulbi, where 100% of respondents earn under 60,000 Naira per month.

Sources of income mirror the livelihood activities in the Project Affected Area, with all settlements except Gawa earning money from agricultural production, with support from trading and the sale of processed food. Remittances as a source of income were only found in Angwa Waziri and Angwa Fulani, representing just 2% of household incomes.

Expenditure

Food represented the main monthly expenditure, with households spending between 30%-60% of their income on feeding the household every month. The only exception to this was found in Angwa Fulani, where 71% of expenditure is used to pay for health care. Households reported that they are not registered under the national health scheme and as there are no health facilities within the settlement, it means additional cost to accesses healthcare. All other settlements reported that health care averages 10% of the monthly expenditure.

Other significant expenses every month include livelihood inputs (3%-25%), education (5%-20%), telecommunications (3%-14%) and religious events or social occasions (4%-13%).

The majority of households reported that, despite low incomes, on average 60% of households have some sort of savings, either at home or in a bank. A further 20%-30% have no savings, with the remaining 10%-20% of households reported being in debt. Those that reported being in debt stated that they owed money to another person, not a bank.

5.5 LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE

5.5.1 *Land ownership and tenure system*

Under the Land Use Act of 1978 and the Constitution of Nigeria the Governor is in charge of land in his state. However, in the case of Northern Nigeria, the Governor must seek permission from traditional leaders before land is allocated.

This is because the majority of land in Northern Nigeria falls under communal ownership, which means land is held in a trust and managed by traditional leaders. Within the Project Footprint, the district level Hakimi has overall authority on the land. At the settlement level, this authority is divested to the Seriki, which falls under the Seriki of Zongoro, Seriki of Gawa and Seriki of Dubur.

It is the responsibility of the Seriki to allocate land to individual members of the community. Land can only be transferred to those that originate from the local area and cannot be allocated to migrants. These restrictions on the transfer and sale of land are to restrict immigration of strangers, for security reasons.

A large number of respondents reported owning their own land (87%), with an equally high number owning their own home. Over a third of landowners (34%) reported that they are the sole owners of their land, with a further 23% having communal leasehold and 15% reported accessing family lands. Land rental was relatively limited, with only 7% of respondents leasing land.

5.5.2 *Land Use*

Due to the rural nature of the Project Footprint, land is primarily used for crop farming and livestock rearing. Cropping is mostly mixed, and typically cultivated crops include tomatoes, maize, rice, onion, sorghum, millet, and guinea corn. Slash and burn is used for site clearing, with areas of regeneration used to feed livestock.

There is usually some coordination between livestock farmers and crop farmers to maximize the effectiveness of land use. Farmers often have limited access to fertilizers and so at the end of each season the livestock farmers are encouraged to graze their animals on their land. This provides food for the livestock and manure for the farmers.

5.6 PUBLIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Public services and infrastructure vary greatly between settlements, with some settlements accessing a range of services and others detached from all infrastructure.

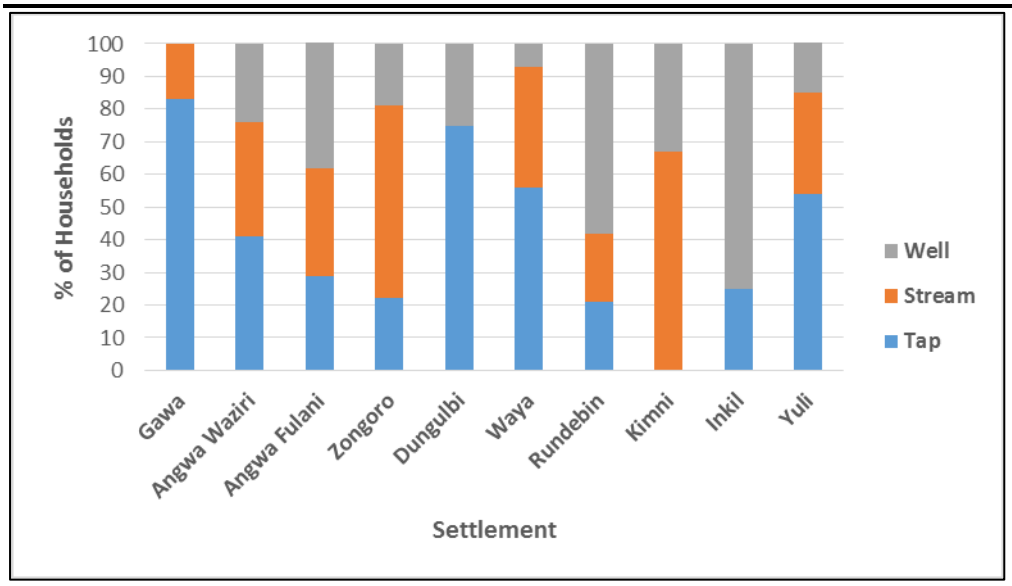
5.6.1 *Water supply*

There are three main ways to access water for domestic use in the settlements within the Project Footprint; taps, streams or wells. Tap water is predominantly pumped from boreholes into central locations within the settlement from where it is collected on a daily basis. Wells are also usually located in a central settlement location, whereas stream water can require a walk of between 0.5 and 1km to access.

Gawa has the highest number of households reporting accessing tap water (83%), as two boreholes have been dug to supply water to the settlement, with the remaining population accessing water from a stream. Respondents from Gawa also travel a shorter distance to access water, with 0.8km the average distance travelled to access household water.

Other settlements reported having varying levels of access to tap water, with between 21% and 83% of households reporting using tap water. The only exception to this is Kimni, where water is solely accessed via a stream (67%) or a well (33%). *Figure 5.8* below presents access to domestic water supplies by settlement.

Figure 5.8 ***Access to Domestic Water by Settlement***



Source: ERM 2015

Since the mid-1970s, a number of dams have been installed with the aim of increasing agricultural production. There are three dams in proximity to the Project Footprint: Balanga, Gubi and Tilde-Fulani dams. Despite this,

respondents reported that rain water is the main source of water for crops and livestock (50%-70%), with others accessing water from a dam (5%-50%) and a small number using streams.

5.6.2 *Sanitation and Waste Disposal*

Sanitation coverage in Nigeria is amongst the lowest in the world, with just 54% of the population having access to sanitation in 2010. Rates are higher in urban areas, where 74% of the population have some form of sanitation. A quarter of those with sanitation share facilities (25%) and 22% use what are considered as inadequate facilities. An estimated 22% of the population have no sanitation at all and use open/public spaces. There is no sewerage system so those with sanitation use a form of latrine or septic tank. There is no available data regarding sanitation in Bauchi State.

Residents of the larger settlements such as Gawa and Zongoro often have access to sanitation, however, it was reported that residents of all other settlements have no formal sanitation provision.

There is no formal waste disposal system in any of the communities in the Project Footprint. Residents generally burn domestic waste or dispose of it in the surrounding bushland.

5.6.3 *Transportation and Road Infrastructure*

Transport and road infrastructure within the Project Footprint is generally poor and most settlements do not have asphalt roads or all-year road access. Car ownership is very low and donkeys remain widely used for transportation, followed by motorcycles and bicycles.

Communities in the Project Footprint walk several kilometres to access social services. Distances walked differ from one community to the other. For households around Zongoro and Dubur, the average travel distance to Zongoro School and Zongoro village market is about 2km. People in Gawa walk less distance because most of the facilities are close.

Communities along the RoW are more remote. Some of the households travel about seven (7) to ten (10) km to access either Zongoro along the Maiduguri road or Dungulbi along the Gombe road. There are no roads or tracks to some of the communities along the RoW such as Rundebin, Waya and Yuli. Motorcycle is the most popular means of transportation due to lack of vehicle accessible roads and the rocky and undulating topography of the area. As a result, community members tend to walk many kilometres to access services along Gombe road or Maiduguri road. This can be complicated, however, by the seasonal flooding during the rainy season, which often blocks some of the access routes.

Gawa, however, is located on the Bauchi-Darazo road, a major thoroughfare. It has good transportation links and this has been a contributing factor to its development.

5.7 EDUCATION AND SKILLS

5.7.1 Education System

Responsibility for the Nigerian education system is shared between the federal, state and local governments. At a federal level, the Ministry of Education regulates education through policy formation, ensures quality control and manages tertiary level institutions. It is the state's responsibility to manage secondary education, with primary education managed at the LGA level.

The education system in Nigeria is provided by both public and private institutions, and is divided into three levels: basic education (nine years), post-basic/senior secondary (three years), and tertiary (four to seven years, depending on the course).

The Universal Basic Education Program (UBE) is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 and covers 6 years of primary school (6 years old to 12 years old), followed by 3 years of Junior Secondary School (12 years old to 15 years old).[1]

Sixty-one percent of children attend primary school (64% of males and 58% of females), although there is distinct variation between urban and rural areas. Primary school attendance in urban areas is 74% compared to 55% in rural areas. There is also regional variation across the country, with over 80% of children in Southern Nigeria attending school compared with 42% in the North. For those that attend primary school, the completion rate in 2010 was 74%.

Following primary school; children transition to Junior Secondary School (JSS) which lasts for three years. Over half of pupils completing primary education move on to JSS and of those that transition, 55% complete their Junior Secondary Schooling.

Continuation of education to Senior Secondary School (SSS) depends on several factors, including educational attainment at Junior Secondary level and accessibility of SSS, as there are more schools available in urban rather than rural areas, and household wealth. Forty-four percent of children attend secondary school in Nigeria and at this level there is no difference in attendance between genders.

1 Jennifer Onyukwu (2011) 'The Education System in Nigeria', World Education News and Reviews, 1 August, p. http://wenr.wes.org/2011/08/wenr-julyaugust-2011-practical-information/.

Children living in urban areas are almost twice as likely to attend secondary school as those living in rural areas (60% in urban areas compared with 36% in rural), with additional differences across regions. Children living in Southern Nigeria are three times more likely to attend secondary school than those in the north (65% in South and 22% in the North). The final determining factor in secondary school attendance is socioeconomic status at a household level. Children living in high income households are five times more likely to attend secondary school than those living in low income households.

There was no significant difference between educational attainment of boys and girls from kindergarten to secondary school; 53% of boys and 47% of girls within the project communities have attained basic education including kindergarten, primary and secondary level education.

Religious schools are of particular importance for the Muslim population and 51% of Muslim children attend a Qur'anic school, with 24% attending an academic school along with a Qur'anic school. There is a difference of 10% between the sexes, with 54% of male Muslim children attending an academic schooling compared to 45% of female Muslim children. Muslim children encounter the same differences as their non-Muslim counterparts, with large variation in attendance seen between urban and rural areas and across regions. The highest levels of non-attendance can be seen in rural areas in the North East, where 35% of Muslim children reporting not attending any school, compared with 17% in the North Central, 24% in the North West and 8% in the South West.[1]

Despite UBE being free, households face expenses throughout the year, which can often hinder schooling for children living in poor households. On average, pupils' households spent 7,691 Naira (USD40) per pupil during the 2009-2010 school year. Expenses include uniforms, books and other materials, in addition to PTA fees and maintenance costs.[2]

5.7.2 *Educational Attainment in the Project Footprint*

Educational attainment in the Project Footprint is generally low, with a large number of survey respondents having no education and unable to read or write. The highest levels of education were found in Gawa, with 14% of respondents obtaining some form of tertiary education and a further 20% completing SSS. Gawa also had fewer residents with no education (18%) and no residents that have only attended kindergarten.

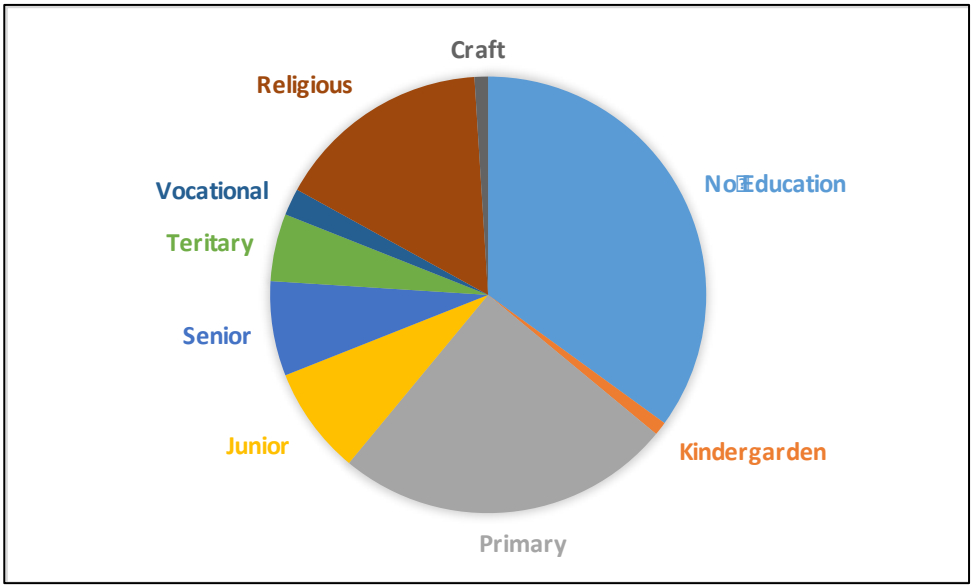
The lowest levels of education attainment were found in Angwa Fulani, where two thirds of respondents (61%) have no education and an additional 19%

1 National Population Commission (Nigeria) and RTI International, 2011. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) EdData Profile 1990, 2003, and 2008: Education Data for Decision-Making. 2011. Washington, DC, USA: National Population Commission and RTI International.
2 National Population Commission (Nigeria) and RTI International, 2011. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) EdData Profile 1990, 2003, and 2008: Education Data for Decision-Making. 2011. Washington, DC, USA: National Population Commission and RTI International.

stopped schooling at primary school level. No one has a tertiary education and just 1% have some sort of vocational training.

On average, 35% of respondents reported having no schooling and an additional 25% stopped schooling at primary level. This can be seen in *Figure 5.9* below, which presents the average educational attainment within the Project Footprint.

Figure 5.9 Education Attainment in the Project Affected Area



Source: ERM 2015

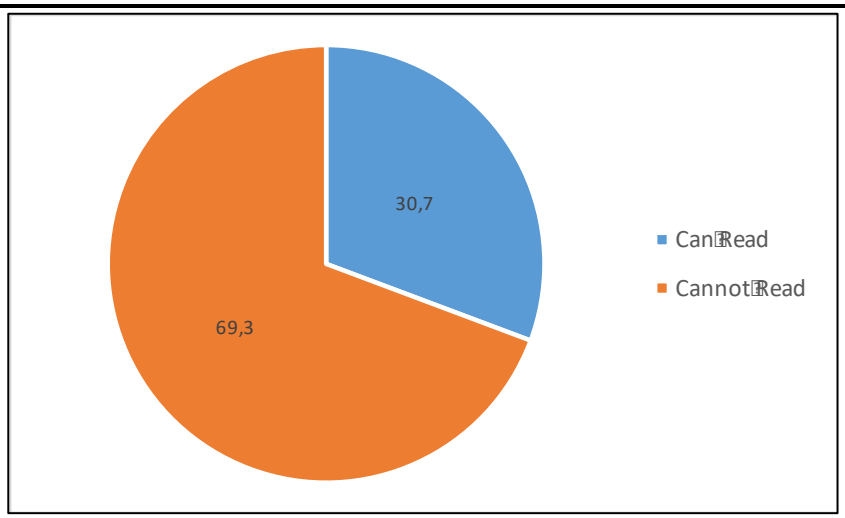
Religious education is important in most settlements within the Project Footprint with an average of 16% of respondents attending a Qur'anic school. The settlement of Dungulbi reported the highest level of attendance for religious schooling, with 29% of respondents attending a Qur'anic school (compared to 51% with no schooling and 15% having completed primary school).

Tertiary education was reported by an average of 5% of respondents, with a further 2% completing a vocational training course.

5.7.3 Literacy in the Project Affected Area

Low levels of educational attainment by residents within the Project Footprint are matched by low levels of literacy. Almost 70% of residents reported that they cannot read or write as illustrated in *Figure 5.10* below.

Figure 5.10 Literacy in the Project Affected Area



Literacy levels between settlements follows the same patterns as educational attainment with the lowest levels of literacy found in Angwa Fulani (13%) and the highest found in Gawa and Yuli (40% and 43% respectively).

5.7.4 *Educational Facilities in the Project Affected Area*

Educational facilities within the Project Footprint are focused in the larger settlements or towns, with local pupils accessing primary and JSS in Zongoro and Gawa. Zongoro also has a Qur'anic school serving pupils from surrounding settlements. Where settlements do not have a school, pupils travel between 2.5 km (Inkil) and 1.5 km (Dungulbi) to access any sort of schooling. Pupils usually walk on foot to access these schools. The Quranic schools are usually run alongside the public formal schools.

Senior Secondary Schooling and tertiary education can only be accessed in the larger towns within Bauchi State or in the State capital.

5.8 *HEALTH AND WELLBEING*

5.8.1 *Health System*

The Nigerian health care system is managed using a three tier approach, which splits responsibility between the federal, state and local governments. The federal government is responsible for health policy, technical support and provision of health services through tertiary and teaching hospitals and national laboratories. The state governments are responsible for secondary hospitals, along with the regulations and technical support for primary health care services. The local government provides primary health care services, which are organised at the ward level. Primary health care services are further supported at the settlement level, where coordination and implementation is often managed.

In 1999 the Nigerian government launched a National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), which encompasses government employees, the organized private sector and the informal sector. Successive governments have tried to expand the health insurance scheme, but as of mid-2012, NHIS still covered only about 3% of the population.[1]

A review of the Nigerian health care system by the World Health Organisation in 2013 found several key challenges, which are limiting access and quality of care:

- *Inadequate decentralization of services*: Primary health care offers a very limited service and the majority of health care services are focused in urban areas;
- *Weak referral linkages*: Incidences of referrals between health care services is very limited, meaning patients do not experience continued care;
- *Dilapidated health infrastructure*: Long-term lack of funding has resulted in dilapidated buildings and equipment in need of repairs and maintenance or replacement to deliver even the basic services; and
- *Weak institutional and capacity*: Currently, there is no effective system for supervision of health services in the public and private sectors.[2]

Spending on health care has significantly increased over the last 10 years; however, the system is still suffering from years of underspending. Between 1995 and 2002 the government spend just 2% of GDP on health care, which is low even when compared to countries with lower economic performance. Spending as a percentage of GDP is now 3.9%, which is still lower than neighbouring Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon (5% of GDP respectively).[3]

5.8.2 *Healthcare within the Project Footprint*

Access to primary health care is limited within the Project Footprint; most residents have to travel between 2km and 14km in order to access basic services. The only health services available to local residents are located in Gawa, which has a health centre.

Accessing hospital treatment or secondary care requires travelling to larger population centres outside of the Project Footprint. Some respondents reported relying on traditional medicine to cure minor ailments.

The distance and cost of health care was reported as a main barrier to treatment and very few respondents reported being members of NHIS. Half of the settlements within the Project Footprint do not have any residents

1 Dutta, Arin ,and Charles Hongoro. 2013. Scaling Up National Health Insurance in Nigeria: Learning from Case Studies of India, Colombia, and Thailand. Washington, DC: Futures Group, Health Policy Project.
2 WHO (2001) The Nigerian Health System. Accessed online 22 February 20016 : http://www.who.int/pmnch/countries/nigeria-plan-chapter-3.pdf
3 WHO (2013) WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2008-2013 : Nigeria

registered with NHIS and the remaining half reported a 6% to 25% registration rate.

5.8.3 *Health Indicators in the Project Affected Area*

The Bauchi State faces many challenges in improving the health status of residents and data shows that the state has very low health indicators, especially for child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases that were targeted for reduction under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

According to a World Health Organisation (WHO)[1] data published in 2013, life expectancy in Nigeria is: Male 54, Female 55 and total life expectancy is 55. For Bauchi state, there is no precise data on life expectancy but the estimated data is very similar to the national data (male 53, female 56) (Nigeria Bureau of Statistics NBS, 2014)[2]. The population structure of Bauchi state also indicates low life expectancy, high birth rate, and high death rate.

Despite the challenges facing local people in accessing primary health care services, over half of survey respondents stated that a midwife attended their child's birth and in five settlements over 80% of all births were attended by a midwife. The only exception to this was reported in Angwa Waziri, where just 30% of births were attended by a midwife. Child vaccination rates are also relatively high with between 60% and 100% of all children vaccinated.

Survey respondents reported that the most common illnesses found in the Project Footprint are malaria, cough, yellow fever, dysentery/diarrhoea, and skin diseases/rashes. Malaria is the most serious illness in the Project Footprint, and Bauchi state in general, affecting children the most. According to the Bauchi State Strategic Health Development Plan (BASSHDP) 2010 - 2015[3], the target was to reduce the incidence of malaria in Bauchi state from 11,534/100,000 to 7500/100,000 by 2015. No precise data is available on the incidence of malaria in each community, but the general consensus amongst stakeholders, is that malaria is the most serious illness in the Project Footprint.

The main reasons for the high incidence of malaria and other diseases are lack of awareness on health matters, inadequate health facilities and inadequate social infrastructure, such as electricity and sanitation facilities.

5.9 *COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS*

The main development priorities reported during surveys include access to basic services such as food security, education, health, improved livelihoods and electricity. For example, it was reported that access to electricity would

1 http://www.who.int/countries/nga/en/
2 http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/2014%20Statistical%20Report%20on%20Women%20and%20Men%20in%20Nigeria.pdf
3 http://www.mamaye.org/sites/default/files/evidence/BAUCHI%20SSHDP%2029.01.11.pdf

bring much needed development to the area through increased economic activity and improve the quality of life.

A summary of needs and expectations raised by communities during the baseline surveys is provided below.

- Due to the significant number of youth in the communities, it was reported that skills development is required to empower the young population. It was felt that this would also help to diversify and shift livelihoods away from subsistence farming. Additionally, it would help to reduce outmigration from the rural to urban areas (particularly to Bauchi state capital), reliving pressure on housing and public services;

- There are high expectations regarding job creation among the youth for the Project as well as indirect opportunities contributing to economic development;

- Livelihood support was stated as required including provision of irrigation systems, improved varieties of crops, improved breeds of animals and equipment to support agricultural activities;

- Improved soil quality in resettlement areas to increase agricultural productivity was raised as an expectation by communities; and

- With regards to housing, those will be physically displaced would like to be settled close to communities that share the same cultural and religious values to maintain social cohesion. They also suggested replacement housing should be 'modern' but designed in line with their traditional culture. The Project will consult on housing design as part of the RAP implementation process.

5.10 SOCIAL BASELINE PHOTO LOG

This *Section* presents a photo log of the Project area.

Just
write

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

A key early task in resettlement planning is the identification of a project's adverse impacts on those to be displaced and the populations that will be affected. The ultimate goal of a RAP is to enable those displaced by a project to improve their standard of living; a goal that requires an examination of social, environmental, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories.

This chapter provides an assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts that the Project will have on those subject to physical and/or economic displacement. Knowledge of these likely impacts enables appropriately targeted compensation and livelihood restoration plans to be formulated, to support affected people to re-establish their homes, lives and means of livelihood.

This chapter draws on:

- the socio-economic surveys and subsequent baseline produced for the Project, which has examined population settlements, infrastructure, water resources and land use patterns, amongst other aspects (*Chapter 5*);

- the affected asset valuation work, that has been conducted to inform the entitlement requirements and compensation parameters of each eligible group (see *Chapter 7*); and

- stakeholder engagement activities that have been undertaken with affected populations and host communities regarding the effects of the Project and development opportunities (see *Chapter 4* and *Annex A*).

The assessment of impacts takes into account: the assets being impacted; the number of individuals and households affected, taking into account their vulnerability; and their ability to replace lost assets or the livelihood generated from them.

This chapter has been divided into the following sub-sections:

- Types of loss: this includes details of housing, land and other assets that will be lost as a result of the Project land take; and

- Impacts to livelihoods for displaced households: this provides a description of the predicted impacts of lost resources on the livelihoods of the impacted households.

6.2 *TYPES OF LOSSES*

The Project will require the permanent land take of 200 ha, which is currently used by the communities of Angwa Fulani, Angwa Waiziri and Gawa. The entire footprint of 200 ha will be fenced to incorporate the lay down and staging areas, the substation and other infrastructure.

In addition to the permanent land take, approximately 35 ha of land is required by the Project for the assembly of solar panels, which will form a buffer zone around the permanent Project site of approximately 25m in width. It is expected that access to the buffer zone will be restored once assembly and construction is complete.

This section provides a detailed overview of the different types of losses to be experienced by households as a result of land acquisition.

6.2.1 *Residential Housing*

As detailed in *Table 6.1,* there are 46 houses situated within the Project Footprint that will require physical relocation. Most of these are made of mud with cement floors and thatched roofs. They largely constitute the primary dwellings of those that occupy them. The loss of these houses will mean significant disruption for those that live in them. There will be a requirement to pack up all their belongings and move to a new location where there will necessarily be changes to their daily routine. Depending on where their replacement house is located there may be a loss of a 'sense of place', security and familiarity and a loss of familial and social support networks. Such a move may consequently result in economic as well as emotional and psychological distress for the displaced persons; this may be more pertinent for the more elderly or otherwise vulnerable individuals in the community, who may be more dependent on social support networks or have lived within the Project Area their whole lives.

Table 6.1 Loss of Residential Housing

Community	Total Number of Displaced Households in the Settlement	Number of PAHs Losing Residential Housing
Project Site		
Angwa Fulani	71	18
Angwa Waziri	95	25
Transmission Line Right of Way		
Zongoro	27	1
Angwa Waya	31	2
TOTAL	**224**	**46**

6.2.2 *Agricultural Land Plots*

As detailed in *Table 6.2* below, 297 households will lose agricultural land plots as a result of the Project's land acquisition process. According to the data below, all the households in Angwa Fulani and Gawa will lose agricultural land (including access to vacant lands), as well as the majority in Angwa Waziri (95 out of 98 households). In addition, 125 households in the ROW will also lose land.

Table 6.2 Agricultural Land Losses in the Project Footprint

Settlement	Number of PAHs Losing Agricultural Land	Area Cultivated	Area Laying Fallow for Grazing (ha)	Total land loss (Excluding Houses) (ha)
Project Site				
Angwa Fulani	71	36.1	30.8	66.9
Angwa Waziri	95	77.2	29.3	106.5
Gawa	6	7.5	2.1	9.6
				183
Transmission Line Right of Way				
Angwa Waziri	3	1.6	1.1	2.7
Zongoro	27	12.5	10.4	22.9
Kimini	5	1.1	3.4	4.5
Angwa Waya	31	11.5	9.6	21.1
Angwa Yuli	13	5.9	3.7	9.6
Runde	32	9.6	5.9	15.5
Inkil	4	2.3	0	2.3
Dungulbi	10	7.6	0.3	7.9
	297			**86.5**

There is likely to be some fragmentation of land plots as a result of the land acquisition, and Project Affected Households may need to travel increased distances to reach remaining or replacement farmland.

Land will also be lost by government institutions. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will lost one plot of land in Angwa Yuli, Bauchi LGA Educational Authority will lost one plot of land in Runde. Two strips of uncultivated community land will also be lost on the RoW in Kimini.

6.2.3 *Food Crops*

In addition to the agricultural land itself, standing crops will be lost as a result of the land acquisition process. Between 17% and 50% of PAHs reported crop farming as their primary occupation, with maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn the main crops grown.[1] Traditional farming practices, including slash and burn techniques are used within the Project Footprint. Crops are

1 ERM socio-economic surveys, December 2015

mostly grown for subsistence purposes, but on the rare occasions there is a surplus, households reported selling their produce in Zongoro. Produce is not processed, but stored in local silos called rhumbu.

Due to the timing of the asset surveys, this RAP does not capture the crops that will be lost as a result of displacement. Surveys were conducted in December 2015, during the dry season, following the harvesting period; therefore, all crops were already cultivated during this time. However, data was gathered at sites that presented physical evidence of agricultural activities. During the survey, 30m^2 of cropland was recorded at Angwan Fulani. Evidence of crop cultivation was also recorded at Zongoro.

In order to fill this gap, crops will have to be surveyed prior to clearing. If crops are on site, these will be valued so that appropriate compensation can be provided, together with assistance for land preparation at alternative resettlement sites. However if there are no crops on site (i.e. land is cleared between farming seasons) then compensation will not be required.

Additionally, the timing of the resettlement will be particularly important to manage the impacts associated with crop losses since any loss of crops around the harvesting season could result in food insecurity. The Project will ensure that there is appropriate consultation and advance planning to minimise impacts associated with the loss of crops.

6.2.4 *Trees*

Many houses have backyards with trees such as mango, neem, acacia and moringa planted for food and shade. Women are often responsible for processing the products from trees (eg a local seasoning called Daddawa, processed from locust bean trees). Such products are often sold to supplement household income.

Table 6.3 provides an overview of the total number of trees that will be lost in each of the settlements in the Project Footprint.

Table 6.3 Tree Losses in the Project Footprint

Settlement	Total No. of Trees that will be Lost in the Project Footprint
Project Site	
Angwa Fulani	1,559
Angwa Waziri	1,694
Gawa	248
Subtotal for Project Site	**3,501**
Transmission Line Right of Way	
Angwa Waziri	31
Zonogoro	559
Angwa Waya	477
Rundebin	328
Kimni	207
Inkil	27
Dungulbi	64
Yuli	148
Subtotal for RoW	**1,841**
TOTAL	**5,342**

6.2.5 *Grazing Land*

The Project's land acquisition will result in the loss of 96.6 ha of grazing land, which is used for grazing animals. Households in Angwa Fulani will be specifically impacted (71 households) as they graze their cattle on these lands.

The grazing lands are an integral part of the communities' way of life and a change in this pattern of use could potentially mean a loss in cultural identity. The Fulani graze their animals over large distances using specific grazing routes to move between areas however in the Project area, Fulani are not nomadic and rather are predominantly farmers with their grazing animals kept close to where they farm.

According to Nigerian legislation, there are no compensation requirements for loss of grazing land. However, in line with the IFC Performance Requirements, replacement land should be provided in agreement with those affected.

Table 6.4 provides an overview of the total area of grazing land that will be lost and the number of households affected. Note that the number of households that will be affected by the loss of grazing land is not yet known since this includes households outside the direct Project footprint and depends on the season. The exact numbers will be determined during RAP implementation with a focus on replacing the entire grazing land lost, which can be used by more than one Fulani household in the future.

Table 6.4 Loss of Grazing Land in the Project Footprint

Settlement	Total Area of Grazing Land to be Lost
Project Site	
Angwa Fulani	30.8
Angwa Waziri	29.3
Gawa	2.1
Subtotal for Project Site	**62.2**
TL Right of Way (RoW)	
Angwa Waziri	1.1
Zongoro	10.4
Angwa Waya	9.6
Rundebin	5.9
Kimni	3.4
Inkil	0
Dungulbi	0.3
Yuli	3.7
Subtotal for RoW	**34.4**
TOTAL	**96.6**

6.2.6 *Seasonal Fishing Grounds*

Small scale, seasonal fishing is practiced in the Project Area; mainly in the communities of Waya and Kimni, where 21% to 32% of HH survey respondents stated fishing as their primary livelihood activity.[1] People also fish in Angwa Waziri and Angwa Fulani, but in much smaller numbers; between 3% and 1% respectively. Regardless of these figures taken during the household survey, no fishing was recorded in the project footprint during the asset inventory. Additionally, although the Transmission Line right of way crosses a rivulet, at the date of the surveys there was no evidence of fishing in this either. It was also observed that the seasonal streams may not be large enough to sustain any reported fishing activity.

Prior to construction, the level of fishing and associated impacts will require validation in order to ensure that access to fishing grounds is maintained.

6.2.7 *Other Fixed Assets*

Silos: The resettlement will also result in the loss of food storage facilities, silos (called rhumbu). These local silos are approximately 6.5m^2 by 2m high and constructed out of mud, with thatched roofs. They are important assets in the community, used for storing grains. In total 78 silos were recorded as granaries on the Project site and one was recorded in the right of way (in Zongoro).

Mosques: Two mosques will be lost from the Project Footprint as a result of the required land acquisition including one public mosque located at Angwa

1 ERM Household Survey, December 2015

Waziri, registered as part of the assets of Kasimu Waziri. The second mosque is located in Gawa and is privately owned and designed as part of the assets of a petrol station which is under construction.

Boreholes: A public borehole is located within the grounds of Angwa Waziri. A borehole in Gawa is privately owned.

Public services: There are no schools/public hospitals within the project footprint; however, some of the children affected by physical displacement attend the primary school at Zongoro. The Transmission Line right of way runs directly adjacent to the boundary with a Primary School in Rundebin, although no asset is directly impacted.

Additionally, the Transmission Line right of way crosses the Right of Way of the Nigeria Railway Corporation Rail line at the boundary between Dungulbi and Inkil, The railway is currently not running but if it does commence operation, train movement will need to be halted while the Transmission Line is extended over it.

It should be noted that no graves or tombs were recorded during the surveys; however this will require final verification prior to construction.

6.2.8 *Non-Agricultural Income/Livelihood Sources*

Agricultural land is not the sole source of livelihood in the Project Area, although formal employment is generally low, being recorded at between 0% and 6% in each of the settlements.[1] Only Gawa had higher proportions of formal workers, mainly civil service workers, but their jobs and incomes are not expected to be impacted by the resettlement associated with the Project. However, physical displacement may mean that access to the workplace will be disrupted. This will be consulted on during resettlement implementation. Some employment opportunities linked to the resettlement, in the form of construction/other opportunities, will also be available during the transition period.

6.2.9 *Impacts to Social Networks and Community Cohesion*

Social networks may be weakened as a result of the resettlement. Many PAPs rely on (extended) family and neighbours, who often provide safety nets with regards to financial, social support or other care. Extended families may be separated during resettlement as the layout of residential housing and land will not replicate the existing situation. Such separation could weaken the existing support networks, especially for more vulnerable people.

There has already been some community tension during the development of the RAP with some feeling that the Fulani have been given preferential

1 ERM Social Survey, December 2015

treatment. This group are not well integrated with the other communities in the area and are not deemed (by the Hakimi and other community members) to be entitled to compensation for lost land and resources.

Any disintegration or weakening of traditional community structures may be a driver for conflict or anti-social behaviour. There could also be an increased risk of these behaviours as a result of unemployment or underemployment, following economic displacement.

6.3 *SUMMARY*

This section has sought to summarise the key displacement impacts from the Project's land acquisition process. The specifics of how these impacts will be addressed in accordance with international best practice guidance are outlined in particular in *Chapter 7: Compensation Framework* and *Chapter 9: Livelihoods Restoration and Development Support*. The rest of this document sets out the key aspects for consideration during resettlement implementation.

7 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter sets out the resettlement compensation framework, eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix for the Project. It describes the different compensation packages available to PAPs and the special provisions for vulnerable groups.

Specifically, this chapter includes the following:

- A description of the criteria being used to identify those who will be eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance, and how these eligibility and entitlement criteria align with local legislation and the requirements of international good practice standards;
- an identification of the specific eligible group categories in the Project Area;
- a description of the compensation requirements required by local legislation, IFC, AfDB and EIB and how the Project is adhering to these;
- the entitlements matrix that details the types of losses resulting from the displacement induced by the Project; and the compensation and livelihood restoration measures that will be provided for each type of loss identified; and
- an explanation of the methods of valuation being employed to ascertain the levels of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided.

7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The eligibility criteria for the RAP are underpinned by national legislation requirements and the international good practice standards of IFC, AfDB and EIB. Where there is a deviation between the two, the more stringent eligibility criteria will be adopted by the Project.

7.2.1 Nigerian Legislation and Eligibility Criteria

Local legislation delineates two forms of land rights: (i) statutory rights of occupancy; and (ii) customary rights of occupancy, and recognises that both these rights of occupancy can be held either by individuals or communities. In other words, both statutory rights of occupancy and customary rights of occupancy are recognised, but no individual, household or community has the capacity to own the land that they occupy. Accordingly, when this land is subject to removal for overriding public interest, compensation is not required

for the loss of the land itself, but rather only for unexhausted improvements made to that land. In addition, other forms of land occupancy, such as encroachment, are not recognised at all under local legislation, and thus when encroached land is removed for overriding public interest, no compensation is provided to the encroacher.

7.2.2 *International Best Practice Standards and Eligibility Criteria*

The best practice standards of IFC, AfDB and EIB provide much broader eligibility and entitlement criteria than those delineated by local legislation. Firstly, statutory and customary rights of occupancy are understood as ownership rights for the purposes of compensation provision. In other words, the absence of statutory or customary ownership rights is not in itself a bar to the provision of compensation for land loss, assuming that some form of occupancy right is held for that land. In addition, unlike in local legislation, encroachers, "squatters" or people who are residing on or otherwise using or occupying land in violation of local or national laws are also deemed as eligible groups in the context of compensation provision. They are not entitled to compensation for the loss of the land itself, but they are entitled to compensation for any improvements made to that land, as well as to resettlement assistance if they occupied the Plot[1] before the established cut-off date.

7.2.3 *Eligibility Criteria Applied by the Project*

Table 7.1 provides a comparison of national legislation and international standards and details the eligibility criteria that are being applied by the Project.

Table 7.1 Eligibility Criteria: Nigerian Legislation, International Good Practice Standards and Project Criteria

Group	National Legislation	International Standards	Project Eligibility Criteria
Holder of a statutory right of occupancy	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier (for 'unexhausted improvements made to the land'). × Not eligible as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.
Holder of a customary right of occupancy	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier (for 'unexhausted improvements made to the land'). × Not eligible as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land owner.
Encroacher	× Not eligible for compensation.	✓ Eligible for compensation as a land occupier, but not as a land owner.	✓Eligible for compensation as a land occupier. × Not eligible as a land owner.

1 This refers to the plot of the Project Site i.e. the Project footprint.

7.2.4 *Cut-off Date*

The purpose of the cut-off date is to avoid speculative claims within the Project Area by persons seeking compensation. People moving into the Project Area after the cut-off date are not entitled to assistance. Improvements made to homes or other structures by existing residents after the cut-off date are also not eligible for compensation.[1]

The 21st of December 2015 was the final date of the socio-economic census and was established by the Project as the cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.[2] All affected communities and PAPs were informed of the cut-off date and its purpose during the community consultation and household socio-economic census survey. In addition, daily engagement was undertaken in each affected community for two weeks leading up to the cut-off date. Announcements were also made via local media. All PAPs were provided with documentation confirming their enumeration before the cut-off date. This was a witnessed copy of the survey endorsed by the household head, government representative and traditional leadership.

Due to the length of time between the cut-off date announcement to actual implementation, compensation payments will be indexed assuming that there has been no new planting or that planting has been extended. All payments will be indexed to account for currency change and inflation. To ascertain whether there has been new planting or extended planting, the Project will obtain satellite imagery at the time of survey and satellite imagery at financial close to compare changes to extent of farming. If there has been significant new planting, famers will be allowed to harvest their crops before construction. If this is not possible, new planting areas will be surveyed and compensated for.

7.3 *CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PEOPLE*

7.3.1 *Introduction*

Drawing from the socio-economic studies that were undertaken as part of the RAP, there are seven categories of PAPs who will be exposed to losses as a consequence of the Project's land acquisition process, and who will thus be eligible for some form of compensation and/or other resettlement assistance.

In some cases, one individual/household may fall into more than one category. For instance, one individual may be: (i) a house owner with a right of land occupancy; (ii) hold a customary right of occupancy over agricultural land on the Plot; and (iii) cultivate crops on that land. Accordingly, they would fall into three categories: (i) House owner: customary right of land

1 If there is a significant time lag between the completion of the socio-economic census and implementation of the RAP, provisions will need to be made for population movements as well as natural population increase and expansion of households, which may include a repeat census.
2 The Project will accommodate individuals or groups who were not present at the time of registration, but have a legitimate claim to membership in the affected communities.

occupancy; (ii) agricultural land occupier: customary right of land occupancy; and (iii) crop cultivator.

7.3.2 *Categories*

Category 1: House Owner with Customary Rights of Land Occupancy

Members of this group currently inhabit a house within the Plot and along the Transmission Line RoW and are holders of customary rights of land occupancy.

Category 2: Agricultural Land Occupier with Customary Right of Land Occupancy

Members of this group are recognised by the community leaders as holding a customary right of occupancy over agricultural land on the Plot and along the Transmission Line RoW. This is right is granted directly by the traditional leadership (the Hakimi, Seriki and Mai Angwa), which is responsible for safeguarding land in the greater interest of the people and which allocates land directly to families and individuals.

Category 3: Crop / Tree Cultivator

Members of this group cultivate crop/trees on the Plot and along the Transmission Line RoW, including maize, rice, millet, groundnut, guinea corn, mango, neem and acacia. In this case, there are no sharecroppers and so members of this group have customary right of occupancy or have usufruct rights. These usufruct rights (such as those held by the Fulani) are not transferable. According to international best practice, these usufruct rights are also eligible for compensation.

Category 4: Owners of Other (Non-Habitable) Physical Assets

Members of this group are individuals who have built structures (e.g. fences, walls, food barns and kraals) on the Plot. They may or may not hold a customary right of occupancy.

Category 5: Owners of Other (Non-Habitable) Moveable Assets

Members of this group own moveable assets, such as livestock that they graze. They may or may not hold a customary right of occupancy however in the absence of customary right; they will hold usufruct right to the land.

Category 6: Users of Grazing Land

Members of this group use land within the Plot to graze their livestock. They may or may not hold a customary right of occupancy however in the absence of customary right, they will hold usufruct right to the land.

Category 7: Fishermen

Members of this group are fishermen who hold a customary right of occupancy to seasonal fishing grounds.

7.4 COMPENSATION REQUIREMENTS

7.4.1 Introduction

The Land Use Act of 1978 states that both statutory and customary rights of land occupancy can be revoked by the State "*for overriding public interest*" (Section 28(1)). The Project is deemed to be in the public interest and thus existing rights of occupancy on the Project Site have been revoked by the State. As a result, the Land Use Act states that "*the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements*" (Section 29).

At the same time, international good practice standards require that the Project compensates affected people for the loss of physical assets, revenue and income resulting from economic or physical displacement, regardless of whether these losses are temporary or permanent. Good practice furthermore requires that compensation is provided at full replacement cost.

7.4.2 Project Approach to Compensation

In order for the Project to adhere to both local legislation and the requirements of international good practice standards, the latter and more comprehensive approach towards compensation (recognised by IFC, AfDB and EIB) is being employed by the Project. In other words: (i) provisions for land loss will be afforded for holders of customary rights of occupancy, in addition to provisions covering the improvements made to that land; and (ii) land/asset valuation will be conducted employing a methodology that calculates full replacement cost and then compensates accordingly (for further details see *Section 7.6*).

In terms of providing compensation, the State will provide the compensation required under local law, while the Project will provide the top-up provisions. These will include, but not necessarily be restricted to, the following:

- *Top-Up Compensation*: The Project will supplement, where necessary, the Government-provided compensation amount with an additional provision to ensure that the total amount of cash received is equivalent to the full replacement value of assets lost. Details on how this will be calculated are provided in *Section 7.6*.

- *Relocation Assistance or Allowance:* Physical assistance with the relocation process itself will also be provided, if required. For instance, the Project might need to supply trucks to move the affected people's belongings, additional vehicles to transport the affected people themselves and appropriate cages, ramps and other facilities to ensure that livestock is

transported safely and appropriately. Alternatively, a cash amount to cover physical relocation costs will be provided.

- *Disturbance Allowance:* In addition to the other compensation provisions, a disturbance allowance will be provided to all PAPs. This will compensate them for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

- *Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:* The Project has developed a strategy to restore and improve the livelihoods and overall standards of living of economically displaced persons. The details are presented in *Chapter 9*.

It should be noted that households with claims to vacant land will not be eligible for any compensation other than a disturbance allowance as compensation for loss of access to this land. PAHs losing land along the RoW will be paid in cash only and not eligible for livelihood restoration support (but will benefit from the Community Development Plan). This is because the PAHs along the RoW are losing a small percentage of their land that was assessed as having a negligible impact on livelihoods.

The Project is not permitted to break ground until government compensation has been paid. This includes the RoW. Therefore all government compensation for land on the Project site and RoW will be paid prior to financial close, by September 2017. Top-ups and allowances will be paid after financial close, which is expected in December 2017. There will be no relocation or grounds affected until after financial close. The full schedule is outlined in *Chapter 13.*

Payment of compensation will follow a very specific approach. The Government approach to paying compensation is clearly set out in the Land Use Act and this will be followed. In this case, NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith will pay Government compensation contributions upfront, to be witnessed by the Government and these payments will be claimed back by the Project at a later date either directly or through Project revenue. For the top-up payments, NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith will follow a similar process and the Government will be invited to officially witness top-up payments. This will ensure transparency on both sides.

7.4.3 *Vulnerable Groups*

International good practice requires that those populations considered vulnerable are provided with extra assistance to ensure that their vulnerability is not exacerbated.

The Project is committed to ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups are given appropriate attention, in the context of compensation provisions. Whilst there are no fixed compensation mechanisms currently developed, the Project will develop these in advance of relocation, allowing sufficient time for consultation with those affected, to ensure that the measures are fair and

culturally appropriate. Cash compensation is unlikely to be a suitable measure and so focus will likely be on specific support mechanisms and social programmes, tailored to these groups.

The socio-economic fieldwork that was conducted for the RAP facilitated the identification of potentially vulnerable groups among the affected population. Based on this information, the following factors will likely guide the additional compensation measures that are developed by the Project for vulnerable groups:

- ***Household head is female***: Within a patriarchal society, women tend to be prevented from participating in local decision-making. They may also lack access to independent means of income generation;

- ***Household head is disabled or chronically sick***: Physical or mental disability and long-term illness tends to inhibit access to independent means of income;

- ***Household with a disabled or chronically sick member of the family***: Physical or mental disability and long term illness adds additional burden to the family income, with higher medical and care fees.

- ***Household head is more than 60 years old and lives alone***: This is the retirement age in Nigeria and age tends to inhibit access to independent means of income;

- ***Household monthly income is less than one US dollar 9 cents per day***[1]: This indicates that the household is below the income poverty line;

- ***Household head is less than 60 years old and is unemployed***: The household head has no regular means through which to generate income.

- ***Household with young head of family:*** A household with a young head of family may likely have lower income and a lower status within the community.

- ***Fulani:*** insecure land rights and reliance on farming traditional leadership for access to grazing land.

Differentiated discussions have been undertaken vulnerable groups in recognition of their specific needs. For example, differentiated discussions with the Fulani, resulted in a specific site being identified for them to settle with their cattle grazing lands located nearby. Fulani in the Project area are predominantly farmers rather than graziers and cattle do not have any established grazing routes. During differentiated discussions, the Fulani requested to be relocated to a site that would allow them to differentiate between grazing and their farms based on how they currently live and work.

1 WB International Poverty Line: http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/international-poverty-line-has-just-been-raised-190-day-global-poverty-basically-unchanged-how-even

Further differentiated discussions will take place as part of developing the LRP programme and will take into account the need to identify specific measures for women, the disabled and the poorest households such as women's literacy, targeted credit, water, sanitation and health projects, etc. These will be confirmed and agreed with vulnerable groups during LRP planning. Land allocated to vulnerable groups will also consider their specific needs to ensure they obtain land of adequate quality and quantity.

7.5 *ENTITLEMENT MATRIX*

Table 7.2 sets out the resettlement compensation eligibility and entitlements matrix. Further details on the compensation provisions are then provided in *Section 7.6*. While there was initial engagement on entitlements in October 216, the entitlement matrix will be disclosed during RAP disclosure, planned for May 2017. This will include meetings with each individual PAH to explain entitlements and obtain sign-off.

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Table 7.2 Resettlement Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix

No	Eligible Group	Loss Type			Project Compensation Provisions Requirement
1	House owner: Holder of customary rights of occupancy	Housing			**In-kind compensation**: The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of housing. The Project will provide fit-for-purpose replacement housing, with measurable improvement from those currently inhabited (see *Chapter 10* for a discussion on the proposed housing). See *Chapter 8* for summary of the proposed resettlement sites. The Project will ensure that PAPs are provided with security of tenure; Certificates of Occupancy will be issued. **Relocation assistance or allowance**: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process will be provided, with a transport allowance. *Note: if a PAP falls into more than one category, they will only be eligible for one payment of relocation assistance to assist relocation of all their assets.* **Disturbance allowance**: A cash amount will be provided in light of the disturbance caused. *Note: if a PAP falls into more than one category, they will only be eligible for one payment of disturbance allowance.*
2	Agricultural land occupier and holder of customary rights of occupancy	Agricultural land			**In-kind compensation:** The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of agricultural land. Replacement farmland will be provided that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to the farmland being lost. Access to at least equivalent water sources, fodder sources etc. will also be provided. See *Chapter 8* for summary of the proposed resettlement sites. Rights to this land will be secured so that PAPs have customary right of occupancy. **Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:** Details of what will be offered under this strategy are provided in *Chapter 9*. **Relocation assistance or allowance**: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process will be provided, with a transport allowance. **Disturbance allowance:** A cash amount will be provided in light of the disturbance caused. ***Note****: If the affected person that has lost agricultural land has also lost a non-habitable physical asset on their agricultural land, they will not receive an additional disturbance allowance for this loss of asset.*

No	Eligible Group	Loss Type			Project Compensation Provisions Requirement
3	Crop/tree cultivator (*i.e.* either a sharecropper or a farmer who cultivates crops on agricultural land over which they may or may not hold a customary right of occupancy)	Crops / trees (e.g. maize, rice, millet, groundnut, guinea corn, mango, neem and acacia.			**Cash compensation:** The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of standing crops/trees. The Project will supplement, where necessary, the Government-provided compensation amount with an additional provision to ensure that the total amount of cash received is equivalent to the full replacement value of the affected standing crops/trees, standing as at the date of the enumeration. The cash amount will factor in the lost value of any standing crops, but also the time taken for new crops/tree products to be able to be harvested in the new location (and potentially to a comparable volume of harvest as in the old location) and the associated income lost in the interim period compensated. **Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:** Details of what will be offered under this strategy are provided in *Chapter 9*. **Relocation assistance or allowance**: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process will be provided, with a transport allowance. **Disturbance allowance**: A cash amount will be provided in light of the disturbance caused.
4	Owner of other (non-habitable) physical assets in the Plot whether or not they live or work there. They may or may not hold a customary right of occupancy.	Immovable structures /assets (e.g. fences, walls, food barns, kraal, etc.)			**Cash compensation:** The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of (non-habitable) physical assets owned by non-occupiers of the land. A top-up cash amount will be provided that covers: (i) the difference, if any, between the Government-provided compensation provision and the full replacement value of these assets; and (ii) the full replacement value of the land on which these assets are located. A cash amount will be provided that not only factors in the lost value of the physical assets, but also the time taken for replacements to be built in the new location and the associated income lost in the interim period, if necessary.
5	Owner of movable assets in the Plot whether or not they live or work there.	Moveable assets (e.g. livestock)			**Relocation assistance or allowance**: Physical assistance with the relocation process or a cash amount to cover the cost of the relocation process will be provided, with a transport allowance. **Cash compensation:** If there is any income loss associated with the relocation of moveable assets, a cash amount will be provided to cover this loss in full.
6	Households along the RoW losing less than 10% of land and / or cash crops	Agricultural land Crops / trees (e.g. maize, rice, millet,			**Cash compensation:** The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of standing crops/trees and for loss of physical assets (other than houses). The Project will supplement, where necessary, the Government-provided compensation amount with an additional provision to ensure that the total amount of cash received is equivalent to the full replacement value of the affected

No	Eligible Group	Loss Type			Project Compensation Provisions Requirement
		groundnut, guinea corn, mango, neem and acacia. Immovable structures /assets (e.g. fences, walls, food barns, kraal, etc.)			standing crops/trees, standing as at the date of the enumeration. For crops, the cash amount will factor in the lost value of any standing crops, but also the time taken for new crops/tree products to be able to be harvested in the new location (and potentially to a comparable volume of harvest as in the old location) and the associated income lost in the interim period compensated. For immoveable structures, a top-up cash amount will be provided that covers: (i) the difference, if any, between the Government-provided compensation provision and the full replacement value of these assets; and (ii) the full replacement value of the land on which these assets are located. A cash amount will be provided that not only factors in the lost value of the physical assets, but also the time taken for replacements to be built in the new location and the associated income lost in the interim period, if necessary. Cash for land lost will be paid at Bauchi State Government rates. **Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:** Details of what will be offered under this strategy are provided in *Chapter 9*.
7	Users of grazing land.	Grazing land			**In kind compensation**: The principle of full replacement will underlie the provisions for loss of grazing land. Replacement land will be provided at sites agreed with affected people (see *Chapter 8* for a summary of the proposed resettlement sites). This land will be a communal asset for all impacted households who have lost access to grazing land within the Project footprint the right to use the grazing reserve. **Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:** Details of what will be offered under this strategy are provided in *Chapter 9*.
8	Fishermen	Seasonal fishing grounds			**In kind compensation**: The principle of full replacement will underlie the provisions for loss of fishing grounds. One of the resettlement sites has a dam and year-round water source and it is recommended that additional fingerlings be provided to support fishing activities in this resettlement site. The relocation of PAPs will be carefully considered so that those who practice fishing do not have to travel further to fishing grounds than they do currently (see *Chapter 10* for a summary of the proposed resettlement sites). **Livelihood restoration and improvement programmes:** Details of what will be offered under this strategy are provided in *Chapter 9*.
9	Vacant / fallow land	Access to fallow / vacant land			**Disturbance allowance** will be paid for the inconvenience and impacted households will be recommended to the traditional leadership for replacement land within their community.

7.6 VALUATION METHOD FOR TOP-UP COMPENSATION

7.6.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the approach and methodology used to value assets and resources that will be lost as a result of the Project. It then takes each asset type in turn, providing the government rates and any adjustments that are required to meet international good practice standards.

7.6.2 Approach and Methodology

The valuation survey, carried out by Adamu Kasimu & Associates between the 9th and 19th December 2015, covered all buildings, installations, ancillary facilities, economic trees and crops located within the Project site (200 hectares), the 25m buffer zone and 19km transmission line RoW.[1]

PAPs were consulted throughout the survey work in order to ensure reasonable consensus on the methods used to assign value to lost assets and income losses during resettlement. Final disclosure of the entitlements matrix was undertaken during RAP disclosure, in May 2017.

7.6.3 Land[2]

Government Rates for Land

The value for compensation at the time of writing in relation to land applied by the Bauchi State Government is provided in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Bauchi State Cash Payment Amounts for Land

S/No.	Location	Category	Amount per Hectare (NGN)	Rate/m² (NGN)
1	Bauchi Metropolis	Urban	500,000	50
2	Local Govt. Headquarters	Semi-urban	300,000	30
3	Inner settlements	Rural	150,000	15
4	Highway corridors	Urban	750,000	75
5	State roads corridors	Urban	450,000	45

Project Compensation for Land

The Project intends to provide in-kind compensation for land lost as a result of the Project. The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of agricultural and grazing land.

1 The location(s) of the temporary land take areas were not known at the time and so were not included within the valuation survey. Any displacement that will occur in these areas will be assessed once the locations are known.
2 Note that all government compensation will be paid prior to financial close by September 2017 and all Project top-up compensation will be paid after financial close (scheduled for December 2017). There will be no relocation until after financial close.

Whilst in-kind compensation is deemed preferable by the Project, it is acknowledged there may be situations when cash compensation is more appropriate. In this case, the Bauchi State Government rates which would be provided for land in those instances have not yet been calculated.

7.6.4 *Immovable Assets*

Government Rates for Immovable Assets

To comply with the Land Use Act 1978, the "Depreciated Replacement Cost" as stated in Section 29(4a) of the Act forms the basis of valuation with regards to the identified buildings, installations, improvements and ancillary facilities. The Act provides that compensation for '*building, installation or improvements thereon, is for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement, that is to say, such cost as may be assessed on the basis of the prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation...*'.

The Department of Lands and Survey in Bauchi State is responsible for providing the rates to be applied for immovable assets during the survey period. The rates at the time of writing this report are detailed in *Table 7.4*:

Table 7.4 Bauchi State Rates for Immovable Assets

S/No	Description	Amount (NGN)		
		(M^2)	(M)	SUM
1	Bungalows: Sandcrete blocks, Corrugated Iron Sheets roof, Cement scree floor	12,000		
2	Bungalows: Mud/Earth blocks, thatch roof, cement scree floor.	4,000		
3	Perimeter Fence: Sandcrete blocks		6,000	
4	Wells: Manually dug, Concrete casting			75,000
5	Wells: Manually dug, no concrete casting			55,000
6	Boreholes complete with ancillary plumbing and mechanical/electrical fittings			1,500,000

The rates of depreciation are based on the opinion of the appraiser, who considers the stage of completion of the asset and its degree of degradation, amongst other things.

Project Compensation for Immovable Assets

Housing:

The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of housing. The Project will provide fit-for-purpose replacement housing, with measurable improvement from those currently inhabited. The Project will ensure that PAPs are provided with security of tenure; Certificates of Occupancy will be issued.

Whilst in-kind compensation is deemed preferable by the Project there may be situations when cash compensation is more appropriate. As such, the Project seeks to "*offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with*

equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or cash compensation at full replacement value where appropriate"[1].

Non-Habitable Physical Assets:

The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of (non-habitable) physical assets owned by non-occupiers of the land. A top-up cash amount will be provided that covers: (i) the difference, if any, between the Government-provided compensation provision and the full replacement value of these assets; and (ii) the full replacement value of the land on which these assets are located. A cash amount will be provided that not only factors in the lost value of the physical assets, but also the time taken for replacements to be built in the new location and the associated income lost in the interim period, if necessary.

7.6.5 *Trees and Crops*

Government Rates for Trees and Crops

With regards to economic trees and crops, the '*value as prescribed by the appropriate officer*' stated in S.29(4b) of the Land Use Act, forms the basis of valuation. The Act states that: '*crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon, for an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer*'. Economic trees are referred to by the Bauchi State Government as '*trees that bear fruits and those that are planted through the efforts of the farmer, including wild trees*'.

For this Project, the valuation of trees has used the 'Estimated Market Value of Trees and Shrubs in Bauchi State as at September 2003' issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Lands accepts and applies what it terms a 'rate multiplier' per tree/yield of between 1 – 5 points depending on the type of tree.

Trees and crops are generally categorized into mature, immature and seedling. Mature trees are those which have (or are about to) bear fruit; immature trees are those that have not started bearing fruits, but are older than seedlings.

Project Compensation for Trees and Crops

The principle of full replacement (without taking depreciation into account) will underlie the provisions for loss of standing crops/trees. The Project will supplement, where necessary, the Government-provided compensation amount with an additional provision to ensure that the total amount of cash received is equivalent to the full replacement value of the affected standing crops/trees, standing as at the date of the enumeration. The cash amount will factor in the lost value of any standing crops, but also the time taken for new crops/tree products to be able to be harvested in the new location (and

1 IFC Performance Standard 5, para 21.

potentially to a comparable volume of harvest as in the old location) and the associated income lost in the interim period compensated.

In order to determine an appropriate rate of compensation for trees and crops, the following has been considered:

- The total yield of product per tree/crop type as provided for by the Bauchi State Government since 2003;
- The planting and replanting period required for each crop, as of 2015;
- The rate of return for agricultural investments in Nigeria is 12%;
- The present value of the rate discounted at 12% per annum from the time of planting of each tree type is calculated and this figure is then multiplied by the State Government adjusted Net Income (yield) to obtain the market value.

Market value is determined on the maturation of trees, therefore:

- a mature tree is worth 100% of the market value;
- an immature tree, 50% of the market value; and
- a seedling, 25% of the market value.

7.6.6 *Allowances*

The Project is providing additional allowances for PAPs who are being displaced to provide supplementary assistance during the resettlement process.

Relocation Allowance

- This allowance is intended to assist with the relocation itself. The transport allowance will be N5,000[1] per household where transportation has not been provided.

Disturbance Allowance

Each household will receive a sum of N 54,000, which is equivalent to three months' National minimum wage of N 18,000. Disturbance allowance compensates PAPs for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and to defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Other Compensation Considerations

The Project site does not contain any cultural heritage assets, graves, sacred sites or communal land. There is however, one community hand pump that will be affected. This will be replaced in the resettlement sites.

1 US$ 15 as of December 2016, http://www.xe.com

Planning also considered how a sense of place would change as a result of the resettlement to new sites. Resettlement sites were chosen as part of the community congress organised by the Hakimi to ensure that PAHs were resettling close to their own communities and amongst their own people. This was also discussed in choosing resettlement sites, as described in *Chapter 8*. Land will be allocated in the resettlement sites in consideration of special needs of vulnerable groups and will ensure that existing social networks are maintained as much as possible.

The Project has obtained quotes to develop the resettlement sites, including provision of housing and roads, which will be part of the RAP. Other facilities are being planned as part of the broader community investment programme for the Project area including social services such as health and education provision, water, sanitation and health (WASH) provision and others. These services will cover resettlement sites as well as host communities and affected communities.

8 RESETTLEMENT SITE SELECTION AND HOST COMMUNITIES

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the process used for the identification and selection of possible resettlement sites for the communities being economically and/or physically displaced by the Project. Specifically, this includes:

- a brief description of the consultation process undertaken to seek affected communities' views on where they should relocate to;
- an overview of the selection criteria used to identify and select resettlement sites;
- an analysis of the resettlement sites identified through the consultation process;
- a summary evaluation of each resettlement site; and
- an update on the present status of the resettlement site selection process.

8.2 CONSULTATION PROCESS

8.2.1 *Introduction*

In line with international good practice, a participatory approach was used to identify resettlement sites for the affected communities. This method actively incorporates affected groups into the decision-making process and ensures that their preferences are taken into account. Active consultation with affected people increases the likelihood that the resettlement sites ultimately chosen will be acceptable to all, and will provide a sustainable context within which to ensure that living conditions and livelihoods are at least restored to, and preferably improved beyond, pre-Project levels.

8.2.2 *Communities to be Displaced from the Project Site*

Consultation regarding possible resettlement sites commenced during early engagement activities with Project affected communities in December 2015. Additional consultation was undertaken in October 2016 along with a resettlement site selection workshop to confirm all resettlement sites.

- The settlements of Angwa Fulani and Angwa Waziri together have 43 households that will be physically displaced, and a further 76 that will experience economic displacement.

- There are six households within Gawa that will experience economic resettlement (82 economically displaced households in total).

- An additional three households will experience physical displacement along the transmission line, two in Angwa Waya and one in Zongoro.

In total, 297 households will experience either physical and / or economic displacement. This is summarised in *Table 8.1*. All affected communities, along with the potential host communities, were consulted as part of the resettlement site selection process.

Table 8.1 Physically and Economically Impacted Households

Community	Physically and Economically Displaced	Economically Displaced	Claims to Vacant Lands	Total Number of Displaced Households
Project Site				
Angwa Fulani	18	35	18	71
Angwa Waziri	25	41	29	95
Gawa	0	6		6
Subtotal	**43**	**82**	**47**	**172**
Transmission Line RoW				
Angwa Waziri	0	3	0	3
Zongoro	1	24	2	27
Kimni	0	4	1	7
Angwa Waya	2	23	6	32
Yuli	0	12	1	13
Runde	0	32	0	33
Inkil	0	4	0	4
Dungulbi	0	9	1	10
Subtotal	**3**	**111**	**11**	**125**
TOTAL	**46**	**193**	**58**	**297**

8.2.3 *Perceptions Regarding Resettlement*

The majority of PAPs consulted had positive perceptions about the Project and resettlement, primarily because of the economic and community development gains they expect the Project to deliver. However, some concerns were raised regarding:

- replacement land potentially not being of equal value to that currently occupied;
- potential disintegration of cultural identity and social cohesion, particularly if outsiders are incorporated into their settlements;
- an increase in criminal activities and other anti-social behaviour due to in-migration and / or due to the relocation of communities;
- a loss of village authority as members of the community are relocated to other villages; and
- separation if extended families are separated through the resettlement process.

All these concerns were carefully considered in the selection of potential resettlement sites and the development of site selection criteria.

8.3 SELECTION CRITERIA

The community, via the traditional leadership and community representatives, were given the opportunity to identify resettlement sites after which a preliminary evaluation of the proposed resettlement sites was carried out using some broad criteria. This analysis was then refined, with specific criteria used during workshops with the PAPs, to identify the most suitable sites for resettlement. These criteria are detailed in *Box 8.1.*

Box 8.1 Site Selection Criteria

- ***Fertility of the land***: It is critical that lands lost are replaced with land of equal productive value.
- ***Proximity to the Project Site***: This is an important factor to minimises travel distances to existing infrastructure and social networks.
- ***Topography of the area***: Flatter terrain is preferable as ground with steep gradients ca be more challenging to use.
- ***Compatibility with host communities***: The socio-cultural practices and economic activities of the host communities play a vital role in resettlement. The communities need to have a similar socio-economic makeup to avoid any conflict. Existing ties with these communities need to be considered, along with the existing leadership structure.
- ***Land area***: replacement land should be equal to the amount of land lost as far as possible

8.4 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT SITES

A total of six sites, measuring 227.7 ha in total were identified. These were close to three villages, Zongoro (1 site), Dubur (2 sites) and Gawa (3 sites). These sites were identified by the wider community, including host communities. The Hakimi of Ganjuwa met with all communities to identify replacement land and a community congress was organised in Ganjuwa where community members jointly identified available land.

The Hakimi then formally made an offer of the land following consultation with local traditional leaders (Serikis and Mai Angwas); including those of the directly impacted communities within the Project site footprint and RoW. The Madikin, who is the fourth in command within the Bauchi Emirate, was also involved in the consultation.

8.4.1 *Zongoro Resettlement Site*

During the first resettlement site selection workshop with the communities, two site options were identified in Zongoro. However, after an extensive reconnaissance survey of the proposed sites against the selection criteria, one site was discarded. About 90% of its extent was rocky, making it unsuitable for cultivation. It was also felt by PAPs to be too far away from the existing host community.

The second site selected was about 6.49 ha in extent and 300 m south west of the project footprint (see Figure 8.1). This site fulfils a lot of the selection criteria for affected households in AngwaWaziri:

- they have existing socio-cultural ties with the inhabitants of Zongoro, currently all sharing the same social amenities, for example, Zongoro School and the Zongoro market;

- the site is located just behind the Zongoro community mosques, directly opposite the Zongoro School, where other government facilities are planned for development;

- this site is suitable for those who are to be physically resettled, but there is inadequate land to also accommodate those from Angwa Waziri needing economic resettlement.

The PAHs in Angwa Fulani preferred not to be resettled in Zongoro due to their perception that new houses would be compact, like the existing ones in Zongoro and it would also mean that they would be far away from their livestock. Fulanis tend to live in isolated settlements because their lives are controlled by their need to protect their animals. So they stated that the resettlement housing should not separate them from their livestock.

The households in Angwa Waziri, however, indicated that they would like to be resettled in Zongoro due to their common cultural and religious heritage and historical background (they are originally from Zongoro).

8.4.2 *Dubur Resettlement Site*

The proposed resettlement sites around Dubur are approximately 2.8km north west of the Project Footprint and measure 3.3 ha and 33.7 ha respectively. Figure 8.1 below shows the two (2) proposed resettlement sites in Dubur.

These two sites were identified by the Fulani as suitable for their needs since they are primarily farmers as well as livestock herders (they farm around their homes, where they also keep their livestock in kraals and pens). They requested to be relocated separately from the Hausa and Gerawa communities and so this site will give them their desired independence.

8.4.3 *Gawa Resettlement Site*

There are three proposed sites at Gawa, with areas of 21.6 ha, 55.6 ha and 107 ha respectively (totalling 184.2 ha). All three sites were deemed suitable by stakeholders. Figure 8.1 below shows the location of these proposed replacement sites with respect to the Project footprint and the TL Right of Way.

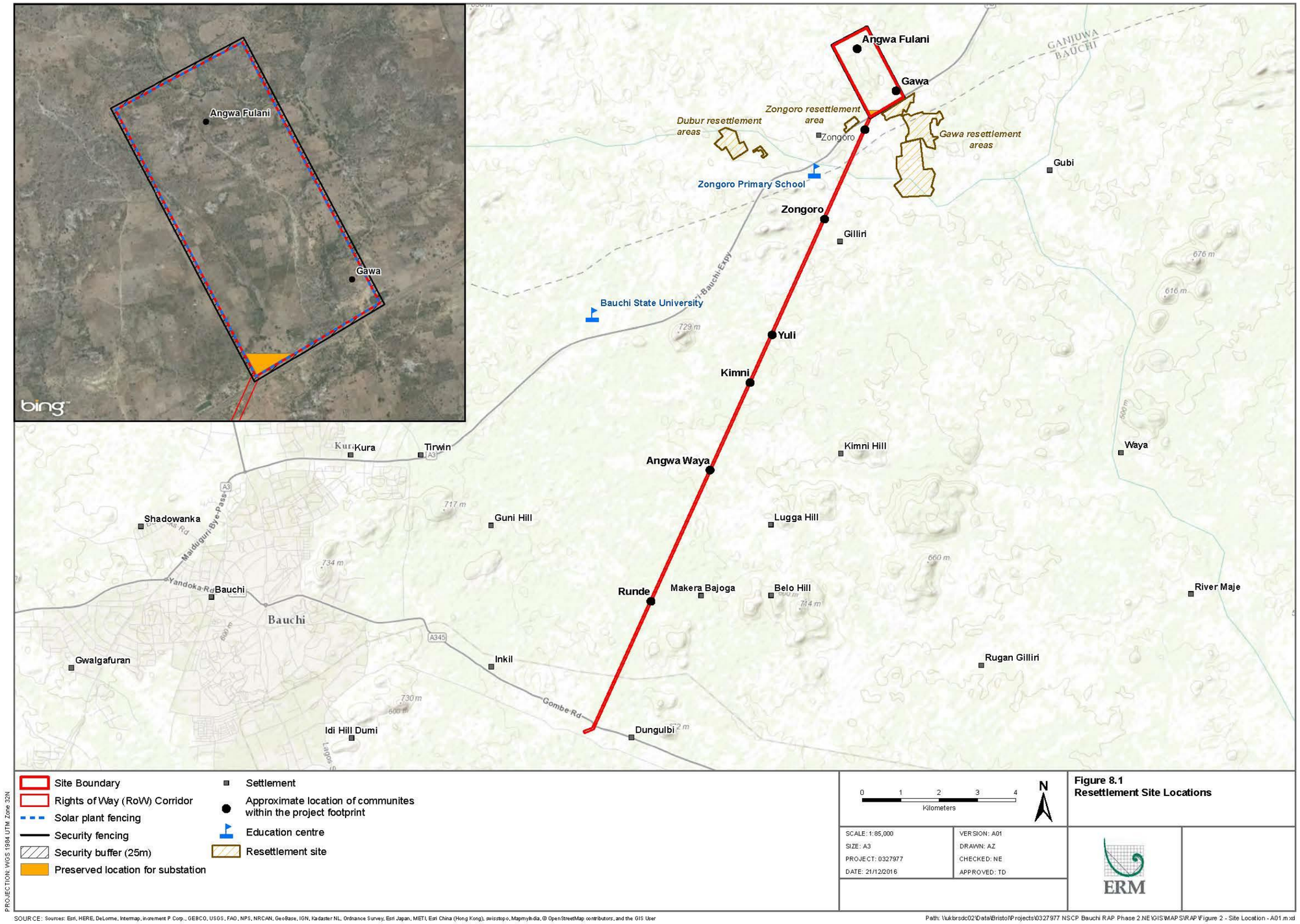
8.4.4 *Socio-Cultural Cohesion*

One principle that will guide the allocation of resettlement sites is that PAHs should be integrated with people who have similar origins and way of life and relationships in order to ensure socio-cultural cohesion. This will minimize the socio-cultural impact of resettlement and enable PAHs to easily adapt to the host communities and resume their normal way of life. It will also enable peaceful coexistence of the PAHs and host communities which would minimize conflicts.

Following the need to maintain socio cultural cohesion, Angwa Waziri has been planned to be settled in the Zongoro Resettlement Site, which is close to Zongoro village. The people of Angwa Fulani have requested to be resettled in Dubur Resettlement Site, which is close to Dubur, an existing Fulani village.

Zongoro is a good choice for resettlement of Angwa Waziri because the PAHs are originally from Zongoro and they share the same culture and traditions, hence social cohesion is maintained. The people of Angwa Fulani preferred to be resettled into another Fulani setting, near Dubur, where they share similar characteristics with the local community and can be closer to their livestock. The Dubur location is culturally appropriate for these households and reflects social inclusion.

Figure 8.1 Map of Resettlement sites in Gawa, Zongoro and Dubur



8.4.5 *Consultation Views on Criteria for Preferred Resettlement Sites*

Full details of the consultation process are provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project (*Annex A*), but in summary key consultation views were as follows:

- Cultural ties, social cohesion, communal resources and proximity to infrastructure and amenities were the primary factors influencing PAPs choice of resettlement site.

- All households in Angwa Waziri that faced physical displacement, requested to be resettled at the **Zongoro resettlement site**, due to ethnic, religious and cultural affiliations.

- The households in Angwa Fulani that face physical displacement, requested to be resettled at the **Dubur resettlement site**, further west of the Project footprint, as they share a similar culture with the Fulani settlement south of Dubur. Angwa Fulani is currently a sub-settlement within the Dubur community, with similar ethnicity and religious practices; and so moving closer to Dubur would maintain community cohesion and preserve traditional leadership structures.

The **Gawa resettlement site** has been set-aside for those facing economic displacement in Angwa Waziri and Gawa villages. However, it is expected that other livelihood restoration and enhancement activities, such as capacity building and training activities and plant nurseries, will be based here.

8.4.6 *Summary Site Selection Findings*

The Project selected the sites at Zongoro (1 site), Dubur (2) and Gawa (3) as potential resettlement sites. It is believed that their selection meets the requirements of international good practice standards and importantly, the impacts of resettlement on the PAPs will be minimised along with any impacts on host communities.

Soil sampling was undertaken at all sites to confirm buildability and access to water through seasonal streams. All were found to be suitable for building construction. In some cases, NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith will need to support access to water during the dry season and this will be built into livelihood restoration measures, set out in *Chapter 9*.

Table 8.2 Resettlement Site Selection Findings

Zongoro Community		Dubur Community	
Selection Criteria	**Option 1**	**Option 1**	**Option 2**
Physical Location	About 300m from the Project footprint	About 2.8km from the Project footprint	About 2.8km from the Project footprint
GPS Coordinates	E607926/N1152870	E604829/N1152396	E605587/N1152207
Proximity to concession area	Adjacent to the Project footprint SW	Further north west of the Project Footprint	Further north west of the Project Footprint
Size of Land	6.49 ha	33.7 ha	3.3 ha
State land/ Protected land	None	None	None
Cultural and/or heritage sites/graves	None known	None known	None known
General Topography	Fairly flat	Increased slopes to the north	Fairly undulating
Accessibility (road network)	Very good access: just across the main road	Poor access	Poor access
Public services and facilities	School, general mosque, limited cell phone coverage	None	None
Agricultural land availability	There is sufficient agricultural land	There is sufficient agricultural land	There is sufficient agricultural land
Host communities' characteristics	Surrounding communities are agriculturalists	Surrounding communities are agriculturalists	Surrounding communities are agriculturalists
Gawa Community			
Selection Criteria	**Option 1**	**Option 2**	**Option 3**
Physical Location	About 200m from the Project footprint across the main road from Bauchi to Maiduguri	About 800m from the Project footprint across the main road from Bauchi to Maiduguri	About 2km from the Project footprint across the main road from Bauchi to Maiduguri
GPS Coordinates	E609183/N1153271	E609725/N1152796	E609529/N1151478
Proximity to concession area	Directly opposite further SE of the Project footprint	Directly opposite further SE of the Project footprint	Directly opposite further SE of the Project footprint
Size of Land	21.6 ha	55.6 ha	107 ha
State land/ Protected land	None	None	None
Cultural and/or heritage sites/graves	None known	None known	None known
General Topography	Increased slope to the west	Increased slope towards the south	Gentle slope to the south
Accessibility (road network)	Very good access: just across the main road	Poor access	Poor access
Public services and facilities	School, general mosque in zongoro (800m away), limited cell phone coverage	None	None
Agricultural land availability	There appears to be sufficient agricultural land	There appears to be sufficient agricultural land	There appears to be sufficient agricultural land
Host communities' characteristics	Surrounding communities are agriculturalists	Surrounding communities are agriculturalists	Surrounding communities are agriculturalists

8.5 *PRESENT STATUS AND NEXT STEPS*

The Project will continue to consult with the PAPs on the host resettlement site. Host resettlement sites have been confirmed and discussions on payment for land and security of tenure are ongoing and a MoU will be signed with the communities to facilitate access to land and land security for PAPs during RAP implementation. This will be explored as part of the RAP implementation process.

All of the sites are less than 100 ha and so they do not require a formal EIA in accordance with Nigerian regulations. However some permitting will be required on the site and house building designs and these will be obtained during RAP implementation. A high level environmental assessment will also be undertaken in November 2017 as part of RAP implementation to ensure all environmental risks and issues have been identified and are addressed during implementation.

Influx of ineligible persons is not envisaged for the sites at this late stage prior to RAP implementation. The Project has a database of all PAHs and these are also known by the traditional leadership. The replacement land has been made available by the traditional leadership, who will also be monitoring use of the land along with PAPs. Given that the traditional land being allocated for resettlement sites has not been farmed in living memory and is currently unoccupied, it can only be used by those with permission and the Hakim and traditional leaders will not grant permission to those not classified as PAPs.

The timetable for the clearance and preparation of resettlement sites and relocation is presented in *Chapter 13*. Assistance will include provision of vehicles and boxes to assist households in relocation.

Access to electricity will be provided to the new resettlement sites. The method for providing electricity to the communities has not yet been finalised but may include a supply directly from the Project through a step-down transformer or provision of an off-grid solution based on existing successful mobile solar schemes that have recent taken off in Nigeria.

9 LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PLAN

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 *Objectives*

This chapter presents the strategy, plan and activities being implemented by the Project to restore and improve the livelihoods and overall standards of living of economically displaced persons.

International good practice standards stress the importance of improving the livelihoods of households affected by resettlement by putting in place a comprehensive improved livelihoods strategy. Specifically, the IFC *Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan*[1], stipulates that livelihood improvement interventions should be culturally appropriate and sustainable, that is, they should be based on existing local capacity, local resources, and local initiative, and they should enable the impacted persons to move beyond dependence on external resources (such as capital and expertise) within the life of the RAP implementation.[2] A sustainable livelihood is that which is able to withstand socio-economic or political shocks as well as enhance the wellbeing of present and future generations, without causing harm to the natural environment/depleting natural resources.

In the context of this RAP, NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith acknowledge the necessity to go beyond physical resettlement, in-kind compensation and cash compensation for losses; with a need to support PAHs to restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living. The livelihood restoration and improvement measures detailed in this chapter have been designed to meet both international best practice and the requirements of Bauchi State Government.

The overall aim of this RAP is to ensure that there is a measurable improvement of lives and livelihoods of all PAHs. Specific objectives of the Project's Improved Livelihood Strategy are to:

- provide sustainable livelihood packages for PAHs;
- provide mechanisms for those receiving cash compensation to optimize opportunities; and
- engender self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.

The options presented in this strategy have been developed based on information presented in the socioeconomic baseline (*Chapter 5*) in combination with extensive engagement with affected communities, their leaders and relevant ministries. Such discussions have focussed on PAPs livelihood activities and their preferences around livelihood restoration and

1 IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (2002)
2 Page 24: IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (2002)

improvement. Further engagement is required to enable PAPs to make informed decisions about the livelihood options available to them. Additionally, discussions are needed on how best to leverage their existing skills to either improve on their current livelihoods (where applicable) or engage in other livelihood opportunities.

9.1.2 *Beneficiaries*

The main beneficiaries of this strategy are the 172 economically displaced households who are actively using land within the Project Footprint (*i.e.* it does not include those making claims for vacant land)[1]. These are detailed in *Table 9.1* and include the three settlements of Angwa Fulani, Angwa Waziri and Gawa. This figure does not include the 126 economically displaced households along the RoW, where each household is losing a small portion of their land.

The livelihood strategy will also include capacity building and access to training opportunities in addition to any cash or In-Kind compensation received by these households. Displaced persons within the RoW will also be eligible to benefit from capacity building and other livelihood related trainings.

This strategy is intended to be in place and being implemented before PAHs are resettled, so that beneficiaries can begin to support themselves and their families immediately following resettlement.

Table 9.1 Breakdown of Economically Displaced Households within the Project Footprint

COMMUNITY	ECONOMICALLY IMPACTED HH	CULTIVATED LAND AREA (Ha)
Angwa Fulani	71	36.1
Angwa Waziri	95	77.2
Gawa	6	7.5
TOTAL	**172**	**120.8**

9.1.3 *Principles of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan*

Box 9.1 below describes the key principles that underpin the Project's Livelihoods Restoration Plan.

1 For clarity, 46 of these households are also being physically displaced.

Box 9.1 Key Principles of the Project's Livelihoods Restoration Plan

- ***Multifaceted:*** Improved livelihoods strategies need to incorporate a range of different approaches to restore, and/or improve livelihoods activities.
- ***Active community participation:*** Livelihood strategies can only be sustained if beneficiaries are able to actively participate and make informed choices about their preferred livelihoods options,
- ***Vulnerability:*** Particular focus and consideration needs to be given to vulnerable individuals/groups throughout the livelihoods improvement process.
- ***Transitional support:*** This is required pending implementation of the livelihoods strategy to support the income earning capacity of eligible households until their livelihood activities have been restored. However, eligibility and end points should be clearly defined from the outset.
- ***Multi-sectoral partnerships:*** Technical expertise and institutional support should be utilised from across multiple service providers (Government, NGOs and private) to ensure successful delivery of the strategy.
- ***Sustainability:*** The principles of sustainability must be applied throughout planning and implementation to ensure the strategy is resilient without compromising the natural environment.
- ***Community ownership:*** Dependency needs to be avoided and so an improved livelihoods strategy should empower communities to own it.
- ***Capacity building:*** Local capacity building is a core element of an improved livelihoods strategy. Capacity building needs to be inclusive and make provisions for the development of skills for different groups.
- ***Monitoring and Evaluation:*** Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are key elements of an improved livelihoods strategy. Outcomes and impact indicators need to be used to measure change as applicable.

9.2 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT

9.2.1 *Overview of the Livelihood Restoration Plan*

The Livelihoods Restoration Plan will consist of a package of options that will be offered to PAPs. The packages will be tailored to the level of impact experienced. Those more vulnerable will benefit from more targeted options within their livelihood restoration package while those losing a small portion of land along the RoW will benefit from a smaller choice of options. This Section outlines the various options for livelihood restoration focusing on primary production activities and value adding opportunities. Cross cutting transitional support and capacity building / training are described later in this Chapter.

At the commencement of implementation, households will be categorised by the level of their impact and option packages will be determined and agreed. The option packages will also be dependent on the availability of

implementing partners such as NGOs, government services, training institutes, etc. These will also be identified as soon as planning for RAP implementation commences. Option packages will be proposed along with recommendations on entitlements to each package. These packages for livelihood restoration will then be presented to the wider affected communities for approval and to individual PAHs, who will receive guidance support in the choice of their preferred options packages. Livelihood restoration options that may be included in the packages are described below.

9.2.2 *Livelihood Restoration Options*

Livelihoods Restoration Plans that aim to prevent impoverishment; sustain incomes and build viable and sustainable livelihoods can be divided into two main categories:

- **Land based livelihood restoration programmes**: providing affected people with a sufficient size and quality of land to enable them to develop farms and sustain their incomes through land-based agricultural activities; and

- **Non-land based livelihood restoration programmes**: providing affected people with wage and enterprise based means through which to sustain/ improve their livelihoods, including occupational training, targeted credit, business development support etc.

The Project's Improved Livelihoods Strategy has a focus on agricultural activities, as this is the primary livelihood of all 99 PAHs in the Project Footprint. Livelihood activities are primarily land-based (agriculture, livestock keeping and fishing) but there is also some small scale non-land based activity, in the form of food processing.

9.2.3 *Land-Based Restoration and Improvement: Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing*

The replacement land in Gawa (total of 184.2 ha) has been dedicated for livelihood restoration of PAHs from Angwa Waziri and Gawa. This land is sufficient for the two settlements who are losing 84.7 ha in total (77.2 ha from Angwa Waziri and 7.5 ha from Gawa) as a result of the Project.

Agriculture

The main livelihood activity of PAHs from Angwa Waziri and Gawa (except for the Fulani) is subsistence farming; mainly small scale production of food crops such as maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn. Typical constraints facing these farmers are poor yields and subsequently low income because:

- manual land preparation techniques are used, along with non-resistant seed varieties;

- rainfall is unpredictable;

- there is diminishing soil quality, but the high costs of fertiliser and pesticides make their use prohibitive;

- storage facilities are inadequate; and

- there is limited processing of agricultural produce and restricted access to markets.

The main support required to restore and improve subsistence farming is to help increase productivity and crop yields through training and technical assistance. The Ministry of Agriculture, extension workers in Ganjuwa LGA and selected NGOs/service providers (implementing partners) will work together to support the RAP efforts with:

- access to improved seeds and other inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides, composting or other methods identified by expert partners for higher yield varieties.

- technical assistance with clearing, land preparation, planting and harvesting;

- referrals to micro-credit institutions and cooperatives to provide agricultural loans;

- farm management training for effective marketing, record keeping and storage;

- identification of opportunities to improve access to markets by implementing partners; and

- support with long term extension services.

PAHs will be able to choose which crops to focus on, with advice available as necessary. The following crops have been identified as the major crops in the area that can be improved upon:

- Guinea Corn;
- Sorghum;
- Beans;
- Sesame; and
- Groundnut.

Options for improved irrigation will also be explored. In line with international good practice standards, technical support for subsistence farming will continue for three to five years to provide sufficient time for farmers to adopt to new or improved techniques. Monitoring and evaluation

will be undertaken throughout, so that effectiveness of the provisions can be assessed and changes made as necessary.

Livestock Keeping and Herding

Most PAHs supplement their income with rearing goats, sheep and cattle throughout the year. It is also the primary livelihood activity for the PAPs from Angwa Fulani in the Project Footprint.

The livelihood restoration and improvement options for livestock will consider both small-scale livestock keeping and larger-scale herding. It is important that provisions are made for livestock herders to still be able to travel significant distances with their animals, as is currently practiced by the Fulani communities. As such, grazing activities will not be confined to land available within the resettlement site. Typical constraints facing owners of livestock are:

- poor access to grazing areas;
- inadequate dams and insufficient water supply;
- poor breeding techniques;
- livestock diseases; and
- long distances to markets.

The main support required to restore and improve the livelihoods of those with livestock includes:

- provision of access to a dam with an all year water source;
- training on animal feed formulation;
- provision of improved varieties and cross breeds of cattle and other livestock;
- intensification of extension services;
- technical assistance to improve livestock management practices including hygiene;
- technical assistance to improve the livestock value chain (ie production of milk production, hide and leather) and improved access to markets to sell products, such as fertilizer from animals.
- veterinary assistance and vaccination programmes as required within the technical assistance period; and
- provision of livestock housing (the size will depend on the type of livestock chosen).

Fishing

Fishing is a small-scale subsistence activity practised in the Project Area. The major limitation facing fishing livelihoods are the unpredictable water levels in the Zongoro River that constrain fishing activities.

Opportunities for aquaculture and aquaculture training will be explored and may be offered to fishermen to help build on existing fishing practices and improve productivity where this is viable. This livelihood option assumes

some access to land will be provided to set up fish ponds, first for demonstration sites and then for implementation. The idea is to improve yields both for household consumption and income generation. PAHs engaged in this livelihood option will benefit from:

- technical support with aquaculture management practices;
- training on fish feed formulation;
- access to viable fingerlings to stock ponds;
- identification of market access opportunities; and
- access to extension support services.

9.2.4 *Non-Land Based Restoration and Improvement*

Food Processing

Food processing is also undertaken in the communities at a subsistence level. However, this is not done on a commercial scale, except groundnut oil processing which is being practised by a small number of women within the Project Area. The advancement of food processing activities will help support livelihoods through the generation of household income.

Access to land is not a pre-requisite for choosing this option and is a viable choice for all households as it can be combined with other livelihood practices. PAHs involved in this activity will benefit from:

- the provision of processing equipment for garri cassava, fish, groundnut;
- training on the use and maintenance of equipment;
- technical assistance to ensure a high-quality product; access to market, basic business management and record keeping skills; and the
- provision of extension services.

Cooperatives and Micro-Credit Schemes

Setting up community cooperatives can offer social support and foster social cohesion through the re-establishment of community networks. It is proposed that co-operative membership will not be limited to PAHs so that there is increased integration with host community members and others who may be interested.

Micro-credit schemes are key for livelihoods enhancement, helping to support existing businesses or provide start-up funds for new SMEs. Access to such schemes is part of the Project's Improved Livelihood Strategy to enhance PAH's access to credit, for existing or new livelihood activities. NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith will not provide direct funds for this scheme, but will collaborate with micro-credit facilities.

Technical and Vocational Skill Training

Vocational skills training involves longer-term training to support new skills development. Information collected as part of the socio-economic baseline

surveys suggested that the following skills areas would be useful for individuals in the Project Area:

- Catering;
- mechanics and maintenance;
- welding;
- construction;
- driving;
- hair dressing; and
- tailoring.

The suitability of these skills will be ascertained by the RAP Implementation Team as part of the implementation programme and an appropriate programme of skills training developed. It is hoped that the enhancement of such skills will generate income within the resettlement sites and contribute towards economic development and growth in the broader area.

Project Related Employment

Employment opportunities during construction and the operational phase of the project will be considered as part of the Project's Improved Livelihood Strategy. The Project is committed to hiring locals, where workers have the required skills. This means that during the project construction phase, it is expected that various short-term positions will be available. These positions are short-term and do not provide a sustainable source of livelihood, but are nonetheless significant economic opportunities. Opportunities for training to enhance employment opportunities will also be explored.

9.3 GENDER

The LRP will build in programmes targeting the particular vulnerabilities of women. Women will be directly consulted throughout and will also have a key role in the resettlement institutional framework.

Separate focus groups will be held with women to ensure livelihood restoration options address their specific needs and are realistic with consideration of their other responsibilities, including caring for children and elderly relatives and their community responsibilities. Measures will also include financial capacity building, credit and SMEs targeted towards women as well as assistance with farming and value adding opportunities. Water, sanitation and health projects will also be developed with women to support both livelihoods and broader community development.

