

**KATSINA STATE GOVERNMENT
AGRO-CLIMATIC RESILIENCE IN SEMI-ARID LANDSCAPES
(ACReSAL)**

RAP

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**STORMWATER DRAINAGE REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR
KATSINA TOWN IN KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA
(PHASE II)**



Submitted to:

**State Project Management Unit (SPMU)
Katsina State Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes
(KTS-ACReSAL)**

**No. 24C, Off Hassan Usman Road (WTC Road)
Katsina, Nigeria**

**Draft Final RAP Report,
June 2023**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
LIST OF PLATES.....	v
DEFINITIONS.....	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 ACREsAL Project Components.....	2
1.3 Environmental and Social Risk Concerns.....	3
1.4 Objectives of this RAP.....	3
1.5 Justification for the Preparation of this RAP.....	4
1.6 RAP Methodology.....	4
CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND POTENTIAL IMPACT.....	6
2.1 The Proposed Project Activities and Intervention.....	6
2.2 Project Potential Impacts.....	6
2.3 Impact Minimizing Measures Undertaken.....	7
2.4 Field Findings.....	8
2.5 Identified Project Impacts.....	8
2.5.1 Positive Project Impacts.....	8
2.6 Identification of Project Affected Population.....	8
2.7 Methodology Adopted.....	8
CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS.....	10
3.1 Description of the Area of Influence.....	10
3.2 Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area.....	12
3.2.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the PAPs.....	15
3.2.2 Access to Health Infrastructure.....	18
3.2.3 Access to Socioeconomic Infrastructure.....	18
CHAPTER FOUR: RELEVANT POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	19
4.1 Introduction.....	19
4.2 Resettlement Policy Framework.....	19
4.3 Relevant Nigeria Acts and Legislation.....	19
4.3.1 The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.....	19
4.3.2 Land Use Act of 1978.....	20
4.3.3 Forestry Act.....	22
4.3.4 National Gender Policy.....	22
4.4 State Legislation.....	23
4.4.1 Local Government Authorities.....	23
4.4.2 The Customary District Councils.....	23
4.5 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5).....	23
4.6 Gap Analysis of the Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank's ESS5.....	24
4.6.1 Conclusion Drawn from the Review of World Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement.....	25
CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIAL IMPACT COVERAGE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT	26
5.1 RAP Scope and Impact Coverage.....	26

5.2 Inventory of Affected Assets in The Project Area	26
CHAPTER SIX: PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN	28
6.1 Introduction	28
6.2 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs	28
6.3 Valuation Methodology	30
6.3.1 Full Replacement Cost Method	31
6.3.2 Valuation Procedure Using the Replacement Cost Method	31
6.3.3 Structure/Building	31
6.3.4 Fruit trees/Farm crops/Woodlots	32
6.4 Entitlements and Eligibility	33
6.4.1 Eligibility Criteria.....	34
6.4.2 Establishment of Cut-off Date	34
6.4.3 Payment of Compensation.....	35
CHAPTER SEVEN: BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN.....	36
7.1 Budget and Financing Plan.....	36
7.2 Financing Plan	36
7.3 RAP Implementation Budget.....	36
7.4 RAP Implementation Schedule	37
CHAPTER EIGHT: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	38
8.1 Introduction	38
8.2 Identification of Stakeholders.....	38
8.3 Stakeholders Engagement Activities	39
8.3.1 Rights and Choices	39
8.3.2 Summary of Consultations Concerns Raised and Responses to Address concerns ..	40
CHAPTER NINE: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	48
9.1 Actors Involved and Organizational Structure	48
9.1.1 The World Bank	48
9.1.2 Federal Level	48
9.1.3 State Level	48
9.1.4 Local Level.....	51
9.1.5 Community Level.....	51
9.1.6 Others	52
CHAPTER TEN: TIMETABLE OF EVENTS.....	53
10.1 Introduction	53
10.1.1 Resettlement Preparation, Implementation, Monitoring and Linkages to Civil Works	53
10.2 Training and Capacity Needs	53
10.3 Disclosure of RAP	54
CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	55
11.1 Introduction	55
11.2 Internal Monitoring.....	55
11.3 External/Independent Monitoring.....	55
11.4 Monitoring Indicators	56
11.4.1 Input Indicators.....	56
11.4.2 Output Indicators	56
11.4.3 Process Indicators	56
11.4.4 Outcome Indicators.....	56
11.4.5 Impact Indicators	56
11.5 Performance Indicators for Assessing Livelihood Restoration	57
11.6 RAP Completion Audit	58
11.7 Reporting	58

11.7.1 Frequency/Audience of Reporting.....	58
11.7.2 Type of Information/Data Collected.....	58
CHAPTER TWELVE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	59
12.1 Introduction	59
12.2 Grievance Redress Process	59
12.2.1 First Level GRM: RCC at the Site/Community Level	59
12.2.2 Second Level GRM: RCC at the SMPU Level	61
12.2.3 Third Level GRM: RCC at the State Technical Committee Level.....	62
12.3 Awareness of GRM	63
12.4 GRM Jurisdiction	63
12.5 Expectation When Grievance Arise	63
12.6 Management of Reported Grievances	64
12.7 Grievance Log and Response Time.....	64
12.8 Monitoring Complaints.....	67
REFERENCES.....	68
ANNEX ONE: LIST OF PROJECTS AFFECTED PERSONS, THEIR ASSETS AND THEIR COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES.....	70
ANNEX TWO: LIST OF PROJECTS AFFECTED PERSONS, THEIR ASSETS AND THEIR COMPENSATION FOR ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS	92
ANNEX THREE: ASSET ENUMERATION FORM INSTRUMENT	102
ANNEX FOUR: CONSULTATION PICTURES.....	103
ANNEX FIVE: CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEETS	105

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Summary Of Impacts.....	7
Table 2-2: Project Impact Significance.....	9
Table 3-1: Socioeconomic Survey Result of PAPS	15
Table 4-1: Gap Analysis: Land Use Act Vs World Bank ESS 5 Requirements	24
Table 5-1: Summary Of Impact On Assets	27
Table 5-2: Summary Of Economic Trees/Cash Crops Impacted	27
Table 6-1: Entitlement Matrix Table For PAPS.....	28
Table 6-2 Market Survey For Building Materials Carried Out In Katsina On 15 th February, 2023	31
Table 6-3: Impacted Cash Crops/Economic Trees.....	32
Table 6-4: Market Survey For Cash Crops And Economic Trees Carried Out In Katsina Market On 16 th February, 2023	33
Table 7-1: RAP Implementation Budget.....	36
Table 8-1: Consultation Dates.....	39
Table 8-2: Consultations With Katsina State ACREsAL.....	40
Table 8-3: Consultation With Ward Heads	40
Table 8-4: Consultations With Kofar Durbi Community.....	42
Table 8-5: Consultations With Kofar Sauri / Kofar Marusa Communities.....	43
Table 8-6: Consultations with Women Group	45
Table 10-1: Indicative Timetable For Implementing The RAP	53
Table 11-1: RAP Monitoring Indicators	57
Table 12-1: Membership Of Community Level RCC.....	60
Table 12-2: Membership Of State Level RCC (PMU-RCC)	61
Table 12-3: Third Level RCC (TC-RCC)	62
Table 12-4: Implementation Plan For Grievance Redress	64
Table 12-5: Typical Reporting Format For Grievance Redress	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1: Drainage layout of Katsina ACREsAL Project.....	11
---	----

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 3-1 Section of The Drainage Canal.....	11
Plate 3-2: Section Of Washed Off Canal.	11
Plate 3-3: Structures at the beginning of the drainage canal	12
Plate 3-4: Farmlands along the drainage canal.....	12
Plate 8-1: Stakeholders Consultation pictures.....	47

DEFINITIONS

Children: all persons under the age of 18 years according to international regulatory standard (Convention on the rights of Child 2002)

Community: a group of individuals broader than households, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic and traditional government ties or shared locality.

Compensation: payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut-Off-Date: the date of announcement of inventory of project affected items, upon which no new entrant or claimant or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence.

Economic Displacement: a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: the compensation offered by RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and, other short- term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Head of the Household: means the person providing or acknowledged, by the household, to be providing the basic means of existence.

Household: a group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision- making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Involuntary Resettlement: resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Lost Income Opportunities: lost income opportunities refer to compensation to project affected persons for loss of business income, business hours/time due to project

Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5): Describes the basic principles and procedures for resettling, compensating or at least assisting involuntary displace persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living after alternatives for avoiding displacement is not feasible

Physical Displacement: a loss of residential structures and related non-residential structures and physical assets because such structures / assets are located in the project area.

Private property owners: persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets and are accordingly entitled to compensation under the Land Act.

Project-Affected Community: a community that is adversely affected by the project.

Project-Affected Person: any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (commercial, 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.

Rehabilitation: the restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Relocation: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.

Replacement Cost: the amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without considering depreciation or salvage value.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

Resettlement Assistance: support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. 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 workdays.

Resettlement: a compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement area in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

Squatters: squatters are persons who may/may not have individual land plots outside the project corridor but are landless household squatting within the public / private land for residential and business purposes.

Vulnerable group: People who by their disadvantage conditions will be economically worse impacted by project activities than others such as female headed households, persons with disability, at-risk children, persons with HIV-AIDS and elderly household heads of 60 years and above.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACReSAL	Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank Policies
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Community Support Organizations
DaLA	Damage and Loss Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
LUA	Land Use Act
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
N/A	Not Available
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGN	Nigeria Naira
OP	Operational Policies (of the World Bank)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAA	Registry of Affected Assets
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Resettlement and Compensation Committee
RIC	Resettlement Implementation Consultant
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SMEnv	State Ministry of Environment
SPMU	State Project Implementation Unit
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1 Background

The Nigeria Agro- Climatic Resilience of Semi-Arid Landscape (ACReSAL) Project aims to increase the adoption of sustainable landscape management practices in targeted watersheds in Northern Nigeria and strengthen Nigeria's long-term framework for integrated climate-resilience landscape management. The ACReSAL project seeks to address some of the critical challenges in Northern Nigeria. The region is characterized by high poverty rates, low literacy, an environment of fragility, conflict, and violence, degradation of natural resources, poor agricultural productivity, climate risks, desertification, poor penetration of modern technology, and weak institutional capacity. Addressing these issues will require effort in multiple sectors like Ministry of Water resources, Ministry of Agriculture which will be led by Ministry of Environment that will serve as the implementing a ministry.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project for Nigeria is to increase the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices in targeted watersheds in northern Nigeria and strengthen Nigeria's long-term enabling environment for integrated climate-resilient landscape management.

Component of the project includes;

- A. Dryland Management
- B. Community Climate Resilience
- C. Climate Change Institutional Strengthening and Project Management
- D. Contingency Emergency Response

The activities of Component A will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business or public infrastructure, thus ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement is relevant. The already prepared Resettlement Policy Framework will serve as guide for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan. This report focuses on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) developed for the Katsina Town storm water and drainage management project in Katsina State Nigeria.

The overall objective of the resettlement plan is to identify and assess social and economic impacts resulting from involuntary displacement (physical and economic), develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in line with the requirements of the Federal Government of Nigeria and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

In general, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required for (i) any project that results in either the physical or the economic displacement of persons (ii) or any project that is likely to have adverse effects on vulnerable groups, their livelihood sources or land acquisition.

The construction activities under the Katsina ACReSAL subproject, specifically component A will be in specific locations and will impact 'land users', owners or economic activities within the selected sites. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement for families, business or public infrastructure thus requiring application of World Bank's ESS5: Hence, the need to develop this RAP.

ES 2 Description of the proposed project and Potential Impact

The storm water and drainage rehabilitation project would entail engineering works including site clearing, mobilization of equipment; excavation, earthworks; drainage and culvert construction; earth filling, etc. These activities will entail temporary and permanent land

acquisition to advance Component “A” works and shall result in direct social and economic hardships on the PAPs. A total of **519** PAPs were identified within the project corridor.

According to the Engineering design report, the intervention works will cover a total of five drains (8.1Km). Whereas Drain 5 will be the main drain that collects all the flows from all the other drains, drains 1, 2, and 3 flows into drain 4 which in turn flows into Drain 5.

ES Table 1: Summary of Impacts

S/N	Category of Impact	Number of PAPs
1.	Land	136
2.	Structures	235
3.	Fences	17
4.	Loss of Business/Disturbance	5
5.	Loss of Accommodation	14
6.	Cash Crops	62
7.	Economic Trees	50

ES 3 Objectives of the RAP

The aim of preparing a RAP is to identify and assess the direct socio-economic risks of the proposed civil works and provide measures to assist PAPs in line with ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement and relevant Nigeria policies and laws. The RAP outlines management processes for resettling and compensating the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The goal is to implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development initiative in line with World Bank Policy and the relevant Nigeria policies and laws.

Specifically, the RAP is designed to:

- identify the full range of people affected by the project, and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement;
- prepare an Action Plan to be implemented to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities in line with World Bank Policy and Nigeria policies and laws;
- ensure a fair and transparent process of compensation and resettlement;
- ensure a sound mitigation plan for those who will temporarily or permanently lose structures, farm land or assets as a result of the project;
- provide mechanism for redressing and resolving all grievances; and
- Develop a social monitoring plan under the projects to ensure that all social issues are managed effectively.

ES 4 Justification for the Preparation of this RAP

For project implemented with World Bank credit, project activities that cause displacement of any sort must be subjected to the requirements of the WB Environmental and Social Standard (ESS 5), on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement to the extent that persons involuntarily displaced due to taking of land resulting from project activities have the opportunity to restore or improve their level of living more than they were prior to the project. It is not sufficient for communities to passively accept project work and the impacts of these works rather, they must be mobilized to contribute actively to project implementation and to maintain the works after implementation. This feature underscores the need for accurate analysis of local social organization and or environment. Considering the storm water and drainage rehabilitation works under ACRoSAL component A could involve land acquisition or cause restriction of access to land and landed assets, this RAP becomes relevant.

ES 5 RAP Methodology

The preparation of the RAP commenced with literature review of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), legal documents, scientific literature, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other documents. Subsequently, the RAP was conducted through; investigation and data collection, consultations with a number of key stakeholders at the state and local levels, review of design access route study report presented to the PMU and other stakeholders for comments, preliminary survey and reconnaissance of the proposed access route; census of PAPs and asset inventory of households, private community assets and properties affected by the proposed rehabilitation. Enumeration forms were used to assess the PAPs and their assets through a census exercise. Data and information gathering on the field was geo-referenced using GPS for ease of location.

ES 6 Relevant Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework

A number of national and international environmental guidelines are applicable to the operation of the ACRReSAL. This RAP was prepared in line with the applicable laws, including Relevant Nigeria Acts and Legislation, State Legislation, and World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5). Specifically, the RAP preparation was in line with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

While the policy of the World Bank supports compensation and assistance of PAPs irrespective of whether they have legal rights to the land being occupied or not, the law of the Nigerian government only compensates people with a legitimate land title. The Land Use Act notwithstanding, existing customary laws in the project area allows for (1) individual land ownership; (2) family land ownership; and (3) communal land ownership through a traditional land tenure system. It is noted that in the event of divergence between the two policies, the one that better serves the needs of the PAPs takes precedence.

ES 7 Description of the area of influence and social baseline conditions

Katsina is a city (formerly a city-state) and a Local Government Area in northern Nigeria and is the capital of Katsina State. Katsina is located some 260 kilometres (160 mi) east of the city of Sokoto and 135 kilometres (84 mi) northwest of Kano, close to the border with Niger. In 2022, Katsina's estimated population was 504,873 (National Population Commission). The city is the centre of an agricultural region producing groundnuts, cotton, hides, millet, and guinea corn and also has mills for producing peanut oil and steel. The city is largely Muslim, and the population of the city is mainly from the Fulani and Hausa ethnic groups. The Katsina Royal Palace 'Gidan Korau' is a huge complex located in the centre of the ancient city. It is a symbol of culture, history, and traditions of 'Katsinawa'. According to historical account, it was built in 1348 AD by Muhammadu Korau, who is believed to have been the first Muslim King of Katsina. This explains why it is traditionally known as 'Gidan Korau' (House of Korau). It is one of the oldest and among the first-generation palaces in Hausaland, along with Daura, Kano and Zazzau.

The project is located between Kofar Sauri, Kofar Guga and the Ring Road drain system within the Katsina township in Katsina Local Government area of Katsina State. The perceived causes of flood disasters in this area have been observed to fall under four main themes:

1. hydrological factors
2. Waste management factors
3. Institutional factors;
4. Awareness factors. Hydrological factors are those related to water and they include prolonged heavy rainfall, blockage of culverts and drainage channels, and growth of vegetation in channels.

The socioeconomic study covered the following thematic areas: gender, age distribution; and marital status. The result from the socioeconomic survey suggests more males (80%) were

identified along the drain site than the females (20%) because they represent household heads that own parcels of lands as well as houses. This shows high impact on head of households which will be felt by the affected households. Also, the result suggests more of the PAPs would be able to engage in activities that would restore their livelihood considering that they fall within the active age (18-45) and may be able to take active roles during project implementation.

However, 10% of the PAPs identified are over 50 years and may be unable to easily adjust to project adverse impacts without the proper assistance. *Furthermore, results show that impacts on households will be significant as most of the PAPs have large families and dependents. Hence, impacts that disrupt economic activities or sources of income of PAPs may have adverse effects on their dependents such as reduction in available income. This has been considered in calculating the compensation and provision of livelihood restoration assistance.* Most of the PAPs (52.4%) are involved trading as major occupation. while 25.4% of the PAPs are involved in one of the agricultural value chains (livestock raising, crop farming, agricultural labourer and processing). 20.6% of those involved in the agricultural value chain are actually into crop farming. The remaining are either artisans or pensioners. This goes to show that since most of the PAPs are involved in trading and the impact of the project will be mainly on business disturbance for makeshift stalls and shops, land take will be minimal and has been taken care of in the compensation plan. In situation where the impact caused loss of income, compensation has also been provided.

The average monthly income of PAPs was observed to range between ₦30,000 - ₦50,000 (68%) and above ₦50,000 (32%). This indicates that 23.1% of the PAPs earn between ₦30,000 - ₦50,000 monthly and 46.6% earn above ₦50,000 indicating that most PAP earn within and above the national minimum wage of ₦30,000. About 30.3% earn between ₦29,000 and below.

94% of those who will be affected by land take are owners while 6% of those affected by land take were identified either as tenants living in an affected building or using affected lands for farming as part of their livelihood support. Based on their eligibility, all PAPs have been considered for compensation.

90% of PAPs were heads of their respective households including widows (female head of household representing 9% of the population). A further analysis of other household members revealed that 12% of them were wives, 65.5% were children and 22.5% were other dependents.

In the context of this RAP, the PAPs who are not heads of their respective households would enjoy access to the compensatory and restorative measures planned in this RAP, independently of their household heads.

Some level of vulnerability was assessed, and results showed that 13.9% of PAPs were physically challenged. This included blindness, partial blindness, immobility, ill health, etc. Others were identified to be above 65 years which place them in more disadvantaged position to access means of livelihood if impacted by the project. These group of vulnerable persons would be included in the projects' livelihood restoration program to ease off the envisaged impact. The Livelihood restoration program will be developed to ensure the full participation of members of this group and will include vocational training programs that cater to the needs and abilities of these vulnerable groups. The project can equip them with relevant skills to find employment and become self-sufficient. Providing them access to microfinance services to support the development of small businesses can be helpful for individuals who may not be able to engage in physically demanding work due to their vulnerabilities.

Also, provision of support for agriculture and livestock production can offer livelihood opportunities that do not require significant physical activity

Majority preferred cash compensation as against land-for-land or replacement options. This, as revealed during the assessment, is mainly because the affected PAPs have other land available within the same area, Care should be taken in using this step especially due to low rate of saving culture in the area.

ES 8 Social Impact Coverage of the Proposed Project

The Katsina ACREsAL SPMU took the following steps which have resulted in the reduction of adverse impacts of the project:

1. The engineering design for the intervention tried as much as possible to avoid damage as one of the proposed measures is to maintain alignment of the existing drain as much as possible to avoid major damage to adjacent assets and property.
2. The maximum setback for the drainage including access and buffer on the drainage corridor was made known to the stakeholders to be between 2 to 10 meters and that in the event of work in such locations all affected properties are to be removed by their owners upon receipt of due compensation to provide the required right of way for the work.
3. Consulting/communicating with the people of the project area and PAPs in particular on the day and time to expect civil work activities within their respective location. This will give the PAPs opportunity to harvest materials from their buildings as well as the identified economic trees/crops before the beginning of civil works.