The final selection of land-based and non-land-based options for women will be agreed following detailed consultation with women, women headed households and younger women with limited existing alternative opportunities.

9.4 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

An integral component of the Livelihoods Restoration Plan is ongoing formal and informal skills training and mentoring through capacity building. A capacity building package will be developed, which recognizes the skills development needs of different groups within project affected communities, that is for men, women, youth and vulnerable groups. This package will capture the skills training already mentioned under other elements, of which financial management is a key one (see *Box 9.2*).

Box 9.2 Financial Management Training

Financial Management Training

A series of training sessions on financial management will be provided to PAHs especially those receiving cash compensation for livelihoods activities. The training will be designed to equip households to manage their compensation appropriately. This will also train PAHs on how to build on existing income to improve their standards of living. Experience sharing will be encouraged so that participants can learn from practical experiences. The financial management training package will include the following short courses:

- basic numeracy skills;
- money management and basic household budgeting;
- savings and strategic cash management;
- adult literacy; and
- advisory services.

This training will seek to involve local financial service providers such as banks and micro-credit institutions.

In-Situ Training

In-situ training encompasses short-term courses (2-4 weeks) to be implemented within the resettled communities. The aim of this training is to enhance existing skills, not to help develop new livelihoods. The following will be available to all PAPs:

- participation in one training course;
- an individual start-up kit;
- technical assistance in refreshing skills, enhancing skills and access to markets.

A training centre is to be constructed by the Project as a venue for this training. A livelihood shed and demonstration farm are also planned. The former will be a location where technical and vocational skills can be practiced. It may also serve as a meeting point for cooperative groups and other community development organisations. The farm will be located within the host resettlement site and have demonstration plots. Activities will likely include:

- Cross-breeding demonstrations;

- Sustainable agricultural practices;
- Aquaculture practices; and
- Livestock and fish feed formulation.

9.5 *TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT*

International good practice requires that all displaced PAPs are assisted with their move and supported during the transition period in the host resettlement site. The transition period covers the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

In the case of this RAP, transitional support will be offered to all affected households for three months. Transitional support will be continued for vulnerable households not able to restore their livelihoods during this period. Those households not able to restore livelihoods will remain on transitional support for up to 24 months with an assessment carried out every 6 months to determine whether further support is needed.

For this Project, transitional support will take the form of food baskets and medical support. The United Nations World Food Programme's recommended components of the food basket [1] include:

- appropriate staples such as rice or cassava;
- pulses such as beans;
- vegetable and palm oil;
- sugar; and
- salt

The size and composition of the food basket will be tailored to fit local preferences and the demographic profile of vulnerable households. In addition to the food basket, there will be free access to basic medical services, particularly medical supplies such as insecticide treated nets. This will be provided by the Project as part of their transitional support.

9.6 *IMPLEMENTATION*

The Livelihoods Restoration Plan will be implemented using a multi-partnership approach involving government institutions, NGOs and private organizations/service providers who can deliver a wide range of livelihoods activities to the PAHs. All stakeholders involved in implementation, especially those delivering technical assistance, will ensure that the necessary health and quality standards of the Project are met. The key stakeholders involved in RAP implementation are described in *Section 9.5*and *Chapter 12*

1 World Food Programme, 2016. Available at https://www.wfp.org/food-assistance/kind-food-assistance/wfp-food-basket, accessed December 2, 2016.

provides an overview of the various institutions involved in RAP implementation.

9.6.1 *Resettlement Implementation Team*

Overall Management

The implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan will be managed and led by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and their field team: Translantic Development Limited (TDL). The Implementation Team will work closely with a series of implementing partners. Several implementing partners are listed below. Additional implementing partners to support training and capacity building will be identified during RAP implementation.

Extension workers

Six extension workers, two from the State Agricultural Development Program and four from Ganjuwa Local Government Agricultural Department, have already been identified to support RAP implementation. They will serve as technical officers and offer specialised support to PAPs.

The selected extension workers are to provide the following services, amongst other things:

- Visit farmers and provide technical advice on crop and livestock production;
- Assist with the identification and treatment of both crops and livestock diseases on the farms of PAHs;
- Help PAPs with appropriate pricing of market products; and
- Inform PAPs about improved crop varieties and animal breeds, using demonstration plots.

Bauchi State Agricultural Supply Company (BASAC)

BASAC is a potential supplier of farm inputs for PAPs. These may include improved seed varieties and breeds as well as chemicals (pesticides and herbicides).

NGOs and Other Service Delivery InstitutionsNGOs and other service delivery institutions active locally will be identified. Two possible examples include the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). IITA recognizes the importance of capacity building in strengthening research for development. The overall goal of its training activities is to strengthen the capability of PAPs and provide technical support for enhanced agricultural productivity and improved livelihood. Their involvement will be sought during RAP implementation.

ILRI are able to support PAPs with their livestock and farm productivity. They can advise on disease management and appropriate markets for their animal products. Technical support can also be provided to fishermen, helping to improve productivity.

These or similar institutions will be identified to support implementation of the LRP.

9.7 *MONITORING AND EVALUATION*

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities shall be undertaken, as described in *Chapter 14*. They will measure the effectiveness of RAP implementation and the physical progress of livelihood rehabilitation and improvement activities. Vulnerable PAHs will be monitored separately to guarantee that their livelihoods are restored to at least, pre-project impact levels before their transitional support is withdrawn.

9.8 *NEXT STEPS*

The objective of livelihoods restoration is to restore and improve livelihoods that have been impacted by the Project. However NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith will also implement a broader community investment programme, which aims to catalyse wider community development. This is described in *Box 9.3* below. Livelihood restoration will be designed to dovetail into the broader community investment programme and the following steps will be undertaken once RAP implementation commences:

- Confirmation of livelihood options and the development of option packages;
- A review of PAHs and classification into unaffected, partially impacted and highly impacted households based on vulnerability and percentage of land lost;
- Engagement with affected communities on the packages and agreement on detailed livelihood entitlements with PAHs;
- Engagement of implementation partners; and
- Implementation of livelihood programme prior to displacement.

Box 9.3 Community Investment

Community investment seeks to bring together relevant community needs and NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith objectives to support community development in a way that is strategic and sustainable. The community investment programme will leverage the activities during RAP implementation, including livelihood restoration to promote wider community development. A detailed needs assessment will be undertaken, however existing baseline data indicate the following community development needs:

- provision of electricity;
- access to safe drinking water as well as water for livestock;
- improved medical facilities;
- improved sanitation and waste management;
- improved school facilities; and
- employment opportunities.

The planned needs assessment will look more closely at these and others that may emerge and prioritise activities within a three-year community development plan.

10 HOUSING

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the resettlement housing, housing design and standards (national laws, state laws and building regulations) to be applied during housing construction. It captures the proposed ground plan of the resettlement site, detailing how it has been planned to minimize impact and maintain highest level of sustainability. It also gives a brief overview of the housing ergonomics of the Project Affected Households.

10.2 OVERVIEW OF CURRENT HOUSING STRUCTURE

The current housing structure in the affected communities is a product of their socio-cultural background and livelihood practices. This section describes the workings of households in Angwa Fulani and Angwa Waziri taking a look at the housing components, cultural and religious practices, building materials, available facilities and PAHs perceptions of housing.

10.2.1 House Components

Each household has multiple rooms that serve different purposes. The direction of all the doors in all the structures in the houses, face west. This is a recognized cultural practice that prevents rain water from getting into the rooms because of the wind direction. An average household has the following features:

- a main living room for the head of household;
- a room for each wife;
- a room for the male children;
- a room for the female children;
- a guest room;
- standalone kitchen;
- standalone toilet and bathroom; and
- a silo.

Figure 10.1 Typical house in Angwa Fulani

Figure 10.2 Typical house in Angwa Waziri

Figure 10.3 Kitchen

Figure 10.4 Silo

10.2.2 *Cultural and Religious Dynamics*

Culture demands that separate rooms be created for parents and children as parents are not allowed to share rooms with their children as soon as they reach the age of six. This is to ensure privacy for both parties. Also, it is a religious injunction that the male and female children should not share the

same room. The males are separated from the females after circumcision, which usually happens on or before the age of seven. Depending on the number of wives, there is also a room for each wife. Every house has an extra male guest room just at the entrance of the house. The location of the room is to ensure that the guests do not have to enter the main compound because women are not allowed to mix freely with other males who are non- family members. Female guests are kept in the rooms of the wives. Mothers- in- law and daughters- in- law can share one kitchen but preferably will have separate toilets.

10.2.3 *Housing Materials*

The building material used for the walls of the houses is mud, the floors are cemented and the house is roofed with thatch. The houses have high mud-fenced walls for security and privacy. Every room has a veranda covered with thatch which extends from the roof of the room to cover a veranda. The bedrooms have wooden or iron beds with mattresses and ordinary mats.

The houses have backyards and trees such as mango, neem, acacia and moringa planted in the compound for food and shade.

10.2.4 *Facilities*

The facilities available in each house include a kitchen, toilet facility, bathroom, silos (called a "Rumbu") and a chicken coup (called an "Akurki").

- *Kitchen*: The kitchens are usually made of the same material as the main building and have one or two doors with no windows. Cooking is done on a three-stone platform referred to as a "murhu''. The main source of energy for cooking is corn stalks and firewood.

- *Toilet*: Most of the houses do not have in-built or out-built toilet facilities; open defecation is practiced.

- *Silos*: There are local silos usually about 6.5m^2 and 2m high, constructed out of mud and roofed with thatch. Different crops are kept in different silos. The silos are mainly for storing grains and each household has about three to four silos depending on the quantity of the crops produced. The silos are round huts with no doors or windows, the thatched roof is normally removed to fill and empty the silos.

10.2.5 *PAHs Perceptions on Housing*

The PAHs place high value on housing. This includes the people of Angwa Fulani who are referred to as nomadic or semi-nomadic herdsmen but are actually quite sedentary – some having been residents in Angwa Fulani for over 30 years.

Even though the PAHs live in mud houses with thatch roofs, they indicated a preference for modern buildings at the resettlement sites including better houses with iron doors and windows, zinc roofing and modern facilities. However it was requested that the toilet facilities should not be attached to the house or be inside the rooms but must be separate as part of a traditional layout and houses built around a family courtyard. PAHs also requested that windows be built at a height so neighbours could not see inside. They specifically stated that they would like pit latrines but if water will be provided, then they would choose water closets over pit latrines. The PAHs wanted their needs and cultural practices to be taken into consideration during the design and construction of the new houses.

10.3 HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS

Socio-cultural networks are essential for people in the Project Area. The PAHs' patterns of social interactions, bound by norms, beliefs, traditions and moral values dictates their housing design and community interaction, which they use to forge social cohesion. These social networks will be taken into consideration in the resettlement of PAHs in order to maintain social cohesion.

10.3.1 Vulnerability

A vulnerability assessment of PAHs was conducted and the following were identified as vulnerable groups:

- female headed household;
- the physically disabled (either household head or member of family);
- those who are chronically sick;
- household head who is more than 60 years and lives alone;
- household head who is less than 60 years and unemployed;
- household with a young family head;
- those with very low income of less than one US dollar per day; and
- Fulani household.

It was identified that there are some social networks that support vulnerable groups; such support comes from the community and from individuals. This is very important and will be considered in the siting of houses at the resettlement sites. Conscious efforts will be made to ensure that care givers are not separated from the receivers. In siting the houses, vulnerable persons must remain in proximity to their helpers in order to ensure that they do not lose their social networks. For instance, a disabled person who receives help with house chores and food from a neighbour should not be separated from that neighbour at the resettlement site so that they can continue to receive that support.

Replacement housing will be of similar or improved quality. The houses will be designed to be environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable.

10.4 CONCEPTUAL RESETTLEMENT SITE PLANNING

The proposed resettlement site blocks need to be confirmed as available by the Surveyor General of Bauchi State, and thereafter resettlement site plot and infrastructure plans will be prepared.

The Surveyor's General will prepare a cadastral survey for each resettlement site establishing its boundaries. Preliminary Physical Plans for individual resettlement sites will then be developed, indicating land use, basic plot sizes, topography, and interconnectivity to adjoining settlements. A Technical Planning Report will also be developed, and submitted for approval alongside the Physical Plans to the Ministry of Physical and Urban Planning. No EIA is required for the resettlement sites. Once PAHs have agreed to their plots within each resettlement site, a final Plan of Subdivision will be developed.

Each plot will be surveyed and registered so that individual Certificates of Occupancy (CofO) can be issued if desired by the recipient households. However having a CofO also requires the holder to pay an annual land tax to the state. Another option that will be explored during RAP implementation might be to ask the state to grant excision on the resettlement sites which extinguishes all state interests in the said land.

10.5 RESETTLEMENT SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

As resettlement sites have not yet been finalized, infrastructure planning is not yet complete. Presented below are the proposed approaches, which are based on careful analysis of existing conditions in the Project-affected communities and the relevant planning standards of Bauchi State.

10.5.1 *Off-site Infrastructure*

This section briefly reviews baseline infrastructure conditions in the Project area and where relevant, describes proposed off-site infrastructure improvements related to the resettlement process. Off-site infrastructure refers to the services required to connect the resettlement sites to the existing community. This includes main or trunk roads and bulk water supply from sources outside the resettlement sites as described below.

Roads and Drainage

It is proposed that access roads be built (or existing roads upgraded) as necessary to connect the new resettlement sites to the existing road network. Access roads will be gravel surface roads, and either:

- 8 m wide with 8 m clearance on either side, which would require a 24 m RoW and have two lanes of 4 m each; or

- 8 m wide with 3 m clearance on either side, for a total RoW of 16 m and two lanes of 4 m each.

The type of road and size of RoW ultimately selected will depend on the RoW of the nearest connecting road.

Water Supply

There are no municipal piped water supply systems in the Project Area. The majority of households use hand-dug wells and hand-pumps, natural streams or springs.

The World Health Organisation WHO target for basic water supply is within one km or 30 minutes round trip ie, 500m / 15 minutes from home to source and 500m / 15 minutes from source to home). The proposed target at the resettlement site is that potable water will be made available within 125 m of PAH's homes. This will represent an improvement in PAH's access to water. In order to meet this target, bulk supply to points within the community will be considered if the there are no water sources within the resettlement sites.

Electricity Transmission

The Project Area is not connected to the national grid and power supply. The PAHs use kerosene lanterns. Options for electricity transmission will be considered during implementation planning and through the Community Development Plan, which is proposed to support the area once the RAP is completed.

Solid Waste Disposal

The households practice in-house waste recycling and on-site solid waste disposal by uncontrolled burning or dumping. Additional measures for solid waste provision will be considered during RAP implementation.

10.5.2 *On-site Infrastructure*

On-site infrastructure refers to the internal services within the resettlement site. This includes the access roads to the individual plots, water collection points within the resettlement community, etc.

Roads and Drainage

The on-site roads are proposed to be:

- gravel surface distribution roads of 16 m RoW, with 2 lanes of 3 m each; with open trapezoidal lined drains.

- gravel residential roads of 12 m RoW, with 2 lanes of 2.5 m each; with open trapezoidal lined drains.

All roads will be constructed with drains of adequate capacity to transport runoff from the roads and plots. Where necessary, interceptor drains or ditches will be provided.

Water Supply

The main sources of water supply will be boreholes and or springs. Boreholes will be fitted with manual pumps or if feasible solar powered pumps and connected to a communal distribution systems with stand pipes located within the community. Spring sources may also be developed in to gravity schemes supplying communal standpipes, if feasible to meet the target 125 m access.

10.6 REPLACEMENT PLOTS

The Project will provide replacement urban residential and institutional plots in the resettlement communities for eligible households and institutions. These will be of three standardized dimensions – small, medium, and large. The small plots will be the size stipulated as the standard plot size and will be discussed and agreed with Bauchi State Government. The proposed plot sizes and potential housing combinations are:

- Small: 18 x 36 m (648 m^2) plot, for initially up to 7 rooms (using various house combinations) with expansion to 10 rooms;
- Medium: 27 x 36 m (972 m^2) plot, for initially up to 10 rooms (using various house combinations) with expansion to 15 rooms; and
- Large: 36 x 36 m (1,296 m^2) plot, for initially up to 14 rooms (using various house combinations) with expansion to 20 rooms.

The area of these plots is sufficient to allow for construction of the necessary replacement structures including, a Double Ventilated Improved Pit (DVIP) latrine, rainwater tank, kitchen and bathing room.

10.7 REPLACEMENT STRUCTURES

Houses

The Project will provide a replacement house in the resettlement communities to eligible physically displaced households. House designs are based on standardized, flexible house layouts. Conceptual designs will be developed and presented to the Bauchi State authorities and to community leadership for their feedback. PAHs will also be consulted on house design.

Box 10.1 Self building of houses?

When specific housing design alternatives area discussed with the PAHs, the option of self-build will be introduced. Self-build is always attractive because of the cash infusion to individuals, but experience has shown that PAPs later regret this when they see the quality of in-kind construction and compare it with what they are able to build themselves. Self-build also requires close monitoring and financial supervision to ensure that compensation moneys are actually used to provide a replacement home not diverted into business or other things.

If a PAH is living in several structures on their existing plot, these will be replaced on the resettlement (replacement) plot with an emphasis on consolidation; outbuildings like latrines will remain separate while bedrooms and living rooms are expected to be joined into a single building.

House designs are modular, based on a standard room size of 3.0 x 3.6 m, and each house will have a veranda. Replacement houses will generally be between two and five rooms, and between 31 and 84 m^2 in total area. House designs are either row style or bungalow style. Anything larger than five rooms will be specially designed.

Proposed replacement house areas and the different types available are presented in *Table 10.1.*

Table 10.1 Proposed Resettlement House Areas

House Type	Option	House Style	Living Area (Rooms + Interior circulation)	Additional Areas (Veranda)	Total Area
			m^2	m^2	m^2
Two room (minimum size)	01	Row	22.1	8.7	30.8
	02	Row	22.1	5.3	27.4
Three Room	01	Row	33.5	13.0	46.5
Four Room	01	Row	44.8	17.2	62.0
	02	Bungalow	45.2	10.3	55.5
Five Room	01	Row	55.6	15.8	71.4
	02	Bungalow	56.5	27.2	83.7

Note: Areas include interior partition walls.

Basic house construction is with modern materials according to national building codes and standards. Construction specifications are shown in *Table 10.2* below.

Table 10.2 Resettlement House Specifications

Item	*Building Materials*
Footings	Poured concrete strip footings.
Walls	450 mm x 225 mm x 150 mm sandcrete block exterior walls and internal partitions, plastered internal and external walls.

Item	Building Materials
Floor	Poured concrete slab with sealed surface finish (cement and sand screed).
Ceiling	Wood ceilings.
Roof	Corrugated galvanized iron sheets.
Windows	Wooden window frames with glass louvers and mosquito screen.
Doors	Exterior - wooden panel door. Interior - hollow core flush door (plywood).

Other Buildings and On-Plot Services

Other assets which will be provided include:

- Double Ventilated Improved Pit (DVIP) latrine;
- Bathing facility and soak away; and
- Kitchen

10.8 HANDOVER (OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE)

Operation and maintenance are critical to the long-term sustainability of resettled communities. Accordingly, handover will be carefully planned to achieve three key objectives:

a) Avoid dependency on the Project following construction;
b) Align management, operation and maintenance requirements with those of other Bauchi LGA area communities of comparable size; and
c) Ensure that the operating and maintenance costs of replacement assets are sustainable for resettlement households.

10.8.1 *Structures*

All houses, private latrines and urban plots will be the responsibility of the resettled owner. The Project will provide case officers to manage the re-establishment of each individual resettling owner. Case officers will assist owners, one-on-one as necessary, to adjust to their new environment. Support visits will be undertaken to verify that households are able to maintain their houses, plots and on-plot infrastructure. Reports from such visits will be recorded as part of the Projects monitoring and evaluation efforts, to ensure that resettlement is being implemented as planned.

A Certificate of Occupancy will be provided either:

- to the owners individually; or

- to communities seeking ownership title to land under government excision such that they obtain a Certificate of Occupancy covering the entire community layout and subsequently each occupant obtains a deed of assignment referenced to the global title.

A property owner will be liable to pay a yearly land use charge to the state government, which pays for infrastructure and social amenities.

10.8.2 *Infrastructure*

Infrastructure constructed for resettled PAHs and host communities will also be handed over upon completion, to the local government. The functions of LGAs as detailed in the Nigerian Constitution, and as relevant to infrastructure include:

- collection of taxes and fees;
- establishment, maintenance and regulation of markets, motor parks and public conveniences;
- construction and maintenance of roads, streets, drains and other public highways, parks, and open spaces;
- provision and maintenance of public transportation and refuse disposal; and
- assessment of privately owned houses or tenements for the purpose of levying such rates as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of a State.

10.9 *HANDOVER PROCESS*

The handover process, from the original transfer of assets to the end of the defect liability period, involves several steps all of which require close supervision. These are summarised below.

Substantial Completion

When the works are substantially complete or suitable for the intended purpose, the contractor will be awarded a Taking Over Certificate (TOC). The TOC will include a list of remaining deficiencies and a timeframe in which these deficiencies will be addressed and remedied. 50% of the Retention Amount will be released to the contractor. After the TOC is issued, the project owner can occupy and use the works. This is also the beginning of the Defects Notification Period (DNP) which will last for 12 months.

After receiving the TOC, the contractor will submit a Statement at Completion (SC) showing the value of work done up to substantial completion and further sums due to the contractor. The SC will include an estimate of any other amounts that will be due under the contract. The contractor will be issued a Statement at Completion Certificate for payment.

Defects Notification Period

During the DNP, if a defect appears the contractor shall be notified accordingly by the Project. These defects or deficiencies must relate to the

original construction work, workmanship, materials and systems guarantees, and not to the results of use or abuse of the items by the owner.

Strict guidelines must be included in the occupancy handover document, issued and signed by all parties, regarding these conditions and the responsibilities of the owner.

The contractor shall complete any outstanding work as stated in the TOC, and all the works required to remedy defects as may be notified by the project owner on or before the expiry of the DNP. At the end of the DNP the works shall therefore be in fair wear and tear as required by the contract. The remaining 50% retention fee will be released to the contractor.

Performance Certificate

The contractor will be issued with a Performance Certificate (PC) after the expiry of the DNP. The contractor's obligations shall be considered to have been completed on the date stated in the PC. The PC shall be deemed to be acceptance of the works. The contractor shall then remove all his equipment, excess materials, waste, temporary works etc. from site.

Final Payment Certificate

After the PC has been issued, the contractor will prepare and submit a draft Final Statement (FS) for the project showing the value of all the work done in accordance with the contract and any additional sums that the contractor considers to be due to him under the contract. The FS will include a discharge confirming that the FS represents the full and final statement of all the moneys due to the contractor in connection with the contract. A Final Payment Certificate (FPC) will be issued against the Final Statement (FS).

Occupancy (Transfer of Ownership from the Project to the Asset Recipient)

Transfer to individual homeowners, to the appropriate government agency, or to relevant Management Committees (e.g. Water Management Committee) will be done after the PC is issued to the contractor and the contractor has left site. Asset transfer will include documentation of the condition of the constructed item at that time (including photographs). A joint team with representatives of the Project (e.g. community relations staff), the building / infrastructure owner, and (optionally) the contractor will participate in the transfer of ownership to the asset recipient to confirm the initial condition of the item and the owner's responsibilities for operation and maintenance from the official date of occupancy / possession.

11 COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

11.1 OVERVIEW

A transparent and accessible grievance procedure is essential for sustaining good relations between the Project and its stakeholders. This chapter describes the mechanism available to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the processing and resolution of complaints or claims related to the Project's land acquisition and resettlement process. It is supplementary to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which also provides details of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) and stakeholder engagement process for the Project.

The RAP GM will be combined with the overall Project grievance process so that both are streamlined.

11.1.1 *Objectives of the Grievance Mechanism*

The objective of the Grievance Mechanism is to provide a platform for PAPs to voice their concerns and opinions related to RAP implementation as well as address and resolve grievances promptly, fairly and transparently.

The grievance process will serve to:

- Provide early warning of possible problems;
- Involve all necessary stakeholders in the grievance management process, including representatives of PAHs;
- Provide PAPs with accessible procedures for settlement of disputes;
- Provide a consistent way to address, resolve and close grievances;
- Identify and implement appropriate and mutually acceptable corrective actions to address complaints;
- Contribute to building trust and good relationships with the PAPs, the community and other key stakeholders; and
- Avoid, wherever possible, the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

If not managed properly, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement can negatively impact on households and communities resulting in their increased impoverishment [1]. Vulnerable persons may face added disadvantages as they typically are not socially or politically well situated to express their grievances

1 IFC Guidance Note for Performance Standard 5- Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement. Available from: http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/4b976700498008d3a417f6336b93d75f/Updated_GN5-2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

and seek redress. The Grievance Mechanism will ensure these groups can air their issues and seek redress.

11.2 MITIGATION OF GRIEVANCES DURING RESETTLEMENT

Grievances are more likely to occur during the implementation of the RAP. As described in *Chapter 6* (Impact Assessment), the main losses that will be experienced by PAPs include loss of immoveable assets, loss of land based livelihoods and loss of access to natural resources. The types of grievances that are likely to be raised and mitigation measures in relation to these are provided in *Table 11.1*.

Table 11.1 Types of Grievances and Mitigation Measures

Type of Grievance	*Description*	*Mitigation*
Grievances/errors relating to additional asset inventory	Potential grievances may arise during additional asset inventories that may be required, whereby the PAP does not agree with assets and values recorded.	All asset inventories must be verified and signed off by a government representative, the surveyor and PAP. PAPs will also receive a copy of the inventory and photographic evidence will be taken during the survey. The survey procedure will be explained to the PAP in advance to ensure that they fully understand the process. They may also be present during the survey to witness the process themselves.
Misidentification of owner/occupier of eligible property and assets	Surveyors may misidentify the owner/occupier creating grievances or conflict between owners.	To avoid misidentification of property the Village Head will confirm each owner in each location and will validate the ownership through his signature on the valuations sheet. All valuations will be documented with photographs and reference numbers, providing an exact record of owner identification to support later disputes.
Complaints regarding the eligibility and entitlements matrix/policy	Grievances may be raised regarding the eligibility and entitlements matrix and compensation provided to PAPs.	A thorough consultation programme in partnership with the government in each affected community will provide a platform for PAPs to ask questions and provide feedback to be considered in the final matrix. Additionally, ongoing consultation meetings and the presence of project representatives, including community liaison staff, will allow for additional questions and feedback regarding the policy.
Potential grievances following valuation	Grievances may arise following the public disclosure of the valuation report by the government. In particular, these may include disagreement on asset valuation.	Valuations will be based on market rates, in line with best practice in agreement with the PAP. Disputes will be resolved in consultation with the Community Resettlement Committee (CRC) and Land Use and Allocation Committee (LUAC).

Type of Grievance	*Description*	*Mitigation*
Disagreement over the time and manner of compensation process	PAPs may be dissatisfied with the timeframe for the provision of compensation and process in which it has been managed.	During the consultation phase, prior to the sign-off of the individual compensation packages, roles and responsibilities with respect to compensation will be clearly communicated and consulted on. Phases of resettlement will be published on the noticeboards in each affected community. Information will also be disseminated through consultation meetings in the settlements. Cash compensation will be administered by the government.

11.3 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

The RAP Grievance Mechanism has been designed in accordance with international best practice as summarised in *Table 11.2* below.

Table 11.2 Current Grievance Management Standards

Standard	*Summary*
Nigerian Legislation	Section 30 of the Land Use Act 1990 6 v states: *"Where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee."*
AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS)	The AfDB ISS includes provisions for establishing a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedures.
International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS5)	IFC PS 5 requires that the client establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
European Investment Bank (EIB)	EIB Environmental and Social Standard 10 requires that the project promoter shall set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent, free and that will allow prompt addressing of specific concerns about compensation and relocation The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well integrated in the promoter's project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve specific grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases and improve the resettlement process.

As described in the table, key principles of the mechanism include ensuring that the Grievance Mechanism is culturally appropriate, grievances are dealt with in a timely manner and it should be easily accessible and widely publicised to ensure that is can be used by all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. This includes providing adequate assistance for those who may face barriers including language, literacy, awareness, finance, distance or fear of reprisal.

11.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

This section outlines the key bodies that will be involved in the Grievance process, based on a grievance management workshop that took place with stakeholders during field work. These will include the following:

- ***Project Staff:*** The Project Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and Resettlement Coordinators (RC) will likely be the first point of contact for complainants and are responsible for receiving, recording and communicating the grievance to the Grievance Officer (GO), or equivalent. The Grievance Officer is responsible for processing and resolving the grievance with relevant departments and stakeholders, including the complainant, Community Resettlement Committee (CRC) and Land Use and Allocation Committee (LUAC). All resettlement related grievances will be signed off by the Resettlement Manager (RM). Level 3 grievances will also require sign off by the Country Manager (CM).

- ***Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)****:* If needed, the Community Resettlement Committee (as described in *Chapter 12 – Institutional Framework*), will assist community members in accessing the grievance mechanism and ensure the Project is aware of the grievance. Additionally, depending on the type and priority level of the grievance, the CRC will play an active role in resolving the grievance. All the members of the CRC will be trained on their responsibilities, including grievance management responsibilities, which include:

  - reporting grievances raised by PAPs if needed to the Project CLO;
  - keeping the aggrieved parties updated on the progress with respect to addressing their grievance; and
  - supporting the development of solutions to the grievance if the grievance is not resolved.

  - ***Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC):*** As with the CRC, if needed, the RSC or individual members (as described in *Chapter 12 – Institutional Framework*) will play an advisory role in grievance resolution at the highest level, and will intervene in the case that it is not resolved.

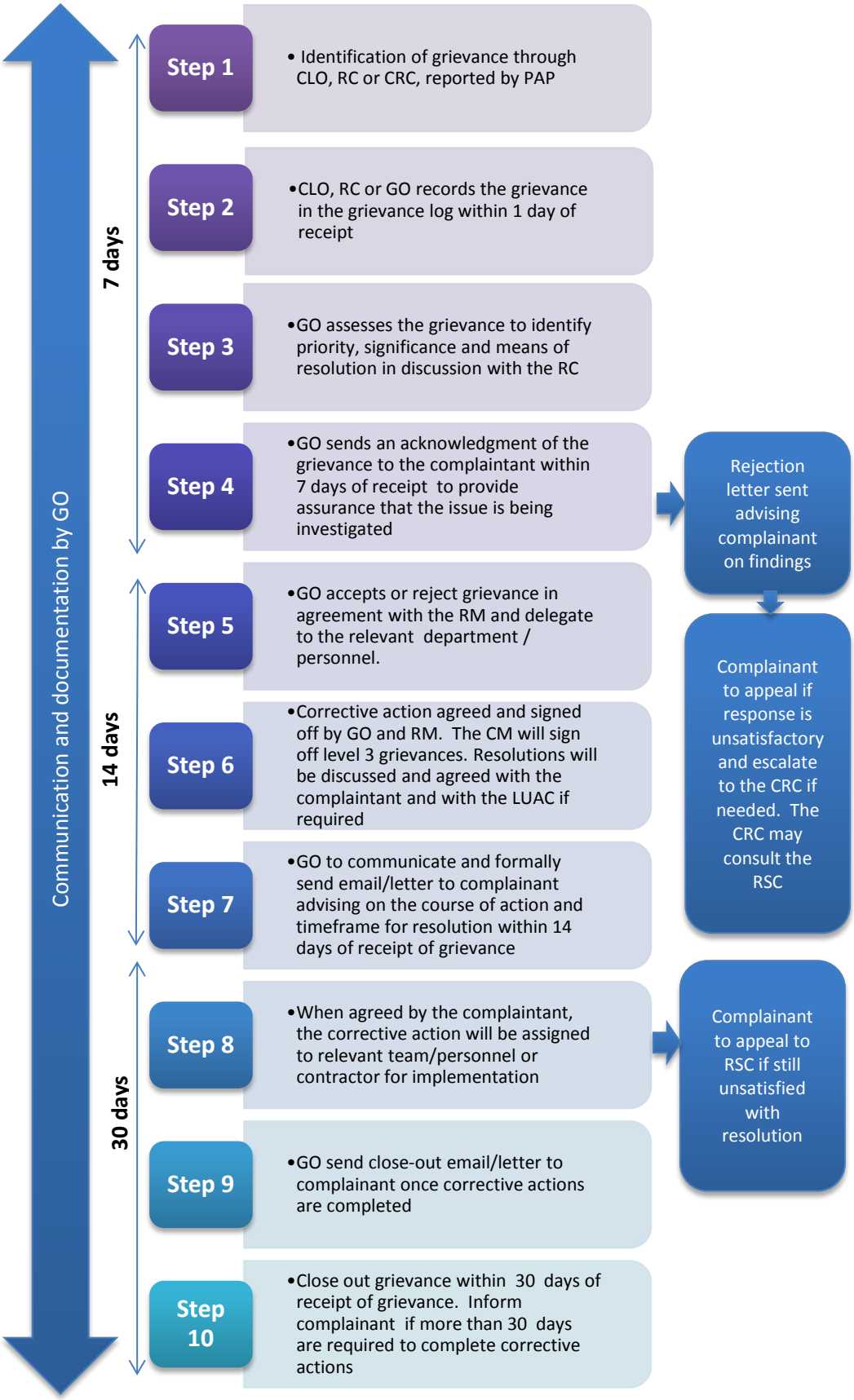
  - ***Land Use and Allocation Committee (LUAC):*** The LUAC is a key stakeholder regarding the management of land. They will be required to assist with the resolution of grievances related to replacement land allocation.

All bodies will work closely together to ensure that grievances are dealt with fairly and transparently.

11.5 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The grievance management process is illustrated in *Figure 11.1*.

Figure 11.1 Grievance Process



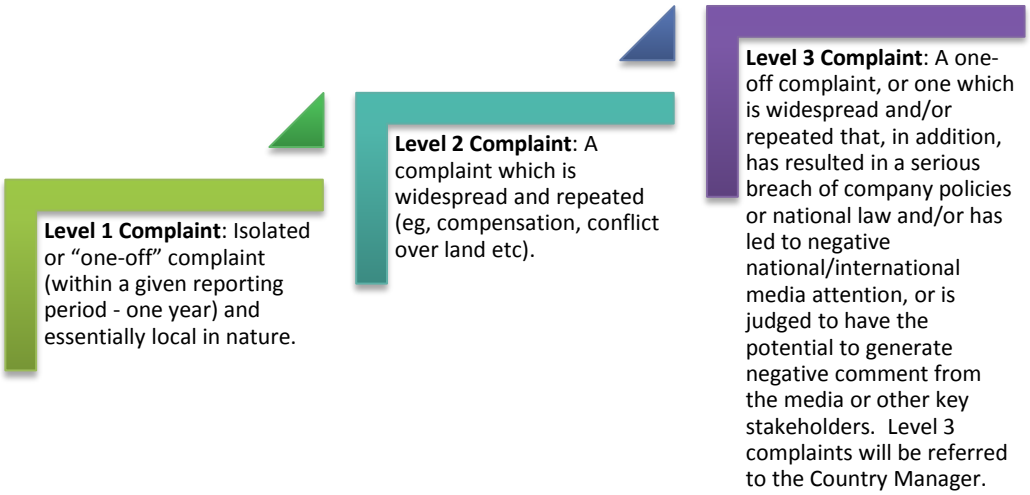
The grievance mechanism will be widely advertised to affected stakeholders so that they are aware of the process, know they have the right to submit a grievance, and understand how the mechanism will work and how their grievance will be addressed. This process shall primarily be carried out through community visits and distributing flyers.

Complaints will be submitted to community liaison officers directly, via telephone, letters, site offices and via email where accessible.

Grievances will be reported by PAPs or CRC to the CLOs and Resettlement Coordinators. The grievance procedures will be coordinated through a nominated Grievance Officer (or equivalent staff). Complaints will be logged and a formal acknowledgement sent to the complainant within 7 days or the issue being reported to provide assurance that it is being dealt with.

The grievance is then reviewed to assess the significance in order for it to be approved and prioritized or rejected. The grievance significance criteria are provided in *Figure 11.2*.

Figure 11.2 Significance Criteria



Note: Some one-off complaints may be significant enough to be assessed as a Level 3 complaint eg, when a national or international law is broken (see Level 3).

If approved, the grievance will be referred to the relevant department to assess options for resolving the issue eg Construction Manager, Resettlement Manager, Environmental, Health and Safety Manager (EHS), etc.

Level 1 and 2 complaints will be managed by the Grievance Officer in communication with the Resettlement Coordinator and Resettlement Manager. Level 3 complaints will be managed in discussion with the Country Manager.

If rejected, the complainant will receive details regarding the rejection.
A resolution will be discussed internally and a letter detailing the resolution will be submitted / communicated to the complainant within 14 days, signed off by the Resettlement Manager.
Once the corrective action is decided by the relevant parties, it will be approved and signed off by the Grievance Officer, Resettlement Manager and Country Manager, if Level 3. The complainant will receive an email/letter within 14 days of submission of the grievance confirming the corrective action to resolve the issue.

Once formally agreed by the complainant, if possible the grievance will be formally closed out within 30 days of communicating the resolution. The complainant will be informed if there are any delays.

However, the complainant has the right to appeal through the Resettlement Steering Committee if they are not satisfied with the resolution of the grievance and legal action taken by either party as a last resort.
Confidentiality procedures must be in place to protect the complainant if needed.

11.6 RECORD KEEPING

A grievance log will be maintained to record all grievances received, management actions and whether it has satisfactorily been closed out. The will enable the identification of patterns, avoid recurrent problems and improve the company's overall social performance. Hard copy records of all Grievance Forms (provided in *Annex A*) and letters will also be kept on file.

The Resettlement Coordinator and Resettlement Manager in coordination with the Grievance Officer will produce a monthly report to be consolidated into a Grievance Report for the Country Manager and Senior Management for monitoring and third party auditing purposes.

12 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

12.1 OVERVIEW

A functioning and effective institutional framework is necessary for the successful preparation, implementation and monitoring of any RAP, and more generally in achieving an efficient resettlement process. Accordingly, to facilitate the implementation of this RAP, the Project will be required to establish an institutional framework where the roles and responsibilities of all involved are clearly defined. This institutional framework will be the interface for all stakeholders involved in RAP implementation, allowing for close cooperation between the Developer, Bauchi State Government, traditional leaders, NGOs and affected communities.

This Chapter provides an overview of the Project's institutional framework and the roles and responsibilities of the institutions and stakeholders responsible for the organisation and implementation of the RAP. More specifically, it includes the following:

- A description of the two-tier management structure that underlies the Project's institutional framework, and why this two-tier structure is fundamental to success.
- The institutional architecture of the RAP implementation team.
- A summary of the key roles and responsibilities of each of the different functions (internal and external) within the Project's institutional framework.
- A summary of the capacity building requirements necessary to equip the Project's institutional framework for its important role.

12.2 THE TWO-TIER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Fundamental to the success of a RAP institutional framework is a management system that consists of two levels. These levels of management are referred to as:

- **Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC)**: the higher level advisory/ supervisory, strategic body which enables the crucial involvement of senior Project management and Government figures to steer the overall process, ensure governance checks and balances and resolve key problems.
- **Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)**: the lower level, hands on implementing body which facilitates the intense involvement of

implementers, including on the ground Project staff to action the process and ensure that practical progress is made.

The two-tiered system is preferable because, in terms of governance, the bodies are separate from one another, but also interdependent. This form of governance is conducive to reciprocal monitoring, and accordingly, is more likely to result in quality delivery, greater accountability and mutual attentiveness to operational and other issues and concerns, as and when these arise.

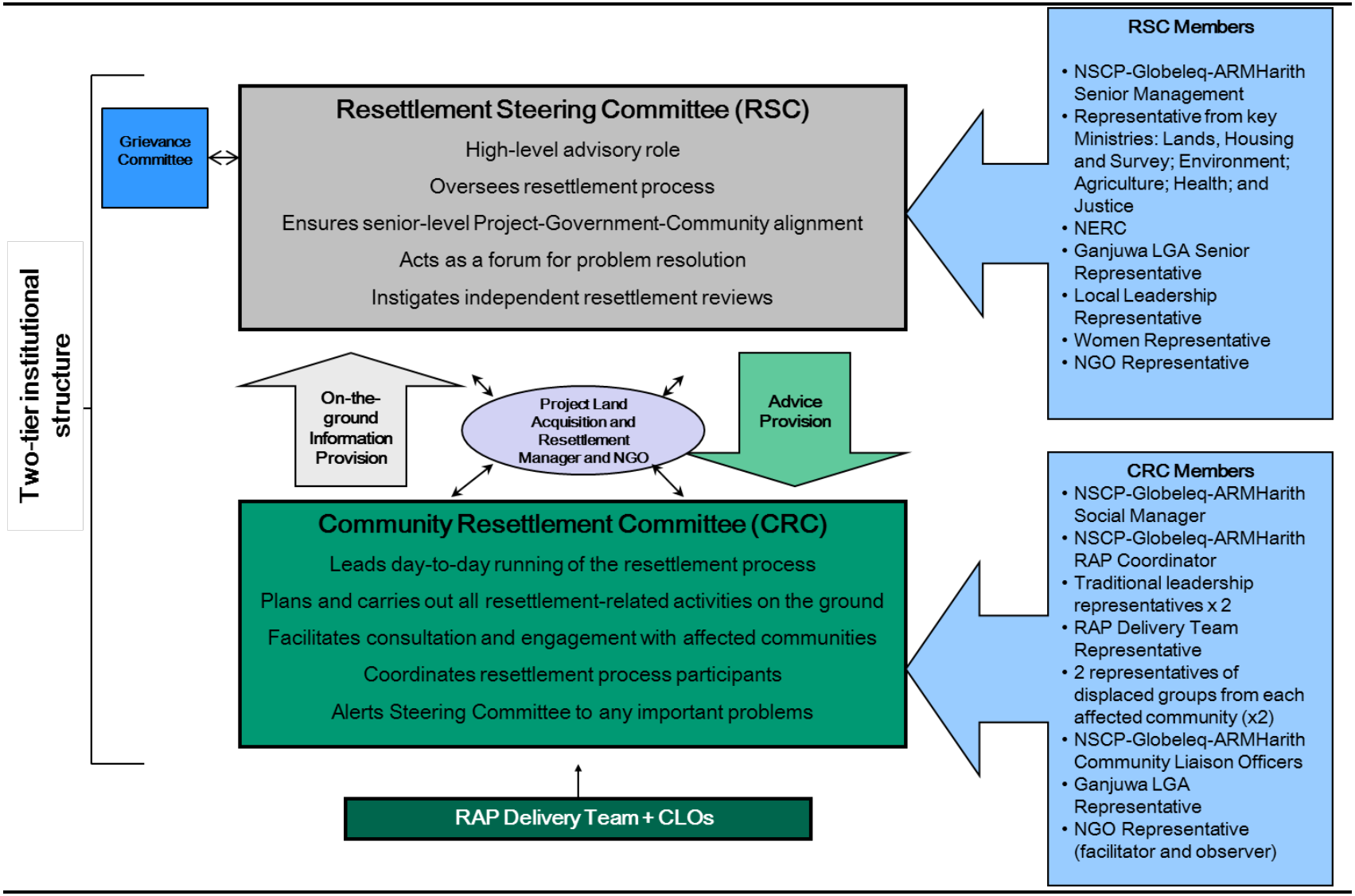
Ultimate responsibility for overseeing the resettlement process is vested in the RSC, under which the CRC will be responsible for day to day implementation of the RAP. This two-tier structure is responsible for:

- planning resettlement measures;
- information sharing;
- engagement and consultation with local communities;
- grievance resolution; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

Most importantly, these institutions will help to ensure transparency and that measures identified in the RAP are acceptable to stakeholders.

Figure 12.1 below shows the composition of the Resettlement Steering Committee and the interactions between the various stakeholders that will be involved in the RAP implementation process. *Section 12.4* and *12.5* outline the key roles and responsibilities for the RSC and the CRC. The ERM team will work with each of these committees to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities. On-going facilitation will be provided by the ERM team as part of their RAP implementation role.

Figure 12.1 A Diagrammatic Summary of the Project's Institutional Framework



12.3 *RESETTLEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE (RSC)*

This is the committee charged with the overall responsibility of implementation of the RAP. The membership is made of representatives from the Bauchi State ministries including Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice. Membership also includes senior Project management, a senior Ganjuwa LGA representative, traditional leadership representative, and a women's representative. NGOs will be involved in implementing the livelihoods restoration component of the RAP and a NGO representative will also sit on the RSC.

The RSC is the forum where strategic, high-level issues, including financial, schedule-related and reputation risk issues should be raised and dealt with. The RSC is also responsible for making policy-related decisions based on the legal framework contained in the RAP, the Project's internal standards and operating procedures, and international best practice.

In setting up the RSC, local stakeholders were briefed on the relevance and function of the RSC. Each representative institution was asked to select a representative. The functions of the RSC were then reiterated to the selected members.

12.3.1 *Key Roles and Responsibilities*

Specific roles of the RSC include the following:

- ensuring alignment between NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith, the Government, traditional leaders, land affected people and other community members;
- overseeing ethics compliance and governance issues and ensuring that the livelihood restoration process is managed fairly and transparently and is free of corruption or bribery etc.;
- providing an advisory role to the CRC, which includes resolving internal and external resettlement issues, monitoring the budget etc.;
- overseeing compensation allocation and disbursement mechanisms;
- monitoring the development / progress of the resettlement, from Project construction through to operation, so that any resettlement issues are addressed in an efficient and effective manner;
- responding to implementation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports;
- ensuring adequate information sharing with the CRC on processes and decisions taken;

- ensuring adequate consultations with all displaced persons affected by the Project and other stakeholders;

- providing technical input on the RAP development and implementation particularly with respect to livelihoods restoration and improvements; housing and relocation support; eligibility, entitlement and compensation; and

- Ensuring prompt government approvals on Resettlement Components and Project requests.

- Represent the government of Bauchi State in the RSC decisions.

12.4 *COMMUNITY RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE (CRC)*

The CRC will, to an extent, be the face of the resettlement process for affected people and communities and will be primarily responsible for ground level coordination of the RAP implementation.

It is important to have a CRC team that possesses a diverse range of skills that will enable the effective on-the-ground management of grievances, technical issues such as land allocation and land quality and logistical issues. It is also important that local affected people and representatives of vulnerable groups are included in the CRC.

12.4.1 *Key Roles and Responsibilities*

Key roles and responsibilities of the CRC include:

- interfacing with the Project in relation to engineering options, timing and phasing of the resettlement process;

- interfacing between the Project (including the CLO) and communities;

- facilitating all consultation and engagement activities with affected communities;

- finalising the resettlement package;

- budget control and formulating and operating compensation disbursement mechanisms;

- ensuring conflict resolution, addressing grievances and alerting the RSC to any additional problems;

- providing particular support and assistance to vulnerable groups;

- facilitating resettlement assistance provisions and livelihood restoration programmes to ensure that local needs are met;

- Managing expectations of affected persons throughout the implementation of the RAP;

- guiding the resettlement monitoring and evaluation process; and

- reporting to the RSC.

12.4.2 *Community Representation*

Community representation from the land affected households should include not only men, but also women, with equal representation of community women and men. There should also be a clear and transparent election process for community representatives which is re-held periodically (e.g. annually). Project affected communities both within the Project footprint and the RoW have been consulted on the formation, composition and importance of the CRC. CRC members were then selected based on the following criteria:

- Age: members should be above 18 years and there should be a balance between the number of adults and youth.

- Gender: the CWC should be gender sensitive and be composed of both men and women with equal numbers.

- Education: chosen representatives must have a minimum of junior secondary education with ability to read and write in English and Hausa.

- Impact: chosen representatives should be directly impacted.

- Respected: chosen representatives must be well respected.

A mechanism should also be established to enable community representatives to be replaced if they prove unable to fulfil their role in an adequate manner.

Each community representative should be provided with: (i) a daily cash allowance for assistance with the resettlement process for the days they dedicate to the process; (ii) training on their role and responsibilities; and (iii) specific minimum targets / requirements against which they will be assessed. Finally, community representatives shall be required to sign and adhere to NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith Code of Ethics, which sets out criteria for integrity, transparency, objectivity, openness and accountability.

12.5 INSTITUTIONS

The RSC and CWC will have representation from a range of institutions. These are described further below.

12.5.1 NGO Role

The NGO representative sitting on the RSC and CWC, supported by other members of this NGO, should not only facilitate clear and transparent information provision and communication between these two tiers of resettlement management, but should also play a key role in affected community support. In particular, the NGO should lead the capacity building, build trust with affected communities and play a central role in the implementation of livelihood restoration measures and development programmes committed to the RAP. The NGO will be selected by NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith and will have a strong track record of delivering effective community development programmes. Their roles and responsibilities will be clearly outlined and explained as part of the procurement process.

12.5.2 Traditional Authority

The role of traditional leadership is critical to the success of the resettlement process. Traditional leaders are responsible for the day to day administration of the communities, maintenance of law and order and conflict resolution. They are responsible for the management of grievances and complaints of affected persons and maintenance of law and order in the resettlement sites. The Madakin of Bauchi and the village head of Yali will serve as members of the RSC. The Madakin of Bauchi commissioned the resettlement land in Gawa, Zongoro and Dubur.

12.5.3 RAP Delivery Team

The RAP Delivery Team will include a NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith RAP Coordinator, who will play a key role in ensuring that the RAP programme is effective. The RAP Coordinator will manage and provide oversight to each of the RAP Implementing Agencies that will be contracted to plan in detail and deliver the RAP.

12.5.4 Bauchi State Government

The Bauchi State Government (BSG) has the overall responsibility of ensuring that the land provided to NSCP is free of encumbrances and that nothing will obstruct the project operations (see Box X). In doing so, it must ensure that PAPs are compensated for loses and resettled in the appropriate areas before the commencement of operations. According to the concession agreement signed between the state government and NSCP, the roles of the Bauchi state government are outlined as follows:

- BSG is responsible for oversight of the acquisition of land for the project and ROW provided the acquisition has been made by the company in a timely manner.

- BSG will supervise the implementation of the RAP.

- BSG will be responsible for payment of compensation to local communities in relation to resettlement in accordance with Nigerian regulations. They will also manage the compensation payment process.

- BSG must participate in the resettlement committee meetings and carry out any responsibility assigned by the committee.

- BSG is responsible for the provision of the resettlement assistance.

- BSG will assist in the evaluation of implementation, compensation payments and resettlement activities.

- The provision of resource and equipment necessary for the implementation of the livelihood restoration support will be done by BSG; and

- BSG will also assist in the management of grievances of PAPs;

The BSG has various ministries, departments and agencies who are key stakeholders and whose work will contribute to the successful implementation of this RAP. These include: Ministry of Land and Housing, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and the State Urban Planning Development Board. These state ministries have been involved in the preparation and implementation of the RAP.

Box 12.1 Bauchi State Government Role in Land Acquisition

The BSG has an important role in land acquisition in the State and therefore they are an important member of the institutional framework. The process that has been followed to date is summarised below:

- BSG receives a request for the use of a piece of land from a group / organisation.
- Suitable land is identified.
- The BSG convenes a sideboard committee with the following stakeholders: Ministry of Lands, the affected LGA, Security personnel, the BSG Development Board, Ministry of Justice, Emirates Council, the project proponent and current land users.
- The Ministry of Lands then issues a Land Acquisition Notice to each individual customary user of the affected land.
- The Commissioner of Lands gives approval for repossession of the land and the site is surveyed and demarcated. A government valuation team assesses the land and any improvements made on it.
- Compensation is paid based on the valuation, usually by cheque. The payment process is done publicly with media invited.
- Land is repossessed once customary users have been compensated.

In the case of this project, the Land Lease agreement provides lease for 40 years and the Project will pay the State Government 2.5% annually of revenues made from the electricity generated and sold. A component of this 2.5% is earmarked for the maintenance of water, sanitation and health facilities that NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith will establish as part of their RAP and community investment commitments.

Ministry of Land and Housing

The state Ministry of Land & Housing has the statutory responsibility for general land administration, surveying, mapping, and urban /regional planning as well the provision of housing to citizens in the state. The Ministry's functions include the processing of land applications for various uses; valuation for all purposes; registration of land instruments and collection of revenues in forms of ground rent, registration of mortgages and assignments; and resolution of complaints and disputes arising out of encroachments, multiple ownership of titles etc [1].

As the ministry in charge of land administration and valuation, ministry of lands and housing is one of the key stakeholders for the RAP implementation as it would supervise the implementation process. The ministry's specific roles for the RAP implementation will include:

- Calculation of compensation rates;
- Provision of representative to serve on the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC);
- Supervision of the payment of compensation;
- Assist in the management of grievances of PAPs; and
- Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement activities.

1 Bauchi State GIS, Ministry of Lands and Housing Retrieved on 23th November 2016 from http://www.bagisnigeria.com/ministry-management.aspx

Ministry of Environment

The state Ministry of Environment is mandated to formulate, execute and review policies for the management of the environment in Bauchi State. It is in charge of pollution control, environmental sanitation, waste management, ecology among others. In summary, the Ministry of Environment ensures that the environment is safe and healthy for the citizens of Bauchi State.

In the implementation of the RAP, the role of the ministry is to ensure that activities carried out during the relocation of PAPs is in conformity with the environmental regulations of the state. The ministry will also ensure that environmental permits are provided for the relocation sites.

The Bauchi State Environmental Protection Agency is specifically responsible for environmental protection and pollution prevention. The agency will ensure that the project complies with regulations concerning environmental protection and waste management.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

The state Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is in charge of the development of the agricultural sector of Bauchi State. Its main responsibility is to create a good economic climate for investment in the agricultural sector. The ministry implements agricultural interventions aimed at improving agricultural productivity of farmers for enhanced livelihoods. Examples of such interventions include provision of improved crop varieties and breeds of animals; training on treatment, control and prevention of diseases and pests, and supply of agricultural inputs.

The ministry's role in the implementation of the RAP is that of livelihood restoration. Specifically, the ministry will:

- provide support to displaced farmers for the cultivation of replacement land. The support will include farm management training, provision of improved seed varieties and breeds of livestock and provision of extension services to monitor the progress of farmers;

- ensure that the farmers' agricultural productivity improves and they are able to restore their livelihoods; and

- work in conjunction with the RAP consultants to identify service providers that will support the implantation of the livelihood restoration section of the RAP.

Ministry of Health

This state ministry is responsible for the formulation and implementation of health policies and programmes aimed at the improvement of health and wellbeing in Bauchi State. In the implementation of the RAP, it will ensure that satisfactory health standards are maintained in the resettlement of PAHs,

livelihood restoration processes and value chain systems. The ministry of health also has key roles to play in sensitization and community awareness programmes around common health issues like malaria, HIV/AIDs, etc.

Ministry of Justice

The state Ministry of Justice oversees administration of justice in the state. It is responsible for enacting legislation, dispute resolution, public prosecution and civil litigation and all other judicial matters in Bauchi state.

The ministry was responsible for the preparation of the concession agreement between BSG and NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith. They are therefore responsible for the administration of the concession agreement on behalf of the state. In relation to the RAP implementation, the ministry's role is to ensure that all national and state laws pertaining to the project are adhered to. It will also work with other ministries and stakeholders to manage grievances arising from the project.

Ministry of Finance

The state Ministry of Finance is responsible for the management of the finances of the state for optimum development and revenue mobilization. The responsibility of the ministry with respect to implementation of the RAP is to monitor the compensation payment to ensure that it is transparent. It is also the ministry's role to ensure that the Bauchi State Government gets a fair deal from the concession agreement signed with the project proponents.

State Urban Planning Development Board

This institution is responsible for physical development activities in Bauchi State. It is in charge of approval building plans and ensuring that construction processes meet building standards. This board also carry out inspection during construction to ensure that buildings meet the approved national code of standards.

The state urban development board has important roles in the relocation of PAPs to the host communities. These include:

- the board will oversee and approve the design of the building plans for the resettlement housing units;

- the board will ensure that the housing design meets the approved building and planning standards and is environmentally sustainable and culturally acceptable; and

- during construction, the board will carry out inspections at each stage such as foundation, walls, lentil level, roofing, etc. to ensure that the correct building materials are being used and the building design specifications are adhered to.

Ganjuwa LGA

The project is located in Ganjuwa LGA. This LGA is responsible for the implementation of policies at the local level. Ganjuwa LGA has different departments such as land, health, education, agriculture, rural development among others which implement respective programmes at the local level. The Department of Agriculture will play a key role in the implementation of the livelihood restoration programme. The department is responsible for providing extension officers who will offer support to the displaced farmers.

The roles of these extension officers include:

- paying visits to farmers to provide technical advice on crop and livestock production;
- identification and treatment of both crops and livestock diseases on the farms of PAPs;
- price assessment for livestock and produce in the local market for maximizing produce and livestock profit; and
- promotion of improved varieties and species to the farmers in the area through demonstration plots.

12.5.5 *Federal Agencies*

Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Authority

This institution is responsible for the regulation of power generation companies, reviewing tariffs and protecting consumer interest. They will monitor the progress of the RAP to ensure the process is aligned with requirements and standards expected of power companies.

Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)

In relation to the RAP, NERC provides the regulatory framework for the acquisition of land and access rights for electricity projects. As such they will play a role in overseeing the land acquisition and compensation process and monitoring and evaluation, to ensure that it is aligned with national legislation. They are also responsible for the issuance of generation licenses.

Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN)

TCN may have a role in relation to the implementation of the RAP for communities affected by the Transmission Line RoW.

Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)

The FMEnv is the primary authority for development and enforcement of environmental legislation and policy in Nigeria. FMEnv was established in

1999, taking over from the now disbanded Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA). The FMEnv oversees enforcement of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act No. 86 (1992). The Project was required to develop an Environmental Impact Assessment, which identified the requirements for a RAP.

12.6 CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building, particularly for the RSC and CRC, will be critical to the effective delivery of the resettlement process. Training will need to be provided to all members of this two-tier management system in order to ensure that they fully understand the measures committed to in the RAP, as well as the institutional set up and the various roles and responsibilities of all of the stakeholders involved in the process.

Additional capacity building may also likely be required for community representatives sitting on the CRC, in order to ensure that they are able to:

- Deal appropriately with many of the standard, expected tasks / issues, as well as more unexpected or complex ones;
- Use relevant computer programmes and maintain relevant databases for monitoring purposes, etc; and
- Effectively employ communications media and other methods to disseminate information to, and interact with, the communities that they represent.

13 BUDGET AND SCHEDULE

13.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides an overview of the budget with respect to the indicative costs for planning, management and implementing this RAP. Globeleq and NSCP are responsible for funding the RAP. This Chapter also provides a consolidated schedule of the key RAP implementation activities.

13.2 BUDGET AND COSTS

RAP budgeting and costing processes are complex and multifaceted. It requires the translation of numerous Project components, compensation and livelihood restoration into a single and integrated budget and cost control system.

Budgeting will be designed to ensure that costs incurred contribute to achieving resettlement objectives as specified in the RAP and that risks associated with RAP implementation are minimised by linking expenditure to the achievement of objectives. Therefore budgeting must create a risk averse, cost control environment that ensures actual costs incurred are tracked consistently during implementation.

Table 13.1 below provides a summary of the RAP budget including the top up payments required to meet international standards for each affected community. The total top-up amount is 254,447,577.07 Naira, equivalent to 865,537.11 USD. The budget also includes indicative costs for the following key activities:

- RAP disclosure to communities;
- Livelihood training and inputs: these are the inputs, seeds, equipment, etc and training required for PAPs to re-establish livelihoods;
- RAP implementation: the costs associated with consultant managed RAP implementation;
- Livelihood restoration programme;
- Physical design;
- Land preparation;
- Site infrastructure construction: actual costs to construct infrastructure;
- Housing construction: actual costs to construct houses.

These budget line items are indicative. The total cost of these items is USD 1,887,869. The total RAP cost is estimated to be USD 2,703,406.11.

Table 13.1 RAP Implementation Budget

	Provisions (Naira)		Provisions (USD)
Compensation Payments	Government	Project Top-Up	
Project Site			
Angwa Fulani	22,142,190.55	66,029,651.09	
Angwa Waziri	32,212,638.85	101,813,343.39	
Gawa	3,426,421.25	13,382,610.66	
Project Right of Way			
Angwa Waziri	1,983,061.15	2,008,504.69	
Zongoro	7,773,395.55	22,424,940.75	
Kimni	1,827,672.45	4,920,998.77	
Angwa Waya	5,788,686.15	15,617,921.76	
Yuli	2,643,380.65	6,504,248.02	
Runde	4,296,490.05	13,345,014.41	
Inkil	863,002.75	2,187,393.99	
Dungulbi	6,539,712.85	6,212,949.54	
Total Compensation	**89,496,652.25**	**254,447,577.07**	**815,537.11**
Additional Resettlement Costs			**Provisions (USD)**
Overall Project Management			**105,171**
RAP Public Disclosure and incorporation of stakeholder comments			**15,156**
Individual Household Resettlement Agreement & Sign-off			**40,420**
Livelihoods Restoration and Improvement Program (LRIP)			**190,440**
Preliminary Physical Design Stage			**47,970**
Detailed Physical Design Stage			**46,032**
Construction Supervision			**96,180**
Manage House Handover to, & Move of, Resettled Households			**11,340**
Monitoring & Evaluation System			**7,360**
Land Preparation			**133,800**
Site infrastructure (roads, drainage, water, etc)			**274,000**
Housing Construction			**920,000**
Total Additional Costs			**1,887,869**
Additional Costs Contingency (10%)			**188,787**
TOTAL RAP COSTS			**2,892,193.11**

Note: USD to Naira conversion rate is 1 USD = 312 Naira

13.3 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 13.2 presents the indicative RAP implementation schedule, summarising the actions presented throughout this document.

RAP implementation will prioritise compensation payments, the preparation of resettlement sites and housing and facilities construction. Livelihood support will commence once all the priority actions are in place to ensure planting can continue for 2017/2018 agricultural season.

Table 13.2 RAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsibility	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Year 2-3
A. Disclosure and Sign Off																					
Disclose and consult on draft RAP	Project																				
Establish institutional framework	Project / ERM																				
Establish grievance mechanism	Project / ERM																				
Community consultation and engagement	Project / ERM																				
Revise and finalise RAP	ERM																				
Household level sign off on entitlements	Project / ERM																				
T-line Indemnity form from households (TCN)																					
Payment of cash compensation to Nigerian standards	Project / State Government																				
Financial Close	Project																				
B. Livelihood Restoration																					
Certificate of Occupancy – obtain	Project / ERM																				
Establish model farm to commence livelihoods training while PAPs remain on existing farm	Project / ERM																				
Recruit NGO partners	Project / ERM																				
Implement livelihood restoration programme (3 years)	ERM / NGO / Project																				
C. Physical Infrastructure and Relocation																					
Environmental Assessment	Project																				
Three month window to complete their harvest and move their new houses on new land	Project																				
Construct foundations and other structures and community facilities	Project / Contractor																				
Clearance of resettlement sites	Project / Contractor																				
Payment of IFC top-up compensation	Project																				
Payment of relocation allowances and assistance with physical relocation	Project / ERM												Dry season								
D. Monitoring and Evaluation																					
Undertake monitoring of affected people (ongoing for 3 years)	Project (CLO) / NGO																				

Activity	Responsibility	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Year 2-3
Undertake external audits (periodic)	Third party (TBC)																				

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 OVERVIEW

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial for the success of any resettlement project as it accurately verifies the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The monitoring will provide feedback to project management to keep the resettlement programme on schedule. This chapter describes the monitoring and evaluation procedures required to ensure the RAP objectives are met, in accordance with international and national good practice. It is designed as a participatory and inclusive process, in order to safeguard the Project, where Project Affected Persons have a full voice and process to air their views.

14.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

Regular monitoring and evaluation provides information on the impact and effectiveness of the RAP and enables adjustments to be made in a timely manner where required. The following are objectives for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP:

- To enable on-going improvement of the implementation process.
- To monitor milestone deliverables for the RAP deliverables.
- To verify that funds for RAP implementation are provided for by the Project proponents in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are utilized in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.
- To audit compliance of the RAP's implementation schedule and budget with the objectives of the RAP and to enable the Project to demonstrate that the resettlement process is being managed in line with the Project's objectives and desired outcomes with respect to Project stakeholders.
- To evaluate emergent, mid-term and long-term impacts of the Project on the welfare of Project Affected Persons.

14.3 MONITORING

14.3.1 Monitoring Outcomes

Monitoring enables the following to be verified:

- Resettlement implementation/actions are implemented fully and on time in accordance with the RAP.

- Entitled persons receive their entitlements under the RAP.

- RAP programs and initiatives are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project Affected Persons, Households and Communities.

- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate and timely corrective action.

- Changes in RAP procedures are made where necessary to improve delivery of entitlements to Project-Affected Persons.

- Vulnerable Persons are tracked and supported as necessary.

14.3.2 *Monitoring Activities*

The RAP implementation team will use workshops, site visits and training instruments that require little literacy or numeracy skills to elicit the participation and views of Project Affected Persons. This will build their capacity to undertake their own monitoring process and report back to the RAP implementation team.

Thus, the various monitoring activities will consist of:

- Internal monitoring by the Project's own RAP Implementation Team, with regular reporting to the Project Affected Persons, Project proponents and the Government;

- External monitoring by third party consultants working with PAPs.

The monitoring will be divided into three key sections: Inputs, Outputs (performance monitoring) and Impact (impact monitoring):

- *Input*: monitoring will establish if staff, organization, finance, equipment, supplies and other inputs are in place on schedule, in the requisite quantity and quality.

- *Output*: monitoring will establish whether these inputs are achieving the required aims of the RAP.

- *Impact*: monitoring would be used to assess the effectiveness of the RAP in meeting its objectives and goals.

14.3.3 *Performance Indicators*

Indicators need to be specific to the issue, easily measured, achievable, relevant and time bound, using relevant quantities which are suitable for trend analysis. The feedback from project affected persons and their representatives will be incorporated in various forums and discussion groups.

Indicators that will be monitored related to performance are provided below. However, if during the project implementation some other indicators are found relevant, those shall be included.

Monitoring will be based on indicators of change on:

- timely delivery of compensation;
- speedy resolution of grievances;
- available land access;
- increase or decrease in household assets;
- seamless transfer of livelihood;
- livelihood improvements;
- standard of living improvements; and
- health status;

Indicators will be in the form of:

- complete/not complete, present/not present, achieved/not achieved; and
- improvement, the same, worse off.

14.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

Using the baseline survey information as a starting point, various key performance indicators will be used to monitor and assess the multifaceted inputs, outputs, impacts and improvement of the standard of living of resettled communities and vulnerable households.

14.4.1 *Performance Monitoring*

Performance monitoring will be categorised as Input monitoring and Output monitoring. Input monitoring will cover:

- proper communication with the Project-Affected Communities;
- timely implementation of Compensation/Resettlement Packages, Resettlement Assistance, the Livelihood Programs (adequacy of training and support programs) and other RAP initiatives;
- timely construction and hand-over of housing (including addressing latent defects);
- grievance resolution; and
- attention to Vulnerable Persons.

Output monitoring will cover:

- social structures- traditional authorities, formal social groups e.g. neighbourhood networks for reciprocal help, family;
- economic status of resettled households, including employment, enterprises and household assets;
- availability of natural resources- e.g. wood, water and medicines;
- access to and use of public facilities at the resettlement sites – e.g. water supply, sanitation, health and education services;
- cost and access of daily need items;
- health of Project-Affected Persons and Host Communities - mortality, morbidity of prominent diseases, and nutrition of children;
- influx and impacts on access to resources and services;
- increase or decrease in crime rate; and
- status of Vulnerable Persons, such as their economic and standard of living.

14.4.2 *Impact Monitoring*

Impact monitoring is used to assess the effectiveness of the RAP in meeting stated objectives and goals, and the needs of the affected population. It also determines whether resettlement sites are functioning as intended and that resettled households have an equal or better quality of life following resettlement. More importantly, impact monitoring will determine whether unintended impacts have been identified and addressed.

14.4.3 *External Monitoring*

Paragraph 21 of Annex A of the World Bank OP4.12 for Involuntary resettlement - states that *arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors are considered appropriate by the Bank*.

Arrangements for the effective monitoring of involuntary resettlement are required by other Lenders too. The AfDB requires that projects *guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.* The AfDB also requires quarterly progress reports on E&S performance for Category 1 projects.

The EIB requires that projects *report to the EIB on implementation progress* and *shall set up necessary systems (i.e. resources, staff and procedures) to monitor the*

implementation of the RAP on a regular basis. The IFC has similar expectations and expects the client to establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a RAP or LRP.

External evaluation by independent monitors will assess whether compensation and other measures to restore the living standards of Project-Affected Persons have been properly designed and carried out and will verify information submitted by the RAP Implementation Team.

External monitoring consultants, working with representatives of Project-Affected Persons, will also undertake input, output, and impact monitoring and will report directly to NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith for immediate action if necessary.

The evaluation system will be based on process indicators that measure the effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs such as people, equipment and materials, and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:

- Progress of Compensation/Resettlement Packages, Resettlement Assistance, the Livelihood Program and other RAP initiatives against the objectives and targets of the RAP.
- Transparency of the implementation process.
- Capacity of implementation agencies.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process.
- Grievance records, to identify implementation problems and status of grievance resolution.
- Compliance with international standards (World Bank's) and Nigerian laws.
- Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism (internal monitoring procedures, reports and records, to identify recurring problems or areas of non-compliance with the RAP).

External impact monitoring will concentrate on the level to which livelihoods, standard of living and general welfare of PAPs are being restored or improved as a result of the Project. Monitoring will be accomplished by surveys of households and community institutions, especially traditional authorities, the local government, education and health services.

The external evaluator will survey and report annually. However, internal monitoring will bring emergent problems (e.g. substantial task short-falls, unintended negative consequences or trends) to the attention of the Project as

they become apparent and it is expected that these issues will be addressed without waiting for an external evaluator to identify them.

The annual monitoring report summarizing the external monitoring findings will be released to the public annually. Annual monitoring reporting will continue for 36 months.

14.5 *EVALUATION*

Evaluation provides an assessment of RAP outcomes' compliance with international best practices (World Bank's) and whether RAP implementation is compliant with RAP objectives and procedures. The main objective will be to determine whether NSPC / Globeleq's objective to have affected persons not worse off but preferably better than pre-project condition, has been met. Evaluation shall verify that all physical inputs committed to this RAP were delivered. In addition, evaluation shall establish whether mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect.

The BSG, with assistance of NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith, will use an independent consultant annually to perform a social audit of the resettlement. This audit will focus on an overall evaluation of the RAP implementation and compliance with objectives, procedures, policies, laws and regulations. The external evaluator will be an independent consultant with experience in the conduct of development-induced resettlements.

Resettlement implementation will be evaluated against several key performance indicators, which will be identified by the Project in consultation with PAP representatives.

These criteria will likely include access to employment, livelihood restoration and enterprise, health and nutrition, community cohesion, as well as the durability, maintenance costs and convenience of replacement housing, and infrastructure. Vulnerable Persons will be put into specific focus, and the methods for assisting them will be assessed. The grievance management system will also be evaluated.

14.6 *EVALUATION SCHEDULE*

1. Six months: following Household sign-off of compensation packages – this evaluation will verify that

    - compensation payments have been made in accordance with Project commitments, and properly processed;

    - the preparation of the individual In-Kind compensation package has considerably progressed; and

- the recommendations of previous assessments are being implemented.

2. Two years:

- the subsequent review schedule will be determined during prior evaluation; and

- all evaluations will be subject to timely and responsive improvements.

14.7 *COMPLETION AUDIT*

Resettlement is considered complete only when the objectives have been met and the adverse impacts of resettlement have been mitigated as stated in the RAP. A Completion Audit will establish whether the project has implemented all activities required to ensure compliance with the resettlement commitments defined in the RAP, and particularly the improvement or at least restoration of livelihoods and standards of living of PAPs. This completion audit will be conducted by the Lender external evaluator following completion of RAP implementation. It should be noted that if either the completion audit or evaluations reveals that any key objectives of the RAP were not achieved, follow-up measures shall be developed to remedy the situation.

14.8 *INFORMATION MANAGEMENT*

The resettlement team will have a well-established database to record compensation entitlements and compensation payments, resettlement entitlements, delivery of resettlement infrastructure and housing.

The resettlement monitoring will be built into the overall monitoring framework for the project. The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to measure whether the objectives of this resettlement framework have been met.

Table 14.1 Indication Matrix

Outcome	Indicator	Measurement	Stakeholder
The Host Community received benefits	The living conditions in the Host Community improved	Functioning waste and water management	PAHs & Host Community
		All planned Host Community interventions which are captured in the RAP are implemented	PAHs & Host Community
	PAHs did not put a stain on social services	Sufficient of better access to health care	PAHs & Host Community
	There is little tension between PAHs and Host Community	Amount of registered grievances	PAHs & Host Community
		Crime rates involving PAPs in Host Community	PAHs & Host Community
Impact of Land Take positively mitigated	PAHs are generally content with the RAP process	Amount of registered grievances	PAHs
		Social structures have not been disrupted	PAHs
		Expectations were correctly managed and fulfilled	PAHs
	PAHs are generally content with the resettlement process	Land in equal size and productive value has been provided for each household	PAHs
		Amount of registered grievances relating to resettlement sites is low	PAHs
	Food security was given at all times	Planting cycle has not been disturbed	PAHs
		Enough information regarding the project start and its impact on the harvest has been provided	PAHs
The RAP improved the economic livelihood of PAHs	New business opportunities with a diversification of sources of income	Comparison of sources of income with Baseline Data	PAHs
	PAHs gained new transferable skills	Number of training courses attended	PAHs
	PAHs household income has risen	Comparison of household income with Baseline Data	PAHs
	Increase in employment and income opportunities	Percentage PAHs directly employed by the project	PAHs
		Percentage PAHs indirectly related to the project	PAHs
		Number of newly registered cooperatives	PAHs
	Increased agricultural production	Comparison of Yield Statistics	PAHs
		Introduction of irrigation system	PAHs
		Number of training courses attended on more sophisticated farming techniques	PAHs
	Increased access to markets	Number of accessible markets	PAHs
	Improved health for livestock	Number of consultations by local veterinary	PAHs
		Death Rates among animals	PAHs
		Installation and/or repair of cattle dips	PST
	Cattle has all year water supply	Installation of dam outside the project area	PAHs

Outcome	Indicator	Measurement	Stakeholder
	Natural resources, e.g. wood, water is still easily accessible	Observation at resettlement site	PAHs
Living Standards and Quality of Life has improved for PAHs	Health conditions have improved for PAHs and Host Community	Frequency of illness recorded in community	PAHs & Community
	Reduce in water borne diseases	Comparison of cases of Malaria, Diarrhoea, Typhoid with data of Baseline study	PAHs
	Maternal health has improved	Survival rate of children	Children
		Pregnancies are successfully delivered with skilled personnel	Women
	Health services have improved	Number of practicing doctors and nurses in the area	PAHs & Community
		Reduction in illnesses	PAHs & Community
	RAP has improved the education standard	Percentage of children enrolled in school	PAHs & Community
		Distance to nearest school	PAHs & Community
		Existence of boarding facility for pastoralist children	PST
	RAP has improved housing for the physically displaced	Number of rooms available per family	PAHs
		Installation of a kitchen and toilet	PAHs
		Houses are made out of better, more durable material	PAHs

Annex A

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholders Engagement Plan for the Ganjuwa Solar Project, Nigeria

Final Report

May 2017

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ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
BSG	Bauchi State Government
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CM	Country Manager
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
GO	Grievance Officer
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LUAC	Land Use Allocation Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSCP	Nigeria Solar Capital Partners
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RC	Resettlement Coordinator
RM	Resettlement Manager
RoW	Right of Way
RSC	Resettlement Steering Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT AND PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) provides a framework to guide the consultation process for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), with the aim of facilitating land acquisition for the Ganjuwa Solar Project located in Bauchi State, Nigeria. The Project is being developed by Nigeria Solar Capital Partners (NSCP), the Bauchi State Government (BSG), Globeleq and ARM Harith Infrastructure Investment Ltd (hereinafter "the Developer").

Stakeholder engagement is essential for building trusting relationships and opening lines of communication between the project and stakeholders. The main purpose of the SEP is to ensure that all stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by Project activities or those that may have an interest in or influence in the resettlement process are fully engaged and are provided with an opportunity to participate in related decisions.

The key objectives of the SEP are to:

- provide a practical framework for public participation throughout the resettlement process and life of the project to enable affected communities to have an influence on and be involved in decision making;
- provide a methodology for identifying and mapping key stakeholders of the project, including vulnerable groups;
- help maintain the project's social license to operate by ensuring that adequate, appropriate and timely information is provided to stakeholders through culturally appropriate and effective consultation methods;
- manage expectations and possible misconceptions about the project as well as optimise any local benefits that can be delivered throughout the project, where possible;
- provide an effective mechanism for reporting and managing grievances; and
- lay a good foundation for future stakeholder engagement.

The SEP has been designed in accordance with national legislation and requirements and international best practice including the requirements of International Finance Corporation (IFC), African Development Bank (AfDB) and European Investment Bank (EIB) as described in *Section 3* below. It is a

living document, which means it will be updated throughout the RAP process and as project planning evolves.

The consultation process has been ongoing from the initial draft RAP prepared in 2013 and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken in 2014. Stages of engagement in support of this RAP are summarised below and described in *Section 6* (stakeholder engagement process).

Table 1.1 Stages of Engagement

Stage	Status
Stage 1: Project initiation and initial consultation on resettlement committees	Completed in parallel December 2015
Stage 2: Data collection	
Stage 3: Host site selection	
Stage 4: RAP update, establishment of community resettlement committees and grievance mechanism	Completed October/November 2016. Note that RAP was suspended between February and November 2016. Therefore affected communities were updated on the resettlement process and committees established ahead of implementation.
Stage 5: Eligibility and entitlements	Early engagement completed October / November 2016 Additional engagement will be undertaken with individual households as part of RAP implementation.
Stage 6: RAP disclosure	To be completed February 2017
Stage 7: RAP implementation	To commence March / April 2017
Stage 8: Monitoring and evaluation	To be undertaken periodically as part of RAP implementation.

1.2 STRUCTURE

This SEP is organised as follows:

- ***Section 2***: Project overview, including brief description of the Project and the resettlement process.
- ***Section 3:*** National and international regulation requirements for stakeholder engagement.
- ***Section 4***: Stakeholder identification and mapping
- ***Section 5***: Communication methods used to engage different stakeholders
- ***Section 6***: Stakeholder engagement process, including the ongoing consultation strategy

- ***Section 7***: Roles and responsibilities

- ***Section 8***: Grievance mechanism

- ***Section 9***: Monitoring and reporting

Appendices:

- *Appendix A:* Stakeholder meeting minutes Stages 1-3
- *Appendix B:* Stakeholder meeting minutes Stage 4
- *Appendix C:* Stakeholder engagement management documents

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 OVERVIEW

The Project is proposing the construction of the Ganjuwa Solar Project, in Ganjuwa Local Government Area in Bauchi State, Nigeria. It will have the capacity to generate 100 MW of electricity, thereby contributing to Nigeria's increasing energy demand.

2.2 THE PROJECT SITE

The Project site is located on land within Zongoro village's jurisdiction in Ganjuwa Local Government Area of Bauchi State, roughly 20 km from the state capital, Bauchi. It is close to the Zongoro River, in a semi-arid climatic region, experiencing a rainy season from May to August and a dry season between November and February. The Project is situated in savanna woodland in the Northern Guinea vegetation zone. The site is in a rural part of Bauchi State where over 80% of the population lives below the poverty line [1] [2]. A map of the project site is provided in *Figure 2.1* below.

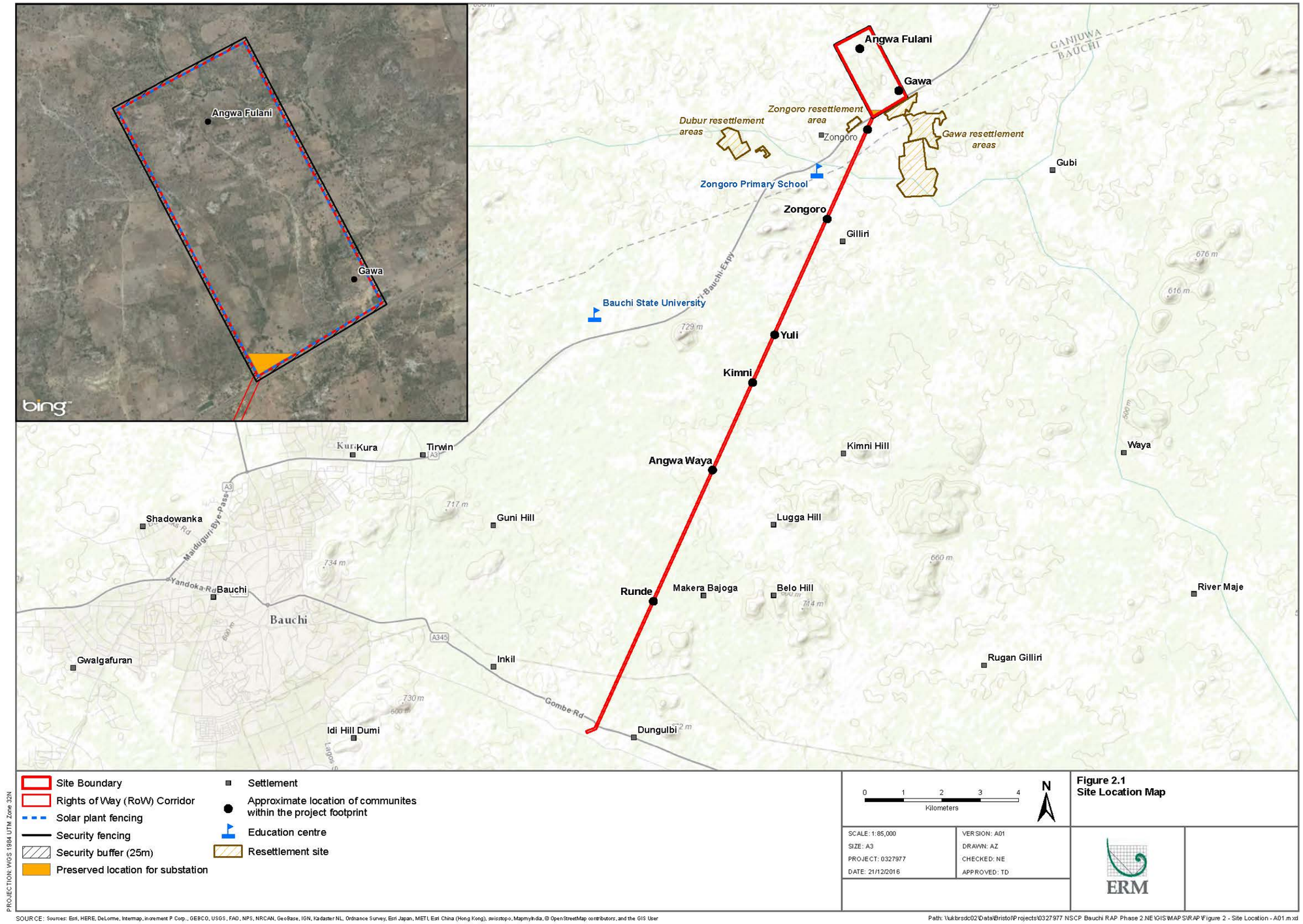
Once operational, the Project site will occupy an area of 200 hectares and consist of approximately 340,000 to 370,000 solar panels. The ancillary components of the Project include: an on-site substation, 18km 330 kV overhead transmission line to interconnect the solar energy plant to the national grid, internal access roads, guard house, office and control centre, lay down area, campsite and assembly area. The Right of Way (RoW) for the transmission line will be 50 m width.

Approximately 15 ha of temporary land has been secured to construct a security buffer zone beyond the Project site's permanent land take (200 ha).

Further detail of the project and associated components is provided in *Chapter 2* of the RAP.

1 US$1.25 per day
2 UNDP Human Development Report 2005

Figure 2.1 Map of Project Site



2.3 *PROJECT OBJECTIVES*

The project has a number of key objects as described below.

Increase access to energy: Nigeria is one of the largest oil exporters in the world; yet the country faces daily power shortages and it is estimated that about 65% of the population, especially in rural areas, lack access to the national electricity grid. Nigeria does, however, have the potential to increase its generation of clean energy, through wind and solar power. Large scale projects like the Ganjuwa Solar Plant have the potential to significantly increase access to clean energy. The main advantage of electricity generation from solar is the absence of harmful emissions; and in Nigeria there is an plentiful supply of sunlight that can be converted into electricity.

Sustained power sector reform: The highest solar radiation levels in the country occur in the central north-eastern parts of Nigeria. The Developer has carried out a number of solar studies and evaluations in the Bauchi region and results have shown that the region is an optimal for solar PV. The RAP report highlights that the local cost of diesel-generated electricity is between $0.55 and $0.60 per kWh, well over twice the cost of solar PV generated electricity. Currently, safe and secure power is unavailable to many, including hospitals and schools, impacting quality of life. Additional power generation in the northern belt of Nigeria is essential for infrastructure service development, economic growth and social service delivery. PV energy generation is an appropriate, cheaper energy alternative for residents of Bauchi. The injection of solar power will improve the region's power supply and will also decrease the inefficiency of the transmission lines, benefiting not only the Project but also other future power projects.

Economic growth through provision of power: Power shortages are an obstacle to economic growth and have a negative impact on the everyday lives of Nigerians. Bauchi's economy has seen little private sector development, partly due to restricted access to power for businesses. The Developer is working closely with policy makers in the Federal Government to ensure there is sufficient governmental support to allow the Project to spearhead and encourage greater interest from the private sector in the region.

Job creation: The Project will provide jobs to the local community and additional benefit through a corporate social responsibility program. At the pre-development phase of the Project, local Nigerian experts were hired and will continue to be employed to complete surveying, feasibility studies, site preparation (including ground levelling and road building), regulatory licensing and permitting. During the construction period, it is expected that 810 workers will be required, 60 of which will be skilled labourers, professional and managers and 700 manual workers, many of whom will be recruited locally and from within Bauchi State. Once into operation of the Project, approximately 100 workers will be required. The Project is expected to be operational for 25 years, after which it will be decommissioned; 405 workers are expected to be needed during decommissioning. This is summarised in the main RAP Report, Section 2.3.3.

Increasing stability: In addition to improving the economic situation in Bauchi State, this project has the opportunity to positively affect the current precarious security situation. Extremist groups attempt to use unemployment and discontent in the local population for recruitment purposes. Direct job creation through the plant construction and operation combined with the resulting economic growth from the generated electricity has the potential to support stability in the area.

Measures to manage the risk associated with instability are described in the ESIA Report including implementing a Community Development Plan once the RAP has progressed, supporting socio-economic development and the employment of local stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the Project. An inclusive approach to stakeholder engagement will support the RAP and Community Development Plan. NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith are committed to an engagement process that promotes both community and Project security and stability in the region. The Project engages with local community security groups in each affected village. These groups have an active role in security and NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith is committed to capacity building to support these groups. NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith has also engaged the services of Garda World to provide independent security intelligence and pays close attention to the security updates made available by the State Department and the British Foreign Office. NSCP-Globeleq-ARM Harith is also pursuing political risk insurance through OPIC and MIGA.

2.4 *EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT*

A survey undertaken in December 2015 established that the footprint of the Project will physically displace 46 households and economically displace a further 193 households. 43 households are living within the Project site and there are an additional three households living within the transmission line (TL) RoW. Additionally, there are 193 households who undertake livelihood activities, mainly farming and semi-free-range livestock (sheep, goats, cattle and free range poultry), within the Project footprint (82 within the Project site and 111 within the TL RoW). *Table 2.1* provides an overview of the extent of involuntary resettlement associated with the Project. With the inclusion of those losing access to vacant land, the total number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) is 297.

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the number of impacted households.

Table 2.1 Households Impacted Within the Project Footprint

Community	Physically and Economically Displaced	Economically Displaced	Claims to Vacant Lands	Total Number of Displaced Households
Project Site				
Angwa Fulani	18	35	18	71
Angwa Waziri	25	41	29	95
Gawa	0	6		6

Community	Physically and Economically Displaced	Economically Displaced	Claims to Vacant Lands	Total Number of Displaced Households
Subtotal	**43**	**82**	**47**	**172**
Transmission Line RoW				
Angwa Waziri	0	3	0	3
Zongoro	1	24	2	27
Kimni	0	4	1	**5**
Angwa Waya	2	23	6	31
Yuli	0	12	1	13
Runde	0	32	0	32
Inkil	0	4	0	4
Dungulbi	0	9	1	10
Subtotal	**3**	**111**	**11**	**125**
TOTAL	**46**	**193**	**58**	**297**

The RAP describes the overall process for minimising and avoiding resettlement, as well as a framework for implementation. It should be read in conjunction with this SEP.

3 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Requirements relating to resettlement and stakeholder engagement are summarised below. There are no specific requirements regarding engagement in relation to resettlement.

Environmental Impact Assessment Decree, No 86 of 1992, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria

Section 55 of the Decree states that "*a Public Registry shall be established to enable public access to records relating to environmental assessments*". Public hearings to which interested members of the public are invited are a key part of the approval process for EIA reports by the FMEnv[1].

The public authorities, in cooperation with public or private organisations, are also responsible for making information available pertaining to pollution and environmental protection regulations. Members of the public and persons requiring clarifications on environmental issues can visit the offices of the FMEnv or the relevant State environmental agency for environment-related information.

Nigeria Constitution 1999, Chapter IV, Fundamental Rights

The Constitution [2] states that every citizen of Nigeria shall have the right to acquire and own immovable property anywhere in Nigeria. It states that property shall not be taken possession of or acquired compulsorily. Any acquisition requires the prompt payment of compensation. Compensation should be the court of law or tribunal in the relevant district in Nigeria.

Land Use Act, Chapter 202, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1978

The Land Use Act refers to Land Use and Allocation Committees that are established in each State in Nigeria to manage communication regarding land issues. The Committee comprises of members that are selected by the local Governor including minimum of two persons that have qualifications such as estate surveyors or land officers and a legal practitioner. In each Local Government a Land Allocation Advisory Committee shall have responsibility for advising the Local Government on any matter connected with the management of land.

Further detail regarding land related legislation is detailed in *Chapter 3* of the RAP.

1 http://www.nigeria-law.org/Environmental%20Impact%20Assessment%20Decree%20No.%2086%201992.htm
2 http://www.nigeria-law.org/ConstitutionOfTheFederalRepublicOfNigeria.htm#TransitionalProvisionsAndSavings

3.2 INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3.2.1 *International Finance Corporation (IFC) Requirements*

The IFC clearly defines the method and means by which stakeholder engagement should be carried out for development projects in general, in addition to providing specific measures for projects that result in both physical and economic displacement. General requirements can be found in *Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems*, with specific measures contained in *Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement*.

Performance Standard 1 (PS1)

The IFC states that the project developer will engage with affected communities, including host communities, in line with the process of stakeholder engagement described in Performance Standard 1(PS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts)[1] .

PS 1 defines the objective of stakeholder engagement as being *"the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts"*[2]. Relationships with stakeholders should be based on understanding stakeholder concerns, building relationships and collaboration.

Where the project has potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities, an *'informed consultation and participation'* (ICP) process should take place. ICP is an organized and iterative consultation that involves a more in-depth exchange of views and information.

The requirements of PS1 are summarised in Box 3.1 below.

Box 3.1 IFC Requirements

Stakeholder engagement should:

- provide affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and allow the client to consider and respond to them;
- begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise;
- be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to affected communities;
- be inclusive of all the relevant groups within the community (including the vulnerable and marginalized);

1 IFC Performance Standard 1. 2012. Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts. Available at http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/3be1a68049a78dc8b7e4f7a8c6a8312a/PS1_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

2 IFC, January 2012, Performance Standard 1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts. Available at http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/3be1a68049a78dc8b7e4f7a8c6a8312a/PS1_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES.

- be focused on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected;
- be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation; and
- be documented and include opinions and concerns as well as the measures taken to respond to them, i.e. the actions taken by the project to avoid or minimize risks to, and adverse impacts on, the affected communities.

Information disclosure is a key requirement of stakeholder engagement and should include:

- the purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
- the duration of proposed project activities;
- any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures;
- the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and
- a grievance mechanism by which community concerns are received, answered and addressed in a timely manner.

Furthermore, stakeholder engagement requires the development and implementation of a "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" (SEP) that is scaled to the project risks and impacts at the development stage.

Performance Standard 5 (PS5)

PS5 states that: *Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this.*

At the early stage of the resettlement process, communities committees should be established, comprising of representatives from each of the affected communities to play a key role in the design and implementation of the resettlement process.

Special attention must also be given to vulnerable individuals or groups who may be less able to access information or participate in decision making processes. This includes separate engagement with women, who may have their livelihoods affected differently to men and have different preferences for compensation measures.

3.2.2 *African Development Bank (AfDB)*

The AfDB state that all Category 1 projects, such as those that trigger a RAP, required meaningful consultations at the earliest possible time with all relevant stakeholders, including potential beneficiaries, affected groups, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local authorities. Consultations must take place according to the country's legal requirements, in addition to meeting the minimum requirements set out by the Bank.

Consultations aim to gather information on the stakeholders' perceptions of the project and to solicit their views on the project's environmental and social impacts. All reports should be disclosed to relevant stakeholders, with the understanding that the report is not final until comments have been received and if necessary incorporated into the document.

Consultation should continue through all project phases, including implementation, whereby feedback from engagement processes must be included in all quarterly reporting.

3.2.3 *European Investment Bank (EIB)*

The key principles of the EIB are broadly the same as the IFC and ADB. The EIB defines the approach and process of stakeholder engagement that should be conducted by projects in the Environmental and Social Standards 1, 7 and 10.

Specific consultation as part of a resettlement process is specifically detailed in Standard 7; which states that the project must identify and consult with all persons and communities involved in the resettlement process, including the host communities who will receive those who are resettled. Stakeholders must be given the opportunity to participate in resettlement planning based on informed decision making.

Specific or complimentary measures may be necessary for certain groups such as women, vulnerable or the marginalized. Consultation within each household unit is critical in cases of extended families.

Standard 10 specifically covers all forms of stakeholder engagement, defining and detailing the scope for engagement activities. It is crucial that engagement is transparent and non-discriminatory and is seen as an integral part of good governance and sound decision making.

4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

4.1 DEFINING STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders include individuals or groups that may influence or be impacted by the project, as described in Box 4.1 below.

Box 4.1 IFC Definition of a Stakeholder [1]

"Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders may include locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organizations and groups with special interests, the academic community, or other businesses."

The level of interest and impact of groups is dependent on a number of factors including level of authority, country and socio-economic context, and cultural and intellectual factors. As such, the stakeholder identification and mapping process adopted for the project is based on this approach.

4.2 BASELINE CONTEXT

The stakeholder identification process involves assessing the baseline of the project AoI and the range of groups within it, including vulnerable groups. Aspects of the baseline context particularly relevant to developing an engagement plan are provided in Box 4.2 below. The full baseline is provided in *Chapter 5* of the RAP.

Box 4.2 Baseline Overview

The national administration is paralleled by a traditional authority managed at the district level by the Hakimi and at the village level by the Seriki, with sub-villages managed by the Mai Angwa.

The population is young with 50% or more under the age of 18. The majority of the local population are Muslim with only a small number of Project Affected Households identified as Christian. The main ethnic groups within the Project Affected Area are Hausa, Gerewa and Fulani, with the major languages spoken being Hausa, Bole and Fulfulde. The communities of Angwa Fulani and Angwa Waziri are home to semi-nomadic Fulani pastoralists who often migrate with their livestock leaving their families behind in the community. Some sections of the community believe that the Fulani herders who are now semi-nomads in the area have no land rights in Zongoro, Dubur or any other communities they have settled around the area because they are not traditionally from Bauchi state.

1 IFC (2007) Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets Available at: http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/938f1a0048855805beacfe6a6515bb18/IFC_StakeholderEngagement.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

The main economic activity is crop farming, followed by livestock, which is of particular importance to the Fulani. Other livelihood activities include trading and fishing with some formal employment found in Gawa. Incomes are low and a large number of households suffer from food shortages at certain points in the year. The highest rates of food shortages were found in the settlement of Angwa Waziri.

This is because the majority of land in Northern Nigeria falls under communal ownership, which means land is held in a trust and managed by traditional leaders. Within the Project Affected Area, the district level Hakimi has overall authority on the land. At the settlement level, this authority is divested to the Seriki, which falls under the Seriki of Zongoro, Seriki of Gawa and Seriki of Dubur.

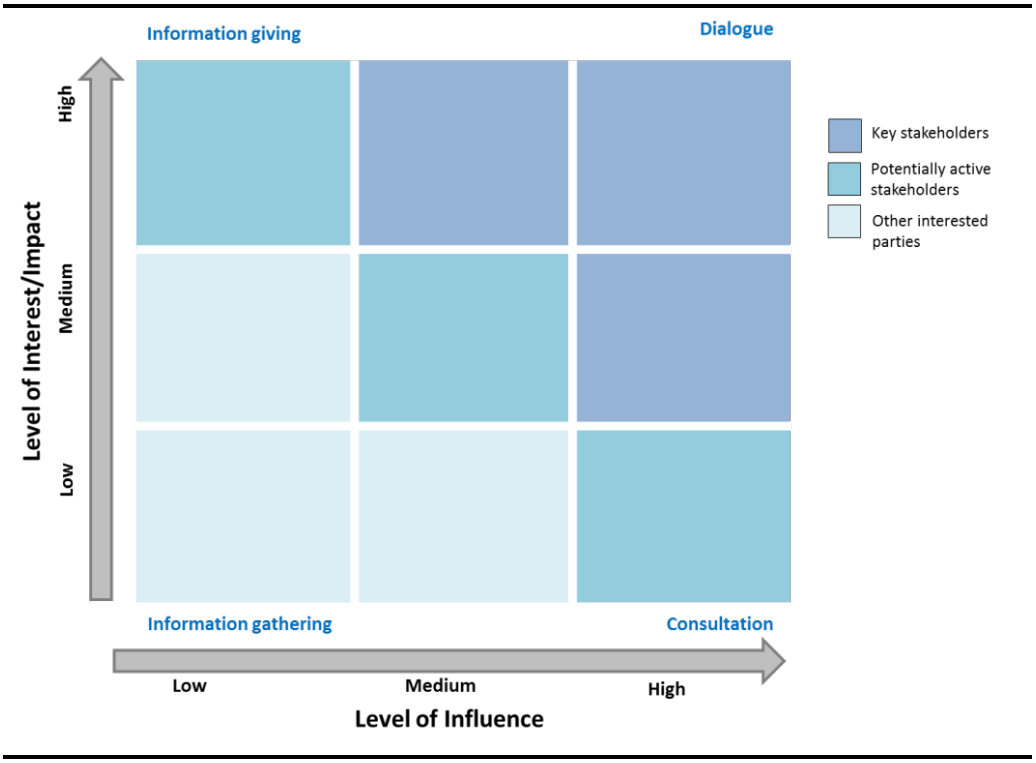
Settlements have limited access to services and infrastructure including transport (for example, most settlements have dirt roads, which are not accessible throughout the year). Schools and health care centres are limited to the larger settlements and educational attainment is low. On average, 35% of respondents reported having no schooling and an additional 25% stopped schooling at primary level, with 70% of respondents unable to read or write.

The baseline context determines specific stakeholder groups and the engagement approach applicable to each, including communication methods. These methods are detailed in *Section 5 (Communication Methods)* below.

4.3 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Prioritization of stakeholders determining the level and frequency of consultation with each group is based on the level of impact experienced and/or their interest in the Project. As such, stakeholders should be mapped and categorised according to their influence, impact and interest in the project, using the diagram below.

Figure 4.1 Stakeholder Mapping



Stakeholder categories include:

- **Category 1 - Key stakeholders (dark blue):** Stakeholders who have a high level of interest in the Project, particularly regarding approvals e.g. FMEnv, and those who are likely to experience direct impacts e.g. Project affected communities, including vulnerable groups. These groups require a participatory role in project decision making and regular engagement.

- **Category 2 - Potentially active stakeholders (turquoise):** Stakeholders who are likely to voice their opinions and/or concerns about the project and who may experience indirect impacts. These groups require engagement during key project milestones (eg project planning) and regular updates during the life of the project.

- **Category 3 - Other interested parties (light blue):** Stakeholders that are likely to voice their opinions and/or concerns but unlikely to experience any impacts from the project. These groups require project updates to keep them informed on project developments.

Table 4.1 provides a further detail regarding stakeholders identified for this project and their interest in the project. This list will be updated as the project progresses.

Table 4.1 Stakeholder List

Stakeholder groups	Interest in the project
National government	
• Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)	Environmental project approvals, including Environmental Impact Assessments, and environmental compliance and monitoring in line with national legislation.
• Ministry of Works, Housing and Power	Has a number of departments that are responsible for power distribution and transmission that will be involved in the extent of power supply from the project and associated connections.
• Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	Responsible for monitoring and regulation of the electricity industry, issuance of licences to market participants, and ensuring compliance with market rules and operating guidelines.
• Rural Electrification Agency	Responsible for implementation of the Rural Electrification Policy and providing access to reliable electric power supply for rural dwellers irrespective of where they live and what they do, in a way that would allow for reasonable return on investment through appropriate tariff that is economically responsive and supportive of the average rural customer.
• Ministry of Labour and Employment	Ensuring that the Project adheres to the national requirements regarding labour and working conditions, including worker contracts, pay, recruitment etc.
• Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Overall responsibility for manging agricultural and land related issues, including implementation of the Land Use Act and land acquisition for investments.
• Federal Ministry of Transportation	Authorisation regarding construction of access roads for the project and feedback regarding project use, particularly during construction.
• Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Responsible for taxes and royalties that will be generated by the development.
• Ministry of Health and Social Services	Overall responsibility for provision of healthcare and services, including those that may be impacted by the project or created through community investment.
• Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	Promotion of gender equality and issues that affect women, including any gender based violence that may result from conflict in the Project area as it is located in a fragile and vulnerable part of Nigeria. Also interested in community investment initiatives related to gender empowerments and employment of women.
Regional/District Authorities	
• Bauchi State Development Board (BSDB)	State requirements, approval processes and standards
• Bauchi State Ministry of Environment	Formulate, execute and review policies for the management of the environment in Bauchi State
• Bauchi State Ministry of Lands and Housing	General land administration, surveying, mapping, and urban /regional planning as well the provision of housing to citizens in the state
• Bauchi State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Development of the agricultural sector of Bauchi State
• Bauchi State Ministry of Health	Formulation and implementation of health policies and programmes aimed at the improvement of health and wellbeing in Bauchi State
• Bauchi State Ministry of Justice	Administration of justice in the state

Stakeholder groups	Interest in the project
• Bauchi State Ministry of Finance	Management of the finances of the state for optimum development and revenue mobilization
Traditional leaders	
• Village Head of Zongoro • Emir of Bauchi • the Emirate of Bauchi and possible roles and responsibilities that could influence the RAP • The Traditional Leadership Council • The Hakimi of Yali • The Hakimi of (the communities under which the RoW falls) The Serikis of: • Zongoro • Gawa • Dubur • Dungulbi • Waya	Representatives of affected communities, reporting key concerns/opinions to the government and inter-acting directly with the Project.
Potentially directly affected communities	
Project Site: • Angwa Fulani • Angwa Waziri • Gawa Transmission Line RoW: • Zongoro • Kimni • Angwa Waya • Yuli • Runde • Inkil • Dungulbi	Directly impacted by the project and key stakeholders regarding participation in decision making in relation to the resettlement process and compensation agreements.
Community based organisations in Bauchi and the local area	
• There were no CBOs identified in the LGA	Interest and participation in the implementation of community investment and development projects to mitigate resettlement impacts and support livelihood restoration and physical resettlement (eg water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; skills development; agricultural development; health etc)
Project employees/contractors	

Stakeholder groups	Interest in the project
• Managers and other staff working at the site or living in project affected areas.	Likely to experience impacts related to labour and working conditions and health and safety during all stages of the project.
Labour Unions	
• National, regional and local level unions	Represent employees to be engaged on the project.
National, district and local NGOs – social and environment	
• There were no NGOs identified in the LGA or wider Bauchi State	Potential partner on community investment project as well as potential opposition to /support for the project.
Public Services	
• Community and government health centres and schools	• Some services may experience indirect project induced impacts.
• Police and military	• Management of project opposition or legal activities triggered by the Project
• Utilities	• Provision of water supply, access to electricity, waste disposal etc.
Media	
• Newspaper agencies • Radio • Mobile network providers	Have the power to disseminate information regarding the Project positively or negatively.
Businesses	
• No businesses were identified	Potential partner in managing potential cumulative impacts during the construction phase of the project. The project may also impact on the activities of these groups.
Academics and research institutes	
• Academics and research institutes at the national, regional and local level	Potential partner to the Project in terms of environmental studies. Also likely to be linked to NGO organisations.

5 COMMUNICATION METHODS

A number of methods will be used to engage with specific groups based on their level of authority, language, cultural and intellectual factors such as education and literacy levels.

Table 5.1 and *Table 5.2* below provide an overview of the meeting formats and communication tools that will be used to disseminate information according to the group and situation, regarding resettlement related issues and the Project. Methods of communication may also be agreed with stakeholders prior to and during activities to ensure that the most suitable method of engagement is used.

Table 5.1 Meeting Formats

Method	Purpose	Target Stakeholder Groups	Meeting Format/Logistics (location timing, number of people)
Formal meeting	• Presentation regarding resettlement and / or project information • Discussion of approvals process – government only • Land acquisition and resettlement process • Information on grievance process	• National, regional and local government	• **Location:** Government offices • **Timing:** As and when participants are available • **Number of people:** Divided into specific subject areas such as environment, land, agriculture etc
Settlement meeting	• Presentation regarding resettlement and / or project information • Land acquisition and resettlement process • Information on grievance process	• Project affected households within direct impacted area that will be physically and / or economically displaced by the Project at the site and along the RoW. Participation of women and vulnerable groups should be encouraged.	• **Location:** Accessible location in the center of the settlement • **Timing:** Early morning before people engage in their farming and domestic activities or in the evening • **Number of people:** All
One-to-one/Key Informant Interview	• Targeted engagement with a professional or key informant regarding a specific resettlement related issue • Community investment to support resettlement such as livelihood restoration, water and sanitation, skills training or other initiatives • Information on grievance process	• Traditional leaders • Community groups and associations • Health and education providers • Other service providers (water, utilities) • NGOs/institutions • Police/security	• **Location:** Informant office or other agreed location • **Timing:** As and when participants are available. • **Number of people:** Average, but not limited to 1-3 people
Focus group	• Targeted engagement with a stakeholder group regarding resettlement related issues • Information on grievance process	• Vulnerable groups: Women, youth, elderly/retired • Special interest groups: Fulani, farmers, land owners, road users, etc.)	• **Location:** Settlement or other agreed location • **Timing:** As and when participants are available. • **Number of people:** Minimum 3, up to 7 people.

Table 5.2 Types of Communication Tools

Tool	Purpose	Stakeholder Groups	Use
PowerPoint presentations	Detailed presentation to provide technical information regarding the project.	• National, regional and local authorities • NGOs/institutions • Key informants/professionals	• Used at formal meetings
Basic flipbook presentation	Present general information regarding project information.	• Settlements • Vulnerable groups	• Used at settlement meetings
Flyers/leaflets	Provides an overview of a specific topic being discussed Allows stakeholder to take information home and have a line of contact with the Developer should they have any questions.	• All	• Distributed at meetings and placed in accessible public locations (eg. community centers, health centers, schools)
Reports and plans	Technical written Project reports and plans that present details on design, project impacts and mitigation and resettlement. This includes ESIA document, management plans, the RAP and any other supporting documentation, such as annual reports.	• Government, professional, academics and civil society/public	• Available online, project office and public places
Newsletter	Contains information regarding project developments, employee news, community investment etc.	• All	• Available at project offices and public places
Internet	Provides general detail regarding project developments, including the ESIA and RAP.	• All	• Global / national access to information
Question and answer guide	List of most frequently asked questions to be used as guideline to respond to any questions from stakeholders.	• Internal use by project staff. Can also be accessible on the project website if appropriate	• Available online if appropriate
Media (television and radio advertising)	A short television and radio advertisement on local television/radio channels to disseminate project information and details of meetings.	• All	• National or local dissemination of information
Posters	Announce the date, time and venue of meetings	• All	• In central locations within settlements or in public places.
Meeting evaluation	Process to gather information to evaluate the success of meetings and collect further feedback/comments not collected during meetings.	• All	• To be completed after meeting in the form of a questionnaire.

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

6.1 OVERVIEW

This section outlines the stages of engagement that have been and will be undertaken to support the Project and resettlement process.

6.2 STAGES OF ENGAGEMENT

The stages of engagement presented below are based on the national and international requirements.

As shown in the table, from the early stages of resettlement throughout planning and implementation, it is important for the Developer to engage with stakeholders. This will enable relationships to be built and ensure that decisions are aligned with the needs of affected communities as much as possible.

Table 6.1 Stages of Engagement

Stage	Status
Stage 1: Project initiation and initial consultation on resettlement committees	Completed in parallel in December 2015
Stage 2: Data collection	
Stage 3: Host site selection	
Stage 4: RAP update, establishment of community resettlement committees and grievance mechanism	Completed October/November 2016. Note that RAP was frozen between February and November 2016. Therefore affected communities were updated on the resettlement process and committees established ahead of implementation.
Stage 5: Eligibility and entitlements	Early engagement completed October / November 2016 Additional engagement will be undertaken with individual households as part of RAP implementation.
Stage 6: RAP disclosure	To be completed February 2017
Stage 7: RAP implementation	To commence March / April 2017
Stage 8: Monitoring and evaluation	To be undertaken periodically as part of RAP implementation.

6.2.1 *Engagement Summary - Stages 1-3*

Engagement undertaken in relation to stages 1-3 were undertaken in parallel in December 2015. The project team provided detail of the project and a description of the resettlement process. The team also gathered feedback during the data gathering process and on host site selection. Engagement was

undertaken using a variety of methods including community meetings, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

Key issues raised were regarding how compensation will be provided as a result of displacement, disruption to community cohesion particularly in relation to community networks and impacts to traditional structures, access to electricity and employment opportunities.

A summary of key issues raised during engagement meetings and associated Project responses that have been considered in this RAP is provided in *Table 6.2* below. Further detail is provided in *Appendix A*.

Table 6.2 Stages 1-3: Stakeholder Feedback

Engagement Meeting	Types of Key Issues/Concerns Discussed	Responses and Recommendations
Community meeting, Zongoro December, 2015	"Will affected persons get land of equal value compared to the land that will be acquired?"	Land will be valued and compensation will be made accordingly, in a fair manner
FGD male Angwa Fulani December, 2015	There was concern that there will be an influx of people as a result of the Project; and that this will threaten local security and impact cultural values.	Influx will be managed in coordination with the local government and security services in order to protect the local communities as much as possible.
FGD women Angwa Fulani and Dubur PAPs Angwa Fulani December, 2015	There was concern that resettlement will break family ties and affect community networks and relationships with neighbouring communities.	The resettlement site is not far away from the current location and social cohesion will be maintained as much as possible.
FGD youth Angwa Fulani, PAPs Angwa Fulani December, 2015	There was concern that resettlement will separate them from their families and livestock.	The resettlement site is not far away from the current location. PAPs will not be separated from their livestock. As far as possible, community networks will be maintained.
FGD women Dubur and Angwa Fulani December, 2015	It was felt that the Dubur village head will have his authority decreased because some of his community will be relocated.	Some of the PAPs will be resettled close to Dubur, hence the village head will still have authority over them.
FGD youth Dubur, FGD men Waya December, 2015	There was apprehension about the loss of land and the compensation payment process	Experts will carry out a valuation of the land and assets. Compensation will then be calculated based on lost assets. This valuation will be in line with national legislation and international good practice standards.
FGD men Angwa Fulani, Dungulbi, FGD youth Gawa December, 2015	Questions on electricity: Whether there will be new wiring, whether tariffs will reduce and whether electricity will be produced differently for affected communities.	It was explained that the electricity produced will be transmitted to the national grid and distributed for use throughout the state and it does not require new wiring. The Project does not have any involvement in the setting of tariffs.
FGD youth Gawa December, 2015	"What are the employment opportunities available and how will the unemployed youth benefit?"	There will be some activities that will require casual labour and the youth can benefit from these but most of the work requires technical expertise.
FGD men Zongoro, Dubur, Waya	There were queries about the environmental effects of the	The team explained the likely environmental impacts and stated

Engagement Meeting	Types of Key Issues/Concerns Discussed	Responses and Recommendations
December, 2015	project- any environmental degradation? Change in rainfall patterns? Any risk of electrocution and radiation?	that solar energy does not affect the pattern of rainfall and there is no risk of radiation. It was explained that tree crops should not be planted under the transmission lines.

6.2.2 *Stage 4: RAP update, establishment of community resettlement committees and grievance mechanism*

This was completed October/November 2016. Note that RAP was frozen between February and November 2016. Therefore affected communities were updated on the resettlement process and committees established ahead of implementation. Specifically, this stage of engagement included the following:

- ***Land:*** Due to inadequate replacement land and distance to the replacement land currently available (6km), a total of 184ha vacant land was negotiated from Gawa village, directly opposite the project footprint.

- ***Resettlement Committees****:* To implement the RAP, the Resettlement Steering Committee at the administrative level (State and Local Government, Project and Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) stakeholders) and the Community Resettlement Committee at the community level were established to input proactively into the RAP development process and eventual implementation.

- ***Grievances:*** The directly impacted households were trained extensively on how to identify and channel their grievances using the designed Grievance Management Framework. Also prior to the selection of the CRC, extensive facilitation was carried out in each of the directly impacted communities to train them on how to select representatives with consideration for equal opportunities, basic education, gender, age (youth and adult) and direct impact from the Project.

- ***Studies:*** Detailed vulnerability studies were conducted to establish who is considered vulnerable in the area using social, cultural and economic profiling of the people. Other studies related to replacement land, housing ergonomics and housing permitting process in Bauchi State was carried out.

- ***Stakeholder Engagement****:* Detailed engagement included meetings with State Government and MDAs engagement on the Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, Engagement with the Ganjuwa Local Government on institutional supports for additional replacement land, livelihoods restoration, soil testing for agricultural purposes and ongoing support for the project. The State Development Board, Ministry of Land and Ministry

of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture were also engaged to understand state permitting process for the planned activities.

Full details and meeting minutes are provided in *Appendix B* of this SEP.

6.2.3 *Stage 5: Eligibility and Entitlements*

Engagement with directly affected households regarding eligibility and entitlements was introduced during Stage 4 engagement described above in October 2016. Further detail on eligibility and entitlements were consulted RAP disclosure, as described below.

6.2.4 *Stage 6: RAP Disclosure*

Disclosure of the RAP is a key requirement of the IFC in order to ensure that all stakeholders are provided with an opportunity to provide feedback to be considered in RAP implementation. Disclosure in May 2017 included:

- sharing of the draft RAP and NTS document with relevant stakeholders including the traditional authorities, local government agencies and all directly affected households, including vulnerable groups.
- meetings with the above groups and presenting the main components of the RAP in an appropriate format tailored to the group as set out in *Section 5* (Communication Methods).
- comments were received, registered and incorporated into the final RAP document, which will be publically available.

Disclosure of the RAP report and entitlements matrix was undertaken in May 2017. The general feedback during these meetings was positive. Meetings were held with the Fulani community, Angwa Waziri and Gawa as well as with communities along the T-line RoW. General questions focused on the Project timetable and government compensation payments. Some community members asked specific questions about compensation for fencing and housing situated near T-line poles as well as questions on whether farmers can cultivate land this season. Full details are available in the minutes in Appendix D. Specific Angwa Fulani issues included:

- Compensation for fallow lands and vacant lands: enquiries into considerations by the project to compensate for fallow and vacant lands were raised during disclosure.
- Availability and permission to carry out fishing activities in resettlement sites: community members in Anguwa Fulani were concerned that there might be a low quantity of fishes in the resettlement site waters.

- Compensation for grazing lands: the Angwa Fulani asked about Project plans regarding grazing lands.

These issues were responded to through detailed discussion on the entitlements matrix. A vacant land category was also incorporated into the entitlements matrix following disclosure.

Consultation on bespoke packages and household sign off will be finalised for each individual family based on their preferences with specific initiatives for the vulnerable as part of RAP implementation.

At the completion of the sign off exercise, a meeting will be convened to discuss the Community Investment Plan. This platform will be to engage the project affected communities and stakeholders to participate in refining related initiatives.

6.2.5 *Stage 7: RAP Implementation*

Engagement will play a central role in RAP implementation as communities will be required to actively participate in the process through their role in the resettlement committees, in construction of new houses, livelihood restoration and other aspects.

Implementation kick off meetings will be held in each community and timing for regular meetings will be discussed and agreed to ensure maximum participation.

6.2.6 *Stage 8: Monitoring and Evaluation*

Ongoing engagement will be required as a key part of the monitoring and evaluation process in order to ensure that the RAP is being undertaken according to the requirements set out in the document and in line with this SEP (refer to *Chapter 14* of the RAP with regarding to M&E).

7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Stakeholder engagement is a core aspect of risk management in relation to resettlement and should be managed as such with clear roles and responsibilities in place. This section provides a framework for establishing and defining the roles required for the Project.

7.1 PRINCIPLES OF TEAM ORGANIZATION

The key principles for team organization include:

- **Overall responsibility and clear reporting lines:** Clear reporting lines and internal lines of communication will be discussed and agreed with the Community Liaison Manager and other senior managers to ensure that expectations regarding resettlement are managed and that the needs of affected communities are considered throughout the process.

- **Defined responsibilities of third parties regarding communication:** The role of third parties involved in implementation of the RAP, such as contractors involved in construction of new housing, engineers responsible for installing public infrastructure at new sites (eg boreholes, latrines etc), NGOs involved in livelihood restoration etc, will be clearly defined and regularly monitored. This will ensure that engagement is culturally appropriate, does not exclude stakeholder groups (in particular women and vulnerable groups) or raise false expectations that result into perceived promises/commitments without having obtained prior agreement.

- **Hire, train and deploy the right personnel:** Resettlement is a very sensitive process that requires qualified staff to enhance relationships with communities. As such, all staff interacting with stakeholders will be able to develop good working relationships with all groups, from government to settlement level, in order to maintain and build trust and cooperation. Criteria of community liaison staff (or equivalent) engaging with stakeholders on a daily basis will include:
  - staff with good communication and listening skills;
  - national staff from the local areas, fluent in the local languages with a good understanding of community/cultural dynamics specific to the area;
  - open-mindedness and respect for the views of others;
  - proactive mind-set and good problem solving skills;
  - high level of integrity and trustworthiness; and
  - commitment to the position and an understanding of the Developers objectives and approach to governance.

Ongoing training to maintain the skills and capacity of the community relations team is required in order to manage social risks in relation to resettlement. This may include, but is not limited to:

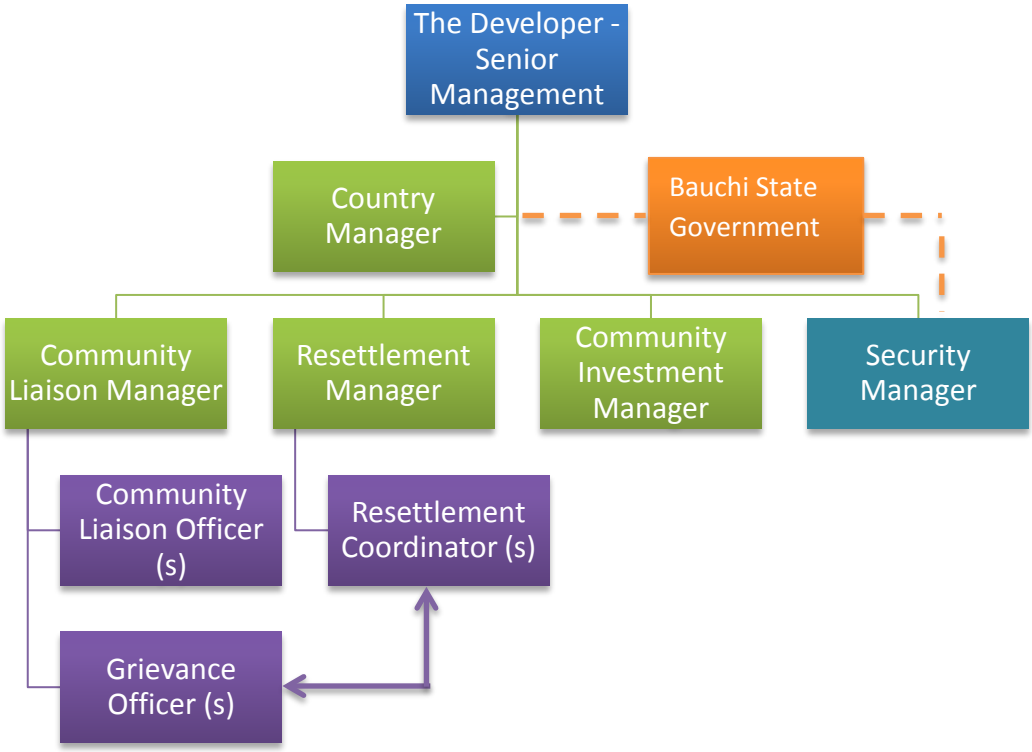
- *Communication skills:* Throughout the lifetime of the project it is important that expectations are managed effectively to minimize encroachers and opportunist activity, as well as avoid unrealistic expectations for jobs etc. As such training will be provided to new recruits to ensure that communication with stakeholders is managed appropriately and staff manage grievances efficiently.

- *Computer literacy:* This is the most effective and reliable method for managing stakeholder engagement records and grievance logs. It is essential that staff are able to input data accurately into these records. As such, training will be provided to new recruits where required to ensure that computer skills to manage data records.

7.1.1 *Organizational Structure*

Figure 7.1 provides a general organisational structure for managing resettlement and communication. The roles and responsibilities are described below.

Figure 7.1 General Stakeholder Engagement and RAP Organisational Structure



The key messages and approach to stakeholder engagement and the RAP will be aligned across all functions presented above. Depending on the organizational structure at the time of implementation, various functions may

be responsible for more than one role. A summary of each role is provided in *Table 7.1* below.

Table 7.1 Roles and Responsibilities in Relation to Stakeholder Engagement and Resettlement

Role	Responsibilities
Senior Management	Overall accountability for management of the project, ensuring that it is developed on time and on budget. Also responsible for ensuring that the Project is developed in line with the national and international requirements set out in this RAP, to manage reputational risk and protect affected communities from becoming worse off as a result of resettlement.
Country Manager	Oversight of implementation of the RAP and reporting of key issues to Senior Management. This will include regular meetings with the Resettlement Manager and attending stakeholder engagement meetings attended by government and other key stakeholders where required. The Country Manager will also be responsible for authorizing and resolving high priority grievances and other grievances where required.
Resettlement Manager	Reports to the Country Manager. The Resettlement Manager will have overall responsibility of RAP implementation, including: • Ensuring the RAP is implemented in line with national and international requirements set out in the RAP; • Management of the budget and timeline; • Managing the resettlement team, including third parties such as contractors including construction managers, NGOs etc; • Development of scopes of work for implementation activities and recruitment; • Ensuring that stakeholder engagement activities take place throughout the process and in line with this SEP; • Maintaining stakeholder engagement logs; • Maintaining community RAP committees; • Coordination with the environmental, health and safety team regarding management of resettlement construction activities, and • Provision of training to the RAP team, community relations and third parties on RAP activities; • Resolution of RAP related grievances.
Resettlement Coordinator (s)	Reports to the Resettlement Manager. Support to the Resettlement Manager, including: • Organising stakeholder engagement meetings, ensuring the participation of women and vulnerable groups; • Maintaining stakeholder engagement logs in relation to resettlement; • Coordination of third parties engaged in implementation activities; and • Support to the Grievance Officer in handling and reporting grievances, including disseminating information regarding the grievance mechanism.

Community Liaison Manager	Reports to the Country Manager. Responsibilities include: • Coordination with the Resettlement Manager to ensure that the teams are aligned in terms of key messages and timing of community based activities • managing the overall Community Relations Team, ensuring sufficient resources are made available for designated functions; • working with the RAP team in relation to stakeholder engagement activities, stakeholder identification and meeting tracking; • ensuring that all stakeholder engagement activities are documented, including recording and following up actions/commitments; • monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities on a periodic basis; • ensuring updates to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan on an at least annual basis • providing training and support to Community Resettlement and Grievance Offices to ensure that they can effectively deliver on their responsibilities.
Community Liaison Officers (or equivalent)	Reports to the Community Liaison Manager and is responsible for: • proactively build effective and trusting relationships with stakeholders, including settlement representatives, through regular visits and communication regarding the project; • coordination of engagement activities and reporting in line with this SEP; • updating stakeholder lists and logging/tracking of activities; • report grievances to the Grievance Officer and follow up when required.
Community Investment Manager	Reports to the Community Liaison Manager. Responsibilities include: • coordination with the RAP team regarding RAP related investment and obligations to fulfil RAP requirements; • community needs assessment and prioritization of investment projects, including in RAP communities; • maintaining stakeholder relationships with partners for delivery of investment projects; • monitoring and evaluation of projects; • keeping informed with national and regional priorities, to align investment initiatives with the overall country strategy; • managing investment budgets and timelines.
Grievance Officers (or equivalent)	Reports to the Community Relations Manager. Responsible for: • support and coordination with the RAP team regarding RAP related grievances; • dissemination of information regarding the grievance process to ensure that it is widely understood among project affected settlements; • maintain and log grievances; • regular visits to settlements or phone calls with community representatives to encourage use of the grievance process; • maintain grievance log; • resolution of grievances and other issues in a timely manner, in line with the grievance process and best practice principles.

Security Manager	Reports to the Country Manager. Responsible for managing security issues relating to the project, including terrorist threats and other related activities that are present within the region. The Security Manager will be well trained in community engagement, emergency response and bribery and corruption in order to communicate appropriately and handle security challenges if they arise. The Security Manager will have weekly meetings with the district and local government police and security departments, as well as daily updates, to keep alert on the security situation and potential threats.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

8.1 RATIONALE

The grievance mechanism is a company process that enables stakeholders to make a complaint or a suggestion regarding the way a project is being implemented. This includes ensuring that all grievances that are received are acknowledged, logged and tracked. It also enables complainants to know what to expect in terms of response and when. Generally grievances may take the form of specific complaints for damages/injury, concerns about routine project activities, perceived incidents or impacts or requests for more information / clarity on project activities. In relation to resettlement, complaints may be related to compensation, land issues, resettlement assistance or housing, or other relevant issues.

The primary objectives of a grievance mechanism are to:

- enhance trust and positive relationships with stakeholders, particularly as resettlement is a sensitive and complex process;
- prevent the negative consequences of failure to adequately address grievances; and
- identify and manage stakeholder concerns and thus support effective risk management in relation to resettlement and the Project overall.

The grievance mechanism allows stakeholders to submit complaints and comments at no cost, without retribution and with the assurance of a timely response. The key principles and overview of an effective grievance mechanism are outlined in *Box 8.1*.

Box 8.1 Key Principles the Grievance Mechanism

- **Culturally appropriate:** Tailored to the local language;
- **Accessible:** Accessible to all settlements and stakeholder groups within the project area;
- **Inclusive of vulnerable groups:** Available to those less likely to have the means to voice their concerns or opinions within the Nigerian context (e.g., women, elderly, Fulani);
- **Reliable:** The Developer will respond to grievances within an agreed timeframe in order to manage expectations;
- **Publicized:** The Developer will publicize the grievance mechanism through engagement activities and advertisements to ensure that stakeholders are aware and understand the process;
- **Logged:** Grievances will be logged and tracked; and
- **Confidential:** Grievances will remain confidential and anonymous.

8.2 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

The RAP Grievance Mechanism has been designed in accordance with international best practice as summarised in *Table 8.1* below.

Table 8.1 Grievance Management Standards

Standard	Summary
Nigerian Legislation	Section 30 of the Land Use Act 1990 6 v states: *"Where there arises any dispute as to the amount of compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 29, such dispute shall be referred to the appropriate Land Use and Allocation Committee."*
AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS)	The AfDB ISS includes provisions for establishing a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance and redress mechanism to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedures.
International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS5)	IFC PS 5 requires that the client establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
European Investment Bank (EIB)	EIB Environmental and Social Standard 10 requires that the project promoter shall set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent, free and that will allow prompt addressing of specific concerns about compensation and relocation The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well integrated in the promoter's project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve specific grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases and improve the resettlement process.

As described in the table, key principles of the mechanism include ensuring that the Grievance Mechanism is culturally appropriate, grievances are dealt with in a timely manner and impartially, it should be easily accessible and widely publicised to ensure that is can be accessed by all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. This includes providing adequate assistance for those who may face barriers including language, literacy, awareness, finance, distance or fear of reprisal.

8.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

This section outlines the key bodies that are involved in the Grievance Mechanism process, based on a grievance management workshop that took place with stakeholders during field work. These include the following:

- ***Project Staff:*** The Project Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and Resettlement Coordinators (RC) will likely be the first point of contact for complainants and is responsible for receiving, recording and communicating the grievance to the Grievance Officer (GO), or equivalent. The GO is responsible for processing and resolving the grievance with relevant departments and stakeholders, including the complainant, Community Resettlement Committee (CRC) and Land Use and Allocation Committee (LUAC). All resettlement related grievances will be signed off

by the Resettlement Manager (RM). Level 3 grievances will also require sign off by the Country Manager (CM).

- ***Community Resettlement Committee (CRC)****:* If needed, the CRC (as described in *Chapter 12 – Institutional Structure*), particularly Community Leaders, will assist community members in accessing the grievance mechanism and ensure the Project is aware of the grievance. Additionally, depending on the type and priority level of the grievance, the CRC will play an active role in resolving the grievance. All the members of the CRC have been trained on their responsibilities, including grievance management responsibilities, which includes where required by PAPs and the Developer:
  - reporting grievances raised by PAPs if needed to the Project CLO;
  - keeping the aggrieved parties updated on the progress with respect to addressing their grievance; and
  - supporting the development of solutions to the grievance if the grievance is not resolved.

- ***Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC):*** As with the CRC, if needed, the RSC or individual members (as described in *Chapter 12 – Institutional Structure*) will play an advisory role in grievance resolution at the highest level, and will intervene in the case that it is not resolved.

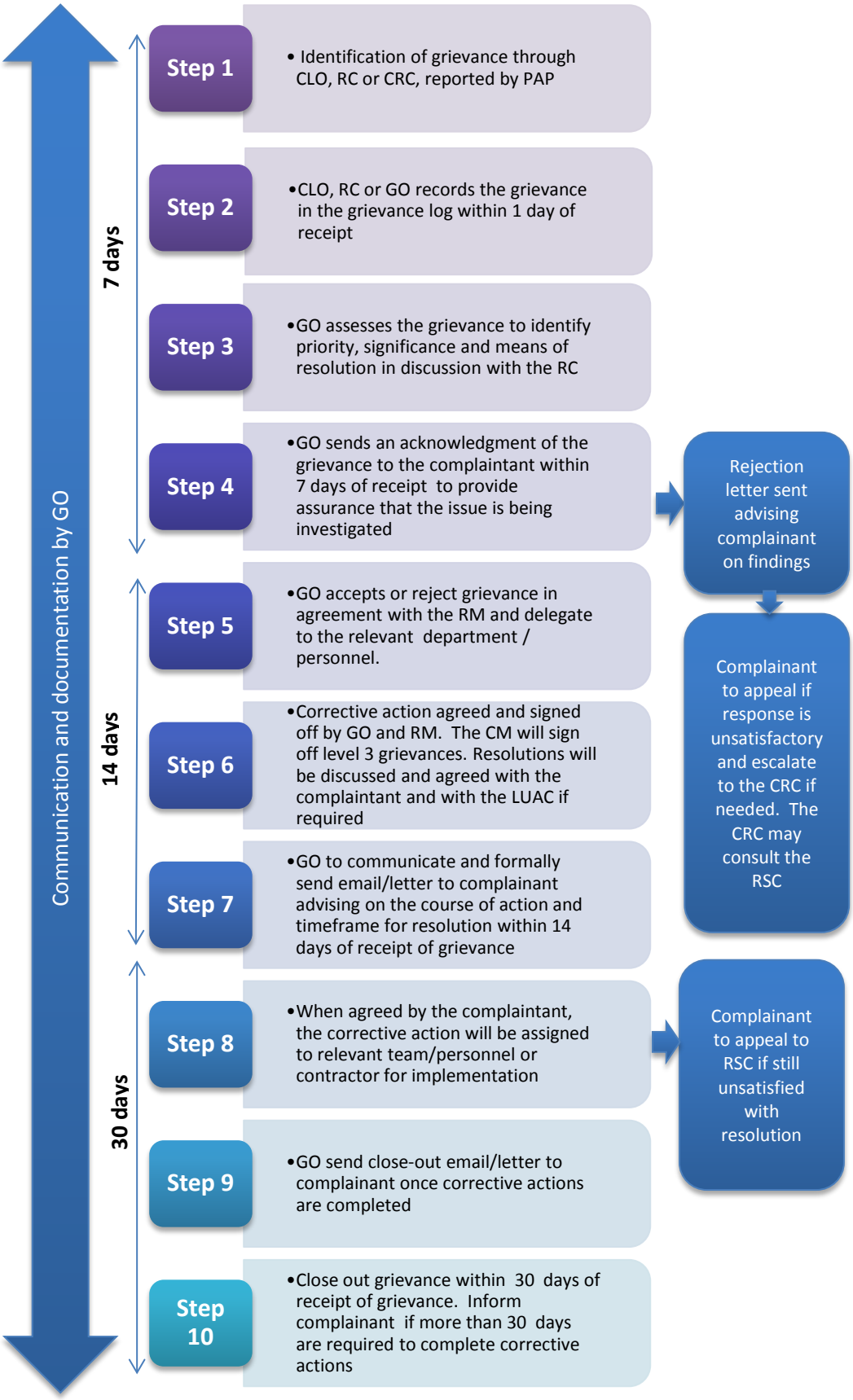
- ***Land Use and Allocation Committee (LUAC):*** The LUAC is a key stakeholder regarding the management of land. They will be required to assist with the resolution of grievances related to replacement land allocation.

All bodies will work closely together to ensure that grievances are dealt with fairly and transparently.

8.4 GRIEVANCE PROCESS

A formal grievance procedure based on best international practice will be implemented based on the principles detailed above and the process provided in *Figure 8.1*. It will broadly align with the existing system in place to manage resettlement related grievances.

Figure 8.1 Grievance Process



The grievance mechanism will be widely advertised to affected stakeholders so that they are aware of the process, know they have the right to submit a

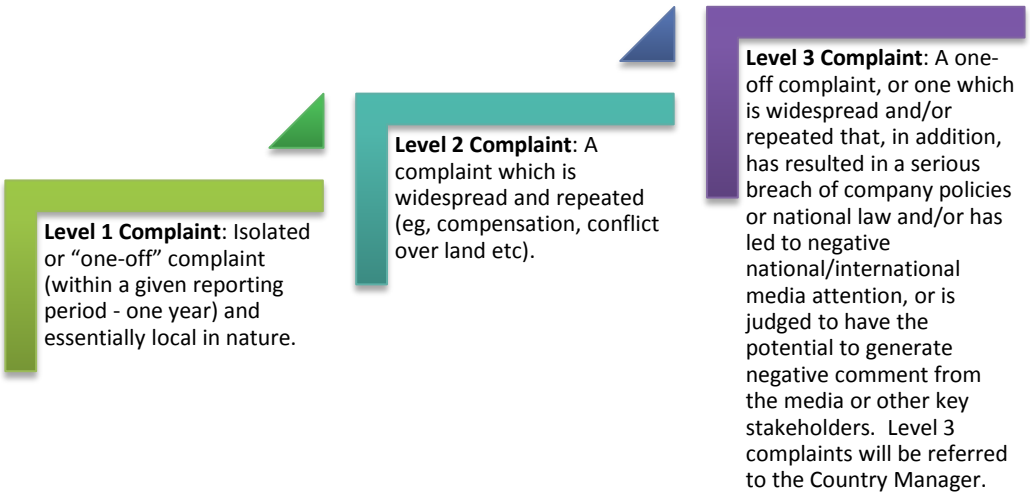
grievance, and understand how the mechanism will work and how their grievance will be addressed. This process shall primarily be carried out through community visits and distributing flyers.

Complainants will be submitted to community liaison officers directly, via telephone, letters, site offices,via email and mobile communications such as whatsapp, where accessible.

Grievances will be reported by PAPs or CRC to the CLOs and Resettlement Coordinators. The grievance procedures will be coordinated through a nominated Grievance Officer (equivalent staff). Complaints will be logged and a formal acknowledgement sent to the complainant within 7 days or the issue being reported to provide assurance that it is being dealt with.

The grievance is then reviewed to assess the significance in order for it to be approved and prioritized or rejected. The grievance significance criteria are provided in *Figure 8.2*.

Figure 8.2 Significance Criteria



Note: Some one-off complaints may be significant enough to be assessed as a Level 3 complaint eg, when a national or international law is broken (see Level 3).

If approved, the grievance will be referred to the relevant department to assess options for resolving the issue eg Construction Manager, Resettlement Manager, Environmental, Health and Safety Manager (EHS), etc.

Level 1 and 2 complaints will be managed by the Grievance Officer in communication with the Resettlement Coordinator and Resettlement Manager. Level 3 complaints will be managed in discussion with the Country Manager.

If rejected, the complainant will receive details regarding the rejection.

A resolution will be discussed internally and a letter detailing the resolution will be submitted / communicated to the complainant within 14 days, signed off by the Resettlement Manager.

Once the corrective action is decided by the relevant parties, it will be approved and signed off by the Grievance Officer, Resettlement Manager and Country Manager, if Level 3. The complainant will receive an email/letter within 14 days of submission of the grievance confirming the corrective action to resolve the issue. Once formally agreed by the complainant, if possible the grievance will be formally closed out within 30 days of communicating the resolution. The complainant will be informed if there are any delays. However, the complainant has the right to appeal through the Resettlement Steering Committee if they are not satisfied with the resolution of the grievance and legal action taken by either party as a last resort. Confidentiality procedures must be in place to protect the complainant if needed.

9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

9.1 MONITORING

In order to assess the effectiveness of this SEP and associated engagement activities, the Developer will develop a data management and monitoring process as part of the overall monitoring of the RAP commitments and performance. The reporting/data management and monitoring process will include stakeholder participation and ensure that areas of improvement and stakeholder feedback are addressed.

9.2 REPORTING MECHANISMS

All engagement activities, throughout the RAP process and the life of the project, will be documented and filed in order to track and refer to records when required and ensure delivery of commitments made to stakeholders. The following stakeholder engagement records and documentation will be used and maintained by the Developer.

- **Stakeholder engagement database/ log:** Used to store, analyze and report on stakeholder engagement activities. It will be populated with details on information presented, audience questions, Project responses and commitments made and actions, and meeting evaluation results, when appropriate. The database will also be used to track frequency of meetings throughout the resettlement process and ongoing.

- **Meeting minute template:** Used to collect full meeting minutes to be filed with the stakeholder database.

- **Stakeholder list:** On-going updates to the list, including key contacts and contact details (telephone number, email address etc.) as additional stakeholders are identified and will include (but will not be restricted to) the following:
  - National, regional and local authorities;
  - Local community leaders including village heads and traditional leaders;
  - Community representatives such as farmers, women, health workers and teachers.
  - Local industry where applicable; and
  - International, national and local environmental and social non-governmental organizations.

- **Grievance log** will record all grievances received, management actions and whether it has satisfactorily been closed out identify patterns, avoid recurrent problems and improve the company's overall social performance.

- **Media monitoring** of press and radio stories relevant to the project**.**

Templates for the above documents are provided in *Appendix C*.

All documentation will be reviewed on a monthly basis in order to ensure that it is up-to-date and that required meetings are being held.

Appendix A

Stakeholder Meeting Minutes
Stages 1-3

STAKEHOLDER
ENGAGEMENT MEETING NOTES.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS THE REPORT OF THE SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS AND MEETINGS THAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (ERM) AND THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE SOLAR POWER PROJECT.
THE COMMUNITIES INCLUDE:

1. ZONGORO
2. ANGWA FULANI
3. ANGWA WAZIRI
4. DUBUR
5. GAWA
6. WAYA
7. DUNGULBI
8. YALI

COMMUNITY CONGRESS AT ZONGORO

DATE	9TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	THE PALACE OF VILLAGE HEAD OF ZONGORO
MEETING	1. COMMUNITY CONGRESS 2. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) WITH THE DISTRICT HEAD OF YALI 3. FGD WITH THE VILLAGE HEAD BADAROMO 4. FGD WITH THE HAMLET HEAD OF ZONOGORO
ATTENDANCE	1.THE DISTRICT HEAD OF YALI ALHAJI NASIRU MADAKI, 2.THE VILLAGE HEAD OF BADAROMO ALH YAHAYA MUHAMMAD 3.THE HAMLET HEAD OF ZONGORO ALH IBRAHIM SHEHU 4.ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) see the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE TRADITIONAL LEADERS ON THE PROJECT.

FIRST BRIEFING: The main team comprising of the team leader, the security personnel and the three sub- teams 1) Asset Inventory team 2) Socioeconomic team 3) Land parcel team arrived the village of Zongoro by 12:25 pm. The district head and his entourage were waiting for the arrival of the team for the community congress.
The meeting began with the introduction of the dignitaries and the members of the team.
The socioeconomic team then explained the purpose of the meeting as well as the line of activities that will be carried out in the next days.
The team explained what the project is all about for instance; objectives of project, benefits and what is required from them during the activities (Voters card, National ID card, or Drivers Licence)
Members of the community expressed great happiness and readiness to support the project. They also requested that all cases of land acquisitions should be treated with

justice and fairness. However, a member Malam Buba Amadu expressed his fears of not getting of land of equal value from the one acquired from him.
The team leader of the socioeconomic team allayed this fear by assuring him that adequate preparations have been made to ensure that the people are treated with justice and fairness as much as possible. He added that, the team of experts were there with their equipment to survey and do the valuation of the properties accordingly. The meeting ended at 1:06 pm

THE SECOND MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) WITH THE DISTRICT HEAD OF YALI ALHAJI NASIRU MADAKI

At this point the team leader together with the Asset inventory team and the Land parcel team left for the resettlement site.
At 1:11pm the socioeconomic team engaged the district head of Yali in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
The objectives of the FGD were explained to him, to gain his perspective on the project. In terms of expectations, extent of impact, benefit as well as expected problems.
HISTORY: He mentioned that the district has been in existence in the present location for many years with a population in thousands, the people are predominantly Gerawa and Fulani (ethnic groups) mostly practising the Islamic religion. The majority of the people are farmers with few engaging in some other forms of livelihood like crop farming, trading, livestock keeping for men and women engage in tailoring, knitting, processing of groundnut, etc.
CULTURE: The sociocultural setting is typically like the predominant culture in the Northern part of Nigeria where extended and semi-extended families live on the same compound.
The district head and or the village heads are accorded great loyalty and respect by their subjects. They have full authority to settle disputes: family conflicts, land disputes etc
The community of Zongoro where the meeting was held has a primary and a junior secondary school but has no market or a health centre. The District head noted that he does not live in Zongoro, he is always coming to Zongoro from Yali due the importance attached to this project.
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT:
The district head explained that they have more than two hundred (200) members of the community security group, (in the district) who assist in crime control. These crimes include: - cattle rustling, petty theft, and any form of violence. He said, they can make arrest and handle them to the police authority as there is no police outpost in most of the villages except Badaromo. They settle disputes through dialogue and internal conflicts resolution process.
EXPECTATIONS: He expressed strong positive expectation about the project in terms of possible development in the long run for instance school, health centre, and market and as a source of employment for his people. For instance the people may work as labourers, cleaner's security personnel for the facility. He was very happy with the project and promised to continue to support it at every stage.
FEARS: He noted that the project will bring development but requested that the peoples' expectations should not be disappointed.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT ANGUWAN FULANI

(DUBUR VILLAGE)

DATE	10TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGUWAN FULANI
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adult, female adult, and youths.
ATTENDANCE	The hamlet head of Anguwa fulani, members of three focus groups(Male adult, female adult, and youth FGD) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) see the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT.

The Briefing began at 8:52 am. The team explained the purpose of the visit to the community The purpose is to gain their perspectives on the intended project, in terms of expected benefits, possible impacts and fears.

Some members complained that they do not have National ID, Voters card, or Drivers licence. They were told that a method of proper identification will be designed (creating an ID number for each member and having a picture while the member holds the ID number during the snap shot).

They were told that only people who are stakeholders should be involved in the Survey and social enumeration but even people who do not have properties within the project's foot print can take part in the focus group discussion.

The briefing ended at 9:16 am

Members were asked to go to their respective houses or land and wait for the survey teams.

SECOND MEETING

The Focus group discussion with the adult males started at 11:15 am.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the members.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

Alhaji Muhammadu, was the first person to settle on that land about 34 years ago when he migrated from an area in the present Zamfara state. He (Alhaji) got the piece of land at Anguwar fulani from the late village head of Dubur about 24 years ago when he requested for an expansion of his residence. More people came to settle in the area.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people are mostly farmers, living in an extended family compounds. They plant their crops around May/June. They usually build local silos (Rhumbu) for the storage of their farm produce on the igneous rocks near their houses.

Gerawa and Fulani are the two main ethnic groups in the village who have been living peacefully together.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The village does not have a police outpost but only relies on the members of the community security groups for crime control.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

The village has no health centre, market, water supply and the nearest school is about 2 kilometres away from the village.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping even though the youth also engage in other manual labour like block moulding, and the use of motorcycle for commercial transportation at Bauchi the state capital.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They mentioned that there is a very strong cordial relationship between the two ethnic groups who were practising the Islamic faith. All conflicts are resolved usually by the elders or village head.

FEARS

Some members of the community spoke about their fears on the project. These include:-

1. 'Strangers' coming to settle in their environment who do not share same cultural values with them. (Malam Isa Hassan)
2. The possibility that the project may cut off or affect network for mobile communication. (Malam Shuaibu Shehu)
3. Fear of foreign conspiracy where people will come with weapons, bombs, and commit crimes like child theft, secret society etc. (Malam Garba Ali)
4. The fact that only the benefits of the project were emphasized to them without much about the dangers indicates that something is hidden, because they believe everything that has advantages must have disadvantages. (Malam Yelwa Isa)

In response to these concerns the team asked what Malam Isa meant by 'strangers' he maintained that he was referring to people who would be attracted to the village from far away due to the new development. The team explained that there is no need for any apprehension and described what the project is all about making reference to hydroelectric power generation which they are most familiar with. The solar power project is environmentally friendly and more sustainable.

In addition, the team explained that this type of resettlement activity is very unique in this part of the world and is strictly in accordance with international best practices which pays attention to development that is sustainable and that will have reduced negative impact on them. The team leader maintained that they should always expect other people to come to their village because that is a sign of development.

Furthermore, the team assured them that the project has no effect on their mobile network reception. They should not to listen to misinformation about conspiracy or foreigners invading their lands because the team of experts, the District Head, the State Government, the World Bank and indeed the Federal Government of Nigeria cannot conspire to bring a project that is detrimental to the members of the community.

The members expressed happiness over these explanations and assurances.

The meeting ended at 12:40 pm.

THIRD MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH WOMEN IN ANGUWAN FULANI

The meeting with adult females started at 12: 15 pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the female members with a view to gaining their understanding of the project in terms of benefits, possible impacts on their livelihood etc

COMMUNITY HISTORY

This is purely a Fulani community living on the farms with their animals. They are pastoralists who move about with their cattles during the two seasons. They believe that the Gerawa people were the first people to settle in the area, then the fulanis who settled later

The two tribes are all Muslims and they share a number of common cultural practices and values. There were inter-marriages between the two ethnic groups and some cultural practices have blended.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people were mostly crop farmers, livestock keepers and are usually living in family compounds. They plant their crops around May/June.

The two main ethnic groups in the village have been living peacefully with one another.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The village has no police outpost but only relies on the members of the community security groups for crime control.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

Even Dubur which is the major settlement with a relatively dense population does not have a health centre, market, water supply etc but a primary school. They thought that the solar power project is only for their villages. They expressed strong hope that the project would bring development to them.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping the women sell milk from the cows at Bauchi town.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

All conflicts are resolved usually by the village head. They have very cordial relationship with their neighbours.

FEARS

Some women expressed their fears on the project. For instance:-

1. They will be separated from their grandmother who leaves in the other family compound which is not going to be resettled. (Fatima Ado)

2. That the authority of their village head will be reduced because some of his subjects will be taken to another village and they do not want to go to Zongoro which is under a different village head different from that of Dubur.

They were assured that Resettlement site is not very far from their old settlement hence family or friendship ties could not be greatly affected. The women were very happy with the assurances and explanations

The meeting ended at 12:55 pm.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (F.G.D.) ANGUWAN FULANI YOUTH

The Focus group discussion with the adult youths started at 1:34pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the youths.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

The youth leader Abdussalam Umaru mentioned that the community is purely a Fulani settlement that has been living in the area for about 20 years now.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people are mostly farmers, and pastoralist living in isolated houses with their cattle. They plant their crops around May/June. They harvest the crops mostly around October /November. They mentioned that they do not usually sell any part of their produce but stores them in the local silos. Their main food is milk combined with millet porridge called 'fura'

Gerawa community live in Dubur and Angwan Waziri and they have been living peacefully with the Fulani there were even inter-marriages between the two tribes

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: There is no presence of security outfit of any kind in the hamlet, individual cattle owners are always seen with machetes, knives and long sticks for rearing the cattle as well as for self-defence. According to Bello disputes are usually settled by the hamlet head and or the village head of Dubur.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

Dauda Isa mentioned that even the main community of Dubur has no health facility of any kind except a patent medicine store in Zongoro village which is more than two kilometres. They rely on the stream for domestic water supply. The village also has no primary school, the children have to trek a distance of two kilometres to attend school.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming during the raining season and livestock keeping throughout the year.

VALUE-CHAIN: They do not usually process their farm produce and do not sell them except on rare occasions. The women sell the cow milk to supplement the family income.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They mentioned that there is a very strong cordial relationship between the ethnic groups in the community who are practising the Islamic faith. Due to the semi-urban life style crime rate is higher than in the other villages or hamlets. Conflicts are mostly resolved usually by the elders or village head.

PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT

Some members of the community spoke about their perceptions of the project. These include:-

1. Abdullahi Ahmad thought that the electricity to be generated is for their villages alone.
2. Idi Adamu was worried that the project will relocate them far away from their animals.
3. Abdussalam Umaru expressed happiness that the project would bring development to their community.

In response to these concerns and perceptions the team explained that the power to be generated is to be added to the national grid and not for their villages alone. On the issue of relocation the youths were assured the resettlement site is not going to be very far from the present area therefore family ties are not going to be affected significantly. The team emphasised that the project could bring development to the area.

The meeting ended at 2:33pm. (group pictures were taken)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT DUBUR (DUBUR VILLAGE)

DATE	11TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	DUBUR VILLAGE
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adult, female adult, and youths. of Dubur village
ATTENDANCE	The village head of Dubur, members of three focus groups(Male adult, female adult, and youth FGD) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) (see the attached attendance sheets for the various groups)
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT.

The Briefing began at 12:17 pm. The team explained the purpose of their visit which is to gain their perspectives on the intended project, in terms of expected benefits, possible impacts and fears.

The schedule of activities for the day was explained to the members: Focus group discussions with Male adult group, female adult group, and the youth FGD

Some members complained that the men will be going to the Friday Mosque for prayers around 1:30 pm. It was agreed that the FGD with women should be done first so that the men can attend the prayers.

They were told that only people who are stakeholders should be involved in the Survey and social enumeration but even people who do not have properties within the project's foot print can take part in the focus group discussion.

The briefing ended at 12:25pm

SECOND MEETING: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH ADULT FEMALES

The meeting with adult females started at 12: 35 am.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the female members with a view to gaining their understanding of the project in terms of benefits, possible impacts on their livelihood etc

COMMUNITY HISTORY

They believe that the Gerawa people were the first people to settle in the area about 200 years ago. They mentioned that even the present Emir of Bauchi was a descendant of the Gerawa ethnic group.

The Fulani ethnic group settled in this area about 20 years ago, even though the two tribes are all Muslims there are a number of differences in cultural practices, value systems and customs. The Fulani people give out their daughters in marriage very early (10 -12years) while the Gerawa usually marry out their daughters from 14-16 years.

There were inter-marriages between the two ethnic groups and some cultural practices have become smilar

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people were mostly crop farmers, livestock keepers and traders living in a semi-extended family compounds. They plant their crops around May/June. They usually build local silos (Rhumbu) for the storage of their farm produce on the Igneous rocks near their houses but mostly they store the crops in sacks.

The two main ethnic groups in the village have been living peacefully with one another.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The village of Dubur has no police outpost but only relies on the members of the community security groups for crime control.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

Dubur village has no health centre, market, water supply but it has a primary school. They rely mostly on traditional medicine using herbal concoctions which they got from traditional practitioners.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping even though the women also engage in other business activities like making a delicacy from Soya beans (Awara), processing Groundnut oil, a local seasoning made from Locust bean tree, frying bean cake (kosai), they also have grinding machines (mills)

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They mentioned that there is a very strong cordial relationship between the two ethnic groups who were practising the Islamic faith. All conflicts are resolved usually by the Gerawa village head.

FEARS

Some women expressed their fears on the project. For instance:-

1. Their children and animals could go into the project site and get injured or killed. (Mama Rabi)
2. They could be separated from their neighbours with whom they have been living peacefully, this could create emotional problems to them (Bara atu Wakili)
3. That the authority of their village head will be reduced because some of his subjects will be taken to another village.

In response to these concerns the team explained that there is no need for any apprehension and described what the project is all about, and that the area will be fenced so that children or animals could not enter and get injured.

Further, the team assured them that the project has no any inherent negative effect on their socio-economic lives. On the issue of emotional vacuum, they were assured that Resettlement site is not very far from their old settlement hence family or friendship ties could not be greatly affected. The women were very happy with the assurances and explanations

The meeting ended at 1:55 pm.

SECOND MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH ADULT MALES OF DUBUR

The Focus group discussion (FGD) with the adult males started at 02:15 pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the members with a view to gaining their understanding of the project in terms of benefits, possible impacts on their livelihood etc

COMMUNITY HISTORY

They stated that the village of Dubur is among the three villages under the District of Badaromo the others are Zongoro and Badaromo village itself. The District head is the main traditional leader appointed by the Emir of Bauchi. The present village head of Dubur is more than 100 years of age. Dubur is mainly occupied by the Gerawa ethnic group; the Fulanis live in scattered hamlets mostly not more than one or two compounds.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people were mostly farmers, living in houses made from mud with thatch roofs. They grow maize, millet, rice, beans guinea corn, Bambaranut and lately soya beans and Benni seed. They plant their crops around May/June. They usually build local silos for the storage of their farm produce. They rely on fertilizer to improve the fertility of their lands which they get with difficulties.

Gerawa and Fulani are the two main ethnic groups in the village who have been living peacefully with each other.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The village does not have any security outfit except the local community security groups for crime control. Mostly family disputes are settled by the elders or the village head himself.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

The village has no health centre, water supply and the nearest market, is about 2 kilometers away from the village but there is a primary school. They complained that they need a junior secondary school.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping even though the youth also engage in other manual labour like block moulding; some members stated that they usually travel to other cities during the dry season for seasonal employment opportunities.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They (Gerawa) mentioned that they have been living with the Fulani's peacefully, and they could hardly recall any incidence of any violence among any member of the two ethnic groups. They also reported that the two cultures have in a way become one.

FEARS

Some members of the community expressed their concerns on the project. These include:-

1. The issue of the project has in away arose agitations, claims and counter claims on lands, boundaries etc because the people thought that they are going to receive monetary compensation for their lands. (Buba Alhaji)

In response to this concern the team explained that there is no need for any apprehension, because the team of experts are going to ensure accurate valuation of the lands. The team further clarified the principle of ''Land for Land'' which means that for any land acquired from the owner or user an equivalent land is going to be given in replacement but they should not expect any monetary compensation.

The meeting ended at 03:33 pm.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT BADAROMO (BADAROMO VILLAGE)

DATE	12TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	BADAROMO
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adult, female adult, and youths.
ATTENDANCE	The Village head of Badaromo members of the three focus groups(Male adult, female adult, and youth FGD) (see the attached attendance sheets for the various groups) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members)
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT, EXPECTATIONS, FEARS ETC

The team arrived at the Badaromo village at 9:57 am. The people were assembled at the palace of the village head.

The Briefing began at 10:08 am. The team explained the purpose of the visit, which is to gain their perspectives of the Badaromo people on the intended Solar project, in terms of expected benefits, possible impacts and fears and any other issues.

The schedule of activities for the day was explained to the members: Focus group discussions with Male adult group, female adult group, and the youth FGD

They were told that only people who are stakeholders should be involved in the Survey and social enumeration but even people who do not have properties within the project's site can take part in the focus group discussions.

The Focus group discussion with the adult males started at 10:18 am.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the members.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

Badaromo community is the largest settlement in the District of Yali, the Village head is the deputy District head of Yali. Badaromo has a hamlet head apart from the main village head whom they call 'mai littafi'(owner of the book a title they give to the hamlet heads) The community is densely populated with three major ethnic groups Gerawa, Fulani and Hausa. The people believe that they have been living in the area for more than 100 years.

The village is located on the Bauchi-Darazo road; proximity to the major road has contributed to the development of the area.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people are mostly farmers, and pastoralist living in a more semi urban life style. They plant their crops around May/June. They harvest the crops mostly around October /November. The mentioned that they usually sell part of the produce at the village market and store the remaining in the local silos.

Gerawa, Hausa and Fulani are the three main ethnic groups in the village who have been living peacefully with each other.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The village has a police outpost manned by a Sergeant or a police inspector. They also rely on the members of the community security groups for crime control.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

The village has a health centre (dispensary) a market, and rely on wells, 2 bore holes and the stream for domestic water supply. The village also has a primary and a junior secondary school which serves all the surrounding villages

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping even though the youth also engage in other activities, road side mechanics for motorcycles, trading, including motorcycle spear parts, artisans, moulding of blocks, commercial motorcycle around the villages or at Bauchi.

VALUE-CHAIN: They do not usually process their farm produce but sell them in raw forms.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They mentioned that there is a very strong cordial relationship between the ethnic groups in the community who are practising the Islamic faith. Due to the semi-urban life style crime rate is higher than in the other villages or hamlets. Conflicts are mostly resolved usually by the elders or village head.

CONCERNS / PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT

Some members of the community spoke about their concerns / perceptions about the project. These include:-

1. A member thinks that the billing charges of electricity will reduce when the Solar power project is completed. (Haruna Babba Tela)
2. According to a member the project will lead to environmental degradation because many trees are going to be removed from the project site. (Awwalu Ladan)
3. Another member observed that about 400 youths are unemployed in the area and part of their livelihoods include dealing in firewood which causes deforestation the project should bring job opportunities to them, citing example with Niger Delta in South Eastern part of Nigeria. (Hamza Nuhu)
4. A member requested that the houses of their district head and the village heads should be renovated.
5. A member asked if the distribution of the electricity generated will be in a different method example there will be new wiring etc. (Nasiru Muhammad)
6. Another member requested that, there are labourers, artisans etc among the people, they should be employed as masons, security guards, cleaners etc for the project since their area is going to contribute to national development. (Haruna Babba Tela)

In response to these concerns the team explained the sequence in power generation, transmission and distribution, The intended solar power project is only going to affect power generation, that is power is to be generated to be added to the national grid. Transmission, distribution/marketing are not going to be affected.

On the fear of environmental degradation, they members were assured that solar power project does not affect environment adversely.

On the issue of employment opportunity, the team explained that even though there are pieces of activities that may require manual labour, most of the work requires technical expertise which is to be provided by experts in various fields.

In addition, the team explained that this type of resettlement activity is very unique in this part of the world and is strictly in accordance with international best practices which pays attention to development that is sustainable and that will have reduced negative impact on them.

The members expressed happiness over these explanations and assurances.

The meeting ended at 11:55 am. (Group Photographs)

SECOND MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH THE FEMALE ADULTS OF BADAROMO COMMUNITY

The Focus group discussion with the adult males started at 12:18 pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the women with a view to gaining their understanding of the project in terms of benefits, possible impacts on their livelihood etc

COMMUNITY HISTORY

According to Mama Hauwau Badaromo community has been in existence for many years, It is the largest area in the District of Yali , the Village head is the deputy District head of Yali. The community is densely populated with three major ethnic groups Gerawa, Fulani and Hausa. The village is located on the Bauchi-Darazo road, many people come to village for trading in the market, they have a school, a health center and even a police out post.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

They believe their people are mostly farmers, and livestock keepers. They plant their crops around May/June. The women mentioned that their cultures have changed because the men do not allow their wives to go to the farm which was a common practice in the past. They harvest the crops mostly around October /November.

Gerawa, Hausa and Fulani are the three main ethnic groups in the village but there were other tribes who have been attracted by development. The community has been living peacefully.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT:

According to them the village has a small police outpost and that the members of the community security groups also assist in crime control.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

The village has a health centre (dispensary) and a market. They get water for domestic use from many wells, 2 bore holes and the stream. The village also has a primary and a junior secondary school. They need a senior secondary school because most of their children do not go beyond junior secondary school level.

LIVELIHOOD:

The women are mostly house wives who do not go to farms, but engage in some economic activities such as: - Petty trading, Processing of groundnut oil, local seasoning from locust bean tree (Daddawa), soya bean cake (awara),

VALUE-CHAIN They do not usually process their farm produce except groundnut which they extract oil from.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They believe that there is a very strong cordial relationship between all members of the community. Disputes are mostly resolved usually by the elders or village head who enjoy great loyalty and respect from the subjects

CONCERNS ABOUT THE PROJECT

Some members of the community expressed their feelings about the project. These include:-

1. A member Hauwau Bala hoped that a bigger health centre should be constructed where she hopes to work as a local midwife, According to her the women are really suffering from child birth especially if there is complication.
2. She hopes that the project will bring development to their community (Khadija Ladan)

The members expressed happiness over the meeting.

The meeting ended at 01:55 pm. (group pictures)

FIRST FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	13TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN FULANI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF ABDUSSALAM UMARU
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Bankole Allibay, Abdullahi Muhmmad , Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Umaru Idi, Abdussalam Umaru, Hauwau Abdussalam, Zainab Abdussalam,
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 10:09 am. The team leader Bankole Allibay explained that the team was in the house to understand how the members of the family feel about the project and also seek their preferences when it comes to the issue of resettlement.

Abdussalam Umaru the eldest son of the family maintained that he wants to be relocated to Zongoro because he does not want to be far away from the new development that the project will bring to the area, when he was asked what type of development does he expect the Solar project could bring. He mentioned that he expect that a hospital, school, market and a good source drinking water would be provided.

When asked about how the project could impact his means of livelihood, he said that he is a farmer, tailor and sometimes engage in commercial motor cycling, that if he was to be given a replacement land and a house he has no problem.

When he was asked about his preference for receiving compensation in cash or in kind he maintained that he prefers a land and a house and not cash. He added that if other people come to know that there was any money in their community they would be robbed hence he prefers a house to be built for him.

He asked if the houses to be built for them belongs to the government and could be acquired from them as it was speculated. The team leader assured him that the houses to be built are for them; people whose houses were acquired for the project and nobody can take it from them. He further asked if they can rent the houses to other people if he wants to live with his animals on the farm. The team leader assured him he can lend the house to others because it is his property.

When Malam Umaru the father to Abdussalam was asked about his preferences in resettlement he said that he prefers a house and a land over any cash payment. He however, requested that their means of livelihood should be supported. He was asked to be specific on the type of support he needs he mentioned that moving from the bush to resettle in the village of Zongoro would bring changes in their lifestyle including increase in the cost of living for instance the family has to buy fire wood in the new community where as they do not buy fire wood now. He said that he needs some capital to start trading.

The two wives of Abdussalam Umaru ; Hauwau and Zainab all said they prefer house and a land over monetary compensation.

The meeting ended at 10: 33

SECOND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	13TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN FULANI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF ABUBAKAR SULAIMAN
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Bankole Allibay, Abdullahi Muhmmad , Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Muhammad Bello Lawan, Ibrahim Abubakar, Maryam Abubakar, Ramatu Abubakar
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 10:38. The purpose of this visit was explained to the members by the team leader, that is gaining their understanding of the resettlement process. The Head of the household Malam Abubakar Sulaiman said that he prefers that a house should built for him and be given a land for his farming and livestock keeping. He however requested that the resettlement site should not be very from their farms and the animals should be on the farms because it is the animals' dungs they use as manure for soil fertility. He asked for clarification on the ownership of the houses; do they belong to the government or the members of the household.

Maryam Abubakar, the wife of Malam Abubakar noted that she wants to be very close to the animals because she usually milks the cows for the milk she sells in the market.

The team leader assured the members that the resettlement site will not be very far from the farm lands. He noted that at a stage they would be given a grievance form if they have any grievance, but they should not expect any monetary compensation. Malam Abubakar maintained that they prefer compensation in kind rather than in cash.

The meeting ended at 11: 18 am

THIRD FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	13TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN FULANI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF MALAM UMARU ADAMU
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Bankole Allibay, Abdullahi Muhmmad , Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Umaru Adamu, Shehu Umaru , Hadiza Umaru, Hajara Umaru.
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 11:32 am

The purpose of the visit was explained to the members of the household. The head of the household Malam Umaru Adamu expresses his happiness over the visit. He mentioned that he and other members of his family have held a family meeting and they have agreed that they want compensation in kind that is houses should be built for them and the land be replaced. He mentioned he was the first person to ever settle in that area for more than thirty two years. He complained that another person was brought to claim part of the land he had been cultivating.

The team leader explained that the purpose of the project is to bring development to the area and not to further impoverish the people. He assured Malam Umar that a grievance form would be issued to him to register any claim he has. Malam Umaru requested that the resettlement site should be close to the main road. He also requested that they should be supported with some little cash to help them settle in the new site.

The meeting ended at 11:53am

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	19TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN WAZIRI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF BABA WAZIRI
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Abdullahi Muhmmad, Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Refer to the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 8:22 am.

The purpose of this visit was explained to the members by the team leader, that is gaining their understanding of the resettlement process, how they feel, what are their concerns and or preferences

Bilyaminu Waziri mentioned that he prefers to be built a house and be given a farm land. He expressed his happiness about the project because it is going to bring development to the area, when asked what type of development he is expecting he mentioned the social infrastructures like hospital, school, market and electricity. He also added that, as a carpenter he has greater chances of improving his livelihood when he lives in Zongoro where there are more people.

The first wife of Baba Waziri, Adama Waziri noted that as an old woman she is happy with the resettlement, she believes that it is the will of God, and she is happy to accept whatever life has provided her. She expressed her joy over the possible improvement in her economic activities, she usually process groundnut and takes the oil to Zongoro for selling, now she doesn't have to transport the oil.

Hafsatu Waziri is the second wife of Baba Waziri she is very happy with the project and hopes to work as a local mid-wife in the new hospital at Zongoro.

Maryam Ibrahim mentioned support for the project and that they would not face any problem of interacting with the people at Zongoro because they are from the same tribe and share common values.

Sa'adatu Bello was of the opinion that development has come to their community and has overcome any concern she had about living her former environment. She is happy because as long as they have a house and a farmland she would start trading when in Zongoro.

Rabi Muhammad expressed gratitude to God about the project but hoped that people would be given some capital to establish an economic activity when in Zongoro.

The team leader assured them adequate preparations have been made to ensure that houses will be built for them and their farmland be replace to them.

The meeting ended at 9:55 am

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	19TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN WAZIRI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF BILYAMINU MUHAMMAD
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Abdullahi Muhmmad, Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Refer to the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 10:02 am.

The purpose of this visit was explained to the members by the team leader, that is gaining their understanding of the resettlement process, how they feel, what are their concerns and or preferences.

Ibrahim Muhammad is the eldest son of Malam Bilayaminu Muhammad noted that their father (Bilyaminu) is not at home, so he was asked to speak on behalf of his father. Ibrahim thanked God for the development but expressed his concern if they would be given enough farmlands for their farming activities.

Hafsat Muhammad,the younger sister to Malam Bilyaminu expressed her support for the resettlement as far as the family would not be separated. She prefers a house and land over monetary compensation. She is hopeful that her business of selling 'locust bean cake' (local seasoning) will prosper.

Adama the first wife of Bilyaminu is happy with the project and has no any fear. She emphasised that their houses and farmlands should be replaced to them.

Hauwau the wife of Ibrahim expressed her support for the project as well as the resettlement. She prefers compensation in kind rather than cash because according to her money will finish easily. She was however, concerned that her husband would like to take a second wife when he gets some money.

Jamila Abubakar the second wife of Bilyaminu expressed her happiness about the development that has come to their community. She prefers compensation in kind and also prays that her business of making local cake called 'masa' would prosper. According to her there are more people in Zongoro who would buy from her. She hope to improve the quality of the cake.

The team leader assured them that the solar power project is a very good project which they would benefit from especially because social infrastructures are to be provided in Zongoro.

The meeting ended at 9:56 am

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	19TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN WAZIRI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF HUSSAINI SALEH
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Abdullahi Muhmmad, Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Refer to the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 10:11 am.

The team leader explained the purpose of today's meeting to the man and his wife. That the team was there to find out their understanding, concerns, and preferences about the resettlement process.

Malam Hussaini Sale mentioned that, he believed that everybody in the area is happy about the solar project, the only problem is the natural feeling that a person has when he is leaving an area he has been living , but the interest of the overall development of the area has overridden his personal interest. He noted that he has been living in that area for about forty years. He was of the opinion that it is better to get a house and farmland than to be given cash because there is no certainty that the money cannot be mismanaged.

The wife Haliam Bello believes that none of children is attending any school; she hopes to send them to school in the resettlement area. She added also, that her source of income will improve because she would have more buyers for her bean cake 'kosa'.

The husband expressed his gratitude for the visit and prayed that God will make it succeed. The meeting ended at 10: 42 (group photographs were taken)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	19TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN WAZIRI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF SALISU YUNUSA
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Abdullahi Muhmmad, Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Refer to the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 10: 48.
The team leader explained the purpose of that particular meeting; he noted that the meeting is only with household members whose houses are to be acquired, with the aim of understanding, their perceptions, concerns and preferences about the relocation.
The Head of the household Malam Salisu Yunusa expressed strong support and happiness about the solar project; he maintained that even if he has any personal interest it has been superseded by the interest of the general interest of community development.
He however, noted that he does not want his house to be located near the main road for fear of his children getting involved in an accident. He prefers compensation in kind and also prefers the house to be built in Zongoro.
The wife Maryam Rabiu mentioned they migrated from Katsina state about 40 years ago. She is happy with the solar project but prefers to be close to their livestock. When she was reminded that if their houses are built on the farms they would not enjoy electricity, she smiled and emphasised that her livestock are important to her than electricity
Malam Salisu noted that they should be given documents for the houses and lands built or given to them to avoid problems in the future.
The meeting ended at 11:26 am (photographs were taken)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)
WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO BE RELOCATED

DATE	19TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ANGWAN WAZIRI
MEETING	HOUSEHOLD OF ADAMU AYUBA
ATTENDANCE	**The team-** Abdullahi Muhammad, Maryam Dahiru) **Household members-** Refer to the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	To gain the understanding of the members on the resettlement process.

The meeting began at 11: 37 am.

The team leader explained that the purpose of the meeting is to understand the feelings, concerns and preferences of members various households who are going to be resettled.

The head of the household expressed his gratitude to God for bringing such a development during his own life time. He mentioned that he has been living in this area for 34 years he indicated the part of the farm he had first settled with his finger. He added that it is his children that move about from one place to another with the animals he has become settled in that area. He affirmed that initially he was not sure whether their houses are going to be rebuilt for them or their farmlands be replaced for the ones acquired, now he said ,he is convinced that the government is going to resettle them. He indicated that he has a very elderly mother whom he does not know where to take to, if their houses were not to be rebuilt for them.

He mentioned as part of the benefit of living in the village of Zongoro the chances of attend congregational prayers. He however, does not want to be very far from his livestock because every night one must ensure the security of the animals. The wife Maryam Abdullahi is happy with the resettlement but warned that the house to be built must have space for her fowls and ducks. She also mentioned the toilet should be near the sitting rooms. She added also that she has no idea where the resettlement area is but she prays that she will have chance to continue with her business of selling cow milk.

Muhammad Sani the eldest son expressed his happiness over the development that will come to the villages. He mentioned that he has no any fear about somebody coming to claim the houses or farmland to be given to them, according to him even the government would not allow it.

The meeting ended at 11:02 am

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT ZONGORO VILLAGE

DATE	14TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ZONGORO
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adult, female adult, and youths.
ATTENDANCE	The Village head of Zongoro, members of three focus groups(Male adult, female adult, and youth FGD) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) see the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE

The Briefing began at 9:57 am. The team explained the purpose of the visit which is to gain their perspectives on the intended project, in terms of expected benefits, possible impacts and their concerns.

The schedule of activities for the day was explained to the members: Focus group discussions with Male adult group, female adult group, and the youths

They were told that only people who are stakeholders should be involved in the Survey and social enumeration but even people who do not have properties within the project's foot print can take part in the focus group discussion.

The briefing ended at 10:11 am

Members were asked to go to their respective houses or land and wait for the valuators and the survey teams.

SECOND MEETING

The Focus group discussion with the adult males started at 10:19 am.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the members with a view to gaining their understanding of the project in terms of benefits, possible impacts on their livelihood etc

COMMUNITY HISTORY

According to Baba sarki the village head of Zongoro and his family were the first people to settle in Zongoro. He became the village head 26 years ago. More people came settle around his house whom he always gave a piece of land freely.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

According to Baba Sarki their ancestors have tribal marks which the youths now a days do not have. They are mostly farmers; even they have adopted cattle rearing as the fulanis. They plant their crops around May/June. They use local silos for the storage of their farm produce.

Gerawa and Fulani are the two main ethnic groups in the village who have been living peacefully with each other. They believe that their people are peace loving and hospitable. They marry out their daughters relatively later than the fulanis, they serve a special delicacy during marriage ceremonies called 'adankiya'

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The village does not have a police station but relies on the members of the community security groups for crime control in all the villages and hamlets. Haruna Garba reported that there is a very strong method of punishment where responsible adults in the community can punish wrong doings especially from the youths without reporting to the parents of the child involved in the wrong doing. The members of the community security can make arrests are bring the culprit to the

village head for appropriate action, if the village head cannot settle the case it can be referred to the District head or the police at Badaromo.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

The village has no health centre, market, water supply or a market the nearest dispensary is about 2 kilometres away from the village. The school at Zongoro has four classes with about 250 pupils in the primary; the same building is used for the junior secondary as well as the Islamiya school in the evening.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming during the raining season and livestock keeping especially among the fulanis however, the youth also engage in other economic activities like petty trading, block moulding, commercial motorcycle at Bauchi etc.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

They mentioned that there is a very strong cordial relationship between the two ethnic groups who were practising the Islamic faith. All conflicts are resolved usually by the elders or village head. According to the Imam of the village the religious institution plays a very important role in settling disputes, enlightenment of the people on the need for peace and respect for one another.

FEARS

Some members of the community spoke about their fears on the project. These include :-

1. Dabo Shehu was worried if the project has effect on the environment, because he thought that the sunlight will be brought closer to them.
2. Bilyaminu Waziri expressed concern on the possibility of the project affecting the amount rainfall received in the area.
3. Abubakar Yunusa was afraid the project could cause air and noise pollution.
4. Abubakar Garba was afraid of health hazards because his house was just a few meters from the project's foot print

The members were assured that the solar project is environmentally friendly and has no any effect on rainfall, or air and noise pollution. In addition, closeness to the project site has no health effect on the people.

The meeting ended at 10:28 pm. (group photographs)

SECOND MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH THE FEMALE ADULTS OF ZONGORO COMMUNITY.

The Focus group discussion with the women started at 10:42 pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the women.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people were mostly crop farmers, livestock keepers and traders living in a semi-extended family compounds. They plant their crops around May/June. They usually store their farm produce in the local silos. The women have a cooperative society which has been registered with the government

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: The community has no police outpost like most of the communities.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES:

Zongoro village has no health centre, market, water supply but it has a primary school. They have a patent medicine store. They rely mostly on traditional medicine using herbal medicines which they got from traditional practitioners.

LIVELIHOOD:

The main source of livelihood is crop farming and livestock keeping even though the women also engage in other business activities like making a delicacy from Soya

beans (Awara), processing of Groundnut, a local seasoning made from Locust bean tree (daddawa), frying bean cake (kosai), they also have grinding machines (mills).

VALUE-CHAIN Amina Abubakar mentioned that the women in the community process Soya beans into a local delicacy called 'Awara' and also process groundnut into groundnut oil and a groundnut cake called 'karago'. The only cooperative society in the community was formed by the Zongoro women who process groundnut.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

Members of the community are living peacefully with one another.

FEARS

Some women expressed their concerns and perceptions on the project. For instance:-

1. Hauwau Idris expressed her happiness and expect that the project would bring development.
2. Aishatu Ibrahim maintained that the population of Zongoro community would increase because other people are coming to settle among them, that would bring more level of transactions, interactions and that will improve their sources of livelihood.
3. Aishatu Jibrin hopes that the project would bring more infrastructures like school, hospital, good water supply and market which the community is lacking.

The team thanked the women for expressing their views and concerns.

The women were happy with the assurances and explanations

The meeting ended at 12:25 pm. (group photographs)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) WITH THE TEACHERS AT ZONGORO PRIMARY SCHOOL

DATE	15TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	ZONGORO PRIMARY SCHOOL
MEETING	F.G.D The Head teacher and members of staff
ATTENDANCE	The Head teacher, members of staff Zongoro primary school, Abdullahi Muhammad and Maryam Dahiru
OBJECTIVES	To gain the perspective of the head teacher and staff on the impacts of the project on the lives of the people

The meeting began at 10:11 am in the office of the head teacher.

The head teacher Malama Zainab Y. Idris expressed her happiness and support for the project.

She maintained that at the initial stage the parents' attitudes toward the education of their children were poor. There was a great change of attitude however, as a result of series of meetings and house to house enlightenment visit to the parents carried out by her. The parents are very supportive of the school and its activities. They usually visit the school and listen to the pieces of advice from the school teachers.

She emphasised that poverty is a serious problem affecting most of the families and it retards the progress of the pupils. Most children come to school without eating, they often complain of stomach ache which the teachers discovered to be hunger /malnutrition because whenever they give the pupils something to eat, the stomach aches disappear. In addition, the mothers are not educated and do not know how to prepare a balanced diet from the food stuffs available in the village for instance soya beans, groundnut, beans etc can be used to supplement the protein in the diet.

In addition, lack of education on the part of the mothers has also affected the education of the children especially the girl-child, for instance, mothers want their daughters to be married as soon as they finish primary school. She cited an example of a very brilliant girl who finished primary school some years back, the parents insisted that the girl must get married. The head teacher advised them to allow the girl and right now the girl is in the final class of the senior secondary school section at a government school in Bauchi town

She believed that the project holds strong prospects for the development of the school particularly and the community in general. She expects that additional classroom blocks should be built, furniture, instructional materials, and a source of good drinking water should be provided, so that the community would feel the presence of the solar power project. The community is lacking all social amenities but they villagers have great happiness and positive expectations for the project.

The school has 219 pupils comprising of 100 girls and 119 boys.

There are 26 teachers out of which only 15 are present (7 male 8 females), the remaining 11 are on in service training.

The school has a management committee called School Based management committee (SBMC). The membership of the committee comprises of the village head, the village imam, the youth leader, and other important members of the community. The roles of the SBMC included enlightenment, publicity, mobilisation of support for the school from the state government, local education authority and non-governmental organisations. She gave examples of the specific work done by the village imam, If the school has any programme, announcement etc she usually calls the Imam, and the announcement or publicity of the programme will be done during the Friday congregational prayer which every household head must attend.