In spite of the outlined impact reduction measures above, mitigation measures have also been clearly prepared in this document, which is in line with the World Bank ESS5 to ensure that those who must suffer economic impact are restored to the pre-project state.

Social change or consequences (positive and negative, intended and unintended) arising from the projects. The social impact coverage of the project includes the following:

- ❖ Displacement of 136 PAPs from their land
- ❖ Displacement of 235 PAPs from their structures
- ❖ 17 PAPs have their fences affected
- ❖ 50 PAPs have their economic trees affected
- ❖ 62 PAPs have their cash crops affected
- ❖ 5 PAPs losing their Business
- ❖ 1 PAP losing their accommodation

PAPs were consulted based on the methodology described in Chapter 1. The outcome shows that 519 persons will be potentially impacted/suffer socio-economic losses as a result of project activities. The Social Impact gathered for the RAP describes the names of PAPs, means of identification/contact, and affected items.

ES 9 Positive Impacts of the project

This project has numerous positive impacts if well implemented. These will include:

- creation of job opportunities for women and youths;
- improved quality of life through productivity and improved agricultural production as a result of reclamation of farmlands adjacent to drainage;
- Increased income to families and communities, etc.

ES 10 Compensation of PAPs

All payments or compensation and resettlement assistance shall be made in the forms as agreed with each PAP. Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and witnessed by an NGO engaged by the SPMU.

PAPs entitlements and information of their compensation packages will be promptly disclosed to them and they will be compensated or resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix established in this RAP prior to the commencement of civil works.

ES 11 Stakeholder Consultation

Consultation provides information on awareness creation and the conduct of public consultations in the project communities and with stakeholders so as to reduce the potential for conflicts, minimize the risks of negative project impacts on the communities and enable resettlement and compensation as part of a comprehensive development programme. In Specific terms, the sensitization campaign and public consultation sought to achieve the following: Stakeholder identification - those positively/negatively affected by the project, as well as institutions that have an interest in the planning and execution of the project. The identified groups include Traditional Leaders, Religious leaders, Youth group Representatives, Women group Representatives, Project Affected Persons, People living along the corridors of the project, and vulnerable persons (Widows, physically challenged, aged, etc.).

Specifically, the consultation sought to a) inform the PAPs about the project objective and potential impacts on their properties and livelihoods; b) involve them in the design of the resettlement plan; c) give them the opportunity to express their opinions and their opinions be incorporated in this RAP and in the project design; d) offer the PAPs with resettlement alternatives and choices; and e) inform them about institutional arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups are adequately represented.

ES Table 2: Consultation dates

SN	CONSULTATION	DATE
1	Consultations with Katsina ACRReSAL SPMU	24 th January, 2023
2	General Consultations with Community Leaders	26 th January, 2023
3	Consultations with ward heads the at community level in Katsina	27 th January, 2023
4	Consultation with PAPs	28 th January, 2023

ES 12 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Disputes and grievances are expected in the project. It is envisaged that some of the project affected persons are likely to feel inadequately treated during the implementation of this RAP. In this regard, a well-structured and culturally appropriate 3-Level Grievance Mechanism (Community, SPIU and FPMU) has been developed. The grievance redress mechanism is aimed at reducing problems during implementation.

ES 13 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for the census is 19^h February, 2023. The cut-off-date was communicated to the communities and the PAPs during the consultations on the 3rd February, 2023.

ES14 Proposed Resettlement Plan

This section presents in detail the proposed resettlement plan. it includes the Valuation method used for valuing affected assets, the entitlements due for PAPs as well as the eligibility of PAPs. This section shall examine the methodology used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost and description of the proposed type and level of compensation and

resettlement assistance to be provided to PAPs as well as measures considered to achieve full replacement cost for lost assets. More detail discussions on entitlement and eligibility as well as legal gap analysis are provided in the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The following are considered in the Proposed Resettlement Plan

Valuation Methodology

Valuation of assets and other forms of losses occasioned by the project was conducted by a RAP specialist to ascertain individuals whose assets or livelihoods will be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities. This RAP employs the broad principle of *Full Replacement Cost* for calculating compensation packages for affected properties.

Eligibility

Criteria identifying which affected persons are entitled to receive compensation, resettlement assistance, and/or other benefits as a result of resettlement. Usually established either by law or via policies of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) providing finance for the project.

Payment of Compensation

'Displaced persons shall be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, in addition to the compensation they receive.' Additionally, World Bank's ESS 5, requires that displaced individuals be given assistance for their efforts to improve their living standards or to at least restore them to the highest standard between pre-displacement or standards prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation.

ES 15 Budget and Financing Plan

The RAP implementation budget is in the sum of **₦904,754,406.82 (Nine hundred and Four Million, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Six Naira, Eighty-Two Kobo) only**. This sum is expected to cover compensation of assets affected and additional mitigations for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and consultation, allowance for training and enlightenment of PAPs, implementation operating cost, grievance redress mechanism, and livelihood restoration measures, that shall be allowed and added to the current budget.

ES Table 3: Rap Budget

#	Executive Summary	Number
	Total Number of claimants	519
1	Number of PAPs for structures	249
2	Number of PAPs for fences	17
3	Number of PAPs for economics trees	50
4	Number of PAPs for crops	62
5	Number of PAPs for Land take	136
6	Number for PAPs for Loss of Business/Disturbance	5
#	Cost Elements	Amount (NGN)
1	Budget for structures	780,799,352.00
2	Budget for Land take	30,688,944.44
3	Budget for Amenities	2,900,000.00
4	Budget for Movement & Disturbance allowance	6,360,000.00
5	Budget for Land replacement assistance	11,633,679.00
6	Budget for economic trees	1,617,500.00
7	Budget for Cash Crops	2,207,327.92
8	Loss of Business	2,250,000.00
9	Budget for Vulnerable PAPs	700,000.00

#	Subtotal	839,156,803.37
10	Allowance for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) & consultation (1.2% of compensation cost)	10,069,881.64
11	Allowance for training and enlightenment of PAPs	2,000,000.00
12	Allowance for Implementation operating cost & contingency (5% of Compensation cost)	41,957,840.17
13	Allowance for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	1,500,000.00
14	Allowance for livelihood restoration program (1.2% of compensation cost)	10,069,881.64
	Subtotal for allowance	65,597,603.45
#	Grand Total	904,754,406.82

Source of Funds

Katsina State Government is the source of funds for this RAP, which will be sourced from the ACRReSAL SPMU counterpart fund.

ES 16 Review and Disclosure

This RAP will be subjected to public review and shall be disclosed to the general public for review and comment at designated locations in the FCT, Katsina State and in World Bank Website. Display centres will include Katsina ACRReSAL SPMU office, ACRReSAL FPMU office, EA Department of FMEnv, Katsina State Ministry of Environment and Project Community.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Climatic variability and anthropogenic activities such as deforestation, extensive cultivation, overgrazing, cultivation of marginal land, bush burning, fuel wood extraction, charcoal production, faulty irrigation systems and urbanization are some of the major causes of desertification. Among the anthropogenic factors are poor land management, inadequate farming techniques and over-cultivation, overgrazing and the removal of natural vegetation; misuse of water resources; and poor environmental and ecosystem management.

As in many other parts of the world, droughts-affected areas in Nigeria are characterized by low rainfall and high rainfall variability, high evaporation and potential evapotranspiration rate, decline in quality of life, partly because of the decline in the quality of the rural communities is another significant impact of drought and desertification. This decline in rural communities is partly caused by lack of food security, lack of water security, lack of sustained availability of fuel and fodder and inadequate income generation. Crop failures are also significant impacts of drought and desertification on agriculture. These result in severe food shortages, rising prices of food, and possibly famine.

The Nigeria Agro-Climatic Resilience of Semi-Arid Landscap (ACReSAL) Project aims to increase the adoption of sustainable landscape management practices in targeted watersheds in Northern Nigeria and strengthen Nigeria's long-term framework for integrated climate-resilience landscape management. The ACReSAL project seeks to address some of the critical challenges in Northern Nigeria. The region is characterized by high poverty rates, low literacy, an environment of fragility, conflict, and violence, degradation of natural resources, poor agricultural productivity, climate risks, desertification, poor penetration of modern technology, and weak institutional capacity. Addressing these issues will require effort in multiple sectors like Ministry of Water resources, Ministry of Agriculture which will be led by Ministry of Environment that will serve as the implementing a ministry.

The Project targets selected States of Adamawa, Taraba, Yobe, Gombe, Borno, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Zamfara, Kebbi, Sokoto, Plateau, Edo, Niger, Nasarawa, FCT and Benue that are in arid and semi-arid areas characterized by dry-semiarid conditions, low precipitation, and sparse vegetative cover. An integrated and participatory catchment management approach will be the operating framework for project implementation at field level.

Appropriate modern technology will be leveraged throughout the project activities. In particular, the project will support activities to develop multi-sectoral approaches for desertification control and landscape management, improve community livelihoods and resilience, and strengthen institutions. The ACReSAL project aligns with the Federal Government of Nigeria in restoring one million ha of degraded land out of the 4 million ha target set for broader landscape restoration by 2030.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project for Nigeria is to increase the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices in targeted watersheds in northern Nigeria and strengthen Nigeria's long-term enabling environment for integrated climate-resilient landscape management.

The lead agency at the Federal level is the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv), State and local governments, local communities and CSOs are or will be involved in the project, given that the project is a multi-sector operation involving MDAs concerned with water resources

management, public works, agriculture, regional and town planning, earth and natural resources information, and disaster risk management. The Katsina State Ministry of Environment is the lead agency at the Katsina state level.

1.2 ACRoSAL Project Components

The project comprises of four components, namely:

- **Component A. Dryland Management:** This component will implement integrated watershed management planning and addresses challenges of large-scale watershed degradation in northern Nigeria. It will support the following subcomponents: A1: Strategic Watershed Planning; A2: Landscape Infrastructure. This subcomponent is expected to entail land acquisition; and A3: Special Ecosystems
- **Component B: Community Climate Resilience:** This Component seeks to support communities to be more resilient and communities and household needs targeted investments to put new approaches into effect. It will support the following sub-components activities: B1: Community Strengthening; B2: Community Investments: This subcomponent is expected to entail land acquisition.
- **Component C: Climate Change Institutional Strengthening and Project Management:** This component includes investments to improve the enabling institutional and policy foundation for multisectoral integrated landscape management, climate resilience, as well as support project management. This will include the following sub-components: C1: Institutional and Policy Strengthening; and C2: Project Management
- **Component D: Contingency Emergency Response:** This is a component that could be used as necessary to provide immediate support to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Implementation of Component A activities of the ACRoSAL may potentially result in utilization of land and loss of access and property which might cause involuntary resettlement. However, these activities may require land that will likely affect people in many ways. Those affected will have to be promptly compensated for their loss of (land, property, or access) either in kind or in cash. The implementing agency and SPMUs will ensure that people or communities affected by Components A are fully and promptly compensated and/or resettled before commencements of civil works as required by ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement.

The applicability of ESS5 is established during the environmental and social assessment described in Environment and Social Standards 1 (ESS1). This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.

The activities of Component A will involve civil works in specific intervention sites – that is, construction of drainage works and/or rehabilitation of gullies. This could result in the acquisition of land or displacement of families, business, or public infrastructure, thus ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement becomes relevant. The Resettlement Policy Framework will serve as a guide for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

To adequately manage the anticipated impacts of involuntary land acquisition, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the Katsina Town Stormwater Drainage (Phase 2) flood control project in Katsina state.

1.3 Environmental and Social Risk Concerns

The environmental and social risk concerns are being addressed through two Safeguards instruments already prepared under the project:

- i. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- ii. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

1.4 Objectives of this RAP

The overall objective of the resettlement plan is to identify and assess social and economic impacts resulting from involuntary displacement (physical and economic), develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in line with the requirements of the Federal Government of Nigeria and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. This plan would outline procedures that the project proponent will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected during and after construction of the Katsina Stormwater Drainage. However, the specific objectives of the Resettlement Plan are achieving the policy objective and principles of ESS5 which requires World bank financed projects to, among others things: -

1. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
2. To avoid forced eviction.¹
3. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost;² and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
4. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.³
5. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
6. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
7. To establish mechanisms for handling and resolving project related complaints/grievances involving PAPs and project affected communities

¹ “Forced eviction” is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in this ESS. See Paragraph 31 of WB ESF

² “Replacement cost” is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.

³ “Security of tenure” means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

1.5 Justification for the Preparation of this RAP

ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and involuntary resettlement can have adverse impacts on individuals, households, and communities. Physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic and social consequences; entire production systems may be dismantled; and, affected persons will face impoverishment if the resources or sources of income upon which they depend are lost.

This RAP is prepared to ensure that compensation and resettlement assistance to Project Affected Persons are provided in accordance with the requirements of the ESS5 to address losses arising from the project implementation. The RAP implementation will ensure that impacts are adequately mitigated through compensation to the extent that standards of living of project affected persons are made higher or at least restored to pre-project levels. The mitigation measures, actions and procedures laid out in the RAP, when properly implemented, will also ensure that project implementation activities are carried out smoothly and on schedule.

Therefore, this RAP provides resettlement assistance to PAPs to assist them in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

1.6 RAP Methodology

This RAP involves a number of coordinated approaches and action plans tailored towards addressing the scope of work and objectives set out in the TOR. The Consultant took the following steps and approaches:

Initial meetings with Katsina State ACRoSAL SPMU and the Engineering Design Consultant

This meeting offered the opportunity to clarify relevant issues in the terms of reference and to agree on deliverables and timelines. The outcome of this meeting culminated in the collection of relevant documents from project proponent, Engineering design team and other relevant bodies. These documents include Engineering Drawings, Resettlement Policy Framework for ACRoSAL, Environmental and Social Management Framework for ACRoSAL, ACRoSAL Project Implementation Manual (PIM), ACRoSAL Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Nigeria Land Use Act (1978) and World Bank guidelines and Policies on Involuntary Resettlement.

Also, the consultant held discussion with the project engineering on the design concept. This helped in shedding more light on the approach for the proposed civil works, as well as the measures taken to minimize impacts. All relevant documents were collected. Based on the discussion with the project Engineer as well as the design document presented, it was established that the setback falls within 2 and 10 meters on different chainages for the drains.

Literature Review

The team duly reviewed all the relevant documents. The review exercise clarified the relationship and gaps in the policy of the World Bank (ESS) on one hand and the country laws and policies on involuntary displacement. Also, it helped in understanding the actual design for the intervention. From the review of the policy documents stated above, the necessary requirements for this RAP were ascertained.

Initial/Reconnaissance Site Visit and Stakeholder Consultation

This step was important to determine the magnitude and nature of the anticipated impacts, identify the project affected persons (PAPs), community leaderships and associations in which potential PAPs belong. It was also used to consult with the stakeholder whose assistances

and cooperation is expected to ensure sustainable project implementation. It also gave clearer understanding of the selection of setbacks for construction activities.

Engagement of field officers/enumerators

Enumerators were selected from the state and this selection was based on field experience as well as knowledge of use of GPS, android device and hardcopy questionnaires.

The field officers were trained on the use of the survey instruments and on the nature of the policy guidelines that underlay the project. This was undertaken with mock exercise carried out to test their understanding and capabilities before embarking on field survey.

Consultation with Affected Communities and PAPs

Series of consultations were undertaken during the preparation of the RAP. The consultant engaged the district heads, Village heads, ward heads, Religious Leaders, Women representatives and other community organizations in the dissemination of information to the project area. The essence of this was to inform them of the exercise and invite all stakeholders and project affected persons to a public consultation with date, venue and time specified. Focus group consultations were also carried out.

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND POTENTIAL IMPACT

2.1 The Proposed Project Activities and Intervention

The storm water and drainage rehabilitation project involves the construction of new drainages where drainages were not in existence, demolition of dilapidated drainages and upgrades to align with the new design. The construction and rehabilitation activities would entail engineering works including site clearing, mobilization of equipment; excavation, earthworks; drainage and culvert construction; earth filling, etc. These activities will entail temporary and permanent land acquisition to advance Component “A” works and shall result to direct social and economic hardships on the PAPs.

According to the Engineering design report, the intervention works will cover a total of five drains (8.1Km). Whereas Drain 5 will be the main drain that collects all the flows from all the other drains, drains 1, 2, and 3 flows into drain 4 which in turn flows into Drain 5.

Based on the engineering designs, the project activities will include:

1. Civil Construction Works:
 - ✓ Cutting and filling for percentage recovery
 - ✓ compaction of soils
 - ✓ concrete casting
 - ✓ assembling of structures
 - ✓ Slope stabilization
 - ✓ Digging of the foundations of the lattice structures
 - ✓ Vegetation clearing
 - ✓ Deployment and movement of transport vehicles and power equipment on site.
 - ✓ Use of earth moving equipment such as excavators, compactors, bulldozers and pay loaders;
2. Bio-Engineering Remedial Works:
 - ✓ Terracing;
 - ✓ Structured vegetation;
 - ✓ Specific trees planting with known root strength
 - ✓ Economic trees planting

Overall, this intervention is aimed at halting or minimizing the environmental and social damage being caused by flooding in the project area and beyond. This is overall a positive impact.

2.2 Project Potential Impacts

Assessments of direct social and economic impacts were carried out in the project corridor. Some other impacts include;

- a. Temporary disruptions on existing access: Certain homesteads and businesses are likely to be temporarily inaccessible during construction, unless alternative routes are provided.
- b. Impacts of construction on assets: Project activities along the main pipeline is likely to affect some agricultural fields, structures for informal businesses, fences and other community assets.
- c. Temporary increase in migrant workers: Communities within the project intervention areas are likely to be affected by temporary increase in workforce population due to the presence of construction workers, resulting in possible shortage of commodities, competition on limited public services and, increased in sexually transmitted infections.

- d. Impact on land and tenure
- e. Impact on properties and business

While other documents have been prepared to address impacts such as labour-influx and environmental risks, this RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement as proposed in ESS5.

The assessment exercise revealed that the total of **519** PAPs will be impacted by the storm water and drainage control works activities as result of physical and economic displacement. The overall impact is minimal and is manageable. In order to adequately manage the anticipated impacts of involuntary land acquisition, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared and it contains mitigation measures to address impacts associated with losses of land, crops/economic trees, income and also provide support to vulnerable people. Summary of the Impacts is presented in table 2.1 below.

Table 2-1: Summary Of Impacts

S/N	Category of Impact	Number of PAPs
1.	Land	136
2.	Structures (houses)	235
3.	Fences	17
4.	Loss of Business/Disturbance	5
5.	Loss of Accommodation	14
6.	Cash Crops	62
7.	Economic Trees	50

The above impacts will be necessitated by the projects requirement of Row for the construction of the drainages as well as work space for the contractor and contractor equipment during construction.

2.3 Impact Minimizing Measures Undertaken

One of the key requirements of ESS5 is to avoid land acquisition that results in physical and/or economic displacement and resettlement. However, where such displacement and resettlement are unavoidable – that is, where suitable alternative project sites are not available or the cost of developing those sites is prohibitive – ESS5 require that adverse resettlement impacts on affected individuals and communities are minimized through project design, adjustments in the routing or siting of project facilities, etc. The Katsina ACREsAL SPMU took the following steps which have resulted in the reduction of adverse impacts of the project:

1. The engineering design for the intervention tried as much as possible to avoid damage as one of the proposed measures is to maintain alignment of the existing drain as much as possible to avoid major damage to adjacent assets and property.
2. The maximum setback for the drainage including access and buffer on the drainage corridor was made known to the stakeholders to be between 2 to 10 meters and that in the event of work in such locations all affected properties are to be removed by their owners upon receipt of due compensation to provide the required right of way for the work.
3. Consulting/communicating with the people of the project area and PAPs on the day and time to expect civil work activities within their respective location. This will give the PAPs opportunity to harvest materials from their buildings as well as the identified economic trees/crops before the beginning of civil works.

Despite the outlined impact reduction measures above, mitigation measures have also been clearly prepared in this document, which is in line with the World Bank ESS5 to ensure that

those who must suffer economic impact are restored to the pre-project state. It should be noted that Payment of compensation is a condition precedence for relocation of PAPs. Upon receipt of compensation, PAPs are expected to vacate the zone of impact which has been compensated for within a period of 12 weeks before commencing civil works.

2.4 Field Findings

Based on the project engineering designs and consultant field observations, several direct and indirect impacts on the environment and on the population, groups were identified. The impacts include potential physical and economic displacements. The field observations indicate that some structures/buildings along the drainage embankments are located within 2-10 m of the drainage edge.