The meeting with the head teacher ended at 11:30 am

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT WAYA VILLAGE
TURUM DISTRICT

DATE	14TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	The house of the village head of Waya
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adult, female adult, and youths.
ATTENDANCE	The village head of Waya , members of the focus groups(adult male and adult female, FGD) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) see the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE

The Briefing began at 12:32 pm. The team explained the purpose of the visit to the male adults. The village head observed, they were not aware even women were supposed to attend the briefing about the project. He therefore sent young children to inform the women about the meeting which will come after the meeting with the males at house of the village head.

The team leader explained that though the village of Waya did not fall within the project foots print hence no house or farmland has been acquired from the community yet they are stakeholders in the focus group discussions because the transmission lines are going to pass through their community.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

The village Waya is not in the District of Yali as the other communities for instance Zongoro, Dubur and Badaromo. It is under the district of Turum in Ganjuwa local government of Bauchi state

CULTURAL PRACTICES

The people of Waya are predominantly Gerawa. There are a few fulanis. The people are mostly crop farmers and livestock keepers. Their cultural practices are similar to the predominant Hausa/Fulani cultures in the Northern Nigeria. They are peace loving and hardworking people. According to the village head Sale Musa the people are very happy about the Solar power project and pray to see its completion even though their community is about four kilometres away from Zongoro where the project site is.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT:

The village relies on the village head in the resolution of conflicts serious cases of crime are always referred to the District head at Turmi District. They do not have a police outpost or even community security groups. Malam Audu Babawuro explained that the village elders have good control over their youths.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES: .

The community has a primary school, but does not have a market, or a health facility. They rely on wells and hand pumps for drinking water.

LIVELIHOOD:

The people are farmers and livestock keepers.

COMMUNITY COHESION:

Malam Sale Musa mentioned that there is a very strong cordial relationship between the Gerawa people and the fulanis.

PERCEPTIONS AND CONCERNS

Some members of the community expressed their understanding and concerns about the solar project:-

1. Idris Amadu expressed his happiness over the project, he maintained that even if Waya community is not directly affected by the project yet they have reasons to

be happy that a project that could benefit millions of people is to be located in their local government.

2. Sulaiman Bako asked if there is any risk of radiation or electrocution when they come close to the transmission lines.

3. Idris Amadu asked if they can plant crops under the lines.

The team leader Abdullahi Muhammad explained that Solar energy is a renewable and environmentally friendly source of energy which can be harnessed to generate electricity. He further explained that the people who were directly impacted by the project are the people whose houses and or farmlands have been acquired , these people are going to be compensated in kind that is a house would be built for a house acquired and a land would be given for the land acquired.

He explained that tree crops cannot be planted under or near the transmission lines, but people can plant crops a few metres away from the poles, he described the length of 50 metre on the ground.

The meeting with the men ended at 1 :16 pm

SECOND MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH THE FEMALE ADULTS OF WAYA COMMUNITY

The Focus group discussion with the women started at 1: 31 pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the women. The team explained to them that a solar power project is to be sited at Zongoro village. The power to be generated would be transmitted to Dungulbi village on the Bauchi-Gombe road where it will be added to the national grid. The transmission lines would pass through Waya and other villages.

The women express happiness with the intended project, they believe that the solar power project would bring development to the local government, and the people especially at Zongoro would benefit directly from it. They maintained that their village is a typical village without any social infrastructures like health centres, market, and good source of drinking water.

They expressed concern if the transmission lines would not cause any health hazards. The team leader assured them that the project would bring development to the area. He also added that people are not allowed to build houses or plant tree crops under the transmission lines. However, he explained that most of the infrastructures like hospital, additional classes, and market are to be located at Zongoro village. The meeting ended at 2:14 pm

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT ANGWAN WAZIRI

DATE	15TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	The house of the Hamlet head of Angwan Waziri
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adult and female adult.
ATTENDANCE	The Hamlet head of Angwan Waziri , members of the focus groups(adult male and adult female, FGD) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) see the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE

The meeting at Angwan Waziri started with the women because most of the men were involved in the survey activities in the fields. The women gathered at the house of the Hamlet head.

The team leader reminded the women that a solar power project is to be sited at Zongoro village and their houses as well as farm land are within the project foot's print. The purpose of the meeting is to understand their perceptions as well as concerns about the intended project and how it can possibly impact their lives. He added that the power to be generated would be transmitted to Dungulbi village and the transmission lines would pass through a distance of 18 kilometres with a width of 50metres.

The women mentioned that Angwan Waziri is mainly a Gerawa community but there are a number of Fulani families living with them. Their husbands work on the farms while the women carry out the domestic activities and also engage in petty trading. They mentioned that they have been living peacefully with the Fulani people, there were inter-marriages between the two tribes.

The women are happy with the solar power project, and support the idea of relocating them to Zongoro village because they expect to enjoy social amenities like hospitals, school, electricity, market and new houses there.

Hafsat Abdullahi believed that when they resettle at Zongoro, they stand better chances of engaging in more economic activities like trading, due to the large population size of the area.

Tabawa Abdullahi asked if there could be prospect of getting employment for their youths on the Solar power project site.

The team leader assured the women that adequate preparations have been made to survey and make valuation of the properties including economic trees.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD) AT DUNGULBI VILLAGE

DATE	16TH DECEMBER 2015
VENUE	The Village Primary school.
MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) With the Male adults, and female adults,
ATTENDANCE	The hamlet head of Dungulbi, members of the community (male and female) ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD and MARYAM DAHIRU (the team members) see the attached attendance list
OBJECTIVES	TO GAIN THE COMMUNITY'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROJECT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PEOPLE

The Briefing began at 11:42 pm. The team explained the purpose of the visit to the men.

The team leader requested that the women should be asked to meet at the house of the Hamlet head so that they too can have their own meeting with the team after the first meeting.

The team explained that a solar power project is to be built at Zongoro village and people whose houses and farmlands have acquired would be resettled. The power to be generated would be added to the national grid and transmission lines would pass through a distance of 18 kilometres to their community (Dungulbi) where a power sub-station is to be built.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

The community has been in existence for more than 70 years. According to Shuaibu Yusuf the community got its name from the Fulani word 'Dungu' which means raining season. There is a mountain under which the Fulani people live with their animals; they believe that every year around April/May smoke usually comes out from the rocky mountain indicating that the rain is back. The community has two major tribes Gerawa and Fulani.

CULTURAL PRACTICES

They are farmers and livestock keepers although many engage in other economic activities due the proximity of the community to the state capital. The community does not have a health centre, a market, or any cooperative society. There is a primary school in the community but there is no police out post or even a community security group. Disputes are settled only by the elders or the hamlet head.

PERCEPTIONS AND CONCERNS

Some members of the community expressed perceptions about the solar project:-

1. Idris Adamu asked if the method of power transmission is going to be different from the normal way using wires.
2. Umar Isa expressed his happiness that the project would bring about development to the area.
3. Adamu Jumba Abubakar advised the community members to be sending their children to the school so that they would be part of the development.
4. Bala Chiroma said that they are very happy with the project and they are ready to support it.
5. Aliyu Adamu hoped that the project will become a reality in view of other promises made by politicians which they never fulfil.
6. Abdullahi Shuaibu requested that a mosque should be built in Dungulbi as part of the development the project brings to the area.
7. Malam Muhammad Inuwa Sambo is the head teacher of the community primary school. He expressed strong support for project and requested that Dungulbi village should benefit from the presence of the solar power project because it is in

Dungulbi that the power sub-station is to be built. He complained the primary school has only one block of two classes, with no instructional materials and the pupils are all seating on the bare floor.

The team leader Abdullahi Muhammad explained that the project is environmentally friendly, and has the potential to bring development he however clarified the fact that the infrastructures are to be built at Zongoro village; hence it is the people there who are going to be impacted directly by the project. In addition, he noted that the method of power transmission is going to be the same as the normal electricity transmission.

He also assured them that the solar power project is to be funded by international lenders like the Worldbank in partnership with the Bauchi state government which has no link with any campaign promise of the politicians.

He warned that tree crops cannot be planted under or near the transmission lines, but people can plant crops a few metres away from the poles.

The meeting with the men ended at 1 : 03 pm

SECOND MEETING

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH THE FEMALE ADULTS OF DUNGULBI

The Focus group discussion with the women started at 1:19 pm.

The purpose of the meeting was explained to the women. The team explained to them that a solar power project is to be sited at Zongoro village. The electric power to be generated would be transmitted to their village (Dungulbi) where it will be added to the national grid from the sub-station to be built there. The transmission lines however would pass through villages or communities including Dungulbi village.

The women were very happy that an important project is to be carried out in Bauchi state they believe that the solar power project would bring development to the state they however, noted that they are not going to benefit from the project directly because Bauchi is closer to them than Zongoro in terms of school, health facility or market.

Jummai Adamu hoped that the solar power project should provide support to the women in the community in their petty trading.

The meeting ended at 1: 47 pm

Appendix B

Stakeholder Meeting Minutes Stage 4 & 5

Team Trip Report

NSCP Globaleq RAP, Ganjuwa L.G.A, Bauchi State, Nigeria

23-Oct-2016 to 03-Nov-2016

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1 SUMMARY

This trip was organised to complete the data gathering exercise in preparation for the resettlement action plan (RAP) and livelihoods restoration activities for the NSCP Globaleq project footprint and RoW in Ganjuwa Local Government area of Bauchi State, Nigeria. The client representatives were involved in the first five days of the trip as they were also on site. For the remaining days on site, only the consultants from ERM and TDL with the security team were on site. Security and logistic was provided by GardaWorld while Northcott Global Services monitored the team activities daily.

Team Activities

Date	Task	Responsible Person(s)	Status
23/10/2016	Bankole leaves London for Lagos. Enoch leaves Accra for Lagos	Bankole, Enoch	Completed
24/10/2016	Bankole and Enoch travelled from Lagos to Jos (by Air), from Jos to Bauchi (by Road). Umar, Sakina and Abdullahi travelled from Gombe to Bauchi (by Road).	Bankole, Enoch, Umar, Sakina and Abdullahi	Completed
25/10/2016	Meeting with BSG to sensitise and update them on the RAP development Process	Bankole & Sakina	Completed
25/10/2016	General community sensitization on RAP development process and setting up meetings on subsequent engagements	All team members	Completed
26/10/2016	Initial Visit to communities within the project footprint to educate them on the selection criteria for Community Resettlement Committees (CRC) and timeline to submit representatives	Sakina & Abdullahi	Completed
26/10/2016	Educate communities on how to channel/register their grievance, its importance and the chain for resolving grievance	Sakina & Abdullahi	Completed
26/10/2016	Presentation of the Entitlement Matrix to the BSG through Ministry of Special Duties	Bankole & Umar	
26/10/2016	Grievance management workshop in communities/addressing grievances	Sakina, Abdullahi & Enoch	Completed
27/10/2016	Delivery of key message on the formation of the Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) and the need to for representatives from relevant MDAs	Bankole & Umar	Completed
27/10/2016	Engagement with Traditional Leadership on the entitlement matrix and the need for additional land	Bankole & Enoch	Completed
27/10/2016	Grievance management workshop in communities/addressing grievances	Sakina, Abdullahi & Enoch	Completed
28/10/2016	Visit to communities along the ROW to educate them on the selection criteria for Community Resettlement Committees (CRC) and timeline to submit representatives	Sakina & Abdullahi	Completed

Date	Task	Responsible Person(s)	Status
28/10/2016	Livelihood improvement strategy at the LGA to explore livelihoods service providers for collaboration on implementation	Bankole & Umar	Completed
28/10/2016	Engagement with the local government on the Entitlement Matrix, additional land, proposed livelihoods restoration program and RSC	Bankole & Umar	Completed
28/10/2016	Exploring replacement land in Gawa	Enoch	Completed
29/10/2016	Grievance management workshop in communities/ addressing grievances & vulnerability assessment	Bankole, Sakina & Umar	Completed
29/10/2016	Exploring replacement land in Gawa	Enoch, Bankole & Umar	Completed
29/10/2016	Housing Ergonomics-Visit selected PAP for in-depth discussion on how they live: house types and sizes, homestead layout, household members and room/house allocation etc.	Abdullahi	Completed
30/10/2016	Mapping out proposed resettlement sites and plotting	Enoch	Completed
30/10/2016	Housing Ergonomics-Visit selected PAP for in-depth discussion on how they live: house types and sizes, homestead layout, household members and room/house allocation etc.	Sakina & Abdullahi	Completed
30/10/2016	Grievance management and closing out on the GRM training	Bankole, Sakina & Abdullahi	Completed
30/10/2016	Follow up with identified Service providers to explore capacity, experience and sample projects	Bankole & Umar	Completed
31/10/2016	Collection of CRC lists and inauguration of the Committee at communities' level with the Traditional leaders	Sakina, Abdullahi	Completed
31/10/2016	Inauguration of the RSC and preparation of the members for the Implementation Program	Bankole & Umar	Completed
31/10/2016	Meeting with State Govt. authorities to confirm building permit requirements, and housing standards, and general overview of the construction industry, availability of materials, and prevailing contracting practices.	Enoch	Completed
01/11/2016	Finalisation on proposed replacement land	Enoch & Bankole	Completed
01/11/2016	Soil sampling exercise to generally check quality of the soil	Bankole & Umar	Completed
03/11/2016	Meeting with TCN & NERC in Abuja to present the RAP Framework for their buy-in on the RAP	Bankole & Enoch	Completed

Trip Summary of Accomplishment

Land: Due to inadequate replacement land and distance to the replacement land currently available (6Km), searching for additional replacement land was top priority for the trip. On the trip, a total of 184ha vacant land was obtained from Gawa village, directly opposite the project footprint. Please see the meeting notes for details.

Resettlement Committees: To implement the RAP, the Resettlement Steering Committee at the administrative level (State and Local Government, Project and Other MDA Stakeholders) and the Community Resettlement Committee at the community level were set up to input proactively into the RAP development process and eventual implementation. Please see the meeting notes for the list of members and the franchise system.

Facilitation: The directly impacted households have been trained extensively on how to identify and channel their grievances using the designed Grievance Management Framework. Also prior to the selection of the CRC, extensive facilitation was carried out in each of the directly impacted communities to train them on how to choose their CRC representatives. An emphasis was made on the franchise system: equal opportunity, basic education, gender, age (youth and adult) and being directly impacted. Please see the facilitation report for details.

Studies: Vulnerability studies were conducted to establish who is considered vulnerable in the area using social, cultural and economic profiling of the people. This was to help articulate the vulnerability status in the RAP. Please see the Vulnerability Study Report. Other studies such as buildability of the housing replacement land, housing ergonomics and housing permitting process in Bauchi State were carried out.

Stakeholder Engagement: the critical engagements in the course of the trip: State Government and MDAs engagement on the Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, Engagement with the Ganjuwa Local Government on institutional supports for additional replacement land, livelihoods restoration, soil testing for agricultural purposes and ongoing support for the project. The State Development Board, Ministry of Land and Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture were also engaged to understand state permitting process for the planned activities.

Conclusion

The team was able to complete most of the planned activities except for the topographic studies of the replacement land area.

2 MEETING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

DATE	25th October, 2016
VENUE	Bauchi State Ministry of Environment
MEETING	Meeting with Stakeholders
ATTENDANTS	Muazu Abdullahi (Permanent Secretary Min of Environment), Mohammed I. Bangai (Director, Finance), Eng. Mohammed Abdulkadir , Director Planning, Baba Mohammed (District Head), Shehu Usman Gadau , Director Lands and Environment, Community reps, Project Partners-Reps

Introduction

The meeting was convened to brief the stakeholders on the progress of the project, methods and processes involved, the next line of action and to find out whether there are any complaints, grievances concerning the affected community or persons from Government. Opinions and concerns regarding the project development were also noted.

Objectives

- To engage and enlighten all stakeholders involved in the project, directly or indirectly about the upcoming survey, its importance and methods of conduction.
- To find out concerns, complaints and opinions of the people regarding the project.
- To bring up stakeholders to date on the progress of the project
- To serve as a gate way in accessing the affected communities

Key Notes

This session presents the summary of the discussions with the stakeholders on different issues:

Discussions: The project partners stated their roles and responsibilities on this trip. They described the trip as a follow up survey, resumed to move the resettlement action forward, with the need to carry community members along by registering any complaint, concern or grievances related to the project affected persons, through establishment of Community Resettlement Committee (CRC). The project affected persons from each community are expected to meet and appoint representatives to form the CRC. The CRC will speak on behalf of community any time the need arises, with the sole aim of managing complaints from its initial stages.

A presentation of the project site Map and analysis was also done to the stakeholders, showing the affected areas, boundaries and proposed replacement lands for resettlement options.

Concerns:

- About security: Is there any ministry/department that handles the overall security of the state?

- About the community: How is the community going to be compensated, in kind or in cash, and in what value? Is there any Government fixed rate for compensation? The community needs to know the rates so as to participate fully in the resettlement process.

- About land inquiry: Does the project need to take more land from the already affected community?

- About impact: What is the effect of the project on the community, livelihood and crops? Are there any hazards?

Clarifications/ Responses:

- It was stated that the Secretary to the State Government oversees security affairs. A request can be forwarded to the Office of Secretary of the State Government, where a message can be sent to all the security agencies in the State, to have them liaise with the project team for the purpose of the project.

- The Government stakeholders responded that there is a state fixed rate on land compensation and that they are going to share the document with the district head, after the meeting so as to have a better understanding of the whole process.

- The project representatives stated that the project has already acquired the needed to build its site but is now looking for a resettlement option for the affected communities.

Complaint:

- **Complaint:** A complaint was raised that the notification letter for the meeting sent by the partners came in late, and did not give them much time to prepare for the meeting.

- **Response:** the District head of Ganjuwa disregarded the complaint by stating that the notification reached them all in a good time to allow them prepare for the meeting. According to him the notification reached stakeholders as early as 17th October, which was a week prior to the meeting.

Conclusion:

The stakeholders expressed their appreciation to the project team for the enlightenment and assured the project their maximum cooperation.

Absent in the Meeting:

- State Ministry of Justice
- Ministry for Local Government

3 COMMUNITY SENSITISATION – GENERAL MEETING

DATE	25th October, 2016
VENUE	Village Head of Zongoro's House
MEETING	First Community Sensitization (General Meeting)
ATTENDANTS	Maarten Van Renssen, Stephen Greasely , David Wilson, Zeeshan Hashimi, Abdullahi Muhammad, Mike Coker, Joel Abrams, Hasana Aliyu , Bankole Alibay, Umar Ibrahim, Enoch Berko-Ampofo, Sakina Hashim, Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado (Madaki of Bauchi), The village heads of Zongoro, Dubur, Waya and Anguwan Waziri . Abdullahi Dada, Director state Ministry of Environment.

Objectives:
The community entry meeting was for the second field visit of the RAP team on the project to complete RAP data gathering and introduce the project next steps. The main highlights of the visit include the following activities:

- Sensitization of Project Affected Persons (PAP) on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- The formation of Community Resettlement committees (CRC)
- Facilitation on Grievance Management Framework
- Livelihoods Restoration and Vulnerability Survey.

The people were enlightened on the progress made on the issue of resettlement. Extensive conversations were held on the state of the RAP development particularly the resettlement lands identified, the summary of the enumeration exercise, focus of the livelihoods restoration programmes and the next steps towards implementation. Further requests were also made for additional land particularly for land that is closer to the resettlement housing area in Zongoro Village.

Some members expressed concern that their lands which were on the proposed resettlement lands were not captured during the last survey. It was explained to them that no surveys were made on the land acquired for resettlement. It was only demarcated.

Community Resettlement Committees (CRC)
The people were briefly told about the composition, position and roles of the CRC. They were also informed that in the days following, they would be sensitized and guided on how to form the CRCs at their respective communities. The Community leaders expressed their support and commitment to the project.

4 COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ON RAP, FORMATION OF CRC AND GRIEVANCE WORKSHOP

DATE	26th October, 2016
VENUE	Anguwan Fulani, Anguwan Waziri, Dubur, Zongoro, Kimni, Waya, Runde, inkil, Dungulbi Community
MEETING	Community sensitization on rap and the formation of CRC
ATTENDANTS	Maarten Van Renssen, Abdullahi Muhammad, Umar Ibrahim, Members of the households

Objectives:
The purpose of the visit to the community was to explain to the affected persons their position as stakeholders, to guide them on the formation of the CRC, its importance and also, to discuss the Grievance Management Framework.

Position of the Affected Communities as Stakeholders
The people were sensitized on the important position they occupy in the project, since they were the ones to be affected directly by the project. They were assured that their rights and needs will be protected to ensure that their livelihoods are not adversely affected. They were assured that as stakeholders a prompt and transparent process has been provided to ensure the protection of their rights, which includes grievance management.

Formation, Composition and Importance of the CRC
The communities were asked to select four members at their level who would represent them at the CRC. The selection criteria for each community which were fully discussed, includes the following:

- **Age**: All selected members should be above the age of 18. More so, the demographic requirement included that the representatives should have an age balance between the youth and adults. In physically impacted communities within the project footprint, four representatives should be selected: two adults and two youths. In economically impacted communities within the footprint, three representatives are to be selected: two adults and one youth. In communities that are physically and economically impacted along the Right of Way, two representatives are to be selected made up of one adult and one youth per community.

- **Gender**: The process must also be gender sensitive. In physically impacted communities within the footprint, the four representatives should be two males and two females. At least one of the three representatives from economically impacted communities within the footprint must be a female. Also, one of the two elected representatives from the communities impacted along the ROW must be a female.

- **Education**: The community was also enjoined to ensure the elected representatives have minimum of junior secondary education with ability to read and write in English and Hausa.
- **Directly Impacted**: Only the directly impacted should be selected to be part of the CRC except for the representative of the traditional leadership appointed to play an advisory role.

CRC Roles and Responsibilities

There was a detailed explanation of the roles that the CRC members are expected to play. These include:

- **Representation**: The primary role of the CRC member is representation. This role involves listening to the people and accentuating their "informed" opinions at the CRC platform to ensure that the people's interests are protected.
- **Education**: From the engagements, it is evident that there are several misconceptions due to the initial survey conducted prior ERM/TDL involvement. It is the job of the CRC members to educate the community on the standards applicable to developing the projects, to help PAHs make informed decisions.
- **Transparent and Objective Feedbacks**: The CRC would be making many decisions alongside the project CRM and CLOs. These decisions are to be actively communicated to the project affected communities truthfully, transparently and objectively.
- **Clarification**: The project affected households are very likely to further misconceive the message delivered by the CRC member. It is imperative that the CRC member takes time to provide clarification as much as required to ensure that there is no miscommunication about the project.
- **Expectation Management:** There would be expectations along the line as the project develops. The CRC is responsible for managing the expectations of the PAHs to ensure they are adequately informed of their roles, responsibilities and benefits without over promising them of the project advantages.
- **FPOC on Grievances Managemen**t: The CRC is the First Point of Contact for all grievances emerging from project affected communities. They will be trained to help resolve all grievances with the help of the traditional leaders in their communities. If they are unable to resolve grievances either due to technical reasons or the complications involved in the process, they are expected to refer this to the CLOs to resolve.

Concerns raised:

The Fulani's sought for clarification on the proposed resettlement land because they do not want to be kept away from their cattle. They were assured that their complaints would be considered.

Members asked for the specific time the project is going to start. They stated that their houses needed maintenance as there were leakages from roofs and walls had cracks but they could not carry out any maintenance because they had expected the project to start a long time ago and do not want to spend a substantial amount on maintenance when they know they would be resettled.

They were assured that the surveys, engagements and meetings were all part of the requirements for the start of the project.

Some people expressed concern over the possibility that the quality of the replacement farmlands may not be good for instance in terms of soil fertility.

They were assured that the replacement lands will minimally be of the same or even better quality. Some members complained that their farms were not enumerated during the last land parcelling survey. They were then advised to fill the grievance form and follow the process which was explained to them earlier.

Grievance Management Workshop

The primary objective of the grievance management workshop was to educate all project affected communities on what constitutes grievance, the channel for registering grievances as well as the escalation stages and the approach towards resolve.

PAPs were enlightened on how the grievance management framework is easily accessible, transparent and prompt in ensuring that all grievances and complaints are resolved.

Marker boards were used during the facilitation. First off, groups were taken through the meaning of grievance in relation to the project and who should grieve. Also, the facilitation highlighted the Grievance Contact Point Persons.

First Point Administrators: Grievance contact points are specific project representative and contact persons that have been trained with the responsibility of collating and kick-stating the grievance management process for the project. They are to help the aggrieved party document the grievance if such grievance cannot be resolved immediately. If not resolved immediately, they are expected to follow the escalation procedure.

Community Leaders: Community Leaders in all project affected communities and project areas of influences are sensitized to understand the place of transparent grievance management procedure. They are enjoined to capture grievance for community members that have concerns about the project to the project representative, either by helping the community member to fill a form or by narrating his discontentment to the project representative.

Project Representatives: The project representatives are the closest team members to the community and they are the main repository of grievances and complaints. The project representatives would visit the community regularly to gain understanding of the project grievances and complains and would document the same. The project representative would also be responsible for making the grievance process available to all project impacted households for them to understand the process to follow should they have any grievance. The project representative should capture the grievances either verbally or documented.

DATE	29th October, 2016
VENUE	Zongoro
MEETING	Grievance, CRC list & Replacement Land
ATTENDANTS	Abdullahi Iliyasu-Village head of Yali, State land officer, Yarima of Unguwan Waziri, Yarima of Dubur, Yarima of Badaromo, Maijama'a Muhammad (Agrieved Person), Ibrahim Yakubu Shehu (Agrieved Person), Aliyu Dauda Abubakar (Agrieved Person), Bankole Alibay (ERM), Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM), Umar Ibrahim (ERM), Yarima of Gawa

Introduction

One aspect of the RAP is grievance management. To ensure fair treatment to all, audience is granted to people with grievance on both project footprint and right of way. The meeting was slated to resolve grievances on project footprint and right of way as well as scout for replacement land for PAP. It had the following specific objectives: -

- Attend to the grievance forms filled on parcelled lands on the project footprint (PFP)
- Receive CRC list elected from the communities on the project footprint
- Identify suitable arable land at Zongoro and Gawa for replacement of PAP farms

Grievance Resolution

Three (3) cases of grievances were attended to as follows: -

- Maijama'a Muhammad Sale's complain of land not parceled was right. He was asked to come with an ID the following morning for proper documentation.
- Ibrahim Yakubu shehu's complain of someone claiming ownership of his land was established according to the GIS geodatabase. But he was asked to come along with Musa Abubakar of Unguwan Fulani with ID-NSCP/AWZ/028 to resolve the issue the following morning.
- Aliyu Dauda Abubakar's complain of not knowing who captured his land was found to be true with Ibrahim Ishiyaku Danjuma of Unguwan Waziri, plot AWZ/74 on the plot. Both were asked to report the following morning at Zongoro for resolution

Community Resettlement Committee list on Project Footprint

The lists of CRC members for project footprint were collected as follows-

Community	Names	Qualification	Contact
UNGUWAN FULANI	Abubakar Usman Abubakar Sulaiman Yahaya Muhammad Salihu Idris	- - - -	08093625401 08172849944 - 09099649987
UNGUWAN WAZIRI	Bilyaminu Waziri Isa Musa Usaini Saleh	JSC JSC FLSC	09084035324 09086065497 08107514634

	Zaliha Danladi	FLSC	08176916391
GAWA	Bala Yeriman Gawa Wazirin Gawa Chinma Abdu	NCE	08035653726 07037564665 07061386445
DUBUR	Hashimu M. Musa	NCE	08098393564

Conclusion

- Three (3) grievances were attended to
- List for CRC members on project footprint were collected
- Sizable lands for replacement were identified and GPS demarcated

6 *MEETING WITH BAUCHI STATE GOVERNMENT ON THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX*

DATE	27th October, 2016
VENUE	Ministry of Mines, Power, Energy and Environment
MEETING	Meeting with Bauchi State Governement on the Entitlement Matrix
ATTENDANTS	1. Dr. Audu Gani- Comm. Mins. Of Env 2. Dr. Halima Mukaddas- HCH Mins. of Health 3. Dr. alqassim Ibrahim- CTC Ganjuwa LGA 4. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado- Madakin Bauchi 5. Mr. Maarten Van Reussen- Globeleg/ N&P 6. Hassana Bello Aliyu- NSCP 7. Yuhanna A. Barau- MANR Rep. 8. Eng. Caleb Jeremiah MOW, L&H Rep. 9. Eng, Muhammad Saidu- MANR 10. Abdullahi Iliyasu-Village head of Yali 11. Umar Ibrahim-ERM 12. Bankole Alibay-ERM 13. Ibrahim Hassan-BSURDA Rep. 14. Ya'uu Ibrahim Gadau-MWL&S Rep. 15. Mu;azu Inuwa Kafi-Ag. PS, Environment 16. Abdullahi Dada-Min. of Envr 17. Mohammed I. Gangai-Mins. of Envr. 18. Shehu Umar-Mins. of Envr 19. Babangida Gambo-Mins. of Envr 20. Aliyu Isyaku-Mins. of Educ.Barr, Aliyu Bin-Idris- MOJ

The meeting was convened to brief stakeholders on the progress of the whole project particularly with the project's position on the entitlement matrix for project affected persons within the Project Footprint and along the Right of Way

Objectives

- Present report on land asset inventory generated in December 2015
- Household Socioeconomic survey report
- Asset valuation report
- Challenges faced during the survey and
- Livelihood support packages for PAP

Land asset parceled

A total of ten (10) communities were impacted by the project namely: Project Footprint: Anguwan- Fulani, Anguwan- Waziri & Gawa with a total land mass of 235ha and the Right of Way: Zongoro, Yuli, Kimni, Runde, Inkil, Waya, & Dungulbi

Household socioeconomic Survey

This survey revealed **46 HH** physically impacted and **245 HH** economically impacted.

Asset valuation report

Two parameters where put into consideration for the valuation of assets during the survey to be relatively fair to the impacted communities. These were:

- Market Survey Conducted at the Local Markets: Which gave a current position of assets in the open market
- State, Market and Replacement Value which is an already calculated value developed by the Bauchi state government.

Based on the nature of utilization and or ownership, the following types of impacted households were identified during the surveys:

- House owner occupier within a farm plot with title deeds or recognisable land rights
- House owner non-occupier with title deed or recognisable land rights
- Resident sharecroppers or renters with no title deeds or recognisable land rights
- Farm owner actively cultivating with title deeds or recognisable land rights
- House owner occupier without title deeds or recognisable land right prior cut-off date
- Farm owners actively cultivating without recognisable land rights
- Farm owners of vacant plots without title deeds or recognisable land rights
- Farm plot owners (actively cultivating) with state title issued deeds prior the cut-off date
- Farm plot owners (vacant plots) with state title issued deeds prior to cut off date
- Immovable asset owners
- Movable asset owners
- Community asset
- Cash crops owners

Depending on the type of asset surveyed, four different compensations have been proposed for the above PAP:

- Replacement of land
- Replacement of House
- Livelihood Restoration support
- Inconvenience allowance

Challenges

Some of the challenges encountered during the survey include:

- High expectation for monetary compensation from PAPs
- Difficulty in securing resettlement land from host communities, which the traditional institutions needs to intervene

Support packages for PAP

The stakeholders were briefed on the livelihood support packages intended for the people affected by the project especially in the areas of Support for vulnerable groups and general livelihood support which cut across:

- Financial literacy and financial management training, including access to group savings and lending schemes

- Transitional training to assist displaced households and communities in preparing for the management of community resources at new sites, and in coping with the disruption associated with resettlement
- Access to micro-grants and capacity building for livelihoods-focused community groups and associations (i.e. fish smokers' association, coconut farmers) to undertake improved income-generating activities.
- Agricultural and aquaculture extension training + provision of improved inputs; community managed agriculture projects; and household demonstration farms.

Remaining activities on impacted communities

During the meeting, stakeholders were made to understand the lined-up programs that will be executed in the subsequent days which include:

- Set Up RSC at the government level
- Set Up CRC at various community levels in the project impacted communities
- Engagement on Housing: Permitting, Standards and PAP Housing Ergonomics
- Engagement on Grievance Management Framework
- Closure on Cut Off Date
- Engagement with TCN & NERC
- Explore Additional Land Option
- Vulnerable Studies

Responses, comments, and Questions

- Members of the forum expressed the following comments and responses were given thus:
- Fulanis, a category of nomadic people are only land uses not owners, needs to be compensated despite the land being temporally allocated to them. Response: they are impacted and will be compensated
- Why should TCN put defector claim to right of way? Response: it is the law of the land
- Land owners that are not using it but others using it needs to be compensated, Response: they belong to a category of people impacted and will be duly compensated accordingly
- ERM team needs to intensify sensitization to the communities to minimize litigation. Response: observation appreciated and will be taken with all seriousness.
- A member opined that TCN has right over T-Line only 50m on both sides of a federal road. But state urban centers reserve right over regional roads as in the case of this project. Response: the T-Line of this project crossed two federal roads, (Trunk A roads) thus TCN owns its right of way and not the state. Also, the corridor on federal road was corrected to mean 50m from center of road on both sides not edge of road
- Members suggested that the RAP report needs to be made available to them. Response: When the document is put together, it will be made available to the stakeholders

- Someone asked, Is it true that only people with C of O will have their lands compensated? Response: Land with Title Deeds or Recognisable Land Rights will be compensated
- A member advised that though international best practice is being followed, it should take into consideration the traditions of the environment to allow peace to prevail
- Time lag (2013-2016) without starting the project can affect the harmonious relationship with the host communities due to expectations not forth coming. Project needs to kick-start
- Copies of concession agreement needs to be made available to stakeholders

Conclusion

- Stakeholders understood the position of the project so far and the way forward.
- Chairman Ganjuwa LGA pledged support to the project at all times.

7 *HOUSING ERGONOMICS AND WORKINGS OF THE HOUSEHOLD- ANGUWAN FULANI COMMUNITY*

DATE	27th October, 2016
VENUE	Anguwan Fulani Community
MEETING	Housing ergonomics and workings of the household
ATTENDANTS	TDL consultants, Members of Angwan Fulani community.

Objectives

The meeting was convened to understand the housing, family and cultural dynamics in the communities. Specifically, it was focused on the following: -

- number of people in the household.
- workings in the households.
- understand the position sketch and materials used in the housing construction.
- understand if there is any cultural practice that determines the housing arrangement.
- understand the people's perception about the house replacement
- find out if there were cultural boundaries.

Number of People in The Household

Sample house occupied by one Fulani has eight rooms with sixteen members. The children, including one married male child stay on the same compound. They share the same pot with the daughter in-law as part of training for family responsibilities. It is the father's wish that the son continues to stay in the house because he (the son) may feel lonely when allowed to leave the compound.

The Workings In the Households

There are different rooms that serve different purposes in the compound; the main sitting room is for the head of the household, and there is a room for each wife depending on the number of wives. All the rooms including the kitchen are standalone structures which is so because of the availability of land. There are separate rooms for parents and children because the culture demands that parents not to sleep in the same room with their children when the children reach 5-6 years of age- *to ensure parents privacy*. In addition, boys are separated from the girls from the time they are circumcised. Boys are circumcised between the age of 6 and 7. It is a religious injunction that boys should be separated from the girls at the age of 7. There is an extra male guest room just at the entrance of the house and the location of the room ensures that the guests do not have to enter the main compound. Female guests are kept in the rooms of the wives. The average room size in Anguwan Fulani measures about 9m^2.

They do not have toilets around the houses/ compound instead they use the bush to ease themselves. There was no any cultural restriction on having toilets in the house but it is only an informal tradition that is supported by the availability of land and bush cover. They prefer pit latrines inside the

household compound but not inside the rooms because they are generally not comfortable with that idea.

They have Kitchens that have one or two doors without windows. They use three stones to make ''murhu'' a structure where the pots are put on during cooking. They use corn stalk and firewood for cooking. These are sourced from the farms as well as from the bush. The direction of all doors in all the structures in the house is facing west. This is a mere cultural tradition that prevents rain water from getting into the rooms. Rain mostly comes from the east direction in the community.

There are local silos (Rumbu) usually about 6.5m^2 and 2m high, constructed from mud and roofed with thatch for separate crops- each crop for one silo. The silos are mainly for storing grains only and each household has about 3 to 4 silos depending on the quantity of the crops produced. The silos are round huts with no doors or windows, the thatched roof is normally removed when putting in or bringing out the grains.

Position Sketch and Materials Used in the Housing Construction

Generally, houses have high mud-fenced wall for security and privacy as visitors must seek for permission before entrance. The rooms have mud and cement floor. There are wooden beds or iron beds in the rooms with mattresses or ordinary mats. They plant trees like mango, neem, acacia and moringa for food, and for shade. Every room has a veranda covered with thatch which has been designed to extend from the roof of the room to cover the veranda. Each house has a backyard where the poultry can feed. They build a small room for the poultry which is known as "*Akurki*". Birds roam freely within the compound and the backyard during the day and are kept in the "*Akurki*" at night.

Cultural Practice That Determines the Housing Arrangement

Separating male children from the females is a religious injunction; in addition, children cannot sleep in the same room with the parents due to the need for privacy of the parents. Mothers- in-law can share one kitchen but preferably they cannot share same toilet.

The People's Perception About the House Replacement

Generally, they expressed happiness with the resettlement especially since they are going to be given houses. They indicated preference for modern buildings with iron doors, windows and zinc roofs over the traditional round mud houses. They expect their houses to be better, but they insisted that toilets should not be inside their rooms.

They preferred not to be resettled in Zongoro due to perception that their houses are going to be compacted like in the present setting. This arrangement will not favour their wish to be near their animals.

Cultural Boundaries

The Fulanis have been leaving harmoniously with the Hausa and Gerawa in the community for more than forty years. There were intermarriages between

the Fulani and the two other communities. Even though there may be slight differences in cultural practices for instance the way marriage or naming ceremony are conducted yet, the three communities have become integrated due to the common Islamic belief. For instance, the Fulani people are completely semi nomads who own cattle and their lives are mostly shaped and controlled by the ability to own and feed the animals. They rely on the income they get from their women who sell milk. The marriage ceremonies demand little expenses relative to the other communities. There are no cultural boundaries; members love the harmonious coexistence existing between them and other communities.

The Fulani's have socio-culturally integrated with the Hausas and Gerawa, but they live in isolated settlements. Their lives are mainly controlled by the need to protect their cattle. Any resettlement plan should not separate them from their animals.

8 HOUSING ERGONOMICS AND WORKINGS OF THE HOUSEHOLD- ANGUWAN WAZIRI COMMUNITY

DATE	27th October, 2016
VENUE	Anguwan Waziri Community
MEETING	Housing ergonomics and workings of the household
ATTENDANTS	TDL Consultants, Members of Angwan Fulani community

Objectives

The meeting was convened to understand the housing, family and cultural dynamics in the communities. Specifically, it was focused on the following: -

- number of people in the household.
- workings in the households.
- understand the position sketch and materials used in the housing construction.
- understand if there is any cultural practice that determines the housing arrangement.
- understand the people's perception about the house replacement
- find out if there were cultural boundaries.

Number of People in The Household

The house is owned by the Gerawa people 12 rooms with 32 members. The head of the household, Baba Waziri lives with his children including five of his married sons in the same compound. They do not share the same pot with their daughter's in-law. Some of the married sons would have preferred to live separately but due to financial hardship, they could not. Some of them however, noted that they have been waiting for too long and expected to have been resettled by now.

The Workings in the Households

There are different rooms that serve different purposes in the compound; the main sitting room called "*turaka*" is for the head of the household and there is a room for each wife depending on the number of wives. The head of the household does not sleep in the wives' room; instead the wives take turns in the "*turaka*". All the rooms but the kitchen is standalone. There are separate rooms for parents and children- to ensure privacy when children reach between 5 and 6 years, they do not sleep in the same room with their parents. In addition, boys are separated from the girls when they are circumcised. Circumcision takes place between age 6 and 7.

There is an extra male guest room just at the entrance of the house and the location of the room ensures that the guests do not have to enter the main compound. Female guests are kept in the rooms of the wives. They practice purdah- *women are not allowed to mix freely with non-family members*.

They have separate toilets and kitchens in their house. They prefer pit latrines inside the house but not inside the rooms due to lack of water. They still prefer water system toilet if water will be provided. They have kitchens that have doors and windows. The kitchens are standalone and not attached to any

room to avoid smoke from entering the rooms. They use three stones to make ''murhu'' a structure that supports the pots when cooking. Corn stalk and firewood is used for cooking. These are sourced from the farms as well as from the bush. There is no specific direction that all the structures in the house must face.

There are local silos (*Rumbu*), 6.5m^2 wide and about 2m high, constructed from mud and roofed with thatch for separate crops- each crop for one silo. The silos are mainly for storing grains only and each household has 3 to 4 silos depending on the quantity of the crops produced. The silos are round huts with no doors or windows, the thatch roof is normally removed when putting in or bringing out the grains. They prefer stores/ rooms built for storage of crops in place of the local silos in their new houses.

Position Sketch and Materials Used in the Housing Construction

All rooms are made from mud with thatch roofs and are stand alone and the rooms of the male children are built away from the parent's rooms, to ensure parents privacy. There are wooden beds or iron beds in the rooms with mattresses and ordinary mats. They insisted they do not want bunked-bed, for fear of children rolling over and falling.

Generally, houses have high mud-fenced wall for security and privacy as visitors must seek for permission before entrance. The rooms have mud and cement floor. They plant trees like mango, neem, acacia, and Moringa for food and for shade around the compound. Every room has a veranda which is covered by the thatched roof which extends from the roofing on the room and each house has a back yard where the poultry can feed. They build a small room for the poultry which is known as "Akurki". Birds roam freely within the compound and the backyard during the day and are kept in the "Akurki" at night.

Cultural Practices that determines the Housing Arrangement

Separating male children from the females is a religious injunction. Also, children do not sleep in the same room with parents due to the need for the privacy of parents. Mothers in-law can share one kitchen but preferably they cannot share same toilet. There is no any cultural restriction on the housing arrangement. They build rectangular rooms even though there is no pattern for building houses based on culture.

The People's Perception About the House Replacement

Generally, they expressed happiness with resettlement especially since they are going to be given new houses. They indicated preference for modern buildings with iron doors, windows and zinc roofs over the traditional round mud houses. They expect their houses to be better, but that toilets should not be inside rooms. They prefer to be resettled in Zongoro due to their common cultural and religious heritage.

Cultural Boundaries

They have been living harmoniously with the Fulani and Hausa in the community for many years. There are instances of intermarriage between them and the two other communities. There are no cultural boundaries; members love the harmonious coexistence between them and other communities.

9 DISCUSSION ON LIVELIHOOD- ANGUWAN FULANI COMMUNITY

DATE	30th October, 2016
VENUE	Anguwan Fulani Community
MEETING	Livelihood discussion

Introduction

The meeting was conducted to find out about livelihood activities, cultural practices, and gender roles in livelihood and as well as land acquisition and processing in Anguwan Fulani community. Additionally, their perception on the proposed project development was also noted.

Objective:

- To gain first-hand information about the livelihood activities.
- To gather information on the cultural practices and gender roles.
- Understand the livelihood patterns of the community.
- To provide the opportunity for the community people to air their concerns and gather their expectations concerning the proposed project.

Key Notes

This session presents the summary of responses of the people as it relates to different issues discussed:

The main tribe in the Anguwan Fulani community is Fulani, semi-nomads. The main source of livelihood of the people is farming and livestock keeping. The 12-month calendar is divided into two for the activities of the two main sources of livelihood. During the first part of the year i.e. from January to June men/youth take away cattle to distant places for pasturing and return and spend the other half of the year cultivating.

Plant Cultivation: The respondents stated maize, millet, sorghum, groundnut, rice beans, soya bean, sesame, sorrel, melon, tomatoes, chilly and pumpkin as the crops cultivated in the area. They practice the mixed crop system of farming and cultivate on a large scale, both the crops, fruits and perishables are cultivated for sale as well as for subsistence. The community also has perennial plants such as tamarind, moringa, and mango

Maturation Period and Processing Nature: The respondents stated that usually crops such as maize, millet sorghum, soya beans and sesame took 3 month to mature, from planting period to harvesting time. Processing is done in two phases. Phase one involves cutting down the crops and bringing the crops together to form heaps inside farms before later taken for storage in silos at home. Second Phase, second phase of crop processing is usually done for subsistence, for Maize, millet and sorghum, the corn is removed from the cob manually, in different formats, one is by putting the cobs in a bag and beating it to separate the corns from it and another by using pastel and molto to separate and another by beating the corn on rocks till it separate from the cob.

Same pastel and molto is used to thrash out husks from cereals and ground to form flour

Land Acquisition: Fulani's who are not permanent residents of a particular place, acquire land as gift from traditional rulers of a particular settlement. The land remains under the custody of the person allocated to for the period of his stay and is only returned to the traditional rulers when moving from the settlement. Lands can also be acquired by means of outright purchase or lease.

Preparation of Land: they stated that after a parcel of Land is given, cutlasses and axes are used to cut down the trees and to clear the bush and burn failing trees before rainfalls. Cultivation using local hoe or plough drawn by cattle is done immediately after first two rainfalls, as the people practice only the manual system of farming. Planting of crops normally begins in June which is mostly done by housewives and children, particularly females. Afterwards, weeding and fertilizer application is done twice in the early month of July and in the month of august. Planting are in stages- maize sorghum, millet is usually done at the same time and earlier, while groundnut and beans comes after and harvest time is mostly in November. Harvest time is mostly in November.

Market: They stated that there is no market in Anguwan Fulani community. They patronize the bigger markets within the closer communities such as Badaromo and Dabe, which is about 3km and 10km distance. It costs about 200 naira for return trip to Badaromo market which is the closest and 500 naira for a return trip to Dabe market which is the furthest.
The people also noted that these markets have their market days every interval of 6 days. This is a fixed day for holding a public market. Market items are usually regarded to be surplus and cheaper on that day. Badaromo operates on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Dabe.

Challenges on Livelihood: The main challenges of farming according to Anguwan Fulani settlers are diminishing soil fertility, high cost of fertilizer application and is the erratic rainfall pattern

Gender Roles on Livelihood
For men/youth- Men and youth boys keep cattle, they travel far away for graze during dry seasons. In farming, they actively take part in bush clearing, burning and cutting down crops during harvest.
Women/girls: Women sell milk in the market, plant crops, processing of food and livestock keeping which are mostly birds, goat and sheep.

Needs and Expectations
The Anguwan Fulani people have expectations towards livelihood and sustainable support, they stated that they have high need of borehole construction as there is no source of water in the community, they use motorcycles to fetch water from a distant place. They also have need and expectation of irrigation system farming, modern farming skills, and improved varieties and cross breeding of animals from the project.

10 DISCUSSION ON LIVELIHOOD- ANGUWAN FULANI COMMUNITY

DATE	30th October, 2016
VENUE	Anguwan Waziri Community
MEETING	Livelihood discussion

Introduction

The meeting was conducted to find out more information on livelihood activities, cultural practices and gender roles in livelihood as well as land acquisition and processing in Anguwan Waziri community. Additionally, their perception on the proposed project development was also noted.

Objective:

- To gain first-hand information about the livelihood activities.
- To gather information on the cultural practices and gender roles surrounding the various livelihood activities.
- Understand the livelihood patterns of the community.
- To provide the opportunity for the community people to air their concerns and gather their expectations concerning the proposed project.

Key Notes

This session presents the summary of responses of the people as it relates to different issues discussed:

Leaving Zongoro community to Anguwan Waziri is about 4km distance. The main tribe of the settlers of Anguwan Waziri is Gerawa. The main source of livelihood of the people is farming followed by livestock keeping, grazing in small scale. The community has vast fertile land which is good for cultivating crops such as millet, sorghum and maize, without given much concern to fertilizer application to produce crops. Cattle grazing is usually for commercial purposes. They are also used in farm cultivation to generate income, using ploughs.

Plant Cultivation: The respondents stated millet, sorghum, maize, rice groundnut, beans, sesame, guinea corn, sorrel, watermelon, tomatoes, chilly, spinach and pumpkin as the crops cultivated in the area. They practice the mixed crop system of farming and cultivate on a large scale, both the crops, fruits and perishables are cultivated for sale as well as for subsistence. The community also has perennial plants such as tamarind, moringa, and mango.

Maturation Period and Processing Nature: The respondents stated that usually crops such as maize, millet sorghum, soya beans and sesame took 3 month to mature, from planting period to harvesting time. Processing is done in 2 phases. Phase one involves cutting down the crops and bringing the crops together to form heaps inside farms before later taken for storage in silos at home. Second Phase, second phase of crop processing is usually done for subsistence, for Maize, millet and sorghum, the corn is removed from the cob manually, in different formats, one is by putting the cobs in a bag and beating

it to separate the corns from it and another by using pastel and mortar to separate and another by beating the corn on rocks till it separate from the cob. Same pastel and mortar is used to thrash out husks from cereals and ground to form flour. Anguwan Waziri processes food both manually and mechanically, without giving much preferences to a particular method.
Land Acquisition: They stated that land acquisition is done traditionally, that is given by the traditional rulers freely and that the lands passed through generation in form of inheritance to heirs. Other means for acquiring land is by purchasing and renting/ leasing. A Parcel of land is sold at the price of 250,000 naira per hectare, while the same hectarage is leased out for 5000 naira for one season.

Preparation of Land: After land is bought/given, the first thing that is established is the demarcation of boundaries. Cutlasses and axes are used to cut down the trees and to clear the bush before rain. Cultivation using local hoe or plough drawn by cattle is done immediately after first two rainfalls, as the people practice only the manual system of farming. Planting of crops normally begins in June after which weeding and fertilizer application is done twice in the early month of July and in the month of august. Planting are in stages- maize sorghum, millet is usually done at the same time and earlier, while groundnut and beans comes after and harvest time is mostly in November. Perishables are cultivated and usually harvested after a month or two and are planted twice every season.

Market: They stated that there is no market in Anguwan Waziri community; they patronize markets in other communities- Dabe and Soro market, with about 20km and 60 km distance respectively from Anguwan Waziri. It costs about 200 naira for return trip to Dabe market which is the closest and 500 naira for a return trip to Soro market which is the furthest.
The people also noted that these markets have market days which are every 6 days. This is a fixed day for holding a public market. Market items are usually regarded to be surplus and cheaper on that day. Badaromo operates on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Dabe.

Challenges on Livelihood: They stated farming as the main and only source of livelihood for most people, the biggest challenge of farming is the erratic rainfall pattern and weakened soil fertility, which at times makes them to divide the farm lands and cultivate rotationally- cultivate half and leave the rest of the land fallow for it to regain its fertility.

Gender Roles on Livelihood
For men/youth- They stated that men of Anguwar Waziri community are engaged in farming activities; from planting to harvesting which is done single handedly by the owner or with the help of family members. They do cultivation, bush clearing, burning and cutting down crops during harvest.
Roles of women on livelihood are usually groundnut oil, food processing and rice thrashing from its cover.

Groundnut oil extraction is performed by removing the husks from the groundnut kernel to bring out the seeds. This is achieved manually by hands which takes time and consumes much human energy. After that, a selective process to segregate rotten seeds and substances like stones, sands or plant debris from good kernel is done manually by hand picking.is done by hand picking. At this stage, the groundnut kernels are fried under relatively low heat and made a bit moist using firewood as source of fuel. Seeds are then rubbed against the palm to remove back coats from kernel. Naked seeds are then taken to the mill for grinding. To extract the oil, the groundnut paste is the fried.

Flour processing which is normally done by women and mostly for subsistence is done by thrashing out the crops husk and ground to form flour-using pastel and mortar or taking to the grinding machine to form flour. They stated that they mostly make use of the grinding machine in the neighbouring communities on market days. The women are also being paid to thrash out husk from rice.
Note: There is no grinding machine in Anguwan Waziri, for grinding 10 measures of groundnut it cost 150 naira, and 200naira for return trip.

Needs and Expectations: The people want the project to replace lost land with equal fertility as before. They are seeking for the project to build boreholes for irrigation farming, resettle in an area closer to road just like the one they exist within not in remote areas, vast land to harvest in large scale is also needed by the community people with a start-up capital to actualize it.

Conclusion: The people seemed to be very receptive and warm concerning the survey exercise. They expressed their appreciation for the various meetings and the enlightenment that came with it. They also expressed their anticipation towards the commencement of the project development. However, much emphasis was focused on their inability to get funds to farm on a large scale; bore hall construction and irrigation system to be introduced to them.

11 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

DATE	30th October, 2016
VENUE	Village head of Zongoro's house
MEETING	Community Engagement on vulnerability
ATTENDANTS	Abdullahi Muhammad, Bala Yeriman Gawa, Baba Waziri, Bala Ibrahim, Sakina Hashim, Abubakar Usman, Salihu Idris Abubakar Sulaiman, Usaini Sale, Isa Musa, Sulaiman Abdullahi, Mubarak Haruna, Wazirin Gawa,

Objectives:

The meeting was convened as a continuation of the engagements with project affected persons to complete RAP data gathering and more importantly to carry out a vulnerability survey: The specific highlights of the activities include:

- Sensitization of Project Affected Persons (PAP) on what constitutes vulnerability
- Identification and categorisation of vulnerable persons in the communities.
- Assessment of the community's criteria for determining wealth or poverty

Sensitization of Project Affected Persons (PAP) on what constitutes vulnerability

There was an extensive conversation aimed at enlightening the members on what constitutes vulnerability and how to identify PAPs, who are unduly disadvantaged by virtue of ill health, very low income level, ethnicity, social/economic structures or cultural trends. The vulnerable groups identified included the disabled, orphans, very low income earners, very old persons, traditional title holders, farmers who get animal dung from the Fulani communities in return for corn stalks, houses adjacent to the project footprint that are not to be resettled, Village heads who lost part of the population of their subjects etc

They noted that the community members to be adversely affected are the people in Anguwan Fulani and Anguwan Waziri of whom quite a number are disabled, orphaned, low income earners, sick or very old.

Identification of vulnerable persons from the affected communities

The following members, Aliyu Dauda, Hassan Gurgu, Amina Amadu, Musa Shehu, Garba Adamu, Awwalu Musa, and Buhari Abdullahi are disabled. In addition, the families of Malam Rabiu, Dau,Kailu, and Hussaini Sale are orphans. Malama Aishatu Abubakar is terminally ill, while Hussaini Salihu, Dauda Musa, Abdurrahaman Sale and Bala Abdulkarim were identified as people with extremely low income.

It was also agreed that the village heads of Anguwar waziri and Anguwar Fulani are going to lose their traditional titles with all the advantages and privileges they enjoy. The traditional title holders are accorded a certain level

of respect by their people. It is obvious that the relocation will deny these people of their traditional privileges.

In addition, the village head of Dubur will lose part of the population of his subjects from whom he usually receives a charitable donation called ''Zakkat'' which is usually given to the village heads by farmers, after the harvest of crops every year. The village head of Zongoro will lose part of his ''Zakkat'' also to Gawa.

Farmers that usually get animal dung from the Fulani community are going to lose a major source of their organic fertilizer. There has been a long term informal agreement between farmers and cattle owners who are going to be relocated, for the famers to allow the cattle to feed on the corn stalks on the farm in return for organic manure.

There is a community which has two houses very close to Anguwar Waziri which were not affected by the project. The people felt that they are going to be affected when the main community moves away from them.

Assessment of the community's criteria for determining wealth or poverty
The following were identified as indicators of good living or poverty: state of health, personal attitudes, possession of material wealth, and possession of skills. They argued that there are no standard criteria for defining poverty or wealth. However, these are indicators in the community which determine the status of a person, a household or an entire community. According to them, the most important indicator is a person's state of health; a healthy person is regarded as having one of the conditions for a happy living. A person who is incapacitated either by disability or poor condition of health is regarded as vulnerable even if the person has material wealth. They argued that this is the reason why some disabled persons who are rich continue to beg because people see their disability or poor health as hindrance to a happy living which deserves community's sympathy and pity.

They also consider the attitude of a person towards work as the second most important factor in determining wealth or poverty. Some members are active while some are very lazy. An active member who engages in any economic activity to cater for his needs or his family is regarded as having wealth.

Another indicator is the possession of big farmland, house(s), livestock, etc. When asked if they all have these materials they retorted that not up to one quarter of the population have these materials. They regarded themselves as generally poor.

Possession of some skills is also regarded as an indicator of good living. Examples were cited of people who engage in carpentry work, building, making bricks, local barbers etc. who can cater for the needs of their families. This group of people are regarded as living a good life even if though they do not possess material wealth.

12 LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT MECHANISM

DATE	28th October, 2016
VENUE	CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE, GANJUWA L.G.A.
MEETING	LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PLAN
ATTENDANTS	CTC, GANJUWA LGA, Umar Ibrahim-ERM, Bankole Alibay-ERM, Hassana Bello Aliyu- NSCP, Rabiu Babbaji- Assist. Director Livestock-Ganjuwa LGA, HOD, Agriculture- Ganjuwa LGA

Introduction

The project has no intension of making the impacted communities feel cheated with respect to means of livelihood. In line with livelihood support plans, a meeting was slated with the following objectives:

- Select Agricultural extension workers from Local government and state zonal ADP office for PAP agricultural support plan
- Identify cooperate and individual bodies with agricultural mechanization equipment in the area to improve upon the traditional method of cultivation observed in the area.
- To identify source of farm inputs in the area for enhancement of livestock and crop production for PAP

Extension workers

With the help of the Chairman, care-taker committee Ganjuwa local government area, six extension workers, two from state Agricultural development program and four from Ganjuwa local government agricultural department, were identified. These technical officers are to be trained so that they will assist the impacted communities with proper and improved agricultural practices. Their list was presented as follows:

1. Muhammad K. adamu Livestock LGA Male
2. Sani Maidawa Crop LGA Male
3. Surajo Abdullahi Crop LGA Male
4. Alti Sabo Livestock LGA Female
5. Muhammad Surajo A, Crop State Male
6. Hussaina Dabo Livestock State Female

Capabilities of the Extension workers

The extension workers are to provide the following services to the PAP:

- ✓ Visit to farmers for technical advice on crop and livestock production to advice appropriately
- ✓ Identification and treatment of both crops and livestock diseases on the farms of PAP
- ✓ Price assessment for livestock and produce in the local market for maximizing produce and livestock profit
- ✓ Promotion on improve varieties and species to the farmers in the area through demonstration plots

Farm implements

Use of traditional tools for cultivation was found to be predominantly the mode of agricultural practice. In order to introduce the farmers of the impacted communities into mechanized farming, survey of mechanized implements was conducted to identify places where they will be obtained on hire basis. Only tractors were identified available in the area for mechanized farming. No harvesters and sprayers were available in both BSADP and LGA. The Tractors were found to be available, on hire bases, at:

- ✓ Tractor hiring unit (THU) of the BSADP at ₦20,000, per hectare
- ✓ Maikeke Farms (Private farm) at ₦25, 000 per hectare
- ✓ Some individuals in the community at ₦25, 000 per hectare

Farm Inputs

Good farm produce and livestock can be guaranteed only if good seeds and breeds are obtained. In order to source for improved varieties and breeds as well as chemicals (pesticides and herbicides), the team identified three places where inputs can be obtained namely:

- ✓ Bauchi state Agricultural supply company (BASAC)
- ✓ Prominent Business persons in the area that are renowned in the business of farm input
- ✓ The open market where farm inputs are traded in the open

Other organizations identified that have a stake in the agricultural sector that will be of importance for agricultural support programs includes:

- ✓ International institute for tropical agriculture (IITA)
- ✓ International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Value Addition

In an effort to map out strategies for value addition to the crops produced in the area, as a step in the direction of livelihood support plan, the following crops were identified as the major crops in the area that can be improved upon:

- ✓ Guinea Corn
- ✓ Sorghum
- ✓ Beans
- ✓ Sesame
- ✓ Groundnut

Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn by the end of the meeting

- ✓ The selected extension workers will be trained to support PAPs after the take-off of the project as means of livelihood support
- ✓ ILRI and IITA will be contacted for technical support in their respective fields
- ✓ Social networks will be encouraged to access facilities such as loan package, as cooperate body, for value addition to their crops

Other Activity

The Madaki of Bauchi (Hakimi of Ganjuwa's) palace was visited in the company of the care-taker chairman Ganjuwa LGA to press home the demand

for resettlement land for the PAP. He gave the assurance that land will be provided close to the impacted communities for resettlement

13 INAUGURATION OF CRC- RIGHT OF WAY

DATE	31st October, 2016
VENUE	ZONGORO PRIMARY SCHOOL
MEETING	INAUGURATION OF CRC COMMUNITIES ON THE RIGHT OF WAY
ATTENDANTS	ABDULLAHI MUHAMMAD, SAKINA HASHIM, SALIHU IBRAHIM
See the attached list of the members from each community	

Objectives of the activity

The activity was part of the team's engagements with project affected persons on the Right of way. The specific highlights of the activities include:

- Introduction of CRC members.
- The development and selection of CRC members
- Roles of CRC.
- Ethical practices.

Introduction of CRC members

To ensure that only invited CRC members were present during the meeting, members were asked to make a self-introduction. They mentioned their names and the communities they were representing.

There was an extensive discussion on the roles of the CRC which was focused on the following:

- **Representation**: Members were made to understand that the primary role of the CRC member is representation. This role involves listening to the people and accentuating their "informed" opinions at the CRC platform to ensure that the people's interests are protected.
- **Education**: From the engagements, it was evident that there are several misconceptions due to the initial survey prior ERM/TDL involvement. It is the job of the CRC members to educate the community of the standards applicable to developing the projects, to help PAHs make informed decisions.
- **Transparent and Objective Feedbacks**: The CRC would be making many decisions alongside the project CRM and CLOs. These decisions are to be actively communicated to the project affected communities truthfully, transparently and objectively.
- **Clarification**: The project affected households are very likely to further misconceive the message delivered by the CRC member. It is imperative that the CRC member takes time to provide clarification as much as required to ensure that there is no miscommunication about the project.
- **Expectation Management**: There would be expectations along the line as the project develops. The CRC members are responsible for managing the expectations of the PAHs to ensure they are adequately informed of their roles, responsibilities and benefits without over promising them of the project advantages.

- **FPOC on Grievances Management**: The CRC is the First Point of Contact (FPOC) for all grievances emerging from project affected communities. They were trained to help resolve all grievances with the help of the traditional leaders in their communities. If they are unable to resolve grievances either due to technical reasons or the complications involved in the process, they are expected to escalate this to the CLOs for resolve.

When the meeting reconvened members were engaged in activities to demonstrating the process of information management. The elements of communication: Sender, receiver, medium, feedback and interference were discussed in detail. The possibilities of altering the content or meaning of a message during the communication process were illustrated. Members were made to understand that factors such as age, language, emotional status, noise, gender, values, culture, use of technical terms, expectation, physical distance, can affect our interpretation of the messages we receive. Members were asked to give illustrative examples to show how the above factors affected how others interpreted messages they gave to them.

A member mentioned how a little boy burnt a mobile phone. He asked the boy to put the phone in the source of electricity for charging, but because the Hausa word for fire and electricity was the same" wuta" the boy misinterpreted the message and put it in the fire. It was agreed that the sender did not use the appropriate language or used ambiguous term and the age of the boy (receiver) also affected the communication.

The need for using specific terms was emphasized.
A member mentioned a situation where his friend misinterpreted the word "bank" for financial institution, whereas, he was referring to blood bank in the hospital. The friend remarked that are they selling blood in the bank? It was at that point that he realized the misconception of the word "bank" by the friend. In this case the receiver's lack of knowledge caused the misunderstanding. The need for clarification and use of simple terms was emphasized. The speaker should have clarified that where blood is kept in the hospital is also called bank.

The need for detail and clarification was further discussed for instance in sending invitation to meetings most people either omit the day, date, time, am, pm, venue etc. or the content of the invitation itself may not be clear or precise. A sample of invitation was given:

Invitation to CRC Meeting
Members of the CRC on the right of way are cordially invited to the monthly meeting scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: Monday, 22nd November 2016 **Venue**: Zongoro primary school

Time: 4:00 pm.

Ethical Practice
Discussions were also made on the ethical principles expected from members. Members were enjoined to consider the following:

Truthfulness: Their position as CRC members who were elected based on their ability to be truthful and honest was highlighted. This must be maintained as they decide on behalf of the community without any external influence.

Respect: The CRC members were advised to respect all members of the CRC as they are equal representatives. It was noted that even though some of the members may be holding a traditional title, they must treat everybody with mutual respect.

Punctuality: Members have understood that meetings are an integral part of their assignment. Punctuality is central to this component because coming late to meetings means that the community people are denied access to being part of a decision-making process.

Sacrifice: The hectic nature of the job requires a lot of sacrifice. The CRC members were enjoined to assume this role with this state of mind.

Decorum during meetings: Discussions were made on the need for members to exhibit very high sense of decorum during meetings. It was agreed that members should all put their mobile phones on vibration mode as well as seeking permission to go out if one has a pressing need.
Finally, members were given a copy of list of CRC members containing the names of members, their communities and phone numbers.

Table 1: CRC members list- Right of Way

COMMUNITY	CRC MEMBERS (ROW)	CONTACT
Zongoro	Sulaiman Abdullahi Mubarak Haruna Bala Ibrahim Representative *of Village head*	08133665614 08093659770 08098398030
Kimni	Saidu Adamu Haladu Isa Yakubu	07014455269 08175438293
Yuli	Yakubu Waziri Adamu Ibrahim Idris	09098922029 08098679335
Waya	Dahiru Adamu Galadima Adamu Yahya (Kasimu Yahya deceased)	07084032528 09090217996
Runde	Muhammad Wakili Sale Magaji	08026145457 08092276924
Inkil	Sani Abdullahi Garba Muhammad	08039679074 09039180460
Dungulbi	Alh. Adamu Bashir (Katuka) Aminu Isa	08020867790 08023872968

14 INAUGURATION OF CRC ON THE PROJECT FOOTPRINT

DATE	1st November, 2016
VENUE	Auditorium, Dutse Royale Hotel, Hakimi Dutse's Palace
MEETING	Inauguration of CRC on Project Footprint
ATTENDANTS	Bankole Alibay Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM) Umar Ibrahim (ERM) All CRC representatives of communities on PFP

Introduction

The activity was slated to inaugurate CRC members on the project footprint. All members from Unguwan-waziri, Gawa and Unguwan-fulani were in attendance with one village head representative each from Zongoro and Dubur. The activities of the occasion include:

- Detailed explanation of the roles of the CRC
- Qualities expected from each member

Roles of CRC Members

The respective roles of the CRC members were explained such as: -

- **Representation:** The primary role of the CRC member is representation. This role involves listening to the people and accentuating their "informed" opinions at the CRC platform to ensure that the people's interests are protected.
- **Education:** From the engagements, it was evident that there are several misconceptions due to the initial survey prior ERM/TDL involvement. It is the job of the CRC members to educate the community of the standards applicable to developing the projects, to help PAHs make informed decisions.
- **Transparent and Objective Feedbacks:** The CRC would be making many decisions alongside the project CRM and CLOs. These decisions are to be actively communicated to the project affected communities truthfully, transparently and objectively.
- **Clarification:** The project affected households are very likely to further misconceive the message delivered by the CRC member. It is imperative that the CRC member takes time to provide clarification as much as required to ensure that there is no miscommunication about the project.
- **Expectation Management**: There would be expectations along the line as the project develops. The CRC is responsible for managing the expectations of the PAHs to ensure they are adequately informed of their roles, responsibilities and benefits without over promising them of the project advantages.
- **FPOC on Grievances Management**: The CRC is the First Point of Contact for all grievances emerging from project affected communities. They will be trained to help resolve all grievances with the help of the traditional leaders in their communities. If they are unable to resolve grievances either due to

technical reasons or the complications involved in the process, they are expected to escalate this to the CLOs for resolve.

Qualities Expected from members
CRC members were enjoined to exhibit good qualities such as:

Truthfulness: The CRC members are elected are elected based on their ability to be truthful. This MUST be maintained as they decide on behalf of the community without ANY external influence.

Respect: The CRC members are advised to respect ALL members of the CRC as they are equal representative.

Punctuality: Meetings are integral part of the assignment. Punctuality is central to this component because coming late to meetings means that the community people are denied access to being part of a decision-making process.

Comments
Some members expressed their happiness with the policy of land-for-land, house-for-house replacement rather than cash compensation as cash gets spent easily.

Other activities
After the inauguration, the CRC members were taken to the replacement land for confirmation and comment on its suitability. They applauded the efforts of the ERM/TDL team leader, Bankole, for securing such a suitable land.
In their presence, a soil scientist from Ganjuwa local government, who came on the invitation of ERM/TDL team leader, collected soil samples at random from the demarcated land for suitability test at Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University soil science laboratory to further authenticate its arability for cultivation.

Conclusion
- CRC members were successfully inaugurated
- Sampled members of CRC were taken to the secured replacement land for confirmation
- Soil samples were collected from the replacement land for soil analysis at ATBU

Table 2: CRC member's list- Project Footprint

COMMUNITY	CRC MEMBERS (ROW)	CONTACT
Dubur	Hashimu M Musa	08098393564
Anguwan Fulani	Abubakar Usman Abubakar Sulaiman Yayaha Muhammad Salihu idris	08093625401 08172849944 N/A 09099649987
Angwan Waziri	Bilyaminu Waziri Isa Musa	09084035324 09086065497

	Usaini Saleh Zaliha Danladi	08107514634 08176916391
Gawa	Bala Yeriman Gawa Wazirin Gawa Chinma Abdu	08035653726 07037564665 07061386445

15 INAUGURATION OF THE RSC

DATE	31st October, 2016
VENUE	STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, BAUCHI
MEETING	Inauguration of RSC Members
ATTENDANTS	1. Dr. Alqassim Ibrahim (Chairman Ganjuwa LGA)- Chairman 2. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado (Madakin Bauchi) 3. Abdullahi D. chinade (Mins. of Env.) - Secretary 4. Ya'u Ibrahim Gadau (MWL & H) 5. Eng. Mahmood Abdullahi (MMPEE) 6. Bankole Alibay (ERM/TDL) 7. Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM/TDL) 8. Umar Ibrahim (ERM/TDL) 9. Eng. Muhammad Saidu (MANR) 10. Abdullahi Ilyasu (Village head of Yali) 11. Ibrahim Hassan (BSUPDB) 12. Danjuma Dalha (Land Officer, Ganjuwa LGA) 13. Representative Mins of Justice -Absent 14. Mins. of Finance –Absent 15. Mins. of Health - Absent

Introduction

A meeting for the inauguration of RSC members was scheduled at Bauchi state Ministry of Environment with members drawn from respective MDAs for RAP development and implementation. The meeting had the following specific objectives: -

- Receive the list of RSC members nominated by each MDAs that are stakeholders
- Reiterate the functions of the RSC to the selected members
- Identify skill acquisition center, with the help of the members, for livelihood support to youth of PAP

RSC Members

The RSC membership was left to each MDA to select their representative on the committee. These members were believed to be versatile in issues that relate to their MDA to be able to contribute significantly in the development and implementation of the RAD. The respective MDAs presented the following as their members. Except for representatives from Ministries of Justice, Finance and Health who were unavoidably absent with reasons, all other members were present during the inauguration. Below is their list: -

1. Dr. Alqassim Ibrahim (Chairman Ganjuwa LGA)- Chairman
2. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado (Madakin Bauchi)
3. Abdullahi D. chinade (Mins. of Env.) - Secretary
4. Ya'u Ibrahim Gadau (MWL & H)
5. Eng. Mahmood Abdullahi (MMPEE)
6. Eng. Muhammad Saidu (MANR)
7. Abdullahi Ilyasu (Village head of Yali)
8. Ibrahim Hassan (BSUPDB)
9. Danjuma Dalha (Land Officer, Ganjuwa LGA)

10.Representative Mins of Justice -Absent
11.Mins. of Finance –Absent
12.Mins. of Health - Absent

Functions of RSC

The functions of the RSC were emphasized to the members during the inauguration as follows: -

- Representation of Requisite MDAs on the RAP / Project Development: Each member represents the interest of his/her MDA.
- Provide Technical Input on the RAP Development: A member is expected to contribute, expertly, with technical input into the RAP development.
- Provide Technical Input on the RAP Implementation: A member is expected to objectively criticize the implementation of segments of the RAP that relates to his/her MDA for the better in the following fields
- Livelihoods Restoration & Improvements which has to do with replacement of lost means of livelihood for the PAP and also improve upon what they do before the advent of the project.
- Housing and Relocation Support, which bothers on the type of house to be replaced and how to assist the household in packing to the new house.
- Eligibility, Entitlement and Compensation- It refers to who gets what, what belongs to who and how best to pay back to the impacted household.
- Ensure prompt government approvals on Resettlement Components and Project Wide Requests- A member should serve as the liaison officer or the go-between the Project and his MDA to fast-track government approvals.
- Facilitation and Engagement of the Larger Stakeholders on the RAP Processes.
- Represent the government of Bauchi State in the RSC decisions.

Questions, Comments and Observations

Substantial number of the members demanded to know why the project is taking this long to reach the operational stage. The response given was that partnership/ JV between NSCP and Globaleq stalled the process but the project is back on track now and is poised to meet disclosure by the end of the year. Some members raised concerns on the need for a draft RAP to be given to them to customize rather than, as they thought, requesting them to develop what they don't have much knowledge about (RAP development). The response given was that the current process is to come up with a tentative copy of the RAP for objective and technical inputs by the RSC and CRC before implementation after Disclosure.

On the issue of replacement of land and residence, a member of the RSC demanded to know if the size of individual households will be considered during replacement. It was clarified for him that land asset valuation survey was conducted in December last year alongside socio-economic and valuable assets survey to ascertain the possessions of the PAP.

The caretaker committee chairman demanded to know the share of Ganjuwa LGA from the project being the host government tier (LGA). The ERM/TDL team leader gave some copies of the concession agreement on the project to members and requested that it should be read by all members to see and acknowledge the agreement made between the state and the company. However, the ERM/TDL team leader stated that this demand can only be reflected in the report. It is out of the jurisdiction of consultants to have discussions on percentage of profits from the company.

Identification of Skills Acquisition Center for Youth Livelihood Support

In pursuit of alternative means of livelihood support to youth of the PAP, the RSC were asked to recommend a skill acquisition center for training of youth in various trades. Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity skills upgrading center, Bauchi was recommended by the members for partnership. Subsequent visit to the center revealed the institution had eleven (11) trades namely: -

- Building (Block laying and Masonry)
- Electrical (Domestic and Industrial)
- Catering and Event decoration
- Carpentry and Joinery (Furniture and Joinery)
- Motor Mechanic (General)
- Welding (Arch welding only)
- Tailoring (Male and Female dress making)
- Computer maintenance (hardware)
- Computer Operation (Software)
- Satellite Installation (Dish mounting and setting)
- Pipe fitting and Plumbing

Condition for entry was ability to read and write in English (But not necessarily backed by certificate) which will be tested during an interview prior to admission. The admission form was sold at ₦1, 500 and the entry point is December each year. If admitted, registration fee is ₦22, 000 and accommodation fee is ₦6, 000 for those willing to stay on campus. The center provides First aid services in the event of injury but does not have a clinic. The Student/Teacher ratio stands at 25:1. Students are required to come with food stuff because no feeding arrangement is provided by the center. The center provides the training facilities but students buy lecture handouts costing between ₦1,000 to ₦1, 500. The nature of the training is 70% practical and 30% theory.

Conclusion

- RSC was inaugurated with the members fully aware of their responsibilities
- Skills acquisition center was identified for livelihood support for youth in the project impacted communities

16 FINALISATION OF REPLACEMENT LAND

Introduction

In an effort to replace lands within the project footprint, an extensive survey for replacement land as arable as the land before was conducted, which constituted the identification, reconnaissance survey and measuring the proposed site against the selection criteria, and boundary demarcation of the proposed site.

Criteria for selection

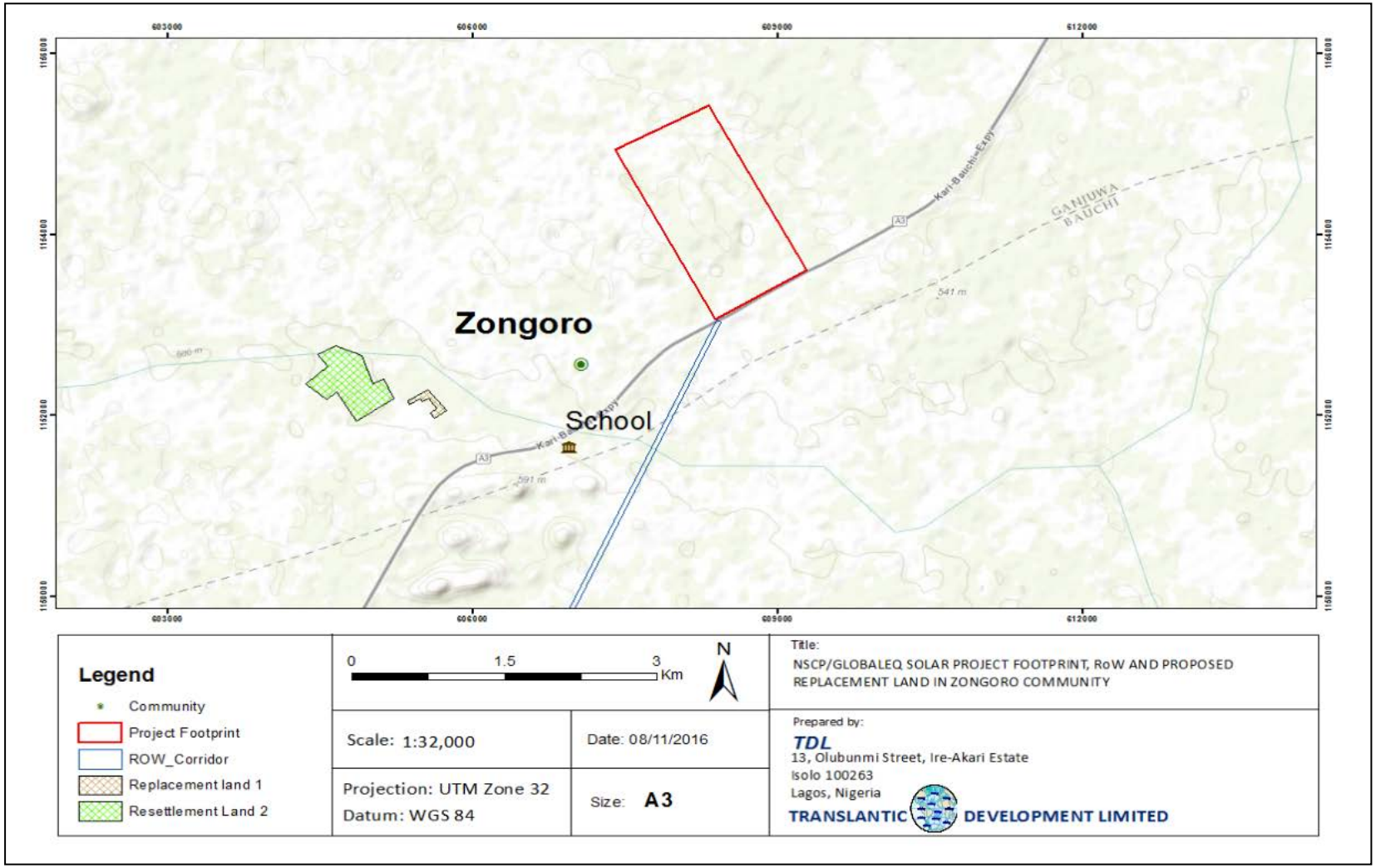
The search area and proposed replacement sites was assessed against broad criteria to remove certain inappropriate land (rocky areas) from consideration. If this shift did not identify sufficient land, then some of the criteria were relaxed for example the size of land. Once sufficient sites were identified, they were then assessed against specific criteria; fertility of the land, proximity to project footprint and accessibility to allow for the identification of the most suitable sites for replacement. A total of 5 sites were accessed from two communities; Gawa and Zongoro. Three of them (all within Gawa land province being more suitable) and the other two sites (within zongoro land province). One of the two sites was dismissed because it did not pass the specific criteria for selection which is discussed above as proximity to project site, fertility of the land and general topography of the area.

Zongoro Community Site

A resettlement land of about 40ha was proposed by the yarima of zongoro and the land officer which is south west of the project footprint and about 5km away from the project footprint. After an intensive reconnaissance survey of the proposed site against the specific criteria for selection, it was concluded that the about 90% of the site was very rocky, barren and mostly not suitable for cultivation. Only a little acreage was demarcated as suitable for cultivation but was dismissed after confirming that the distance was too far from the project site.

The other proposed site, also within Zongoro land province which is approximately 2.8km further west of the project footprint was accessed and surveyed. The site measures 3.3ha and is also closer to the already surveyed proposed replacement land during the first phase of the project last year, which measures 33.7ha. This comes to a total of 37ha. Figure 1 below shows the two (2) proposed replacement land in Zongoro land province.

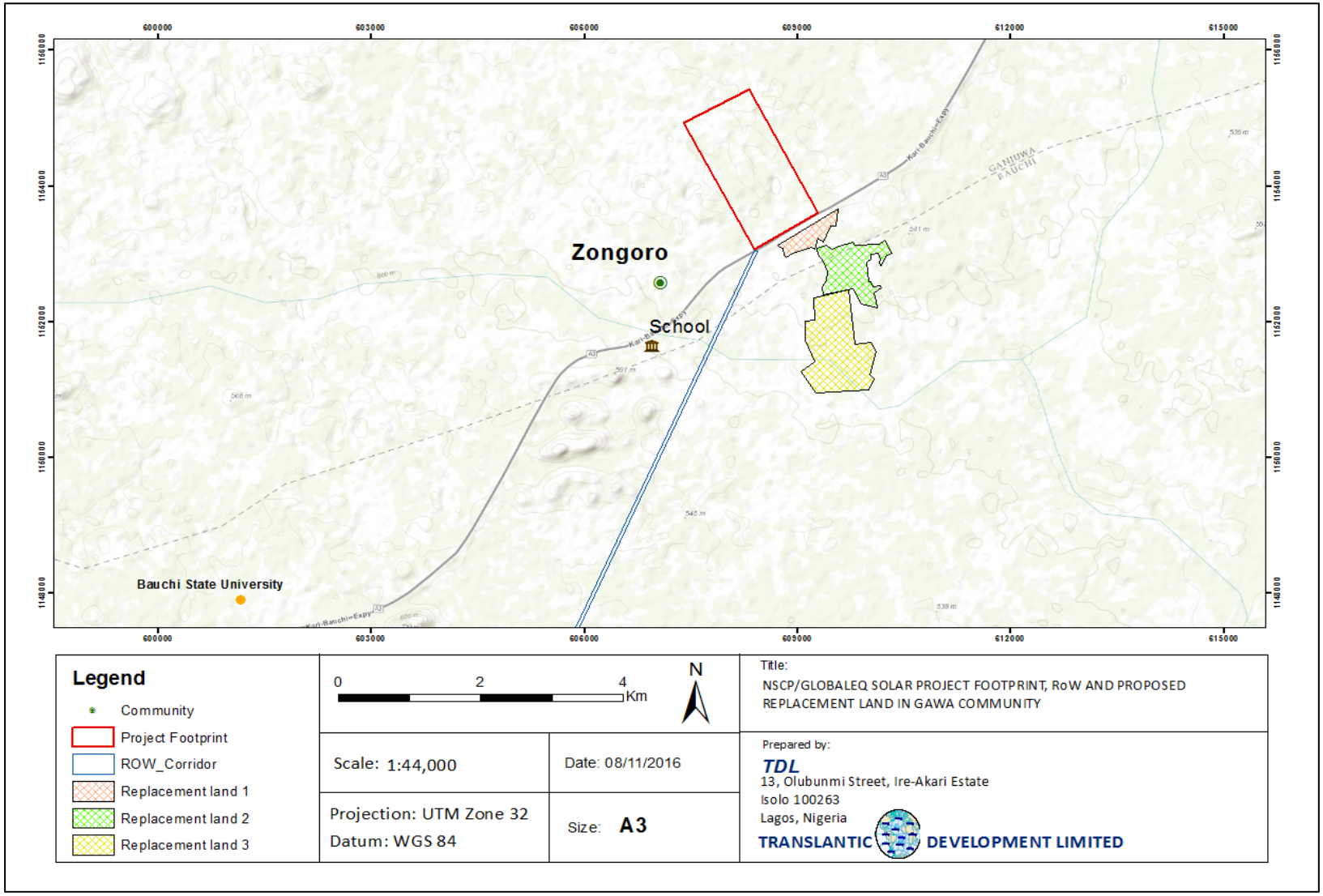
Figure 16.1 Map showing proposed replacement land in Zongoro



Gawa Community Site

The team proceeded to Gawa community just across the main road from Bauchi to Maidugri, directly opposite the project footprint for reconnaissance survey and possible demarcation. Three sites (replacement land 1,2 and 3) were proposed with hectarages 21.6ha, 55.6ha and 107ha respectively. Upon assessment, the sites are very suitable for replacement and thus recommended. This comes to a total 184.2ha of replacement land in Gawa. Figure 2 below shows the geographic location of these proposed replacement lands with respect to the project footprint and the Right of Way.

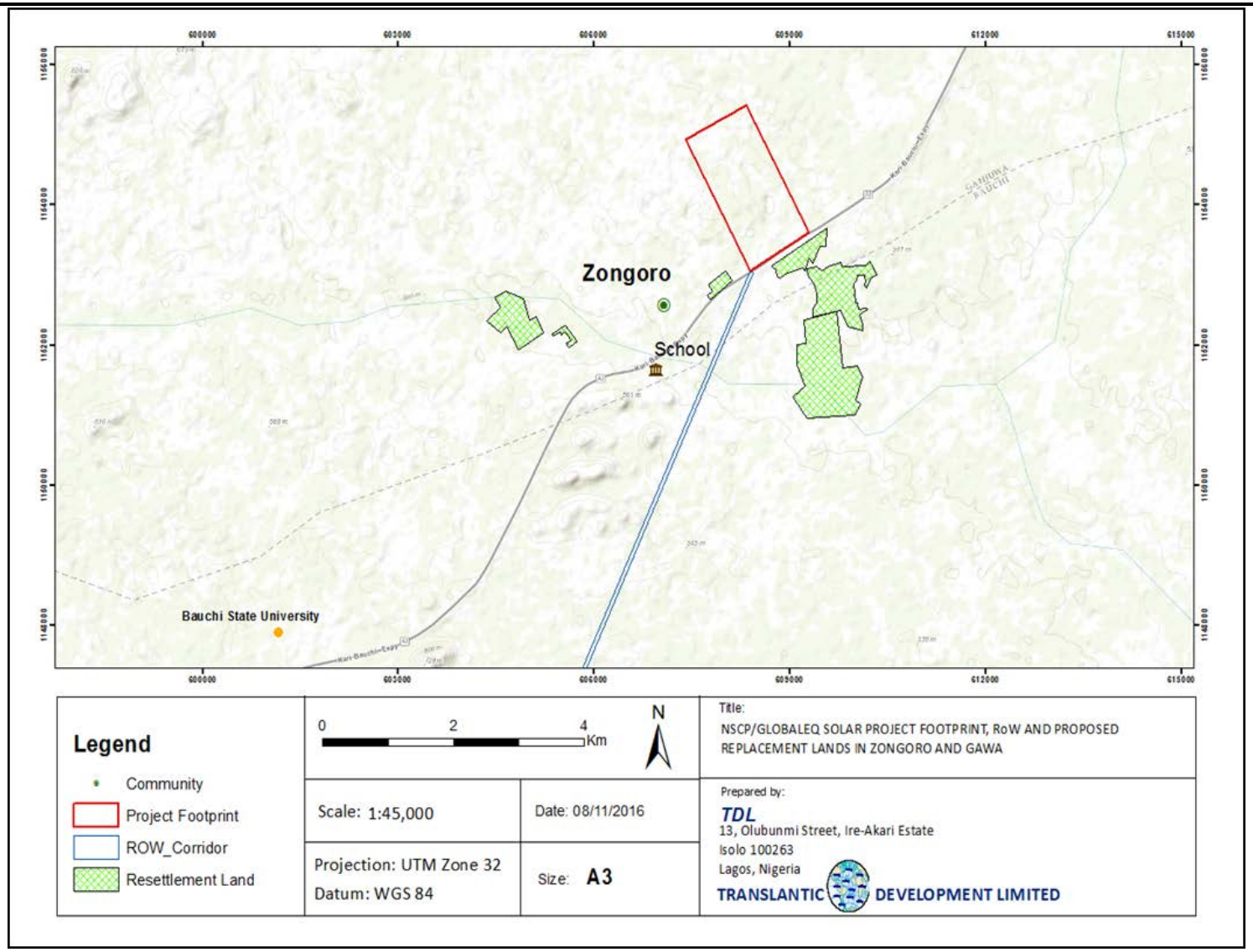
Figure 16.2 Map showing proposed replacement lands in Gawa



Conclusion

On this second phase of the exercise to close out on replacement land, additional four proposed sites have been surveyed and demarcated. Three of which are within Gawa land province and another in Zongoro land province. Adding this to the two previous sites, which passed the specific selection criteria, comes to a total of 6 proposed sites which measures 228.1ha. Figure 3 below shows the location of all proposed replacement land.

Figure 16.3 Map showing all proposed replacement lands



17 STATE REQUIREMENT, APPROVAL PROCESSES AND STANDARDS

DATE	31st October, 2016
VENUE	Director's office, Bauchi State Development Board (BSDB)
MEETING	State requirements, approval processes and standards
ATTENDANTS	TDL Consultant, Director (BSDB), Director (Bauchi State Water Board), Director (Bauchi State Environmental Protection Agency

Objective

To gain an in-depth understanding of the general permitting and approval processes, and overarching standards of the various ministerial departments

BAUCHI STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Requirement for building plan approval

The director stated that there are four (4) objective requirements of the department for building plan which is stated below;

1. Evidence of ownership (Statutory or customary)
2. Site location(s) plan
3. Six (6) set of architectural drawing including
    a. Site development plan
    b. Floor plan
    c. Side elevation plans
    d. Roof plan
    e. Mechanical design
    f. Electrical design and,
    g. Structural design in the case of a story building
4. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report in case of industrial use, large commercial use (i.e.; Hotel, Filling station, School, etc.)

Additionally, it was stated that all approval charges are based solely on the size and purpose of the development and population density.

Categories of physical development

The department (BSDB) classifies physical development into four categories for which some categories attract special requirements such as the EIA report, Police report and Fire service report in the case of commercial development, large estates (2ha and above, filling stations, LNG out pits, Hotels, Institution of learning, etc.). Below are the various categories.

1. Residential development
2. Commercial development
3. Industrial development and
4. Public/ Private development

Processing Fees

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (NGN)
Residential Development	5,000
Commercial Development	10,000
Industrial • High • Medium • Large	 15,000 25,000 50,000
Public/ Private	10,000

BAUCHI STATE WATER BOARD

Infrastructure

Minimum and Maximum water pressure: The water corporation maintains a relative low minimum water pressure of 1.5bars and a maximum pressure of 7.5bars within the distribution system due to the generally flat terrain of Bauchi state.

Supply line Materials: The state has not developed any standards and is currently not controlling line materials however; they use materials that can withstand a minimum of 6 bars pressure. They are also moving away from the use asbestos cement pipes. Overall, they use steel pipes, ductile pipes, UPVC pipes and cast iron for fittings.

Water quality standards: The state was initial using WHO guidelines on drinking water but has now adopted the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality, 2007. The core principle of this standard is to effectively protect public health against water related diseases.

Water Storage Requirement: Steel and concrete tanks are used to store water in large reservoirs
Firefighting requirements: Intervals for location between hydrants is 300m and a 200mm diameter pipe

BAUCHI STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Sanitation
The agency requires that a waste collection center be built at about 20m by 15m for every sixty (60) houses and a dustbin provided for every 2 to 3 houses. It was stated that the state does not encourage land filling and currently uses the open dump system where all waste is sorted by third party companies for other purposes.

Solid waste collection and disposal: Specific trucks collect waste daily from neighbourhood to transfer stations where waste is transferred to the final site on a weekly basis.

NB: The agency stated that currently the state does not have any standards/ special requirements for pipelines for sewage and final sewage plant. Also, the

agency expressed dissatisfaction for not been carried along. Apparently, they had not been briefed by the parent ministry (Ministry of Environment) and were also not aware of the initial EIA for the project.

18 MEETING WITH TCN AND NERC

DATE	03rd November, 2016
VENUE	Ministry of Power, Abuja
MEETING	Meeting with TCN and NERC
ATTENDANTS	ERM Consultant, TDL Consultant, Rep from NSCP, Director-TCN and the assistant manager

Introduction

The meeting was conducted to brief the stakeholders on the progress of the project, and generally present the framework of the RAP to them to gain their buy-in

Objective

- To present the various chapters of the RAP

Key Notes

This session presents the summary of the discussions with the stakeholders on different issues:

Discussions:

The team lead discussed our roles and responsibilities on the trip in the relation to the RAP framework and its closure. A presentation was made on the RAP framework particularly chapters which concerned them. The presentation highlighted the number of people affected by the project both economically and physically, the compensation strategy and the entitlement matrix.

The various institutions were assured that the RAP is being developed according to national laws particularly the TCN/ NERC regulation and international best practices taking into cognizance local laws. Again, they were enlightened on the importance and purpose of the RAP as an end to end document which basically looks at general impacts and mitigation.

A presentation of a map of the project area showing the affected areas, boundaries and proposed replacement lands for resettlement options was made.

Concerns/ Responses:

- The director for TCN indicated that the process is flawed and that they were not carried along and had very little knowledge about the project.
- The director again insisted that the RAP should be sent to his institution so they can add their comments. He was made to understand that the RAP is not complete now and that it is still been written.
- They agitated that their staff ought to have been involved in the data gathering exercise even on the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Conclusion:

The stakeholders expressed their appreciation to the project team for the informative discussion and assured the project its maximum cooperation.

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Appendix C

Stakeholder Engagement Management Documents

1 EXAMPLES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MANAGEMENT TEMPLATES

1.1 MEETING MINUTES TEMPLATE

Meeting Minutes Template		
Section 1. Meeting Details		
Location:		
Settlement:		
District:		
Region:		
Date:		
Project Representatives:		
No of Females:	**No of Males:**	
Section 2: Meeting Minutes (note relevant questions, responses)		
Section 3: Facilitator Observations		
Insert key observations (level of participation, response to the meeting, general observations):		
Section 4: Follow-on Actions		
Issue Raised	**Who by?**	**Action**

Section 5: Evaluation of Feedback Process			
How many participants took part in the feedback process?			
Insert the number of yes, no, partially responses to each question in the relevant box			
Was the meeting useful?	**Yes**	**No**	**Partially**
Was the information presented in a clear manner and do you feel that you have a good understanding of Project activities and plans?	**Yes**	**No**	**Partially**
Were you able to ask the questions you wanted?	**Yes**	**No**	**Partially**
Was this meeting organised in a way to facilitate your attendance?	**Yes**	**No**	**Partially**
Have you been in anyway intimidated or coerced during this meeting?	**Yes**	**No**	**Partially**

1.2 *STAKEHOLDER DATABASE/ACTIVITY LOG*

Section 1: Meeting Details	Location	Settlement	District (use picklist)	Chiefdom (use picklist)	Region (use picklist)	Date of Meeting	Project Representatives (Full name and company)	No of Females	No of Males

Section 2: Meeting Mins	Issue Title (Use picklist)	Participant Question/Comment/Quote	Project Response (If no response required or given, leave blank)	Issue Rating (low/medium/high priority)

Section 3: Facilitator Observations	Insert key observations (level of participation, response to the meeting, general observations):

Section 4: Follow-on Actions	Issue Raised	By Who?	Action

1.3 GRIEVANCE TEMPLATE

Grievance Record			
Grievance Number:	Date Submitted:	Target Date for Resolution:	
Name:			
Address and Contact Details			
Grievance Received By:			
Name of Grievance Officer:			
Description of Grievance:			
Assessment of Grievance Significance Level:		Signature and Role:	
Actions to Resolve Grievance			
Delegation to:			
Action	**Who**	**When**	**Completed Y/N/Date**
Response/Resolution:			
Strategy to Communicate Response:			
Sign-Off:			
Date:			
Conclusion			
Is complainant satisfied?	Y/N	Comments from Grievance Officer:	
Complainant comments regarding resolution:			
Grievance Closed?	Y/N	Grievance Resubmitted?	Y/N
Signature and Role:		Date:	
Date:		New Grievance Number:	

Appendix D

Stage 6 Disclosure 2017

Date	11/05/2017
Venue	Zongoro village
Meeting	Community entry meeting
Attendance	Zongoro community leader: Mal Ibrahim ERM: Bankole Alibay Globeleq: Catherine Minya NSCP: Salihu Manu Community Members
Objectives	Prior information on disclosure of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Mr Bankole led the team for the community entry meeting which started about 12.20pm. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the community on the disclosure exercise to be conducted. The people of the community patiently waited before the arrival of the disclosure team and the team leader Mr Bankole, apologized for the lateness while explaining that prior engagement with the government officials had taken more time than expected.

MEETING ITEMS

- **PROJECT INFORMATION (INTERESTS, FUNDING AND PAST WORKS)**

The community were informed that the project is in partnership with two other companies namely; Globeleq and ARM-Harith in addition to the government and NSCP and was set to be funded by three lenders (IFC, AFDB and EIB) whose guidelines and standards need to be adopted before funds can be allocated. It was explained that one of the major delays for the project was the time spent trying to fulfill Lenders conditions as per the best international practices and standards. The disclosure of the resettlement action plan (RAP) was necessitated to affirm community views on potential project impacts and mitigation measures suggested gathered during previous surveys conducted in 2015.

- **PRESENTATION OF THE ONGOING DISCLOSURE PROCESS OBJECTIVES**

The disclosure is to bring the communities up to speed on how far the project has gone. The essence is to inform the project affected households on the impact of the project on their lives. The eligibility criteria, entitlement matrix, type of losses and what to expect during the compensation. In addition to this an emphasis was made on the importance to gather community views or concerns regarding the anticipated measures to manages projects impacts.

- **DETAILS ON EXPECTED ATTENDANCE TO DISCLOSURE MEETINGS**

The following groups of people were requested to be in attendance during the disclosure meetings.

  - All directly impacted people.
  - Community Resettlement committee members were informed to meet with the team separately before the general meeting.

The meeting was scheduled to start at Anguwan Fulani by 10am and last for three hours, this will be followed by a disclosure meeting in Anguwan Waziri which will commence immediately after Jummah prayers by 2.30pm. Gawa community disclosure meeting was scheduled for the next morning but a selected time will be fixed and the community informed prior to the meeting commence.

- **CONCERNS RAISED**

CONCERNS	**RESOLUTIONS**
Where the meeting should be held?	Yariman Dubur said the meeting for Anguwan Fulani should be conducted at Dubur because it's part of Dubur. But was told, it should be within the project footprint. It was agreed to hold around the metrological station at the site.
Musa Adamu had lost his enumeration identification sheet given to him during the last survey?	The project has the details and photos of all project affected persons (PAPS) on a database. No one can claim others entitlements.

The Community leader (Mal Ibrahim) thanked the team for coming and expressed their continued support for the project.

Attendance list is presented in appendix.

Date	11/05/2017
Venue	Bauchi State Investment Promotion Agency
Time	10.12 AM – 10.17 AM
Meeting	Briefing meeting with the Agency
Attendance	General Manager : Aminu MUSA ERM : Bankole ALIBAY Globeleq : Catherine Gaëlle MINYA CLO : Salihu MANU
Objectives	Inform the director general on disclosure meeting hour postponed from 11 AM to 3 PM same day

The director general of the agency was recently appointed by the governor of Bauchi as the project state coordinator to facilitate and fast tract all matters regarding government approval on all project related activities. He is also vested with the responsibility of following up and keeping the governor informed on all matters related to the project.

The purpose of the visit was to inform the director general of the time slated for the stakeholder meeting on the disclosure of the resettlement action plan (RAP). Catherine Gaëlle Minya was introduced as the representative of Globeleq corporate during this disclosure process.

The director general admitted to having a tight schedule but promised to be there.

Date	11/05/2017
Venue	Ministry of Environment
Meeting	Brief meeting
Time	9.40 AM – 9.45 AM
Attendance	Permanent secretary : Bar Mohammed Sani ERM: Bankole Alibay Globeleq: Catherine Minya Director of Environment: Abdullahi Dada Director of Planning: Engr Mahmoud Abdulqadir Community Liaison Officer : Salihu Manu
Objectives	Ascertainment of time for the disclosure of RAP to stakeholders namely the Resettlement Steering Commitee(RSC)

The team arrived ministry of environment at 9.40am led by Mr Bankole. The team went to the office of the permanent secretary, Ministry of Environment upon arrival. The purpose of the brief meeting was to ascertain the actual time for the stakeholder engagement (RSC) which was earlier cancelled due to the late arrival of Mr Bankole from London. The new time for the stakeholder disclosure meeting was schedule for 3.00pm.

The permanent secretary asked if the state government had a copy of the resettlement action plan (RAP) draft and it was confirmed that a soft copy of the RAP was mailed to the General Manager of the Bauchi State Urban Planning and Development Agency Mr Stephen Abubakar. A soft copy of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as well as the concession agreement of the project was included in the email.

GANJUWA PROJECT RAP DISCLOSURE

REPORT OF DISCLOSURE WITH COMMUNITIES RESTLEMENT COMMITMENT (CRC) MEMBERS OF ANGUWAN FULANI, ANGUWAN WAZIRI AND ZONGORO.

DATE : MAY 16th, 2017.

MEETING VENUE : MODEL PRIMARY SCHOOL ZONGORO.

MEETING ITEMS.

Prayers

Meeting started and ended with a prayer by Mallam Abubakar and Ibrahim Zongoro respectively.

Appréciation

Salihu thank the CRC members for the time they had taken to attend the disclosure session, really appreciate their commitment.

Introduction of the project representatives

All the team members introduce themselves and their designation one after the other.

Salihu Manu - CLO

Rabiu Garba - CLO

Rakiya Umar - CLO

Alh Umar Dodo - GLO

BACKGROUND OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was to disclose to CRC members of Angwan Fulani, Angwan Waziri and Zongoro to ensure that comprehend and put them up to speed on Restlement Action Plan (RAP) as discussed Mr Bankole and Mrs Catherine, with the communities last week. We want to also–

- Undersatnding clearly the whole ideal of RAP.
- Discuss some areas which needed more explanation.
- Ask questions.
- Discuss the need for commitments from all.
- Discuss any other issue related to the Resettlement Action Plan(RAP).

The CRC are integral part of the project , their understanding and commitments will lead to the successful implementation Resettlemen Action Plan (RAP) and the project. Thus, through constructive engagement, discussion and sharing of issues, will assist in been more informed and enlighten on the project.

Project updates

- An overview of RAP, was discussed, which is to ensure mitigation against lost, thereby improving the socio-economic welbeing of project affected persons (PAPS).
- Funding of the project was explained to the CRC members and international lenders are to finance the project namely ; International Finance Corporation(IFC), African Development Bank(AfDB), European Investment Bank(EIB) as well as the developers NSCP, GLOBELEQ and ARM Harith.
- Highlighted some of the activities carried out during the ERM Surveys. To make them understand that information for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are Data gathered from the field survey.
- This RAP entails detail explanation on how the project will ensure that affected communities are resettled base on international standard,as well as Nigeria and Bauchi state requirements.
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Non Technical Summary(NTS) copies translated in Hausa were given to the CRC members.
- Project impacts and entitlement matrix clearly explained.

The project impacts were hightlighted as well as the entitlement matrix to enable understand compensation provisions. These relate to :

- Number of people impacted in terms of inhabitated houses was disclosed as well as economically displaced.

- Houses will be in-kind compensation with a room for room policy applied. This will not be fancy but fit for purpose and properly built and Project affected people will be given opportunity to salvage whatever material they'd like from their previous houses before it is demolished. Identified resettlement site of 36 hectares was identified not far from the affected area, close to communities.
- The resettlement site selection has taking into account their views gathered during previous engagement meetings.
- Actively cultivated lands will be replaced by a land of the same size as much as possible.
- Cash compensation for non inhabitated structures such as silos(Rumbu), fences.
- Aditional assistance such as relocation assistance and disturbance allowance will be provided for eligible PAPS .

Questions and Answers session

Questions asked and related answer provided is presented in the following table.

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	On the ROW, are you going to pay for the land that tower positioned on? by Ubaidu Ibrahim	We will get back to you on that.	
2	If a house is situated near the pole, are You going to compensate for that house ? by Bala Zongoro.	During the ERM survey all houses that are going to be impacted have been identify and will be compensated.	
3	During Enumeration exercise we where told by Sakina/Abdullahi that if you have two rooms it will be made to be three rooms, but during Bankole disclosure he did not meationed anything like that, now can You confirm to us ? Bilyaminu Waziri.	As you rightly said, Bankole did not mention anything like that, and i think you misunderstood them. But houses will be made in such a way, the owner of the house can make additional rooms if required but not by the project.	
4	Can we have opportunities to choose our relocation site again ? Mal Sulaiman angwan fulani	No, these have been chosen collectively.	
5	What will be state of our fence ? you know it will be unwise for my neigbour	You will be given cash compensation to make the fence for your houses.	

	to be watching me and my family, taking bath, eating etc., Salisu Idris		
6	What will be the state of fallow land.	We will get back to you on that note.	

Community resettlement commitee (CRC) members of Gawa were not present during the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) disclosure.

GANJUWA PROJECT RAP DISCLOSURE

MEETING MINUTES WITH ANGWA FULANI COMMUNITIES

DATE : MAY 12 2017

MEETING VENUE : ANGWA FULANI VILLAGE

INTRODUCTION

Team members' were introduced to the community with interpretations in Haoussa facilitated by Mr. Saliyou who is the Lead Community Liaison Officer (CLO).

Team members in attendance include ;

- Mr.Bankole Allibay – ERM Senior Consultant
- Saliyou, Ribio and Rakiya – Project CLO,
- Catherine Gaëlle MINYA – GLOBELEQ ESG Associate
- Haladji DODO – NSCP

PROJECT UPDATES

Funding of the project was explained to the community members with emphasis on the participation of international lenders namely IFC, AfDB, EDB as well as the roles of the Nigerian Government and corporates such as NSCP, GLOBELEQ and ERM in this project. The principles guiding compensation at full replacement cost was also explained as the basis for the project providing top-up compensation.

The RAP development process as well as the ongoing disclosure exercise was explained to the members and clear points were made on the fact that the RAP was first presented to the Resettlement Sterring Committe and it is with their approval that the disclosure exercise is being carried out in the community. The RAP development was explained to be based on information gathered from previous field surveys and engagements and takes into account the community members views and concerns in identifying all potential impacts the project could cause. It was further explained that the RAP proffers mitigation measures to adress identified potential project impacts. A copy of the non technical RAP summary in english was given to the communities and a RAP summary translated in Haoussa is to be delivered among community members a day after that is May 13, 2017.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX PRESENTATION

The project impacts were hightlighted as well as the associated entitlement matrix to enable understanding of compensation provisions. These relate to :

- Number of physically displaced people was disclosed as well as number of economically displaced people.
- Physical structures will be compensated in-kind with a room for room policy applied. Structures replaced will be fit for purpose and properly built. Physically displaced people will be given ample time to gather belongings from impacted houses before they are demolished.

- A resettlement site of 36 hectares was identified with the help of Yerima Dubur, Zongoro and Seriki Zongoro for their resettlement, this site was considered because of the following advantages

    - Proximity to the impacted area
    - Proximity to communities having friendly relationship with the impacted community
    - Availability of fertile land fit for agricultural purposes
    - Community members view on suggested resettlement site which was gathered during previous compensation meeting.

- Actively cultivated lands will be replaced by a land of same size as much as possible with trees of economic values and crops compensated in cash at full replacement value.

- Arrangement made in the resettlement site in Gawa to allow fishing activities in community river.

- Cash compensation for non inhabitated structures such as silots, fences, barns…

- Aditional assistance such as relocation assistance for house owners for transportation of belongings from the affected house to the rebuilt one, disturbance allowance and any other necessary support will be provided e.g initial land clearing, provision of farm basic inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc.) was also explained to the community members.

RAP IMPLEMENTATION : FIELD PROVISIONS

There will be a recruitment of 3 Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) to work with communities and ensure that information is communicated and shared beetwen project and community members. A female CLO officer is to be recruited to ensure that women grievances are attended to.

Provision of 5 government workers to assist in RAP implementation (2 men to work in all agricultural sections, 2 men in livestock section and 1 woman to ensure women participation and grievance redress)

The community members went on to ask a few questions and these were answered in the meeting. The table below represents the questions asked and subsequent replies given.

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	What to do in case there is no fish in the resettlement site area in Gawa	There will be opportunities to learn within the project as possible	
2	How were meetings for resettlement site selection organised	Meetings were organised both at individual and grouped level and all the 18 affected house owners attended and in their absense resentatives were sent.	
3	Are you replacing fallow lands	We are focused on actively cultivated lands and these will be replaced. But, we are taking notes of this question and will comeback with an answer later	
4	Vacant land should be considered for compensation	List of assets to be compensated have already been provided .	
5	Government gives money when developing their projects, e.g during the construction of the University.	Compensations are made in accordance with Government and lenders standards	
6	What about grazing lands	The project will relay further information regarding grazing land.	
7	Request for justice. Members stated that they deserve compensation for vacant lands since they will be displaced from an area where they were born into lived alltheir lives. They requested to be cash compensated for that.	The projects position on this will be communicated soon.	
8			

In general, community members were very happy with the project but requested that the project adress the above listed concerns so that they keep smiling and supporting the project.

GANJUWA PROJECT RAP DISCLOSURE

REPORT OF DISCLOSURE TO COMMUNITIES ALONG THE TRANSMISSION LINE.

DATE : MAY 18th TO 23RD 2017.

MEETING ITEMS.

PRAYERS

All the Meeting started and ended with a prayer session.

APPRECIATION

We all thank the members of the communities for the time they have taken to attend these meeting, we appreciated their commitment and understanding for their patience towards the successful implementation of the project.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT REPRESENTATIVES

All the team members introduce themselves and their designation one after the other. The consist of:

Salihu Manu - CLO

Rabiu Garba - CLO

Rakiya Umar - CLO

Alh Umar Dodo - GLO

Disclosing at Kimni.

BACKGROUND OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was to disclose to the project affected persons (PAPS) the outcome of Resettlement Action Plan to the communities along the right of way, to ensure the

collectively understand the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and how it affects them. This is an important phase of the project; their understanding and buy in will lead to successful implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan and the project in general. We with constructive engagement, discussion and sharing of issues, will assist in been more inform, engage and above all pro-active. This is done in compliance with good international industry practice, in dealing with the communities. Thus the discussion was centred around physical and economic displaced. The following were discussed extensively with the communities (from RAP Non Technical Summary).

RAP Disclosure at Yuli.

PROJECT OVERVIEW.

The Ganjuwa Solar Project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) details the measures that the Developer and the Bauchi State Government (BSG) have taken and will continue to take, to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the Project. The Developers are Nigeria Solar Capital Partners (NSCP), the Bauchi State Government (BSG), Globeleq and ARM Harith Infrastructure Investment Ltd. This RAP has been written to comply with all Nigerian laws pertaining to land access and involuntary resettlement as well as Good International Industry Practice. Thus, The Project's Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented in accordance with the laws of the amended (2010) Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 and other relevant legal provisions, particularly those for the energy sector.

In addition, the Project will align with relevant standards of the IFC, AfDB and EIB, so as to ensure that Good International Industry Practice is being adopted. In the event of divergence between the requirements, the more stringent shall be applied.

Once operational, the Project site will occupy an area of 200 hectares and consist of approximately 340,000 to 370,000 polycrystalline photovoltaic solar panels. The ancillary components of the Project will include: an on-site substation, 18km 330 kV overhead transmission line to interconnect the solar energy plant to the national grid, internal access roads, guard house, office and control centre, lay down area, campsite and assembly area.

At Inkil disclosing at Community leaders palace

A survey undertaken in December 2015 established that the footprint of the Project will physically displace 46 households and economically displace a further 193 households. 43 households are living within the Project site and there are an additional three households living within the transmission line Right of Way (RoW). Additionally, there are 193 households who undertake livelihood activities, mainly farming and semi-free-range livestock (sheep, goats, cattle and free range poultry), within the Project footprint (82 within the Project site and 111 within the TL RoW).

WHY DISCLOSURE.

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders, to ensure that perceived and real impacts are appropriately assessed and that proposed mitigation plans are designed collaboratively. To ensure successful resettlement planning outcomes, the Developer is committed to aligning with international good practice standards for meaningful and effective stakeholder engagement.

PAPS at Runde disclosure

Stakeholder engagement for this RAP has aimed to:

- Present information accurately and effectively to generate a good understanding of the Project,
- manage expectations and possible misconceptions of the Project;
- engage with stakeholders regarding potential environment and social impacts associated with the Project, along with proposed measures and actions to address them;
- foster long-term relationships with local stakeholders and establish a positive community presence;
- communicate the proposed grievance mechanism for the Project, adapting as needed, based on feedback; and

- Track and report on the results of stakeholder engagement, responding to public comments.

PAPS at Dungulbi disclosure

TYPE OF LOSSES.

***Residential Housing**:* there are 46 houses in the Project area that will need to be relocated including 18 from Angwa Fulani, 25 from Angwa Waziri, 1 from Zongoro and 2 from Angwa Waya. These houses are largely the primary dwellings of those that occupy them and the loss of these houses will mean significant disruption for those that live in them including a loss of a 'sense of place', security and familiarity and a loss of familial and social support networks.

***Agricultural Land Plots**:* 297 households will lose agricultural land plots as a result of the Project's land acquisition process. According to the data, all the households in Angwa Fulani and Gawa will lose agricultural land (including access to vacant lands), as well as the majority in Angwa Waziri (95 out of 98 households). In addition, 125 households in the ROW will also lose land.

***Food Crops**:* standing crops will be lost as a result of the land acquisition process. Between 17% and 50% of Project Affected Households reported crop farming as their primary occupation, with maize, rice, millet, groundnut and guinea corn the main crops grown. .

***Trees**:* many houses have backyards with trees such as mango, neem, acacia and moringa planted for food and shade. A total of 5,342 trees will be lost as a result of the Project including 3,501 in the main Project site and 1,841 along the RoW

***Seasonal Fishing Grounds**:* small scale, seasonal fishing is practiced in the Project Area; mainly in the communities of Waya and Kimni, where 21% to 32% of household survey respondents stated fishing as their primary livelihood activity. People also fish in Angwa Waziri and Angwa Fulani, but in much smaller numbers; between 3% and 1% respectively.

***Other Fixed Assets**:* other fixed assets include 79 silos (rhumbu), two mosques, one public borehole.

PAPS at Kimni disclosure

COMPENSATION RATE.

The compensation rate for economic trees was given to the various community and explain between the government rate and top-up, based on the valuation report of Adamu Kasimu and Associates. These were explained accordingly but did not disclosure to them whether they will be paid for the land even though it was frequently asked.

I. Questions and Answers session

Questions asked and related answer provided is presented in the following table.

YULI COMMUNITY.

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	What do you mean by COF? As many of us inherit our land from our forefathers? By Waziri Yuli	Yes we knew these and we have already take note.	
2	What about if you hire your farm land to someone and during the survey his picture and data was capture, can you reclaim your land? Ibrahim Dan sarki.	We will liase with the CRC members and sarki to resolve that.	
3	The compensation for trees that will be paid, are you going to pay us directly or through our wicked LGA? Saidu Adamu	No each will be paid separately through bank account in your name, however the LGA will monitor the process to ensure transparency.	
4	When are we expecting this pay? Abdulsalam Idris	As soon as we meet our lenders conditions, this meeting is part of	

		the process.	
5	What employment opportunities do we have ?	The project will work with sound professional and expatriate; with possibility of you people getting unskilled labour.	

KIMINI COMMUNITY

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	This economic benefits, is it only those affected that will benefit? Or the company will extend it kindness to other people?	It will benefit only the affected persons.	
2	Now looking at these benefits can i quickly go ahead and make additional plant of trees in my farm?	No the survey have already been concluded. We are only disclosing the content to you now.	

INKIL COMMUNITY

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	Are we expecting Land replacement? Mallam Mohammed Yakubu	No, you can still cultivate on your land.	
2	Are we going to consider Farming this season?	Yes, you can cultivate your farms.	

RUNDE COMMUNITY.

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	My picture was not capture, was not captured during the last survey? Mallam Baba	We have already noted, and have been send to appropriate authority.	
2	You people said we can farm this year, Can i gave my land to some one to farm? Mallam Baba	Yes, Baba you can farm and you can give it to some one to farm, just this farming season please.	
3	My farm is jointly owned, can that be a problem? Mallam Baba	This can be resolve amicably with proper understand, consultation with Sarki and CRC.	

4	Are we going to be paid for the land where tower is positioned? Mohammed N. Ibrahim	We will get back to you.	
5	Do we benefit from the electricity? Mahmud Haruna	The electricity will be connected to the national grid. If the community is connected to the grid then Yes but if not then No.	
6	Most of us will want cash for land? Mohammed N.Ibrahim	This is against the lenders guideline for financing the project.	
7	Our school is also affected, what will be the position of our school? Isiaka Ali	Any of school structure impacted by the project will be replace.	

DUNGLUDE

N°	Questions asked / Remarks	Clarifications provided	Comments
1	I was promise to expect something from the company as community leader, now i want to ask is the promise still on? Mallam Yakubu.	I did not know the reason why you where promise but the truth is there is no such arrangement.	
2	Are you going to construct road through the ROW? Abdulsalam Shugaba	No road to be constructed.	
3	Can we farm and rear animals.	Yes but cannot put structures under the transmission line.	

Disclosure was not done at Anguwan Waya because there are some grievance cases that are yet to be resolved. ERM (Mr Bankole) advice that the grievance should be settled before the disclosure of the RAP to the project affected persons (PAPS) of the community.

Appendix E

Attendance Lists

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS IN BAUCHI, DECEMBER 2015

DATE	9TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	COMMUNITY CONGRESS
VENUE	ZONGORO, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1) BankoleAllibay (TDL) 2) Abdullahi Muhammad 3) Maryam Dahiru 4) AlhajiYahaya Muhammad (District head of Badaromo) 5) AlhjaiNasiruMadaki (District head of Yali) 6) Alhjai Ibrahim Shehu (Hamlet head of Zongoro) 7) Bala Ibrahim 8) Mubarak Haruna 9) BubaAmadu 10) Isa Hassan 11) ShuaibuShehu 12) Garbaali 13) Yelwa Isa 14) AbdussalamUmaru 15) Abdullahi Ahmad 16) Idi Adamu 17) HarunaBabbaTela 18) AwwaluLadan 19) HamzaNuhu 20) Nasiru Muhammad 21) Umaruidi 22) Lawan Ibrahim 23) Muhammad Bello Lawan 24) AbubakarSulaiman 25) Baba Waziri 26) BilyaminuWaziri 27) SalisuYunusa 28) AdamuAyuba 29) Muhammad Sani 30) DaboShehu 31) AbubakarYunusa 32) AbubakarGarba 33) Isa Musa 34) Usaini Sale 35) Abdurrahman Sale 36) Awwalu Musa 37) Dauda Musa 38) Hassan Gurgu 39) AliyuDauda 40) Sulaiman Abdullahi 41) Babangida Isa

DATE	14TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (MALE)
VENUE	WAYA, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1) BankoleAllibay (TDL) 2) Abdullahi Muhammad 3) Maryam Dahiru 4) Malam Audu Babawuro 5) Malam Sale Musa 6) Idris Amadu 7) Haruna Amadu 8) Sulaiman bako 9) Aliyu Bako 10) Saidu Amadu 11) Ibrahim Shehu 12) DahiruAdamu Galadima 13) Kasimu Yahaya 14) Adamu Yahaya 15) Bala shehu 16) Hussaini Shehu 17) Ibrahim Sani 18) Bello Adamu 19) Yakubu Ibrahim 20) Hussaini Muhammad 21) Ali Usman 22) Musa Usman 23) Umaru Abubakar 24) Abubakar Usman 25) Kasimu Yahaya 26) Abdullahi Gariba 27) Sunusi Tukur 28) Adamu Auta 29) Malam Sule Bajari 30) Aminu Jibrin 31) Anas Umar 32) Mal Sule Musa 33) Lawali Sadi 34) Musa Dahiru 35) Mukhtari Wanzan 36) Hasan Bako 37) Dahiru Adamu 38) Shehu Sani 39) Shuaibu Adamu

DATE	14TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FEMALE)
VENUE	WAYA, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. KandeYakubu 2. JumaiMamuda 3. Talatu Musa 4. Talatu Ibrahim 5. AsmauHaruna 6. Aisha Shehu 7. Fatima Musa 8. SadaiyaAliyu 9. ZainabHashim 10. Hajara Abdullahi 11. Shafaatu Abdullahi 12. LaraiSaidu 13. Zainab Hassan 14. Hafsat Musa 15. AdamaAdamu 16. MarayamAdamu 17. Amina Hassan 18. Sjhamsiya Ali 19. MarkisiyaShehu 20. RayyanatuAdamu 21. Fatima Idi 22. Saratu Muhammad

DATE	12TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (MALE)
VENUE	BADAROMO, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Abdullahi Muhammad 2. Maryam Dahiru 3. Haruna Baba Tela 4. Awwalu Ladan 5. Hamza Nuhu 6. Nasiru Muhammad 7. Alhaji Yahaya Muhammad (district head) 8. Malam Adamu Muhammad 9. Dabo Shehu

DATE	12TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FEMALE)
VENUE	BADAROMO, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Mama HauwauBala 2. TalatuMamman 3. RukayyaUsman 4. Zainab Muhammad 5. Khadija Ladan 6. Salamatu Abdullahi 7. RabiatuShehu 8. HauwauAdamu 9. Maryam Dahiru Social survey team 10 Abdullahi Muhammad Social survey team

DATE	14TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (MALE)
VENUE	ZONGORO, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. 1 Bankole Allibay 2. Abdullahi Muhammad 3. Maryam Dahiru 4. Alhaji Ibrahim Shehu (Hamlet Head) 5. Bala Ibrahim 6. Malam Buba Amadu 7. Mubarak Haruna 8. Abdullahi Ahmad 9. Jamilu Shuaibu 10. Ukashatu Bashiru 11. Haruna Garba 12. Dabo Shehu 13. Abubakar Yunusa 14. Abubakar Shehu 15. Aliyu Umar 16. Usman Shehu 17. Adamu Ayuba 18. Bello Umaru 19. Abdussalam Ibrahim 20. Umar Saad 21. Babangida Shekarau 22. Isa Yunusa 23. Adamu Samaila 24. Musa Shehu 25. Sulaiman Abdullahi Muhammad 26. Dalhatu Ibrahim 27. Muhammad Aminu Ibrahim 28. Danlami Ibrahim 29. Shuaibu Amadu 30. Sulaiman Zongoro

DATE	14TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FEMALE)
VENUE	ZONGORO, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1) Maryam Dahiru Social survey team 2) Abdullahi Muhammad Social survey team 3) AminaAbubakar 4) Hauwauidris 5) Aishatu Ibrahim 6) ZainabIdris 7) Aishatu Muhammad 8) Zainab Ibrahim 9) AishatuJibrin 10) Zainab Y. Idris 11) BasmaJibrin 12) AminaJibrin 13) Khadija Bala 14) ShemauUsman 15) LaraiAdamu 16) Maryam Adamu

DATE	9TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (MALE)
VENUE	ANGWAR WAZIRI, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1) Bankole Allibay 2) Maryam Dahiru 3) Abdullahi Muhammad 4) Baba Waziri 5) Bilyaminu Waziri 6) Hussaini Sale 7) Salisu Yunusa 8) Ayuba Adamu 9) Muhammad Saleh Sirajo 10) Bello Usman 11) Yusuf Usman 12) Tukur Muhammad Ibrahim 13) Hussain Ayuba Rabiu 14) Musa Rabiu 15) Rabiu Faisal 16) Muhammad Sunusi 17) Isiyaka Abubakar 18) Bunu Ibrahim 19) Haruna A. Sulaiman 20) Danasabe Odita 21) Muhammad Dauda 22) Salisu Abdullahi 23) Musa Ahmed 24) Sule Bello Dambam 25) Sani Adamu

DATE	9TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FEMALE)
VENUE	ANGWAR WAZIRI, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Abdullahi Muhammad Social survey team 2. Maryam DahiruSocial survey team 3. TabawaWaziri 4. AdamaWaziri 5. HafsatuWaziri 6. Sa adatu Bello 7. Rabi Muhammad 8. Hafsat Muhammad 9. HauwauBilyaminu 10. JamilaAbubakar 11. Halima Bello 12. ZalihaDanladi 13. Rabi Sani 14. AishatuLawal

DATE	16TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (MALE)
VENUE	DUNGULBI, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Maryam Dahiru 2. Abdullahi Muhammad 3. Shuaibu Yusuf 4. Idris Adamu 5. Usman Isa 6. Adamu Jumba Abubakar 7. Bala Chiroma 8. Aliyu Adamu 9. Abdullahi shuaibu 10. Malam Muhammad Inuwa Sambo 11. Aminu Isa 12. Alhaji Adamu Bashir (Katuka) 13. Shugaba Abdullahi 14. Yaku Bello

DATE	10TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FEMALE)
VENUE	ANGWAR FULANI, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Fatima Ado 2. Aishatu Sulaiman 3. Maimuna Abdussalam 4. Aishatu Muhammad 5. Maryam Dahiru 6. Abdullahi Muhammad

DATE	10TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (MALE)
VENUE	ANGWAR FULANI, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Maryam Dahiru 2. Abdullahi Muhammad 3. Alhaji Muhammad 4. Malamisa Hassan 5. MalamShuaibuShehu 6. Garba Ali 7. MalamYelwa Isa 8. Muhammad Bello 9. AbubakarSulaiman 10. AbubakarUsman 11. Yahaya Muhammad 12. SalisuIdris 13. SulaimanTukur 14. Ali Bala 15. Adamu Nuhu

DATE	10TH DECEMBER, 2015
TYPE OF MEETING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (YOUTHS)
VENUE	ANGWAR FULANI, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Abdullahi Umar 2. Malam Bello Muhammad 3. Dauda Isa 4. Idi Adamu 5. Abdullahi Ahmad 6. Muhammad Dahiru 7. Jibrin Isah

ATTENDANCE LISTS FOR ALL CONSULTATIONS

DATE	27TH OCTOBER, 2016
TYPE OF MEETING	STATE STAKEHOLDERS MEETING
VENUE	MINISTRY OF MINES, POWER, ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Dr. Audu Gani- Comm. Mins. Of Env 2. Dr. Halima Mukaddas- HCH Mins. of Health 3. Dr. alqassim Ibrahim- CTC Ganjuwa LGA 4. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado- Madakin Bauchi 5. Mr. Maarten Van Reussen- Globeleg/ N&P 6. Hassana Bello Aliyu- NSCP 7. Yuhanna A. Barau- MANR Rep. 8. Eng. Caleb Jeremiah MOW, L&H Rep. 9. Eng, Muhammad Saidu- MANR 10. Abdullahi Iliyasu-Village head of Yali 11. Umar Ibrahim-ERM 12. Bankole Alibay-ERM 13. Ibrahim Hassan-BSURDA Rep. 14. Ya'uu Ibrahim Gadau-MWL&S Rep. 15. Mu;azu Inuwa Kafi-Ag. PS, Environment 16. Abdullahi Dada-Min. of Envr 17. Mohammed I. Gangai-Mins. of Envr. 18. Shehu Umar-Mins. of Envr 19. Babangida Gambo-Mins. of Envr 20. Aliyu Isyaku-Mins. of Educ. 21. Barr, Aliyu Bin-Idris- MOJ

DATE	30/10/2016
ACTIVITY	Demarcation of Replacement Land
VENUE	Zongoro and Gawa
ATTENDANCE	1. Abdullahi Iliyasu-Village head of Yali 2. State land officer 3. Yarima of Unguwan Waziri 4. Yarima of Dubur 5. Yarima of Badaromo 6. Maijama'a Muhammad (Agrieved Person) 7. Ibrahim Yakubu Shehu (Agrieved Person) 8. Aliyu Dauda Abubakar (Agrieved Person) 9. Bankole Alibay (ERM) 10. Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM) 11. Umar Ibrahim (ERM) 12. Yarima of Gawa

DATE	28TH OCTOBER, 2016
TYPE OF MEETING	LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PLAN
VENUE	CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE, GANJUWA L.G.A.
ATTAENDANCE	1. CTC , GANJUWA LGA 2 Umar Ibrahim-ERM 3 Bankole Alibay-ERM 4 Hassana Bello Aliyu- NSCP 5 Rabiu Babbaji- Assist. Director Livestock- Ganjuwa LGA 6 HOD, Agriculture- Ganjuwa LGA

DATE	25th October 2016
TYPE OF MEETING	COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION.
VENUE	VILLAGE HEAD OF ZONGORO'S HOUSE
ATTENDANCE	1. Maarten Van Renssen 2. Stephen Greasely 3. David Wilson 4. Zeeshan Hashimi 5. Mike Coker 6. Joel Abrams 7. Hasana Aliyu 8. Bankole Alibay 9. Enoch Berko-Ampofo 10. Abdullahi Muhammad, , 11. Umar Ibrahim , 12. Sakina Hashim 13. Abdullahi Dada, Director state Ministry of Environment. 14. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado (Madaki of Bauchi), 15. The village head of Zongoro 16. The village head of Dubur 17. The village head of Waya 18. The village head of Anguwan Waziri 19. Congregation from all communities of PAP

DATE	30TH TH OCTOBER, 2016
TYPE OF MEETING	REPLACEMENT LAND DEMARCATION
VENUE	ZONGORO AND GAWA COMMUNITIES
ATTAENDANCE	1. Abdullahi Iliyasu-Village head of Yali 2. State land officer 3. Yarima of Unguwan Waziri 4. Yarima of Badaromo 5. Bankole Alibay (ERM) 6. Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM) 7. Umar Ibrahim (ERM) 8. Yarima of Gawa

DATE	29TH OCTOBER, 2016
TYPE OF MEETING	GRIEVANCE, CRC LIST & REPLACEMENT LAND
VENUE	ZONGORO
ATTENDACE	1. Abdullahi Iliyasu-Village head of Yali 2. State land officer 3. Yarima of Unguwan Waziri 4. Yarima of Dubur 5. Yarima of Badaromo 6. Maijama'a Muhammad (Agrieved Person) 7. Ibrahim Yakubu Shehu (Agrieved Person) 8. Aliyu Dauda Abubakar (Agrieved Person) 9. Bankole Alibay (ERM) 10. Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM) 11. Umar Ibrahim (ERM) 12. Yarima of Gawa

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS MEETINGS BAUCHI 2016

TYPE OF MEETING	COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION.
DATE	Tuesday 25th October 2016
VENUE	VILLAGE HEAD OF ZONGORO'S HOUSE
ATTENDANCE	1. Abdullahi Dada, Director state Ministry of Environment. 2. Maarten Van Renssen 3. Stephen Greasely 4. David Wilson, 5. Zeeshan Hashimi 6. Abdullahi Muhammad 7. Mike Coker 8. Joel Abrams 9. Hasana Aliyu 10. Bankole Alibay 11. Umar Ibrahim , 12. Enoch Berko-Ampofo 13. Sakina Hashim 14. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado (Madaki of Bauchi), 15. The village heads of Zongoro, Dubur, Waya and Anguwan Waziri

DATE	31/10/2016
MEETING	INAUGURATION OF RSC MEMBERS
VENUE	STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, BAUCHI
ATTENDANCE	1. Dr. Alqassim Ibrahim (Chairman Ganjuwa LGA)- Chairman 2. Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado (Madakin Bauchi) 3. Abdullahi D. chinade (Mins. of Env.) - Secretary 4. Ya'u Ibrahim Gadau (MWL & H) 5. Eng. Mahmood Abdullahi (MMPEE) 6. Bankole Alibay (ERM/TDL) 7. Enoch Berko-Ampofo (ERM/TDL) 8. Umar Ibrahim (ERM/TDL) 9. Eng. Muhammad Saidu (MANR) 10. Abdullahi Ilyasu (Village head of Yali) 11. Ibrahim Hassan (BSUPDB) 12. Danjuma Dalha (Land Officer, Ganjuwa LGA) 13. Representative Mins of Justice -Absent 14. ,, Mins. of Finance –Absent 15. ,, Mins. of Health - Absent

RSC LIST

S/No	NAME	DEPARTMENT	CONTACTS
1	Dr. Alqassim Ibrahim	Chairman Ganjuwa LGA (Chairman)	08065742035
2	Dr. Baba Muhammad Gidado	Madakin Bauchi	08039422644
3	Abdullahi D. chinade	Ministry of Environment (Secretary)	08036126710
4	Ya'u Ibrahim Gadau	MWL & H	08036304742
5	Eng. Mahmood Abdullahi	MMPEE	08034476828
6	Eng. Muhammad Saidu	MANR	08061352546
7	Abdullahi Ilyasu	Village head of Yali	08089942758
8	Ibrahim Hassan	BSUPDB	08036144416
9	Danjuma Dalha	Land Officer, Ganjuwa LGA	08067489784
10	Representative Ministry of Justice		**-Absent**
11	Representative Ministry of Finance		**–Absent**
12	Representative Ministry of Health		**- Absent**

Community Resettlement Committee list on PFP

Community	**Names**	**Qualification**	**Contact**
UNGUWAN FULANI	1. Abubakar Usman	-	08093625401
	2. Abubakar Sulaiman	-	08172849944
	3. Yahaya Muhammad	-	-
	4. Salihu Idris	-	09099649987
UNGUWAN WAZIRI	1. Bilya Waziri	JSC	09084035324
	2. Isa Musa	JSC	09086065497
	3. Usman Saleh	FLSC	08107514634
	4. Zaliha Danladi	FLSC	08176916391
BADAROMO	1. Saleh Yahaya	NCE	08030757242
DUBUR	1. Hashimu M. Musa	NCE	08098393564
	2. Abdullahi Sale	SSCE	09093348243
	3. Ahmadu Haruna	SSCE	09099278425

DATE	11/05/2017			
VENUE	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT			
MEETING	GANJUWA SOLAR RAP DISCLOSURE MEETING WITH RSC			
ATTENDANCE	**1.**	Aliyu A. Abubakar	ADPH	08023439744
	2.	Abubakar Tatari Ali	HC, WL&H	08033144882
	3.	Aminu Musa	DG, BAHPA	08037420081
	4.	Barr. Ibrahim Y. Umar	HAG, MoJ	08037865023
	5.	Mohammed Sani Umar Esq.	PS, ME & SM	07039268075
	6.	Air. CDRE A.T. Baba Gamawa	SA Special Duties	08035905485
	7.	Dr. Baba Mohammed Gidado	Madakin Bauchi	08039422644
	8.	Yaú Ibrahim Gadau	Min. of W,L & H	08036304742
	9.	Mohammed I. Gangai	Min of Env.	08065158814
	10.	Abdullahi Dada	Dir, Environment	08036126710
	11.	Dr. Alquassim Ibrahim	CTC Ganjuwa	08028378831
	12.	Mohammed Saidu	DDES MANR	08061357546
	13.	Engr. Mahmood Abdulkadir	DPRS MESMG	08034476818
	14.	Minya Catherine G.	Globdeq Associate	+237679526759
	15.	Umar Dodoji Abdulkadir	NSCP Mediation CLO	08034480296
	16.	Saliu Umar	CLO	08161780816
	17.	Bankole Allibay	ERM consultant	+447984969616
	18.	Rakiya Umar	CLO	08038574986
	19.	Rabiu Garba	CLO	08106121444

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2017

Location: GAWA

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	SULEIMAN SABO MOHÁ	LANDOWNER	08034033578	
2	Rabiu Mohammed	"	08068113868	
3	Gambo Mohammed	"	07036193014	
4	Gambo Sani	"	08038275604	
5	Naibi Bello Abubakar	"	08035653726	

(12)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 11th May, 2017.

Location: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT – BAUCHI.

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Aliyu A. Abubakar	DDPH (SMOH)	08022439744	
2.	Abubakar Tatari Ali	HC. WL&H	08033144552	
3.	AMINU MUSA	DG. BADIPPA	08037620081	
4	Barr. Ibrahim Y. Umar	HAG MOJ	08032865023	
5.	Mohd Sani Umar Esq	PS MEASM	07039268025	
6	AIR CDRE AT BABA GANAWA	SA Special Duties	08035905485	
7	Dr. Baba Muh'd Laidado	MADAKIN BAUCHI DISTRICT HEAD	08039422644	
8.	Yau Ibrahim Gadau	Min of W L & Housing	08036304742	
9	Mohd I. Gangai	Min of Env	08065158814	
10	Abdullahi Dada	Dir. Environment	08036125710	
11	Dr Alqassim Ibrahim	CTC Ganjuwa	08028578831	
12.	Muhammad Saidu	DDES MANR	08061357546	
13	ENGR. MAHMOOD ABDULKADIR	DPRS MESM	08034476828	
14	MINYA Catherine G	Globeleq ESG Associate	+237679526759	
15	UMAR DODOSI ABDULKADIR	NSCP MEDIATOR GELO GBN.	08034480296	

(2)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 11/05/2017

Location: Ministry of Environment (RSC meeting)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Salihu Mane Omar	CLO	08161780816	[illegible]
17	Bankole Akibay	ERM Consultant	+447984496616	[illegible]
18	RAKIYA UMAR	CLO	08038574986	[illegible]
19.	Rabiu Garba	C.L.O	08106214444	[illegible]

(1)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Ungwan Fulani

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Jibrin Isa		09085808550	
2	Sulaiman Nuhu	Economically Affected	—	A
3	IDI makeri	✓	—	
4	Jibrin musa	✓	—	
5	Abdullahi Nuhu	✓	08094087228	
6	Babangida mohd	Economically Affected	08069165059	
7	musa idris	✓	08099120030	
8	Bala Ibrahim	✓	08098398030	
9	Haruna Abdullahi	✓	09092160000	
10	SANI DANMASANI	✓	07068244154	
11	ADAMU MAIDAWA	✓	08037035662	
12	ADAMU HALADU	✓	—	
13	HARUNA AMADU	✓	—	
14	Haruna shamaki	✓	09093945559	
15	Auwu Yarima	Physically Affected	—	

(2)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Cengwan Fulani

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Ibrahim Idris	Economically Affected	08095733608	IbR
17	Ibrahim Moh'd M.	Physically & Econ.	—	
18	Adamu Abdullahi	P&E Affected	09082304401	
19	Adamu Moh'd	Economical Affected	—	
20	Mohammed Sani	P&E Affected	—	
21	Abubakar Sulaiman	Economically Affected	08172499484	
22	Salisu Idris	P&E Affected	09099649987	
23	Yakubu Yunusa	Economically Affected	08094577958	
24	Ahmadu Isa	✓	08187000343	
25	Zakari Yakubu	✓	08096534196	
26	Tanimu Shuaibu	✓	08094241267	
27	Rabiu Musa	✓	08099175595	
28	Hussaini Halaban	✓	08093998021	
29	Hassan Isa	✓	09092~~3025~~5632687	
30	Moh'd Dahiru	✓	08195525587	

(3)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Ungwan Fulani

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
31	Musa Abdullahi	Economically Affected	—	
32	Iliya Nazirki	✓	08185606299	ILIYA
33	Abdullah Musa	✓	08092547788	
34	Ayuba Yakma	✓		
35	Dabiru Adamu	✓	—	
36	Kabiru Umaru	✓		
37	Belbangoda Isa	✓	—	
38	Musa Shehu Bujiji	✓	09090230150	
39	Adamu Garba	✓	09096766350	
40	Abdulhamid Hamza	✓	08098718575	
41	ALG Tukur Abubakar	✓	—	
42	Bala Ali	✓	—	
43	Zubairu Idi	✓	—	
44	Hamza Musa	✓	09083478313	
45	Adamu Nuhu	✓	—	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 10/08/2017

Location: Ganjuwan Waziri

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Abbakar Yunusa	~~Economically Affected~~	09087507197	~~Samaila Salleh~~
	Samaila Abdullahi	✓		Samaila
	Masaudu umar	✓		
	~~Aulu~~ Auwalu Musa	✓		
	Sale Abdullahi	✓	09085081879	
	Yakubu Yunusa	✓	08094577958	
	Uwaisu Ishaka	✓	08174151955	
	Adamu Samaila	✓	08174315179	
	Mubarak Haruna	✓	08093659770	
	Ubaidu Ibrahim	✓	08091537532	
	Ilya Yakubu	✓		
	Sani Musa	✓	08091867608	SANI
	Basiru Abubakar	✓		
	Ibrahim kiwo	✓		
	Isyaku Ibrahim	✓		

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Anguwan Kwazi

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Isyaku Garba		09085229508	
	Abdulhamid Sarmaila		09092563756	
	Abbakar umar		08180718105	
	Yakima Bardan musan		08097614808	
	Aliyu muhammed mairiga		08060835867	
	muhammed Aliyu		08038705841	
	Abubakar usman		08093675401	
	muhammed Dauda		08033770589	
	Danladi muhammed D,kirfi		08047273272968	
	Adamu muhammed			
	Hamna Sule		09092358817	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/17

Location: Angwan Waziri

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Suleman Waziri	P&E Affected		
	Sani Yusuf	Economically Affected.		
	Adamu Usain	P&E Affected		
	Usaini Sale	✓	08107514634	[illegible]
	Biliyaminu Waziri	✓		
	Samaila Waziri	✓		
	Abdulwahab Wanzam	Economically Affected.		
	Abdul'aziz Musa	✓		
	Gambo Ibrahim	✓		
	Imrana Musa	✓		
	Ibrahim Waziri			
	Usaini Zongoro			
	Ma'inna Zongoro			
	Abdullahi Alh Sule		08085081374	[illegible]
	Yusuf Musa			[illegible]

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/08/2017

Location: Angwan Waziri

S/N	NAME		DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Sunusi	musa	R.O.A		
	Kabiru	musa	Economically Affected		
	Tijjani	Adamu	✓	08094485360	
	Lawan	munkaila	P&E Affected	08185605889	
	Ayuba	Abdullahi	Economically Affected	08093405264	
	Sani	Adamu	✓		
	Faisal	Rabiu	✓	08063533764	
	Shehu	Ibrahim	✓	08188484384	
	Sunusi	Waziri	P&E Affected		
	Bilyaminu	musa	Economically Affected	09098927718	
	Isa	musa	✓	09086065497	
	Bala	musa	✓		
	Anas	Abdullahi	✓		
	Yunusa	Ibrahim	✓		
	Shaibu	musa	✓		

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2016

Location: Anguwa Fulani / Anguwa Wazirí (women group)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Jamilah Ishak	Housewife		
17	Talatu Ishaq	"		
18	Hauwa'u Ibrahim	"		
19	Halimah Hussaini	"		
20	Jamila Munkaila	"		
21	Adama Munkaila	"		
22	Adama Wazirí	"		
23	Hafsa Wazirí	"		
24	Halima Abubakar	"		
25	Zainabu Garba	"		
26	Aisha Adamu	"		
28	Maryam Ibrahim	"		
29	Rasi Sulei	"		
30	Adama Yusuf	"		
31	Amina Abdullahi			

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2017

Location: Anguwa Fulani / Anguwa Wazini (women group)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
31	Hajiera Shuaibu	Housewife		
32	Hafsah Ahmadu	"		

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2016

Location: Anguwa Fulani / Anguwa Wazirí (women group)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Jamilah Ishak	Housewife		
17	Talatu Ishaq	"		
18	Hauwa'u Ibrahim	"		
19	Halimah Hussaini	"		
20	Jamila Munkaila	"		
21	Adama Munkaila	"		
22	Adama Wazirí	"		
23	Hafsa Wazirí	"		
24	Halima Abubakar	"		
25	Zainabu Garba	"		
26	Aisha Adamu	"		
28	Maryam Ibrahim	"		
29	Rasi Sulei	"		
30	Adama Yusuf	"		
31	Amina Abdullahi			

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2017

Location: Anguwa Fulani / Anguwa Wazini (women group)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
31	Hajiera Shuaibu	Housewife		
32	Hafsah Ahmadu	"		

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 10/08/2017

Location: Ganjuwan Waziri

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Abbakar Yunusa	~~Economically Affected~~	09087507197	~~Samaila Salleh~~
	Samaila Abdullahi	✓		Samaila
	Masaudu umar	✓		
	~~Aulu~~ Auwalu Musa	✓		
	Sale Abdullahi	✓	09085081879	
	Yakubu Yunusa	✓	08094577958	
	Uwaisu Ishaka	✓	08174151955	
	Adamu Samaila	✓	08174315179	
	Mubarak Haruna	✓	08093659770	
	Ubaidu Ibrahim	✓	08091537532	
	Ilya Yakubu	✓		
	Sani Musa	✓	08091867608	SANI
	Basiru Abubakar	✓		
	Ibrahim kiwo	✓		
	Isyaku Ibrahim	✓		

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Anguwan Kwazi

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Isyaku Garba		09085229508	
	Abdulhamid Sarmaila		09092563756	
	Abbakar umar		08180718105	
	Yakima Bardan musan		08097614808	
	Aliyu muhammed mairiga		08060835867	
	muhammed Aliyu		08038705841	
	Abubakar usman		08093675401	
	muhammed Dauda		08033770589	
	Danladi muhammed D,kirfi		08047273272968	
	Adamu muhammed			
	Hamna Sule		09092358817	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/17

Location: Angwan Waziri

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Suleman Waziri	P&E Affected		
	Sani Yusuf	Economically Affected.		
	Adamu Usain	P&E Affected		
	Usaini Sale	✓	08107514634	[illegible]
	Biliyaminu Waziri	✓		
	Samaila Waziri	✓		
	Abdulwahab Wanzam	Economically Affected.		
	Abdul'aziz Musa	✓		
	Gambo Ibrahim	✓		
	Imrana Musa	✓		
	Ibrahim Waziri			
	Usaini Zongoro			
	Ma'inna Zongoro			
	Abdullahi Alh Sule		08085081374	[illegible]
	Yusuf Musa			[illegible]

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/08/2017

Location: Angwan Waziri

S/N	NAME		DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
	Sunusi	musa	R.O.A		
	Kabiru	musa	Economically Affected		
	Tijjani	Adamu	✓	08094485360	
	Lawan	munkaila	P&E Affected	08185605889	
	Ayuba	Abdullahi	Economically Affected	08093405264	
	Sani	Adamu	✓		
	Faisal	Rabiu	✓	08063533764	
	Shehu	Ibrahim	✓	08188484384	
	Sunusi	Waziri	P&E Affected		
	Bilyaminu	musa	Economically Affected	09098927718	
	Isa	musa	✓	09086065497	
	Bala	musa	✓		
	Anas	Abdullahi	✓		
	Yunusa	Ibrahim	✓		
	Shaibu	musa	✓		

(1)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Ungwan Fulani

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Jibrin Isa		09085808550	
2	Sulaiman Nuhu	Economically Affected	—	A
3	IDI makeri	✓	—	
4	Jibrin musa	✓	—	
5	Abdullahi Nuhu	✓	08094087228	
6	Babangida mohd	Economically Affected	08069165059	
7	musa idris	✓	08099120030	
8	Bala Ibrahim	✓	08098398030	
9	Haruna Abdullahi	✓	09092160000	
10	SANI DANMASANI	✓	07068244154	
11	ADAMU MAIDAWA	✓	08037035662	
12	ADAMU HALADU	✓	—	
13	HARUNA AMADU	✓	—	
14	Haruna shamaki	✓	09093945559	
15	Auwu Yarima	Physically Affected	—	

(2)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Cengwan Fulani

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Ibrahim Idris	Economically Affected	08095733608	IbR
17	Ibrahim Moh'd M.	Physically & Econ.	—	
18	Adamu Abdullahi	P&E Affected	09082304401	
19	Adamu Moh'd	Economical Affected	—	
20	Mohammed Sani	P&E Affected	—	
21	Abubakar Sulaiman	Economically Affected	08172499484	
22	Salisu Idris	P&E Affected	09099649987	
23	Yakubu Yunusa	Economically Affected	08094577958	
24	Ahmadu Isa	✓	08187000343	
25	Zakari Yakubu	✓	08096534196	
26	Tanimu Shuaibu	✓	08094241267	
27	Rabiu Musa	✓	08099175595	
28	Hussaini Halaban	✓	08093998021	
29	Hassan Isa	✓	09092~~3025~~5632687	
30	Moh'd Dahiru	✓	08195525587	

(3)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 12/05/2017

Location: Ungwan Fulani

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
31	Musa Abdullahi	Economically Affected	—	
32	Iliya Nazirki	✓	08185606299	ILIYA
33	Abdullah Musa	✓	08092547788	
34	Ayuba Yakma	✓		
35	Dabiru Adamu	✓	—	
36	Kabiru Umaru	✓		
37	Belbangoda Isa	✓	—	
38	Musa Shehu Bujiji	✓	09090230150	
39	Adamu Garba	✓	09096766350	
40	Abdulhamid Hamza	✓	08098718575	
41	ALG Tukur Abubakar	✓	—	
42	Bala Ali	✓	—	
43	Zubairu Idi	✓	—	
44	Hamza Musa	✓	09083478313	
45	Adamu Nuhu	✓	—	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2017

Location: GAWA

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	SULEIMAN SABO MOHÁ	LANDOWNER	08034033578	
2	Rabiu Mohammed	"	08068113868	
3	Gambo Mohammed	"	07036193014	
4	Gambo Sani	"	08038275604	
5	Naibi Bello Abubakar	"	08035653726	

(12)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 11th May, 2017.

Location: MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT – BAUCHI.

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Aliyu A. Abubakar	DDPH (SMOH)	08022439744	
2.	Abubakar Tatari Ali	HC. WL&H	08033144552	
3.	AMINU MUSA	DG. BADIPPA	08037620081	
4	Barr. Ibrahim Y. Umar	HAG MOJ	08032865023	
5.	Mohd Sani Umar Esq	PS MEASM	07039268025	
6	AIR CDRE AT BABA GANAWA	SA Special Duties	08035905485	
7	Dr. Baba Muh'd Laidado	MADAKIN BAUCHI DISTRICT HEAD	08039422644	
8.	Yau Ibrahim Gadau	Min of W L & Housing	08036304742	
9	Mohd I. Gangai	Min of Env	08065158814	
10	Abdullahi Dada	Dir. Environment	08036125710	
11	Dr Alqassim Ibrahim	CTC Ganjuwa	08028578831	
12.	Muhammad Saidu	DDES MANR	08061357546	
13	ENGR. MAHMOOD ABDULKADIR	DPRS MESM	08034476828	
14	MINYA Catherine G	Globeleq ESG Associate	+237679526759	
15	UMAR DODOSI ABDULKADIR	NSCP MEDIATOR GELO GBN.	08034480296	

(2)

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 11/05/2017

Location: Ministry of Environment (RSC meeting)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Salihu Mane Omar	CLO	08161780816	[illegible]
17	Bankole Akibay	ERM Consultant	+447984496616	[illegible]
18	RAKIYA UMAR	CLO	08038574986	[illegible]
19.	Rabiu Garba	C.L.O	08106214444	[illegible]

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 16/08/2017

Location: Zongoro with CRC

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	BALA IBRAHIM		08098398030	
2	MUBARAK HARUNA		08093659770	
3	Hashimu M. MUSA		08098393564	
4	Bilyaminu Waziri		09084035324	
5	UBAIDU IBRAHIM		08091537538	
6	ISAH MUSA		09086065497	
7	USAINI SALE		08107514834	
8	HABBAKAR SULAIMAN		08036917152	
9	SALISU IDRIS		09099649987	

Ganjuwa Soiar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 18/05/2017

Location: waya (ROW)

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Dahiru Adamu	Economically Impa	07084032528	
2	ADAMU YAHAYA	✓	09090217	
3	Sani Dangongon	✓		
4	Sarkin Yamma	✓	08032400758	
5	Sule Bunumakera	✓		
6	Hassan Boko	✓		
7	Aliyasu Umar	✓	08171955460	
8	Abdulmalik Abdullahi	✓		
9	Halilu Musa			
10	Madukin Waya			
11	Sallau Yahaya			
12	Abdulkareem Waya			
13	Dan'azumi Waya			
14	Ibrahim Mohd			
15	Auroma Shehu			

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2017

Location: WAYS

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
16	Ganba Yakubu			
17	Ladan Sarkin Fada			
18	Ali muhammed			
19	Abdullahi muhammed			
20	Bala Inuwa		08058632784	
21	Suleman Jibrin		09098422954	
22	Aliyu Shehu Abubakar		08060508723	
23	Inuwa Yakubu		—	Inuwa
24	Adamu Ajiya		09095141067	
25	Shuaibu Adamu		08091859883	
26	Sunusi M. Tukur		08065783070	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 13/05/2017

Location: GAWA

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	SULEIMAN SABO MOAÑ	LANDOWNER	08034033578	
2	Rabiranu Mohammed	"	08068113668	
3	Gambo Mohammed	"	07036193614	
4	Gambo Sani	"	08038275604	
5	Naibi Bello Abubakar	"	08035653726	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 19/05/2017

Location: YULI

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Wazirí Adamu Yakubu		08184862299	
2	Ibrahim Idris		08098679335	
3	Sayyadi Adamu	08092371126	08092371126	MO
4	Abdulmumini Ahmadu Abdullahi		08096646348	AB
5	Abdullahi Adamu Wazíri		09099859569	
6	Yakubu Sulaiman		08096110893	
7	Idris Sulaiman		08189461544	
8	Abdulhamid Idris		08096253416	AM
9				
10				

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 20/05/2017

Location: Kimini

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Abubakar Usman	Land owner	07063168990	[illegible]
2	Haladu Isa Y.	C-R C	08175438293	[illegible]
3	Sahalu Ahamed	Land owner	08167771147	[illegible]
4	Sadu Adamu	CRC	07044455269	[illegible]
5)	Musa Adamu	Land owner	—	[illegible]
6	~~Usman Sadu~~ Isa Yakubu (Sarkin Kimini)	Land owner	09097008076	[illegible]

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: 20/05/2017

Location: INKIL

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	David A. Fateh	KI Dama Yelwa	08080745260	
2	Samaila ADamu		090 61955625	
3	MUHAMMADU YAKUBU		07083939686	
4	Haruna Ibrahim			HARUNA
(5)	Alhaji Sani Abdullahi		08039679074	
(6)	Garba Muhammed		09039180460	

Ganjuwa Solar Project RAP Disclosure Meetings Attendance Sheet

Date: ~~[illegible] May, 2017~~ 23/05/2017

Location: ~~[illegible]~~ Dungude

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Amnu Isa	CRC	08023872968	[illegible]
2	Malam Yakubu	Land owner	08087475556	[illegible] Yakubu
3	Yahaya Danbaro	✓	08024372510	[illegible]
4	Dr Samaila Mohd Alkali	✓	08064980099	[illegible]
5	Shugaba Abdullah	✓		[illegible]

Annex B

Survey Protocols

This document was exported from Numbers. Each table was converted to an Excel worksheet. All other objects on each Numbers sheet were placed on separate worksheets. Please be aware that formula calculations may differ in Excel.

Numbers Sheet Name	Numbers Table Name	Excel Worksheet Name
ID, EDU, LIVELHOODS		
	Table 1	ID, EDU, LIVELHOODS
HH ECONOMICS		
	Table 1	HH ECONOMICS
Legend - ID EDU LVLH		
	Table 1	Legend - ID EDU LVLH

			Personal Data																	HH DATA				INDIVIDUAL																																											
		LOCATION	NAME			REL	GENDER		YOB	NATIONAL ID	MARITAL STATUS					STUDY	EDUCATION		COND	Primary	Primary	Limit		HAS WOREKD?						PRIMARY ACTIVITY										TYPE			DEPENDENCY				PRIMARY ACTIVITY										TYPE			DEPENDENCY					
System HH ID #	IND #	Community	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TEL No		M	F		#	1	2	3	4	5		SCHOOL	ENGL	PREVENT WORK	Ethnicity	Religion	Schooling		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NONE	OTH	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NONE	Oth	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	DATE	INTV
XXX	xxx-1																																																																
XXX	xxx-2																																																																
XXX	xxx-3																																																																

			Personal Data		HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SITUATION																																															HEALTH							FOOD							PROJECT							
		LOCATION	NAME		ASSETS - ANIMALS						ASSETS- TECH						EARN							SPEND							HH EARN MONEY %						PER YEAR	SAVINGS						RESILIENCE								ACCESS				REGISTERED	VACCINATED?	BIRTH W MIDWIFE	PRODUCTION						ENOUGH	PERCEPTIONS				IMPACT			
System HH ID #	HH #	Community	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	GO	SH	CT	PL	GF	FP	M	C/T	BI	FR	TV	MB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	F	TRAD	C	TR	SAL	OTHER		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OTHER	1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
XXX	xxx-1																																																																								
XXX	xxx-2																																																																								
XXX	xxx-3																																																																								

LEGEND: GRASSROOTS SURVEY

No	Category	Column	Comments
Instructions: Unless otherwise indicated all fields are to be filled with 1 for Yes or 0 for NO!			
1		SYSTEM HH ID	Each Household receives a unique ID Number
		IND ID	Each Individual within the households gets a subcode
3	Location	LOCATION	Location (City, Community)
4	Name	FIRST NAME	First Name (only 2)
5		LAST NAME	Last Name (This is the name of the household head or individual not respondent name)
		REL	Relationship to Household head
6	Gender	M	Male
7		F	Female
8	Age	YOB	Year of Birth
9	ID	National ID	
	Martial Status	1	Married
		2	Single
		3	Divorced
		4	Widowed
		5	Co-Habitation
		STUDY	Currently studying - 1 - Yes I 0 = No
10	Education	SCHL	Highest level of schooling
11		ENGL	Ability to read or write in English?
12			
49			
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
55			
Instructions: Unless otherwise indicated all fields are to be filled with 1 for Yes or 0 for NO!			

Land #	System HH ID#	Date	Surveyor ID:

HoH First Name:			Name of respondent if different:
Middle Name:			First Name:
Last Name:			Middle Name
ID Type:		**ID #**	Last Name
HoH Tel #:			ID Type: / ID #:

Quality Checks	
Field Team	
Team Leader	
Data Coord	

Community:

Preamble:

Nigerian Solar Capital Partners is developing a 100MW PV Solar Farm in Zongoro Village, Ganjuwa Local Government of Bauchi State. This project requires about 200HA of land for the main Solar Farm and 18.5KM for the Right of way to evacuate the power generated to the nearest power Sub-Station. Following the partnership with the Bauchi State government, 200HA of land has been earmarked in Zongoro Village which is for the Solar Farm and the 50M wide RoW corridor will run through Zongoro(Unguwa Waziri), Zongoro(Unguwa Fulani), Dubur, Badaromo, Waya and Dungulbi villages. This survey has been designed to measure the extent of project impact on each household, to help us design and develop adequate and culturally sustainable mitigation plans to manage the project impacts. Your optimal cooperation will be appreciated throughout this process.

Surveyor Signature :	HoH / HH Representative Signature:		Data Coord. ID:
			Data Entry Date:

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ID	First Name	Last Name	Rel. to HoH	Sex (M / F)	AGE	National ID# - Driver License, Iint'l passport, National ID or Voters Card	Marital Status	Currently Studying?	Last level of schooling completed?	Able to read and write English?
1			1. HoH	M / F			1. Married	Y / N	1. KG	Y / N
2			2. Spouse	M / F			2. Single	Y / N	2. PRY1-3	Y / N
3			3. Child	M / F			3. Divorced	Y / N	3. PRY 4-6	Y / N
4			4. Grandchild	M / F			3. Widow /	Y / N	4. JSS 1-3	Y / N
5			5. Sibling	M / F			widower	Y / N	5. SSS1-3	Y / N
6			6. Parent	M / F			4. Co-	Y / N	6. SSCE	Y / N
7			7. Grand-	M / F			habitation	Y / N	7. OND	Y / N
8			parent	M / F				Y / N	8. NCE	Y / N
9			8. Niece-	M / F				Y / N	9. HND	Y / N
10			nephew	M / F				Y / N	10. BA / BSc	Y / N
11			9.Uncle/Aunt	M / F				Y / N	11. MSc /MA	Y / N
12			10. Cousin	M / F				Y / N	12. Ph.D	Y / N
13			11. In-law	M / F				Y / N	13. Vocational	Y / N
14			reltive	M / F				Y / N	14. Craft	Y / N
15			12. Other	M / F				Y / N	15. Technical	Y / N
16			relative	M / F				Y / N	13. Religious	Y / N
17			13. Non-Rel	M / F				Y / N	13. TTC	Y / N
18				M / F				Y / N	14. None	Y / N

Do any household members suffer from a condition that prevents them from working? (**Indicate ID # and chose from codes**)		What is this household's primary ethnicity? (**Circle one**)		What is the HH primary religion? (**Circle one**)		Does anything limit this household's children from going to school? (**Circle all that apply**)	
ID____ Condition _____	1. Physical handicap	1. Hausa	5. Igbo	1. Christianity	5. Other	1. Cost	5. Marriage
ID____ Condition _____	2. Mental handicap	2. Fulani	6. Yoruba	2. Islam		2. Distance	6. Belief / Culture
ID____ Condition _____	3. Chronic illness	3. Gerawa	7. Other Nigerians	3. Traditional		3. Illness	7. Others: (Specify)
ID____ Condition _____	4. Old age	4.Kanuri	8. Non-Nigerians	4. Atheist		4. Work	PAGE 2

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

ID	Has 'ID' worked in the past 12 months? If no, why not?	'ID"s primary productive activity (see code sheet for more codes)				ID"s secondary productive activity (see code sheet for more codes)			ID's Total Income
		Activity	Type of work	Income per ID ('000s) (*Sesonal Income divided by number of monts in the season*)	Dependency on Project Site	Activity	Type of work	Dependency on Project Site	Income per ID ('000s) (Sesonal Income divided by number of monts in the
1	1. Yes	1. Agriculture	1. Un-		1. No				
2	2. No: studying	2. Livestock	remunerated		2. Activity 100%				
3	3. No: dependant	3. Fishing	2.Cash-		in project site				
4	4. No: retired	4. Trading	earning (self		3. Activity 50% in PS				
5	5. No: handicapped	5. Construction	employed)		4. Passing through				
6	6. No: looking for work	6. Transport	3. Salaried		to get to work				
7		7. Civil service							
8		8. Primary Care Giver							
9		9. Food Processing							
10		10. Charcoal Making							
11		11. Artisan & Craft							
12		12. Others							
13									
14									
15									
16									
17						18.			
18		18. None							

HEALTH

Does anything limit this HH's access to care? (**Circle all that apply**)	Does anything limit the HH's food production? (**Circle all that apply**)		
1. Cost	1. Drought	5 Soil Quality	Is this household registered under the NHI Scheme? — Y/ N
2. Distance	2. Pests	6. Other	Does the HH have enough to eat throughout the year? — Y/ N
3. Quality	3. Lack of inputs		Are your children vaccinated? — Y/ N
4. No limitations	4 Lack of Labour		Do women from this HH give birth with a doctor or mid wife in attendance? — Y/ N
			Does any member of the HH suffer communicable disease? — Y/ N

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Household Assets: How many of each of the following does the household own? (Enter # of each)

Cattle		Car		Cart	
Sheep		Bicycle		pls add	
Goat		Fridge			
Camel		TV			
Poultry		Phone			

PERCEPTIONS OF THE PROJECT

How does your household feel about this project?		What will be the main impact of the project for your HH? (**circle ALL that** apply)	
1. Positive	3. Negative	1. Economic	3. Disruption to daily life
2. Neural	4. Don't know.	2. Health	4. None

	Access	Source	Distance (KM)	Resettlement Options
1	Health	1. Orthodox 2. Traditional		1. Angwa Fulani
2	Education	1. Pry 2. Sec 3. None		2. Angwa Waziri
3	Water (Domestic)	1.Well 2. Steam 3. Tap		3. Dubur
4	Water (Livelihoods)	1. Dam 2.Stream3. Rain		4. Others (please specify below)
5	Market	1. Zongoro 2. Outside Zongoro		

RESILIENCE

How does this HH repond to shocks? (**Circle all that apply**)

1. Sell property	4. Borrow (neigbours)	
2. Ask relatives	5. Borrow (lenders)	
3. Borrow (bank)	6. Travel to find work	
7 Remittances		

Page 3

EXPENDITURE		
HH Main Expenditure		
Items	Expense Weekly	Expense Monthly
Food		
Shelter		
Education		
Health		
Livelihoods		
Telecomms		
Religious & Socials		

INCOME		
HH Income Stream		
Items	Expense Weekly	Expense Monthly
Livelihoods	Season / (other Unit, Specify)	Monthly
Farming		
Livestock Keeping		
Trading		
Services		
Remittances		
Others		

INCOMES, SAVING & DEBT		
How much does the household typically earn and spend in an **average month**? (**Circle 1 each**)		
Earn		**Spend**
1. 5K - 9.99K #		1. 5K - 9.99K #
2. 10K - 19.99K #		2. 10K - 19.99K #
3. 20K - 19.99K#		3. 20K - 19.99K#
4. 20K - 29.99K #		4. 20K - 29.99K #
5. 30K - 39.99K#		5. 30K - 39.99K#
6. 40K- 49.99K #		6. 40K- 49.99K #
7. 50K + #		7. 50K + #

By %, how did the HH earn money?			
Farming		Fill in	
Trading			
Construction			
Transport			
Salary			
Does the HH have savings (#) or debt? (**Circle all that apply**)			
1. # in bank	4. No savings, no debt		
2. # in co-op	5. Debt to bank/co-op		
3. # at home	6. Debt to othter		

Households Comments on Project	Household Commenst on RAP (Livelihoods)

t

Age	YOB	Age	YOB	Age	YOB	Age	YOB
<1	2015						
1	2014	26	1989	51	1964	76	1939
2	2013	27	1988	52	1963	77	1938
3	2012	28	1987	53	1962	78	1937
4	2011	29	1986	54	1961	79	1936
5	2010	30	1985	55	1960	80	1935
6	2009	31	1984	56	1959	81	1934
7	2008	32	1983	57	1958	82	1933
8	2007	33	1982	58	1957	83	1932
9	2006	34	1981	59	1956	84	1931
10	2005	35	1980	60	1955	85	1930
11	2004	36	1979	61	1954	86	1929
12	2003	37	1978	62	1953	87	1928
13	2002	38	1977	63	1952	88	1927
14	2001	39	1976	64	1951	89	1926
15	2000	40	1975	65	1950	90	1925
16	1999	41	1974	66	1949	91	1924
17	1998	42	1973	67	1948	92	1923
18	1997	43	1972	68	1947	93	1922
19	1996	44	1971	69	1946	94	1921
20	1995	45	1970	70	1945	95	1920
21	1994	46	1969	71	1944	96	1919
22	1993	47	1968	72	1943	97	1918
23	1992	48	1967	73	1942	98	1917
24	1991	49	1966	74	1941	99	1916
25	1990	50	1965	75	1940	100	1915

AGE

Calculating Income & expenditure of HHs (Crops)					
	A	B	C	D	E
S/N	Produce	Unit	Rate/Unit	Duration of Season	Totals
1	Maize	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
2	Sorghum	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
3	Millet	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
4	Beans	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
5	Gnut	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
6	Sesame	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
7	Bnuts	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
8	Potatoes	bags		4 Months	B*C/D=E
9	Wmelon	Heap		4 Months	B*C/D=E
10	Smelon	Heap		4 Months	B*C/D=E
11					B*C/D=E

Livestock				
	A	B	C	D
S/N	Livestocks	Price / Livestock	Unit Sold / Yea	Total
1	Cattle			B*C/12 = D
2	Sheep			B*C/12 = D
3	Camel			B*C/12 = D
4	Goats			B*C/12 = D
5	Chicken			B*C/12 = D
6	Gfowl			B*C/12 = D
7	Duck			B*C/12 = D

NIGERIA SOLAR CAPITAL PARTNERS PROJECT

ACQUIRING AUTHORITY: *Bauchi State Government, Nigeria.*
VALUERS: *Adamu Kasimu & Associates, Estate Surveyors &Valuers,*

ASSESSMENT NOTICE/CUT-OFF DATE TO:

Personal Information

Assessment ID

1.1 Name of Claimant: ----------

1.2 Telephone No. (If any) ----------

1.3 Village/Ward: ----------

1.4 Contact Address: ----------

1.5 Type of Asset Claim: (*Please tick*) ◯Land ◯Building ◯Farmland ◯ others

(Clearly Specify)
……

1.6 Signature/Thumbprint/Date:

Enumerator: *Name* ----------

Signature/Date ----------

Witness/Attorney: *Name* ----------

Signature/Date ----------

Designation ----------

Retain as evidence of enumeration please.

Form 2

NIGERIA SOLAR CAPITAL PARTNERS PROJECT/ BAUCHI STATE GOVERNMENT

PAP Picture

VALUER: Adamu Kasimu & Associates

ASSESSMENT/FIELD INSPECTION SHEET (Crops, Economic Trees)

2.0 General Information:

2.1 Name of village ……

2.2 Name of Respondent: ……

2.3 Occupation of Respondent: ……

2.4 Is the Respondent the Primary Land User? (Y/ N)

If no, what is the relation to the Land User? ……

Reason Land User not interviewed …….

2.4 Family/Household ID code: .....

2.6 Address: …….

2.7 Respondent Telephone Number: …….

2.8 Name of Interviewer/enumerator: ……

2.9 Date of Completion of Inspection: ……

2.10 Crops Information:

2.10.1 Crop ID	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity of crop (M,IM, S)	2.10.4 Dimensions/ Qty of crop area (m^2)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m^2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Open Market Value/Unit/ m^2 (IFC)	Assessed Value		2.10.9 Ownership Status (owned, rented, long term lease, sharecrop, other)
						2.10.7 Statutory (BASG) 2.12.4x2.12.5	2.10.8 Market (IFC) 2.12.4x2.12.6	
a								
b								
c								
d								

Total area cultivated including fallow land …… m^2

Farm Ownership:

2.10.10 Land Owner Yes No

2.10.11 Land User Yes No

2.10.12 Land owner and User Yes No

2.11.0 Trees Information:

2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity (M,IM, S)	2.11.4 No. of trees/ m^2	2.11.5 Value/unit(BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	Assessed Value		2.11.9 Ownership Status (owned, rented, long term lease, other)
						2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market (IFC)	
a								
b								
c								
d								

Total number of trees …….

2.12 Coordinates of Location of Assets (GPS UTM)

2.12.1 Point	Coordinates	
	2.12.2 Northings	2.12.3 Easting

2.14 Endorsements:

I/we certify that this is the correct account of my land, crops and/or trees:

2.14 Claimant signature/Thumbprint …….. Date ……

2.14 Assessment Officer …… Date ……

2.15 Client Representative …….. Date ……

2.16 Witnessing Authority: Name/Designation ……

Signature/Date ……

NIGERIA SOLAR CAPITAL PARTNERS PROJECT/
BAUCHI STATE GOVERNMENT

Valuer: Adamu Kasimu& Associates, Estate Surveyors & Valuers

ASSESSMENT/FIELD INSPECTION SHEET (BUILDINGS& OTHER STRUCTURES)

3.0 **General Information**:

3.1 Name of village ……

3.2 Name of Respondent: ……

3.3 Occupation of Respondent: ……

3.4 Is the Respondent the Primary Land User? (Y/ N)

If no, what is the relation to the Land User? ……

Reason Land User not interviewed ……

3.5 Family/Household ID code: ……

3.6 Household Address: ……

3.7 Respondent Telephone Number: ……

3.8 Name of Interviewer/enumerator: ……

3.9 Date of Completion of Inspection: ……

3.10Plot Information

3.10.1 How did you acquire this plot? (circle one)	**3.10.2** Dimensions of plot area, inc. house & land **(m^2)**	**3.10.3 Value/ m^2(BASG)**	**3.10.4 Market Value/ m^2 (IFC)**	**Assessed Value**	
				3.10.5 Statutory (BASG)	**3.10.6 Market (IFC)**
a) allocated by local chief **b) purchased** **c) inherited** **d) gift** **e) rented** **f) other, specify**					

3.10.7 GPS Coordinates (Indicative): N E

3.11 Building Information:

3.11.1 Building ID	**3.11.2** Building Type	**3.11.3** Building Use	**3.11.4** % Complete	**Construction Materials**			**3.11.8** Exterior Dimensions (m)	**3.11.9** Total Area (m^2)	**3.11.10 GPS Data N E**
				3.11.5 Walls	**3.11.6** Roof	**3.11.7** Floor			
a									
b									
c									
d									
e									

Building ID	**3.11.10** Value/ m^2 (BASG)	**3.11.11** Market Value/ m^2 (IFC)	Assessed Value		**3.11.14** How was construction financed? a) self b) family/ friend loans c) bank loan d) coop loan e) other, specify
			3.11.12 BASG	**3.11.13** Market (IFC)	
a					
b					
c					
d					
e					

3.12 Complimentary buildings/facilities/installations:

3.12.1 Type	**3.12.2 Quantity**	**3.12.3 Use**	**3.12.4 Size**	**3.12.4 Condition**	**3.12.5 Reconstruction/Relocation Cost**	**3.12.6 GPS Data N E**
Wells/boreholes						
Granary						
Sport facilities						
Outdoor Cooking Facility						
Toilet/Bathroom facility						
Tombs						
Fence walls only						
Others (specify)						

3.13 Crops/Trees within household residence

3.13.1 Type	**3.13.2 Qty**	**Rate (NGN)**		**Assessed Value**	
		3.13.3 BASG	**3.13.4 MARKET**	**3.13.5 BASG**	**3.13.6 MARKET**

3.14 Endorsements:
I/we certify that this is the correct account of buildings, installations/structures on my/our land:

3.15 Claimant signature/Thumbprint …….. Date ……

3.16 Assessment Officer …… Date ……

3.17 Client Representative …….. Date ……

3.18 Witnessing Authority: Name ……

Signature/Designation ……

Insert sketches of assets overleaf

LAND SURVEY FORM

ONE FORM FOR EACH PLOT OF LAND

LAND ID	EXAPMLE: A001
DATE OF SURVEY	

LANDHOLDER/LANDOWNER DETAILS

FIRST NAME		**MIDDLE** NAME		**LAST** NAME	
NATIONAL ID (if any)		TELEPHONE #		HH CODE #	To be assigned by database when data is input

YOB		LAND HOLDER **NOT** IDENTIFIED	Check if applicable	LAND HOLDER PRESENT DURING MEASURMENT	Yes /No	SHARE CROPPERS	#

SKETCH OF PLOT AND STRUCTURES AS SURVEYED

DETAIL OF LAND WITHIN ROW

LAND TENURE		LANDUSE	
Select One		Select **ALL** that apply	
SRO		Agricultural	
CRO		Commercial	
Other		Industrial	
		Residential	
		Other	

AREA MEASUREMENT LAND ASSETS

Enter information in m 2		Respond for Area within ROW	
Total area of HH holdings		Crops	Y/N
Total area of affected parcel		Structures	#
Total area within ROW			
% Total HH handholding affected			

COMMENTS:

LAND SURVEYOR	LANDHOLDER/LANDOWNER/REP.	REP. OF BAUCHI STATE GOV	COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE
LAND SURVEYOR SIGNATURE	LANDHOLDER/HANDOWNER SIGNATURE	REP. OF BAUCHI STATE GOV	COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE
FIRST NAME			
LAST NAME			

Annex C

Raw Data

Adamu Kasimu & Associates
Estate Surveyors, Valuers & Resettlement Consultants
Suite B26 Landmark Plaza, IBB Way, Maitama District, P.O. Box 3829, Garki, Abuja.
Tel: 0803-3121013, e-mail: ad_kasimu@yahoo.com, www.kasimu.ng.com

29th December, 2015

Environmental Resource Management (ERM)
2nd Floor, Exchequer Court,
London
EC3A 8AA
United Kingdom.

Dear Sir,

ASSET INVENTORY ANDVALUATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE BUILDINGS, INSTALLATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, ECONOMIC TREES AND CROPS AT THE PROPOSED NIGERIA SOLAR CAPITAL PARTNERS (NSCP) SITE, - PROJECT AREA AND POWER TRANSMISSION RIGHT OF WAY (ROW), BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA.

We refer to your instruction to carry out census and valuation of all assets(buildings, installations, ancillary facilities, economic trees and crops)located within the proposed site for NSCP Project site at Bauchi State, Nigeria. We have carried out our survey and wish to report our findings and opinions to you as follows:

1.0 **Purpose:**

We were informed that the census and valuation are required for the purpose of setting the frame for resettlement and probable cash compensation payments to identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) relating to their buildings, installations, improvements, crops, economic trees and communal assets located within the proposed project site and Right of Way (ROW).

In addition, we have been mandated to also assess the identified assets in conformity with the Performance Standards 5 (PS5) requirements of the World Bank pertaining involuntary land acquisition and compensation processes.

To achieve these objectives, we have during the periods of the survey/census identified the PAPs and recorded their assets which form the background of this report.

2.0 Dates of Valuation:

Inspections and assessment commenced on the9th day of December and was completed on 19thDecember 2015.Our opinions on the quantities, values and condition of the appraised assets relate to these dates.

3.0 Location of the Project site.

The proposed Project site consists of an approximately 200 hectare Project Area and a 19Km Right of Way (ROW). The project site situates approximately 20 kilometers on the left hand side of the Bauchi Kari expressway immediately after Zongoro Village.

It can precisely be located on the following boundary coordinates:

i. 608420E, 1153015N
ii. 609320E, 1153555N
iii. 607410E, 1154917N
iv. 608339E, 1155408N

The ROW starts from the edge of Gidan Waziri settlement crossing the Federal highway (Bauchi – Kari road) and traversing through land holdings of Zongoro, Kimni, Angwan Waya, Yuli, Runde, Inkil communities and terminating at the TCN transmission line, Dungulbi, adjacent the Bauchi Cemetery.

4.0 Constraints and Limitations

We have conducted our valuation taking into consideration the following constraints:

i. Two different schedule of rates for the compensation of economic trees and crops were found in force within Bauchi State. The first is the 'Estimated Market Value of Trees and Shrubs in Bauchi State as at September 2003' issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the second is the 'Harmonized Compensation Rates for Economic Trees and Crops in the North-East Geo-political Zone' of Nigeria effective December 2006. After consultations with the officials of the Bauchi State Ministry of Lands, we were advised that the former schedule is preferred and in use by the State for all its acquisitions.

ii. We have noted the high level speculative land allocation principally carried out by the leadership of Zongoro and Badaromo communities in favour of some of the listed PAPs in anticipation of cash payments. We have assessed the assets as were presented on the dates of the valuation while ensuring that their activities do not in any way affect the integrity of the entire exercise.

5.0 Land Tenure Law in Nigeria

The Land Use Act 1978 is the main legal document that regulates land administration in Nigeria. It vests all lands (except Federal Government lands) contained in each State of the Federation in trust to the Executive Governors of the State and to the President in the case of the Federal Capital Territory.

Derived from the Act, two types of rights to land exist in Nigeria: The Statutory Rights of Occupancy and the Customary Rights of Occupancy to land. Statutory rights are those granted by the Governor of the State while Customary rights are those granted by the Chairmen of Local Governments including those rights that exist by operation of the law itself - deemed grants.

With regards to compensation arising from compulsory land acquisition, the Act in S.28 empowers the governor to revoke all titles to land for overriding public interest. Consequent upon a legal revocation, the Governor is also mandated in S.29 to pay compensation for all unexhausted improvements on the land.

6.0 Heads of Claims:

We have as at the date of inspection identified 302 claims as follows:

S/No.	Village/Community	No. of PAPs
1	Angwan Fulani	71
2	Angwan Waziri	95
3	Badaromo	06
4	Angwan Waziri (ROW)	03
5	Zongoro (ROW)	27
6	Kimni (ROW)	07
7	Angwan Waya (ROW)	32
8	Yuli (ROW)	14
9	Runde (ROW)	33
10	Inkil (ROW)	04
11	Dungulbi (ROW)	10
	TOTAL	302

The details are contained in the Data Entry accompanying this report.

7.0 Field Assessment Methodology

Daily pre-site entry meetings were periodically held at the Palace of the District Head of Zongoro attended by stakeholders wherein issues concerning the methods of assessment and routine work schedules were tabled and agreed upon. In addition, the communities appointed representatives to oversee the field processes.

With regards to economic trees head counts were conducted for each class of tree type, while tape measurements were used to determine the areas of crops plantation which are recorded into the Assessment/Field Inspection Sheets.

Data on buildings collected are area measurements, construction details, state of repairs and level of completion as well as users for identified buildings and other ancillary facilities and entered into the Field Assessment Inspection Sheet.