2.5 Identified Project Impacts

The proposed project, based on the construction activities, will potentially create both negative and positive social impacts. This section discusses these impacts and proposes mitigation measures and their management to reduce the negative impacts to levels of acceptance as well as enhance the positive impacts.

2.5.1 Positive Project Impacts

The following positive social impacts are identified for this project:

- i. Adequate flow of drain;
- ii. Reduction in the prevailing diseases in the project area;
- iii. Return of people who have been displaced by the floods back to their settlements;
- iv. Emotional and psychological relief from potential damage to, or loss of properties as well as loss of remaining ancestral lands;
- v. Improved flow of traffic in and out of the project area neighborhood upon completion of project;
- vi. Reduced costs of transport and delays on travelling along the access roads;
- vii. Improved livelihoods for residents of the affected communities due to reduced cost of transportation and business penetration;
- viii. Opening of the affected area to potential investors;
- ix. Temporary employment opportunities created by the project. Both skilled and un-skilled laborers will benefit from job opportunities during the construction phase.

2.6 Identification of Project Affected Population

Any structures within 2-10 meters of the Katsina storm water and drainage edge will be impacted by construction activities; however, the project designs provide that such structures will be compensated for. Occupants of any structure within 2-10 m of the Katsina storm water and drainage edge would be marked for permanent relocation.

2.7 Methodology Adopted

Identification of the project affected persons was based on the review of the engineering designs and the field observations by the RAP team along the project corridor. The identified population groups considered as targets that may be affected by the various project activities include the following:

- Impact No.1: Owners of buildings/structures within the 2-10 meters of the drainage edge on all sides;
- Impact No.2: Owners of land within 2-10 meters on each access roadway to be permanently acquired as Setback for construction allowance;
- Impact No.3: Owners of land located in areas to be used as construction staging areas during the construction phase of the project;

- Impact No.4: Residents/tenants of the buildings/structures identified in items (1) above whether the structures are permanent or temporary; residential or commercial;
- Impact No.5: Economic trees/crops owners along the 2-10 meters Setback land for the construction allowance;
- Impact No.6: Tenants of completed and occupied structures (loss of accommodation) within 2-10 meters of the drainage edge on all sides.

Based on the above considerations, the project impact significance and the potential for resettlement/relocation/compensation was developed. This is summarized in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2-2: Project Impact Significance

Impact No	Population Group	Identified Impact Description	Impact Significance⁴	Need for Resettlement
1	Owners of buildings/ structures within 5-10 m of drainage edge	Potential loss/damage to existing buildings/ structures is not expected	Significant	Compensation required
2	Owners of land within 5-10 meters on drainage corridor to be permanently acquired as Setback for construction allowance.	Permanent loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant	Compensation required
3	Owners of land located within construction staging areas	Temporary loss of land and/or economic trees/crops	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Compensation may be required for crops/economic trees and/or temporary land use based on agreement
4	Residents/tenants of the buildings/structures identified in items (1) above	Potential permanent loss of shelter (whether rental or non-rental) and difficulty associated with finding a new place	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Resettlement/ relocation with compensation required for permanent or temporary displacements in accordance with ESS5
5	Residents/tenants of buildings/ structures located within 20 m of the dam edge who may be considered vulnerable persons	Vulnerable persons based on age, disability, woman head of household, etc.	Significant but reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures	Vulnerability provisions required as documented in this RAP
6	Owners of trees/farm crops within the 5-10 m land for drainage construction allowance	Permanent loss of economic trees/farm crops	Significant	Compensation required

⁴ “Significance” (Social and Economic) is an objective judgment measure (threshold) about importance of Social impacts on people and communities, and economic impacts on material wellbeing and economic activities (Burdge, 2002; Vanclay, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 Description of the Area of Influence

Katsina is a city (formerly a city-state) and a Local Government Area in northern Nigeria and is the capital of Katsina State. Katsina is located some 260 kilometres (160 mi) east of the city of Sokoto and 135 kilometres (84 mi) northwest of Kano, close to the border with Niger. In 2022, Katsina's estimated population was 504,873 (National Population Commission). The city is the centre of an agricultural region producing groundnuts, cotton, hides, millet and guinea corn and also has mills for producing peanut oil and steel. The city is largely Muslim, and the population of the city is mainly from the Fulani and Hausa ethnic groups. The Katsina Royal Palace 'Gidan Korau' is a huge complex located in the centre of the ancient city. It is a symbol of culture, history and traditions of 'Katsinawa'. According to historical account, it was built in 1348 AD by Muhammadu Korau, who is believed to have been the first Muslim King of Katsina. This explains why it is traditionally known as 'Gidan Korau' (House of Korau). It is one of the oldest and among the first-generation palaces in Hausaland, along with Daura, Kano and Zazzau.

The project is located between Kofar Sauri, Kofar Guga and the Ring Road drain system within the Katsina township in Katsina Local Government area of Katsina State. The perceived causes of flood disasters in this area have been observed to fall under four main themes: (1) hydrological factors; (2) waste management factors; (3) institutional factors; and (4) awareness factors. Hydrological factors are those related to water and they include prolonged heavy rainfall, blockage of culverts and drainage channels, and growth of vegetation in channels. Waste management factors are related to the way the waste management practices of the inhabitants affect the free flow of water in drainage channels. Institutional factors are those that reveal the weakness of existing government administrative structures in city planning and development control with respect to physical developments (housing, schools, religious centres, and commercial enterprises) encroaching into setback of rivers/streams, deforestation of sanctuary forest, alteration of river channels, and increased impervious surfaces. The awareness factor relates to the role of the media in the dissemination of flood related information. All these have led to a total breakdown of the drainage system.

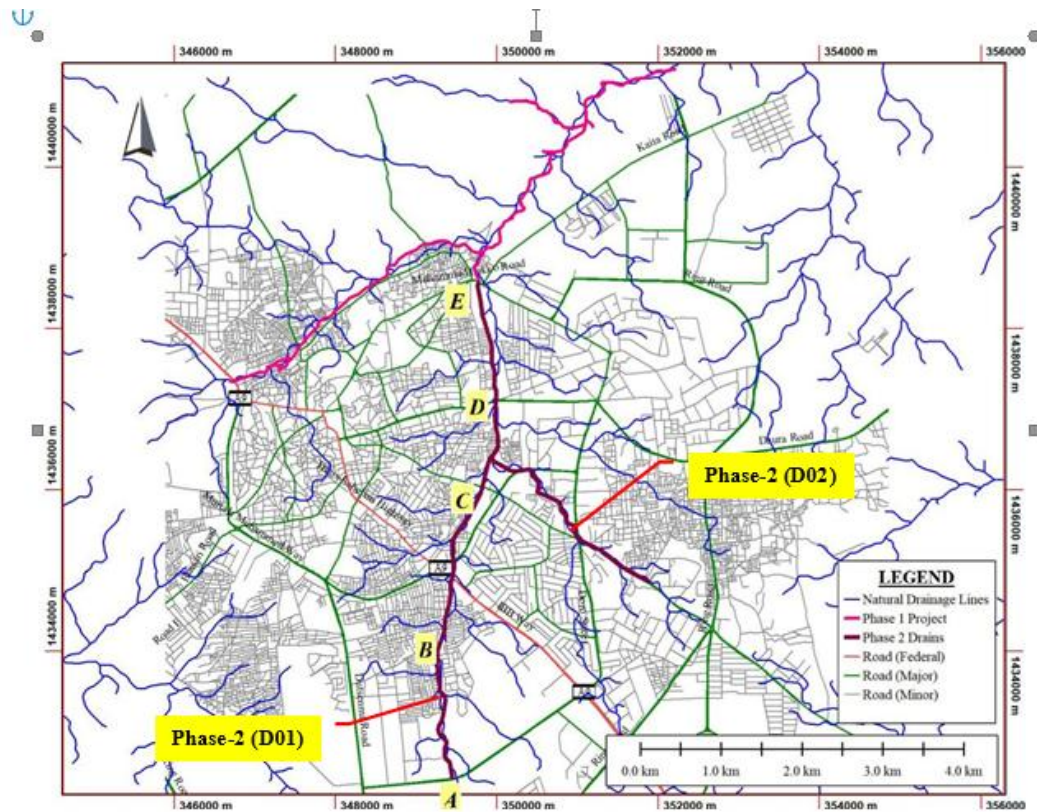


Figure 3-1: Drainage layout of Katsina ACRéSAL Project

The pictures below show some sections on the drainage canal along the project area. Some of these sections have either been washed off or too shallow and narrow to accommodate the flood.



Plate 3-1 Section of The Drainage Canal



Plate 3-2: Section Of Washed Off Canal.



Plate 3-3: Structures at the beginning of the drainage canal



Plate 3-4: Farmlands along the drainage canal

3.2 Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area

The socioeconomic survey of the project area involved consultations, desk reviews and key informant interview during the field work. The following gives a description of the socioeconomic profile of the project area.

Demographic Structure of the Community: Katsina Town has a diverse demographic structure with a predominant population of Hausa people. The community also includes other ethnic groups such as Fulani, Kanuri, and Tuareg. The population is primarily Muslim, and the Islamic culture plays a significant role in shaping the community's values and traditions. Katsina Town

has a mix of urban and rural areas, with a growing population due to migration from surrounding villages and towns. The community has a youthful population, with a significant number of children and young adults.

Leadership Patterns and Political Process: The leadership patterns in Katsina Town follow a traditional hierarchical structure. The Emir of Katsina, who is a descendant of the town's historical rulers, holds a significant position of authority and serves as the traditional and spiritual leader. The Emir is supported by a council of chiefs and district heads who help in governing the community. In terms of political process, Katsina Town is part of Katsina State's political framework. The community participates in local and state elections, electing representatives to the state legislature and contributing to the overall political landscape of Nigeria.

Family Structure: Katsina Town values strong family structures and traditional family values. The community practices extended family systems, with multiple generations living together in the same household. Family ties are highly valued, and kinship plays a crucial role in social interactions and support systems. Gender roles within families are typically defined, with men being responsible for providing for the family and women primarily taking care of the household and children. However, there are ongoing efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the community.

Services Available in or near the Community: Katsina Town offers a range of essential services to its residents. There are primary and secondary schools providing education to children and young adults. The town has health facilities, including hospitals and clinics, to cater to the healthcare needs of the community. Financial services, including credit facilities, are available through local banks and microfinance institutions, supporting economic activities. Various religious organizations, including mosques and Islamic centers, serve the spiritual needs of the Muslim population. Government agencies are present in the town, providing administrative services and public resources to the community.

Debit /Credit Relationships: In Katsina Town, debt and credit relationships exist in various forms. Traditional systems of lending and borrowing, such as rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs) and informal lending networks, are prevalent. Community members rely on these systems to access funds for various purposes, including small-scale businesses and personal expenses. Additionally, formal financial institutions provide credit facilities, allowing individuals and businesses to access loans and credit services. However, it is essential to promote financial literacy and responsible borrowing to ensure the community's overall financial well-being.

Existing Organizations and Capacity for Community Action: Katsina Town has a robust network of organizations that contribute to community action and development. Age grades, known as "Yan-Taru" in the local language, are organized groups of individuals within specific age brackets. These age grades play important roles in community development projects and cultural activities. Religious groups, particularly Islamic organizations, also play an active role in community engagement and service provision. The capacity for community action is evident through the collective efforts of these organizations in addressing social issues, promoting education, and organizing festivals and events that celebrate the community's culture and traditions.

Conflicts and Divisions within the Community or Between Communities: Katsina Town, like many communities, faces occasional conflicts and divisions. These conflicts can stem from various factors, including ethnic differences, resource allocation, and political tensions. Ethnic and religious divisions may exist, but the community generally strives for peaceful coexistence and harmony. Efforts are made by community leaders, religious figures, and government

agencies to foster dialogue, promote understanding, and resolve conflicts through peaceful means. The strong cultural heritage and shared values often serve as a unifying factor, helping to bridge differences and promote community cohesion.

Important Local Customs and Festivals: Katsina Town cherishes its local customs and celebrates several important festivals. One of the significant festivals is the Durbar festival, which showcases equestrian skills, colorful parades, and traditional music and dance performances. It is celebrated during Muslim festivals such as Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. Another important custom is the "Sharo" festival, a traditional Hausa festival that involves a public gathering where young men engage in ceremonial flogging to display their bravery and resilience. These customs and festivals contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and provide opportunities for community members and visitors to come together and celebrate.

Educational Levels: Katsina Town has made efforts to improve educational levels within the community. Primary and secondary schools are available to provide basic education to children. The government and non-governmental organizations have initiated programs to enhance access to quality education, particularly for girls. However, there is still a need for further investment in education to ensure higher literacy rates and improve overall educational outcomes.

Permanence of the Community: Katsina Town is considered a permanent settlement with a long-standing history. The town has existed for centuries and has demonstrated resilience in the face of changing times and challenges. The community's attachment to its cultural heritage and the presence of historical landmarks contribute to the town's sense of permanence and identity.

Primary Forms of Livelihood: The primary forms of livelihood in Katsina Town are agriculture and trade. The community engages in subsistence farming, cultivating crops such as millet, sorghum, maize, and vegetables. Livestock rearing, including cattle, sheep, and goats, is also common. Additionally, the town serves as a trading hub, with local markets offering a variety of goods and products. Small businesses, such as handicrafts and textile production, contribute to the local economy and provide employment opportunities.

Community Attitudes towards Erosion and Drainage: Katsina Town, like many communities, faces challenges related to erosion and drainage. The community recognizes the importance of addressing these issues to protect infrastructure, agricultural lands, and overall environmental sustainability. Efforts are made to implement erosion control measures, such as terracing and tree planting, to mitigate the impact of erosion. Additionally, there is a need for proper drainage systems to manage storm water runoff and minimize flooding during the rainy season. Community awareness and cooperation are essential in implementing sustainable solutions to address these challenges.

Relevant Aspects of Gender Relations: Women's vs. Men's Roles: In Katsina Town, gender roles are primarily defined by traditional norms and cultural practices. Men often hold positions of authority and are expected to be the primary breadwinners of the family. Women, on the other hand, have traditionally been responsible for household chores and child-rearing. However, there are ongoing efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the community. Women's organizations and advocacy groups work towards challenging gender stereotypes, promoting women's education and economic empowerment, and encouraging their participation in decision-making processes. Progress is being made, but further efforts are needed to achieve more balanced gender relations in the community.

3.2.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the PAPs

The socioeconomic study covered the following thematic areas: gender, age distribution; marital status; nature of trade/occupation of PAPs; income category, etc. This is presented in the table below.

Table 3-1: Socioeconomic Survey Result of PAPs

No.	Parameter	Percentage (%)	Description
1.	PAPs Gender Distribution	Male: 80.0% Female: 20.0%	More males (80%) were identified along the drain site than the females (20%) because they represent household head that own parcels of lands as well as houses. This shows high impact on head of households which will be highly felt by the affected households.
2.	Age of PAPs	18 – 25 years: 8.7% 26 – 44 years: 67.6% 45 – 59 years: 22.6% 60 years and above: 0.2%	The result suggest more of the PAPs would be able to engage in activities that would restore their livelihood considering that fall within the active age (18-45) and may be able to take active roles during project implementation. However, 0.2% of the PAPs identified are over 60 and above and may be unable to easily adjust to project adverse impacts without the proper assistance.
3.	Marital Status	Single: 3% Married: 88% Widowed: 9% Divorced: 0%	The household sizes of PAPs range from small (< 3), medium-sized (< 6) and large sized (6 and above) families with most of the PAPs being heads of household (90%). Only 3% of PAPs are single and without direct dependents. Furthermore, 65% of the married population have at least 2 wives, while 23% have one wife. The study revealed household sizes of PAPs consists of 1 – 2 (37.2%), 3 – 5 (23.3%) and more than 5 (39.5%). Also, the family pattern identified among the PAPs showed that most households operate the nuclear family pattern (75.9%) with about 80.3% having dependents. This implies that most of the PAPs have large families and dependents. Hence, impacts that disrupt economic activities or sources of income of PAPs may have adverse effects on their dependents such as reduction in available income. This further justifies the approach adopted in this RAP to provide additional support for PAPs with large number of dependents (>5) who may experience disproportionate income loss due to the large number of people who depend on the lost portion of land.
4.	Number of wives	1: 23% Above 2: 65% None: 3%	
5.	Size of Family	Large (Above 5): 39.5% Medium (3 – 5): 23.3% Small (1– 2): 37.2%	
6.	Family Pattern	Nuclear: 75.9% Joint: 10.0% Individual: 14.1%	
7.	Number of Dependents	None: 19.7% 1-5: 36.6% 6-10: 24.1% 11-15: 11.2% 16-20: 4.6% Above 20: 3.9%	
8.	Vulnerability	Aged: 10% Female-Headed-Household: 9% Physically Challenged: 13.9%	Some level of vulnerability was assessed, and result showed that 13.9% of PAPs were physically challenged. This ranged from blindness, partial blindness, immobility, ill health etc. others were identified to be above 65 years which place them in more disadvantaged position to access means of livelihood if impacted by the project. These group of vulnerable persons would be included in the projects'

No.	Parameter	Percentage (%)	Description
			livelihood restoration program to ease off the envisaged impact. The Livelihood restoration program will be developed to ensure the full participation of members of this group and will include vocational training programs that cater to the needs and abilities of these vulnerable groups. The project can equip them with relevant skills to find employment and become self-sufficient. Providing them access to microfinance services to support the development of small businesses can be helpful for individuals who may not be able to engage in physically demanding work due to their vulnerabilities. Also, provision of support for agriculture and livestock production can offer livelihood opportunities that do not require significant physical activity
9.	Assets Ownership	Assets owned and being used by 1 PAP = 85% Assets linked to more than 1 PAP = 15%	The RAP has clearly identified all owners of affected assets for appropriate compensation. Additionally, in a few instances where parts of assets are being used by PAP's siblings, the asset users were also identified and enumerated for compensation for the permanent loss of access to their sources of livelihood. The inter-household dynamics were taken into considerations in deciding the appropriate compensation for all landowners and users. Compensation will be in the name of the direct project affected person unless in a situation where consent has been given by the PAP for a representative to be used. In a situation where there is joint ownership, both affected persons' name will be used for compensation.
10.	Household Status of Affected Persons	Household Head = 90% Other Household Members = 10%	This RAP presents a summary of the status of affected persons within their households. It found that 90% of PAPs were heads of their respective households including widows (female head of household representing 9% of the population). A further analysis of other household members revealed that 12% of them were wives, 65.5% were children and 22.5% were other dependants. In the context of this RAP, the PAPs who are not heads of their respective households would enjoy access to the compensatory and restorative measures planned in this RAP, independently of their household heads.
11.	Joint Use of Affected Assets	PAPs using assets alone = 98%	98% of the PAPs use assets alone, while those sharing the affected assets with other PAPs are 2%. The 2% are mainly those sharing with siblings or other family members.