Still camera pictures of both the claimant and the assets were taken on site. The GPS coordinates data the location of each of the claims presented were also captured for ease of reference.

The forms are then individually endorsed by the claimants, the assessment officer, the representative of the Bauchi State Government and witnessed by the client representatives.

7.1 **Data Entries/Input Sheet and Valuation Sheet**

The Data input sheet (compiled and accompanying this report as Record of Claims) was designed to keep records of all PAPs, their assessment codes and the inventory of assets in one document for ease of reference in the RAP process.

7.2 **Assessment codes:**

Assessments were conducted on community by community basis and each is afforded a code for ease of reference as follows:

S/No.	Village/Community	CODE
1	Angwan Fulani	NSCP/AFL/001 - 071
2	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/001 - 095
3	Badaromo	NSCP/BDR/001 - 06
4	Angwan Waziri (ROW)	NSCP/AWZ/096 - 098
5	Zongoro (ROW)	NSCP/ZNG/001 - 027
6	Kimni (ROW)	NSCP/KMN/001 - 007
7	Angwan Waya (ROW)	NSCP/WYA/001 - 032
8	Yuli (ROW)	NSCP/YUL/001 - 014
9	Runde (ROW)	NSCP/RND/001 - 033
10	Inkil (ROW)	NSCP/NKL/001 - 004
11	Dungulbi (ROW)	NSCP/DGB/001 - 010

8.0 **General Information:**

Information contained in this report has been obtained through visual inspections and documents obtained from the addressee, ERM site representative and officials of the Ministry of Lands & Survey, Bauchi State, Nigeria.

Generally we assume that all the information which we were supplied with are correct.

9.0 **Basis and Methods of Valuation:**

Given that one of the purposes of this exercise, is to provide the Value of Compensation payable on the affected assets in conformity with the established standards of practice in Nigeria and adjusting the same process to accommodate the requirements of the World Bank PS5; we have recourse to hinging our valuation on the following basis:

i. To comply with the Land Use Act 1978, the "**Depreciated Replacement Cost**" as stated in Section 29(4a) of the Act forms our basis of valuation with regards to the identified **buildings, installations, improvements and ancillary facilities.**

The Act provides that compensation for 'building, installation or improvements thereon, is for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvement, that is to say, such cost as may be assessed on the basis of the prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation...'

The Department of Lands & Survey in Bauchi State is charged with the statutory responsibility for providing these rates and is given for the identified types of developments as at the dates of assessment and as applied in the recent acquisition of the State's Airport site as follows:

S/No.	Description	Amount (NGN)			
		(M^2)	(M^3)	(M)	SUM
1.	Bungalows: Sandcrete blocks, Corrugated Iron Sheets roof, Cement screeded floor	12,000			
2	Bungalows: Mud/Earth blocks, thatch roof, cement screeded floor.	4,000			
3	Perimeter Fence: Sandcrete blocks			6,000.00	
4.	Wells: Manually dug, Concrete casting				75,000

5	Wells: Manually dug, no concrete casting				55,000
6	Boreholes complete with ancillary plumbing and mechanical/electrical fittings				150,00,000

The rates of depreciation are based on the observed consideration of the appraiser which mainly takes account of the stage of completion, level of dilapidations and all other physical/economic considerations.

ii. The '**value as prescribed by the appropriate officer'** stated in S.29(4b) of the Land Use Act, forms the basis of valuation for **Economic trees and crops**. The Act states that: 'crops on land apart from any building, installation or improvement thereon, for an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer'.

Economic trees defined by the Bauchi State Government standards are those trees **that bear fruits and those that are planted through the efforts of the farmer including wild trees.**

We have adopted the Estimated Market Value of Trees and Shrubs in Bauchi State as at September 2003' issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Lands accepts and applies what it terms 'rate multiplier' per tree/yield between 1 – 5 points depending on the type of the tree as appended.

The trees and crops have generally been categorized into matured, Immature and seedling. Matured trees are those about to or have started bearing fruits; immature are those that have not started bearing fruits but are older than seedlings.

We also noted that the Bauchi State Government makes cash payment in respect of land in the following order:

S/No.	Location	Category	Amount per Hectare (NGN)	Rate/m2 (NGN)
1	Bauchi Metropolis	Urban	500,000.00	50.00
2	Local Govt. Hqters	Semi urban	300,000.00	30.00
3	Inner settlements	Rural	150,000.00	15.00
4	Highway corridors	Urban	750,000.00	75.00
5	State roads corridors	Urban	450,000.00	45.00

9.1 **World Bank adjustments:**

Based on the Client's instruction, we have **adjusted the Compensation payable** to comply with the requirements of the World Bank's Performance Standard with regards to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement:

We have identified the objectives of the world bank generally seeking to practically 'offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or cash compensation at full replacement value where appropriate.' (PS 5).

Our basis of valuation in this regard is therefore '**the market value**' for all the assets – buildings, installations, improvements, ancillary facilities, economic trees and crops.

We have presumed the **Market Value** the same as defined by the International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC) Statement No. 30 (2011) being 'the estimated amount for which an asset should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.'

In line with our basis and given the absence of comparative market evidences, we applied the "**Replacement Cost Method**" of valuation to arrive at the compensation payable for each building and structures. The Method involves the determination of the cost of reconstructing the same structures new but reflecting their stages of completion/construction. We have not depreciated any asset on the account of its state of repairs in compliance with the IFC PSs targets.

The current replacement costs/m^2 adopted for buildings and Installations vary with those provided for by the Bauchi State Government. We have adjusted ours to reflect the current replacement cost of the assets which we adjudge a range of N9,000.00/m2 to N12,000.00/m2 being sufficient to replace the assets on full replacement basis.

With regards to **Crops and Economic trees**, the '**direct market comparison'** approach was used. This method involves the determination of the **opportunity cost** of the rights of the claimants to the incomes from their individual farms, trees and plantations throughout a resettlement period of three months and variable crop/tree gestation periods.

For **every cultivator** of an identified site, we have added the following allowances:

a. transaction costs calculated at 17% of the land value to cover incidental costs of purchase, surveys and legal services;

b. Transport allowance of N5,000.00is given to the eligible PAP to enable him/her travel out of the acquired site to the resettlement site or any other part of Bauchi State. We are informed that the farthest distance within Bauchi State can be covered at the cost of N5,000.00 per head.

c. Disturbance allowances of N54,000.00 (equivalent to 3 months salaries based on the Nigerian national minimum wage of N18,000.00 per month)are provided for each cultivator and resident developer and crop/tree farmer to cushion income losses within a 3 months transition time frame.

d. Site clearance allowance for new sites to replace the existing holdings were provided for at 5% of the land value and adjudged same sufficient enough to cover costs of hewing and harrowing.

e. We have also allowed 3% of land value as 'land improvement' allowance to cultivators to enable them upgrade and provide herbicides, fertilizers and related farm inputs.

9.2 **Rates adjustment process:**

To arrive at the rates applied for each of the identified crop/tree type as appended, we considered:

i. The total yield of product per tree/crop type as provided for by the Bauchi State Government since 2003;

ii. To update the rates, we have determined the gestation period – replanting and reproduction period for each trees/crops type effective 2015.

iii. A premium market rate of return for agricultural investments in Nigeria is adopted at 12%.

iv. The present value of the rate discounted at 12% per annum for the gestation period of each tree type is calculated and multiplied by the State Government adjusted Net Income (yield);

v. The resulting total is then multiplied by the number of trees assessed for each claimant.

We have also categorized the trees and crops into Matured, Immature and Seedlings and considered them as follows:

Matured tree:	-	100% of the market value;
Immature	-	50% of the market value;
Seedling	-	25% of the market value.

As regards the land value, we have conducted investigations particularly on recently concluded arms length transactions on bare sites within the communities and arrived at the following adjusted land value indices/table:

S/No.	Settlement/Village	Sector	Category	Market Value/M² (NGN)
1	Angwan Fulani	Project Site	Rural	35.00
2	Angwan Waziri	Project Site	Rural	35,00
3.	Angwan Waziri, Badaromo	Project Site	Transition zone	55.00
4	Angwan Waziri	Project site/ROW	Road corridor	75.00
5	Zongoro, Kimni, Angwan Waya, Angwan Yuli, Runde	ROW	Rural	35.00

6	Inkil, Dungulbi	ROW	Transition zone	55.00
7	Dungulbi	ROW	Road corridor/Semi urban	75.00

10.0 **Valuation Opinion:**

It is our professional opinion, that in line with the established principles of assessment laid down by the Bauchi State Government, the current **Value of Compensation Payable** to the scheduled PAPs in respect of their assets on the site herein appraised is in the sum of **Eighty Nine Million, Four Hundred and Ninety Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty Two Naira Twenty Five Kobo (N89,496,652.25) only** equivalent to **Four Hundred and Forty Seven Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty Three US Dollars ($447,483.00) only.**

The value of the same assets when adjusted to meet the World Bank requirements is in the sum of **Two Hundred and Fifty Four Million, Four Hundred and Forty Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy Seven Naira, Six Kobo (N254,447,577.06) only** equivalent to **One Million Two Hundred and Seventy Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty Eight US Dollars ($1,272,238.00) only.**

The breakdown is as follows:

S/No	Community	Total Payoff	
		Bauchi State	IFC
	Project Area		
1	Angwan Fulani	22,142,190.55	66,029,651.09
2	Angwan Waziri	32,212,638.85	101,813,343.39
3	Badaromo	3,426,421.25	13,382,610.66
	Sub Total	**57,781,250.65**	**181,225,605.14**
	Right of Way (ROW)		
4	Angwan Waziri	1,983,061.15	2,008,504.69
5	Zongoro	7,773,395.55	22,424,940.75
6	Kimni	1,827,672.45	4,920,998.77
7	Angwan Waya	5,788,686.15	

			15,617,921.76
8	Yuli	2,643,380.65	6,504,248.02
9	Runde	4,296,490.05	13,345,014.41
10	Inkil	863,002.75	2,187,393.99
11	Dungulbi	6,539,712.85	6,212,949.54
	Sub Total (ROW)	**31,715,401.60**	**73,221,971.92**
	GRAND TOTAL	**89,496,652.25**	**254,447,577.06**

USD = NGN200.00

11.0 **Notes:**

1. If the figures of valuation in this report are disclosed to other persons than the addressee, the basis of valuation should be stated.

2. Possession of this report should not carry with it the right of publication without prior consent of the client and us of the form and context in which the publication would appear.

3. The valuation figures in this report have not taken into consideration the elements of taxation, deductions with regards to administrative charges and costs of claims disbursements.

12.0 **Certification:**

We certify that this valuation is carried out in line with the standards and requirements entrenched by the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria which the undersigned is a member.

Yours truly,

For: Adamu Kasimu& Associates

Adamu Danladi Kasimu RSV, FNIVS

FRC/2012/0000000000389

Estate Surveyors & Valuers Registration Board Of Nigeria
REG:NO:A:1580

Appendix 1

S/No	Community	Census of Impacted Assets							
		Land (m2)				Building/Structures			Total No. Of Trees
		Occupied (Residence)	Occupied Cultivated	Not cultivated	Total Land Area	Bungalows/Huts	Granaries	Others	
	Project Area								
1	Angwan Fulani	9,259.38	361,254.68	307,925.51	678,439.57	67	37	10	1559
2	Angwan Waziri	16,414.50	772,391.62	293,253.94	1,082,060.06	92	41	8	1694
3	Badaromo	1,344.98	74,517.85	20,610.92	96,473.75	0	0	1	248
	Subtotal for Project Area	**27,018.86**	**1,208,164.15**	**621,790.37**	**1,856,973.38**	**159**	**78**	**19**	**3501**
	Right of Way (ROW)								
4	Angwan Waziri	-	15,766.13	11,292.32	27,058.45	0	0	0	31
5	Zongoro	1,419.00	124,521.29	104,263.28	230,203.57	8	1	1	559
6	Kimni	-	11,168.37	34,351.46	45,519.83	0	0	0	207
7	Angwan Waya	2,315.00	114,823.51	95,612.10	212,750.61	9	0	0	477
8	Angwan Yuli	-	59,043.00	37,040.71	96,083.71	0	0	0	148
9	Runde	-	96,121.13	59,127.54	155,248.67	0	0	0	328
10	Inkil	-	23,132.11	-	23,132.11	0	0	0	27
11	Dungulbi	1,660.00	76,077.20	2,981.09	80,718.29	0	0	1	64
	Subtotal for ROW	**5,394.00**	**520,652.74**	**344,668.50**	**870,715.24**	**17**	**1**	**2**	**1841**
	TOTAL PROJECT SITE/ROW	**32,412.86**	**1,728,816.89**	**966,458.87**	**2,727,688.62**	**176**	**79**	**21**	**5342**

Appendix 2

S/No.	Economic Tree/Crop Identified on Site/ROW	Approved Yield BASG @ 2003 (NGN)	Rate Multiplier BASG	Value Per Unit BASG (NGN)	Adjustments to PS5 at 12% Discount Rate (NGN)
1	Kuka/Baobab	15,000.00	2	30,000.00	63,600.00
2	Baure	1,500.00	1	1,500.00	5,061.00
3	Mango	6,000.00	2	12,000.00	40,488.00
4	Guava	305.00	2	610.00	2,058.14
5	Dorawa/Locust beans	5,500.00	3	16,500.00	55,671.00
6	Kadanya/Shear butter	4,500.00	3	13,500.00	23,850.00
7	Gawo	900.00	2	1,800.00	6,246.00
8	Kanya	1,500.00	3	4,500.00	15,183.00
9	Goriba	200.00	3	600.00	2,040.00
10	Aduwa	2,500.00	2.5	6,250.00	21,087.50
11	Lalle	100.00	1.5	150.00	253.05
12	Zogale/Moringa	100.00	1.5	150.00	236.18
13	Tsamiya	9,000.00	2.5	22,500.00	47,700.00
14	Dinya	2,500.00	2.5	6,250.00	21,087.50
15	Maina/Neem	1,200.00	3	3,600.00	12,146.40
16	Marke	1,500.00	2	3,000.00	10,122.00
17	Kukuki	900.00	2.5	2,250.00	7,591.50
18	Malina	3,000.00	3	9,000.00	30,366.00
19	Kurna	500.00	2	1,000.00	2,200.00
20	Magarya	300.00	1	300.00	1,012.20
21	Tanjarin	600.00	2.5	1,500.00	5,061.00
22	Faru	200.00	3	600.00	4,048.80
23	Madobiya	5,000.00	1	5,000.00	16,870.00
24	Maje	9,000.00	1	9,000.00	30,366.00
25	Dabino/datespalm	4,500.00	3	13,500.00	28,620.00
26	Rafia Palm	5,500.00	2	11,000.00	41,140.00
27	Taura	100.00	1	100.00	100.00
28	Hardwood	3,000.00	2	6,000.00	20,244.00
29	Kurya	3,000.00	2	6000	20,244.00
30	Danya	2,500.00	2.5	6250	8,435.00
31	Timber	3,000.00	2	6000	20,244.00
32	Softwood	3,000.00	2	6000	20,244.00
33	Tsada	250.00	1	250	843.50
34	Gum Arabic	750.00	2	1,500.00	5,061.00

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/Not Cultivated	Residential Land Area	2.10.0 Total land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access	3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. Not Cultivated/cultivated area) (m2)
														-	-									-	-			
1	Mohammed Bello	8099593244	Unguwar Fulani	Unguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/001	18627.25	539.44	19166.69						0	0	Grant	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00	Owned	Grant	19166.69
																		b	Timber	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00			
																		c	Marke	M	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00			
																		d	Faru	M	2	600.00	2,024.40	1,200.00	4,048.80			
																		e	Kanya	M	5	4,500.00	15,183.00	22,500.00	75,915.00			
																		f	Kisini	M	1	1,200.00	4,048.80	1,200.00	4,048.80			
2	Abubakar Suleiman Tukur	8036917152	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwan Fulani	NSCP/AFL/002	8457.33	426.15	8883.48								Grant	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	19,080.00	22,500.00	19,080.00	Owned	Grant	8,883.48
																		b	Timber	M	5	6,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	50,610.00			
																		c	Danya	M	2	6,250.00	8,435.00	12,500.00	16,870.00			
																		d	Baure	M	1	1,500.00	5,061.00	1,500.00	5,061.00			
3	Asmau Muhammadu Tasiu		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/003	6874.13	130.66	7004.79								Grant	Cultivator	a	Kukuki	M	1	2,250.00	3,036.60	2,250.00	3,036.60		Grant	7,004.79
																		b	Marke	M	10	3,000.00	5,061.00	30,000.00	50,610.00			
																		c	Timber	M	2	6,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	20,244.00			
																		d	Shear nut	M	1	11,250.00	9,540.00	11,250.00	9,540.00			
																		e	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	19,080.00	22,500.00	19,080.00			
																		f	Faru	M	2	600.00	674.80	1,200.00	1,349.60			
																		g	Aduwa	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50			
4	Abdulsalam Umaru	9082429947	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/004	2589.74	193	2782.74								Grant	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant	2782.74
																		b	Taura	M	1	100.00	337.40	100.00	337.40			
																		c	Wuyandamo	M	6	1,500.00	5,061.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
																		d	Pawpaw	M	9	2,500.00	8,435.00	22,500.00	75,915.00			
5	Umaru Idi	9082429947	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/005	9505.54	667.79	10173.33								Grant	Cultivator	a	Baobab	M	3	30,000.00	63,600.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		Grant	10,173.33
																		b	Wuyandamo	M	1	1,500.00	5,061.00	1,500.00	5,061.00			
																		c	Danya	M	3	6,250.00	21,087.50	18,750.00	63,262.50			
																		d	Marke	M	16	3,000.00	10,122.00	48,000.00	161,952.00			
																		e	Kirya	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00			
																		f	Kukuki	M	1	2,250.00	7,591.50	2,250.00	7,591.50			
																		g	Madobiya	M	1	5,000.00	16,870.00	5,000.00	16,870.00			
6	Salisu Idris	9099649987	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/006	15703.98	751.5	16455.48								Grant	Cultivator	a	Baobab	IM	7	15,000.00	31,800.00	105,000.00	222,600.00		Grant	16,455.48
																		b	Mango	IM	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00			
																		c	Zogale	M	3	150.00	506.10	450.00	1,518.30			
																		d	Danya	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50			
																		e	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
																		f	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	9,540.00	11,250.00	9,540.00			
7	Jibrin Musa	9084848415	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/007	10981.17	0	10981.17								Grant	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		Grant	10981.17
																		b	Marke	M	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00			
																		d	Kukuki	M	8	2,250.00	7,591.50	18,000.00	60,732.00			
8	Adamu Garba Abdullahi	9096766350	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/008	12136.21	0	12136.21								Grant	Cultivator	a	Danya	M	5	6,250.00	21,087.50	31,250.00	105,437.50		Grant	12136.21
																		b	Marke	M	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00			
																		c	Kukuki	M	2	2,250.00	7,591.50	4,500.00	15,183.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
9	Adamu Abdullahi	9090230441	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	AFL/009	0	1281.5	1281.5	Cassava	M	30	100	300	3000	9000	Grant	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant	1281.5
																		b	Danya	M	4	6,250.00	21,087.50	25,000.00	84,350.00			
																		c	Kirya	M	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00			
10	Bala Ali		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	AFL/010	21905.33		21905.33								Grant	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	M	32	3,000.00	10,122.00	96,000.00	323,904.00		Grant	21905.33
																		b	Dinya	M	25	6,250.00	21,087.50	156,250.00	527,187.50			
																		c	Danya	M	18	6,250.00	21,087.50	112,500.00	379,575.00			
																		d	Faru	M	10	600.00	2,024.40	6,000.00	20,244.00			
																		e	Tsada	M	15	250.00	843.50	3,750.00	12,652.50			
																		f	Shear Butter	M	10	11,250.00	23,850.00	112,500.00	238,500.00			
																		e	Zogale	M	2	150.00	506.10	300.00	1,012.20			
11	Mohammed Abdullaziz	9096766589	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/011	0	622	622								Grant	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant	622
																		b	Marke	M	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00			
																		d	Mango	M	1	12,000.00	40,488.00	12,000.00	40,488.00			

12	Dahiru Adanu		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/012	13035.66		13035.66								Grant	Not Cultivated	a	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant	13035.66
																		b	Marke	M	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00			
																		c	Taura	M	2	100.00	337.40	200.00	674.80			
																		d	Aduwa	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50			
																		e	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
																		f	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00			
																		g	Danya	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50			
13	Zubairu Idi		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/013	12357.63		12357.63								Grant	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	12357.63
																		b	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00			
																		d	Kirya	M	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00			
14	Sani Danmasani		Anguwar Fulani	Dabur	NSCP/AFL/014	5371.36		5371.36								Inheritance	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	16	6,000.00	20,244.00	96,000.00	323,904.00		Grant	5371.36
																		b	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00	66,000.00	222,684.00			
																		c	Kirya	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
								-																					
								-																					
15	Ahmadu Kasimu		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/015	17632.76		17632.76								Inheritance	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant	17632.76
																		b	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00			
																		c	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
								-																					
								-																					
16	Ibrahim Muhammed		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/016	0	449.93	449.93								Allocation	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	449.93
																		b	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	M	8	22,500.00	47,700.00	180,000.00	381,600.00			
								-																					
								-																					
17	Zakari Yakubu		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/017	20959.85	0	20959.85								Inheritance	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	31	6,000.00	20,244.00	186,000.00	627,564.00		Grant	20959.85
																		b	Marke	M	25	3,000.00	10,122.00	75,000.00	253,050.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	IM	26	11,250.00	23,850.00	292,500.00	620,100.00			
																		d	Hardwood	IM	15	1,500.00	5,061.00	22,500.00	75,915.00			
								-																					
								-																					
18	Idi Mahammadu		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/018	8176.73	0	8176.73								Inheritance	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant	8176.73
																		b	Timber	IM	5	1,500.00	5,061.00	7,500.00	25,305.00			
								-																					
								-																					
19	Hassan Isah		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/019	20738.13		20738.13								Inheritance	Not Cultivated	a	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	20738.13
																		b	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00			
																		d	Kukuki	M	5	2,250.00	7,591.50	11,250.00	37,957.50			
																		e	Baobab	IM	4	15,000.00	31,800.00	60,000.00	127,200.00			
																		f	Kirya	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00			
								-																					
								-																					
20	Jibrin Isah		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	NSCP/AFL/020	13708.51		13708.51										a	Marke	Im	6	1,500.00	5,061.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant	13708.51
																		b	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00			
								-																					
								-																					
21	Abu. Alhaji Tukur		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/021	3208.37		3208.37								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	5	3000	10122	15000	50610		Inheritance	3208.37
								-																					
								-																					
22	Tanimu Shuaibu		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/022	8625.84		8625.84								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Inheritance	8625.84
																		b	Timber	IM	11	1,500.00	5,061.00	16,500.00	55,671.00			
								-																					
								-																					
23	Yakubu Yunusa		Anguwar Fulani	Zongoro	NSCP/AFL/023	4052.48		4052.48								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		Inheritance	4052.48
																		b	Timber	M	17	6,000.00	20,244.00	102,000.00	344,148.00			
								-																					
								-																					
24	Adamu Nuhu Ali		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/024	3902.13		3902.13								Owner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Inheritance	3902.13
																		b	Timber	IM	24	1,500.00	5,061.00	36,000.00	121,464.00			
								-																					
								-																					
25	Adamu Haladu		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/025	11193.88		11193.88								Owner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Inheritance	11193.88
																		b	Timber	IM	8	1,500.00	5,061.00	12,000.00	40,488.00			
																		c	Timber	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00			
								-																					
								-																					
26	Usaini Usman	8176291323	Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/026	3449.47		3449.47								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	9	6,000.00	20,244.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		Inheritance	3449.47
																		b	Timber	IM	3	1,500.00	5,061.00	4,500.00	15,183.00			
								-																					
								-																					
27	Rabiu Isyaku		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/027	4168.02		4168.02								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	IM	7	1500	5061	10500	35427		Inheritance	4168.02
								-																					
								-																					
28	Hassan Mohammad	8088569949	Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/028	223.12		223.12								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	IM	2	1500	5061	3000	10122		Inheritance	223.12
								-																					
								-																					

29	Babangida Mohammed	8069165059	Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/029	5500.47		5500.47								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Inheritance	5500.47
																		b	Hardwood	IM	18	1,500.00	5,061.00	27,000.00	91,098.00			
								-																					
								-																					
30	Adamu Umar Ayuba	8176291323	Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/30	3179.59		3179.59								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Inheritance	3179.59
																		b	Hardwood	IM	12	1,500.00	5,061.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
								-																					
								-																					
31	Muhammadu Dahiru	8175525587	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/031	6409.72		6409.72								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	6	4,500.00	15,183.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		Grant	6409.72
																		b	Locust Bean	M	5	16,500.00	55,671.00	82,500.00	278,355.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00			
																		e	Hararubi	M	2	1,200.00	4,048.80	2,400.00	8,097.60			
																		f	Tsada	M	2	250.00	843.50	500.00	1,687.00			
								-																					
								-																					
32	Musa Abdul	8092547788	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/032	14375.91		14375.91								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	6	4,500.00	15,183.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		Grant	14375.91
																		b	Kukuki	M	4	2,250.00	7,591.50	9,000.00	30,366.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
																		e	Hararubi	M	2	1,200.00	4,048.80	2,400.00	8,097.60			
																		f	Tsada	M	3	250.00	843.50	750.00	2,530.50			
								-																					
								-																					
33	Sale Nuhu	8171037171	Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/033	4574.08		4574.08								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	4574.08
																		b	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00			
																		c	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
																		d	Shear Butter	M	7	11,250.00	23,850.00	78,750.00	166,950.00			
																		e	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00			
								-																					
								-																					
34	Mahammadu Shehu	8099173285	Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/034	18471.19		18471.19								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant	18471.19
																		b	Kanya	M	5	4,500.00	15,183.00	22,500.00	75,915.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00			
																		d	Kirya	M	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00			
																		e	Kukuki	M	3	2,250.00	7,591.50	6,750.00	22,774.50			
								-																					
								-																					
35	Adamu Hussani	8099173285	Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/035	2979.4		2979.4								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant	2979.4
																		b	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
																		c	Marke	IM	8	1,500.00	5,061.00	12,000.00	40,488.00			
																		d	Danya	IM	5	3,125.00	10,543.75	15,625.00	52,718.75			
								-																					
								-																					
36	Bala Musa Shehu	8069129286	Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/036	6690.1		6690.1								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant	6690.1
																		b	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00			
																		c	Aduwa	M	4	6,250.00	21,087.50	25,000.00	84,350.00			
																		d	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00			
																		e	Marke	IM	10	1,500.00	5,061.00	15,000.00	50,610.00			
								-																					
								-																					
37	Haruwa Shamaki Adamu	9093945559	Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/037	12597.67		12597.67								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant	12597.67
																		b	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
																		c	Hardwood	IM	25	1,500.00	5,061.00	37,500.00	126,525.00			
																		d	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00			
																		e	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00	66,000.00	222,684.00			
								-																					
								-																					
38	Ibrahim Shehu Bala	8098398030	Dubur	Zunguru	NSCP/AFL/038	37108.71		37108.71								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	10	22,500.00	47,700.00	225,000.00	477,000.00		Grant	37108.71
																		b	Hardwood	IM	120	1,500.00	5,061.00	180,000.00	607,320.00			
																		c	Maje	M	16	9,000.00	30,366.00	144,000.00	485,856.00			
																		d	Locust Bean	M	15	16,500.00	55,671.00	247,500.00	835,065.00			
																		e	Kanya	M	6	4,500.00	15,183.00	27,000.00	91,098.00			
																		f	Shear Butter	M	7	11,250.00	23,850.00	78,750.00	166,950.00			
																		g	Baobab	M	8	30,000.00	63,600.00	240,000.00	508,800.00			
								-																					
								-																					
39	Adamu Umar		Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/039	13061.42	401	13462.42								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		Grant	13462.42
																		b	Hardwood	M	10	6,000.00	20,244.00	60,000.00	202,440.00			
																		c	Kanya	M	6	4,500.00	15,183.00	27,000.00	91,098.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	m	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00			
								-																					
								-																					
40	Sule Garkuwa Abdullahi		Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/040	3637.02		3637.02								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Kanya	M	5	4,500.00	15,183.00	22,500.00	75,915.00		Grant	3637.02
																		b	Shear Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00	66,000.00	222,684.00			
																		d	Kirya	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
								-																					
								-																					
41	Adamu Muhammadu		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/041	14839.86		14839.86								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00		Grant	14839.86
																		b	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00			
																		c	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
																		d	Madobiya	M	1	5,000.00	16,870.00	5,000.00	16,870.00			
								-																					
								-																					
42	Shehu Muhammadu	8099173285	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/042	17996.76		17996.76								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant	17996.76
																		b	Locust Bean	M	6	16,500.00	55,671.00	99,000.00	334,026.00			
																		c	Hardwood	IM	7	1,500.00	5,061.00	10,500.00	35,427.00			
								-																					
								-																					
43	Haruna Amadu	9093945539	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/043	42115.43		42115.43								Owner	Cultivator	a	Mango	IM	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant	42115.43
																		b	Zogale	IM	8	75.00	253.05	600.00	2,024.40			
																		c	Baobab	IM	6	15,000.00	31,800.00	90,000.00	190,800.00			
								-																					
								-																					

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44	Yarima Audu		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/044	7690.05	755.5	8445.55								Owner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	8	11,250.00	23,850.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		Grant	8445.55
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	9	8,250.00	27,835.50	74,250.00	250,519.50			
																		c	Hardwood	IM	10	1,500.00	5,061.00	15,000.00	50,610.00			
																		d	Moringa	IM	15	70.00	236.18	1,050.00	3,542.70			
								-																				
								-																				
45	Audu Ado		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/045	10567.29	1073.91	11641.2								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant	11641.2
																		b	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00			
																		c	Danya	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00			
								-																				
								-																				
46	Isah Babangida	9093945539	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/046	17621.51		17621.51								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	17621.51
																		b	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00			
																		c	Faru	M	2	600.00	2,024.40	1,200.00	4,048.80			
																		d	Danya	IM	1	3,125.00	10,543.75	3,125.00	10,543.75			
								-																				
								-																				
47	Iliyasu Dauda		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	NSCP/AFL/047	18202.65	489	18691.65								Owner	Cultivator	a	Dorowa	M	6	5,500.00	18,557.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		Grant	18691.65
																		b	Faru	M	7	600.00	2,024.40	4,200.00	14,170.80			
																		c	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	IM	8	11,250.00	248,850.00	90,000.00	1,990,800.00			
								-																				
								-																				
48	Adamu Sani	8161380470	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/048	22052.64	554	22606.64								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		Grant	22606.64
																		b	Madachi	M	2	10,000.00	33,740.00	20,000.00	67,480.00			
																		c	Faru	IM	3	300.00	1,012.20	900.00	3,036.60			
																		d	Zogale	IM	2	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00			
																		e	Shear Butter	IM	4	5,625.00	11,925.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
								-																				
								-																				
49	Adamu Adamu		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/049	1130.93	462	1592.93								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kirya	M	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant	1592.93
																		b	Moringa	IM	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00			
								-																				
								-																				
50	Maikasuwa Kabiu	8099175595	Anguwar Fulani	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/050	3895.99		3895.99								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	IM	1	1,500.00	5,061.00	1,500.00	5,061.00		Grant	3895.99
																		b	Kanya	IM	6	2,250.00	7,591.50	13,500.00	45,549.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	7	8,250.00	27,835.50	57,750.00	194,848.50			
								-																				
								-																				
51	Abdulhamed Haruna	8179871497	Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/051	18729.12		18729.12								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant	18729.12
																		b	Hardwood	M	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00			
								-																				
								-																				
52	Abdullahi Musa		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/052	10864.65		10864.65								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Timber	IM	2	1,500.00	5,061.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		Grant	10864.65
																		b	Hardwood	M	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00			
								-																				
								-																				
53	Illiyasu Ladan		Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/053	1914.47		1914.47								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Timber	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant	1914.47
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	8	3,125.00	6,625.00	25,000.00	53,000.00			
								-																				
								-																				
54	Sanusi Musa	8092094636	Anguwar Fulani	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/054	4565.84		4565.84								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	IM	10	2,500.00	5,300.00	25,000.00	53,000.00		Grant	4565.84
																		b	Timber	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00			
								-																				
								-																				
55	Umar Kabiru		Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/055	7818.62		7818.62								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	IM	15	1,500.00	5,061.00	22,500.00	75,915.00		Grant	7818.62
																		b	Locust Beans	IM	7	3,000.00	10,122.00	21,000.00	70,854.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	IM	3	3,125.00	6,625.00	9,375.00	19,875.00			
								-																				
								-																				
56	Nuhu Abdullahi		nguwar Fulani Dub	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/056	8017.7		8017.7								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	10	1,500.00	5,061.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant	8017.7
																		b	Dinya	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00			
																		c	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
								-																				
								-																				
57	Hussani Haladu	8093998021	nguwar Fulani Dub	Dubur	NSCP/AFL/057	7363.27		7363.27								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00		Grant	7363.27
																		b	Kirya	IM	5	1,500.00	5,061.00	7,500.00	25,305.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
																		d	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00			
																		e	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00			
								-																				
								-																				
58	Maidawa Adamu Sarkin Fada		nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/058	2456.68		2456.68								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		Grant	2456.68
																		b	Locust Beans	M	6	16,500.00	55,671.00	99,000.00	334,026.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	IM	10	3,125.00	6,625.00	31,250.00	66,250.00			
								-																				
								-																				
59	Shehu Umaru		nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/059	25984.5		25984.5								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	25984.5
																		b	Marke	IM	12	1,000.00	3,374.00	12,000.00	40,488.00			
																		c	Locust Beans	M	6	16,500.00	55,671.00	99,000.00	334,026.00			
																		d	Shear Butter	IM	2	3,125.00	6,625.00	6,250.00	13,250.00			
								-																				
								-																				
60	Idris Musa		nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/060	1921.26		1921.26								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	IM	10	1,500.00	5,061.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant	1921.26
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	11	3,125.00	6,625.00	34,375.00	72,875.00			
								-																				
								-																				
								-																				

61	Musa Hashimu	8098393564	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/061	2961.13		2961.13								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Maina	M	9	1,500.00	5,061.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant	2961.13
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	16	16,500.00	55,671.00	264,000.00	890,736.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	IM	9	3,125.00	6,625.00	28,125.00	59,625.00			
								-																					
								-																					
62	Isah Ahmadu	8181700343	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/062	4322.04		4322.04								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	4322.04
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	16	3,125.00	6,625.00	50,000.00	106,000.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	12	8,250.00	27,835.50	99,000.00	334,026.00			
								-																					
								-																					
63	Idris Ibrahim	8095733608	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/063	1505.31		1505.31								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	M	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant	1505.31
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	10	3,125.00	6,625.00	31,250.00	66,250.00			
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	8	8,250.00	27,835.50	66,000.00	222,684.00			
								-																					
								-																					
64	Haruna Abdullahi	8189119111	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/064	8362.12		8362.12								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	5	16,500.00	55,671.00	82,500.00	278,355.00		Grant	8362.12
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	3	3,125.00	6,625.00	9,375.00	19,875.00			
								-																					
								-																					
65	Ayuba Adamu Umar	8161380470	Anguwar Fulani Dubur	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/065	1238.74	462	1700.74								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	16	3,000.00	10,122.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant	1700.74
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	8	8,250.00	27,835.50	66,000.00	222,684.00			
																		c	Shear Butter	IM	7	3,125.00	6,625.00	21,875.00	46,375.00			
																		d	Hardwood	IM	6	1,500.00	5,061.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
								-																					
66	Lawal Adamu	8161380470	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/066	716.57		716.57								Owner	Resident	a	Marke	M	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant	716.57
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	6	8,250.00	27,835.50	49,500.00	167,013.00			
								-																					
								-																					
67	Nuhu Sulaiman	8092278583	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/067	1743.99		1743.99								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	IM	9	1,500.00	5,061.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant	1743.99
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	5	8,250.00	27,835.50	41,250.00	139,177.50			
								-																					
								-																					
69	Isiaka Salisu	7035851283	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/069	2020.88		2020.88								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	IM	6	3,125.00	6,625.00	18,750.00	39,750.00		Grant	2020.88
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	7	8,250.00	27,835.50	57,750.00	194,848.50			
								-																					
								-																					
70	Suleima Abdullahi	8185081324	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/070	9292.97		9292.97								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		Grant	9292.97
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	2	3,125.00	6,625.00	6,250.00	13,250.00			
								-																					
								-																					
71	Musa Bilyaminu	9098927718	nguwar Fulani Dub	Anguwar Fulani	NSCP/AFL/071	5097.32		5097.32								Owner	Not Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Grant	5097.32
																		b	Marke	IM	6	1,500.00	5,061.00	9,000.00	30,366.00			
TOTALS						**669,180.19**	**9,259.38**	**678,439.57**													**1,559.00**							

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

Land Valuation					3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							B
3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops
		-	-														-	-									
15	35	287500.35	670834.15	1154711, 607856	a	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	CIS	C/ Screed	25.9	25.9	0607796, 1154776	5,000.00	12,000.00	123,025.00	295,260.00	Savings	Granary	4	Storage	17.06	Good	68,240.00		89,400.00
					b	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.9	12.9	0607792, 1154778	4,000.00	9,000.00	49,020.00	110,295.00		Outdoor C/F	2	Cooking	6	Good	24,000.00		
					c	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/ Screed	16.83	16.83	0607806, 1154767	4,000.00	9,000.00	63,954.00	143,896.50		Toilet Facility	1		3	Good	12,000.00		
					d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/ Screed	9.08	9.08	0607791/1154784	4,000.00	9,000.00	34,504.00	77,634.00									
					e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/ Screed	9.08	9.08	0607786, 1154780	4,000.00	9,000.00	34,504.00	77,634.00									
15.00	35.00	133,252.20	310,921.80	1154690, 607788	a	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	CIS	C/Screed	21.39	21.39	0607791/1154764	5,000.00	12,000.00	101,602.50	243,846.00		Granary	2	Storage	10.58	Good	84,640.00		66,500.00
					b	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	16.8	16.8	0607792/1154771	4,000.00	9,000.00	63,840.00	143,640.00		Toilet Facility	1		1.35	Good	5,400.00		
					c	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	10.92	10.92	0607788, 1154767	4,000.00	9,000.00	41,496.00	93,366.00									
					d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	4.16	4.16	0607792, 1154759	4,000.00	9,000.00	15,808.00	35,568.00									
15.00	35.00	105,071.85	245,167.65	1154648, 607810	a	Bungalow	Residence	1.00	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	16.50	16.50		4,000.00	9,000.00	66,000.00	148,500.00									85,450.00
15	35	41741.1	97395.9	0607792, 1154627	a	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	CIS	C/Screed	18.15	18.15	0607788, 1154652	5,000.00	12,000.00	86,212.50	206,910.00									
					b	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	CIS	C/Screed	18.15	18.15	0607791, 1154652	5,000.00	12,000.00	86,212.50	206,910.00									
					c	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	8.25	8.25	060 7788, 1154646	4,000.00	9,000.00	31,350.00	70,537.50		Granary	1	Storage	5.76	Good	23,040.00		46,600.00
					d	Round Hut	Storage	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	4.53	4.53		4,000.00	9,000.00	17,214.00	38,731.50									
15.00	35.00	152,599.95	356,066.55	0607761, 1154630	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Mud Screed	14.53	14.53	060773, 1154640	4,000.00	9,000.00	55,214.00	124,231.50									
					b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Mud Screed	14.53	14.53	0607778, 1154645	4,000.00	9,000.00	55,214.00	124,231.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Mud Screed	5.31	5.31	0607775, 1154637	4,000.00	9,000.00	20,178.00	45,400.50									
					d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Mud Screed	5.31	5.31	060775, 1154634	4,000.00	9,000.00	20,178.00	45,400.50		Granary	4.00	Storage	5.31	Good	21,240.00		177,500.00
15.00	35.00	246,832.20	575,941.80	0607769, 1154588	a	Bungalow	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Sand Screed	31.2	31.2	0607771, 1154587	4,000.00	9,000.00	112,320.00	252,720.00		Granary	3	Storage		Good	16,000.00		
					b	Bungalow	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Sand Screed	31.72	31.72	0607784, 1154573	4,000.00	9,000.00	114,192.00	256,932.00		O/Facility	3	Cooking		Good	4,500.00		
					c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Sand Screed	12.57	12.57	0607775, 1154587	4,000.00	9,000.00	47,766.00	107,473.50					4.00				146,950.00
					d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Sand Screed	10.76	10.76	0607784, 1154582	4,000.00	9,000.00	40,888.00	91,998.00									
					e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Sand Screed	15.91	15.91	0607784, 1154572	4,000.00	9,000.00	60,458.00	136,030.50									
					f	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Sand Screed	15.91	15.91	0607784, 1154572	4,000.00	9,000.00	60,458.00	136,030.50									
15	35	164717.55	384340.95	607662, 1154737																							202,500.00
15	35	182043.15	424767.35	607658, 1154712																							88,250.00
15	35	19222.5	44852.5		a	Bungalow	Residence	90%	Mud blks	CIS	C/Screed	21	21	0607511, 1154748	5,000.00	12,000.00	94,500.00	226,800.00									
					b	Bungalow	Uncomplete	45%	Mud blks	Nil	Nil	17.6	17.6	607517, 1154751	3,000.00	7,500.00	23,760.00	59,400.00									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	607520, 1154752	4,000.00	9,000.00	47,766.00	107,473.50									
					d	Round Hut	Residence	100%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	607519, 1154762	4,000.00	9,000.00	55,440.00	124,740.00		Granary	3	Storage	9.66	Good	38640		85,000.00
					e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.95	11.95	607517, 1154739	4,000.00	9,000.00	45,410.00	102,172.50									
					f	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.21	13.21	607517, 1154742	4,000.00	9,000.00	50,198.00	112,945.50									
					g	Round Hut	Cooking	100%	Thatch	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	607538, 1154729	2,500.00	3,500.00	31,425.00	43,995.00									
15	35	328579.95	766686.55																								487,300.00
15	35	9330	21770		a	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud	CIS	C/Screed	24	24	0607500, 1154779	5,000.00	12,000.00	114,000.00	273,600.00									
					b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud	Thatch	Earth	10.18	10.18	0607500, 1154785	4,000.00	9,000.00	38,684.00	87,039.00									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Earth	Thatch	Earth	16.63	16.63	607503, 1154771	4,000.00	9,000.00	63,194.00	142,186.50									60,000.00
					d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Earth	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	607501, 1154770	4,000.00	9,000.00	43,130.00	97,042.50									
					e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud	Thatch	Earth	10.18	10.18	607503, 1154764	4,000.00	9,000.00	38,684.00	87,039.00									

15	35	195534.9	456248.1	0607868, 1154922																							83,950.00
15	35	185364.45	432517.05	0607896, 1154940																							70,500.00
15	35	80570.4	187997.6	0607915, 1155017																							180,000.00
15	35	264491.4	617146.6	0607967, 1155141																							57,000.00
15	35	6748.95	15747.55	0608070, 1154983	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	15.34	15.34	0608070, 1154983	4000	9000	58,292.00	131,157.00		Granary	2	Storage	4.91	Good	39,280.00		249,000.00
					b	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	15.88	15.88	0608076, 1154986	4000	9000	60,344.00	135,774.00		O/Facility	1	Cooking		Good	1,500.00		
					c	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	15.91	15.91	0608074, 1154980	4000	9000	60,458.00	136,030.50		T/Facility	2		2.4	Good	19,200.00		
15	35	314397.75	733594.75	0608153, 1155122																							553,500.00
15	35	122650.95	286185.55	0608148, 1154992																							55,500.00
15	35	311071.95	725834.55	0607910, 1154459																							96,000.00
15	35	205627.65	479797.85	0607896, 1154940																							70,500.00
15	35	48125.55	112292.95	0608339, 1155253																							15,000.00
15	35	129387.6	301904.4	0608457, 1155146																							50,250.00
15	35	60787.2	141836.8	0608390, 1155118																							135,000.00
15	35	58531.95	136574.55	0608304, 1155051																							81,000.00
15	35	167908.2	391785.8	0608401, 1155062																							75,750.00
15	35	51742.05	120731.45	0608376, 1155046																							58,500.00
15	35	62520.3	145880.7	0608387, 1155013																							10,500.00
15	35	3346.8	7809.2	0608405, 1154968																							3,000.00

15	35	82507.05	192516.45	0608160, 1154940																							39,000.00
15	35	47693.85	111285.65	0608545, 1154992																							66,000.00
15	35	96145.8	224340.2	0607698, 1154474																							247,400.00
15	35	215638.65	503156.85	0607525, 1154705																							72,900.00
15	35	68611.2	160092.8	0607755, 1154424																							222,750.00
15	35	277067.85	646491.65	0607806, 1154421																							136,500.00
15	35	44691	104279	0607926, 1154390																							81,625.00
15	35	100351.5	234153.5	0607892, 1154368																							132,250.00
15	35	188965.05	440918.45	0608158, 1154427																							234,000.00
15	35	556630.65	1298804.85	0608295, 1154469																							823,500.00
15	35	201936.3	471184.7	0608164, 1154790	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	12.23	12.23	0608165, 1154788	4000	9000	46,474.00	104,566.50		Granary	2	Storage	6	Good	48000		181,500.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608167 1154784	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Earth	Thatch	Earth	12.89	12.89	608172, 1154785	4000	9000	48,982.00	110,209.50									
15	35	54555.3	127295.7	0608290, 1154926																							129,000.00
15	35	222597.9	519395.1	0608029, 1154560																							77,750.00
15	35	269951.4	629886.6	0608035, 1154600																							154,500.00
15	35	631731.45	1474040.05	0608496, 1153381																							96,600.00

15	35	126683.25	295594.25	0608246, 1154328	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63	0608246, 1154360	4000	9000	36,594.00	82,336.50		Granary	1	Storage	4	Fair	12000		180,300.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63	0608244, 1154371	4000	9000	36,594.00	82,336.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	608235, 1154372	4000	9000	30,590.00	68,827.50									
15	35	174618	407442		a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63	0608199, 1154351	4000	9000	36,594.00	82,336.50									29,000.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.37	0608244, 1154371	4000	9000	35,606.00	80,113.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.12	608235, 1154372	4000	9000	34,656.00	77,976.00									
15	35	264322.65	616752.85	0608323, 1154474																							67,325.00
15	35	280374.75	654207.75	0608254, 1154594	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.54	0608259, 1154593	5000	9000	45,315.00	81,567.00		Granary	2	Storage	4.91	Good	39280		55,200.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63		5000	9000	45,742.50	82,336.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	10.11		5000	9000	48,022.50	86,440.50									
15	35	339099.6	791232.4	0608463, 1154664	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608362, 1154609	5000	9000	38,237.50	68,827.50		Granary	5	Storage	3.14	Fair	47100		46,550.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.07	0608368, 11154610	5000	9000	38,332.50	68,998.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63	0608368, 1154619	5000	9000	45,742.50	82,336.50									
					d	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	10.00	10	0608361, 1154620	5000	9000	47,500.00	85,500.00									
					e	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	15.00	15	0608353, 1154610	5000	9000	71,250.00	128,250.00									
15	35	23893.95	55752.55	0608325, 1154615	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608325, 1154615	5000	9000	38,237.50	68,827.50									6,050.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.11		5000	9000	38,522.50	69,340.50									
15	35	58439.85	136359.65	0607821, 1154587																							72,750.00
15	35	280936.8	655519.2	0608141, 11548861																							54,000.00
15	35	162969.75	380262.75	0608189, 1154871																							79,500.00
15	35	28717.05	67006.45	0608406, 1154902																							55,000.00
15	35	68487.6	159804.4	0608438, 1154875																							49,000.00
15	35	117279.3	273651.7	0607886, 1154771																							52,875.00
15	35	120265.5	280619.5	0608106, 1154655																							36,500.00
15	35	110449.05	257714.45	0608105, 1154686																							87,000.00
15	35	36850.2	85983.8	0608447, 1154788																							157,250.00
15	35	389767.5	909457.5	0608447, 1154788																							135,250.00
15	35	28818.9	67244.1	0608544, 1154809																							49,375.00

15	35	44416.95	103639.55	0608555, 1154824																							305,625.00
15	35	64830.6	151271.4	0608557, 1154876																							167,000.00
15	35	22579.65	52685.85	0608557, 1154876																							112,250.00
15	35	125431.8	292674.2	0608534, 1154684																							91,875.00
15	35	25511.1	59525.9	0608662, 1154764	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63	0608662, 1154764	5000	9000	45,742.50	82,336.50		Granary	5	Storage	3.14	Good	62800		144,875.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.56	8.56	0608663, 11154757	5000	9000	40,660.00	73,188.00									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	7.98	0608673, 1154757	5000	9000	37,905.00	68,229.00									
					d	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	10.12	0608672, 1154762	5000	9000	48,070.00	86,526.00									
					e	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	9.63	11	0608671, 115768	5000	9000	52,250.00	94,050.00									
15	35	10748.55	25079.95	0608691, 1154741	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608675, 1154737	5000	9000	38,237.50	68,827.50		Granary	3	Storage	4	Good	48000		61,500.00
					b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608689, 1154732	5000	9000	38,237.50	68,827.50									
					c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608691, 1154741	5000	9000	38,237.50	68,827.50									
15	35	26159.85	61039.65	0608707, 1154678																							54,750.00
15	35	30313.2	70730.8																								76,500.00
15	35	139394.55	325253.95	0608791, 1154133																							55,750.00
15	35	76459.8	178406.2	0608764, 1154136																							42,750.00

VALUATION SUMMARY										TOTALS	
auchi State Govt.		IFC			Allowances						
Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
287,500.35	305,007.00	273,420.60	670,834.15	808,959.50	54,000.00	33,541.71	20,125.02	114,041.81	5,000.00	681,907.35	1,979,922.79
133,252.20	222,746.50	91,621.00	310,921.80	606,460.00	54,000.00	15,546.09	9,327.65	52,856.71	5,000.00	422,498.70	1,145,733.25
105,071.85	66,000.00	124,947.70	245,167.65	148,500.00	54,000.00	12,258.38	7,355.03	41,678.50	5,000.00	256,521.85	638,907.26
41,741.10	220,989.00	157,228.40	97,395.90	546,129.00	54,000.00	4,869.80	2,921.88	16,557.30	5,000.00	309,330.10	884,102.28
152,599.95	150,784.00	486,025.00	356,066.55	360,504.00	54,000.00	17,803.33	10,682.00	60,531.31	5,000.00	480,883.95	1,350,612.19
246,832.20	436,082.00	335,721.80	575,941.80	1,001,684.50	54,000.00	28,797.09	17,278.25	97,910.11	5,000.00	829,864.20	2,116,333.55
164,717.55		485,730.00	384,340.95		54,000.00	19,217.05	11,530.23	65,337.96	5,000.00	367,217.55	1,025,156.19
182,043.15		269,540.50	424,767.35		54,000.00	21,238.37	12,743.02	72,210.45	5,000.00	270,293.15	859,499.69
19,222.50	348,499.00	230,360.00	44,852.50	816,166.50	54,000.00	2,242.63	1,345.58	7,624.93	5,000.00	452,721.50	1,161,592.13
328,579.95		1,503,075.20	766,686.55					130,336.71		815,879.95	2,400,098.46
9,330.00	297,692.00	202,440.00	21,770.00	686,907.00	54,000.00	1,088.50	653.10	3,700.90	5,000.00	367,022.00	975,559.50

195,534.90		240,924.80	456,248.10		-	-	-	77,562.18	-	279,484.90	774,735.08
185,364.45	-	237,867.00	432,517.05	-				73,527.90		255,864.45	743,911.95
80,570.40	-	607,320.00	187,997.60	-				31,959.59		260,570.40	827,277.19
264,491.40	-	164,103.00	617,146.60	-	54,000.00	30,857.33	18,514.40	104,914.92	5,000.00	321,491.40	994,536.25
6,748.95	179,094.00	614,406.00	15,747.55	402,961.50	54,000.00	787.38	472.43	2,677.08	5,000.00	434,842.95	1,096,051.94
314,397.75	-	1,500,714.00	733,594.75	-				124,711.11		867,897.75	2,359,019.86
122,650.95	-	187,257.00	286,185.55	-	54,000.00	14,309.28	8,585.57	48,651.54	5,000.00	178,150.95	603,988.94
311,071.95	-	267,474.00	725,834.55	-	-	-	-	123,391.87	-	407,071.95	1,116,700.42
205,627.65	-	237,867.00	479,797.85	-	54,000.00	23,989.89	14,393.94	81,565.63	5,000.00	276,127.65	896,614.31
48,125.55	-	50,610.00	112,292.95	-	-	-	-	19,089.80	-	63,125.55	181,992.75
129,387.60	-	127,221.00	301,904.40	-	-	-	-	51,323.75	-	179,637.60	480,449.15
60,787.20	-	455,490.00	141,836.80	-	54,000.00	7,091.84	4,255.10	24,112.26	5,000.00	195,787.20	691,786.00
58,531.95	-	216,864.00	136,574.55	35,568.00	54,000.00	6,828.73	4,097.24	23,217.67	5,000.00	139,531.95	482,150.19
167,908.20	-	213,258.00	391,785.80	-	54,000.00	19,589.29	11,753.57	66,603.59	5,000.00	243,658.20	761,990.25
51,742.05	-	197,379.00	120,731.45	-	54,000.00	6,036.57	3,621.94	20,524.35	5,000.00	110,242.05	407,293.31
62,520.30	-	35,427.00	145,880.70	-	54,000.00	7,294.04	4,376.42	24,799.72	5,000.00	73,020.30	276,777.88
3,346.80	-	10,122.00	7,809.20	-	54,000.00	390.46	234.28	1,327.56	5,000.00	6,346.80	78,883.50

82,507.05	-	131,586.00	192,516.45	-	54,000.00	9,625.82	5,775.49	32,727.80	5,000.00	121,507.05	431,231.56	
47,693.85	-	222,684.00	111,285.65	-	54,000.00	5,564.28	3,338.57	18,918.56	5,000.00	113,693.85	420,791.06	
96,145.80		665,437.60	224,340.20		54,000.00	11,217.01	6,730.21	38,137.83	5,000.00	343,545.80	1,004,862.85	
215,638.65		203,642.10	503,156.85		54,000.00	25,157.84	15,094.71	85,536.66	5,000.00	288,538.65	891,588.16	
68,611.20		568,161.00	160,092.80		54,000.00	8,004.64	4,802.78	27,215.78	5,000.00	291,361.20	827,277.00	
277,067.85		333,583.50	646,491.65		54,000.00	32,324.58	19,394.75	109,903.58	5,000.00	413,567.85	1,200,698.06	
44,691.00		218,972.75	104,279.00		54,000.00	5,213.95	3,128.37	17,727.43	5,000.00	126,316.00	408,321.50	
100,351.50		347,459.00	234,153.50		54,000.00	11,707.68	7,024.61	39,806.10	5,000.00	232,601.50	699,150.88	
188,965.05		648,441.00	440,918.45		-	-	-	74,956.14	-	422,965.05	1,164,315.59	
556,630.65		2,496,339.00	1,298,804.85		-	-	-	220,796.82	-	1,380,130.65	4,015,940.67	
201,936.30	143,222.00	555,951.00	471,184.70	322,249.50	54,000.00	23,559.24	14,135.54	80,101.40	5,000.00	526,658.30	1,526,181.38	
54,555.30		407,031.00	127,295.70		-	-	-	21,640.27	-	183,555.30	555,966.97	
222,597.90		191,791.00	519,395.10		-	-	-	88,297.17	-	300,347.90	799,483.27	
269,951.40		464,853.00	629,886.60		-	-	-	107,080.72	-	424,451.40	1,201,820.32	
631,731.45		213,068.40	1,474,040.05		54,000.00	73,702.00	44,221.20	250,586.81	5,000.00	728,331.45	2,114,618.46	

126,683.25	103,778.00	495,472.20	295,594.25	245,500.50	54,000.00	14,779.71	8,867.83	50,251.02	5,000.00	410,761.25	1,169,465.51
174,618.00	106,856.00	97,846.00	407,442.00	240,426.00	54,000.00	20,372.10	12,223.26	69,265.14	5,000.00	310,474.00	906,574.50
264,322.65		170,724.55	616,752.85		54,000.00	30,837.64	18,502.59	104,847.98	5,000.00	331,647.65	1,000,665.61
280,374.75	139,080.00	2,177,044.80	654,207.75	289,624.00	54,000.00	32,710.39	19,626.23	111,215.32	5,000.00	474,654.75	3,343,428.49
339,099.60	241,062.50	128,488.60	791,232.40	481,012.50	54,000.00	39,561.62	23,736.97	134,509.51	5,000.00	626,712.10	1,657,541.60
23,893.95	76,760.00	20,294.00	55,752.55	138,168.00	54,000.00	2,787.63	1,672.58	9,477.93	5,000.00	106,703.95	287,152.69
58,439.85		245,458.50	136,359.65		54,000.00	6,817.98	4,090.79	23,181.14	5,000.00	131,189.85	474,908.06
280,936.80		182,196.00	655,519.20		54,000.00	32,775.96	19,665.58	111,438.26	5,000.00	334,936.80	1,060,595.00
162,969.75		183,588.00	380,262.75		-	-	-	64,644.67	-	242,469.75	628,495.42
28,717.05		154,220.00	67,006.45		-	-	-	11,391.10	-	83,717.05	232,617.55
68,487.60		133,976.00	159,804.40		-	-	-	27,166.75	-	117,487.60	320,947.15
117,279.30		166,644.00	273,651.70		-	-	-	46,520.79	-	170,154.30	486,816.49
120,265.50		123,151.00	280,619.50		-	-	-	47,705.32	-	156,765.50	451,475.82
110,449.05		237,108.00	257,714.45		-	-	-	43,811.46	-	197,449.05	538,633.91
36,850.20		491,374.00	85,983.80		54,000.00	4,299.19	2,579.51	14,617.25	5,000.00	194,100.20	657,853.75
389,767.50		448,496.00	909,457.50		-	-	-	154,607.78	-	525,017.50	1,512,561.28
28,818.90		123,485.00	67,244.10		54,000.00	3,362.21	2,017.32	11,431.50	5,000.00	78,193.90	266,540.13

44,416.95		995,910.00	103,639.55		-	-	-	17,618.72	-	350,041.95	1,117,168.27
64,830.60		500,758.00	151,271.40		-	-	-	25,716.14	-	231,830.60	677,745.54
22,579.65		339,544.00	52,685.85		-	-	-	8,956.59	-	134,829.65	401,186.44
125,431.80		298,230.00	292,674.20		-	-	-	49,754.61	-	217,306.80	640,658.81
25,511.10	224,627.50	461,377.00	59,525.90	467,129.50	54,000.00	2,976.30	1,785.78	10,119.40	5,000.00	395,013.60	1,061,913.88
10,748.55	157,842.50	207,501.00	25,079.95	332,116.50	54,000.00	1,254.00	752.40	4,263.59	5,000.00	230,091.05	629,967.44
26,159.85	-	184,726.50	61,039.65	-	-	-	-	10,376.74	-	80,909.85	256,142.89
30,313.20	-	234,598.50	70,730.80	-	-	-	-	12,024.24	-	106,813.20	317,353.54
139,394.55	-	180,263.00	325,253.95	-	-	-	-	55,293.17	-	195,144.55	560,810.12
76,459.80	-	101,916.00	178,406.20	-	-	-	-	30,329.05	-	119,209.80	310,651.25
10,176,593.55	**3,420,122.00**	**26,763,661.00**	**23,745,384.95**	**7,930,066.50**	**2,268,000.00**	**672,389.50**	**403,433.70**	**4,036,715.44**	**210,000.00**	**22,142,190.55**	**66,029,651.09**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/Not Cultivated	Residential Land Area	2.10.0 Total land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access
1	Muhammadu Sani Rabe	9090231254	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/001	16687.06	551	17238.06								Grant	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		c	Zogale	M	8	150.00	506.10	1,200.00	4,048.80		
																		d	Baobab	IM	1	15,000.00	31,800.00	15,000.00	31,800.00		
																		e	Date Palm	IM	1	13,500.00	28,620.00	13,500.00	28,620.00		
2	Ayuba Adamu	8100642048	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/002	25850.27	1222	27072.27								Grant	Cultivator	a	Zogale	M	4	150.00	506.10	600.00	2,024.40		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	2	5,625.00	11,925.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
																		c	Baobab	M	3	30,000.00	63,600.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		
3	Yunusa Salisu		Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/003	33164.81	1084.5	34249.31								0wner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	11	11,250.00	23,850.00	123,750.00	262,350.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	25	6,000.00	20,244.00	150,000.00	506,100.00		
4	Sirajo Sale	8175353940	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/004	0	239	239								0wner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
5	Bello Usman	8016601593	Angwan Waziri	Rafin Aabba	NSCP/AWZ/005	12518.54	975.5	13494.04								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	5	11,250.00	23,850.00	56,250.00	119,250.00		
																		d	Softwood	IM	11	3,000.00	10,122.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
								-																			
								-																			
6	Hassan Ibrahim		Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/006	8226.13	2803	11029.13								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	7	6,000.00	20,244.00	42,000.00	141,708.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	2	5,625.00	11,925.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		d	Zogale	IM	5	75.00	253.05	375.00	1,265.25		
																		e	Baobab	IM	3	15,000.00	31,800.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
								-																			
								-																			
7	Muhammadu Usman	8181588858	Angwan Waziri	Rafin Abba	NSCP/AWZ/007	1788.88	522	2310.88								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	12	6,000.00	20,244.00	72,000.00	242,928.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	5	5,625.00	11,925.00	28,125.00	59,625.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	13	6,000.00	20,244.00	78,000.00	263,172.00		
																		d	Zogale	M	1	150.00	506.10	150.00	506.10		
																		e	Baobab	M	2	15,000.00	31,800.00	30,000.00	63,600.00		
								-																			
								-																			
8	Yusuf Usman	9082487289	Angwan Waziri	Rafin Abba	NSCP/AWZ/008	9619.12	670	10289.12								0wner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		d	Mango	M	1	12,000.00	40,488.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		e	Rafia Palm	M	1	10,000.00	13,740.00	10,000.00	13,740.00		
								-																			
								-																			
9	Muhammadu Tukur (Ibrahim		Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/009	11968.44	1323	13291.44								0wner	Cultivator	a	Zogale	M	3	150.00	506.10	450.00	1,518.30		Grant
																		b	Baobab	M	4	30,000.00	101,220.00	120,000.00	404,880.00		
								-																			
								-																			
10	Ibrahim Audu	909230462	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/010	9249		9249								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
								-																			
								-																			
11	Rabiu Usaini Ayuba	8176291323	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/011	9491.55	622	10113.55								0wner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Shear butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
																		d	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		e	Hardwood	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
								-																			
								-																			
12	Rabiu Isyaku	8189527462	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/012	5166.08	486	5652.08								0wner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	IM	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	IM	3	8,250.00	27,835.50	24,750.00	83,506.50		
																		e	Shearbutter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
								-																			
								-																			
13	Rabiu Musa	8189527462	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/013	4607.39	272.5	4879.89								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	2	8,250.00	27,835.50	16,500.00	55,671.00		
																		c	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00		
								-																			

								-																			
14	Isa Rabiu	8189527462	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/014	3557.28	488	4045.28								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
								-																			
								-																			
15	Aishatu Lawan	8104458694	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/015	12026.73		12026.73								0wner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		c	Shearbutter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		
								-																			
								-																			
16	Rabiu Faisal	8063353264	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/016	778.64		778.64								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	9	11,250.00	23,850.00	101,250.00	214,650.00		
								-																			
								-																			
17	Muhammadu Sanusi	8172850144	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/017	1493.82		1493.82								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	4	8,250.00	27,835.50	33,000.00	111,342.00		
								-																			
								-																			
18	Ibrahim Ubaida	8091537538	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/018	14350.61		14350.61								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Kanya	IM	3	2,250.00	7,591.50	6,750.00	22,774.50		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	16	6,000.00	20,244.00	96,000.00	323,904.00		
																		c	Kirya	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		
								-																			
								-																			
19	Isiyaka Abubakar	8108198055	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/019	1174.72		1174.72								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	5	8,250.00	27,835.50	41,250.00	139,177.50		
								-																			
								-																			
20	Salisu Abdullahi	7066502915	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/020	2161.91		2161.91								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Kanya	IM	2	2,250.00	7,591.50	4,500.00	15,183.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	2	8,250.00	27,835.50	16,500.00	55,671.00		
								-																			
								-																			
21	Muhammed Yakubu		Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/021	2160.95		2160.95								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	5	3000	10122	15000	50610		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
22	Musa Madaki		Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/022	2390.76		2390.76								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	9	3000	10122	27000	91098		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
23	Musa Surajo	9083881534	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/023	2280.84		2280.84								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	5	300	1012.2	1500	5061		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
24	Umar Abubakar	8180718105	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/024	1478.62		1478.62								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	8	3000	10122	24000	80976		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
25	Yunusa Abubakar	9082507192	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/025	2313.57		2313.57								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	5	3000	10122	15000	50610		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
26	Ibrahim Bunu		Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/026	1240.8		1240.8								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3000	10122	18000	60732		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
27	Dauda Waziri	8093270589	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/027	9382.69		9382.69								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	5	6000	20244	30000	101220		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
28	Musa Abubakar	8097123593	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/028	18146.68		18146.68								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	9	6000	20244	54000	182196		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
29	Abdullahi Ayuba	8091043973	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/029	1855.49		1855.49								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3000	10122	18000	60732		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
30	Saleh Adamu Dalibi	7061100100	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/030	1574.46		1574.46								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	11	3000	10122	33000	111342		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
31	Shehu Ibrahim	9096764245	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/031	3757.1		3757.1								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	20	3000	10122	60000	202440		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
32	Isa Madaki	8183591657	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/032	3405.53		3405.53								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	11	3000	10122	33000	111342		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
								-																			
								-																			

33	Isa Yalwa	8187899952	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/033	3985.5		3985.5								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3000	10122	18000	60732		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
34	Sale Yahaya Mahammed	8030757242	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/034	3232.75		3232.75								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3000	10122	18000	60732		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
35	Muhammed Yusuf	9092563270	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/035	2262.08		2262.08								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3000	10122	18000	60732		Grant
								-																			
								-																			
36	Dauda Salisu	8093270589	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/036	19047.07		19047.07								0wner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		c	Shear butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
								-																			
								-																			
37	Shehu Ibrahim	8170656440	Angwan Waziri	Rafin Abba	NSCP/AWZ/037	20810.67	1816.5	22627.17								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	17	6,000.00	20,244.00	102,000.00	344,148.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	18	11,250.00	23,850.00	202,500.00	429,300.00		
																		d	Zogale	M	4	150.00	506.10	600.00	2,024.40		
																		e	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
								-																			
								-																			
38	Suleiman Ahmadu	8175154247	Angwan Waziri	Rafin Abba	NSCP/AWZ/038	8256	1265	9521								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	17	3,000.00	10,122.00	51,000.00	172,074.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	M	8	11,250.00	23,850.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		
																		c	Softwood	IM	18	3,000.00	10,122.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		
																		d	Zogale	M	3	150.00	506.10	450.00	1,518.30		
																		e	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		f	Hardwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		
								-																			
								-																			
39	Rilwan Abubakar (Binta)	8093625401	Angwan Waziri	Rafin Abba	NSCP/AWZ/039	8203.09		8203.09								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
								-																			
								-																			
40	Samaila Waziri	9080096108	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/040	7123	144	7267								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	M	10	11,250.00	23,850.00	112,500.00	238,500.00		
																		c	Softwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
								-																			
								-																			
41	Dan Asabe Odita	8034160069	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/041	105857.93		105857.93								0wner	Cultivator	a	Marke	IM	20	1,500.00	5,061.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	17	5,625.00	11,925.00	95,625.00	202,725.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	M	24	16,500.00	55,671.00	396,000.00	1,336,104.00		
																		d	Hardwood	M	14	6,000.00	20,244.00	84,000.00	283,416.00		
																		e	Marke	M	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
42	Suleiman Salisu	8175445752	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/042	22990.75		22990.75								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	18	3,000.00	10,122.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	19	3,000.00	10,122.00	57,000.00	192,318.00		
																		c	Marke	M	13	3,000.00	10,122.00	39,000.00	131,586.00		
								-																			
								-																			
43	Suleiman Ibrahim	8103734345	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/043	16244.84		16244.84								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Mahogany	IM	19	27,000.00	91,098.00	513,000.00	1,730,862.00		
								-																			
								-																			
44	Suleiman Haruna A.	9092358817	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/044	5100.14		5100.14								0wner	Cultivator	a	Marke	IM	19	1,500.00	5,061.00	28,500.00	96,159.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	8	5,625.00	11,925.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		
								-																			
								-																			
45	Abdullahi Yusuf	8189126715	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/045	2502.53		2502.53								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	7	3,000.00	10,122.00	21,000.00	70,854.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
46	Ibrahim Shehu	9090231253	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/046	2502.13		2502.13								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Grant
																		b	Marke	IM	2	1,500.00	5,061.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
								-																			
								-																			
47	Musa Ahmed		Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/047	824.87		824.87								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	7	3,000.00	10,122.00	21,000.00	70,854.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
48	Kiwo Ibrahim	80958645517	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/048	2280.68		2280.68								Grant	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	IM	20	1,500.00	5,061.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
								-																			
49	Bala Ibrahim Shehu	8098398030	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/049	25997.16		25997.16								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	10	6,000.00	20,244.00	60,000.00	202,440.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Baobab	IM	4	15,000.00	31,800.00	60,000.00	127,200.00		
								-																			
								-																			
								-																			
								-																			

50	Muhammed Babangida	8069165059	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/050	0		0								0wner	owner	a	Hardwood	M	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Marke	IM	4	1,500.00	5,061.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		d	Softwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		e	Softwood	IM	12	1,500.00	5,061.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
								-																			
								-																			
51	Sheik Dahiru Usman Bauchi	8107992947	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/051	17862.23		17862.23								0wner	Cultivator	a	Guava	M	15	610.00	2,058.14	9,150.00	30,872.10		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	18	22,500.00	47,700.00	405,000.00	858,600.00		
																		c	Kanya	M	33	4,500.00	15,183.00	148,500.00	501,039.00		
								-																			
								-																			
52	Sule Bello Damban	8036247939	Angwan Waziri	Maidugiri Bye Pas	NSCP/AWZ/052	10525.6		10525.6								0wner	cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Shear butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	IM	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		
																		d	Kirya	IM	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		
53	Sani Adamu	8175439124	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/053	10517.6		10517.6								0wner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		Grant
																		b	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
																		c	Marke	M	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		d	Baure	M	2	1,500.00	5,061.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
								-																			
								-																			
								-																			
54	Tijani Adamu	8094485360	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/054	7139.4		7139.4								0wner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Marke	M	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
								-																			
								-																			
55	Bilyaminu Waziri	9080096108	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/055	15774.47	49.5	15823.97								0wner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	7	16,500.00	55,671.00	115,500.00	389,697.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	M	9	11,250.00	23,850.00	101,250.00	214,650.00		
																		c	Marke	IM	16	1,500.00	5,061.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
								-																			
								-																			
56	Ibrahim Danlami	8188669675	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/056	13023.96		13023.96								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	20	6,000.00	20,244.00	120,000.00	404,880.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	23	6,000.00	20,244.00	138,000.00	465,612.00		
								-																			
								-																			
57	Danjuma Dan-Madam	8183110479	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/057	1655.59		1655.59								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	18	6,000.00	20,244.00	108,000.00	364,392.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	15	6,000.00	20,244.00	90,000.00	303,660.00		
																		c	Baobab	IM	22	15,000.00	50,610.00	330,000.00	1,113,420.00		
								-																			
								-																			
58	Danladi Annas	8175349191	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/058	15606.85		15606.85								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
59	Ibrahim Shehu	8186362570	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/059	10403.23		10403.23								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	15	6,000.00	20,244.00	90,000.00	303,660.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	m	10	6,000.00	20,244.00	60,000.00	202,440.00		
																		c	Baobab	M	6	30,000.00	101,220.00	180,000.00	607,320.00		
								-																			
								-																			
60	Auwalu Musa		Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/060	987.95		987.95								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	2	1,500.00	5,061.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
								-																			
								-																			
61	Ibrahim Gambo		Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/061	28318.9		28318.9								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Tanjarin	M	2	7,500.00	25,305.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
																		d	Mahogany	M	3	27,000.00	91,098.00	81,000.00	273,294.00		
								-																			
								-																			
62	Umar Kabiru	9096766384	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/062	4896.17		4896.17								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
																		c	Tanjarin	IM	5	3,750.00	12,652.50	18,750.00	63,262.50		
								-																			
								-																			
63	Yunusa Abdullahi	817679819	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/063	3135.63		3135.63								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	7	3,000.00	10,122.00	21,000.00	70,854.00		
								-																			
								-																			
64	Abubakar Usman	8093625401	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/064	28359.62		28359.62								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
																		c	Tanjarin	M	5	7,500.00	25,305.00	37,500.00	126,525.00		
								-																			
								-																			
65	Sha'aibu Garba	8.09361E+20	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/065	18896.66		18966.66								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	12	3,000.00	10,122.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		c	Baure	M	1	1,500.00	5,061.00	1,500.00	5,061.00		
								-																			
								-																			
66	Suleiman Waziri	9094281721	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/066	13566.89	150	13716.89								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	10	11,250.00	23,850.00	112,500.00	238,500.00		
								-																			
								-																			
67	Hassan Usman Ibrahim	8092278254	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/067	13359.44		13359.44								0wner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,520.00	67,500.00	142,560.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	15	1,500.00	5,061.00	22,500.00	75,915.00		
																		c	Baure	M	2	1,500.00	5,061.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00	66,000.00	222,684.00		
								-																			

								-																			
68	Abubakar Bashir	8098078045	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/068	6627.38		6627.38								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
								-																			
								-																			
69	Yakubu Muhammadu	7035851283	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/069	10908.06		10908.06								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	10	6,000.00	20,244.00	60,000.00	202,440.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	14	3,000.00	10,122.00	42,000.00	141,708.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	15	11,250.00	23,850.00	168,750.00	357,750.00		
								-																			
								-																			
70	Illiyasu Yakubu	9096766355	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/070	3612.13		3612.13								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Marke	IM	7	1,500.00	5,061.00	10,500.00	35,427.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
								-																			
								-																			
71	Yakubu Abdullahi	8099510737	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/071	3522.06		3522.06								0wner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	IM	6	5,625.00	11,925.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	4	8,250.00	27,835.50	33,000.00	111,342.00		
								-																			
								-																			
72	Maikasuwan Shekarau	8148584033	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/072	9210.28		9210.28								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	9	6,000.00	20,244.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	IM	12	5,625.00	11,925.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		
								-																			
								-																			
73	Lawal Ibrahim	8091858201	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/073	7439.77		7439.77								0wner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	7	8,250.00	27,835.50	57,750.00	194,848.50		
								-																			
								-																			
74	Ibrahim Isiyaku Danjuma	8096433603	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/074	3550.86		3550.86								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Shear Butter	IM	6	5,625.00	11,925.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		
																			Locust Bean	IM	2	8,250.00	27,835.50	16,500.00	55,671.00		
								-																			
								-																			
75	Munkaila Musa	8185605889	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/075	5943.2	123	6066.2								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
								-																			
								-																			
76	Usaini Ibrahim	8095000499	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/076	14523.61	98.5	14622.11								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Tsamiya	IM	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Aduwa	IM	2	3,125.00	10,543.75	6,250.00	21,087.50		
																		c	Kanya	IM	2	2,250.00	7,591.50	4,500.00	15,183.00		
																		d	Shear butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
								-																			
								-																			
77	Aliyu Muhammadu Mairiga	8060835867	Angwan Waziri	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/077	26609.12		26609.12								0wner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	11	6,000.00	20,244.00	66,000.00	222,684.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	10	11,250.00	23,850.00	112,500.00	238,500.00		
								-																			
								-																			
78	brahim Samaila Muhammadu	8168510056	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/078	16176.55	82.5	16259.05								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Aduwa	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00		
																		c	Kukuki	M	1	2,250.00	7,591.50	2,250.00	7,591.50		
																		d	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		e	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
79	Umaru Zubairu Muh'd	8168510056	Angwan Waziri	uwan Dorawa Jal	NSCP/AWZ/079	48352.65	0	48352.65								0wner	Cultivator	a	Tanjarin	M	6	7,500.00	25,305.00	45,000.00	151,830.00		Grant
																		b	Mango	M	5	12,000.00	40,488.00	60,000.00	202,440.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	M	12	16,500.00	55,671.00	198,000.00	668,052.00		
																		d	Shear Butter	M	16	11,250.00	23,850.00	180,000.00	381,600.00		
								-																			
								-																			
80	Sunusi Kasimu	8099120152	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/080	25812.1	144	25956.1								Grant	Cultivator	a	Farin Faru	M	1	600.00	2,024.40	600.00	2,024.40		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		c	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		
								-																			
								-																			
81	Yusuf Waziri		Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/081	24123.93	90	24213.93								Grant	Cultivator	a	Kadanya	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		c	Kukuki	M	2	2,250.00	7,591.50	4,500.00	15,183.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	IM	1	8,250.00	27,835.50	8,250.00	27,835.50		
								-																			
								-																			
82	Yunusa Waziri		Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/082	15527		15527								0wner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		
																		c	Aduwa	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00		
																		d	Dinya	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50		
																		e	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
83	Ibrahim Abdullahi	8171284921	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/083	16777.72		16777.72								0wner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	7	6,000.00	20,244.00	42,000.00	141,708.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	M	5	16,500.00	55,671.00	82,500.00	278,355.00		
								-																			
								-																			
84	Bako Munkaila	8108890495	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/084	20208.95	316.5	20525.45								0wner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00	66,000.00	222,684.00		Grant
																		b	Tanjarin	M	3	7,500.00	25,305.00	22,500.00	75,915.00		
																		c	Mango	M	5	12,000.00	40,488.00	60,000.00	202,440.00		
																		d	Shear Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
								-																			
								-																			
85	Hassan Umaru	8034633719	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Doya	NSCP/AWZ/085	8503.07		8503.07								0wner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	9	8,250.00	27,835.50	74,250.00	250,519.50		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		

								-																			
86	Bello Lawan	8036475507	Angwan Waziri	Turun Bauchi	NSCP/AWZ/086	13482.51	0	13482.51								0wner	Cultivator	a	Mango	M	1	12,000.00	40,488.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		
																		d	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
87	Awaisu Isyaka	8174151955	Angwan Waziri		NSCP/AWZ/087	3953.05	0	3953.05								0wner	Cultivator	a	Shear Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
								-																			
88	Usaini Sale		Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/088	11071	137	11208								0wner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		d	Mango	M	1	12,000.00	40,488.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
								-																			
								-																			
89	Muhammadu Danladi Musa	8027322968	Angwan Waziri	Fed. Low Cost	NSCP/AWZ/089	18620.1		18620.1								0wner	Cultivated	a	Shear Butter	IM	8	5,625.00	11,925.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	6	16,500.00	55,671.00	99,000.00	334,026.00		
																		c	Marke	IM	4	1,500.00	5,061.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
								-																			
								-																			
90	Kasimu Waziri	8099120152	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/090	13914.5	292.5	14207								0wner	Cultivator	a	Baobab	IM	3	15,000.00	31,800.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	5	16,500.00	55,671.00	82,500.00	278,355.00		
																		c	Mango	M	4	12,000.00	40,488.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		
																		d	Mango	IM	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		e	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		
																		f	Lalle	IM	32	75.00	253.05	2,400.00	8,097.60		
								-																			
								-																			
91	Waziri Adamu	8161290111	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/091	10249.72	125	10374.72								0wner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	2	16500	55671	33000	111342		Allocation
								-																			
								-																			
92	Sale Samaila	9093361543	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/092	849.9		849.9								0wner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00		Grant
																		b	Mango	M	1	12,000.00	40,488.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		c	Baobab	M	1	30,000.00	63,600.00	30,000.00	63,600.00		
																		d	Shear Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
								-																			
								-																			
93	Muhammad Aliyu	8038205841	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/093	13135.44		13135.44								0wner	Not Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	10	6,000.00	20,244.00	60,000.00	202,440.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		
																		c	Shear Butter	M	5	11,250.00	23,850.00	56,250.00	119,250.00		
								-																			
								-																			
94	Hussaini Sale	810754634	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/094	3798	322	4120								0wner	Cultivator	a	Mango	M	1	12,000.00	40,488.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Baobab	M	3	30,000.00	63,600.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		
																		c	Zogale	M	5	150.00	150.00	750.00	750.00		
95	Haruna Ahmadu	9093348243	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/095	3953.05	0	3953.05								0wner	Cultivator	a	Baobab	IM	2	15,000.00	31,800.00	30,000.00	63,600.00		Grant
																		b	Zogale	IM	8	75.00	253.05	600.00	2,024.40		
																		c	Mango	IM	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
Total						**1,065,575.56**	**16,414.50**	**1,082,060.06**													**1,694.00**						

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

Built up Land Information						3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							Bauchi State Govt.	
3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. Not Cultivated/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops	Land
17,238.06	15.00	35.00	258,570.90	603,332.10	0608514, 1154597	a	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	7.07	7.07	0608510, 1154600	4000	9000	25,452.00	57,267.00	Savings	Granary	2	Storage	2.01	Good	16080		122,700.00	258,570.90
						b	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.08	9.08	0608521, 1154604	4000	9000	32,688.00	73,548.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.08	9.08	0608525, 1154597	4000	9000	32,688.00	73,548.00										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	3.80	3.8	0608521, 1154596	4000	9000	13,680.00	30,780.00										
						e	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	2.01	2.01		4000	9000	7,236.00	16,281.00										
																		-	-										
27,072.27	15.00	35.00	406,084.05	947,529.45	0608594, 1154510	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.91	4.91	0608579, 1154510	4000	9000	18,658.00	41,980.50	Savings	Granary	3	Storage	1.77	Good	21240		101,850.00	406,084.05
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	5.73	5.73	0608588, 1154510	4000	9000	21,774.00	48,991.50										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.53	4.53	0608590, 1154507	4000	9000	17,214.00	38,731.50										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	5.73	5.73	0608590, 1154501	4000	9000	21,774.00	48,991.50										
						e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.91	4.91	0608585, 1154494	4000	9000	18,658.00	41,980.50										
						f	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.53	4.53	0608583, 1154502	4000	9000	17,214.00	38,731.50										
34,249.31	15.00	35.00	513,739.65	1,198,725.85	0608566, 1154448	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.21	13.21	0608569, 1154451	4000	9000	50,198.00	112,945.50	Savings	Granary	3	Storage	1.5	Good	18000		273,750.00	513,739.65
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	0608575, 1154445	3000	9000	39,501.00	118,503.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	0608577, 1154437	3000	9000	39,501.00	118,503.00										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0608574, 1154437	3000	9000	32,347.50	97,042.50										
						e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	10.18	10.18	0608566, 1154439	3000	9000	29,013.00	87,039.00										
						f	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	10.18	10.18	0608564, 1154439	3000	9000	29,013.00	87,039.00										
239.00	15.00	35.00	3,585.00	8,365.00	0608595, 1154372	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608598, 1154375	4000	9000	30,590.00	68,827.50	Savings								17,250.00	3,585.00
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	0608608, 1154378	4000	9000	52,668.00	118,503.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.21	13.21	0608610, 1154368	4000	9000	50,198.00	112,945.50										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	7.07	7.07	0608601, 1154366	4000	9000	26,866.00	60,448.50										
13,494.04	15.00	35.00	202,410.60	472,291.40	0608895, 1154380	a	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	15.21	15.21	0608892, 1154372	4000	9000	54,756.00	123,201.00	Savings	Granary	3	Storage	1.13	Good	13560		128,250.00	202,410.60
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0608886, 1154376	4000	9000	43,130.00	97,042.50										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	0608899, 1154378	4000	9000	52,668.00	118,503.00										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	14.53	14.53	0608897, 1154385	4000	9000	55,214.00	124,231.50										
						e	Round Hut	Kitchen	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	14.16	14.16	0608892, 1154396	4000	9000	53,808.00	121,068.00										
						f	Round Hut	Kitchen	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.16	4.16	0608898, 1154392	4000	9000	15,808.00	35,568.00										
11,029.13	15.00	35.00	165,436.95	386,019.55	0608778, 1154160	a	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	6.61	6.61	0608779, 1154161	4000	9000	23,796.00	53,541.00	Savings	Granary	3	Storage	6.16	Good	73920		110,625.00	165,436.95
						b	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	6.16	6.16	0608768, 1154170	4000	9000	22,176.00	49,896.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.91	4.91	0608771, 1154175	4000	9000	17,676.00	39,771.00										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	15.91	15.91	0608775, 1154176	4000	9000	57,276.00	128,871.00										
						e	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.63	9.63	0608789, 1154170	4000	9000	34,668.00	78,003.00										
						f	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	4.53	4.53	0608794, 1154171	4000	9000	16,308.00	36,693.00										
2,310.88	15.00	35.00	34,663.20	80,880.80	0608607, 1154165	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	21.25	21.25	0608911, 1154326	4000	9000	80,750.00	181,687.50	Savings	Granary	5	Storage	1.13	Good	22600		208,275.00	34,663.20
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	18.10	18.1	0608917, 1154330	4000	9000	68,780.00	154,755.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	18.10	18.1	0608916, 1154337	4000	9000	68,780.00	154,755.00										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	15.21	15.21	0608904, 1154341	4000	9000	57,798.00	130,045.50										
						e	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	20.44	20.44	0608906, 1154334	4000	9000	77,672.00	174,762.00										
10,289.12	15.00	35.00	154,336.80	360,119.20	0608913, 1154283	a	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608914, 1154284	4000	9000	45,252.00	101,817.00	Savings	Granary	4	Storage	1.13	Good	18080		149,500.00	154,336.80
						b	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608924, 1154282	4000	9000	45,252.00	101,817.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0608922, 1154282	4000	9000	40,860.00	91,935.00										
						d	Round Hut	Kitchen	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	0608922, 1154289	4000	9000	49,896.00	112,266.00										
						e	Round Hut	Kitchen	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	2.55	2.55	0608928, 1154290	4000	9000	9,180.00	20,655.00										
13,291.44	15.00	35.00	199,371.60	465,200.40	0608791, 1154099	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	8.05	8.05	0608786, 1154093	4000	9000	30,590.00	68,827.50	Savings	Granary	2	Storage	1.13	Good	9040		120,450.00	199,371.60
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.60	9.6	0608795, 1154088	4000	9000	36,480.00	82,080.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0608796, 1154098	4000	9000	43,130.00	97,042.50										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	7.07	7.07	0608796, 1154109	4000	9000	26,866.00	60,448.50										
9,249.00	15.00	35.00	138,735.00	323,715.00	0608760, 1154009																							54,000.00	138,735.00
10,113.55	15.00	35.00	151,703.25	353,974.25	0608694, 1154622	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608700, 1154634	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50	Savings	Granary	2	Storage	3.14	Good	25120		119,250.00	151,703.25
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608697, 11540632	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50										
5,652.08	15.00	35.00	84,781.20	197,822.80	0608702, 1154609	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608702, 1154614	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50	Savings	Granary	2	Storage	7.07	Good	56560		129,750.00	84,781.20
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Stick	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608703, 1154613	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50										
4,879.89	15.00	35.00	73,198.35	170,796.15	0608720, 1154606	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608722, 1154608	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50	Savings								39,000.00	73,198.35
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608714, 1154611	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50										

4,045.28	15.00	35.00	60,679.20	141,584.80	0608719, 1154622	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608723, 1154621	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50	Savings								46,125.00	60,679.20
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0608722, 1154624	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50										
12,026.73	15.00	35.00	180,400.95	420,935.55	0608669, 1154456																							65,250.00	180,400.95
778.64	15.00	35.00	11,679.60	27,252.40	0608273, 1154249																							119,250.00	11,679.60
1,493.82	15.00	35.00	22,407.30	52,283.70	0608247, 1154234																							57,000.00	22,407.30
14,350.61	15.00	35.00	215,259.15	502,271.35	0608220, 1154225																							132,750.00	215,259.15
1,174.72	15.00	35.00	17,620.80	41,115.20	0608220, 1154225																							81,750.00	17,620.80
2,161.91	15.00	35.00	32,428.65	75,666.85	0608220, 1154225																							27,000.00	32,428.65
2,160.95	15.00	35.00	32,414.25	75,633.25																								15,000.00	32,414.25
2,390.76	15.00	35.00	35,861.40	83,676.60	0608444, 1154330																							27,000.00	35,861.40
2,280.84	15.00	35.00	34,212.60	79,829.40	0608402, 1154313																							1,500.00	34,212.60
1,478.62	15.00	35.00	22,179.30	51,751.70																								24,000.00	22,179.30
2,313.57	15.00	35.00	34,703.55	80,974.95	0608321, 1154273																							15,000.00	34,703.55
1,240.80	15.00	35.00	18,612.00	43,428.00	0608299, 1154255																							18,000.00	18,612.00
9,382.69	15.00	35.00	140,740.35	328,394.15	0608292, 1154152																							30,000.00	140,740.35
18,146.68	15.00	35.00	272,200.20	635,133.80	0608316, 1154110																							54,000.00	272,200.20
1,855.49	15.00	35.00	27,832.35	64,942.15	0608327, 1154246																							18,000.00	27,832.35
1,574.46	15.00	35.00	23,616.90	55,106.10	0608166, 1154177																							33,000.00	23,616.90
3,757.10	15.00	35.00	56,356.50	131,498.50	0608382, 1154243																							60,000.00	56,356.50
3,405.53	15.00	35.00	51,082.95	119,193.55	0608446, 1154235																							33,000.00	51,082.95

3,985.50	15.00	35.00	59,782.50	139,492.50	0608477, 1154264																								18,000.00	59,782.50
3,232.75	15.00	35.00	48,491.25	113,146.25	0608510, 1154238																								18,000.00	48,491.25
2,262.08	15.00	35.00	33,931.20	79,172.80	0608510, 1154238																								18,000.00	33,931.20
19,047.07	15.00	35.00	285,706.05	666,647.45	0609007, 1154139																								58,500.00	285,706.05
22,627.17	15.00	35.00	339,407.55	791,950.95	0608993, 1153989	a	Round Hut	Residence	80%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0609029, 11542001	4000	9000	36,320.00	81,720.00	Savings	Granary	3	Storage	4.91	Good	58920		371,100.00	339,407.55
						b	Round Hut	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0609029, 1153992	4000	9000	40,860.00	91,935.00										
						c	Round Hut	Residence	80%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	10.76	10.76	0609034, 1154001	4000	9000	34,432.00	77,472.00										
						d	Round Hut	Residence	85%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	16.63	16.63	0609038, 1154007	4000	9000	56,542.00	127,219.50										
						e	Round Hut	Residence	85%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	18.10	18.1	0609041, 1153997	4000	9000	61,540.00	138,465.00										
						f	Round Hut	Residence	85%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	19.64	19.64	0609043, 1153987	4000	9000	66,776.00	150,246.00										
9,521.00	15.00	35.00	142,815.00	333,235.00	0608497, 1153929	a	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	18.10	18.1	0609053, 1154049	4000	9000	68,780.00	154,755.00	Savings								234,450.00	142,815.00
						b	Round Hut	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	18.87	18.87	0609054, 1154056	4000	9000	71,706.00	161,338.50										
8,203.09	15.00	35.00	123,046.35	287,108.15	0608896, 1154042																							52,875.00	123,046.35
7,267.00	15.00	75.00	109,005.00	545,025.00	0608994, 1153484	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	24.00	24	0608549, 1153141	4000	10000	86,400.00	216,000.00	Savings	T/Facility	1		12	Poor	6000		163,500.00	109,005.00
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	24.00	24	0608548, 1153140	4000	10000	86,400.00	216,000.00										
105,857.93	15.00	35.00	1,587,868.95	3,705,027.55	0608133, 1154012																							605,625.00	1,587,868.95
22,990.75	15.00	35.00	344,861.25	804,676.25	0608494, 1153883																							150,000.00	344,861.25
16,244.84	15.00	35.00	243,672.60	568,569.40	0608516, 1153817																							525,000.00	243,672.60
5,100.14	15.00	35.00	76,502.10	178,504.90	0608716, 1153932																							109,500.00	76,502.10
2,502.53	15.00	35.00	37,537.95	87,588.55	0608623, 1154085																							33,000.00	37,537.95
2,502.13	15.00	35.00	37,531.95	87,574.55	0608620, 1154175																							36,750.00	37,531.95
824.87	15.00	35.00	12,373.05	28,870.45	0608579, 1154086																							33,000.00	12,373.05
2,280.68	15.00	35.00	34,210.20	79,823.80	0608618, 1154158																							46,875.00	34,210.20
25,997.16	15.00	35.00	389,957.40	909,900.60	0608737, 1154018																							144,000.00	389,957.40

-	15.00	35.00	-	-	0609132, 1153815																								48,000.00	-
17,862.23	15.00	55.00	267,933.45	982,422.65	06097892, 1154057																								562,650.00	267,933.45
10,525.60	15.00	35.00	157,884.00	368,396.00	0608178, 1153531																								163,500.00	157,884.00
10,517.60	15.00	35.00	157,764.00	368,116.00	0608189, 1153528																								40,500.00	157,764.00
7,139.40	15.00	35.00	107,091.00	249,879.00	0608280, 1153448																								60,000.00	107,091.00
15,823.97	15.00	75.00	237,359.55	1,186,797.75	0609053, 1153396	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	16.64	16.64	0608562, 1153127	4000	10000	59,904.00	149,760.00	Savings	T/Facility	1	Toilet	8	Fair	16000		240,750.00	237,359.55
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	14.00	14	0608559, 1153124	4000	10000	50,400.00	126,000.00										
13,023.96	15.00	35.00	195,359.40	455,838.60	0608994, 1153484																							258,000.00	195,359.40
1,655.59	15.00	35.00	24,833.85	57,945.65	0608068, 1154139																							528,000.00	24,833.85
15,606.85	15.00	35.00	234,102.75	546,239.75	0608133, 1154269																							27,000.00	234,102.75
10,403.23	15.00	35.00	156,048.45	364,113.05	0608236, 1154183																							330,000.00	156,048.45
987.95	15.00	35.00	14,819.25	34,578.25	0608476, 1154231																							9,000.00	14,819.25
28,318.90	15.00	35.00	424,783.50	991,161.50	0608343, 1153812																							153,000.00	424,783.50
4,896.17	15.00	35.00	73,442.55	171,365.95	0608354, 11538796																							63,750.00	73,442.55
3,135.63	15.00	35.00	47,034.45	109,747.05	0608398, 1153754																							33,000.00	47,034.45
28,359.62	15.00	35.00	425,394.30	992,586.70	0608472, 115961																							85,500.00	425,394.30
18,966.66	15.00	75.00	284,499.90	1,422,499.50	0608978, 1153314																							82,500.00	284,499.90
13,716.89	15.00	35.00	205,753.35	480,091.15	0608865, 1153598	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	15.00	15	0608569, 1153128	4000	10000	54,000.00	135,000.00	Savings	Granary	1	Storage	3.14	Fair	6,280.00		190,500.00	205,753.35
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	6.25	6.25	0608569, 1153127	4000	10000	22,500.00	56,250.00		T/Facility	1	Toilet	4	Fair	8,000.00			
						c	Bungalow	Incompleted	0.05	Mud blks			5.00	5	0608567, 1153130	4000	9000	1,000.00	2,250.00										
13,359.44	15.00	35.00	200,391.60	467,580.40	0608831, 1153456																							159,000.00	200,391.60

6,627.38	15.00	35.00	99,410.70	231,958.30	0608824, 1153564																								77,625.00	99,410.70
10,908.06	15.00	35.00	163,620.90	381,782.10	0608817, 1153796																								270,750.00	163,620.90
3,612.13	15.00	35.00	54,181.95	126,424.55	0608764, 1153720																								33,000.00	54,181.95
3,522.06	15.00	35.00	52,830.90	123,272.10	0608724, 1153709																								66,750.00	52,830.90
9,210.28	15.00	35.00	138,154.20	322,359.80	0608701, 1153831																								151,500.00	138,154.20
7,439.77	15.00	35.00	111,596.55	260,391.95	0603632, 1153908																								91,500.00	111,596.55
3,550.86	15.00	35.00	53,262.90	124,280.10	0603606, 1153667																								117,750.00	53,262.90
6,066.20	15.00	35.00	90,993.00	212,317.00	0608469, 1153801	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	15.00	15	0608597, 1153154	4000	9000	57,000.00	128,250.00	Savings	Granary	1	Storage	1.2	Good	4800		24,000.00	90,993.00
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	8.00	8	0609054, 1154056	4000	9000	30,400.00	68,400.00										
14,622.11	15.00	35.00	219,331.65	511,773.85	0608623, 1153662	a	Bungalow	Incomplete	45%	Mud blks		Earth	15	15	0608612, 1153166	4000	9000	27000	60750	Savings								89,500.00	219,331.65
26,609.12	15.00	35.00	399,136.80	931,319.20	0608483, 1153728																							202,500.00	399,136.80
16,259.05	15.00	35.00	243,885.75	569,066.75	0608719, 1153636	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	28.00	28		4000	10000	100,800.00	252,000.00	Savings	Granary	2	Storage	4.91	Good	39280		59,500.00	243,885.75
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	28.00	28		4000	10000	100,800.00	252,000.00										
48,352.65	15.00	55.00	725,289.75	2,659,395.75	0608674, 1153484																							483,000.00	725,289.75
25,956.10	15.00	35.00	389,341.50	908,463.50	0608451, 1153483	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	32.00	32	0608553, 1153126	4000	10000	115,200.00	288,000.00	Savings	C/Facility	1	Cooking	12	Fair	24,000.00		59,100.00	389,341.50
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	32.00	32	0608549, 1153130	4000	10000	115,200.00	288,000.00		T/Facility	1	Toilet	16	Fair	16,000.00			
						c	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	30.00	30	0608544, 1153126	4000	10000	108,000.00	270,000.00		Tomb	1		12					
24,213.93	15.00	35.00	363,208.95	847,487.55	0608454, 1153461	a	Bungalow	Residence	90%	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	11.44	11.44	06085703, 1153140	4000	10000	41184	102960	Savings	Granary	1	Storage	3.14	Poor	3,140.00		36,000.00	363,208.95
																					T/Facility	1	Toilet	4	Fair	4,000.00			
15,527.00	15.00	55.00	232,905.00	853,985.00	0608403, 1153116																							147,750.00	232,905.00
16,777.72	15.00	55.00	251,665.80	922,774.60	0608661, 1153382																							193,500.00	251,665.80
20,525.45	15.00	55.00	307,881.75	1,128,899.75	0608740, 1153261	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	24.50	24.5	0608601, 1153164	4000	9000	88,200.00	198,450.00	Savings	Granary	1	Storage	3.14	Good	12560		171,000.00	307,881.75
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	38.00	38	0608597, 1153165	4000	9000	136,800.00	307,800.00										
						c	Bungalow	Residence	0.38	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	28.00	28	0608598, 1153170	4000	9000	42,560.00	95,760.00										
						d	Bungalow	Kitchen	0.65	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	6.25	6.25	0608601, 1153167	4000	9000	16,250.00	36,562.50										
8,503.07	15.00	75.00	127,546.05	637,730.25	0608553, 1153043																							144,000.00	127,546.05

13,482.51	15.00	35.00	202,237.65	471,887.85	0608420, 1153355																							96,000.00	202,237.65
3,953.05	15.00	35.00	59,295.75	138,356.75																								51,750.00	59,295.75
11,208.00	15.00	55.00	168,120.00	616,440.00	0608467, 1153349	a	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	8	8	0608610, 1153151	4000	9000	30400	68400	Savings								105,000.00	168,120.00
18,620.10	15.00	75.00	279,301.50	1,396,507.50	0608685, 1153098																							150,000.00	279,301.50
14,207.00	15.00	75.00	213,105.00	1,065,525.00	0608501, 1153124	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	55.70	55.704	0608556, 1153140	4000	9000	211,675.20	476,269.20	Savings	Granary	2	Storage	3.14	Good	25120		225,900.00	213,105.00
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	20.80	20.8	0608566, 1153141	4000	9000	79,040.00	177,840.00										
						c	Bungalow	Kitchen	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	9.00	9	0608561, 1153139	4000	9000	34,200.00	76,950.00										
						d	Bungalow	Residence	0.02	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	19.20	19.2		4000	9000	1,536.00	3,456.00										
						e	Bungalow	Store	0.55	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	30.25	30.25	0608561, 1153115	4000	9000	66,550.00	149,737.50										
						f	Mosque	Prayer	0.65	Mud blks	Thatch	C/Screed	36.00	36	0608576, 1153116	4000	9000	93,600.00	210,600.00										
10,374.72	15.00	75.00	155,620.80	778,104.00	0608620, 1153106	a	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.24	9.24	0608618, 1153109	4000	9000	35,112.00	79,002.00	Savings	Granary	1	Storage	3.14	Good	12560		33,000.00	155,620.80
						b	Bungalow	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.24	9.24	0608622, 1153108	4000	9000	35,112.00	79,002.00										
849.90	15.00	35.00	12,748.50	29,746.50	060863801, 1153115																							69,750.00	12,748.50
13,135.44	15.00	35.00	197,031.60	459,740.40	0608390, 1153700																							164,250.00	197,031.60
4,120.00	15.00	35.00	61,800.00	144,200.00	0608515, 1153351	a	Bungalow	Residence	95%	Mud blks	CIS	Earth	12	12	0608514, 1153351	5000	10000	57000	114000	Savings	C/Facility	1	Cooking	1.2	Good	1800		102,750.00	61,800.00
3,953.05	15.00	35.00	59,295.75	138,356.75	0608496, 1153381																							**11,502,225.00**	**16,171,605.15**

VALUATION SUMMARY									TOTALS	
	IFC			Allowances						
Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
111,744.00	321,820.80	603,332.10	251,424.00	54,000.00	30,166.61	18,099.96	102,566.46	5,000.00	493,014.90	1,386,409.93
115,292.00	216,674.40	947,529.45	280,647.00	54,000.00	47,376.47	28,425.88	161,080.01	5,000.00	623,226.05	1,740,733.21
219,573.50	768,450.00	1,198,725.85	639,072.00	54,000.00	59,936.29	35,961.78	203,783.39	5,000.00	1,007,063.15	2,964,929.31
160,322.00	44,094.00	8,365.00	360,724.50	54,000.00	418.25	250.95	1,422.05	5,000.00	181,157.00	474,274.75
275,384.00	362,178.00	472,291.40	633,174.00	54,000.00	23,614.57	14,168.74	80,289.54	5,000.00	606,044.60	1,644,716.25
171,900.00	302,711.25	386,019.55	460,695.00	54,000.00	19,300.98	11,580.59	65,623.32	5,000.00	447,961.95	1,304,930.69
353,780.00	629,831.10	80,880.80	818,605.00	54,000.00	4,044.04	2,426.42	13,749.74	5,000.00	596,718.20	1,608,537.10
190,440.00	399,768.00	360,119.20	446,570.00	54,000.00	18,005.96	10,803.58	61,220.26	5,000.00	494,276.80	1,355,487.00
137,066.00	406,398.30	465,200.40	317,438.50	54,000.00	23,260.02	13,956.01	79,084.07	5,000.00	456,887.60	1,364,337.30
-	182,196.00	323,715.00	-	54,000.00	16,185.75	9,711.45	55,031.55	5,000.00	192,735.00	645,839.75
95,532.00	331,812.00	353,974.25	214,947.00	54,000.00	17,698.71	10,619.23	60,175.62	5,000.00	366,485.25	1,048,226.81
95,532.00	353,131.50	197,822.80	271,507.00	54,000.00	9,891.14	5,934.68	33,629.88	5,000.00	310,063.20	930,917.00
95,532.00	131,586.00	170,796.15	214,947.00	54,000.00	8,539.81	5,123.88	29,035.35	5,000.00	207,730.35	619,028.19

95,532.00	120,357.00	141,584.80	214,947.00	54,000.00	7,079.24	4,247.54	24,069.42	5,000.00	202,336.20	571,285.00
-	149,616.00	420,935.55	-	54,000.00	21,046.78	12,628.07	71,559.04	5,000.00	245,650.95	734,785.44
-	275,382.00	27,252.40	-	-	-	-	4,632.91	-	130,929.60	307,267.31
-	192,318.00	52,283.70	-	-	-	-	8,888.23	-	79,407.30	253,489.93
-	447,898.50	502,271.35	-	-	-	-	85,386.13	-	348,009.15	1,035,555.98
-	247,609.50	41,115.20	-	-	-	-	6,989.58	-	99,370.80	295,714.28
-	91,098.00	75,666.85	-	-	-	-	12,863.36	-	59,428.65	179,628.21
-	50,610.00	75,633.25	-	-	-	-	12,857.65	-	47,414.25	139,100.90
-	91,098.00	83,676.60	-	-	-	-	14,225.02	-	62,861.40	188,999.62
-	5,061.00	79,829.40	-	-	-	-	13,571.00	-	35,712.60	98,461.40
-	80,976.00	51,751.70	-	-	-	-	8,797.79	-	46,179.30	141,525.49
-	50,610.00	80,974.95	-	-	-	-	13,765.74	-	49,703.55	145,350.69
-	60,732.00	43,428.00	-	-	-	-	7,382.76	-	36,612.00	111,542.76
-	101,220.00	328,394.15	-	54,000.00	16,419.71	9,851.82	55,827.01	5,000.00	170,740.35	570,712.69
-	182,196.00	635,133.80	-	54,000.00	31,756.69	19,054.01	107,972.75	5,000.00	326,200.20	1,035,113.25
-	60,732.00	64,942.15	-	-	-	-	11,040.17	-	45,832.35	136,714.32
-	111,342.00	55,106.10	-	-	-	-	9,368.04	-	56,616.90	175,816.14
-	202,440.00	131,498.50	-	-	-	-	22,354.75	-	116,356.50	356,293.25
-	111,342.00	119,193.55	-	-	-	-	20,262.90	-	84,082.95	250,798.45

-	60,732.00	139,492.50	-	-	-	-	23,713.73	-	77,782.50	223,938.23
-	60,732.00	113,146.25	-	-	-	-	19,234.86	-	66,491.25	193,113.11
-	60,732.00	79,172.80	-	-	-	-	13,459.38	-	51,931.20	153,364.18
-	169,164.00	666,647.45	-	54,000.00	33,332.37	19,999.42	113,330.07	5,000.00	344,206.05	1,061,473.31
296,470.00	998,156.40	791,950.95	725,977.50	54,000.00	39,597.55	23,758.53	134,631.66	5,000.00	1,006,977.55	2,773,072.59
140,486.00	678,174.30	333,235.00	316,093.50	54,000.00	16,661.75	9,997.05	56,649.95	5,000.00	517,751.00	1,469,811.55
-	157,239.00	287,108.15	-	54,000.00	14,355.41	8,613.24	48,808.39	5,000.00	175,921.35	575,124.19
172,800.00	410,574.00	545,025.00	438,000.00	-	-	-	92,654.25	-	445,305.00	1,486,253.25
-	1,923,465.00	3,705,027.55	-	54,000.00	185,251.38	111,150.83	629,854.68	5,000.00	2,193,493.95	6,613,749.44
-	506,100.00	804,676.25	-	54,000.00	40,233.81	24,140.29	136,794.96	5,000.00	494,861.25	1,570,945.31
-	1,771,350.00	568,569.40	-	54,000.00	28,428.47	17,057.08	96,656.80	5,000.00	768,672.60	2,541,061.75
-	313,023.00	178,504.90	-	54,000.00	8,925.25	5,355.15	30,345.83	5,000.00	186,002.10	595,154.13
-	111,342.00	87,588.55	-	-	-	-	14,890.05	-	70,537.95	213,820.60
-	81,672.00	87,574.55	-	-	-	-	14,887.67	-	74,281.95	184,134.22
-	111,342.00	28,870.45	-	-	-	-	4,907.98	-	45,373.05	145,120.43
-	136,995.00	79,823.80	-	-	-	-	13,570.05	-	81,085.20	230,388.85
-	410,616.00	909,900.60	-	-	-	-	154,683.10	-	533,957.40	1,475,199.70

-	161,952.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000.00	161,952.00
-	1,390,511.10	982,422.65	-	54,000.00	49,121.13	29,472.68	167,011.85	5,000.00	830,583.45	2,677,539.41
-	410,574.00	368,396.00	-	54,000.00	18,419.80	11,051.88	62,627.32	5,000.00	321,384.00	930,069.00
-	108,432.00	368,116.00	-	54,000.00	18,405.80	11,043.48	62,579.72	5,000.00	198,264.00	627,577.00
-	146,010.00	249,879.00	-	54,000.00	12,493.95	7,496.37	42,479.43	5,000.00	167,091.00	517,358.75
110,304.00	685,323.00	1,186,797.75	291,760.00	54,000.00	59,339.89	35,603.93	201,755.62	5,000.00	588,413.55	2,519,580.19
-	870,492.00	455,838.60	-	-	-	-	77,492.56	-	453,359.40	1,403,823.16
-	1,781,472.00	57,945.65	-	-	-	-	9,850.76	-	552,833.85	1,849,268.41
-	91,098.00	546,239.75	-	-	-	-	92,860.76	-	261,102.75	730,198.51
-	1,113,420.00	364,113.05	-	-	-	-	61,899.22	-	486,048.45	1,539,432.27
-	30,366.00	34,578.25	-	-	-	-	5,878.30	-	23,819.25	70,822.55
-	516,222.00	991,161.50	-	-	-	-	168,497.46	-	577,783.50	1,675,880.96
-	215,092.50	171,365.95	-	-	-	-	29,132.21	-	137,192.55	415,590.66
-	111,342.00	109,747.05	-	-	-	-	18,657.00	-	80,034.45	239,746.05
-	288,477.00	992,586.70	-	54,000.00	49,629.34	29,777.60	168,739.74	5,000.00	510,894.30	1,588,210.38
-	221,925.00	1,422,499.50	-	-	-	-	241,824.92	-	366,999.90	1,886,249.42
77,500.00	501,672.00	480,091.15	193,500.00	54,000.00	24,004.56	14,402.73	81,615.50	5,000.00	473,753.35	1,354,285.94
	451,281.00	467,580.40		-	-	-	79,488.67	-	359,391.60	998,350.07

	226,638.00	231,958.30		-	-	-	39,432.91	-	177,035.70	498,029.21
	701,898.00	381,782.10		-	-	-	64,902.96	-	434,370.90	1,148,583.06
	83,127.00	126,424.55		-	-	-	21,492.17	-	87,181.95	231,043.72
	182,892.00	123,272.10		54,000.00	6,163.61	3,698.16	20,956.26	5,000.00	119,580.90	395,982.13
	426,516.00	322,359.80		-	-	-	54,801.17	-	289,654.20	803,676.97
	266,398.50	260,391.95		54,000.00	13,019.60	7,811.76	44,266.63	5,000.00	203,096.55	650,888.44
	270,321.00	124,280.10		-	-	-	21,127.62	-	171,012.90	415,728.72
87,400.00	80,976.00	212,317.00	201,450.00	54,000.00	10,615.85	6,369.51	36,093.89	5,000.00	202,393.00	606,822.25
27,000.00	203,220.50	511,773.85	60,750.00	-	-	-	87,001.55	-	335,831.65	862,745.90
	542,160.00	931,319.20		54,000.00	46,565.96	27,939.58	158,324.26	5,000.00	601,636.80	1,765,309.00
201,600.00	172,538.00	569,066.75	543,280.00	-	-	-	96,741.35	-	504,985.75	1,381,626.10
-	1,403,922.00	2,659,395.75	-	54,000.00	132,969.79	79,781.87	452,097.28	5,000.00	1,208,289.75	4,787,166.69
338,400.00	142,973.40	908,463.50	616,000.00	54,000.00	45,423.18	27,253.91	154,438.80	5,000.00	786,841.50	1,953,552.78
41,184.00	107,356.50	847,487.55	110,100.00	54,000.00	42,374.38	25,424.63	144,072.88	5,000.00	440,392.95	1,335,815.94
-	413,863.50	853,985.00	-	54,000.00	42,699.25	25,619.55	145,177.45	5,000.00	380,655.00	1,540,344.75
	596,439.00	922,774.60		54,000.00	46,138.73	27,683.24	156,871.68	5,000.00	445,165.80	1,808,907.25
283,810.00	548,739.00	1,128,899.75	651,132.50	54,000.00	56,444.99	33,866.99	191,912.96	5,000.00	762,691.75	2,669,996.19
	443,533.50	637,730.25		54,000.00	31,886.51	19,131.91	108,414.14	5,000.00	271,546.05	1,299,696.31

-	267,474.00	471,887.85	-	54,000.00	23,594.39	14,156.64	80,220.93	5,000.00	298,237.65	916,333.81
-	132,282.00	138,356.75	-	54,000.00	6,917.84	4,150.70	23,520.65	5,000.00	111,045.75	364,227.94
30,400.00	297,840.00	616,440.00	68,400.00	54,000.00	30,822.00	18,493.20	104,794.80	5,000.00	303,520.00	1,195,790.00
	449,670.00	1,396,507.50		54,000.00	69,825.38	41,895.23	237,406.28	5,000.00	429,301.50	2,254,304.38
486,601.20	705,756.60	1,065,525.00	1,119,972.70	54,000.00	53,276.25	31,965.75	181,139.25	5,000.00	925,606.20	3,216,635.55
70,224.00	111,342.00	778,104.00	170,564.00	54,000.00	38,905.20	23,343.12	132,277.68	5,000.00	258,844.80	1,313,536.00
-	183,609.00	29,746.50	-	54,000.00	1,487.33	892.40	5,056.91	5,000.00	82,498.50	279,792.13
-	483,642.00	459,740.40	-	-	-	-	78,155.87	-	361,281.60	1,021,538.27
57,000.00	232,038.00	144,200.00	115,800.00	54,000.00	7,210.00	4,326.00	24,514.00	5,000.00	221,550.00	587,088.00
4,538,808.70	**33,817,525.15**	**44,089,307.15**	**10,747,478.20**	**2,754,000.00**	**1,659,281.67**	**995,569.00**	**7,495,182.22**	**255,000.00**	**32,212,638.85**	**101,813,343.39**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/ Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access
1	Mohammed Gambo	7036193014	Badaromo	Badaromo	NSCP/BDR/001	6127.47	0	6127.47								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	16	6,000.00	20,244.00	96,000.00	323,904.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	14	6,000.00	20,244.00	84,000.00	283,416.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	IM	8	2,500.00	5,300.00	20,000.00	42,400.00		
2	Yerima Barde Misari	8097614808	Badaromo	State Ind. Elect.Commission	NSCP/BDR/002	11919.49	0	11919.49								Owner	Fallow	a	Hardwood	IM	16	3,000.00	10,122.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant
																		b	Baure	M	1	1,500.00	5,061.00	1,500.00	5,061.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		d	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
3	Abubakar Naibi Bello	7080048713	Badaromo	A208 Gombe Rd.Wambai St.	NSCP/BDR/003	24347.16	0	24347.16								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	M	8	11,250.00	23,850.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		
4	Gambo Sani	8038295604	Badaromo	o. 1 Turun Gate Yakubu Wanka S	NSCP/BDR/004	44043.22	0	44043.22								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	120	3,000.00	10,122.00	360,000.00	1,214,640.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	8	22,500.00	47,700.00	180,000.00	381,600.00		
																		c	Baure	M	9	1,500.00	5,061.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		
5	Muhammadu Wada Soro	70618584492	Badaromo	Zongoro	NSCP/AWZ/005	3158.32	1344.98	4503.3								0wner	Fallow	a	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	IM	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		
6	Rilwan Muhammadu	8065113668	Badaromo	Badaromo	NSCP/AWZ/006	5533.11	0	5533.11								0wner	Fallow	a	Timber	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
TOTALS						**95,128.77**	**1,344.98**	**96,473.75**													**248.00**						

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																												
Built up Land Information						3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							B
3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops
6127.47	15	75	91912.05	459,560.25	0609175, 1153761																							200,000.00
11919.49	15	75	178792.35	893,961.75	0609211, 1153706																							83,127.00
24347.16	15	75	365207.4	1,826,037.00	0609148, 1153818																							162,000.00
44043.22	15	75	660648.3	3,303,241.50	0609212, 1153388																Borehole	1	Water supply	10	Fair	150,000.00		553,500.00
4503.3	15	75	67549.5	337,747.50	0609233, 1153406	a	Fence		0.4	S/Block			107.71	107.71		12000	9000	517,008.00	387,756.00	Savings								81,750.00
						b	Bungalow	Station	0.06	S/Block	Nil	C/Screed	160.50	160.5		15000	25000	144,450.00	240,750.00									
						c	Mosque	Prayer	0.06	S/Block	Nil	C/Screed	17.20	17.2		15000	25000	15,480.00	25,800.00									
5533.11	15	75	82996.65	414,983.25	0609143, 1153647																							72,000.00
																												1,152,377.00

VALUATION SUMMARY										TOTALS	
auchi State Govt.		IFC			Allowances						
Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
91,912.05	-	649,720.00	459,560.25	-	54,000.00	22,978.01	13,786.81	78,125.24	5,000.00	291,912.05	1,283,170.31
178,792.35	-	343,389.00	893,961.75	-	-	-	-	151,973.50	-	261,919.35	1,389,324.25
365,207.40	-	433,728.00	1,826,037.00	-	54,000.00	91,301.85	54,781.11	310,426.29	5,000.00	527,207.40	2,775,274.25
660,648.30	150,000.00	1,641,789.00	3,303,241.50	150,000.00	54,000.00	165,162.08	99,097.25	561,551.06	5,000.00	1,364,148.30	5,979,840.88
67,549.50	676,938.00	233,502.00	337,747.50	654,306.00	-	-	-	57,417.08	-	826,237.50	1,282,972.58
82,996.65	-	186,498.00	414,983.25	-	-	-	-	70,547.15	-	154,996.65	672,028.40
1,447,106.25	**826,938.00**	**3,488,626.00**	**7,235,531.25**	**804,306.00**	**162,000.00**	**279,441.94**	**167,665.16**	**1,230,040.31**	**15,000.00**	**3,426,421.25**	**13,382,610.66**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																	
								Crops Information										Trees Information							
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/ Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)
1	Isah Musa	8092284097	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/096	11,292.32	-	11,292.32								0wner	Fallow	a	Kanya	M	5	4,500.00	15,183.00	22,500.00	75,915.00
																		b	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00
																		c	Aduwa	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00
																		d	Shear butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00
2	Musa Yusuf	8178623659	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/097	8,924.71	-	8,924.71								0wner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00
3	Shehu Madaki	8183646538	Angwan Waziri	Angwan Waziri	NSCP/AWZ/098	6,841.42	-	6,841.42								0wner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	IM	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00
																		b	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00
																		c	Baure	M	1	1,500.00	5,061.00	1,500.00	5,061.00
TOTALS						**27,058.45**	**-**	**27,058.45**													**31.00**				

	3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																													
	Built up Land Information							3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations						
2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access	3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data
	Grant	11,292.32	75.00	35.00	846,924.00	395,231.20	08377, 11526																							
	Grant	8,924.71	55.00	35.00	490,859.05	312,364.85	08277, 11527																							
	Grant	6,841.42	55.00	35.00	376,278.10	239,449.70	08295, 11524																							
		27,058.45																												

VALUATION SUMMARY											TOTALS	
Bauchi State Govt.			IFC			Allowances						
Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/ Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
152,000.00	846,924.00	-	428,203.00	395,231.20	-	-	-	-	67,189.30	-	998,924.00	890,623.50
24,000.00	490,859.05	-	80,976.00	312,364.85	-	54,000.00	15,618.24	9,370.95	53,102.02	5,000.00	514,859.05	530,432.06
93,000.00	376,278.10	-	229,137.00	239,449.70	-	54,000.00	11,972.49	7,183.49	40,706.45	5,000.00	469,278.10	587,449.13
269,000.00	**1,714,061.15**	**-**	**738,316.00**	**947,045.75**	**-**	**108,000.00**	**27,590.73**	**16,554.44**	**160,997.78**	**10,000.00**	**1,983,061.15**	**2,008,504.69**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/ Not cultivated	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit/ m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access
1	Umar Sa'ad	8058613015	Angwan Garkuwa	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/001	20,722.56	-	20,722.56								Lease	Cultivated	a	Timber	M	15	6,000.00	20,244.00	90,000.00	303,660.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	M	5	11,250.00	23,850.00	56,250.00	119,250.00		
2	Honourable Baffa Haruna Disina	7036799481	Angwan Garkuwa	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/002	21,369.00	-	21,369.00								Owner	Cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	12	22,500.00	47,700.00	270,000.00	572,400.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	26	6,000.00	20,244.00	156,000.00	526,344.00		
																		c	Kanya	IM	16	2,250.00	7,591.50	36,000.00	121,464.00		
																		d	Gum Arabic	M	121	1,500.00	5,061.00	181,500.00	612,381.00		
3	Dabo Shehu	8099310878	Angwan Garkuwa	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/003	3,955.95	-	3,955.95	Spinach	IM	250	50	75	12500	18750	Owner	Not cultivated	a	Banana	M	15	900.00	3,036.60	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant
																		b	Zogale	M	4	150.00	506.10	600.00	2,024.40		
																		c	Mango	IM	3	12,000.00	40,488.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		
																		d	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		e	Sugar cane	IM	8	250.00	843.50	2,000.00	6,748.00		
4	Babangida Shekarau	8091428471	Angwan Wakili Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/004	4,374.92	-	4,374.92								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kirya	M	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
																		b	Mahogany	M	2	27,000.00	91,098.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		
5	Ibrahim Umar		Angwan Wakili Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/005	7,798.87	-	7,798.87								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	8	6000	20244	48000	161952		Grant
6	Musa Shehu		Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/006	6,766.04	-	6,766.04								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00	66,000.00	222,684.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	IM	2	8,250.00	27,835.50	16,500.00	55,671.00		
7	Isah Yusuf	8131391939	Angwan Wakili	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/007	4,982.64	-	4,982.64								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	6	6000	20244	36000	121464		Grant
8	Shehu Madaki	8183646538	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/008	2,577.09	-	2,577.09								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		Grant
																		b	Aduwa	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50		
																		c	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	IM	4	8,250.00	27,835.50	33,000.00	111,342.00		
9	Maryamu Adamu		Angwan Wakili	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/009	7,365.54	1,419.00	8,784.54								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	5	6,000.00	20,244.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		
																		d	Gum Arabic	M	3	1,500.00	5,061.00	4,500.00	15,183.00		
																		e	Zogale	M	4	150.00	506.10	600.00	2,024.40		
10	Lawan Musa	9098381747	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/010	7,196.56	-	7,196.56								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	25	3,000.00	10,122.00	75,000.00	253,050.00		Grant
																		b	Mahogany	M	2	27,000.00	91,098.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		
																		c	Locust Bean	IM	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
11	Sulaiman Zongoro		Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/011	7,601.63	-	7,601.63								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		Grant
																		b	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00		
																		c	Mahogany	M	1	27,000.00	91,098.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		
																		d	Baobab	IM	3	15,000.00	31,800.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		e	Aduwa	IM	2	3,125.00	10,543.75	6,250.00	21,087.50		
																		f	Hardwood	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
12	Sulaiman Abdullahi Mohammed	81336656614	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/012	10,033.17	-	10,033.17								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	18	3,000.00	10,122.00	54,000.00	182,196.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
																		d	Aduwa	IM	1	3,125.00	10,543.75	3,125.00	10,543.75		
13	Haruna Adamu	8175419168	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/013	10,316.92	-	10,316.92								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		Grant
																		b	Aduwa	IM	3	3,125.00	10,543.75	9,375.00	31,631.25		
																		c	Kuka	IM	2	15,000.00	31,800.00	30,000.00	63,600.00		
																		d	Kirya	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		

14	Dalhatu Ibrahim	8176593228	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/014	4,474.07	-	4,474.07								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
																		c	Kadanya	M	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
15	Yakubu Mahammed		Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/015	2,043.60	-	2,043.60								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	5	22,500.00	47,700.00	112,500.00	238,500.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
16	Muhammadu Abdullahi		Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/016	1,794.74	-	1,794.74								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
																		c	Aduwa	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00		
17	Shaaibu Adamu	9080529151	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/017	20,436.68	-	20,436.68								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		
																		d	Aduwa	IM	4	3,125.00	10,543.75	12,500.00	42,175.00		
18	Ahmed Hassan Babani	8033172802	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/018	14,842.20	-	14,842.20								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	26	300.00	1,012.20	7,800.00	26,317.20		
																		d	Aduwa	IM	2	3,125.00	10,543.75	6,250.00	21,087.50		
19	Adamu Samaila	8174315129	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/019	6,334.99	-	6,334.99								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	26	3,000.00	10,122.00	78,000.00	263,172.00		
																		c	Kirya	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
20	Audu Isa	8175441396	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/020	15,096.83	-	15,096.83								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	IM	6	16,500.00	55,671.00	99,000.00	334,026.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	15	3,000.00	10,122.00	45,000.00	151,830.00		
																		d	Hardwood	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
21	Mohammed Aminu Ibrahim	8033851934	Angwan Zongoro	Makama qtrs Gwallag	NSCP/ZNG/021	19,818.72	-	19,818.72								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	3	4,500.00	15,183.00	13,500.00	45,549.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		
																		c	Aduwa	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		
22	Umaru Mainora		Angwan Zongoro	Angwan Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/022	4,526.43	-	4,526.43									Not cultivated										Grant
23	Ibrahim Yahaya Mohammed	9035775266	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/023	2,971.94	-	2,971.94								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Kanya	M	1	4500	15183	4500	15183		Grant
24	Isa Yunusa	8032144556	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/024	7,642.39	-	7,642.39								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		Grant
																		b	Kanya	IM	2	2,250.00	7,591.50	4,500.00	15,183.00		
25	Jibril J. Amadu	8175441396	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/025	4,379.66	-	4,379.66								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
26	Danlami Ibrahim		Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/026	3,300.88	-	3,300.88								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	IM	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		d	Kirya	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
27	Shuaibu Amadu	8090575519	Angwan Zongoro	Zongoro	NSCP/ZNG/027	6,060.55	-	6,060.55								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
																		c	Kirya	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
Totals						**228,784.57**	**1,419.00**	**230,203.57**													**559.00**						

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																											
Built up Land Information						3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations						
3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. Not cultivated/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data
20722.56	15	55	310,838.40	1139740.8	0608000, 1152136																						
21369	15	55	320,535.00	1175295																	Reclaim site	1	Pond	55	Uncompleted	825,000.00	
3955.95	15	35	59,339.25	138458.25																							
4374.92	15	35	65,623.80	153122.2																							
7798.87	15	35	116,983.05	272960.45	0607659, 1151392																						
6766.04	15	35	101,490.60	236811.4																							
4982.64	15	35	74,739.60	174392.4																							
2577.09	15	35	38,656.35	90198.15																							
8784.54	15	35	131,768.10	307458.9		a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	15.91	15.91	0607477 1151001	4000	9000	60,458.00	136,030.50	Savings	Granary	1	Storage	4.5	Good	18,000.00	
						b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0607484, 1151006	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50								
						c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	16.63	16.63	0607483, 1151010	4000	9000	63,194.00	142,186.50								
						d	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	20.44	20.44	0607485, 1151019	4000	9000	77,672.00	174,762.00								
						e	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	18.10	18.1	0607486, 1151022	4000	9000	68,780.00	154,755.00								
						f	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	23.77	23.77	0607487, 1151022	4000	9000	90,326.00	203,233.50								
						g	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0607488, 1151036	4000	9000	47,766.00	107,473.50								
						h	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.35	11.35	0607477, 1151037	4000	9000	43,130.00	97,042.50								
7196.56	15	35	107,948.40	251879.6	0607500, 1150718																						
7601.63	15	35	114,024.45	266057.05																							
10033.17	15	35	150,497.55	351160.95																							
10316.92	15	35	154,753.80	361092.2																							

4474.07	15	35	67,111.05	156592.45																							
2043.6	15	35	30,654.00	71526																							
1794.74	15	35	26,921.10	62815.9																							
20436.68	15	35	306,550.20	715283.8	0607195, 1150059																						
14842.2	15	35	222,633.00	519477	0606902, 1149417																						
6334.99	15	35	95,024.85	221724.65	606849, 1149299																						
15096.83	15	35	226,452.45	528389.05	606849, 1149299																						
19818.72	15	35	297,280.80	693655.2	606724, 1149018																						
4526.43	15	35	67,896.45	158425.05	606525, 1148579																						
2971.94	15	35	44,579.10	104017.9	6066503, 1148527																						
7642.39	15	35	114,635.85	267483.65	606443, 1148329																						
4379.66	15	35	65,694.90	153288.1	606401, 1148310																						
3300.88	15	35	49,513.20	115530.8	6066374, 1148247																						
6060.55	15	35	90,908.25	212119.25	0606331, 1148134																						

VALUATION SUMMARY											TOTALS	
Bauchi State Govt.			IFC			Allowances						
Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
176,250.00	310,838.40	-	524,130.00	1,139,740.80	-	54,000.00	56,987.04	34,192.22	193,755.94	5,000.00	487,088.40	2,007,806.00
643,500.00	320,535.00	825,000.00	1,832,589.00	1,175,295.00	825,000.00	54,000.00	58,764.75	35,258.85	199,800.15	5,000.00	1,789,035.00	4,185,707.75
76,600.00	59,339.25	-	235,023.40	138,458.25	-	-	-	-	23,537.90	-	135,939.25	397,019.55
60,000.00	65,623.80	-	202,440.00	153,122.20	-	54,000.00	7,656.11	4,593.67	26,030.77	5,000.00	125,623.80	452,842.75
48,000.00	116,983.05	-	161,952.00	272,960.45	-	54,000.00	13,648.02	8,188.81	46,403.28	5,000.00	164,983.05	562,152.56
112,500.00	101,490.60	-	379,575.00	236,811.40	-	-	-	-	40,257.94	-	213,990.60	656,644.34
36,000.00	74,739.60	-	121,464.00	174,392.40	-	54,000.00	8,719.62	5,231.77	29,646.71	5,000.00	110,739.60	398,454.50
79,750.00	38,656.35	-	269,076.50	90,198.15	-	-	-	-	15,333.69	-	118,406.35	374,608.34
81,600.00	131,768.10	499,092.00	247,103.40	307,458.90	1,140,957.00	54,000.00	15,372.95	9,223.77	52,268.01	5,000.00	712,460.10	1,831,384.03
162,000.00	107,948.40	-	546,588.00	251,879.60	-	54,000.00	12,593.98	7,556.39	42,819.53	5,000.00	269,948.40	920,437.50
127,750.00	114,024.45	-	374,598.50	266,057.05	-	54,000.00	13,302.85	7,981.71	45,229.70	5,000.00	241,774.45	766,169.81
97,625.00	150,497.55	-	301,171.75	351,160.95	-	54,000.00	17,558.05	10,534.83	59,697.36	5,000.00	248,122.55	799,122.94
70,875.00	154,753.80	-	173,297.25	361,092.20	-	54,000.00	18,054.61	10,832.77	61,385.67	5,000.00	225,628.80	683,662.50

87,000.00	67,111.05	-	237,108.00	156,592.45	-	54,000.00	7,829.62	4,697.77	26,620.72	5,000.00	154,111.05	491,848.56
121,500.00	30,654.00	-	268,866.00	71,526.00	-	-	-	-	12,159.42	-	152,154.00	352,551.42
120,500.00	26,921.10	-	293,707.00	62,815.90	-	-	-	-	10,678.70	-	147,421.10	367,201.60
68,000.00	306,550.20	-	201,217.00	715,283.80	-	-	-	-	121,598.25	-	374,550.20	1,038,099.05
99,550.00	222,633.00	-	251,236.70	519,477.00	-	-	-	-	88,311.09	-	322,183.00	859,024.79
103,500.00	95,024.85	-	349,209.00	221,724.65	-	54,000.00	11,086.23	6,651.74	37,693.19	5,000.00	198,524.85	685,364.81
175,500.00	226,452.45	-	592,137.00	528,389.05	-	-	-	-	89,826.14	-	401,952.45	1,210,352.19
165,500.00	297,280.80	-	445,537.00	693,655.20	-	54,000.00	34,682.76	20,809.66	117,921.38	5,000.00	462,780.80	1,371,606.00
-	67,896.45	-	-	158,425.05	-	-	-	-	26,932.26	-	67,896.45	185,357.31
4,500.00	44,579.10	-	15,183.00	104,017.90	-	-	-	-	17,683.04	-	49,079.10	136,883.94
94,500.00	114,635.85	-	205,983.00	267,483.65	-	-	-	-	45,472.22	-	209,135.85	518,938.87
37,500.00	65,694.90	-	98,310.00	153,288.10	-	-	-	-	26,058.98	-	103,194.90	277,657.08
63,750.00	49,513.20	-	172,770.00	115,530.80	-	54,000.00	5,776.54	3,465.92	19,640.24	5,000.00	113,263.20	376,183.50
82,500.00	90,908.25	-	193,710.00	212,119.25	-	54,000.00	10,605.96	6,363.58	36,060.27	5,000.00	173,408.25	517,859.06
2,996,250.00	**3,453,053.55**	**1,324,092.00**	**8,693,982.50**	**8,898,956.15**	**1,965,957.00**	**810,000.00**	**292,639.10**	**175,583.46**	**1,512,822.55**	**75,000.00**	**7,773,395.55**	**22,424,940.75**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/ Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access
1	Community Asset		Kimni		NSCP/KMN/001	23499.54	-	23499.54								Grant	Not cultivated	a	Timber	M	20	6,000.00	20,244.00	120,000.00	404,880.00		Grant
																		b	Timber	IM	25	3,000.00	10,122.00	75,000.00	253,050.00		
																		c	Softwood	M	30	6,000.00	20,244.00	180,000.00	607,320.00		
																		d	Softwood	IM	40	3,000.00	10,122.00	120,000.00	404,880.00		
																		e	Shea Butter	M	18	11,250.00	23,850.00	202,500.00	429,300.00		
																		f	Shea Butter	IM	10	5,625.00	11,925.00	56,250.00	119,250.00		
2	Umar Baba	9097671137	Kimni		NSCP/KMN/002	1004.67	-	1004.67								Grant	Not cultivated	a	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	IM	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	IM	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		
3	Abubakar Usman	7063168990	Kimni	Angwan Galadima Turun	NSCP/KMN/003	642.25	-	642.25								Grant	Not cultivated	a	Malina	M	1	9,000.00	30,366.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	IM	4	5,625.00	11,925.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
4	Bello Bala		Kimni	Kimni	NSCP/KMN/004	5155.88	-	5155.88								Grant	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
																		d	Malina	IM	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
5	Adamu Yau	8094014698	Kimni	Kimni	NSCP/KMN/005	2256.95	-	2256.95								Grant	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00	15,000.00	50,610.00		Grant
																		b	Marke	IM	6	1,500.00	5,061.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
6	Salihu Ahmed	8167771147	Kimni	Jahuni Dusten Tenshin	NSCP/KMN/006	3755.54	-	3755.54								Grant	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
7	Community Asset		Kimni		NSCP/KMN/007	9205	-	9205								Grant	Not cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	8	16,500.00	55,671.00	132,000.00	445,368.00		Grant
																		b	Timber	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	IM	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
Total							**-**	**45519.83**													**207**						

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																															
Built up Land Information						3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							Bauchi State Govt.			
3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops
23499.54	15	25	352493.1	587488.5																								753750	352493.1	0	2218680
1004.67	15	25	15070.05	25116.75																								75750	15070.05	0	213258
642.25	15	25	9633.75	16056.25																								31500	9633.75	0	78066
5155.88	15	25	77338.2	128897																								58875	77338.2	0	177483
2256.95	15	25	33854.25	56423.75																								24000	33854.25	0	80976
3755.54	15	25	56333.1	93888.5																								15000	56333.1	0	50610
9205	15	25	138075	230125																								186000	138075	0	571134
																												1144875	**682797.45**	**0**	**3390207**

VALUATION SUMMARY							TOTALS	
IFC		Allowances						
Land	Buildings/ Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
587488.5	0	0	0	0	99873.045	0	1106243.1	2906041.545
25116.75	0	0	0	0	4269.8475	0	90820.05	242644.5975
16056.25	0	0	0	0	2729.5625	0	41133.75	96851.8125
128897	0	54000	6444.85	3866.91	21912.49	5000	136213.2	397604.25
56423.75	0	54000	2821.1875	1692.7125	9592.0375	5000	57854.25	210505.6875
93888.5	0	54000	4694.425	2816.655	15961.045	5000	71333.1	226970.625
230125	0	0	0	0	39121.25	0	324075	840380.25
1137995.75	**0**	**162000**	**13960.4625**	**8376.2775**	**193459.2775**	**15000**	**1827672.45**	**4920998.768**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND															
												Crops Information						Trees Information					
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (M2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)
1	Fatima Abubakar		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/001	27,510.02	-	27,510.02								Lease	Fallow	a	Hardwood	M	15	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Hardwood	IM	10	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		c	Softwood	M	12	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		d	Softwood	IM	18	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		e	Shea Butter	IM	13	5,625.00	11,925.00
																		f	Tsamiya	IM	16	11,250.00	23,850.00
2	Riskuwa Usmanu	8175708382	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/002	9,813.20	925.00	10,738.20								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kirya	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Timber	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		c	Shea Butter	IM	4	5,625.00	11,925.00
																		d	Marke	IM	7	1,500.00	5,061.00
																		e	Faru	IM	1	600.00	2,024.40
3	Umaru Abubakar	8175437607	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/003	1,127.11	1,390.00	2,517.11								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Zogale	M	2	150.00	506.10
4	Abubakar Usman		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/004	7,438.91	-	7,438.91								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	M	4	6000	20244
5	Abubakar Garbar	8095661650	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/005	6,854.13	-	6,854.13								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kirya	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		b	Shea Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00
6	Aminu Adamu Jimba	7086473939	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/006	3,857.52	-	3,857.52								Owner	Fallow	a	Timber	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Softwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00
7	Alhaji Mohammed Tirwun	7086473939	Angwan Waya	Village Head Tirwun	NSCP/WYA/007	5,308.09	-	5,308.09								Owner	Fallow	a	Softwood	M	9	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Hardwood	IM	13	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		c	Marke	M	4	3,000.00	10,122.00
8	Abdullahi Musa	8174924006	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/008	4,115.97	-	4,115.97								Owner	Fallow	a	Hardwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Softwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00
9	Mohammed Jauro		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/009	5,275.35	-	5,275.35								Owner	Fallow	a	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		b	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00
																		c	Aduwa	IM	6	1,500.00	5,061.00
																		d	Hardwood	M	1	6,000.00	20,244.00
10	Kasimu Yahaya		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/010	8,608.94	-	8,608.94								Owner	Fallow	a	Arabic Gum	M	5	1,500.00	5,061.00
																		b	Hardwood	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		c	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		d	Shea Butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00
11	Abdullahi Garba		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/011	5,157.14	-	5,157.14								Owner	Fallow	a	Arabic Gum	IM	26	750.00	2,530.50
																		b	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00
12	Ministry of Agric. & Natural Resources Bauchi		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/012	26,677.36	-	26,677.36								Owner	Cultivated	a	Magarya	M	8	300.00	1,012.20
																		b	Softwood	M	22	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		c	Hardwood	IM	12	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		d	Arabic Gum	IM	4	750.00	2,530.50
																		e	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00
13	Sunusi M Tukur	8065783070	Angwan Waya	inistry of Education Bauc	NSCP/WYA/013	4,122.72	-	4,122.72								Owner	Cultivated	a	Shea Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00
																		b	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		c	Aduwa	M	3	6,250.00	21,087.50
																		d	Arabic Gum	IM	10	750.00	2,530.50
14	Yusuf Ibrahim	8062213614	Angwan Waya	Lame Close, New GRA E	NSCP/WYA/014	3,733.59	-	3,733.59								Owner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		b	Kirya	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		c	Shea Butter	M	3	11,250.00	23,850.00
																		d	Locust Bean	M	4	16,500.00	55,671.00

15	Bala Ibrahim		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/015	3,109.05	-	3,109.05								Owner	Fallow	a	Kanya	M	4	4,500.00	15,183.00
																		b	Aduwa	M	3	6,250.00	21,087.50
																		c	Hardwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00
16	Adamu Auta		Angwan Waya		NSCP/WYA/016	4,382.81	-	4,382.81								Owner	Fallow						
17	Aliyu Shehu	8060508773	Angwan Waya	A1 Emir's Palace Bauchi	NSCP/WYA/017	2,728.64	-	2,728.64								Owner	Cultivated	a	Shea Butter	IM	1	5625	11925
18	Suleiman Jibrin	9098422954	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/018	7,850.90	-	7,850.90								Owner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		b	Kirya	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00
19	Anas Umar		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/019	6,383.08	-	6,383.08								Owner	Fallow	a	Kirya	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		b	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		c	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00
20	Adamu Ajiya	8087223246	Angwan Waya	ngwan Ajiya Turun Bauc	NSCP/WYA/020	3,401.62	-	3,401.62								Owner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	2	6000	20244
21	Sani Dan-Gwangwan		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/021	7,122.50	-	7,122.50								Owner	Cultivated	a	Sisal	M	50	150.00	506.10
																		b	Kirya	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		c	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00
																		d	Aduwa	M	3	6,250.00	21,087.50
																		e	Kuka	M	1	15,000.00	31,800.00
22	Mallam Sule Bajari		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/022	5,718.76	-	5,718.76								Owner	Cultivated	a	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00
																		b	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00
23	Mallam Sale Musa	8087223796	Angwan Waya	Chief of Waya	NSCP/WYA/023	4,109.01	-	4,109.01								Owner	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	M	2	6000	20244
24	Aminu Jibrin		Angwan Waya		NSCP/WYA/024	3,810.07	-	3,810.07								Owner	Fallow	a	Kirya	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		b	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00
25	Suleman Yunusa		Angwan Waya	Makera Rundabe	NSCP/WYA/025	2,303.54	-	2,303.54								Owner	Cultivated	a	Timber	M	3	6000	20244
26	Lawan Sadiq	8069630317	Angwan Waya	Badaromo	NSCP/WYA/026	4,600.07	-	4,600.07								Owner	Cultivated	a	Softwood	M	3	6000	20244
27	Musa Dahiru	7084032528	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/027	3,051.03	-	3,051.03								Owner	Cultivated	a	Kukuki	IM	2	1,125.00	3,795.75
																		b	Baobab	M	2	30,000.00	63,600.00
																		c	Kirya	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00
28	Mukhtari Wazan		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/028	3,221.56	-	3,221.56								Owner	Cultivated	a	Softwood	IM	5	3,000.00	10,122.00
																		b	Kirya	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00
29	Hassan Bako	8085015971	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/029	5,188.46	-	5,188.46								Owner	Cultivated	a	Softwood	M	2	6000	20244
30	Dahiru Adamu		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/030	5,760.40	-	5,760.40								Owner	Cultivated	a	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00
																		b	Kuka	M	2	30,000.00	63,600.00
																		c	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00
31	Shehu Sale		Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/031	11,454.66	-	11,454.66								Owner	Fallow	a	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00
																		b	Hardwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		c	Aduwa	IM	7	3,125.00	10,543.75
																		d	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00
32	Sha'aibu Adamu	8091859883	Angwan Waya	Angwan Waya	NSCP/WYA/032	6,639.40	-	6,639.40								Owner	Fallow	a	Tsamiya	M	6	22,500.00	47,700.00
																		b	Hardwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00
																		c	Aduwa	IM	2	3,125.00	10,543.75
																		d	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00
Total							**2,315.00**	**212,750.61**													**477**		

			3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																								
			Built up Land Information							3.11 Buildings Information																3.12 Co	
2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access	3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity
90,000.00	303,660.00		Grant	27,510.02	15	35	412,650.30	962,850.70																		
30,000.00	101,220.00																									
72,000.00	242,928.00																									
54,000.00	182,196.00																									
73,125.00	155,025.00																									
180,000.00	381,600.00																									
24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant	10,738.20	15	35	161,073.00	375,837.00	0604769, 1145009	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.40	9.4	0604839, 1145149	4000	9000	35,720.00	80,370.00	Savings		
18,000.00	60,732.00									b	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	8.40	8.4	0604844, 1145153	4000	9000	31,920.00	71,820.00			
22,500.00	47,700.00									c	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	9.00	9	0604842, 1145162	4,000.00	9000	34,200.00	76,950.00			
10,500.00	35,427.00									d	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	7.90	7.9	0604835, 1145164	4,000.00	9000	30,020.00	67,545.00			
600.00	2,024.40									e	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	11.30	11.3	0604843, 1145189	4,000.00	9000	42,940.00	96,615.00			
										f	Round Hut	Residence	0.95	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.60	12.6	0604844, 1145149	4000	9000	47,880.00	107,730.00			
12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant	2,517.11	15	35	37,756.65	88,098.85	0604839, 1145184	a	Round Hut	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	12.57	12.57	0604849, 1145222	4000	9000	45,252.00	101,817.00	Savings		
300.00	1,012.20									b	Round Hut	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	13.86	13.86	0604856, 1145221	4000	9000	49,896.00	112,266.00			
										c	Round Hut	Residence	0.9	Mud blks	Thatch	Earth	7.55	7.55	0604848, 1145214	4,000.00	9000	27,180.00	61,155.00			
24000	80976		Grant	7,438.91	15	35	111,583.65	260,361.85																		
24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant	6,854.13	15	35	102,811.95	239,894.55	0604931, 1145371																	
16,875.00	35,775.00																									
48,000.00	161,952.00		Grant	3,857.52	15	35	57,862.80	135,013.20	0604931, 1145371																	
12,000.00	40,488.00																									
54,000.00	182,196.00		Grant	5,308.09	15	25	79,621.35	132,702.25	0605049, 1145603																	
39,000.00	131,586.00																									
12,000.00	40,488.00																									
24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant	4,115.97	15	25	61,739.55	102,899.25																		
48,000.00	161,952.00																									
18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant	5,275.35	15	25	79,130.25	131,883.75	0604560, 1144244																	
9,000.00	30,366.00																									
9,000.00	30,366.00																									
6,000.00	20,244.00																									
7,500.00	25,305.00		Grant	8,608.94	15	25	129,134.10	215,223.50	0604400, 1144194																	
18,000.00	60,732.00																									
6,000.00	20,244.00																									
67,500.00	143,100.00																									
19,500.00	65,793.00		Grant	5,157.14	15	25	77,357.10	128,928.50	0604433, 1143995																	
9,000.00	30,366.00																									
2,400.00	8,097.60		Grant	26,677.36	15	25	400,160.40	666,934.00	0604151, 1143620																	
132,000.00	445,368.00																									
36,000.00	121,464.00																									
3,000.00	10,122.00																									
49,500.00	167,013.00																									
11,250.00	23,850.00		Grant	4,122.72	15	25	61,840.80	103,068.00	0604167, 1143383																	
6,000.00	20,244.00																									
18,750.00	63,262.50																									
7,500.00	25,305.00																									
6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant	3,733.59	15	25	56,003.85	93,339.75	0604069, 1143454																	
12,000.00	40,488.00																									
33,750.00	71,550.00																									
66,000.00	222,684.00																									

18,000.00 18,750.00 18,000.00	60,732.00 63,262.50 60,732.00		Grant	3,109.05	15	25	46,635.75	77,726.25	0604121, 1143275																	
			Grant	4,382.81	15	25	65,742.15	109,570.25	0604008, 1143321																	
5625	11925		Grant	2,728.64	15	25	40,929.60	68,216.00	0603919, 1143122																	
12,000.00 12,000.00	40,488.00 40,488.00		Grant	7,850.90	15	25	117,763.50	196,272.50	0604062, 1143153																	
6,000.00 9,000.00 9,000.00	20,244.00 30,366.00 30,366.00		Grant	6,383.08	15	25	95,746.20	159,577.00	0603938, 1142888																	
12000	40488		Grant	3,401.62	15	25	51,024.30	85,040.50	0603839, 1142949																	
7,500.00 9,000.00 4,500.00 18,750.00 15,000.00	25,305.00 30,366.00 15,183.00 63,262.50 31,800.00		Grant	7,122.50	15	25	106,837.50	178,062.50	0603847, 1142709																	
4,500.00 15,000.00	15,183.00 50,610.00		Grant	5,718.76	15	25	85,781.40	142,969.00	0603808, 1142591																	
12000	40488		Grant	4,109.01	15	25	61,635.15	102,725.25	0603776, 1142522																	
18,000.00 15,000.00	60,732.00 50,610.00		Grant	3,810.07	15	25	57,151.05	95,251.75	0603746, 1142453																	
18000	60732		Grant	2,303.54	15	25	34,553.10	57,588.50	0603733, 1142408																	
18000	60732		Grant	4,600.07	15	25	69,001.05	115,001.75	0603631, 1142445																	
2,250.00 60,000.00 3,000.00	7,591.50 127,200.00 10,122.00		Grant	3,051.03	15	25	45,765.45	76,275.75	0603697, 11424284																	
15,000.00 6,000.00	50,610.00 20,244.00		Grant	3,221.56	15	25	48,323.40	80,539.00	0603637, 1142206																	
12000	40488		Grant	5,188.46	15	25	77,826.90	129,711.50	0603528, 1142243																	
22,500.00 60,000.00 4,500.00	47,700.00 127,200.00 15,183.00		Grant	5,760.40	15	25	86,406.00	144,010.00	0603540, 1141986																	
90,000.00 48,000.00 21,875.00 4,500.00	190,800.00 161,952.00 73,806.25 15,183.00		Grant	11,454.66	15	25	171,819.90	286,366.50	0603491, 1141891																	
135,000.00 48,000.00 6,250.00 9,000.00	286,200.00 161,952.00 21,087.50 30,366.00		Grant	6,639.40	15	25	99,591.00	165,985.00	0603390, 1141659																	

omplimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations					VALUATION SUMMARY											TOTALS	
					Bauchi State Govt.			IFC			Allowances						
3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancillary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
					499,125.00	412,650.30	-	1,366,629.00	962,850.70	-	-	-	-	163,684.62	-	911,775.30	2,493,164.32
					75,600.00	161,073.00	222,680.00	226,859.40	375,837.00	501,030.00	54,000.00	18,791.85	11,275.11	63,892.29	5,000.00	459,353.00	1,256,685.65
					12,300.00	37,756.65	122,328.00	41,500.20	88,098.85	275,238.00	54,000.00	4,404.94	2,642.97	14,976.80	5,000.00	172,384.65	485,861.76
					24,000.00	111,583.65	-	80,976.00	260,361.85	-	54,000.00	13,018.09	7,810.86	44,261.51	5,000.00	135,583.65	465,428.31
					40,875.00	102,811.95	-	116,751.00	239,894.55	-	54,000.00	11,994.73	7,196.84	40,782.07	5,000.00	143,686.95	475,619.19
					60,000.00	57,862.80	-	202,440.00	135,013.20	-	-	-	-	22,952.24	-	117,862.80	360,405.44
					105,000.00	79,621.35	-	354,270.00	132,702.25	-	-	-	-	22,559.38	-	184,621.35	509,531.63
					72,000.00	61,739.55	-	242,928.00	102,899.25	-	-	-	-	17,492.87	-	133,739.55	363,320.12
					42,000.00	79,130.25	-	141,708.00	131,883.75	-	-	-	-	22,420.24	-	121,130.25	296,011.99
					99,000.00	129,134.10	-	249,381.00	215,223.50	-	-	-	-	36,588.00	-	228,134.10	501,192.50
					28,500.00	77,357.10	-	96,159.00	128,928.50	-	-	-	-	21,917.85	-	105,857.10	247,005.35
					222,900.00	400,160.40	-	752,064.60	666,934.00	-	54,000.00	33,346.70	20,008.02	113,378.78	5,000.00	623,060.40	1,644,732.10
					43,500.00	61,840.80	-	132,661.50	103,068.00	-	54,000.00	5,153.40	3,092.04	17,521.56	5,000.00	105,340.80	320,496.50
					117,750.00	56,003.85	-	354,966.00	93,339.75	-	54,000.00	4,666.99	2,800.19	15,867.76	5,000.00	173,753.85	530,640.69

					54,750.00	46,635.75	-	184,726.50	77,726.25	-	-	-	-	13,213.46	-	101,385.75	275,666.21
					-	65,742.15	-	-	109,570.25	-	-	-	3,287.11	18,626.94	-	65,742.15	131,484.30
					5,625.00	40,929.60	-	11,925.00	68,216.00	-	54,000.00	3,410.80	2,046.48	11,596.72	5,000.00	46,554.60	156,195.00
					24,000.00	117,763.50	-	80,976.00	196,272.50	-	54,000.00	9,813.63	5,888.18	33,366.33	5,000.00	141,763.50	385,316.63
					24,000.00	95,746.20	-	80,976.00	159,577.00	-	-	-	-	27,128.09	-	119,746.20	267,681.09
					12,000.00	51,024.30	-	40,488.00	85,040.50	-	54,000.00	4,252.03	2,551.22	14,456.89	5,000.00	63,024.30	205,788.63
					54,750.00	106,837.50	-	165,916.50	178,062.50	-	54,000.00	8,903.13	5,341.88	30,270.63	5,000.00	161,587.50	447,494.63
					19,500.00	85,781.40	-	65,793.00	142,969.00	-	54,000.00	7,148.45	4,289.07	24,304.73	5,000.00	105,281.40	303,504.25
					20,244.00	61,635.15	-	12,000.00	102,725.25	-	54,000.00	5,136.26	3,081.76	17,463.29	5,000.00	81,879.15	199,406.56
					33,000.00	57,151.05	-	111,342.00	95,251.75	-	-	-	-	16,192.80	-	90,151.05	222,786.55
					18,000.00	34,553.10	-	60,732.00	57,588.50	-	54,000.00	2,879.43	1,727.66	9,790.05	5,000.00	52,553.10	191,717.63
					18,000.00	69,001.05	-	60,732.00	115,001.75	-	54,000.00	5,750.09	3,450.05	19,550.30	5,000.00	87,001.05	263,484.19
					65,250.00	45,765.45	-	144,913.50	76,275.75	-	54,000.00	3,813.79	2,288.27	12,966.88	5,000.00	111,015.45	299,258.19
					21,000.00	48,323.40	-	70,854.00	80,539.00	-	54,000.00	4,026.95	2,416.17	13,691.63	5,000.00	69,323.40	230,527.75
					12,000.00	77,826.90	-	40,488.00	129,711.50	-	54,000.00	6,485.58	3,891.35	22,050.96	5,000.00	89,826.90	261,627.38
					87,000.00	86,406.00	-	190,083.00	144,010.00	-	54,000.00	7,200.50	4,320.30	24,481.70	5,000.00	173,406.00	429,095.50
					142,500.00	171,819.90	-	367,935.00	286,366.50	-	-	-	-	48,682.31	-	314,319.90	702,983.81
					198,250.00	99,591.00	-	499,605.50	165,985.00	-	-	-	-	28,217.45	-	297,841.00	693,807.95
					2,252,419.00	**3,191,259.15**	**345,008.00**	**6,548,779.70**	**5,907,924.15**	**776,268.00**	**1,026,000.00**	**160,197.31**	**99,405.50**	**1,004,347.11**	**95,000.00**	**5,788,686.15**	**15,617,921.76**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION							2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/ Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access
1	Shehu Danyado	8096110893	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/001	474.02	-	474.02								Grant	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
2	Ya'u Suleiman	9096671003	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/002	3433.33	-	3433.33								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
3	Ahmadu Abdulmuminu	906646348	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/003	4260.83	-	4260.83								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	IM	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Shea Butter	IM	1	5,625.00	11,925.00	5,625.00	11,925.00		
4			Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/004	3416.3	-	3416.3								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	IM	3	5,625.00	11,925.00	16,875.00	35,775.00		
5	Alhaji Muhammed Jidda	8022651731	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/005	12231.59	-	12231.59								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
6	Sale Muhammadu		Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/006	3440.04	-	3440.04								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
6	Chroma Nafiu		Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/007	8720.2	-	8720.2								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		
7	Ibrahim Abubakar Bello	8069195087	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/008	27574.6	-	27574.6								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	M	15	6,000.00	20,244.00	90,000.00	303,660.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	10	3,000.00	10,122.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	M	14	22,500.00	47,700.00	315,000.00	667,800.00		
																		d	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		e	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		
																		f	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
8	Idris Abdulhamid	8096253416	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/009	4743.67	-	4743.67								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
9	Abdullahi Adamu	8081268944	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/010	8935.97	-	8935.97								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Marke	IM	2	1,500.00	5,061.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
																		c	Kirya	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
10	Yakubu Waziri	9098922029	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/011	6399.06	-	6399.06								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	M	8	6,000.00	20,244.00	48,000.00	161,952.00		
11	Adamu Sayadi	8092371126	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/012	5482.7	-	5482.7								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Softwood	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	IM	3	11,250.00	23,850.00	33,750.00	71,550.00		
																		c	Marke	IM	8	1,500.00	5,061.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
12	Idris Suleiman	8098158873	Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/013	5233.2		5233.2								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Aduwa	M	6	6,250.00	21,087.50	37,500.00	126,525.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		d	Kirya	M	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
13	Musa Suleiman		Angwan Yuli	Angwan Yuli	NSCP/YUL/014	1738.2	-	1738.2								Owner	Cultivator	a	Danya	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50		Grant
																		b	Marke	M	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
	Totals					**96,083.71**	**-**	**96,083.71**													**148**						

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																														
Built up Land Information						3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							Bauchi State Govt.		
3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building
474.02	15	25	7,110.30	11,850.50	0605434, 1146524																						28,875.00	7,110.30	-
3433.33	15	25	51,499.95	85,833.25																							56,250.00	51,499.95	-
4260.83	15	25	63,912.45	106,520.75																							79,125.00	63,912.45	-
3416.3	15	25	51,244.50	85,407.50																							61,875.00	51,244.50	-
12231.59	15	25	183,473.85	305,789.75																							6,000.00	183,473.85	-
3440.04	15	25	51,600.60	86,001.00																							73,500.00	51,600.60	-
8720.2	15	25	130,803.00	218,005.00																							76,500.00	130,803.00	-
27574.6	15	25	413,619.00	689,365.00																							517,500.00	413,619.00	-
4743.67	15	25	71,155.05	118,591.75																							9,000.00	71,155.05	-
8935.97	15	25	134,039.55	223,399.25	0605828, 1147293																						30,000.00	134,039.55	-
6399.06	15	25	95,985.90	159,976.50																							60,000.00	95,985.90	-
5482.7	15	25	82,240.50	137,067.50																							69,750.00	82,240.50	-
5233.2	15	25	78,498.00	130,830.00																							76,500.00	78,498.00	-
1738.2	15	25	26,073.00	43,455.00																							57,250.00	26,073.00	-
																											1,202,125.00	**1,441,255.65**	**-**

VALUATION SUMMARY								TOTALS	
IFC			Allowances						
Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/ Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
76,263.00	11,850.50	-	54,000.00	592.53	355.52	2,014.59	5,000.00	35,985.30	150,076.13
119,250.00	85,833.25	-				14,591.65		107,749.95	219,674.90
175,269.00	106,520.75	-				18,108.53		143,037.45	299,898.28
131,175.00	85,407.50	-	54,000.00	4,270.38	2,562.23	14,519.28	5,000.00	113,119.50	296,934.38
20,244.00	305,789.75	-				51,984.26		189,473.85	378,018.01
163,344.00	86,001.00	-	54,000.00	4,300.05	2,580.03	14,620.17	5,000.00	125,100.60	329,845.25
173,466.00	218,005.00	-	54,000.00	10,900.25	6,540.15	37,060.85	5,000.00	207,303.00	504,972.25
1,322,820.00	689,365.00	-	54,000.00	34,468.25	20,680.95	117,192.05	5,000.00	931,119.00	2,243,526.25
30,366.00	118,591.75	-	54,000.00	5,929.59	3,557.75	20,160.60	5,000.00	80,155.05	237,605.69
101,220.00	223,399.25	-	54,000.00	11,169.96	6,701.98	37,977.87	5,000.00	164,039.55	439,469.06
202,440.00	159,976.50	-				27,196.01		155,985.90	389,612.51
193,014.00	137,067.50	-				23,301.48		151,990.50	353,382.98
258,111.00	130,830.00	-				22,241.10		154,998.00	411,182.10
136,731.50	43,455.00	-	54,000.00	2,172.75	1,303.65	7,387.35	5,000.00	83,323.00	250,050.25
3,103,713.50	**2,402,092.75**	**-**	**432,000.00**	**73,803.75**	**44,282.25**	**408,355.77**	**40,000.00**	**2,643,380.65**	**6,504,248.02**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																			
								Crops Information										Trees Information									
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension /Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit /m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit /m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access
1	Dalbadal Miwgkawe Edon	8089970930	Runde	Rundabin	NSCP/RND/001	9,325.09	-	9,325.09								Lease	Cultivated	a	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		
																		c	Arabic Gum	IM	12	750.00	2,530.50	9,000.00	30,366.00		
2	Samaila Muhammadu	8160078036	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/002	4,722.62	-	4,722.62								Lease	Not cultivated	a	Marke	IM	4	1,500.00	5,061.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
																		b	Arabic Gum	IM	15	750.00	2,530.50	11,250.00	37,957.50		
3	Mohammed Wakili	8126145457	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/003	7,128.95	-	7,128.95								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	IM	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	3	3,000.00	10,122.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
																		c	Kuka	IM	2	15,000.00	31,800.00	30,000.00	63,600.00		
4	Haruna Mohammed	8022787941	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/004	5,105.82	-	5,105.82								Owner	Cultivator	a	Baobab	M	1	30,000.00	63,600.00	30,000.00	63,600.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		c	Aduwa	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00		
5	Hussaini Abubakar	8104679429	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/005	11,857.63	-	11,857.63								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	IM	9	11,250.00	23,850.00	101,250.00	214,650.00		Grant
																		b	Kukuki	M	3	2,250.00	7,591.50	6,750.00	22,774.50		
																		c	Kirya	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		
																		d	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
																		e	Hardwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
6	Adamu Dan-Ata		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/006	3,312.29	-	3,312.29								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	IM	4	11,250.00	23,850.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
7	Nasiru Ladan	8179020568	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/007	5,053.37	-	5,053.37								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		Grant
																		b	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
8	Abdullahi Zumudi	8179020568	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/008	4,019.00	-	4,019.00								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
																		c	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
9	Bauchi LG Education Authority		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/009	3,812.51	-	3,812.51								Government	Public	a	Kirya	M	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Government
																		b	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		
																		c	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
																		d	Guava	M	2	610.00	2,058.14	1,220.00	4,116.28		
10	Sha'aibu Mohammadu	7084807746	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/010	2,540.93	-	2,540.93								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
11	Abdullahi Buhari	8060945968	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/011	362.54	-	362.54								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kirya	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		Grant
																		b	Magarya	M	3	300.00	1,012.20	900.00	3,036.60		
12	Danladi Ibrahim	8020343022	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/012	3,259.14	-	3,259.14								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		Grant
																		b	Kanya	IM	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
13	Jibrin M. Adam	7084807746	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/013	3,343.88	-	3,343.88								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	IM	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
14	Baba Ahmed	8032279711	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/014	4,709.00	-	4,709.00								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00		Grant
																		b	Baobab	M	2	30,000.00	63,600.00	60,000.00	127,200.00		
																		c	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		
15	Aminu Bala Ahmed		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/015	1,389.86	-	1,389.86								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	4	22,500.00	47,700.00	90,000.00	190,800.00		Grant
16	Adamu Bala Imam		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/016	1,098.79	-	1,098.79								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		

17	Salisu Haruna	8083759687	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/017	936.46	-	936.46								Owner	Cultivator										Grant
18	Nasiru Adamu		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/018	5,674.57	-	5,674.57								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
19	Muhammed M. Ibrahim		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/019	4,760.31	-	4,760.31								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	M	1	6,000.00	20,244.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Kanya	M	2	4,500.00	15,183.00	9,000.00	30,366.00		
20	Garba Haruna		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/020	252.28	-	252.28								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
																		b	Shea Butter	M	2	11,250.00	23,850.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
21	Aminu Haruna	8064176228	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/021	3,347.36	-	3,347.36								Owner	Cultivator	a	Hardwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
																		b	Guava	M	4	610.00	2,058.14	2,440.00	8,232.56		
																		c	Mango	M	2	12,000.00	40,488.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
22	Sani Baba Bello	8025521233	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/022	1,705.64	-	1,705.64								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
23	Mai Jama'a Aliyu	8102196777	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/023	4,123.96	-	4,123.96								Owner	Cultivator	a	Mango	M	4	7,500.00	25,305.00	30,000.00	101,220.00		Grant
																		b	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		
																		c	Kanya	M	1	4,500.00	15,183.00	4,500.00	15,183.00		
24	Dauda Mohammed	8094926549	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/024	3,215.96	-	3,215.96								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kanya	IM	1	2,250.00	7,591.50	2,250.00	7,591.50		Grant
																		b	Magarya	IM	1	150.00	506.10	150.00	506.10		
																		c	Softwood	IM	7	3,000.00	10,122.00	21,000.00	70,854.00		
25	Usman Mai Jama'a	9091476200	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/025	3,538.89	-	3,538.89								Owner	Cultivator	a	Softwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	IM	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00		
26	Abdullahi Ali		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/026	4,220.10	-	4,220.10								Owner	Cultivator	a	Magarya	IM	2	150.00	506.10	300.00	1,012.20		Grant
																		b	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00		
																		c	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
27	Isyaka Ali		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/027	6,399.82	-	6,399.82								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		
																		c	Gum Arabic	IM	6	750.00	2,530.50	4,500.00	15,183.00		
28	Salisu Aliyu		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/028	5,962.78	-	5,962.78								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Magarya	IM	15	150.00	506.10	2,250.00	7,591.50		Grant
																		b	Gum Arabic	IM	3	750.00	2,530.50	2,250.00	7,591.50		
																		c	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
																		d	Danya	M	1	6,250.00	21,087.50	6,250.00	21,087.50		
29	Abdulmumini Ibrahim	8099066546	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/029	5,198.10	-	5,198.10								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		Grant
																		b	Magarya	IM	15	150.00	506.10	2,250.00	7,591.50		
																		c	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00		
30	Adamu Hassan	8070607222	Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/030	9,635.94	-	9,635.94								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Kirya	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		Grant
																		b	Softwood	IM	2	3,000.00	10,122.00	6,000.00	20,244.00		
																		c	Magarya	IM	2	150.00	506.10	300.00	1,012.20		
																		d	Shea Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00		
31	Adamu Haruna		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/031	8,714.67	-	8,714.67								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Softwood	IM	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00		Grant
																		b	Hardwood	IM	8	3,000.00	10,122.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Magarya	IM	15	150.00	506.10	2,250.00	7,591.50		
32	Mallam Baba		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/032	5,906.85	-	5,906.85								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Softwood	IM	9	3,000.00	10,122.00	27,000.00	91,098.00		Grant
																		b	Baobab	M	2	30,000.00	63,600.00	60,000.00	127,200.00		
																		c	Hardwood	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00	121,464.00		
																		d	Magarya	IM	15	150.00	506.10	2,250.00	7,591.50		
																		e	Shea Butter	M	6	11,250.00	23,850.00	67,500.00	143,100.00		
33	Ali Abdu		Runde	Runde	NSCP/RND/033	10,613.56	-	10,613.56								Owner	Cultivated	a	Softwood	IM	4	3,000.00	10,122.00	12,000.00	40,488.00		Grant
																		b	Kirya	M	4	6,000.00	20,244.00	24,000.00	80,976.00		
																		c	Magarya	M	4	300.00	1,012.20	1,200.00	4,048.80		
																		d	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00		
TOTALS						**155,248.67**	**-**	**155,248.67**													**328.00**						

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																														
Built up Land Information						3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							Bauchi State Govt.		
3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building
9,325.09	15	35	139,876.35	326,378.15																								100,500.00	139,876.35	-
4,722.62	15	35	70,839.30	165,291.70	0603191, 1141507																							17,250.00	70,839.30	-
7,128.95	15	35	106,934.25	249,513.25	0603135, 1141369																							84,000.00	106,934.25	-
5,105.82	15	35	76,587.30	178,703.70	0603160, 1141167																							87,500.00	76,587.30	-
11,857.63	15	35	177,864.45	415,017.05	0603067, 1140946																							171,000.00	177,864.45	-
3,312.29	15	35	49,684.35	115,930.15	0603026, 1140819																							54,000.00	49,684.35	-
5,053.37	15	35	75,800.55	176,867.95	0602982, 1140759																							43,500.00	75,800.55	-
4,019.00	15	35	60,285.00	140,665.00	0602947, 1140687																							58,500.00	60,285.00	-
3,812.51	15	35	57,187.65	133,437.85	06040619, 1140619																							49,220.00	57,187.65	-
2,540.93	15	35	38,113.95	88,932.55	0602892, 1140567																							15,000.00	38,113.95	-
362.54	15	35	5,438.10	12,688.90	0602938, 1140625																							3,900.00	5,438.10	-
3,259.14	15	35	48,887.10	114,069.90	0602867, 1140502																							58,500.00	48,887.10	-
3,343.88	15	35	50,158.20	117,035.80	0602836, 1140445																							28,500.00	50,158.20	-
4,709.00	15	35	70,635.00	164,815.00	0602795, 1140359																							183,000.00	70,635.00	-
1,389.86	15	35	20,847.90	48,645.10	0602784, 1140331																							90,000.00	20,847.90	-
1,098.79	15	35	16,481.85	38,457.65	0602786, 1140305																							45,000.00	16,481.85	-

936.46	15	35	14,046.90	32,776.10	0602786, 1140305																						-	14,046.90	-
5,674.57	15	35	85,118.55	198,609.95	0602730, 1140200																						39,000.00	85,118.55	-
4,760.31	15	35	71,404.65	166,610.85	0602697, 1140095																						64,500.00	71,404.65	-
252.28	15	35	3,784.20	8,829.80	0602701, 1140203																						28,500.00	3,784.20	-
3,347.36	15	35	50,210.40	117,157.60	0602631, 1140015																						32,440.00	50,210.40	-
1,705.64	15	35	25,584.60	59,697.40	0602624, 1140018																						6,000.00	25,584.60	-
4,123.96	15	35	61,859.40	144,338.60	0602611, 1139932																						84,000.00	61,859.40	-
3,215.96	15	35	48,239.40	112,558.60	0602587, 1139869																						23,400.00	48,239.40	-
3,538.89	15	35	53,083.35	123,861.15	0602550, 1139811																						15,000.00	53,083.35	-
4,220.10	15	35	63,301.50	147,703.50	0602513, 1139732																						28,800.00	63,301.50	-
6,399.82	15	35	95,997.30	223,993.70	0602462, 1139622																						61,500.00	95,997.30	-
5,962.78	15	35	89,441.70	208,697.30	0602415, 1139507																						55,750.00	89,441.70	-
5,198.10	15	35	77,971.50	181,933.50	0602373, 1139413																						96,750.00	77,971.50	-
9,635.94	15	35	144,539.10	337,257.90	0602293, 1139244																						23,550.00	144,539.10	-
8,714.67	15	35	130,720.05	305,013.45	0602203, 1139081																						44,250.00	130,720.05	-
5,906.85	15	35	88,602.75	206,739.75	0602161, 1138974																						192,750.00	88,602.75	-
10,613.56	15	35	159,203.40	371,474.60																							82,200.00	159,203.40	-
																											1,967,760.00	**2,328,730.05**	**-**

VALUATION SUMMARY								TOTALS	
IFC			Allowances						
Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/ Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
254,442.00	326,378.15	-	54,000.00	16,318.91	9,791.34	55,484.29	5,000.00	240,376.35	721,414.69
58,201.50	165,291.70	-				28,099.59		88,089.30	251,592.79
189,366.00	249,513.25	-				42,417.25		190,934.25	481,296.50
201,175.00	178,703.70	-	54,000.00	8,935.19	5,361.11	30,379.63	5,000.00	164,087.30	483,554.63
449,986.50	415,017.05	-				70,552.90		348,864.45	935,556.45
125,766.00	115,930.15	-	54,000.00	5,796.51	3,477.90	19,708.13	5,000.00	103,684.35	329,678.69
146,769.00	176,867.95	-	54,000.00	8,843.40	5,306.04	30,067.55	5,000.00	119,300.55	426,853.94
197,379.00	140,665.00	-	54,000.00	7,033.25	4,219.95	23,913.05	5,000.00	118,785.00	432,210.25
166,068.28	133,437.85	-	-	-	-	22,684.43	-	106,407.65	322,190.56
50,610.00	88,932.55	-	54,000.00	4,446.63	2,667.98	15,118.53	5,000.00	53,113.95	220,775.69
13,158.60	12,688.90	-	54,000.00	634.45	380.67	2,157.11	5,000.00	9,338.10	88,019.73
197,379.00	114,069.90	-	54,000.00	5,703.50	3,422.10	19,391.88	5,000.00	107,387.10	398,966.38
67,944.00	117,035.80	-	54,000.00	5,851.79	3,511.07	19,896.09	5,000.00	78,658.20	273,238.75
429,342.00	164,815.00	-	54,000.00	8,240.75	4,944.45	28,018.55	5,000.00	253,635.00	694,360.75
190,800.00	48,645.10	-	54,000.00	2,432.26	1,459.35	8,269.67	5,000.00	110,847.90	310,606.38
95,400.00	38,457.65	-	54,000.00	1,922.88	1,153.73	6,537.80	5,000.00	61,481.85	202,472.06

-	32,776.10	-	54,000.00	1,638.81	983.28	5,571.94	5,000.00	14,046.90	99,970.13
103,371.00	198,609.95	-	54,000.00	9,930.50	5,958.30	33,763.69	5,000.00	124,118.55	410,633.44
217,623.00	166,610.85	-	54,000.00	8,330.54	4,998.33	28,323.84	5,000.00	135,904.65	484,886.56
67,944.00	8,829.80	-	54,000.00	441.49	264.89	1,501.07	5,000.00	32,284.20	137,981.25
109,452.56	117,157.60	-	54,000.00	5,857.88	3,514.73	19,916.79	5,000.00	82,650.40	314,899.56
20,244.00	59,697.40	-	54,000.00	2,984.87	1,790.92	10,148.56	5,000.00	31,584.60	153,865.75
283,416.00	144,338.60	-	54,000.00	7,216.93	4,330.16	24,537.56	5,000.00	145,859.40	522,839.25
78,951.60	112,558.60	-	54,000.00	5,627.93	3,376.76	19,134.96	5,000.00	71,639.40	278,649.85
50,610.00	123,861.15	-	54,000.00	6,193.06	3,715.83	21,056.40	5,000.00	68,083.35	264,436.44
68,956.20	147,703.50	-	54,000.00	7,385.18	4,431.11	25,109.60	5,000.00	92,101.50	312,585.58
151,071.00	223,993.70	-	54,000.00	11,199.69	6,719.81	38,078.93	5,000.00	157,497.30	490,063.13
131,670.50	208,697.30	-				35,478.54		145,191.70	375,846.34
270,004.50	181,933.50	-				30,928.70		174,721.50	482,866.70
65,350.20	337,257.90	-				57,333.84		168,089.10	459,941.94
149,299.50	305,013.45	-				51,852.29		174,970.05	506,165.24
490,453.50	206,739.75	-				35,145.76		281,352.75	732,339.01
220,912.80	371,474.60	-	54,000.00	18,573.73	11,144.24	63,150.68	5,000.00	241,403.40	744,256.05
5,313,117.24	**5,433,703.45**	**-**	**1,296,000.00**	**161,540.09**	**96,924.05**	**923,729.59**	**120,000.00**	**4,296,490.05**	**13,345,014.41**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																
								Crops Information										Trees Information						
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/Fallow	Residential Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area(M2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension/ Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit/ m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit/ m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)
1	Garba Mohammed	9039180460	Inkil	Inkil	NSCP/NKL/001	4131.56	0	4131.56								Owner	Cultivator	a	Shea Butter	M	2	11250	23850	22500
2	Ibrahim Haruna	8091755764	Inkil	Inkil	NSCP/NKL/002	1098.87	0	1098.87								Owner	Cultivator							
3	Suleman Mohammadu	7062873718	Inkil	Inkil Kwata	NSCP/NKL/003	2321.11	0	2321.11								Owner	Cultivator							
4	David A.Fateh	8060745260	Inkil	. Technical College Gar	NSCP/NKL/004	15580.57	0	15580.57								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	6	6,000.00	20,244.00	36,000.00
																		b	Tsamiya	M	5	22,500.00	47,700.00	112,500.00
																		c	Magarya	M	4	300.00	1,012.20	1,200.00
																		d	Shea Butter	M	10	11,250.00	23,850.00	112,500.00
TOTALS						**23,132.11**	**-**	**23,132.11**													**27.00**			

		3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																												
		Built up Land Information							3.11 Buildings Information																3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations					
2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status	3.10.1 Mode of access	3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation
47700		Grant	4131.56	25	45	103289	185920.2	0601847, 1138553																						
		Grant	1098.87	25	45	27471.75	49449.15	0601883, 1138612																						
		Grant	2321.11	25	45	58027.75	104449.95	0601883, 1138612																						
121,464.00 238,500.00 4,048.80 238,500.00		Grant	15580.57	25	45	389514.25	701125.65	060199191, 1138901																						

	VALUATION SUMMARY											TOTALS	
	Bauchi State Govt.			IFC			Allowances						
3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancilliary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
	22500	103289	0	47700	185920.2	0	54000	9296.01	5577.606	31606.434	5000	125789	339100.25
	0	27471.75	0	0	49449.15	0	54000	2472.4575	1483.4745	8406.3555	5000	27471.75	120811.4375
	0	58027.75	0	0	104449.95	0	54000	5222.4975	3133.4985	17756.4915	5000	58027.75	189562.4375
	262200	389514.25	0	602512.8	701125.65	0	54000	35056.2825	21033.7695	119191.3605	5000	651714.25	1537919.863
	284,700.00	**578,302.75**	**-**	**650,212.80**	**1,040,944.95**	**-**	**216,000.00**	**52,047.25**	**31,228.35**	**176,960.64**	**20,000.00**	**863,002.75**	**2,187,393.99**