No.	Parameter	Percentage (%)	Description
		PAPs sharing assets with other PAPs = 2%	
12.	Households with multiple affected persons	Household with One Affected Members = 99.2% Households with more than one PAP = 0.8%	There are some households with more than one PAP. This presents mainly as landowner and land user situations. Three Families where PAP owns land, and the Wife makes use of the land for farming was identified. In this case both landowner and land user were independently captured and compensation provided based on asset impacted.
13.	Religion	Islam: 99.8% Christianity: 0.2%	100% of the PAPs are Muslims. This also provide insights into mechanisms that may be adopted for grievance redressal in the communities.
14.	Land ownership	Owners: 94% Tenants: 6%	Affected structures/lands are owned by 94% of PAPs while 5 PAPs are identified as tenants using affected lands for farming as part of their livelihood support. Based on their eligibility, all PAPs have been considered for compensation.
15.	Monthly Income of PAPs	Below ₦10,000: 11.2 ₦10,000-₦29,000: 19.1 ₦30,000 - ₦49,000: 23.1 ₦50,000 and Above: 46.6	The average monthly income of PAPs was observed to range between ₦30,000 - ₦50,000 (68%) and above ₦50,000 (32%). This indicates that 23.1% of the PAPs earn between ₦30,000 - ₦50,000 monthly and 46.6% earn above ₦50,000 indicating that most PAP earn within and above the national minimum wage of ₦30,000. About 30.3% earn between ₦29,000 and below. This result puts most PAPs in the class of middle-income economy group according to World Bank development indicators (World Bank, 2018) Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of N1,258,125. Although these results imply that PAPs can maintain reasonably, good standard of living, it is however, not inconceivable that impacts on their sources of livelihood may have adverse impacts on their income sustenance and standard of living.
16.	Formal Education	Primary: 22% Secondary: 15% Tertiary: 7% None: 56%	About 11% of the PAPs have completed primary school, 9% have completed secondary school, 9% are graduates of tertiary institutions and 71% have no formal education. However, 99.8% of the PAPs have attended the <i>islamiya</i> form of education. This indicates that they may mostly be suitable for unskilled labour only during the implementation works and care should also be applied in communication with them to allow for good assimilation.
17.	Occupation	Trading: 52.4% Crop Farming: 20.6% Public Servant: 7.7%	Most of the PAPs (52.4%) are involved in trading as major occupation. while 25.4% of the PAPs are involved in one of the agricultural value chains (Livestock farming, crop farming, Agricultural labourer and Processing). 20.6% of those involved in

No.	Parameter	Percentage (%)	Description
		Livestock farming: 2.7% Agricultural labourer: 1.3% Agricultural Processing: 0.8% Artisan: 2.3% Pensioner: 3.3% Others: 8.9%	these agricultural value chain are actually into crop farming. This goes to show that since most of the PAPs are involved in trading and the impact of the project will be mainly on business disturbance for makeshift stalls and shops, land take will be minimal and has been taken care of in the compensation plan. Pensioners who form 3.3% of the population will be considered in the livelihood restoration programme considering to be able to absorb the shock from the project impact.
18.	Preferred Compensation Option	Cash: 99% Land-for-Land: 0% Replacement: 1%	Majority preferred cash compensation as against land-for-land or replacement options. Care should be taken in using this step especially due to low rate of saving culture in the area.

3.2.2 Access to Health Infrastructure

There are primary healthcare centres in Katsina Town and a couple of private clinics. Some respondents also indicated that they visit the General Hospital and Federal Medical Centre in Katsina. The common diseases in the communities include diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, cough, skin diseases, deficiency diseases, eye diseases, ear diseases, and waterborne diseases resulting mainly from malnutrition and lack of hygiene. Due to poverty, the quality of the health care services in the areas is generally poor with most residents patronizing quacks and medicine shops for their medical treatment. It should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for health facilities in the communities resulting from influx of persons during the implementation of this project.

3.2.3 Access to Socioeconomic Infrastructure

The socioeconomic infrastructures (road system, electric power and water supply) in the Katsina project area are generally in a poor state. Public access to potable water is non-existent and power is generally not steady. Implementation of the Katsina project will result in an influx of persons seeking gainful employment with the project contractors or to gain any social privileges within the project communities. It should be anticipated that there will be increased pressure in the demand for social infrastructures and amenities in the communities resulting from influx of persons during the implementation of the project. The influx of persons will inevitably put pressures on existing social service resources like water, electricity, transportation, etc. in the communities. The use of existing facilities will be on the rise.

CHAPTER FOUR: RELEVANT POLICY, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

It is imperative to analyze the laws and regulations relevant to this project. This will help in understanding the legalities and procedures in implementing the project and identifying gaps that need to be addressed to comply with the World Bank's Policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons as well as national legislation.

The following subsections summarize the policy, legislative and institutional framework in which the projects shall be implemented concerning social issues as well as World Bank policy on resettlement & rehabilitation.

4.2 Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared as a guide to set out the general terms under which land acquisition/encroachment, and/or any form of involuntary displacement of persons from the land or right of way of the project can take place, to comply with the World Bank ESS 5.

The RPF specified that during implementation stage and following the identification of sub-projects and sites for the developments, individual resettlement action plans should be prepared that must be consistent with the provisions of the RPF. It also provided a generic process for the preparation of resettlement plans.

The RPF specified that in addressing impacts, resettlement plans must include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access to livelihood attributable to the project;
- Enabled to restore and preferably improve their living standards compared to the pre-project condition.

In the overall, a major objective of the RPF was to ensure that PAPs are meaningfully consulted, participated in the planning process, and are adequately compensated to the extent that at least their pre-displacement incomes have been restored and in a fair and transparent process.

The RPF specified that occupants who must be displaced will be moved at minimum cost and at short distance as possible. It also states that occupants who must be moved will be assisted physically by inclusion of preparatory site work in the works programme of the contractor and/or by payments to move shops and items of livelihoods to alternative locations. It also recommended the setting up of a dispute resolution mechanism that will address complaints and grievances that may emanate from the resettlement or compensation process.

The preparation of this Resettlement plan is consistent with the guidelines and recommendations of the RPF of ACRSAL, which is also in line with the guidelines of the World Bank ESS5.

4.3 Relevant Nigeria Acts and Legislation

4.3.1 The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Property ownership is guaranteed alongside other fundamental human rights like freedom of speech, association, and movement. Specifically, Section 43 confers the right to acquire

immovable property by citizens and Section 44 reserves the government's power of eminent domain and prescribes how this power is to be exercised by the government.

Section 44 (1) provides that *“no moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by a law that, among other things:*

(a) requires the prompt payment of compensation therefore and

(b) gives to any person claiming such compensation a right of access for the determination of his interest in the property and the amount of compensation to a court of law or tribunal or body having jurisdiction in that part of Nigeria.

This implies that non-compliance in respect to the manner (process), purposes recognised by law, and is met with promptitude in the payment of compensation and allowing claimant unfettered access to the property being taken to ascertain claims and /or reserves affected persons to adjudicate on the quantum of the compensation would void an otherwise valid acquisition or resettlement. The basic land tenure law is the Land Use Act Cap L5, LFN 2004 which operationalizes the provisions of Section 44 of the Constitution.

4.3.2 Land Use Act of 1978

The Land Use Act of 1978 is the applicable law regarding ownership, transfer, acquisition, expropriation and all such dealings on Land in Nigeria. The administration of the urban land is vested in the Governor, while land in rural areas is vested in the Local Government Councils. At any rate, all land irrespective of the category belongs to the State while individuals only enjoy a right of occupancy as contained in the certificate of occupancy, or where the grants are “deemed”.

Thus, the Land Use Act is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Nigeria. Relevant Sections of these laws with respect to land ownership and property rights, resettlement and compensation are summarized in this section.

The Governor administers the land for the common good and benefits of all Nigerians. The law makes it lawful for the Governor to grant statutory rights of occupancy for all purposes; grant easements appurtenant to statutory rights of occupancy and to demand rent. The Statutory rights of Occupancy are for a definite time (the limit is 99 years) and may be granted subject to the terms of any contract made between the state Governor and the Holder.

Local governments may grant customary rights of occupancy to land in any non-urban area to any person or organization for agricultural, residential, and other purposes, including grazing and other customary purposes ancillary to agricultural use. But the limit of such grant is 500 hectares for agricultural purpose and 5,000 for grazing except with the consent of the Governor. The local Government, under the Act is allowed to enter, use and occupy for public purposes any land within its jurisdiction that does not fall within an area compulsorily acquired by the Government of the Federation or of relevant State; or subject to any laws relating to minerals or mineral oils.

Where a Right of occupancy is revoked on the grounds either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for the public good, the holder shall be entitled to compensation as follows:

- Land: an amount equal to the ground rent, if any, paid by the occupier to the government during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.
- Structure: An amount equivalent to the value of the structure less any depreciation.
- Crops: An amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer, which may not be the market value.

The Act also provided that where the occupier of the land is doing so illegally (e.g., occupying land belonging to someone else), he/she is not entitled to compensation.

The State is required to establish an administrative system for the revocation of the rights of occupancy, and payment of compensation for the affected parties. So, the Land Use Act provides for the establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each State that determines disputes as to compensation payable for improvements on the land. (Section 2 (2) (c).

In addition, each State is required to set up a Land Allocation Advisory Committee, to advise the Local Government on matters related to the management of land. The holder or occupier of such revoked land is to be entitled to the value of the unexhausted development as at the date of revocation. (Section 6) (5). Where land subject to customary right of Occupancy and used for agricultural purposes is revoked under the Land Use Act, the local government can allocate alternative land for the same purpose (section 6) (6).

If local government refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to pay compensation to a holder or occupier, the Governor may proceed to effect assessment under section 29 and direct the Local Government to pay the amount of such compensation to the holder or occupier. (Section 6) (7).

Where a right of occupancy is revoked on the ground either that the land is required by the Local, State or Federal Government for public purpose or for the extraction of building materials, the holder and the occupier shall be entitled to compensation for the value at the date of revocation of their unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvement has been defined by the Act as: *anything of any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by any 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 walls, roads and irrigation or reclamation works, but does not include the result of ordinary cultivation other than growing produce.*

Developed Land is also defined in the under **Section 50 (1)** as follows: *Land where there exists any physical improvement in the nature of road development services, water, electricity, drainage, building, structure or such improvements that may enhance the value of the land for industrial, agricultural or residential purposes.*

It follows from the foregoing that compensation is not payable on vacant land on which there exist no physical improvements resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour. The compensation payable is the estimated value of the unexhausted improvements at the date of revocation.

Payment of such compensation to the holder and the occupier as suggested by the Act is confusing. Does it refer to holder in physical occupation of the land or two different persons entitled to compensation perhaps in equal shares? The correct view appears to follow from the general tenor of the Act. First, the presumption is more likely to be the owner of such unexhausted improvements. Secondly, the provision of **section 6 (5)** of the Act, which makes compensation payable to the holder and the occupier according to their respective interests, gives a pre-emptory directive as to who shall be entitled to what.

Again, the Act provides in **section 30** that 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. It is clear from **section 47 (2)** of the Act that no further appeal will lie from the decision of such a committee. If this is so, then the provision is not only retrospective but also conflicts with the fundamental principle of natural justice, which requires that a person shall not be a judge in his own cause. The Act must, in making this provision, have proceeded on the basis that the committee is a distinct body quite different from the Governor or the Local Government. It is submitted, however, that it will be difficult to persuade the public that this is so since the members of the committee are all appointees of the Governor.

Where a right of occupancy is revoked for public purposes within the state of the Federation; or on the ground of requirement of the land for the extraction of building materials, the quantum of compensation shall be as follows:

- *In respect of the land, an amount equal to the rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked.*
- *In respect of the building, installation or improvements therein, for the amount of the replacement cost of the building, installation or improvements to be assessed on the basis of prescribed method of assessment as determined by the appropriate officer less any depreciation, together with interest at the bank rate for delayed payment of compensation. With regards to reclamation works, the quantum of compensation is such cost as may be substantiated by documentary evidence and proof to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.*
- *In respect of crops on land, the quantum of compensation is an amount equal to the value as prescribed and determined by the appropriate officer.*

Where the right of occupancy revoked is in respect of a part of a larger portion of land, compensation shall be computed in respect of the whole land for an amount equal in rent, if any, paid by the occupier during the year in which the right of occupancy was revoked less a proportionate amount calculated in relation to the area not affected by the revocation; and any interest payable shall be assessed and computed in the like manner. Where there is any building installation or improvement or crops on the portion revoked, the quantum of compensation shall follow as outlined above and any interest payable shall be computed in like manner.

4.3.3 Forestry Act

This Act of 1958 provides for the preservation of forests and the setting up of forest reserves. It is an offence, punishable with up to 6 months' imprisonment, to cut down trees over 2 ft in girth or to set fire to the forest except under special circumstances. Nigeria is at present a wood deficit nation. In order to ameliorate the situation, the policy on forest resources management and sustainable use is aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in all aspects of forest production through the use of sound forest management techniques as well as the mobilization of human and material resources. The overall objectives of forest policy are to prevent further deforestation and to recreate forest cover, either for productive or for protective purposes, on already deforested fragile land.

Specifically, the National Agricultural Policy of 1988 in which the Forestry Policy is subsumed, provides for:

- Consolidation and expansion of the forest estate in Nigeria and its management for sustained yield.
- Regeneration of the forests at rates higher than exploitation.
- Conservation and protection of the environment viz: forest, soil, water, flora, fauna and the protection of the forest resources from fires, cattle grazers and illegal encroachment.
- Development of Forestry industry through the harvesting and utilization of timber, its derivatives and the reduction of wastes.
- Wildlife conservation, management and development through the creation and effective management of national parks, game reserves, tourist and recreational facilities, etc.

4.3.4 National Gender Policy

The policy seeks to promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs, etc. The key policy areas are focused around 5 critical areas:

- i Culture re-orientation and sensitization to change gender perceptions and stereotypes;

- ii Promotion of women's human rights and in particular focusing on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and in supporting new legislation and legal rights of women;
- iii Promoting the empowerment of women and integrating gender within key sectors as highlighted within the NGP – (Agriculture/Rural Development; Environment/Natural Resource; Gender and HIV/AIDS; Health and Reproductive Health/Rights; Education/Training; Labour/Employment);
- iv Women's political participation and engendered governance including gender and conflict management; and
- v Supporting institutional development including the use of ICT and building strategic partnerships, including identifying new partnerships with men's organisations, faith-based organisations and traditional institutions.

4.4 State Legislation

The relevant state ministry is the Katsina State Ministry of Lands and Survey and Katsina State Ministry of Environment. Some of the functions of the State Ministry related to this RAP include taking up responsibility for all form of land policies within the state. It gives advices to the government on land tenure issues, and also manages government land and properties. The Ministry is also tasked with administrative rights to land use decree, urban development, city and town rejuvenation as well as environmental protection.

4.4.1 Local Government Authorities

The LGAs also have roles in the administration of lands in rural areas and hence, will be involved in the resettlement process.

4.4.2 The Customary District Councils

The village chiefs have important roles to play in the project concerning mobilization of the community members to support the project, grievance redress, peace and security of personnel, equipment and facilities to be installed. Close contact and regular consultation shall be maintained with customary chiefs throughout the life of the project.

4.5 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5)

The Bank's Environmental and Social Standards on Land Acquisition, Restriction of land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) advocates that where feasible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized. Resettlement shall be conceived and executed as a sustainable development program, where it is inevitable, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project share in project benefit.

Persons displaced shall be:

- Duly consulted and should have opportunity to participate in the planning and execution of the resettlement;
- Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to civil works;
- Assisted with the move and supported during the transitional period in the resettlement site;
- Assisted in their effort to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least to restore them

For the storm water drainage control works, which will also involve civil works, the World Bank required the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan, which will guide in the execution of a sustainable resettlement or compensation process for all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

The scoping exercise carried out helped determine the resettlement instrument that best fit the project (i.e. RAP). This will be determined by the level of physical and economic displacement as well as percentage of land that may be acquired.

4.6 Gap Analysis of the Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank's ESS5

In this section a comparison is made between the World Bank Standards (ESS5) and the Nigerian Land Use Act. Whereas the law relating to land administration in Nigeria is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on right of ownership. The Bank's ESS5 is fundamentally different from this and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether they have legal title if they occupy the land by an announced cut -off date.

The Nigeria Land Use Act and World Bank Standards ESS5 agree that compensation should be given to PAPs in the event of land acquisition and displacement of persons prior to the commencement of works. Thus, all land to be acquired by the government for this project will be so acquired subject to the Laws of Nigeria and the Bank ESS5.

The results of the gap analysis are presented in Table 4.1

Table 4-1: Gap Analysis: Land Use Act Vs World Bank ESS 5 Requirements

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	ESS5	Addressing the gaps
Land owners	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.	The eligible PAPs will be compensated on replacement cost.
Land tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	Those with legal right on the land are compensated and those without any form of rights on the land but affected by the project as of the cut of date are given a form of compensation based on impacts.
Owners of "Non-permanent" and "permanent" buildings	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.
Encroachers and squatters. Illegal structures	No compensation	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures
Agricultural land	Entitled to alternative agricultural land ⁵	Land for land compensation	Land for land compensation
Owners of economic trees and crops	Compensation for an amount equal to the value as prescribed by the appropriate officer of the government	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour	Compensation for the market value of the yield plus the cost of nursery to maturity (for economic tree) and labour
Community land with customary right	Compensation in cash to the community, chief or leader of the community for the benefit of the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community	Land for land compensation or any other in-kind compensation agreed to with the community
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.
Loss of Access/ Rights of Way	Silent	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community
Livelihoods (Crops, Economic trees)	Cash compensation based on government approved rate	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least

⁵ Nigerian Land Use Act 1978

Resettlement aspect	Nigeria's policy	ESS5	Addressing the gaps
		restore standards of living and livelihoods.	restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Livelihoods (Businesses)	Silent	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Communal resources	Where land is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible. Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible. Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access, or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.
Resettlement assistance	Silent	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.
Vulnerable groups	Silent	Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.	Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
Grievance	Land Use Act provides for establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state to arbitrate compensation related disputes. Either party may seek judicial redress in the courts.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution in an impartial and transparent manner. Recognizes judicial redress as the last option.

4.6.1 Conclusion Drawn from the Review of World Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

This RAP for Katsina storm water and drainage rehabilitation project has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank ESS on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5). The policy indicates the best practice approach for compensation of the PAPs before the commencement of the project and agrees that PAPs be compensated or assisted irrespective of legal status of PAPs to the land/or place they occupy. Wherever there is conflict between Nigerian or Katsina State Laws and the World Bank ESS, this World Bank Environmental and Social Standards on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) shall take precedence.

CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIAL IMPACT COVERAGE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

5.1 RAP Scope and Impact Coverage

This RAP applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with the Katsina storm water and drainage works project implementation:

- a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;⁶
- c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas, or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;⁷
- d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date;
- e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, and grazing and cropping areas;
- g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation;⁸ and
- h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

5.2 Inventory of Affected Assets in The Project Area

It is likely that some temporary land acquisition will be required for the establishments of burrow pits or staging areas. This will be properly compensated through the payment of an adequate lease. It is expected that such land will be adequately restored before reverting to

⁶ Notwithstanding the application of this ESS to such situations, the Borrower is encouraged to seek negotiated settlements with affected persons in a manner meeting the requirements of this ESS in order to help avoid administrative or judicial delays associated with formal expropriation, and to the extent possible to reduce the impacts on affected persons associated with formal expropriation.

⁷ In such situations, affected persons frequently do not have formal ownership. This may include freshwater and marine environments. This does not apply to restrictions of access to natural resources under community-based natural resource management projects, i.e., where the community using the resources collectively decides to restrict access to these resources, provided that an assessment satisfactory to the Bank establishes that the community decision-making process is adequate and reflects voluntary, informed consensus, and that appropriate measures have been agreed and put in place to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community.

⁸ In some circumstances, it may be proposed that part or all of the land to be used by the project is donated on a voluntary basis without payment of full compensation. Subject to prior Bank approval, this may be acceptable providing the Borrower demonstrates that: (a) the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them; (b) potential donors are aware that refusal is an option, and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (c) the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels; (d) no household relocation is involved; (e) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project; and (f) for community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. The Borrower will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached.

the owner. A standalone ESMP prepared for the project will provide guidance on burrow pit restoration procedures.

The storm water and drainage construction will generally be performed within the existing drainage route. A total of 265 structures (residential, Commercial/Institutional/Religious buildings, fences, soakaways and slab extensions); 93 PAPs owning cash crops and economic trees will be affected. Also 136 PAPs will lose their land, 17 PAPs will suffer loss of business and 14 PAPs will lose their accommodation. The summary of affected assets is shown in table 5.1 below.

Table 5-1: Summary Of Impact On Assets

S/N	Category of Impact	Number of PAPs
1.	Land	136
2.	Structures	235
3.	Fences	17
4.	Loss of Business/Disturbance	5
5.	Loss of Accommodation	14
6.	Cash Crops	62
7.	Economic Trees	50

The table below provides a list of the economic trees and cash crops that will be impacted

Table 5-2: Summary Of Economic Trees/Cash Crops Impacted

S/N	Economic Trees	Cash crops
1	Plantain	Maize
2	Neem	Millet
3	Baobab (Kuka)	Cabbage
4	Moringa (Zogalle)	Carrot
5	Mango (Mangoro)	Attarugu
6	Chideya tree	Beans
7	Orange (Lemu Zaki)	Bitter leaf
8	Palm tree	Lettuce
9	Danya	Tomatoes
10	Franshana	Cocoa yam
11	Date (Dabino)	Rice
12	Kanya	Irish Potatoes
13	Kalgo	Watermelon
14	Rimi	Hot pepper (Borkano)
15		Cotton
16		Kabewa
17		Ginger

CHAPTER SIX: PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

6.1 Introduction

This section presents in detail the proposed resettlement plan. It includes the Valuation method used for valuing affected assets, the entitlements due for PAPs as well as eligibility of PAPs. This section shall examine the methodology used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost and description of the proposed type and level of compensation and resettlement assistance to be provided to PAPs as well as measures considered to achieve full replacement cost for lost assets.