S/No	1.0 PERSONAL INFORMATION					Land Holding		2.0 ASSESSEMENT OF ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS ON LAND																		
								Crops Information										Trees Information								
	1.1 Name of Claimant	1.2 Telephone No.	1.3 Village/Ward	1.4 Address	1.5 Assessment ID	Land Area for Agriculture/Fallow	Constructed Land Area	2.10.1 Total Land Area (m2)	2.10.2 Crop Type	2.10.3 Maturity Status	2.10.4 Dimension/ Qty (M2/No)	2.10.5 Value/Unit/ m2 (BASG)	2.10.6 Market Value/Unit/ m2 (IFC)	2.10.7 Total Value (BASG)	2.10.8 Total Market Value (IFC)	2.10.9 Ownership Status	2.10.10 Cultivation Status	2.11.1 Species ID	2.11.2 Tree Type	2.11.3 Maturity	2.11.4 Qty of Trees	2.11.5 Value/Unit (BASG)	2.11.6 Market Value/Unit (IFC)	2.11.7 Statutory (BASG)	2.11.8 Market Value (IFC)	2.11.9 Ownership Status
1	Alhaji Musa Kafi		Dungulbi	Dungulbi	NSCP/DGB/001	2981.09	-	2981.09								Owner	Not cultivated	a	Locust Bean	M	4	16500	55671	66000	222684	
2	Alhaji Adamu Yusuf Bashir	8020867790	Dungulbi	of Finance Treasury Di. Ba	NSCP/DGB/002	10957.91	-	10957.91								Owner	Cultivator	a	Locust Bean	M	3	16,500.00	55,671.00	49,500.00	167,013.00	
																		b	Timber	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00	
3	Shugaba Abdullahi	8084745556	Dungulbi	Dungulbi Banbaroo	NSCP/DGB/003	3074.94	1,660.00	4734.94								Owner	Cultivator	a	Marke	M	1	3,000.00	10,122.00	3,000.00	10,122.00	
																		b	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00	
																		c	Dinya	IM	1	3,125.00	10,543.75	3,125.00	10,543.75	
4	Yakubu Bello		Dungulbi		NSCP/DGB/004	12151.51	-	12151.51								Owner	Cultivator	a	Dinya	M	2	6,250.00	21,087.50	12,500.00	42,175.00	
																		b	Marke	M	6	3,000.00	10,122.00	18,000.00	60,732.00	
																		c	Mango	IM	3	6,000.00	20,244.00	18,000.00	60,732.00	
																		d	Neem	M	2	3,600.00	12,146.40	7,200.00	24,292.80	
																		e	Baobab	M	2	30,000.00	63,600.00	60,000.00	127,200.00	
																		f	Locust Bean	M	2	16,500.00	55,671.00	33,000.00	111,342.00	
5	Yakubu Yahaya	8023872968	Dungulbi	Dungulbi Banbaroo	NSCP/DGB/005	9307.88	-	9307.88								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	3	22,500.00	47,700.00	67,500.00	143,100.00	
																		b	Baobab	IM	3	15,000.00	31,800.00	45,000.00	95,400.00	
																		c	Hardwood	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00	
																		d	Baobab	M	1	30,000.00	63,600.00	30,000.00	63,600.00	
																		e	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00	
6	Adamu Shehu	8085345101	Dungulbi		NSCP/DGB/006	4713.04	-	4713.04								Owner	Cultivator	a	Tsamiya	M	2	22,500.00	47,700.00	45,000.00	95,400.00	
																		b	Locust Bean	M	1	16,500.00	55,671.00	16,500.00	55,671.00	
																		c	Magarya	M	1	300.00	1,012.20	300.00	1,012.20	
7	Alhaji Garba Adamu	8085345101	Dungulbi	Dungulbi	NSCP/DGB/007	6326.52	-	6326.52								Owner	Cultivator	a	Timber	M	2	6,000.00	20,244.00	12,000.00	40,488.00	
																		b	Goriba	M	3	600.00	2,024.40	1,800.00	6,073.20	
8	Mohammed Yakubu Zadawa		Dungulbi		NSCP/DGB/008	15174.39	-	15174.39								Owner	Cultivator	a	Kurna	IM	2	500.00	1,687.00	1,000.00	3,374.00	
																		b	Kukuki	M	1	2,250.00	7,591.50	2,250.00	7,591.50	
																		c	Shea Butter	M	1	11,250.00	23,850.00	11,250.00	23,850.00	
																		d	Faru	M	1	600.00	2,024.40	600.00	2,024.40	
9	Alhaji Sani Kofar Duni		Dungulbi	Kofar Duni	NSCP/DGB/009	5130.84	-	5130.84								Owner	Cultivator	a	Shea Butter	M	5	11,250.00	23,850.00	56,250.00	119,250.00	
																		b	Marke	IM	4	1,500.00	5,061.00	6,000.00	20,244.00	
																		c	Tsamiya	M	1	22,500.00	47,700.00	22,500.00	47,700.00	
																		d	Kanya	IM	1	2,250.00	7,591.50	2,250.00	7,591.50	
10	Alhaji Hamisu Kandahar		Dungulbi		NSCP/DGB/010	9240.17	-	9240.17								Owner	Cultivator									
TOTALS						**79,058.29**	**1,660.00**	**80,718.29**													**64.00**					

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES																													
Built up Land Information							3.11 Buildings Information															3.12 Complimentary Buildings/Facilities/ Installations							
3.10.1 Mode of access	3.10.2 Total Plot Area (inc. fallow/cultivated area) (m2)	3.10.3 Value/M2 (BASG)	3.10.4 (Market Value/m2 (IFC)	3.10.5 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.10.6 Market Value (IFC)	3.10.7 GPS Coordinates	3.11.1 Building ID	3.11.2 Building Type	3.11.3 Buidling Use	3.11.4 % of Completion	3.11.5 Walls	3.11.6 Roof	3.11.7 Floors	3.11.8 Exterior Dimensions (M2)	3.11.9 Total Area (M2)	3.11.10 GPS Data	3.11.11 Replacement Cost/M2 (BASG)	3.11.12 Market Value/M2 (IFC)	3.11.13 Assessed Value (BASG)	3.11.14 Full Replacement Value (IFC)	3.11.15 Source of building finance	3.12.1 Type	3.12.2 Quantity	3.12.3 Use	3.12.4 Total Size (m2)	3.12.5 Condition	3.12.5 Full Replacement Cost/Relocation	3.12.7 GPS Data	Economic Trees/Crops
Grant	2981.09	50	85	149,054.50	253,392.65	0601079, 1137089																							66,000.00
Grant	10957.91	50	85	547,895.50	931,422.35	0601250, 1137170																							61,500.00
Grant	4734.94	50	85	236,747.00	402,469.90	0601270, 1137248																Fence	1	Protection	50m	Fair	330000		22,625.00
Grant	12151.51	35	85	425,302.85	##########	0601371, 1137504																							148,700.00
Grant	9307.88	35	75	325,775.80	698,091.00	0601424, 1137617																							171,000.00
Grant	4713.04	35	75	164,956.40	353,478.00	0601432, 1137609																							61,800.00
Grant	6326.52	35	55	221,428.20	347,958.60	0601541, 1137873																							13,800.00
Grant	15174.39	35	55	531,103.65	834,591.45	0601665, 1138152																							15,100.00
Grant	5130.84	35	55	179,579.40	282,196.20	0601784, 1138413																							87,000.00
Grant	9240.17	35	55	323,405.95	508,209.35																								-
																													647,525.00

VALUATION SUMMARY										TOTALS	
Bauchi State Govt.		IFC			Allowances						
Land	Building	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Buildings/Ancillary Assets	Transition (3 months)	Land Clearance	Land Improvement	Transaction Costs	Transportations	Bauchi State Government	IFC
149,054.50	-	222,684.00	253,392.65	-	54,000.00	12,669.63	7,601.78	43,076.75	5,000.00	215,054.50	598,424.81
547,895.50	-	207,501.00	931,422.35	-	54,000.00	46,571.12	27,942.67	158,341.80	5,000.00	609,395.50	1,430,778.94
236,747.00	247,500.00	76,336.75	402,469.90	330,000.00	54,000.00	20,123.50	12,074.10	68,419.88	5,000.00	506,872.00	968,424.13
425,302.85	-	426,473.80	1,032,878.35	-	54,000.00	51,643.92	30,986.35	175,589.32	5,000.00	574,002.85	1,776,571.74
325,775.80	-	398,259.00	698,091.00	-	54,000.00	34,904.55	20,942.73	118,675.47	5,000.00	496,775.80	1,329,872.75
164,956.40	-	152,083.20	353,478.00	-	54,000.00	17,673.90	10,604.34	60,091.26	5,000.00	226,756.40	652,930.70
221,428.20	-	46,561.20	347,958.60	-	54,000.00	17,397.93	10,438.76	59,152.96	5,000.00	235,228.20	540,509.45
531,103.65	-	36,839.90	834,591.45	-	54,000.00	41,729.57	25,037.74	141,880.55	5,000.00	546,203.65	1,139,079.21
179,579.40	-	194,785.50	282,196.20	-	54,000.00	14,109.81	8,465.89	47,973.35	5,000.00	266,579.40	606,530.75
323,405.95	-	-	508,209.35	-	54,000.00	25,410.47	15,246.28	86,395.59	5,000.00	323,405.95	694,261.69
3,105,249.25	**247,500.00**	**1,761,524.35**	**5,644,687.85**	**330,000.00**	**540,000.00**	**282,234.39**	**169,340.64**	**959,596.93**	**50,000.00**	**4,000,274.25**	**9,737,384.16**

S/No	Community	Compensation Payoff (NGN)							Total Payoff	
		Bauchi State Government			IFC					
		Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building/Structures	Economic Trees/Crops	Land	Building/Structures	Allowances	Bauchi State	IFC
	Project Area									
1	Angwan Fulani	8,401,475.00	10,176,593.55	3,420,122.00	26,763,661.00	23,745,384.95	7,930,066.50	7,590,538.64	22,142,190.55	66,029,651.09
2	Angwan Waziri	11,502,225.00	16,171,605.15	4,538,808.70	33,817,525.15	44,089,307.15	10,747,478.20	13,159,032.89	32,212,638.85	101,813,343.39
3	Badaromo	1,152,377.00	1,447,106.25	826,938.00	3,488,626.00	7,235,531.25	804,306.00	1,854,147.41	3,426,421.25	13,382,610.66
	Sub Total	**21,056,077.00**	**27,795,304.95**	**8,785,868.70**	**64,069,812.15**	**75,070,223.35**	**19,481,850.70**	**22,603,718.94**	**57,781,250.65**	**181,225,605.14**
	Right of Way (ROW)									
4	Angwan Waziri	269,000.00	1,714,061.15	-	738,316.00	947,045.75	-	323,142.94	1,983,061.15	2,008,504.69
5	Zongoro	2,996,250.00	3,453,053.55	1,324,092.00	8,693,982.50	8,898,956.15	1,965,957.00	2,866,045.10	7,773,395.55	22,424,940.75
6	Kimni	1,144,875.00	682,797.45	-	3,390,207.00	1,137,995.75	-	392,796.02	1,827,672.45	4,920,998.77
7	Angwan Waya	2,252,419.00	3,191,259.15	345,008.00	6,548,779.70	5,907,924.15	776,268.00	2,384,949.91	5,788,686.15	15,617,921.76
8	Yuli	1,202,125.00	1,441,255.65	-	3,103,713.50	2,402,092.75	-	998,441.77	2,643,380.65	6,504,248.02
9	Runde	1,967,760.00	2,328,730.05	-	5,313,117.24	5,433,703.45	-	2,598,193.72	4,296,490.05	13,345,014.41
10	Inkil	284,700.00	578,302.75	-	650,212.80	1,040,944.95	-	496,236.24	863,002.75	2,187,393.99
11	Dungulbi	647,525.00	3,105,249.25	247,500.00	1,761,524.35	5,644,687.85	330,000.00	2,001,171.96	4,000,274.25	9,737,384.16
	Sub Total (ROW)	**10,764,654.00**	**19,034,147.60**	**1,916,600.00**	**30,199,853.09**	**28,593,803.10**	**3,072,225.00**	**11,356,090.73**	**31,715,401.60**	**73,221,971.92**
	GRAND TOTAL	**31,820,731.00**	**46,829,452.55**	**10,702,468.70**	**94,269,665.24**	**103,664,026.45**	**22,554,075.70**	**33,959,809.67**	**89,496,652.25**	**254,447,577.06**

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

S/No	Community	Census of Impacted Assets							
		Land (m2)				Building/Structures			Total No. Of Trees
		Occupied (Residence)	Occupied Cultivated	Not cultivated	Total Land Area	Bungalows/Huts	Granaries	Others	
	Project Area								
1	Angwan Fulani	9,259.38	361,254.68	307,925.51	678,439.57	67	37	10	1559
2	Angwan Waziri	16,414.50	772,391.62	293,253.94	1,082,060.06	92	41	8	1694
3	Badaromo	1,344.98	74,517.85	20,610.92	96,473.75	0	0	1	248
	Subtotal for Project Area	**27,018.86**	**1,208,164.15**	**621,790.37**	**1,856,973.38**	**159**	**78**	**19**	**3501**
	Right of Way (ROW)								
4	Angwan Waziri	-	15,766.13	11,292.32	27,058.45	0	0	0	31
5	Zongoro	1,419.00	124,521.29	104,263.28	230,203.57	8	1	1	559
6	Kimni	-	11,168.37	34,351.46	45,519.83	0	0	0	207
7	Angwan Waya	2,315.00	114,823.51	95,612.10	212,750.61	9	0	0	477
8	Angwan Yuli	-	59,043.00	37,040.71	96,083.71	0	0	0	148
9	Runde	-	96,121.13	59,127.54	155,248.67	0	0	0	328
10	Inkil	-	23,132.11	-	23,132.11	0	0	0	27
11	Dungulbi	1,660.00	76,077.20	2,981.09	80,718.29	0	0	1	64
	Sub total for ROW	**5,394.00**	**520,652.74**	**344,668.50**	**870,715.24**	**17**	**1**	**2**	**1841**
	TOTAL PROJECT SITE/ROW	**32,412.86**	**1,728,816.89**	**966,458.87**	**2,727,688.62**	**176**	**79**	**21**	**5342**

		Men	Women	TOTAL		
GENERAL		DGB	DGB			
Total Number	**Total**	24	22	46		
	under 18	10	11	21		
	Under 0-6	4	4	8		
	6-12 years	4	4	8		
	12-18 yea	4	9	13		
Average size of Household?						
Marital Status						
	1. Married	4	8	12		
	2. Single	14	14	28		
	3. Divorce	0	0	0		
	3. Widow /	0	0	0		
	4.Cohabit	0	0	0		
Last Level of Schooling?	**KG**	0	0	0	0	0
	PRY1-3	5	3	8	28	14
	PRY 4-6	1	2	3	6	9
	JSS 1-3	4	1	5	22	5
	SSS1-3	1	3	4	6	14
	SSCE	1	3	4	6	14
	OND	0	0	0	0	0
	NCE	0	0	0	0	0
	HND	0	0	0	0	0
	BA / BSc	0	0	0	0	0
	MSc /MA	1	0	1	6	0
	Ph.D	0	0	0	0	0
	Vocationa	0	0	0	0	0
	Craft	0	0	0	0	0
	Technica	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious	4	7	11	22	32
	TTC	0	0	0	0	0
	None	1	3	4	6	14
		18	22			
Able to Read?	**Yes**	8	12	20		
	NO	10	10	20		
Have ID	**Yes**	0	0	0		
	No	24	22	46		
Condition prevent from work	**1. Physica**	0	0	0		
	2. Mental	0	0	0		
	3. Chronic	0	0	0		
	4. Old age	0	0	0		
Primary Ethnicity	**1. Hausa**	7	9	16		
	2. Fulani	0	0	0		
	3. Gerewa	5	6	11		
	4. Kanuri	0	0	0		
	5. Igbo	0	0	0		
	6. Yoruba	0	0	0		
	7. Other N	6	7	13		
	8. Non-Nig	0	0	0		
Primary Religion	**1. Christia**	0	0	0		
	2. Islam	18	22	40		
	3. Traditio	0	0	0		
	4. Atheist	0	0	0		
	5. Other	0	0	0		
Have Work?	**1. Yes**	4	8	12		
	2. No: stu	0	0	0		
	3. No: dep	14	14	28		
	4. No: reti	0	0	0		
	5. No: har	0	0	0		
	6. No: loo	0	0	0		
Activity Primary	**1. Farmin**	2	0	2		
	2. Livesto	0	0	0		
	3. Fishing	0	0	0		
	4. Trading	0	5	5		
	5. Constru	0	0	0		
	6. Transp	1	0	1		
	7. Civil se	1	0	1		
	8. Primary	0	0	0		
	9. Food P	0	3	3		
	10. Charc	0	0	0		
	11. Artisa	0	0	0		
	12. Others	0	0	0		
	13. None	13	14	27		
Type Primary	**1. Unremu**	4	6	10		
	2. Cash	3	8	11		
	3 Salary	1	0	1		
Dependency on PS	**1. No**	15	17	32		
	2. 100%	0	0	0		
	3. 50%	3	5	8		
	4. Passing	0	0	0		
Activity Secondary	**1. Farmin**	3	0	3		
	2. Livesto	0	3	3		
	3. Fishing	0	0	0		
	4. Trading	0	0	0		
	5. Constru	0	0	0		
	6. Transp	1	0	1		
	7. Civil se	0	0	0		
	8. Primary	0	0	0		
	9. Food P	0	0	0		
	10. Charc	0	0	0		
	11. Artisa	0	0	0		
	12. Others	0	0	0		
	13.None	14	21	35		
Type Seconday	**1. Unremu**	10	13	23		
	2. Cash	4	3	7		
	3 Salary	0	0	0		
How many have 2 activities?		4	3	17.5		

chart on gender

male	24
female	22

marital status

Age Distibution

Educational level

ethnicity

Have worked

primary activity

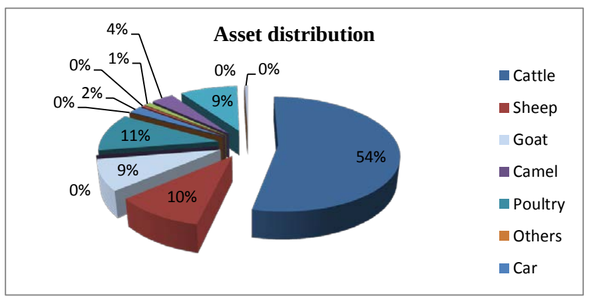
type of work

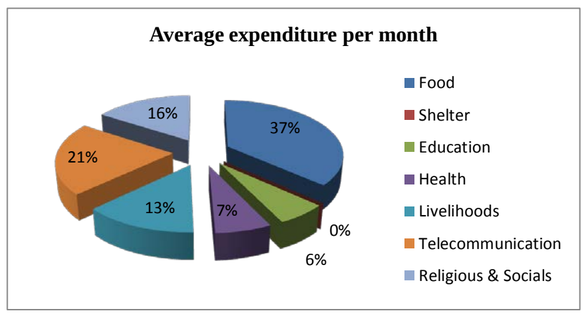
Dependence

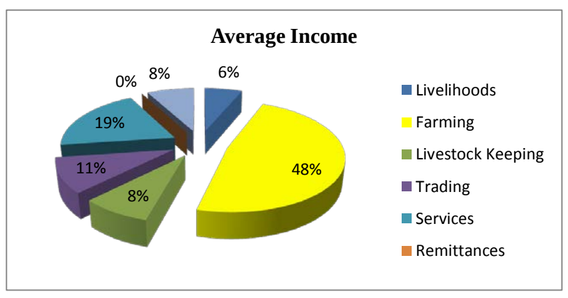
Household Question

		TOTAL DGB
Limit to access to care?	**1. Cost**	3
	2. Distanc	0
	3. Quality	0
	4. No limit	1
Limit production?	**1. Drough**	1
	2. Pests	0

	3. Lack of	2	
	4 Lack of	2	
	5 Soil	0	
	6 Other	0	
	7 None	0	
registered under the NHI Scl	Yes	0	
	No	4	
	Total	4	
enough to eat ?	Yes	2	
	No	2	
Are your children vaccinatec	Yes	3	
	No	1	
birth with a DR or Midwivf	Yes	3	75
	No	1	
communicable disease?	Yes	0	
	NO	4	
Perceptions of Project	Positive	4	
	Negative	0	
	Neutral	0	
	Don't kno	0	
Impacts of Project	1. Econon	2	
	2. Health	0	
	Disruptior	2	
	None	0	
Health	Orthodox	4	
	Traditiona	0	
	KM AVER	8.75000	
Education	Primary	1	
	Secondar	3	
	None	0	
	KM AVER	1.25000	
Water (Domestic)	well	1	
	stream	0	
	tap	3	
	KM AVER	0.75000	
Water (Livelihoods)	dam	0	
	stream	2	
	rain	2	
	KM AVER	0.75000	
Market	Zongoro	0	
	Outside Z	4	
	KM AVER	8.75000	
Resettlment Options	1. Angwa	0	
	2. Angwa	0	
	3. Dubur	0	
	4. Others	4	
Resilience	1. Sell pro	3	
	2. Ask rela	0	
	3. Borrow	0	
	4. Borrow	1	
	5. Borrow	0	
	6. Travel t	0	
	7 Remitta	0	
Assets	Cattle	105	
	Sheep	20	
	Goat	17	
	Camel	0	
	Poultry	21	
	Others	0	
	Car	4	
	Bicycle	1	
	Fridge	2	
	TV	7	
	Phone	18	
	Cart	0	
	Others	1	
Expenditure PER MONTH!			
(average)	Food	76000	
	Shelter	0	
	Education	12600	
	Health	13800	
	Livelihood	28000	
	Telecomm	44000	
	Religious	32800	
	TOTAL AV	207200	
Earn by percentage			
AVERAGE	Farming		
	Livestock		
	Trading		
	Services		
	Remittances		
Income PER MONTH	Livelihood	28000	
(average)	Farming	213620	
	Livestock	36940	
	Trading	46000	
	Services	86100	
	Remittanc	0	
	Others	35000	
Typical Earn	1. 5K - 9.9	0	
	2. 10K - 1	0	
	3. 20K - 2	0	
	3. 30K - 3	0	
	5. 40K - 4	0	
	6. 50K- 59	0	
	7. 60K + #	4	
Typical Spend	1. 5K - 9.9	0	
	2. 10K - 1	0	
	3. 20K - 2	2	
	3. 30K - 3	0	
	5. 40K - 4	0	
	6. 50K- 59	1	
	7. 60K + #	1	

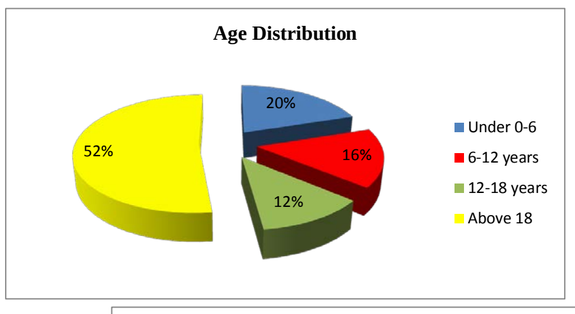


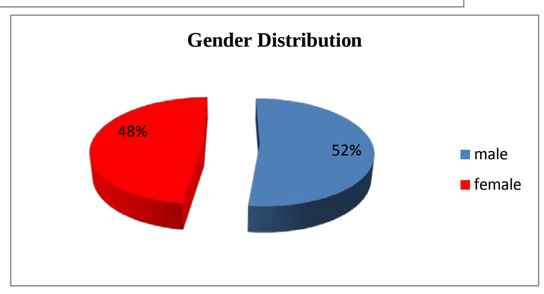




Saving or debt?		
Numbers	**1. # in bar**	2
	2. # in co-	0
	3. # at ho	2
	4. No savi	0
	5. Debt to	0
	6. Debt to	0

GENERAL		KMN	KMN	TOTAL	male	26	
Total Number	**Total**	26	24	50	female	24	
	Under 0-6	4	6	10			
	6-12 years	4	4	8			
	12-18 yea	4	2	6			
	Above 18			26			
Average size of Household?							
Marital Status				Total			
	1. Married	6	11	17			
	2. Single	20	13	33			
	3. Divorce	0	0	0			
	3. Widow	0	0	0			
	4.Cohabit	0	0	0			
Last Level of Schooling?	**KG**	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PRY1-3	0	3	3	6	0	13
	PRY 4-6	3	3	6	12	12	13
	JSS 1-3	7	2	9	18	27	8
	SSS1-3	1	0	1	2	4	0
	SSCE	1	0	1	2	4	0
	OND	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NCE	0	1	1	2	0	4
	HND	1	0	1	2	4	0
	BA / BSc	1	0	1	2	4	0
	MSc /MA	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ph.D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Craft	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Technica	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious	4	5	9	18	15	21
	TTC	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None	8	10	18	36	31	42
		26	24				
Able to Read?	**Yes**	10	7	17	34		
	NO	16	17	33	66		
Have ID	**Yes**	1	0	1			
	No	25	24	49			
Condition prevent from work?	**1. Physica**	0	0				
	2. Mental	0	0				
	3. Chronic	0	0				
	4. Old age	0	0				
Primary Ethnicity	**1. Hausa**	0	0	0			
	2. Fulani	10	13	23	46		
	3. Gerewa	16	11	27			
	4. Kanuri	0	0	0			
	5. Igbo	0	0	0			
	6. Yoruba	0	0	0			
	7. Other N	0	0	0			
	8. Non-Nig	0	0	0			
Primary Religion	**1. Christia**	0	0	0			
	2. Islam	26	24	50			
	3. Traditio	0	0	0			
	4. Atheist	0	0	0			
	5. Other	0	0	0			
Have Work?	Yes	7	5	12			
	No: study	12	5	17			
	No: depe	7	14	21			
	No: retire	0	0	0			
	No: hand	0	0	0			
	No: looki	0	0	0			
Activity Primary	**Farming**	5	2	7	50		
	Livestock	0	0	0	0		
	Fishing	3	0	3	21.42857		
	Trading	0	3	3	21.42857		
	Construc	0	0	0	0		
	Transport	0	0	0	0		
	Civil serv	1	0	1	7.142857		
	Primary C	0	0	0	0		
	Food Pro	0	0	0	0		
	Charcoal	0	0	0	0		
	Artisan &	0	0	0	0		
	Others	0	0	0			
	None	17	19	36			
Type Primary	**1. Unremu**	20	19	39			
	2. Cash	6	5	11			
	3 Salary	0	0	0			
Dependency on PS	**1. No**	21	21	42			
	2. 100%	2	0	2			
	3. 50%	3	3	6			
	4. Passing	0	0	0			
Activity Secondary	**Farming**	1	0	1			
	Livestock	4	0	4			
	Fishing	0	0	0			
	Trading	0	0	0			
	Construc	0	0	0			
	Transpor	0	0	0			
	Civil serv	0	0	0			
	Primary C	0	0	0			
	Food Pro	0	0	0			
	Charcoal	0	0	0			
	Artisan &	0	0	0			
	Others	0	0	0			
	None	21	24	45			
Type Seconday	**1. Unremu**	21	24	45			
	2. Cash	5	0	5			
	3 Salary	0	0	0			
How many have 2 activities?		5	0				





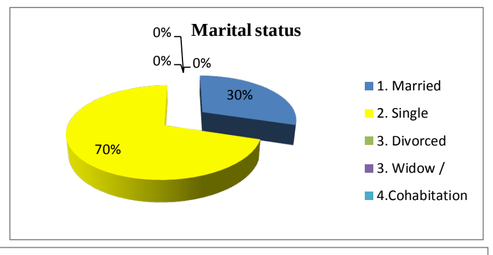
Household Question

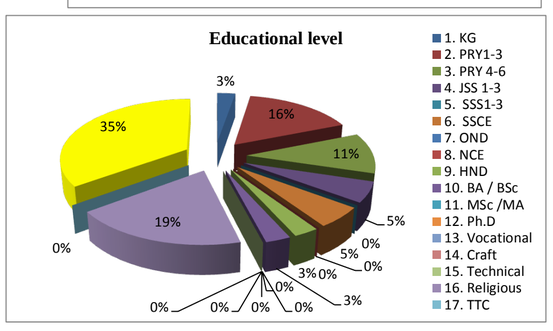
		KMN
Limit to access to care?	**1. Cost**	3
	2. Distanc	3
	3. Quality	0
	4. No limit	0
Limit production?	**1. Drough**	0
	2. Pests	1
	3. Lack of	6

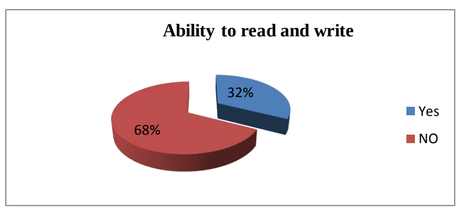
	4 Lack of	1		
	5 Soil	0		
	6 Other	0		
	7 None	0		
registered under the NHI Scheme?	Yes	0		
	No	6		
	Total	6		
enough to eat ?	Yes	4		
	No	2		
Are your children vaccinated?	Yes	5	83.33	
	No	1	16.67	
birth with a DR or Midwivf	Yes	4		66.67
	No	2		33.33
communicable disease?	Yes	1		
	NO	5		
Perceptions of Project	Positive	6		
	Negative	0		
	Neutral	0		
	Don't kno	0		
Impacts of Project	1. Econor	4		
	2. Health	1		
	Disruptio	2		
	None	0		
Health	Orthodox	5	71.43	
	Traditiona	2	28.57	
	KM AVER	11.16667		
Education	Primary	4	66.67	
	Secondar	1	16.67	
	None	1	16.67	
	KM AVER	2.00000		
Water (Domestic)	well	4		
	stream	2		
	tap	0		
	KM AVER	1.00000		
Water (Livelihoods)	dam	1		
	stream	2		
	rain	3		
	KM AVER	0.66667		
Market	Zongoro	0		
	Outside Z	6		
	KM AVER	7.50000		
Resettlment Options	1. Angwa	1		
	2. Angwa	0		
	3. Dubur	0		
	4. Others	5		
Resilience	1. Sell pro	5		
	2. Ask rel	0		
	3. Borrow	1		
	4. Borrow	1		
	5. Borrow	0		
	6. Travel t	0		
	7 Remitta	0		
Assets	Cattle	50		
	Sheep	39		
	Goat	75		
	Camel	0		
	Poultry	120		
	Others	0		
	Car	1		
	Bicycle	5		
	Fridge	0		
	TV	2		
	Phone	13		
	Cart	0		
	Others	3		
Expenditure PER MONTH! (average)				
	Food	108300	44.8633	
	Shelter	0	0	
	Education	30000	12.42751	
	Health	35600	14.74731	
	Livelihoo	30020	12.43579	
	Telecomm	24000	9.942005	
	Religious	13480	5.584093	
	TOTAL A	241400		
Earn by percentage AVERAGE				
	Farming			
	Livestock			
	Trading			
	Services			
	Remittances			
Income PER MONTH (average)				
	Livelihoo	30020		
	Farming	85900		
	Livestock	85900		
	Trading	24000		
	Services	80000		
	Remittan	0		
	Others	0		
Typical Earn	5K - 9.99	0		
	10K - 19.9	0		
	20K - 29.9	1		
	30K - 39.9	0		
	40K - 49.9	0		
	50K- 59.9	0		
	60K +	5	83.33333	
Typical Spend	5K - 9.99	0		
	10K - 19.9	2		
	20K - 29.9	1		
	30K - 39.9	1		
	40K - 49.	1		
	50K- 59.9	0		
	60K +	1		

Saving or debt?			
Numbers	money in	2	28.57143
	money in	0	0
	money at	4	57.14286
	No saving	0	0
	Debt to b	0	0
	Debt to c	1	14.28571

GENERAL		NKL	NKL			
Total Num	Total	23	14	37		
	Under 0-6	1	1	2		
	6-12 years	6	3	9		
	12-18 years	5	4	9		
Average size of Household?						
Marital Status						
	1. Married	5	6	11		
	2. Single	18	8	26		
	3. Divorced	0	0	0		
	3. Widow /	0	0	0		
	4.Cohabitation	0	0	0		
Last Leve	1. KG	0	1	1	2.702703	0	7
	2. PRY1-3	3	3	6	16.21622	13	21
	3. PRY 4-6	2	2	4	10.81081	9	14
	4. JSS 1-3	1	1	2	5.405405	4	7
	5. SSS1-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6. SSCE	2	0	2	5.405405	9	0
	7. OND	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8. NCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9. HND	0	1	1	2.702703	0	7
	10. BA / BSc	1	0	1	2.702703	4	0
	11. MSc /MA	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12. Ph.D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13. Vocational	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14. Craft	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15. Technical	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16. Religious	2	5	7	18.91892	9	36
	17. TTC	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18. None	12	1	13	35.13514	52	7
		23	14				
Able to Re	Yes	7	5	12			
	NO	16	9	25			
Have ID	Yes	1	0				
	No	22	14				
Condition	1. Physical handicap	0	0				
	2. Mental handicap	0	0				
	3. Chronic illness	1	0				
	4. Old age	0	0				
Primary E	1. Hausa	0	0	0			
	2. Fulani	0	0	0			
	3. Gerewa	16	5	21	56.75676		
	4. Kanuri	0	0	0			
	5. Igbo	0	0	0			
	6. Yoruba	0	0	0			
	7. Other Nigerians	7	9	16	43.24324		
	8. Non-Nigerians	0	0	0			
Primary R	1. Christianity	3	4	7			
	2. Islam	20	10	30	81.08108		
	3. Traditional	0	0	0			
	4. Atheist	0	0	0			
	5. Other	0	0	0			
Have Wor	1. Yes	5	4	9			
	2. No: studying	4	4	8			
	3. No: dependant	14	6	20			
	4. No: retired	0	0	0			
	5. No: handicapped	0	0	0			
	6. No: looking for work	0	0	0			
Activity	1. Farming	3	0	3	33.33333		
Primary	2. Livestock	0	1	1	11.11111		
	3. Fishing	0	0	0	0		
	4. Trading	0	1	1	11.11111		
	5. Construction	0	0	0	0		
	6. Transport	0	0	0	0		
	7. Civil service	1	1	2	22.22222		
	8. Primary Care Giver	0	0	0	0		
	9. Food Processing	1	1	2	22.22222		
	10. Charcoal Making	0	0	0	0		
	11. Artisan & Craft	0	0	0	0		
	12. Others	0	0	0			
	13. None	18	10	28			
Type	1. Unremunerated	18	10	28			
Primary	2. Cash	4	3	7	77.77778		
	3 Salary	1	1	2	22.22222		
Depender	1. No	20	0	20			
	2. 100%	0	1	1			
	3. 50%	3	0	3			
	4. Passing through	0	0	0			
Activity	1. Farming	1	0	1			
Secondar	2. Livestock	4	0	4			
	3. Fishing	0	0	0			
	4. Trading	0	0	0			
	5. Construction	0	0	0			
	6. Transport	0	0	0			
	7. Civil service	0	0	0			
	8. Primary Care Giver	0	0	0			
	9. Food Processing	0	0	0			
	10. Charcoal Making	0	0	0			
	11. Artisan & Craft	0	0	0			
	12. Others	0	0	0			
	13.None	18	13	31			
Type	1. Unremunerated	18	13	31			
Seconday	2. Cash	5	1	6			
	3 Salary	0	0	0			
How many have 2 activities?		5	1				



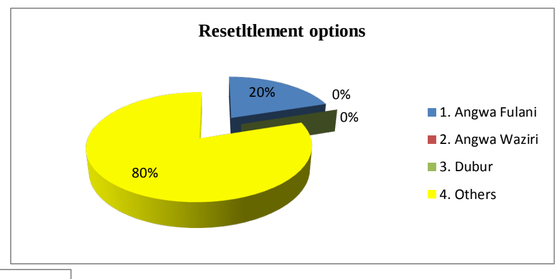


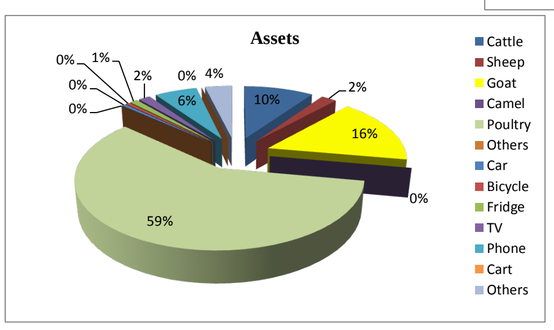


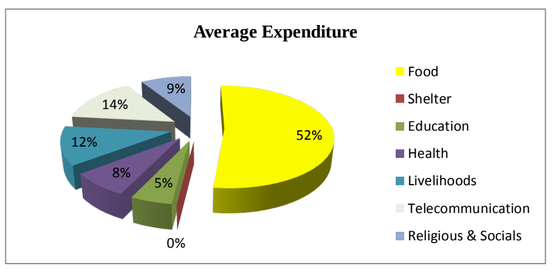
Household Question

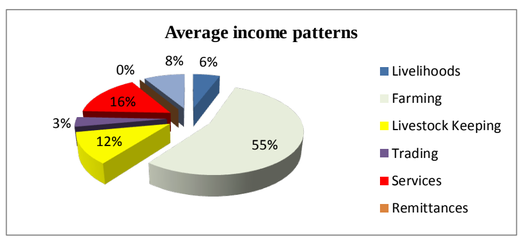
		NKL
Limit to a	1. Cost	3
	2. Distance	0
	3. Quality	0
	4. No limitations	1
Limit proc	1. Drought	0
	2. Pests	0
	3. Lack of inputs	3
	4 Lack of Labour	2
	5 Soil	0
	6 Other	0
	7 None	0
registerec	Yes	1
	No	3
	Total	4
enough tc	Yes	3
	No	1
Are your c	Yes	3
	No	1
birth with	Yes	2
	No	2
communi	Yes	0
	NO	4
Perceptio	Positive	4
	Negative	0
	Neutral	0
	Don't know	0
Impacts o	1. Economic	2

	2. Health	0
	Disruption	2
	None	0
Health	Orthodox	4
	Traditional	0
	KM AVERAGE	2.50000
Educatior	Primary	1
	Secondary	3
	None	0
	KM AVERAGE	2.50000
Water (Do	well	3
	stream	0
	tap	1
	KM AVERAGE	0.50000
Water (Liv	dam	0
	stream	2
	rain	2
	KM AVERAGE	0.50000
Market	Zongoro	0
	Outside Zongoro	4
	KM AVERAGE	4.00000
Resettlme	1. Angwa Fulani	1
	2. Angwa Waziri	0
	3. Dubur	0
	4. Others	4
Resilienc	1. Sell property	4
	2. Ask relatives	0
	3. Borrow (bank)	0
	4. Borrow (neigbours)	0
	5. Borrow (lenders)	0
	6. Travel to find work	0
	7 Remittances	0
Assets	Cattle	18
	Sheep	4
	Goat	30
	Camel	0
	Poultry	110
	Others	0
	Car	1
	Bicycle	1
	Fridge	2
	TV	3
	Phone	11
	Cart	0
	Others	7
Expenditure PER MONTH!		
(average)	Food	81000 51.98973
	Shelter	0 0
	Education	8000 5.134788
	Health	11700 7.509628
	Livelihoods	18800 12.06675
	Telecommunication	22300 14.31322
	Religious & Socials	14000 8.985879
	TOTAL AVERAGE PER MONTH	155800
Earn by percentage		
AVERAGE	Farming	
	Livestock	
	Trading	
	Services	
	Remittances	
Income Pl	Livelihoods	18800
(average)	Farming	181000
	Livestock Keeping	38600
	Trading	12000
	Services	51900
	Remittances	0
	Others	28500
Typical Ea	1. 5K - 9.99K #	0
	2. 10K - 19.99K #	1
	3. 20K - 29.99K#	1
	3. 30K - 39.99K#	0
	5. 40K - 49.99K#	1
	6. 50K- 59.99K #	0
	7. 60K + #	1
Typical Sp	1. 5K - 9.99K #	0
	2. 10K - 19.99K #	1
	3. 20K - 29.99K#	1
	3. 30K - 39.99K#	0
	5. 40K - 49.99K#	1
	6. 50K- 59.99K #	0
	7. 60K + #	1
Saving or	1. # in bank	2 50
Numbers	2. # in co-op	0 0
	3. # at home	1 25
	4. No savings, no debt	1 25
	5. Debt to bank/co-op	0 0
	6. Debt to othter	0 0

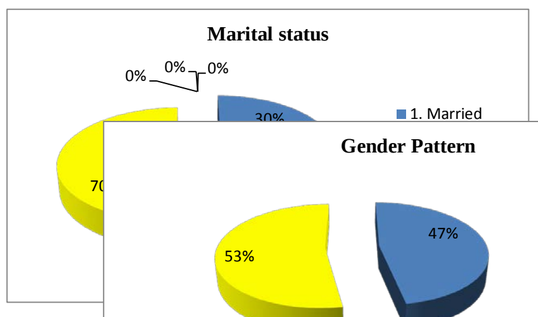


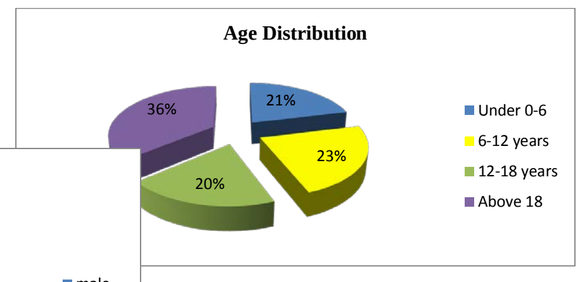


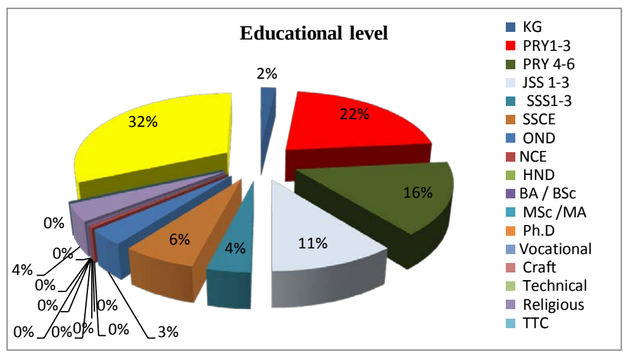




GENERAL		RND	RND			
Total Nun	Total	125	140	265		
	Under 0-6	24	32	56		
	6-12 years	34	27	61		
	12-18 yea	28	24	52		
	Above 18			96		
				265		
Average size of Household?				0		
				0		
Marital Status				0		
	1. Married	29	50	79		
	2. Single	96	90	186		
	3. Divorce	0	0	0		
	3. Widow	0	0	0		
	4.Cohabit	0	0	0	male	125
				0	female	140
Last Leve	KG	1	4	5	1.89	1	3
	PRY1-3	33	24	57	21.51	26	17
	PRY 4-6	21	21	42	15.85	17	15
	JSS 1-3	16	13	29	10.94	13	9
	SSS1-3	6	4	10	3.77	5	3
	SSCE	7	10	17	6.42	6	7
	OND	5	4	9	3.40	4	3
	NCE	1	0	1	0.38	1	0
	HND	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	BA / BSc	1	0	1	0.38	1	0
	MSc /MA	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Ph.D	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Vocationa	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Craft	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Technica	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Religious	2	8	10	3.77	2	6
	TTC	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	None	32	52	84	31.70	26	37
		125	140	265			
Able to R	Yes	57	52	109	41.13		
	NO	68	88	156	58.87		
				265			
Have ID	Yes	21	0	21			
	No	104	140	244			
				0			
Condition	1. Physica	2	1	3			
	2. Mental	1	0	1			
	3. Chronic	0	0	0			
	4. Old age	0	0	0			
				0			
Primary E	1. Hausa	22	31	53	19.77612		
	2. Fulani	21	22	43	16.04478		
	3. Gerewa	75	77	152	56.71642		
	4. Kanuri	0	0	0	0		
	5. Igbo	0	0	0	0		
	6. Yoruba	0	0	0	0		
	7. Other N	10	10	20	7.462687		
	8. Non-Nig	0	0	0	0		
				0			
Primary R	1. Christia	3	6	9	3.358209		
	2. Islam	122	134	256	95.52239		
	3. Traditic	0	0	0			
	4. Atheist	0	0	0			
	5. Other	0	0	0			
				0			
Have Wor	1. Yes	13	10	23			
	2. No: stu	3	6	9			
	3. No: dep	109	124	233			
	4. No: reti	0	0	0			
	5. No: har	0	0	0			
	6. No: loo	0	0	0			
				0			
Activity	Farming	6	0	6	27.27273		
Primary	Livestock	2	0	2	9.090909		
	Fishing	0	0	0	0		
	Trading	1	6	7	31.81818		
	Construct	0	0	0	0		
	Transpor	0	0	0	0		
	Civil serv	2	1	3	13.63636		
	Primary C	0	0	0	0		
	Food Pro	0	3	3	13.63636		
	Charcoal	0	0	0	0		
	Artisan &	0	0	0	0		
	Others	1	0	1	4.545455		
	None	112	130	242			
				0			
Type	1. Unremu	112	128	240			
Primary	2. Cash	12	9	21	95.45455		
	3. Salary	1	1	2	9.090909		
				0			
Depender	1. No	118	1	119			
	2. 100%	2	2	4			
	3. 50%	5	0	5			
	4. Passing	0	0	0			
				0			
Activity	Farming	12	0	12			
Secondar	Livestock	5	0	5			
	Fishing	0	0	0			
	Trading	2	0	2			
	Construct	1	0	1			
	Transpor	2	0	2			
	Civil serv	2	0	2			
	Primary C	0	0	0			
	Food Pro	0	0	0			
	Charcoal	0	0	0			
	Artisan &	1	0	1			
	Others	1	0	1			
	None	98	137	235			
				0			
Type	1. Unremu	89	118	207	81.82		
Seconday	2. Cash	30	15	45	17.79		
	3 Salary	1	0	1	0.40		
				253			
How many have 2 a		10	3				



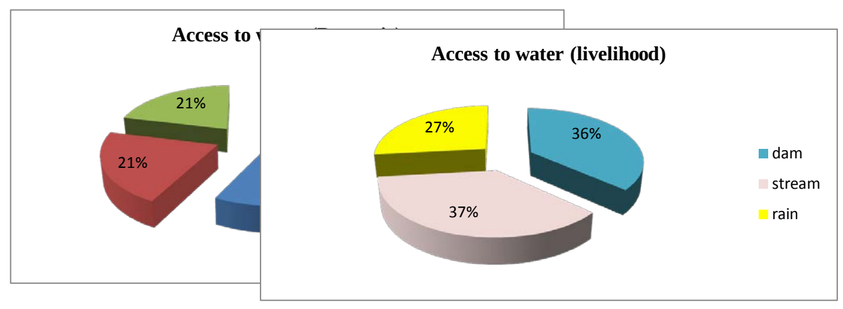


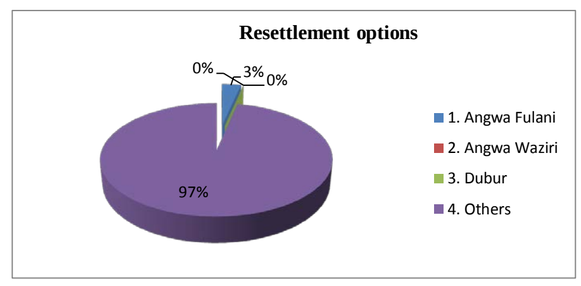


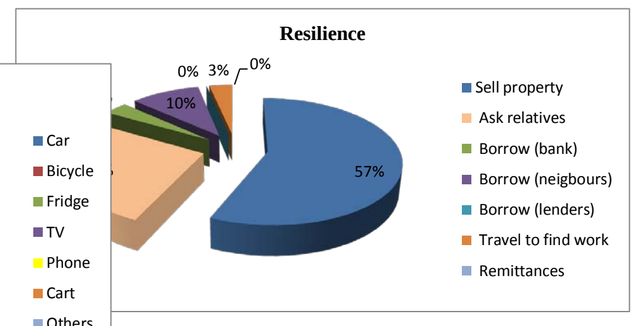
Household Question

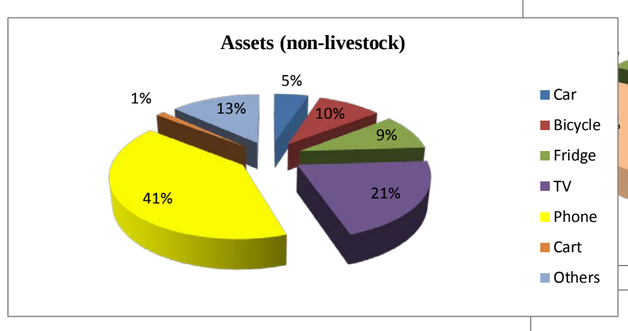
		RND
Limit to a	Cost	14
	Distance	6
	Quality	0
	No limitat	13
Limit proc	1. Drough	2
	2. Pests	13
	3. Lack of	17
	4 Lack of	0
	5 Soil	0
	6 Other	4
	7 None	0

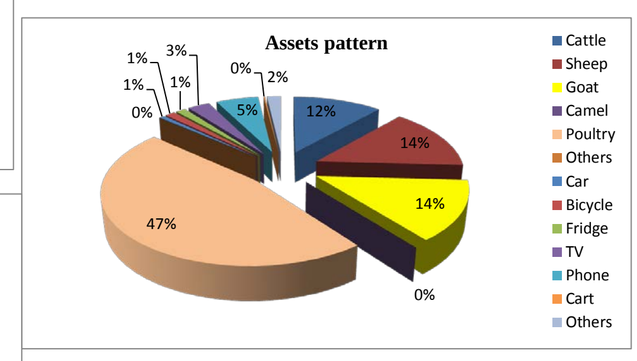
registerec	Yes	2		6.67
	No	28		93.33
	Total	30		
enough tc	Enough f	21		
	limited fo	9		
Are your (	Yes	28		93.33
	No	2		6.67
birth with	Yes	24		80
	No	6		20
communi	Yes	2		6.67
	NO	28		93.33
Perceptio	Positive	28		
	Negative	1		
	Neutral	1		
	Don't kno	0		
Impacts o	Economi	22		
	Health	16		
	Disruptio	3		
	None	5		
Health	Orthodox	30		
	Traditiona	0		
	KM AVER	5.66667		
Educatior	Primary	26	86.67	
	Secondar	3	10	
	None	1	03-Jan	3.33
	KM AVER	1.66667		
Water (Do	well	19	57.58	
	stream	7	21.21	
	tap	7	21.21	
	KM AVER	0.83333	33	
Water (Liv	dam	11	36.67	
	stream	11	36.67	
	rain	8	26.67	
	KM AVER	0.90000	30	
Market	Zongoro	0		
	Outside Z	30		
	KM AVER	10.83333		
Resettlme	1. Angwa	1		
	2. Angwa	0		
	3. Dubur	0		
	4. Others	29		
Resilienc	Sell prope	17		
	Ask relat	8		
	Borrow (	1		
	Borrow (	3		
	Borrow (	0		
	Travel to	1		
	Remittan	0		
Assets	Cattle	134		
	Sheep	167		
	Goat	159		
	Camel	0		
	Poultry	547		
	Others	0		
	Car	8		
	Bicycle	15		
	Fridge	15		
	TV	33		
	Phone	64		
	Cart	2		
	Others	21		
Expenditure PER MONTH!				
(average)	Food	868200	46.80954	
	Shelter	0	0	
	Educatior	276200	14.89149	
	Health	158500	8.545626	
	Livelihoo	282300	15.22038	
	Telecomn	184700	9.958215	
	Religious	84850	4.574741	
	TOTAL A	1854750		
Earn by percentage				
AVERAGE	Farming			
	Livestock			
	Trading			
	Services			
	Remittances			
Income P	Livelihoo	282300		
(average)	Farming	2826000		
	Livestock	166960		
	Trading	370000		
	Services	268900		
	Remittanc	0		
	Others	278000		
Typical E	5K - 9.99	0		0
	10K - 19.	0		0
	20K - 29.	2		6.666667
	30K - 39.	0		0
	40K - 49.	1		3.333333
	50K- 59.9	3		10
	60K +	24		80
Typical S	5K - 9.99	0		
	10K - 19.	6		
	20K - 29.	9		
	30K - 39.	0		
	40K - 49.	3		
	50K- 59.	2		
	60K +	10		
Saving or	money in	10		30.30303
Numbers	money in	0		0
	money at	10		30.30303
	4. No savi	7		21.21212
	5. Debt to	0		0
	6. Debt to	6		18.18182

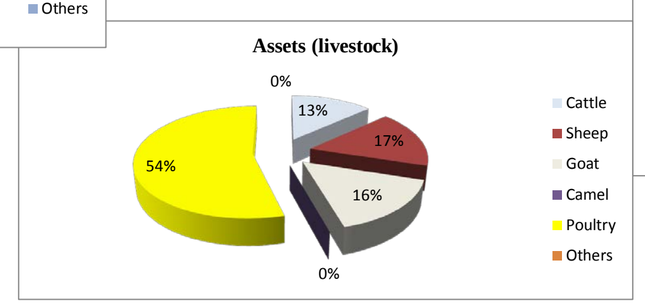


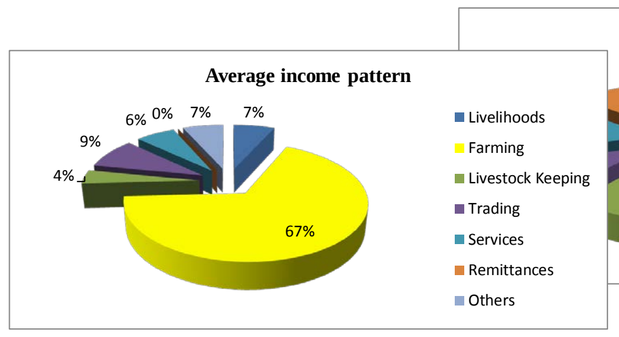


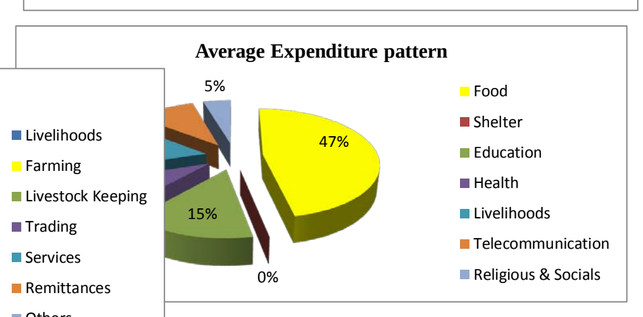


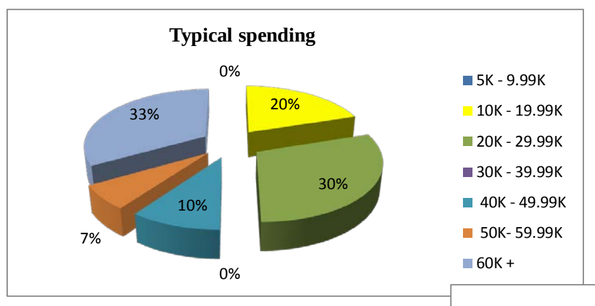


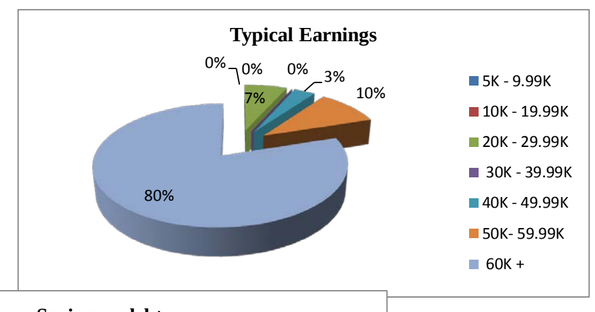


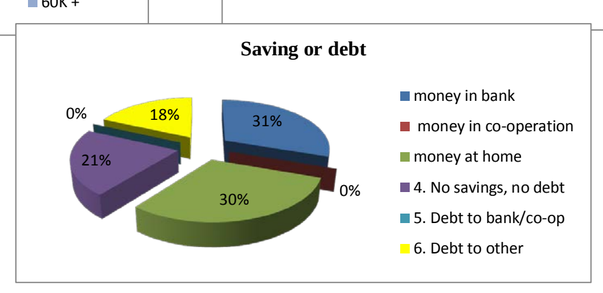




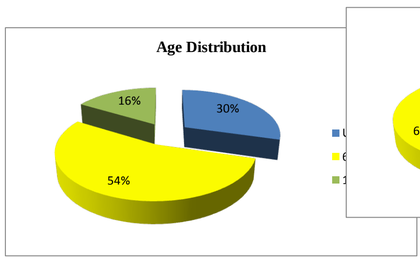


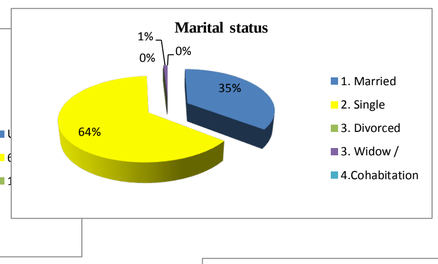


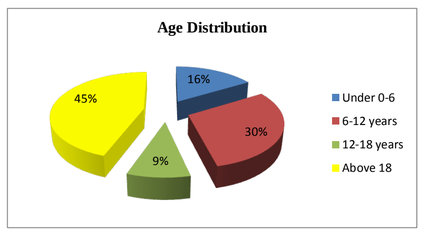


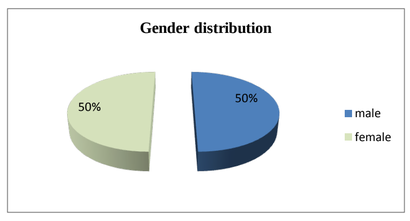


				male		55	
GENERAL	YUL	YUL		female		55	
Total Num	Total	55	55	110			
	Under 0-6	10	8	18			
	6-12 years	17	16	33			
	12-18 yea	4	6	10			
	Above 18			49			
Average size of Household?							
Marital Status							
	1. Married	18	21	39			
	2. Single	37	33	70			
	3. Divorce	0	0	0			
	3. Widow	0	1	1			
	4.Cohabit	0	0	0			
Last Leve	KG	2	1	3	3	4	2
	PRY1-3	14	18	32	29	25	33
	PRY 4-6	10	9	19	17	18	16
	JSS 1-3	5	4	9	8	9	7
	SSS1-3	1	1	2	2	2	2
	SSCE	5	4	9	8	9	7
	OND	1	0	1	1	2	0
	NCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	HND	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BA / BSc	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MSc /MA	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ph.D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vocation	1	2	3	3	2	4
	Craft	0	3	3	3	0	5
	Technica	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious	5	7	12	11	9	13
	TTC	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None	13	6	19	17	23	11
		57	55	112			
Able to Re	Yes	24	23	47	42.73		
	NO	31	32	63	57.27		
				110			
Have ID	Yes	10	0	10	9.09		
	No	45	55	100	90.91		
				0			
Condition	1. Physica	0	0	0			
	2. Mental	0	0	0			
	3. Chronic	0	0	0			
	4. Old age	0	0	0			
				0			
Primary E	Hausa	0	0	0	0		
	Fulani	15	12	27	27	24.54545	
	Gerewa	35	30	65	65	59.09091	
	Kanuri	0	0	0	0	0	
	Igbo	0	0	0	0	0	
	Yoruba	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other Nig	5	13	18	18	16.36364	
	Non-Nige	0	0	0	0		
				0			
Primary R	1. Christia	0	0	0			
	2. Islam	55	55	110			
	3. Traditic	0	0	0			
	4. Atheist	0	0	0			
	5. Other	0	0	0			
				0			
Have Wor	1. Yes	14	12	26			
	2. No: stu	11	17	28			
	3. No: dep	30	26	56			
	4. No: reti	0	0	0			
	5. No: har	0	0	0			
	6. No: loo	0	0	0			
				0			
Activity	Farming	10	2	12	41.37931		
Primary	Livestock	1	0	1	3.448276		
	Fishing	0	0	0	0		
	Trading	0	6	6	20.68966		
	Construct	1	0	1	3.448276		
	Transpor	2	0	2	6.896552		
	Civil serv	0	0	0	0		
	Primary C	0	0	0	0		
	Food Pro	0	7	7	24.13793		
	Charcoal	0	0	0	0		
	Artisan &	0	0	0	0		
	Others	0	0	0	0		
	None	36	27	63			
				0			
Type	1. Unremu	40	38	78			
Primary	2. Cash	14	13	27			
	3 Salary	0	0	0			
				0			
Dependen	1. No	45	49	94			
	2. 100%	5	0	5			
	3. 50%	4	6	10			
	4. Passing	1	0	1			
				0			
Activity	Farming	2	0	2			
Secondar	Livestock	6	2	8			
	Fishing	0	0	0			
	Trading	3	0	3			
	Construc	0	0	0			
	Transport	1	0	1			
	Civil serv	0	0	0			
	Primary C	0	0	0			
	Food Pro	1	0	1			
	Charcoal	0	0	0			
	Artisan &	0	0	0			
	Others	0	0	0			
	None	42	53	95			
				0			
Type	1. Unremu	42	53	95			
Seconday	2. Cash	13	2	15			
	3 Salary	0	0	0			
How many have 2 ac		12	2	12.72727			



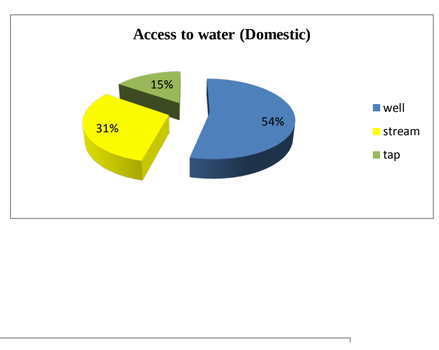


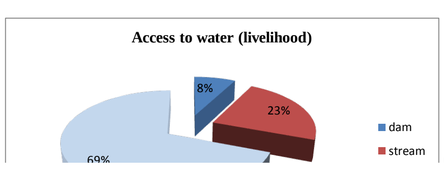




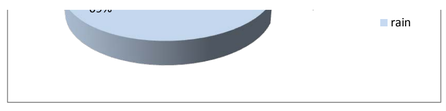
Household Question

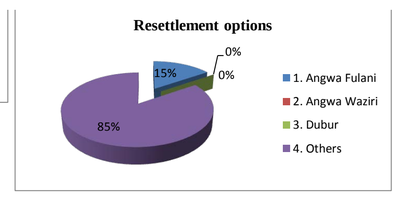
		YUL	
Limit to ac	1. Cost	8	
	2. Distanc	4	
	3. Quality	1	
	4. No limit	2	
Limit prod	1. Drough	1	
	2. Pests	4	
	3. Lack of	10	
	4 Lack of	0	
	5 Soil	0	
	6 Other	1	
	7 None	0	
registered	Yes	0	
	No	13	
	Total	13	
enough to	Yes	10	76.92
	No	3	23.08
Are your c	Yes	8	61.53846
	No	5	
birth with	Yes	7	53.85
	No	6	46.15
communic	Yes	2	
	NO	11	
Perceptio	Positive	12	92.31
	Negative	1	7.69
	Neutral	0	
	Don't kno	0	
Impacts o	1. Econon	10	
	2. Health	3	
	Disruptio	1	
	None	2	
Health	Orthodox	13	
	Traditiona	0	
	KM AVER	10.46154	
Education	Primary	8	61.54
	Secondar	3	23.08
	None	2	15.38
	KM AVER	2.07692	
Water (Do	well	7	53.85

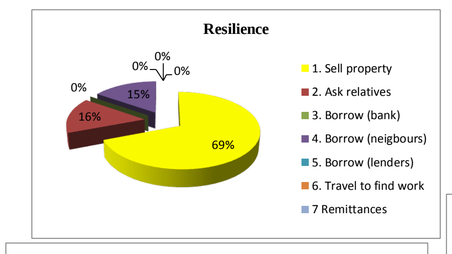


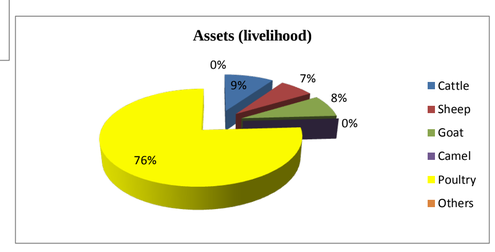


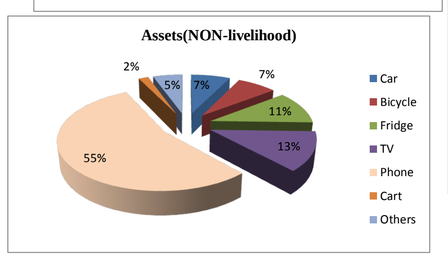
	stream	4	30.77
	tap	2	15.38
	KM AVER	1.00000	
Water (Liv	dam	1	7.69
	stream	3	23.08
	rain	9	69.23
	KM AVER	0.38462	
Market	Zongoro	0	
	Outside Z	13	
	KM AVER	18.30769	
Resettlme	1. Angwa	2	15.38
	2. Angwa	0	
	3. Dubur	0	
	4. Others	11	84.62
Resilience	1. Sell pro	9	
	2. Ask rela	2	
	3. Borrow	0	
	4. Borrow	2	
	5. Borrow	0	
	6. Travel t	0	
	7 Remittar	0	
Assets	Cattle	98	
	Sheep	68	
	Goat	78	
	Camel	0	
	Poultry	768	
	Others	0	
	Car	4	
	Bicycle	4	
	Fridge	6	
	TV	7	
	Phone	30	
	Cart	1	
	Others	3	
Expenditure PER MONTH!			
(average)	Food	372826	40.42609
	Shelter	0	0
	Education	187865	20.37049
	Health	53230	5.77181
	Livelihood	79000	8.566091
	Telecomm	149500	16.21051
	Religious	79820	8.655004
	TOTAL AV	922241	
Earn by percentage			
AVERAGE	Farming		
	Livestock		
	Trading		
	Services		
	Remittances		
Income PI	Livelihood	79000	
(average)	Farming	773241	
	Livestock	78700	
	Trading	497101	
	Services	27204	
	Remittanc	0	
	Others	144000	
Typical Ea	5K - 9.99	1	7.692308
	10K - 19.	0	0
	20K - 29.	2	15.38462
	30K - 39.	0	0
	40K - 49.	2	15.38462
	50K- 59.9	1	7.692308
	60K +	7	53.84615
Typical Sp	1. 5K - 9.9	1	
	2. 10K - 1	4	
	3. 20K - 2	5	
	3. 30K - 3	0	
	5. 40K - 4	0	
	6. 50K- 59	0	
	7. 60K + #	3	
Saving or money in		2	14.28571
Numbers	money in	0	0
	money at	8	57.14286
	4. No savi	3	21.42857
	5. Debt to	0	0
	6. Debt to	1	7.142857

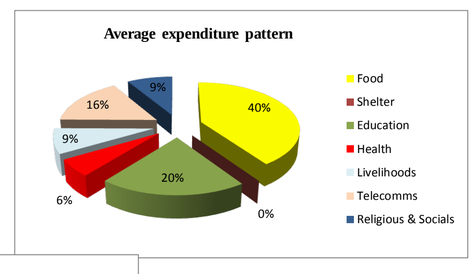


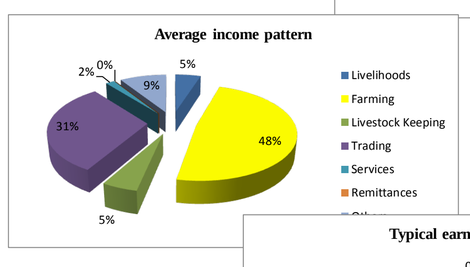


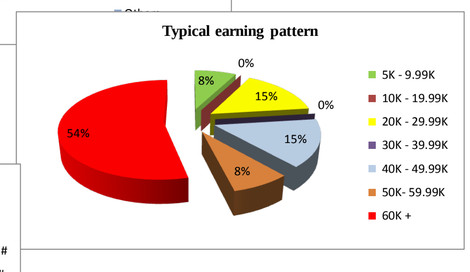


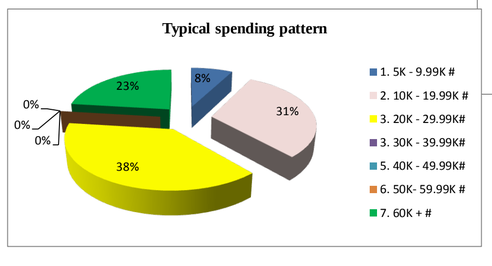












GENERAL		WAYA	**WAYA**				
Total Number	**Total**	116	133	249			
	Under 0-6	21	21	42			
	6-12 years	28	26	54			
	12-18 yea	23	20	43			
	Above 18			110			
Average size of Household?				0			
				0			
Marital Status				0			
	1. Married	26	57	83			
	2. Single	80	68	148			
	3. Divorce	10	6	16			
	3. Widow	0	0	0			
	4.Cohabit	0	0	0			
				0			
Last Level of Schooling?	**KG**	1	2	3	1	1	2
	PRY1-3	24	15	39	16	21	11
	PRY 4-6	9	15	24	10	8	11
	JSS 1-3	9	9	18	7	8	7
	SSS1-3	5	3	8	3	4	2
	SSCE	11	6	17	7	9	5
	OND	4	2	6	2	3	2
	NCE	1	0	1	0	1	0
	HND	1	0	1	0	1	0
	BA / BSc	2	2	4	2	2	2
	MSc /MA	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Ph.D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vocation	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Craft	2	7	9	4	2	5
	Technical	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Religious	17	31	48	19	15	24
	TTC	0	0	0	0	0	0
	None	29	38	67	27	25	29
		116	131	247			
Able to Read?	**Yes**	53	41	94	38.06		
	NO	63	90	153	61.94		
				247			
Have ID	**Yes**	12	0	12			
	No	104	131	235			
				0			
Condition prevent from work?	**1. Physica**	0	1	1			
	2. Mental	0	0	0			
	3. Chronic	1	0	1			
	4. Old age	0	0	0			
				0			
Primary Ethnicity	**1. Hausa**	19	17	36	14.5749		
	2. Fulani	16	14	30	12.14575		
	3. Gerewa	76	96	172	69.63563		
	4. Kanuri	5	4	9	3.643725		
	5. Igbo	0	0	0	0		
	6. Yoruba	0	0	0	0		
	7. Other N	0	0	0	0		
	8. Non-Ni	0	0	0	0		
				0			
Primary Religion	**1. Christia**	0	0	0			
	2. Islam	116	131	247			
	3. Traditic	0	0	0			
	4. Atheist	0	0	0			
	5. Other	0	0	0			
				0			
Have Work?	**1. Yes**	24	40	64			
	2. No: stu	23	10	33			
	3. No: dep	69	81	150			
	4. No: reti	0	0	0			
	5. No: har	0	0	0			
	6. No: loo	0	0	0			
				0			
Activity Primary	**Farming**	21	0	21	28.76712		
	Livestock	0	2	2	2.739726		
	Fishing	3	20	23	31.50685		
	Trading	0	0	0	0		
	Construct	0	0	0	0		
	Transport	0	4	4	5.479452		
	Civil serv	2	0	2	2.739726		
	Primary (	0	0	0	0		
	Food Pro	2	16	18	24.65753		
	Charcoal	0	0	0	0		
	Artisan &	0	1	1	1.369863		
	Others	1	1	2	2.739726		
	None	79	84	163			
				0			
Type Primary	**1. Unremu**	77	83	160			
	2. Cash	23	36	59			

male	116
female	133

	3 Salary	2	6	8	
				0	
Dependency on PS	No	5	112	117	
	100%	16	2	18	
	50%	0	17	17	
	Passing t	10	0	10	
				0	
Activity Secondary	Farming	10	5	15	
	Livestock	16	14	30	
	Fishing	4	4	8	
	Trading	0	1	1	
	Construct	0	0	0	
	Transpor	0	0	0	
	Civil serv	1	0	1	
	Primary (	0	0	0	
	Food Pro	0	0	0	
	Charcoal	0	0	0	
	Artisan &	0	0	0	
	Others	0	0	0	
	None	84	106	190	
				0	
Type Seconday	1. Unremu	84	104	188	83.93
	2. Cash	20	15	35	97.22
	3 Salary	1	0	1	2.78
				224	
How many have 2 activities?		21	17	38	

Household Question

		WAYA	
Limit to access to care?	Cost	15	
	Distance	6	
	Quality	0	
	No limitat	8	
Limit production?	Drought	3	
	Pests	7	
	Lack of in	18	
	Lack of La	3	
	Soil	0	
	Other	1	
	None	0	
registered under the NHI Scheme?	Yes	3	11.11
	No	24	88.89
	Total	27	
enough to eat ?	Yes	19	70.37
	No	8	29.63
Are your children vaccinated?	Yes	17	62.96
	No	10	37.04
birth with a DR or Midwivf	Yes	16	59.26
	No	11	40.74
communicable disease?	Yes	0	
	NO	27	
Perceptions of Project	Positive	25	92.59
	Negative	1	3.70
	Neutral	1	3.70
	Don't kno	0	
Impacts of Project	1. Econor	19	
	2. Health	3	
	Disruptio	4	
	None	4	
Health	Orthodox	27	
	Traditiona	0	
	KM AVER	12.77778	

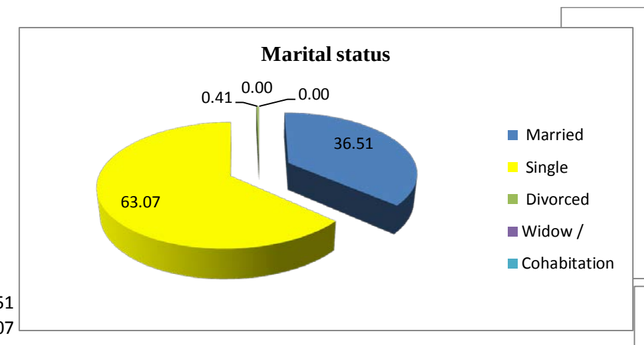
Education	**Primary**	18	66.67
	Secondar	5	18.52
	None	4	14.81
	KM AVER	1.44444	
Water (Domestic)	**well**	2	7.41
	stream	10	37.04
	tap	15	55.56
	KM AVER	0.81481	
Water (Livelihoods)	**dam**	0	
	stream	8	29.63
	rain	19	70.37
	KM AVER	0.85185	
Market	**Zongoro**	0	
	Outside Z	27	
	KM AVER	12.37037	
Resettlment Options	**Angwa F**	3	
	Angwa W	1	
	Dubur	1	
	Others	22	
Resilience	**Sell property**	21	
	Ask relatives	3	
	Borrow (bank)	0	
	Borrow (neigbours)	3	
	Borrow (lenders)	0	
	Travel to find work	1	
	Remittances	0	
Assets	**Cattle**	137	13.16
	Sheep	214	20.56
	Goat	181	17.39
	Camel	2	0.19
	Poultry	504	48.41
	Others	3	0.29
		1041	
	Car	8	5.80
	Bicycle	12	8.70
	Fridge	9	6.52
	TV	11	7.97
	Phone	85	61.59
	Cart	1	0.72
	Others	12	8.70
		138	
Expenditure PER MONTH! (average)			
	Food	691200	44.16501
	Shelter	100000	6.389613
	Educatior	159400	10.18504
	Health	135930	8.685401
	Livelihoo	185100	11.82717
	Telecomn	154400	9.865563
	Religious	139010	8.882201
	TOTAL A	1565040	
Earn by percentage AVERAGE			
	Farming		
	Livestock		
	Trading		
	Services		
	Remittances		
Income PER MONTH (average)	**Livelihoo**	185100	5.75
	Farming	2317885	71.99
	Livestock	172700	5.36
	Trading	160000	4.97
	Services	280854	8.72
	Remittanc	8000	0.25
	Others	95000	2.95
		3219539	
Typical Earn	**5K - 9.99**	0	0.00
	10K - 19.	2	7.69
	20K - 29.	4	15.38
	30K - 39.	3	11.54

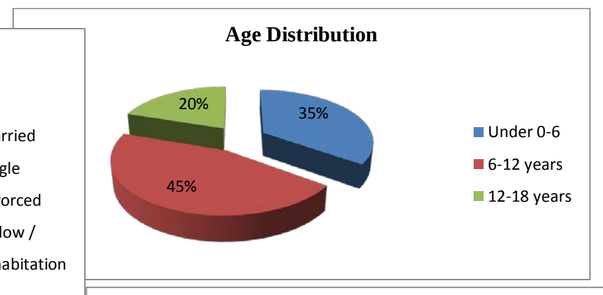
	40K - 49.9	3	11.54
	50K- 59.9	2	7.69
	60K +	12	46.15
Typical Spend	5K - 9.99	0	
	10K - 19.9	3	
	20K - 29.9	7	
	30K - 39.9	4	
	40K - 49.9	5	
	50K- 59.9	1	
	60K +	6	
Saving or debt?	money in bank	1	3.846154
Numbers	money in co-operation	0	0
	money at home	17	65.38462
	No savings, no debt	7	26.92308
	Debt to bank/co-operation	0	0
	Debt to other	1	3.846154

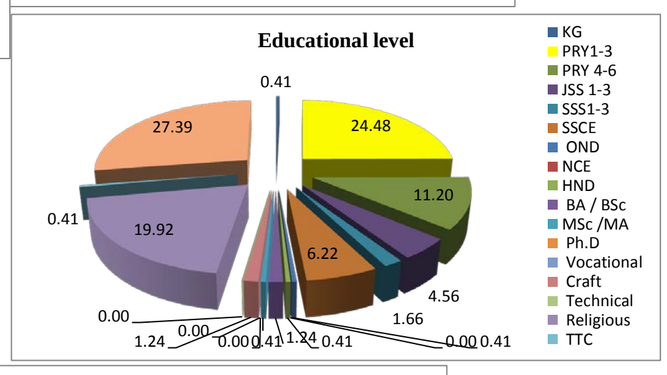
GENERAL		ZNG	ZNG	Total			
Total Num	Total	121	120	241			
	Under 0-6	28	23	51			
	6-12 years	36	30	66			
	12-18 yea	19	10	29			
				0			
Average size of Household?				0			
				0			
Marital Status				0			
	Married	29	59	88	36.51		
	Single	92	60	152	63.07		
	Divorced	0	1	1	0.41		
	Widow /	0	0	0	0.00		
	Cohabitat	0	0	0	0.00		
				241			
Last Leve	KG	1	0	1	0.41	1	0
	PRY1-3	30	29	59	24.48	25	24
	PRY 4-6	9	18	27	11.20	7	15
	JSS 1-3	9	2	11	4.56	7	2
	SSS1-3	3	1	4	1.66	2	1
	SSCE	6	9	15	6.22	5	8
	OND	0	1	1	0.41	0	1
	NCE	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	HND	1	0	1	0.41	1	0
	BA / BSc	3	0	3	1.24	2	0
	MSc /MA	1	0	1	0.41	1	0
	Ph.D	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Vocationa	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Craft	3	0	3	1.24	2	0
	Technical	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Religious	20	28	48	19.92	17	23
	TTC	1	0	1	0.41	1	0
	None	34	32	66	27.39	28	27
		121	120	241			
Able to Re	Yes	45	37	82	34.02		
	NO	76	83	159	65.98		
				241			
Have ID	Yes	20	0	20	8.30		
	No	101	120	221	91.70		
				241			
Condition	1. Physica	0	0	0			
	2. Mental I	0	0	0			
	3. Chronic	0	0	0			
	4. Old age	0	0	0			
				0			
Primary E	Hausa	11	6	17			
	Fulani	28	41	69			
	Gerewa	67	63	130			
	Kanuri	8	4	12			
	Igbo	0	0	0			
	Yoruba	0	0	0			
	Other Nig	7	6	13			
	Non-Nige	0	0	0			
				0			
Primary R	Christian	2	1	3			
	Islam	119	119	238	98.76		
	Traditiona	0	0	0	0.00		
	Atheist	0	0	0	0.00		
	Other	0	0	0	0.00		
				241			
Have Wor	Yes	29	24	53	21.99		
	No: study	11	13	24	9.96		
	No: depe	80	83	163	67.63		
	No: retire	1	0	1	0.41		
	No: handi	0	0	0	0.00		
	No: lookir	0	0	0	0.00		
				241			
Activity	Farming	16	1	17	7.05		
Primary	Livestock	6	0	6	2.49		
	Fishing	4	0	4	1.66		
	Trading	8	14	22	9.13		
	Construc	1	0	1	0.41		
	Transpor	0	1	1	0.41		
	Civil serv	5	1	6	2.49		
	Primary C	0	0	0	0.00		
	Food Pro	0	9	9	3.73		
	Charcoal	0	0	0	0.00		
	Artisan &	1	1	2	0.83		
	Others	1	3	4	1.66		
	None	79	90	169	70.12		
				241			
Type	Unremun	93	93	186			
Primary	Cash	22	26	48			
	Salary	6	1	7			
				0			
Dependen	No	100	110	210			
	100%	13	1	14			
	50%	2	3	5			
	Passing th	0	0	0			
				0			
Activity	Farming	13	6	19			
Secondar	Livestock	9	3	12			
	Fishing	0	0	0			
	Trading	1	0	1			
	Construct	0	0	0			
	Transport	1	0	1			
	Civil servi	0	0	0			
	Primary C	0	0	0			
	Food Pro	0	0	0			
	Charcoal	0	0	0			
	Artisan &	1	0	1			
	Others	2	1	3			
	None	88	104	192			
				0			
Type	1. Unremu	86	105	191			
Seconday	2. Cash	23	3	26			
	3 Salary	0	0	0			
				0			
How many have 2 ac		24	4	28			

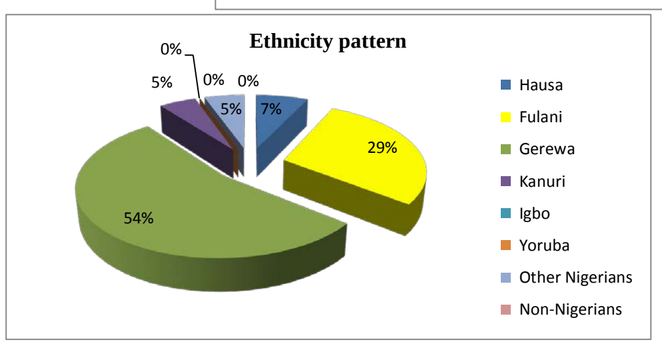
Household Question

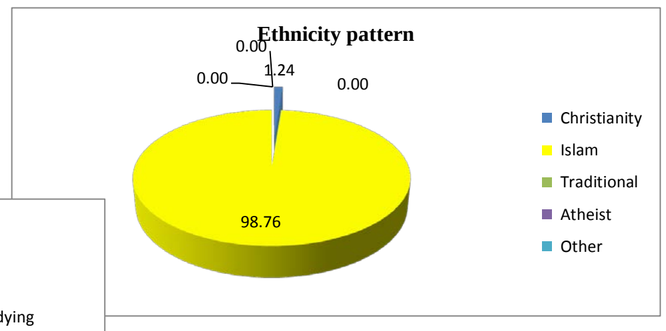
		ZNG
Limit to ac	Cost	12
	Distance	7
	Quality	0
	No limitat	12
Limit proc	Drought	6
	Pests	6
	Lack of in	17

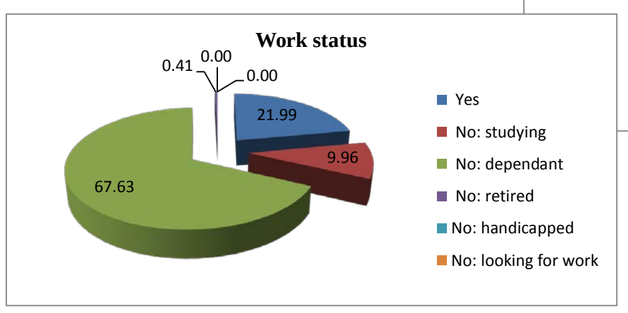


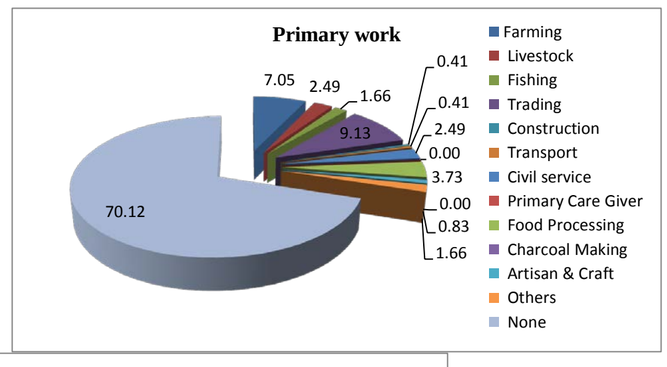


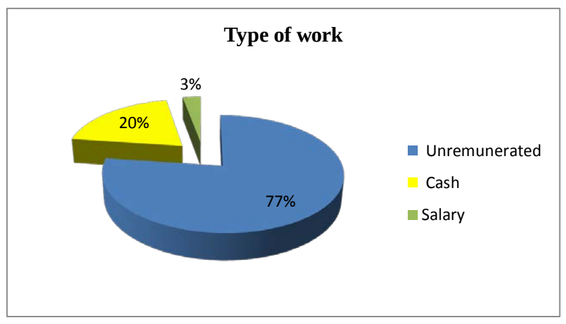


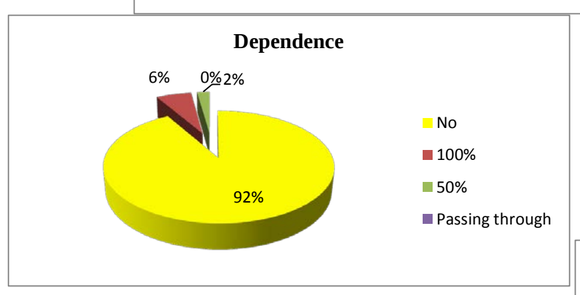


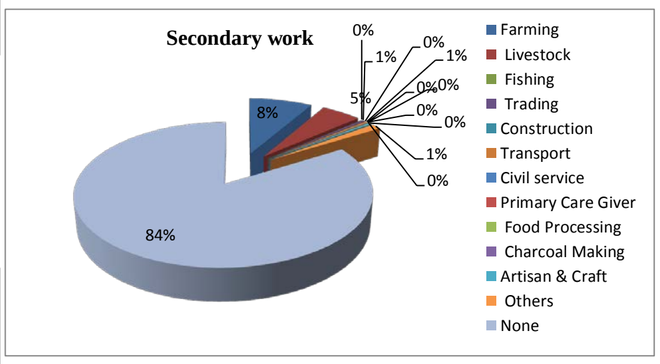


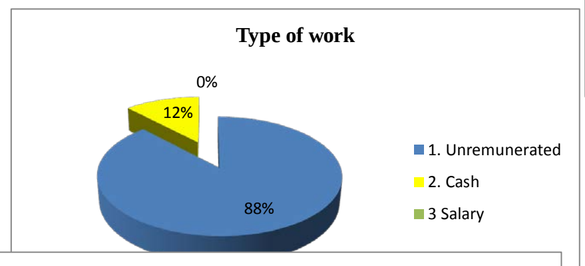


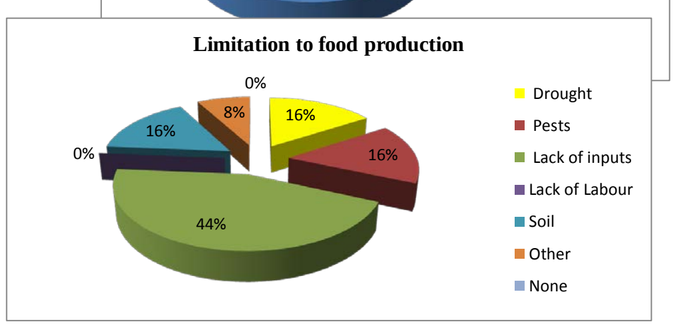


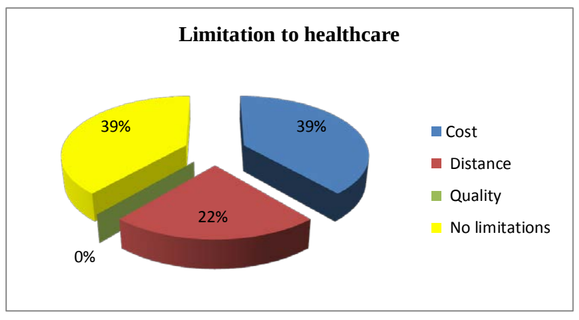












	Lack of La	0	
	Soil	6	
	Other	3	
	None	0	
registerec	Yes	2	7.41
	No	25	92.59
	Total	27	
enough to	Yes	20	74.07
	No	7	25.93
Are your c	Yes	20	74.07
	No	7	25.93
birth with	Yes	16	59.26
	No	11	40.74
communic	Yes	6	22.22
	NO	21	77.78
Perceptio	Positive	26	
	Negative	0	
	Neutral	0	
	Don't know	0	
Impacts o	1. Econon	21	
	2. Health	9	
	Disruption	3	
	None	5	
Health	Orthodox	26	96.30
	Traditiona	1	3.70
	KM AVER	12.55556	
Education	Primary	15	
	Secondar	7	
	None	5	
	KM AVER	4.14815	
Water (Do	well	5	
	stream	16	
	tap	6	
	KM AVER	0.85185	
Water (Liv	dam	0	
	stream	9	
	rain	17	
	KM AVER	0.51852	
Market	Zongoro	2	7.41
	Outside Z	25	92.59
	KM AVER	9.37037	
Resettlme	Angwa Fu	5	
	Angwa Wa	8	
	Dubur	3	
	Others	11	
Resilience	Sell prop	17	
	Ask relati	10	
	Borrow (f	0	
	Borrow (n	1	
	Borrow (le	0	
	Travel to f	0	
	Remittanc	0	
Assets	Cattle	443	
	Sheep	310	
	Goat	277	
	Camel	0	
	Poultry	3238	
	Others	0	
	Car	14	
	Bicycle	18	
	Fridge	9	
	TV	15	
	Phone	67	
	Cart	7	
	Others	8	
Expenditure PER MONTH!			
(average)	Food	909800	
	Shelter	0	
	Education	226400	
	Health	509130	
	Livelihood	291640	
	Telecomm	167800	
	Religious	114100	
	TOTAL AV	2218870	
Earn by percentage			
AVERAGE	Farming		
	Livestock		
	Trading		
	Services		
	Remittances		
Income PI	Livelihood	291640	
(average)	Farming	3639825	
	Livestock	513800	
	Trading	136360	
	Services	1083000	
	Remittanc	0	
	Others	236000	
Typical Ea	1. 5K - 9.9	0	
	2. 10K - 1	2	
	3. 20K - 2	2	
	3. 30K - 3	0	
	5. 40K - 4	1	
	6. 50K- 59	0	
	7. 60K + #	22	
Typical Sp	1. 5K - 9.9	0	
	2. 10K - 1	2	
	3. 20K - 2	8	
	3. 30K - 3	3	
	5. 40K - 4	3	
	6. 50K- 59	3	
	7. 60K + #	8	
Saving or	1. # in ban	4	14.28571

Numbers 2. # in co-	0	0
3. # at ho	14	50
4. No savi	4	14.28571
5. Debt to	1	3.571429
6. Debt to	5	17.85714

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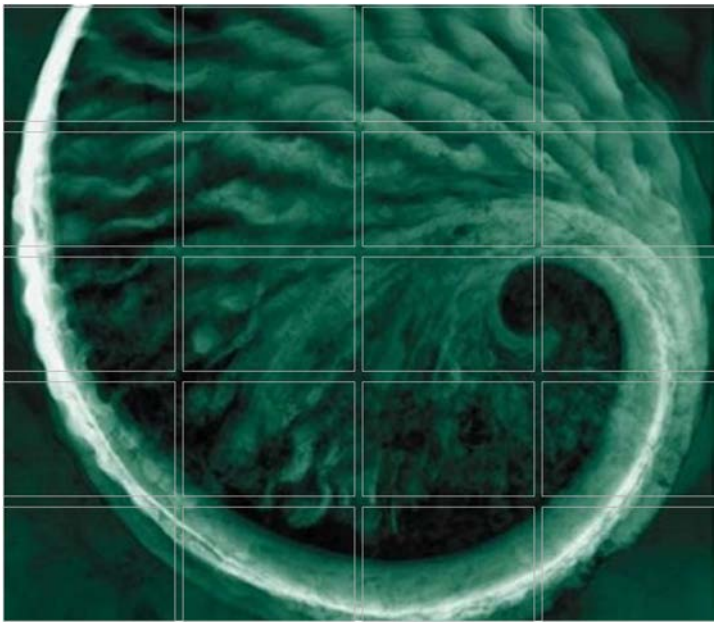

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