6.2 Entitlement Matrix for the PAPs

The matrix shows specific and applicable categories of PAPs under this project and types of losses as well as entitlement plan for PAPs. The Entitlement matrix therefore, is the basis for compensation budget, resettlement and income restoration measures to be administered by the proponent. The subsequent section further provides explanation of the entitlement matrix under eligibility criteria for entitlements.

Table 6-1: Entitlement Matrix Table For PAPS

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
1. Permanent loss of land 1.1 Cultivable/ residential /commercial land	1.1 (a) Legal owners of land (b) Occupancy/ Hereditary tenant (c) Land Owners: customary rights	1.1 (a) Cash compensation at replacement value based on market rate plus 10% compulsory acquisition surcharge (b) & (c) Compensation will be paid plus a one-time lump sum grant for restoration of livelihoods and assistance for relocation.
2. Damage to land (such as abutting sub- project site) 2.1. By excavation from borrow pits for earth for construction. 2.2 By severance of agricultural holding	2.1. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership 2.2. (a) Legal owner/s (b) Village/s or clan/s with customary ownership	2.1 (a) & (b) Restoration of land to preconstruction condition or cash compensation at prevailing rates for necessary bulldozer/ tractor hours to restoring level and/or truckloads of earth for fill 2.2 Provision of water course to connect severed segment with source of water
3. Loss of income and livelihood 3.1. Temporary loss of access to land for cultivation	3.1. Cultivator occupying land	3.1. Estimated net income for each lost cropping season, based on land record averages of crops and area planted in the previous four years

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
3.2. Loss of agricultural crops, and fruit and wood trees. 3.3 Loss of income by agricultural tenants because of loss of land they were cultivating	3.2. (a) Owner/s of crops or trees. Includes crops trees owned by encroachers/squatters (b) /tenant	3.2. (a) Cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production. Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value.
	3.3 Persons (Tenant/User) working on the affected lands	Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as the case may be). 3.2. (b) Full compensation to tenants for loss of their crops/trees as per due share or agreement (verbal or written) (c) provide alternative land for farming 3.3 One-time lump sum grant to agricultural tenants (permanent, short-term or long-term agricultural labor (this will be in addition to their shares in crop/tree compensation) where no alternative land exists.
4. Permanent loss of Structures 4.1 Residential and commercial structures	4.1. (a) Owners of the structures whether or not the land on which the structure stands are legally occupied (b) Renters	4.1. (a) Cash compensation for loss of built-up structures at full replacement costs Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse their salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structure. In case of relocation, transfer allowance to cover cost of Shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. (b) Onetime cash assistance equivalent to 4 months' rent moving to alternate premise. Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting (transport plus loading/unloading) personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates.

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement
4.2. Cultural, Religious, and community structures /facilities	4.2. School, church, water channels, pathways, and other community structures/ installations	4.2. Complete rehabilitation/restoration by the SPMU; or, Cash compensation for restoring affected cultural/community structures and installations, to the recognized patron/custodian.
5. Special provision for vulnerable APs 5.1. Reestablishing and/or enhancing livelihood 5.2 Change in Livelihood for women and other vulnerable APs that need to substitute their income because of adverse impact	5.1 Women headed households, disabled or elderly persons and the landless 5.2. (a) Vulnerable APs, particularly Women enrolled in a vocational training facility 5.2. (b) owner/s whose landholding has been reduced to less than 5 acres	5. Needs based special assistance to be provided either in cash or in kind. 5.2 (a) & (b). Restoration of livelihood (vocational training) and subsistence allowance @ agreed rate per day for a total of 6 months while enrolled in a vocational training facility
6. Loss of grazing area	Cattle Rearers	Relocation to new grazing area and where possible assist the cattle herdsman to locate new grazing fields. Consider possible compensation for loss income for the period of locating new grazing area.
Loss of access to rivers or lakes/ access to fishing livelihood	Recognized fishermen/women who substantially rely on fishing for their livelihood	Compensation and assistance to be discussed with PAP such as cash compensation, livelihood restoration including micro credit to start alternative business or to get access to alternative fishing grounds/ forming cooperatives with others
Unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention or associated activity	The Project team will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the Project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	

6.3 Valuation Methodology

Valuation of assets and other forms of losses occasioned by the project was conducted to ascertain individuals whose assets or livelihoods will be directly or indirectly affected by the project activities. A general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation

is that lost income and assets are valued at their full replacement cost such that the project affected persons experience no net loss. This is in accordance with the Bank's ESS5 as well as the Nigeria's Land Use Act. In line with the above principle, an all-encompassing survey and valuation of the assets and loss of income by the project affected persons (PAPs) was conducted (See Annexure 1).

The method of valuation has been communicated to and dialogued with the PAPs during consultations as presented as follows:

The cost of replacing a building is the cost of creating a building or improvement having the same or equivalent utility on the basis of current prices and using current standards of materials and design. It is also used where the law provides that this method shall be used whether or not there is a better alternative. For example, section 29, subsection 4, paragraph b, of the Land Use Act of 1978 recommended the cost approach in valuation for compensation in Nigeria.

6.3.1 Full Replacement Cost Method

The Full Replacement Cost Method, which is used in estimating the value of the property/structure, assumes that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labour, material, and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new. According to the RPF, it is important to ensure that before civil work commences, PAPs will be provided full replacement cost of lost structures and other impacted assets and are able to rebuild or replace their structures/assets without difficulties. The valuation estimates asset compensation rates based on full replacement without depreciation.

6.3.2 Valuation Procedure Using the Replacement Cost Method

We obtained BOQs (Bills of Quantity) from three different quantity surveyors for constructing an equivalent replica type of structure within the project area. This formed part of the basis used in building up the rates applied for valuation. The affected structures are in the urban and rural areas and predominantly constructed with sandcrete blocks and we applied the rates appropriate per meter square for the structures. This forms the estimated unit cost per square meter used in multiplying by the gross floor area. In general, it involves;

- ✓ Estimating the market value of the site as if vacant and undeveloped/ land replacement.
- ✓ adding cost of movement and relocation allowance
- ✓ No depreciation was deducted in compliance with the Bank's ESS5
- ✓ Adding the market value of the site to the indicated value of improvements to arrive at the value of the existing property.

6.3.3 Structure/Building

Assets valuation was carried out by utilizing the general principle adopted in the formulation of the compensation valuation that lost income and asset will be valued at their full replacement cost such that the PAPs should experience no net loss. This was conducted using the current market prices in the project area. Data captured during valuation of structures include structure type, Dimensions/ total floor area, type of doors, windows, roof type, walls, and foundations. (Source: Field Survey, Katsina RAP Preparation, 2023)

Table 6-2 Market Survey For Building Materials Carried Out In Katsina On 15th February, 2023

S/n	Items	Unit	Unit Cost (₦)	Bulk Cost (₦)
1.	Cement	Kg	92/kg	4,600
2.	Blocks 6"	Inch	200	
3.	Block 9"	Inch	230	

S/n	Items	Unit	Unit Cost (₦)	Bulk Cost (₦)
4.	Mud Blocks	inch	50	
5.	Water tanker		22,000	
6.	Nails	Kg	16,000/bag	
7.	Timbers 2x2	in/ft	750	
8.	2x3	in/ft	1,000	
9.	2x4	in/ft	1,250	
10.	Sand	Cubic meter		23,000 per 14 m ³
11.	Gravel	Cubic meter		160,000 per 14 m ³
12.	Zinc	Bundle	37,000	
13.	Raffia Palm	bundle	N/A	
14.	Wooden window	Nos	10,000	
15.	Metal Window	Nos	15,000	
16.	Wooden door	Nos	15,000	
17.	Metal door	Nos	40,000	
18.	Iron 8mm	Mm	2,600	
19.	10mm	Mm	3,800	
20.	12mm	Mm	5,500	
21.	16mm		9,800	

6.3.4 Fruit trees/Farm crops/Woodlots

The Full Replacement Cost Method was used in estimating the value of the economic trees and crops based on market survey conducted within the project community and the resultant figure become the compensation value. The cost derivation table for cash crops and economic trees based on the market surveys as provided in Annex 2. A list of Impacted Crops and economic trees are presented below.

Table 6-3: Impacted Cash Crops/Economic Trees

S/N	Economic Trees	Cash crops
1	Plantain	Maize
2	Neem	Millet
3	Baobab (Kuka)	Cabbage
4	Moringa (Zogalle)	Carrot
5	Mango (Mangoro)	Attarugu
6	Chideya tree	Beans
7	Orange (Lemu Zaki)	Bitter leaf
8	Palm tree	Lettuce
9	Danya	Tomatoes
10	Franshana	Cocoa yam
11	Date (Dabino)	Rice
12	Kanya	Irish Potatoes
13	Kalgo	Watermelon
14	Rimi	Hot pepper (Borkano)
15		Cotton
16		Kabewa
17		Ginger

Current market values were derived from pricing these farm products in the local market. The results for market survey are provided in the table below.

(Source: Field Survey, Katsina RAP Preparation, 2023)

Table 6-4: Market Survey For Cash Crops And Economic Trees Carried Out In Katsina Market On 16th February, 2023

S/n	Items	Unit cost (N)/ (per mudu)/basket (1.3 kg)	Cost per bag (70-100 kg) (N)	Number of bags per hectare
1	Maize		22,000.00/bag	10
2	Guinea Corn		16,000.00/bag	10
3	Soyabeans		32,000.00/bag	15
4	Tomatoes		2,000.00/basket	30
5	Millet	540.00	24,000.00/bag	10
6	Beans	750.00	29,000.00/bag	
7	Potatoes		30,000.0/bag	
8	Moringa tree		5,000.00/tree	
9	Banana	700.00/bunch		
10	Rice		31,500.00/bag	34
11	Orange		24,000.00/bag	
12	Baobab tree		1,000.00/tree	
13	Bitter Leaf		1,500.00/tree	
14	Pawpaw		500.00/head	
15	Guava	1,000.00/mudu	9,000.00/tree	
17	Watermelon	1,000/head	1,000.00/head	15baskets
18	Sugarcane	3,000.00/bunch	3,000.00/20pcs	
19	Chediya Tree		9,000.00/tree	
20	Lettuce		500.00/head	
21	Cocoyam		21,000.00/bag	40
22	Cabbage	500.00/head	500.00/head	30
23	Sesame seed	500.00	50,000.00/bag	15

6.4 Entitlements and Eligibility

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of ACREsAL provides guidelines and procedures for identifying eligible persons for compensation and various entitlements for varied categories. This section provides the definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including the cut-off date.

The census carried out has enabled the project to identify potential PAPs to be affected by the project and who will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. The PAPs who are residing or owning properties within the corridor of the proposed drain falls under the eligibility criteria of ESS5 paragraph 10 (a), (b) and (c) and shall be considered eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance under this RAP.

The objective of the census and the socioeconomic survey exercises were to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), impacts on their assets as a result of economic and physical displacement that are likely to be caused by Katsina storm water and drainage construction activities as well as to record their socioeconomic status prior to the sub project intervention. The census of PAPs started on 4th and concluded on the 9th of February, 2023 which marked the cut-off date. The outcome of the census and the socioeconomic exercises shows that a total of **519** Project Affected Persons (PAPs), 89% males and 11% females, will be impacted by the construction activities.

6.4.1 Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria define the various categories of the displaced persons. PAPs who meet the following three eligibility criteria are eligibility for resettlement benefits:

- a) Persons holding legal title (or the equivalent in customary-law) to the land they occupy or use to derive their livelihood are entitled to full replacement compensation for their property and other resettlement assistance,
- b) Persons lacking title but with legal rights that can be ratified by recognized legal process, e.g. Heirs to an estate are entitled to full replacement compensation for their property and other resettlement assistance,
- c) Persons with no legal or legitimate claim to the land they occupy, or use are entitled to resettlement assistance.
- d) Persons owing cash crops are entitled to full replacement compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops, based on average production.
- e) Persons owning fruit trees are entitled to full replacement compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production years to be computed at current market value.

Those having legitimate rights shall receive assistance to regularize their status and shall be treated just as those having legal rights.

Persons having no legal rights to land under law may not be compensated for the land they occupy but they are entitled to compensation for other assets (e.g. housing) and to receive assistance. In practice, this may mean that squatters and other non-legal occupants receive the same entitlement as those having legal rights.

Tenants may be granted resettlement entitlements along with owners or they may be given a subsidy to find a new rental property. Entitlements shall include transitional support such as moving expenses, assistance with food and childcare during a move and other needed support.

All PAPs irrespective of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for assistance if they occupied the project area before the cut-off date. All persons residing, conducting activities or earning income within this project affected areas on the last day of inventory of loss, which is the cut-off date (9th February, 2023) will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance.

6.4.2 Establishment of Cut-off Date

The census cut-off date refers to the date of announcement of inventory of project affected items, upon which no new entrant or claimant or development is allowed or will be entertained as affected assets within the project area of influence. Any new development in the area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets, fruit trees, etc., established after the date of completion of the census will not be compensated.

The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/ or resettlement assistance is 9th February, 2023 which is the day the final field consultation with the PAPs was conducted. Prior to the commencement of a census survey on 4th February 2023, consultations were conducted to duly inform the PAPs and project community about the significance of the cut-off date in the implementation of this RAP during the initial consultation with PAPs held on 28th of January, 2023. The cut-off date which was set at 9th February 2023, was communicated officially to the PAPs and project community.

6.4.3 Payment of Compensation

Compensation under this RAP will be considered for land, assets or livelihoods. The following principles should be followed for payment of compensation for lost assets. In other words, the affected persons must be able to have their structure rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old structure if applicable. Depreciation will not be considered while calculating the cost of affected structures.

The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling or transfer fees. All payments or compensation and resettlement assistance shall be made in the forms as agreed with each PAP. Payment of compensation will be made by the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and witnessed by an NGO engaged by the SPMU. Compensation benefits shall be settled before the construction phase of the project.

All Project Affected Persons would be restored to the status that is at the minimum commensurate to their pre-project status in accordance with the World Bank Standard on Land Acquisition, Restriction of Land Use and Involuntary resettlement. Owners of immovable structures will be paid compensation that will be based on assessed values of their properties and this shall be at the:

- Full replacement cost of structure; and
- Cost of agricultural crops/economic trees to be affected at full market price, inclusive of cost of tree value, replacement costs and costs of nurturing of tree for a period it reaches maturity and, payment of income loss till the tree reaches its pre-project production level. In addition to being guided by the market price and the relevant national law, the overall compensation for crops and economic trees will be guided by the provision of the World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement.

The RIC, in conjunction with the SPMU, will verify the correctness of information on each PAP as stated in the register. Payments will be made to all PAPs at a designated location within the project area (preferably the Palace of the district head) and adequate information will be made available to all affected persons before payment. Such information will include how the payment will be made and dates, etc.

The procedure for delivery of compensation shall include:

- Full payment of compensation carried out before possession of acquired sites formally making offers to affected persons and allowing persons to accept or reject offer, offer a counter claim, and seek redress under the grievance procedures established
- Issuer cheques shall be used in payment of compensation to PAPs. PAPs without bank accounts will be supported by the RIC to open an account with the nearest commercial bank to the PAPs. The SPMU shall plan with nearest bank to effect payments without any challenge to the PAPs.
- Necessary document of payments to the affected persons should be presented to local land/Asset Valuation Committee from the local government and/or other independent witness of the affected person and leaders of the communities.
- Proper receipts issued, and copies given to the affected person by the SPMU;
- Comprehensive reports on payment made submitted for review by SPMU

CHAPTER SEVEN: BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

7.1 Budget and Financing Plan

This section provides information on the estimated budget and source of funds for the overall implementation of this RAP. In budgeting, the following were taken into consideration:

- ❖ Sufficient budget for resettlement, and its inclusion in the overall project budget.
- ❖ Resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the Katsina State Government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RAP and the project schedule.
- ❖ Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies.

A detailed inventory of all affected assets and PAPs was carried out to give the basis for estimating the compensation costs. Information on the estimated budget for the overall implementation of this RAP and Source of funds are provided in this Section.

7.2 Financing Plan

Compensation budget for this RAP implementation is to be fully funded by the Katsina State Government and shall be disbursed from the project counterpart fund account. Since Katsina ACRoSAL, under the State Ministry of Environment (SMEnv) is the ones impacting livelihoods, it will be their responsibility to fund the RAP budget. Detail of compensation for each asset is found in Annex 1.

It is expected that implementation function will rest on the SPMU, but the budget and the entire RAP Report will however be subject to the clearance/approval by the World Bank, finalization of disclosure before disbursement or implementation can commence. Before commencing civil works for the storm water and drainage construction project, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP and the RPF. The funding for this RAP shall be deposited in a separate account dedicated for payment of compensations and resettlement assistance. Separate financial record shall be kept, and the record shall show payments by line items as stated in the RAP budget.

7.3 RAP Implementation Budget

The RAP implementation budget is in the sum of **₦904,754,406.82** covering payment of compensation claims, allowances for monitoring, evaluation and consultation, training and enlightenment of PAPs, implementation operating cost and contingency, grievance redress mechanism and for Livelihood restoration program (Table 7.1).

Table 7-1: RAP Implementation Budget

#	Executive Summary	
	Total Number of claimants	519
1	Number of PAPs for structures	249
2	Number of PAPs for fences	17
3	Number of PAPs for economics trees	50
4	Number of PAPs for crops	62
5	Number of PAPs for Land take	136
6	Number for PAPs for Loss of Business/Disturbance	5
#	Cost Elements	Amount (NGN)
1	Budget for structures	780,799,352.00
2	Budget for Land take	30,688,944.44
3	Budget for Amenities	2,900,000.00
4	Budget for Movement & Disturbance allowance	6,360,000.00

#	Executive Summary	
5	Budget for Land replacement assistance	11,633,679.00
6	Budget for economic trees	1,617,500.00
7	Budget for Cash Crops	2,207,327.92
8	Loss of Business	2,250,000.00
9	Budget for Vulnerable PAPs	700,000.00
#	Subtotal	839,156,803.37
	Allowance for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) & consultation (1.2% of compensation cost)	10,069,881.64
10		
11	Allowance for training and enlightenment of PAPs	2,000,000.00
	Allowance for Implementation operating cost & contingency (5% of Compensation cost)	41,957,840.17
12		
13	Allowance for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	1,500,000.00
14	Allowance for livelihood restoration program (1.2% of compensation cost)	10,069,881.64
	Subtotal for allowance	65,597,603.45
#	Grand Total	904,754,406.82

7.4 RAP Implementation Schedule

The compensation payment part of the RAP implementation shall be completed before land take over. It is envisaged that it can be completed within a period of three (3) months. It is important that all payments for compensation are completed before project construction is commenced. This can be done progressively so construction can start on one end.

The monitoring and evaluation activities, which are scheduled to be done once a year, shall commence 6 months after completion of compensation payments.

CHAPTER EIGHT: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

8.1 Introduction

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford Project Affected Persons (PAPs) the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts. It also provides an avenue where the benefiting communities will contribute significantly to the success of the project thereby making their observations and suggestions most especially as regard to the existing environmental and social sensitivities of the project locations.

The consultation process ensured that all those identified as stakeholders are consulted. Information about the project was shared with the stakeholders, to enable meaningful contribution, and enhance the success of the project

The public consultation strategy for the RAP activities evolved around the provision of a full opportunity for involvement for all stakeholders, especially the PAPs. Concerns raised by the stakeholders are documented and incorporated in this report and used to develop mitigation and/or enhancement measures for the Grievance Mechanism (GRM).

The following were taken into full account:

1. The project will have foreseeable environmental and social impacts, especially on the people and structures around the corridor of the drainage route.
2. The project aims at impacting more positively to the environment and social conditions, and will devise suitable, practicable mitigation measures through the RAP to reduce or eliminate negative impacts.
3. That positive impact of sub-project activities will be enhanced.
4. The priority concerns raised by PAPs and other relevant stakeholders will be put into account and incorporated in project planning.

The stakeholders were informed of the visits through the Project desk officer via phone calls to the respective ward heads who in turn passed the information to their subjects.

8.2 Identification of Stakeholders

Generally, seven (7) broad categories of stakeholders were identified for this project based on the degree to which the project activities may affect or involve such persons or group of persons.

The identification was based on the following considerations:

- i) Any persons or parties whose line of duties whether officially, socially, economically or culturally has direct or indirect bearing on any aspects of project activities. These parties may include individuals, groups, institutions or organizations that may be affected by the gully rehabilitation activities; and,
- ii) Any persons or parties whose specific interests in the project results from: (a) the project's benefit(s) to such persons; (b) potential changes that may occur to the routine activities of the persons due to the project; and, (c) the project activities that may cause damage or conflict for the persons. The identified persons or group of persons in this category will ultimately represent the project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Households (PAHs).

The identified groups include:

- Traditional Leaders (Village heads, District heads, Ward heads)
- Religious leaders
- Youth group Representatives
- Women group Representatives
- Project Affected Persons
- People living along the corridors of the project
- Vulnerable persons (Widows, physically challenged, aged, etc.)

8.3 Stakeholders Engagement Activities

The stakeholders' consultation started with discussions with ward heads and other community leaders held on the 26th January, 2023 with all the representatives from the affected communities along the project corridor and a second consultation on 27th January, 2023 with Project Affected Persons and other groups at the community level. The consultations provided an opportunity to interact with the opinion leaders in the host communities and intimate them on the proposed project.

Consultation with identified vulnerable persons was approached on individual basis. Identified vulnerable PAPs were interviewed during census and inventory and their peculiar requests and concerns taken. These were later analysed and form the basis for their recommendation for inclusion in ACRoSAL Livelihood Enhancement program.

The livelihood restoration program will be developed to ensure the full participation of members of this group, this will include vocational training programs that cater to the needs and abilities of these vulnerable groups that can equip them with relevant skills to find employment and become self-sufficient, providing access to microfinance services and supporting the development of small businesses can be helpful for individuals who may not be able to engage in physically demanding work due to their vulnerabilities, and provision of support for agriculture and livestock production, which can offer livelihood opportunities that do not require significant physical activity.

The table below outlines the different consultations carried out and their dates.

Table 8-1: Consultation Dates

SN	CONSULTATION	DATE
1	Consultations with Katsina ACRoSAL SPMU	24 th January, 2023
2	General Consultations with Community Leaders	26 th January, 2023
3	Consultations with wards head at community level in Katsina	27 th January, 2023
4	Consultation with PAPs	27 th January, 2023

8.3.1 Rights and Choices

The information passed to stakeholders includes the project design, anticipated timeframe for project commencement, benefit and anticipated impact of the project to individual and the communities and the possibility for the stakeholders to contribute to the project design, the right of PAPs to resettlement and compensation, right to seek redress through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) when they are aggrieved. In other words, the PAPs, specifically, were told that they have the opportunity to air their concerns and suggestions which will be incorporated to the project design and in implementation process.

They were made aware of their rights, which include compensation for impacts and alternatives – even if they are willing to give up land, assets and or livelihood in the general public interest. They were informed that only those affected by the rehabilitation will be included in the resettlement compensation plan.

8.3.2 Summary of Consultations Concerns Raised and Responses to Address concerns

Consultations carried out are presented in the preceding tables.

Table 8-2: Consultations With Katsina State ACRoSAL

Date	24/01/2023
Venue	Katsina State ACRoSAL Office
Attendance	The Katsina State ACRoSAL Management Staff, Design Engr. and the RAP Consultant
Language of Communication	English
Overview	The meeting started by opening prayer and then a welcome address by the representative of the project coordinator Katsina state ACRoSAL where he welcomed the team and reminded the team on the fundamental of the RAP as part of the requirement before the commencement of any civil works in the project area. The RAP forms an integral part of the project, which identifies the area to be impacted, the magnitude of the impact, the persons to be impacted coupled with the census and inventory of the assets to be impacted because of the project. In view of that, the RAP team has a lot of works to do right from the point of engaging all relevant stakeholders to the point of executing the exercise. The project coordinator used the opportunity to also introduce the design consultants who was also part of the meeting to be on the same page at all stage of the project. The Design consultant made a presentation and gave an overview of the project design to the participants. Thereafter, some observations, comments and suggestions were made by the RAP Consultants and other participants.
Response and Concerns from the ACRoSAL Staff	Some of the Management Staff also made some comment and suggestion as regard the Project Design. Based on the current realities some aspect of the design is not feasible most especially the issue of underground drain at kofar sauri which is believed to have financial, social and environmental implications if implemented. As such, it was resolved that the team should move to the sites for preliminary assessment of the project area
Response from the RAP Consultant.	The RAP Consultant appreciated all the participants for all the Comment and the suggestions made by the ACRoSAL Management and the presentation by the design consultant. The consultant further pointed out that the site visits become paramount in order to have a clear picture of the area and also strategize on how best to go about the project. The project has to agree on all the technicalities and what is obtainable from the design before the RAP team move to the site so as to avoid too much error looking at the size and nature of the assignment.

Table 8-3: Consultation With Ward Heads

Date	25/01/2023
Venue	Katsina ACRoSAL Office

Attendance	Ward Heads (Masu Unguwa) representative of the SPMU and the RAP consultant
Language of Communication	Hausa
Overview/Objectives of the meeting	The meeting was organized by the SPMU in collaboration with the Team of RAP Consultants to discuss and further intimate the ward heads as leaders on the objectives and importance of the RAP prior to the implementation of the project. The Social and Livelihood officer (SLO) of the project appreciated the presence of the ward heads. The SLO gave an overview of the ACREsAL Project to the participants and the various components of the project including the project development objectives so as to avail the participants with the changes and improvements with regards to implementation and project components. Most of the participants happened to be part of the Community leaders whose members were affected during in a previous World Bank intervention (NEWMAP).
Response from the RAP Consultant	The RAP Consultant introduced himself and briefed the participants on the importance of the stakeholder's consultations as part of the RAP. The consultations provide an avenue where the people will get to know more about the project and the opportunity to contribute to the project design and provide the project and the consultant with all their observations and suggestions which will further aid the smooth running and implementation of the project. The RAP is an instrument that needs to be prepared to identify the people and assets that may be affected as a result of the proposed drainage and flood control works in the communities. The consultations with the ward heads as the representatives of the people is to inform the communities of what to expect before the wider and elaborate consultations at the community level. Besides, there is need for all the stakeholders to inform and sensitize their communities on the importance of the project and also the need to mobilize them during the community consultations which will give room for all the Project beneficiaries to air their views regarding the project. However, the project has a Grievance mechanism which is design to resolve grievances that may arise as a result of the project. He further buttressed on the world bank ESF that are applicable to the ACREsAL Project among which further necessitate the RAP Exercise.
Response, Concerns, Complaints from the Community Members/religious leaders	The ward head of Tudun wada expressed his sincere gratitude to the Almighty Allah by making the project a reality in his ward because they have been praying and yearning for a long time. He also revealed that his community benefited from a previous world bank intervention in 2019. Moreover, they are ready and willing to support the consultants in all aspect to ensure the success of the exercise in his community.

RAP lead Consultants Response	The RAP consultant expressed his happiness over the ability of the ward heads to attend the meeting and look forward to meeting them in their various wards for more elaborate consultations. He appreciated the effort of the community leaders as they are always ready to support the team when called upon.
--------------------------------------	---

Table 8-4: Consultations With Kofar Durbi Community

Date		28/01/2023
Venue		Ward Head House, Kofar Durbi, Katsina State
Participation		In attendance was the representatives of Katsina ACREsAL, RAP Consultants Other Religious and Traditional leaders, community members
	Stakeholders	Details
1	The Social and Livelihood officer (Katsina state ACREsAL office)	The social and livelihood officer, Katsina state ACREsAL Hajiya Aisha M Yusuf welcomed everyone and introduced the team to the participants. She stated that the aim of the meeting is to discuss on the issue of the proposed rehabilitations and expansion of the katsina state storm water so as to reduce the hardship face by the communities as a result of flooding which claim so many properties because the drainages are not big enough to contain the volume of water during the raining season. The RAP Consultant is engaged to help the project in identifying the people and asset that may be impacted to take inventory of the assets and the affected persons for proper documentations and compensation.
2	The RAP Consultant	The RAP team Consultant acknowledged and appreciated the leader's effort in always trying to support any development brought to their communities. He assured the leaders that the project will benefit their communities in so many areas. He stated that previous experience has shown that most people living close to the flood areas and drains experience hardships due to a lot of money spent on flood control and managing impacts resulting from the floods. The consultant pointed out that the RAP Exercises involves a number of stages and processes in order to ensure that the right and actual PAP's are captured. The team will have to identify the areas, people and properties that will be affected by the proposed rehabilitations and expansions of the Drainages along the project corridors. As such the leaders should inform their people to support the team in providing all relevant information that will be useful to the success of the project. The people that do not have any property should not come and disturb the workers, only those that have assets along the project corridor are expected to be present during the assessment. The RAP team will conduct census and inventory of all the affected asset as proposed in the design. Therefore, there is need for the PAP's

		to come along with any means of identifications during the exercise to enable the consultants to capture their actual names as stated in the means of identifications. He also buttressed that enumerators will be going round asking questions regarding the socio-economic status of the affected persons which will help in obtaining first-hand information regarding the environmental and social baseline of the project area. He also informed them of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) which has been put in place by the State ACREsAL at the community, state and federal levels where they can channel their Complaints as the need arises. He categorically advised them to always limit and manage their expectations so as not to take the project as an avenue to enrich themselves. He appreciated their effort and solicited for their continuous support and co-operation.
3	Response from the community leader	The community leader welcome and appreciated the consultant and promised to help the consultant with all the information and support they need to conduct their assessment. He also explained that the issue of flooding has been bedevilling his people for years. They were happy with the coming of the project as they are aware of the success of previous World Bank intervention in some part of the state.

Table 8-5: Consultations With Kofar Sauri / Kofar Marusa Communities

Date		28/01/2023
Venue		Kofar Sauri Meeting Ground, Katsina State
Participation		In attendance was the representatives Katsina ACREsAL, RAP Consultants Other Religious and Traditional leaders, community members
	Stakeholders	Details
1	The Social and Livelihood officer (Katsina state ACREsAL office)	The social and livelihood officer, Katsina state ACREsAL Hajiya Aisha M Yusuf welcomed everyone and stated that the aim of the meeting is to discussed on the issue of the proposed rehabilitations and expansion of the katsina state storm water so as to reduce the hardship face by the communities as a result of flooding which claim so many properties because the drainages are not big enough to contain the volume of water during the raining season. The RAP Consultant is engaged to help the project in identifying the potential environmental and social impacts of the project thereby proffering adequate mitigations measures to reduce or offset the impacts. She then appreciated each and every person that contributed directly or indirectly toward the success of the exercise and apologized to all the community members if anyone was offended or feel offended during the RAP exercise.

2	The RAP Consultant	Following introductions, the RAP Consultants introduced the project and RAP processes and objectives to the stakeholder's present. The RAP team Consultant acknowledged and appreciated the leader's effort in always trying to support any development brought to their communities. He assured the leaders that the project will benefit their communities in so many areas. He stated that experience has shown that most people living close to the drain areas experience hardships due to the need to spend a lot of money to repair or construct protective [platforms from flood issues. The consultant pointed out that the RAP Exercises involves a number of stages and processes in order to ensure that the right and actual PAP's are captured. The team will have to identify the areas, people and properties that will be affected by the proposed rehabilitations and expansions of the Drainages along the project corridors. As such the leaders should inform their people to support the team in providing all relevant information that will be useful to the success of the project. The people that do not have any property should not come and disturb the workers, only those that have assets along the project corridor are expected to be present during the assessment. The RAP team will conduct census and inventory of all the affected asset as proposed in the design. Therefore, there is need for the Pap's to come along with any means of identifications during the exercise to enable the consultants to capture their actual names as stated in the means of identifications. He also buttressed that enumerators will be going around asking questions regarding the socio-economic status of the affected persons which will help in obtaining first-hand information regarding the environmental and social baseline of the project area. He also informed them of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) which has been put in place by the State ACRoSAL at the community, state and federal levels where they can channel their Complains as the need arises. He categorically advised them to always limit and manage their expectations so as not to take the project as an avenue to enrich themselves. He appreciated their effort and solicited for their continuous support and co-operation.
3	Response from the community leader	The consultant was warmly welcomed and appreciated by the community leader who pledged to provide all necessary information and support required to carry out the assessment. The leader stressed that many members of the community had benefited from the project's phase 1 activities and were pleased with its arrival, having observed its success in other parts of the state.

Table 8-6: Consultations with Women Group

Consultations with Women Date: 28 – 29 th January 2023 Venue: Project Communities Participants: Community women					
Overview Consultations were held, with some women from the project communities visited and in attendance were different female groups. The women were enlightened on the ACRoSAL project by the Project SLO and the objectives of the RAP process. The Consultant further stated that the importance of consulting with the women was to ensure they voice out their concerns, provide suggestions and recommendations which will be documented in the RAP report and improve project design to ensure women inclusion. The Consultant further highlighted potential environmental and social risks and impacts that may be caused by the project activities and emphasized the role that each stakeholder especially women must play to ensure that the impacts are adequately mitigated in collaboration with the SPMU. The women appreciated the team and expressed their concerns/questions which were addressed by the ACRoSAL and RAP team. The summary of the key concerns/questions/issues raised during the consultations at the project sites are summarized below.					
No.	Agenda	Remark/Questions form ACRoSAL Team	Remark/Questions from Women	Response from ACRoSAL Team	Response from Stakeholders
1	Perception of the project	The team explained that the RAP is designed to identify and Capture all the people and asset that will be affected as a result of the proposed drainage and flood control constructions	The women expressed their joy over the coming of the ACRoSAL project as the women have also been affected negatively by flooding for a long time. As such, they were happy with the project	The RAP team explained to them the importance of women inclusion in the project	N/A
2	Discussions/ Concerns raised by stakeholders	The RAP team inquired to know the level of women involvement in decision making within the communities and whether they are allowed to buy or sell a house or land	The women explained that they are involved in some major decision- making in the community, and that they were also given the freedom to make their own decisions. However, some of them owns land and houses within and outside the community. The women stated that some of them own their houses the same way the men do, as such it's good to always carry them along whenever a project like this is to be executed.	The RAP team explained to the women group that this is the reason why women are consulted separately so as to give them sense of belongings and the opportunity to voice out their concerns.	The women were very happy with the information and that ACRoSAL deemed it necessary to consult with them specially the vulnerable ones.
3	Potential Adverse Impact	The RAP team explained that some negative impacts may be associated with the proposed rehabilitations works including potential waste, traffic, noise disturbance, conflicts with contractors, presence of foreign workers which can increase risk of SEA/SH/GBV, spread of STDs, unwanted pregnancy amongst others. These terminologies were also explained to them. The women will play a critical role in sensitizing their girls to stay away from any relations with the contractor workers, avoid going to their camps or being alone with them.	The women appreciated the honest explanation, and they are willing to participate actively in GBV/SEA/SH sensitization programs and also help in sensitizing their girls on prevention and safety measures	N/A	N/A

		They were also told that the SPMU will organize training and sensitization on prevention of SEA/SH/GBV and the available response and referral pathways			
	How grievances from women are handled	The women were asked how they channel their grievances to seek redress	They explained that their grievances are either channelled to their women leaders or to the community leader (village head/ward head) and it is usually resolved	The RAP team explained that the project will set up a GRC based on the existing GM which will enable them to channel any complaints they have about the project.	N/A
4	Conclusion	The RAP team explained that women will have the opportunity to be part of the project, some can work as unskilled labor (provided they are not exposed to hazardous situation), selling of food, water and petty trading	The women were happy to hear this and urged that the project should commence as soon as possible	N/A	N/A



Plate 8-1: Stakeholders Consultation pictures

CHAPTER NINE: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9.1 Actors Involved and Organizational Structure

This section highlights relevant institutions through which the planning and implementation of the RAP for the project will be conducted. Several institutions were identified and consulted and will be involved in the overall implementation of this RAP.

These include:

- ✓ The World Bank
- ✓ Federal Level (Federal Ministry of Environment);
- ✓ Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)
- ✓ State Project Management Unit (SPMU);
- ✓ Katsina State Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Lands and Survey & Justice;
- ✓ All the Affected LGAs; and
- ✓ Chieftdoms and Kingdoms

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation and Grievance redress is summarized below.

9.1.1 The World Bank

- Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with ESF requirements, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAP.
- Conduct regular supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation, and provide support throughout the project implementation and monitor the progress of the project construction.
- Recommend additional measures for strengthening the management framework and implementation performance.
- In case the WB considers the implementation to be not acceptable and no improvements can be expected, it will require that institutional capacity building measures be taken to strengthen the SPMU

9.1.2 Federal Level

Federal Ministry of Environment-EA Department (FMEnv)

- Lead coordinating agency and hosts the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU).
- Review and issue circular for disclosure of RAP
- Certification

Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU)

- Provides an oversight and advisory role in overall project management including resettlement planning and implementation
- Establishes and maintains the project management systems
- Reinforces State level structures
- Supervises through missions

9.1.3 State Level

State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

The SPMU, as the implementing authority, headed by Project Coordinator (PC) & authorized to take decision on financial matters within the provided budget, has the mandate to:

- Develop and implement RAPs and other safeguard instruments.
- Drives activities of procurement, capacity building, service-provider mobilization, and monitoring and coordinating the many participating MDAs at State and Local Government levels.
- Study in detail the RAP, and based on the review of the RAP prepare a detailed action plan and time table for the day-to-day RAP implementation;
- Organize the necessary training and capacity building measures for the unit itself and for other partner organizations and committees;
- Establish all local level institutions and committees which will participate in the implementation of the RAP and provide them with the necessary training and capacity building measures;
- Coordinates and undertake compensation activities in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP
- Implement the income restoration and social development programs and project in accordance with the principles and procedures specified in the RAP;
- Ensure the systematic undertaking of monitoring, review and evaluation of the RAP in accordance with the framework and guidelines provided in the RAP and store the data and information collected in a data base;
- Based on the findings of the monitoring and review take corrective actions and submit monitoring and review reports to the relevant higher bodies for timely corrective measure.
- Facilitate the discussion between PAPs and communities regarding compensation for land acquired for the projects;
- Implement the RAP including their involvement to redress complaints and internal monitoring.
- Cooperate through a Steering Committee that provides guidance to the technical aspects of all project activities;
- Maintain and manage all funds effectively and efficiently for the projects
- Organize the necessary orientation and training for SPMU officials so that they can carry out consultations with communities, support communities in carrying out RAPs and implement the payment of compensation and other measures (relocation and rehabilitation entitlement) to PAPs in a timely manner;
- Ensure that progress reports are submitted to the World Bank regularly

SPMU Livelihood Safeguard Officer

- Initiate Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (whenever the project involves displacement of homes or businesses) or land acquisition of any kind).
- Review and approve Contractor's Implementation Plan for the social impact measures as per the RAP
- Liaise with the Contractors and the SPMU on implementation of the RAP and prepare RAP implementation report.
- Coordinate on behalf of SPMU day to day activities with the relevant line departments and oversee the implementation of RAP instrument, prepare compliance reports with statutory requirements, etc.

- Monitor and supervise regularly the implementation of RAP
- Observe payment of Compensation to PAPs.
- Identify and liaise with all relevant Stakeholders pre and post Project implementation.
- Sensitization of and Consultations with relevant Stakeholders during and after (where necessary) Project Implementation.
- Charged with the responsibility of safeguard requirements and ensuring the sustainability of project.

SPMU Engineer

- Provide technical support

Monitoring & Evaluation Officer/Consultant

- Develop the monitoring and evaluation protocol
- Conduct monitoring of RAP implementation activities.
- Provide early alert to redress any potential problems.
- Monitor target achievements and slippages.

Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

To ensure a broad representation with the intent of minimizing any conflict, it is recommended that a Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) be set up and members be drawn from amongst the following:

- Affected Local Government Chairman as Chairman
- Physical Planning /land officer and forester
- Representative of affected Communities including women,
- PAPs represented by local trade /Union leaders
- Coordinated by the SPMU (Social Safeguards Officer, Project Accountant, Communications Officer and Project Engineer). Rep of the Site Committees

Their roles shall include:

- Carry out meeting with each PAP.
- Provide all necessary information to the PAPs regarding guidance value and basis for calculation of prices offered.
- Negotiate and firm up the final consent price.
- Intimate the decision for payment of compensation to the PAPs
- Ensure the Implementation of the RAP without any conflict
- Establish dialogue with the affected persons and ensure that the concerns and suggestions are referred to SPMU for appropriate response and management
- All members of RIC must be people who are knowledgeable in the use of local mechanism to settle grievances and who can ensure equity across cases and also be in position to know and eliminate nuisance claims and satisfy legitimate claimants at low cost.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Grievance Redress Committee

The following are the roles and responsibilities expected to be executed by the members of the GRC:

- Receiving and registering complaints: The GRC is responsible for receiving and registering any complaints or grievances related to the ACRoSAL program.
- Investigating complaints: The GRC is responsible for conducting investigations into complaints or grievances to determine their validity.
- Resolving complaints: The GRC is responsible for resolving complaints or grievances in a fair and timely manner through consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- Providing guidance: The GRC is responsible for providing guidance to complainants on how to file a complaint and the steps involved in the grievance redress process.
- Reporting: The GRC is responsible for reporting on the number and nature of complaints received, investigated, and resolved to relevant stakeholders, including ACRoSAL management and the government.
- Ensuring compliance: The GRC is responsible for ensuring that all parties involved in the grievance redress process comply with the ACRoSAL program guidelines, as well as relevant laws and regulations.

9.1.4 Local Level

Local Government

- Coordinates activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of RAPs such as activities for determining the cut-off date and for actually implementing the resettlement, and for handling any grievances and complaints.
- Responsible for the appraisal of properties affected by the project.
- Provide additional resettlement area and amenities if the designated locations are not adequate.
- Engage and encourage carrying out comprehensive and practical awareness campaign for the proposed project, amongst the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
- Appoint a suitable Desk Officer for RAP information management
- Participating in sensitization of all communities
- Participate in resolving grievances;
- Monitor implementation of projects and activities of Operational Officers;
- Liaises with State PMU
- Convenes and helps mobilize affected communities within and across targeted sub-catchments
- Oversees community facilitators
- O&M oversight of works
- Participates in site-committees

Technical Officer in Local Government Areas

- Act as liaison to SPMU, MDAs and other organizations working with communities.
- Provide senior technical skill-set and advisory services to communities and LGAs.
- Convene affected and directly participating communities (liaising with neighbouring LGAs as needed).
- Closely interact with community stakeholders and the community facilitators.
- Support site monitoring.

9.1.5 Community Level

Site Committees/ Community Associations

- Project site oversight.
- Identifies erosion problems and helps select and monitor solutions.

- Selects livelihood opportunities.
- Oversee physical works.
- Participate in site monitoring.
- Cooperate with neighbouring communities and LGAs as needed for trans-boundary sub-catchments.

Traditional Authority

- Support in the identification of the right PAPs
- Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs
- Ensures that social values are not interfered with.

Project Affected Persons

- Receive compensation and move away from impact areas promptly
- Coordinate with the survey team/Resettlement Committee in carefully checking and signing off their affected lands and other assets as well as their entitlements;
- Make themselves available during census and participation in implementation;
- Provide feedback on improving the quality of the RAP and suggesting solutions for its effective implementation and
- Submit concerns through the right grievance redress channel

CBOs/CSOs

- Assist in resolving grievances of PAPs
- Support and assist in the mobilization of the various relevant grass roots interest groups.
- May have complaints that need to be resolved in the execution of the project with a view to avoiding conflicts and grievances.
- Serve as witness in compensation process and Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1.6 Others

Contractors

- Comply with relevant contract clauses on resettlement issues
- Establish good community relations;
- Train the workforce, and avoid any form of discrimination in terms of gender, religion or tribe;
- As much as possible employ the workforce from the project catchment area, and also make procurement therein;
- Try to provide local infrastructure and services in the course of executing the project;
- Ensure that workers and site staff are sensitive to the customs and way of life of the communities.
- Promptly repair any damage to utility services or infrastructure of the community in implementation of the project;
- Ensure compliance on matters of Land Acquisition and compensation and other resettlement issues,
- Verification of selected sites for resettlement and ensuring that such sites are ideally suitable for affected people.
- Ensuring that the project meets with the requirements of resettlement as specified in the report
- Make appropriate recommendation and input in the resettlement process
- Ensuring that affected people are adequately compensated as stated in this report

CHAPTER TEN: TIMETABLE OF EVENTS

10.1 Introduction

The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed by the Resettlement Committee, the PAPs and State Project Management Unit (SPMU). These include the target dates for start and completion of all compensation payment before commencement of construction work.

10.1.1 Resettlement Preparation, Implementation, Monitoring and Linkages to Civil Works

Before any civil work commences, PAPs must have received full compensation/resettled in accordance with the entitlement matrix/budget plan established in this RAP. Only after the RAP has been implemented will the SPMU or their contractor mobilize to the sites for civil works activities. The major component tasks for the RAP are outlined in Table 10.1.

Table 10-1: Indicative Timetable For Implementing The RAP

S/N	Activities	Timelines
1.	Cut Off Date	February 19, 2023
2	Consultations	January 24-28, 2023
3	Submission of Draft RAP Report	February 20 2023
4	Review of Draft Final RAP report	March 14, 2023
5	Finalization of RAP Report	June 9, 2023
6	Clearance of RAP Report	July 16, 2023
7	Public Display & Advertisement in the Country	July 23, 2023
8	Disclosure in the World Bank website	July 24, 2023
9	Field verification and validation of claims	Aug 12, 2023
10	Sensitization of PAPs and Capacity Building/Training	Aug 12, 2023
11	Payment of compensation and in-kind assistance to vulnerable persons	Aug 17, 2023
12	Compensation and resettlement assistance completion exercises	JAug 30, 2023
13	Submission of compensation and resettlement assistance completion report to the FPMU and the Bank	JSep 14, 2023
14	Commencement of Civil works upon completion report acceptance	Sep 14, 2023
15	RAP Implementation Monitoring/GRM	Sep2023

10.2 Training and Capacity Needs

The implementation of this RAP shall require that personnel and stakeholders possess the appropriate capacity. During the public consultation, capacity assessment of the PMU, PAPs and community representatives were assessed around community conflict/Grievance Redress and RAP process. The effective functioning of the above mentioned is enhanced by previous knowledge on the RAP process. Thus, there is no knowledge barriers including on RAP implementation and the RAP process. Members of the SPIU who implemented the RAP in Katsina under the NEWMAP project received training on RAP implementation and RAP process which has prepared them for the new assignment under ACRoSAL. Adequate knowledge on the principles of Resettlement Action Plan, Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP Implementation, Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP implementation as well as

RAPs implementation and monitoring were observed. In view of the above Training and Capacity building on this aspect is not recommended.

10.3 Disclosure of RAP

This RAP has been prepared in consultation with the Katsina State ACREsAL and in conjunction with the project community. Following preparation of this RAP, this RAP shall be submitted through the Katsina ACREsAL SPMU for the review and clearance by the World Bank, upon which it will be disclosed at the National and local levels by the SPMU, and this process shall include display at the FMEnv in Abuja and at the World Bank website, to ensure compliance with relevant legislations and World Bank ESS5 and ESS10. The document shall also be disclosed at community level particularly in the community center and/or Community Leader's Palace.

The final version of the RAP at the evidence of the in-country disclosure should be provided to the World Bank for disclosure on the World Bank website to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and ESS5 and ESS10.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Introduction

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to ensure that measures developed for compensating the losses were effective in restoring PAPs living standards and income levels. Monitoring will be implemented by the SPMU. During the monitoring phase, the existing grievance mechanism will be regularly reviewed for improving and correspondingly, additional and more user-friendly forms, which enable the field staff to forward complaints and demands of local people to the SPMU. Throughout the Project lifecycle, monitoring and evaluation activities will be reviewed; restructured or removed in case that the previously produced tools and forms are inefficient.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures establish the effectiveness of all land and asset acquisition and resettlement activities, in addition to the measures designed to mitigate adverse social impacts. The procedures include internal track keeping efforts as well as independent external monitoring. The purpose of resettlement monitoring for the proposed project will be to verify that:

- ✓ Actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented;
- ✓ Eligible project affected people receive their full compensation prior to the start of the construction activities on the corridor;
- ✓ RAP actions and compensation measures have helped the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes and in sustaining/improving pre-project living standards;
- ✓ Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken; and
- ✓ If necessary, changes in RAP procedures are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.

Katsina State ACREsAL shall be responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the SPMU and the World Bank and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. SPMU monitoring and evaluation activities and programs shall be adequately funded and staffed. The findings will be recorded in quarterly reports to be furnished to the FPMU and the World Bank. There will be two levels of monitoring; namely internal monitoring and external monitoring. Under internal monitoring the SPMU M&E officer will lead the task for the SPMU M&E Unit while an external monitoring and evaluation officer will be engaged periodically.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

The social safeguard unit of the SPMU will perform periodic monitoring of all resettlement activities in the Unit's portfolio. The SPMU will consult and coordinate with the appropriate Federal and State agencies (e.g., FMEnv, SEPA) on social monitoring. The SPMU Safeguard section will report at least quarterly on the implementation schedule, delivery and usage of any resettlement compensation, extent of community involvement and efficiency of resettlement agencies in fulfilling their obligations.

11.3 External/Independent Monitoring

The State Project Implementation Units (SPMU) will engage an independent firm or organization to conduct periodic external assessments of resettlement progress. The State agencies will develop a detailed monitoring work plan for the terms of reference, based on the resettlement plan submitted to and approved by the World Bank. The various State Agencies

will select a firm with extensive experience in social survey and resettlement monitoring for this work. The SPMU will review and approve the questionnaires and inventory forms developed by the consultant, as well as the research methods, analytic techniques, and reporting formats proposed by the consultant. The aim of this independent monitoring is to provide verification of key concerns in resettlement, such as compliance with resettlement policies, implementation progress, the extent of effective consultation and participation of local populations, and the direction and extent of changes of income and livelihood among displaced persons. Careful attention to monitoring matters such as these will help ensure equitable benefits for every displaced person. Furthermore, the SPMU will also engage an independent consultant to conduct a RAP Completion Audit of the RAP Implementation.

11.4 Monitoring Indicators

In-house monitoring may need to be supplemented by independent external monitors to ensure complete and objective information. Thus, the project has developed an extensive M&E system that includes:

- Internal monitoring, in particular reporting by government officials and field consultants, community participatory monitoring;
- External monitoring, with NGOs and journalists providing independent monitoring; and
- Impact evaluation.

11.4.1 Input Indicators

These cover the human and financial resources that are utilized in the RAP activities.

11.4.2 Output Indicators

Include activities and services produced with the inputs, which can be a database of land acquisition, Compensation payments made for the loss of assets, etc.

11.4.3 Process Indicators

Process indicators represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the RAP include:

- ✓ The creation of grievance mechanisms;
- ✓ The establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation;
- ✓ Information and dissemination activities.

11.4.4 Outcome Indicators

The delivery of mitigation activities and measures to compensate physical and economic losses created by the project such as restoration and compensation of agricultural production and overall income levels, changes in PAPs and community attitudes towards the project, use of compensation payments for income generating activities.

11.4.5 Impact Indicators

Impact indicators define the change in medium and long-term measurable results in behavior and attitudes, living standards, and conditions. Impact indicators aim to assess whether restoration activities of the RAP are effective in maintaining and even improving social and economic conditions of PAPs.

In addition to quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will be supplemented using qualitative indicators to assess client satisfaction and the satisfaction of the affected people with the

choices that they have made in re-establishing themselves. Tracking this data will allow SPMU determine the following types of information:

- ✓ The extent to which quality of life and livelihood has been restored;
- ✓ The success of the resettlement; and
- ✓ Whether Project Affected Persons have experienced any hardship because of the project.

Table 11.1 indicates some specific variables to monitor routinely during implementation.

Table 11-1: RAP Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Variable
Consultation Consultation and Reach out	Number of people reached or accessing Information, Information requests, issues raised, etc. Number of local CBOs participating
Compensation and reestablishment PAPs	Physical Progress of compensation and assistance Number of PAPs affected (buildings, land, trees, crops) Number of PAPs compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number of replacement asset recovered Compensation disbursement to the correct parties
Socio-economic Changes	Level of income and standard of living of the PAPs No of PAPs whose income is restored, improved, or declined from the pre-displacement levels
Training	Number of SPMU and RAP committee members trained
Grievance redress mechanism	No. of cases referred to GRC No. of cases settled by GRC No. of cases pending with GRC Average time taken for settlement of cases No. of GRC meetings No. of PAPs moved court No. of pending cases with the court No. of cases settled by the court
Overall Management	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Timely disbursement of compensation; Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Co-ordination between local community structures, PAPs and SPMU

Both internal and external monitoring programs will be ended with RAP Completion Audit.

11.5 Performance Indicators for Assessing Livelihood Restoration

Performance indicators and monitoring are important in evaluating the progress and effectiveness of the resettlement plan as well as the income restoration measures. It is the responsibility of the monitoring and evaluation officer and Social Livelihood Officer of the PMU to design a schedule and budget for monitoring the implementation of the RAP which will begin before project implementation and continue through the life cycle of the project. The monitoring indicators, which provide the basics for requirement of RAP income restoration progress is discussed in details in Chapter eleven.

Positive results or improvement over the baseline conditions will be indicative of track record Consistent with the objective of resettlement plan while performances below the baseline conditions indicate failure of the resettlement plan from meeting the desired objectives. In this case, Social Livelihood Officer is expected to report to the SPMU early and offer ways for improvement/modification of the restoration measures. For successful implementation of the resettlement plan, PAPs must be given prior orientation, perhaps during the training and enlightenment workshop and must be informed that there

will be periodic monitoring of their activities.

11.6 RAP Completion Audit

A RAP completion audit will be undertaken when previous monitoring has indicated that there is no significant outstanding issue regarding livelihood restoration and resettlement. It is expected that this final audit will be performed 3 years after the resettlement at the latest. The RAP completion audit will be undertaken by an accredited agent with support from SPMU and KST-ACReSAL as required. The RAP completion audit will provide final indication that the livelihood restoration is sustainable, and no further interventions are required. Therefore, the independent audit assessing compliance programs resettlement / compensation with the provisions described in the RAP, the Nigerian legal framework applicable and the requirements of World Bank/WB. The evaluation report will be made public through the SPMU, LRC meeting and public announcement through appropriate media.

11.7 Reporting

RAP monitoring reports will be prepared in accordance with WB guidelines. Progress will be reported for the following tasks:

- ✓ internal monitoring;
- ✓ external monitoring;
- ✓ compensation;
- ✓ completion audit.

The SPMU team will have primary responsibility for the implementation of all internal monitoring activities. Designated staff will collect relevant data in a standardized format. SPMU will use a device such as a bar chart/Gantt chart or Microsoft Project table to assess and present information on progress of time bound actions.

11.7.1 Frequency/Audience of Reporting

Monthly performance monitoring reports will be prepared by the RIC and witness NGO for the SPMU, beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement, and /or income restoration. These reports will summarize information that is collected and compiled in the quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports and highlight key issues that have arisen. As a result of the monitoring of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes of RAP activities, project management will be advised of necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP.

11.7.2 Type of Information/Data Collected

To measure the project process and impact performance and to assess the effectiveness of project impact mitigation measures, SPMU will collect information on all the input, process outcome and impact indicators. Impact monitoring data will be collected at appropriate intervals through qualitative and quantitative surveys and include a review of grievance mechanism outputs. The SPMU will consult directly with the affected populations through regular public and LRC meetings. Monitoring data will be reported to the SPMU, and relevant external agencies quarterly or more frequently as required. The monitoring will continue for about 2 years beyond the completion of displacement process.

CHAPTER TWELVE: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

12.1 Introduction

The likelihood of dispute is much reduced because the few affected persons due to the road rehabilitation project have been greatly consulted. Nevertheless, if grievances arise, this redress mechanism has been prepared. Already, the affected persons have been helped to appreciate that there are provisions for addressing any complaints or grievances. The grievance procedure will further be made available to the affected person through project implementation. The major grievances that might require mitigation include:

- Dispute between contractors and the stakeholders.
- Dispute between contractors and the host community.
- Losses not identified correctly.
- Inadequate assistance.
- Dispute about ownership.
- Delay in disbursement of assistance and improper distribution of assistance.
- PAPs not listed.

12.2 Grievance Redress Process

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale. In its simplest form, grievance mechanisms can be broken down into the following primary components:

- Receiving and registering a complaint.
- Screening and assessing the complaint.
- Formulating a response.
- Selecting a resolution approach.
- Implementing the approach.
- Announcing the result.
- Tracking and evaluating the results.
- Learning from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.
- Preparing a timely report to management on the nature and resolution of grievances.

The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local customs, and project conditions and scale. For the storm water and drainage control project, all the grievances will be channeled via the Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) for each sub project at the sector level. For ACRoSAL, it is recognized that the formal legal mechanisms for grievance redress tend to be lengthy and acrimonious procedures, and thus an informal grievance redress mechanism through the SPMU Safeguard Units will be established. This unit will work with a committee comprising administrative head of local governments; community/village chiefs, NGOs/CBOs and other relevant Government organs that will be set-up to address complaints.

Three levels of grievance redress channels have been identified and will be operationalized for the storm water and drainage control project:

12.2.1 First Level GRM: RCC at the Site/Community Level

Complaints regarding project implementation and activities arising from the project area shall be channeled to the Village head, who shall convene the Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) committee at that level to review and address the complaint. The underlying

merit is that the community has proven a notable channel for conflict resolution in the project area. The Village head shall head this committee while membership of the committee will consist of those outlined in the table below.

Table 12-1: Membership Of Community Level RCC

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Community Leader	1	Chairman
2	1 Representative from CBOs and 2 for FBOs	3	Members
3	Representative from Ministry of Land and Survey	1	Member
4	Representative Community development Unit (LGA)	1	Member
5	Representative from social welfare office	1	Member
6	Environmental Officer (SPMU)		
7	Representative from Focal NGO	1	Member
8	Social and Livelihood Officer (SPMU)	1	Secretary
9	2 Representatives of PAPs (male and Female)	2	Members

This committee will be expected to report to the SPMU. In addition, complaint box will be placed in the Community leader's palace, where complaints from PAPs can be dropped without retribution. The complaints are received (in written, verbal, or electronic form) at various points at Community Level. These points may include one or more of the following;

- a) Complaint box
- b) Mobile application (WhatsApp, Telegram) Complaint line
- c) Toll-free/hot lines

The various points of receiving complaints at the provincial level would be as follows:

- a) Respective LGAs
- b) Community Town hall
- c) Designated spots along the road
- d) Traditional Ruler's Palace
- e) Social Livelihoods Officer (SLO) (SPMU)

After registering the complaint in the Grievance Redressal Registration and Monitoring Sheet, the Chairman of the community level Resettlement and Compensation Committee (RCC) would study the complaint made in detail and issue an acknowledgement letter within five working days, including an outline of the complaint review and appeal process. A written response shall be issued within two weeks. The Community level RCC shall coordinate a meeting with the aggrieved party to address such issues. The deliberations of the meetings and decisions taken are recorded.

The resolution at the first tier will be normally done within 14 working days and notified to the concerned through a disclosure form. Should the Grievance not be solved within this period, this would be referred to the next level of Grievance Redressal. However, if the social safeguard officer feels that adequate solutions are being worked out and it would require a few more days for actions to be taken, he can decide on retaining the issue at the first level by informing the complainant accordingly. However, if the complainant requests for an immediate transfer of

the issue to the next level, it would be accepted, and the issue would be taken to the next channel. But in any case, if the issue is not addressed within 21 days, it needs to be taken to the next level.

12.2.2 Second Level GRM: RCC at the SMPU Level

The PMU shall receive, hear, and address complaints arising from the project implementation. The Representative from Dept of Ecology and Forestry Min of Environment shall head this committee while membership of the committee shall be as outlined in the table below.

Table 12-2: Membership Of State Level RCC (PMU-RCC)

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Representative from Dept Of Ecology and Forestry, Ministry of Environment	1	Chairman
2	Representative from Ministry of Agric	1	Member
3	Representative from Ministry of Land and Survey	1	Member
4	Representative from Ministry of Water Resources	1	Member
5	Ministry of Local Govt And Chieftaincy Affairs	1	Member
6	Project Accountant in SPMU	1	Member
7	Representative from focal NGO	1	Member
8	Environmental Officer (SPMU)	1	Member
9	SPMU Coordinator	1	Member
10	State Livelihoods Officer SPMU)	1	Secretary
11	2 Representatives of PAPs (Male and Female)	2	Members

If the complainant is not satisfied by the first level RCC response nor has a complaint regarding their decision-making process, they can directly write to the SPMU. All complaints submitted to the SPMU shall be logged with a unique ID code. Complainants shall receive an acknowledgement letter within 5 working days, including an outline of the complaint review and appeal process. The complaint shall be filed according to a tracking system, so that complaints are classified, and responded to consistently. Furthermore, the complaint shall be discussed within the SPMU and responded to in writing within 2 weeks. The SPMU shall also convene a meeting of the aggrieved parties if required. The SPMU shall undertake a six-monthly internal review of the complaint handling mechanism, and make necessary corrections, if need be.

The SPMU-RCC will hold the necessary meetings with the complainant and the concerned officers and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. RCC would record the minutes of the meeting. The decisions of the SPMU-RCC are communicated to the complainant formally and if he accepts the resolutions, the complainant's acceptance is obtained on a disclosure form.

If the complainant does not accept the solution offered by the SPMU-RCC, then the complaint is passed on to the next level / or the complainant can reach the next level.

The Chairman of the SPMU-RCC would be required to forward the issue to the Third level through the Secretary of the SPMU-RCC, the case should be forwarded to the next level if no solution is reached within 14 days of the case reaching the second level and, in a case(s), nearing the required solution, it can be retained to an extent of 21 days.

12.2.3 Third Level GRM: RCC at the State Technical Committee Level

Any unresolved matter at the SPMU level will be channeled to the Project Technical Committee. The committee at this level shall be headed by the Commissioner for Environment while the Social Livelihood Officer (SLO) shall serve as the secretary of the committee.

The unresolved matter may be due to dissatisfaction of the aggrieved party with the Community or SPMU response or has a complaint about the overall ACRReSAL or there is a time delay of more than a month in solving the issue. This committee shall convene on a case-by case basis, arbitrate the issue based on the guidelines established, and convene the necessary stakeholders if necessary. All the stakeholders, including state and non-state actors shall be able to lodge a complaint with the TC-RCC.

The TC-RCC will be constituted as the Third Level of Redressal to look into the problems not solved in the Second Level. Membership of the RCC at this level shall constitute as outlined in the table below;

Table 12-3: Third Level RCC (TC-RCC)

S/N	Membership	No of Persons	Designation
1	Commissioner for Environment	1	Chairman
2	PAP representatives	2	Members
3	Representative from Focal NGO	1	Member
4	SPMU SLO	1	Member
5	Representative from Umbrella NGO	1	Member
6	SLOs FROM 2 SPMUs	2	Members
7	Environmental Officer (SPMU)	1	Member
8	SLO (SPMU)	1	Secretary
9	2 Representatives of PAPs (Male and Female)	2	Members

The Traditional/Community Leaders and the Commissioner of Local Government of the project Community will be the invitees to the Committee meetings to enable the TC-RCC to understand the deliberations of the Community Level RCC.

The Social Safeguard Officer of the SPMU will collect all the details of the Grievance including the deliberations of First and Second level efforts and present it to the TC-RCC. The TC-RCC will deliberate upon the issue and give suitable recommendations and record their discussions. The decisions of the TC-RCC are communicated to the complainant formally and if he accepts the resolutions, the complainant's acceptance is obtained on a disclosure form.

The decisions of the TC-RCC would be final from the Project side and the Complainant may decide to take a legal or any other recourse if he /she is not satisfied with the resolutions due to the deliberations of the Third Level RCC.

If affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can, as a last resort, appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction. Affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to grievance redress procedures.

12.3 Awareness of GRM

GRM should be given a wide publicity among stakeholder groups such as affected parties, government agencies, and civil society organizations. Effective awareness of GRM process makes people better understanding about their options, depending on the types of complaints. Awareness campaigns should be launched to give publicity to the roles and functions of the GRM.

Awareness should include the following components:

- Scope of the project, planned construction phases, etc.;
- Types of RCCs available; purposes for which the different GRMs can be accessed, e.g., construction-related grievances, grievances related to physical and economic displacement,
- Eligibility to access the GRM.
- How complaints can be reported to those RCC and to whom, e.g., phone, postal and email addresses, as well as information that should be included in a complaint;
- Procedures and time frames for initiating and concluding the grievance redress process; boundaries and limits of GRM in handling grievances; and roles of different agencies such as project implementer and funding agency.
- A variety of methods that can be adopted for communicating information to the relevant stakeholders. These methods could include display of posters in public places such as in government offices, project offices, community centers, hospitals, and health clinics of the area.

Similarly, an effective awareness program should be arranged to educate the PAPs on the following:

- Members of RCC and its location
- Method of complaining or reporting the grievance
- Taking part in the RCC meeting (is any companions of the complainant allowed)
- The steps of resolving process and timeline adopted in this mechanism.
- Needed documents and evidence to support of the complaint.

This information should be part of a simple brochure that explains the different grievance redress possibilities for PAPs.

12.4 GRM Jurisdiction

This is a project specific GRM and applicable to solve the concerns of the stakeholders of the Project. This is however not intended to bypass Governments own redress process; rather intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project. The Government Redress mechanism takes priority over this one.

12.5 Expectation When Grievance Arise

When local people present a grievance, they expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the SPMU and others such as the engineers involved in one aspect of the project or other must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retribution. It should be understood that all or any of the following is or are expected from the project management/channel of grievance resolution by the local people:

- acknowledgement of their problem,
- an honest response to questions/issues brought forward,
- an apology, adequate compensation,
- modification of the conduct that caused the grievance and some other fair remedies

12.6 Management of Reported Grievances

1. The procedure for managing grievances should be as follows:
2. The affected person files his/ her grievance, relating to any issue associated with the resettlement process or compensation, in writing or phone to the project Resettlement and Compensation committee (Phone numbers will be provided by the SPMU). Where it is written, the grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. And where it is phone, the receiver should document every detail.
3. A selected member of the Site Committee will act as the Project Liaison Officer who will be the direct liaison with PAPs in collaboration with an independent agency/NGO person to ensure objectivity in the grievance process.
4. Where the affected person is unable to write, the local Project Liaison Officer will write the note on the aggrieved person's behalf.
5. Any informal grievances will also be documented

12.7 Grievance Log and Response Time

A grievance log will be established by the project and copies of the records kept with all the relevant authorities. A review of grievances will be conducted at least once in every three months during implementation to detect and correct systemic problems.

In addition, where displacement is unavoidable and displaced people are dissatisfied with the compensation and rehabilitation offered, The SPMU will establish an informal forum for the presentation and consideration of individual appeals after the administrative route has been exhausted. The informal forum will include local government, and other concerned responsible parties, as deemed appropriate them.

The existence, location, purpose, and composition of this forum will be publicized, so that displaced persons are knowledgeable about the availability of this forum for resolving any grievance. If a grievance cannot be resolved in these informal venues, the complainant may take recourse to the administrative and legal systems for satisfaction.

Table 12-4: Implementation Plan For Grievance Redress

Steps	Process	Description	Completion Time frame	Responsible Agency/Person
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, village, nature of complaint, inform the SPIU	1 day	Secretary to GRC at project level
2	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguard officer at SPMU
3	Screen and Establish the Merit of the Grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant/community; assess the merit	7-14 days	GRC including the social safeguard officer & the aggrieved PAP or his/her representative

Steps	Process	Description	Completion Time frame	Responsible Agency/Person
4	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, carry out resettlement redress in line with the entitlement matrix/ESS 5	21 days or at a time specified in writing to the aggrieved PAP	PC-PMU and Social safeguard Officer
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-3 weeks of receiving status report	PC-PMU
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant
7	Funding of grievance process	GRC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process	No fixed time	The proponent

The SPMU Social Safeguards Officer will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked, and recorded actions are completed. The log also contains a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- Date the complaint was reported.
- Date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.
- Date the information on proposed corrective action sent to complaint.
- The date the complaint was closed out.
- Date response was sent to complainant.
- Monitoring Complaints

Table 12-5: Typical Reporting Format For Grievance Redress

Community project & Name of Complainant	Type of Grievance					Grievance Resolution			
	Affected, but not informed about impacts and options	Compensation awarded is inadequate	Compensation not paid before assets acquisition	Resettlement benefits awarded are not provided	other	Date of complaint	Date received	Pending	Case referred to the Court
Community Leader									
1. Complainant									
2. Complainant									
3. Complainant									
TOTAL									

12.8 Monitoring Complaints

The Project Liaison Officer will be responsible for:

- providing the grievance Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints
- any outstanding issues to be addressed
- monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

REFERENCES

- Adamu, F. (1998): Gender Myth about secluded Women in Hausa society of North-Western Nigeria.
- Federal Office of Statistics (2004). The Nigerian Statistical Fact Sheet on Economic and Social Development. National Bureau of Statistics, ISBN 978
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) Annual Abstract of Statistics, Federal Office of Statistics, Abuja, Nigeria.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette 15th May 2007, Abuja, Nigeria.
- Garratt, A. and Bond, J. (2001). Design and Use of Questionnaires: A Review of Best Practice Applicable to Surveys of Health Service Staff and Patients. Health Technology Assessment Summary 5(31):1-6.
- Geothermal Resources Development Project Resettlement Action Plan February 2018
- Khemani, 2001. Fiscal Federalism and Service Delivery in Nigeria: The Role of States and Local Governments; Prepared for the Nigerian PER Steering Committee.
- National Population Commission. 2009. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2008, ICF International Rockville, Maryland, USA,
- National Population Commission. 2014. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2013 by the ICF International Rockville, Maryland, USA,
- NBS (2010) National Manpower Stock and Employment Generation Survey – Households and Microenterprises (Informal Sector). Abuja, Nigeria.
- NBS (2012) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2011. NBS; UNICEF; UNFPA. Jan. 2012 NBS (2012)
- NBS (2013) Annual Abstract of Statistics (2011), Abuja, Nigeria
- Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) (2013): Growth, Inequality and Poverty in Nigeria: Trends and Redistribution Policies. Presented at NISER National Policy Dialogue, 2013. www.niseronline.org/downloads/growthpodia.apps.
- Nigeria Transmission Expansion Programm (NETAP – 1), Resettlement Policy Framework 20 May, 2019.
- NPC (2010) Priority Table Vol. IV: Population Distribution by Age and Sex (State and Local Government Area). Abuja, Nigeria.
- NPC and ICF Macro (2009) Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2008. Abuja, Nigeria: National Population Commission and ICF Macro. Abuja, Nigeria.
- Resettlement Action Plan for Katsina Stormwater & Drainage management project, March 2020
- Resettlement Action Plan for Jibia Stormwater & Drainage management project, March 2020

Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group, World Bank (2004)

Valuation Reporting Requirements in a Resettlement Action Planning (RAP) Process, Adamu (2013)

WHO (2014) World Statistic Report?

World Bank. 2016, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS>, accessed on 26/11/2015

ANNEX ONE: LIST OF PROJECTS AFFECTED PERSONS, THEIR ASSETS AND THEIR COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
1	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/01	Katsina Townsh ip	Tuden matawall e	Owner	Nazifi Akilu	Male	2 bedroom including toilet kitchen and bath		12.972385	7.611407	10	12	120			32,000.00	3,840,000.00		3,906,000.00
2	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/02	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Jamilu Iliyasu	Male	2 rooms completed and one room at roofing level		12.97262	7.61151	11.2	6.5	72.8			36,000.00	2,620,800.00		2,672,640.00
3	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/03	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Sani Bako	Male	Perimeter fence		12.97298	7.61155	16.5	5	82.5			4,800.00	396,000.00		420,750.00
4	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/02	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun matawall e	Owner	Hadiza Bashi	Female	2 bedroom tenement with toilet and bathroom		12.973078	7.61161	5	12	60			32,000.00	1,920,000.00		1,968,000.00
5	ACS/06/KT2/IS/L/03	Katsina Townsh ip	Tuden matawall e	Owner	Jafar Ahmad	Male	Plot of Land		12.973265	7.611613					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
6	ACS/06/KT2/MS/L/04	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Representative	Shamsudeen yunusa Riko	Male	Plot of Land		12.97275	7.61149					0.5	250,000.00			125,000.00
7	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/02	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Naziru Jafar	Male	2 rooms completed and one room at 9 course level		12.97341	7.61173	9	12.9	116.1			36,000.00	4,179,600.00		4,244,430.00
8	ACS/06/KT2/MS/L/05	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Representative	Ishaq Abubakar	Male	Plot of Land		12.97291	7.61153					0.8	250,000.00			200,000.00
9	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/03	Katsina Townsh ip	Tuden matawall e	Owner	Nura Musa	Male	3 bedroom tenement with toilet and bathroom, Kitchen		12.973795	7.611693	12	12	144			32,000.00	4,608,000.00		4,681,200.00
10	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/04	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Riliwanu Sani	Male	2 rooms completed		12.97389	7.61175	8.5	13	110.5			40,000.00	4,420,000.00		4,483,150.00
11	ACS/06/KT2/MS/L/06	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Alkali Naziru Sadao	Male	Plot of Land		12.97274	7.61153					0.86	250,000.00			215,000.00
12	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/05	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Abdulrahman Umar	Male	2 rooms tenement		12.97417	7.61179	6.5	16	104			28,000.00	2,912,000.00		2,943,200.00
13	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/07	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Sani Yusuf	Male	2 bedroom flat		12.97424	7.61183	8	6	48			32,000.00	1,536,000.00		1,580,400.00
14	ACS/06/KT2/IS/L/04	Katsina Townsh ip	Korama Neille	Owner	Jafar Akhmed	Male	Plot of Land		12.975003	7.611847					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
15	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/05	Katsina Townsh ip	Neille	Owner	Sulimanu Bala	Male	Plot of Land		12.975287	7.61179					2	250,000.00			500,000.00
16	ACS/06/KTS2/SA/S/06	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Abdulrazak Suleiman	Male	8 classes uncompleted		12.97558	7.61169	29	16	464			16,000.00	7,424,000.00		7,563,200.00
17	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/06	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Aminu Usman	Male	Perimeter fence				3	16	48			8,000.00	384,000.00		398,400.00
18	ACS/06/KT2/IS/F/05	Katsina Townsh ip	Neille	Owner	Ibrahim Muazu NTC Batsari	Male	Perimeter fence		12.978533	7.612078	200	5	208	1.6		12,000.00	2,496,000.00		2,558,400.00
19	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/10	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungtwan	Owner	Mansur Manshor	Male	4 bedroom at Foundation level		12.97584	7.61164	18	16.5	297			16,000.00	4,752,000.00		4,841,100.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
20	ACS/06/KT2/MS/L/09	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Jamilu Iliyasu	Male	Plot of Land		12.97575	7.61159					2	250,000.00	-		500,000.00
21	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/08	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Jamilu Iliyasu	Male	Perimeter fence		12.97575	7.61163	14	8	34	2.5		4,800.00	163,200.00		173,400.00
22	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/08	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura Bayan alliance	Owner	Jamilatu Adamu	Female	Perimeter fence		12.97935	7.61187	13	10	130			4,800.00	624,000.00		663,000.00
23	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/11	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwan	Occupier	Aunty Nike College Katsina	Male	9 classes school building	Borehole	12.97599	7.61156	14	13	182			44,000.00	8,008,000.00		8,592,600.00
24	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/09	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Amina Riliwan	Female	2 rooms tenement		12.97965	7.61189	9	8	72			36,000.00	2,592,000.00		2,643,600.00
25	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/10	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Yahaya Sanusi	Male	3 rooms tenement		12.97978	7.61183	6	8	48			40,000.00	1,920,000.00		1,964,400.00
26	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/12	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Occupier	Aunty Nike Nursery and Primary School Katsina	Male	22 Classes School		12.9762	7.61178	32	19	608			24,000.00	14,592,000.00		14,804,400.00
27	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/11	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Umaru Bala	Male	3 rooms tenement		12.98011	7.61181	8.9	10.2	90.78			40,000.00	3,631,200.00		3,688,434.00
28	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/12	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Abubakar Habibu	Male	3 rooms tenement		12.98017	7.61174	11	12.8	140.8			36,000.00	5,068,800.00		5,141,040.00
29	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/06	Katsina Townsh ip	Mogoro gidan godi	Owner	Mukhtari Balele	Male	Factory		12.980405	7.611937	12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,257,200.00
30	ACS/06/KT2/07/IS/S/07	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan	Owner	Yusuf Abdullahi	Male	Plot of Land		12.980388	7.611872					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
31	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/13	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Nura Haruna	Male	2 rooms tenement		12.98083	7.61202	8	10.5	84			40,000.00	3,360,000.00		3,415,200.00
32	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/07	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi	Owner	Umar Abdullahi	Male	3 bedroom tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.980425	7.611933	12	10	120			36,000.00	4,320,000.00		4,436,000.00
33	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/14	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Kabiru Abdullahi	Male	5 rooms tenement		12.98104	7.61218	8.8	16.2	142.56			40,000.00	5,702,400.00		5,775,168.00
34	ACS/06/KT2/IS/S/08	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi	Owner	Nasiru Yusuf	Male	2 bed room tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.980527	7.611963	12	10	120			36,000.00	4,320,000.00		4,386,000.00
35	ASC/06/kT2/IS/S/09	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi	Owner	Sada Bala	Male	5 bedroom tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen and well		12.980527	7.611963	15	10	150			36,000.00	5,400,000.00		5,475,000.00
36	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/15 B	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Ibrahim Usman	Male	1 room completed and two rooms at roofing level		12.98108	7.61224	15.2	5	76			40,000.00	3,040,000.00		3,092,800.00

S/n	PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
37	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/15	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Ibrahim Usman	Male	4 rooms tenement	Borehole	12.9811	7.6123	15.2	10	152			40,000.00	6,080,000.00		6,655,600.00
38	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/13	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa kaula	Owner	Musa Adamu	Male	2 bedroom		12.98159	7.61254	7	5	35			32,000.00	1,120,000.00		1,160,500.00
39	ACS/06/ KT2/ IS/S/10	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi	Owner	Jemilu Abdullahi saulawa	Male	4 bed room tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.981267	7.6125	12	6	72			40,000.00	2,880,000.00		2,931,600.00
40	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/14	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Kaura	Owner	Maryam Ibrahim	Female	2 bedroom		12.98161	7.61252	7	6	42			36,000.00	1,512,000.00		1,554,600.00
41	ACS/ 06/ KT2/ IS/S/11	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi	Owner	Usman sani	Male	8 bed room tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.981318	7.612495	15	10	150			40,000.00	6,000,000.00		6,075,000.00
42	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/16	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura Bayan Alliance	Owner	Salisu Usman	Male	Room and parlour with toilet 2 set		12.9811	7.6123	14.3	10	143			40,000.00	5,720,000.00		5,792,900.00
43	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/16 B	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Salisu Usman	Male	Room and parlour and toilet		12.9811	7.6123	10	4	40			40,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,642,000.00
44	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/15	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Kaura	Owner	Amadu yusufa	Male	6 bedroom		12.98152	7.61238	23	9	207			36,000.00	7,452,000.00		7,544,100.00
45	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/17	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Kaura	Owner	Zainabu Muhammad u	Female	4 bedroom		12.98203	7.61326	12	6	72			36,000.00	2,592,000.00		2,693,600.00
46	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/16	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Kaura	Representative	Muhammad Sani	Male	6 bedroom		12.98217	7.61325	12	10	120			40,000.00	4,800,000.00		4,866,000.00
47	ASC/ 06/ KT2/ IS/ S/ 12	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi		Yakuba Dahiru	Male	2 bedroom tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.982358	7.61322	10	5	50			32,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,645,000.00
48	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/18	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Kaura	Representative	Bashir Ibrahim	Male	2 bedroom		12.98267	7.61361	8	5	40			40,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,642,000.00
49	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/18	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Saidu	Male	1 room tenement		12.98257	7.61344	8.2	9	73.8			32,000.00	2,361,600.00		2,413,740.00
50	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/17	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Kaura Bayan	Owner	Abdulahhi Sule	Male	3 rooms tenement		12.9823	7.61318	11	9.3	102.3			40,000.00	4,092,000.00		4,152,690.00
51	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/19	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar marusa layin Zanna	Owner	Abubakar Abdullahi	Male	3 rooms uncompleted at roofing level		12.98464	7.61465	9	10	90			16,000.00	1,440,000.00		1,467,000.00
52	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/19	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Danjuma Audu	Male	2 bedroom		12.9856	7.61497	8	6	48			36,000.00	1,728,000.00		1,772,400.00
53	ASC06/ kt2/ IS/ S/13	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Halima Muntari	Female	1 bed room tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.98568	7.615062	10	7	70			32,000.00	2,240,000.00		2,341,000.00
54	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/21	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Yusuf Muhammad	Male	3 bedroom		12.98564	7.61492	9	6	54			32,000.00	1,728,000.00		1,774,200.00

S/n	PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
55	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/20	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar marusa Lanbu Sarki	Owner	Hajiya Zaula Ammani	Female	3 rooms and external kicten		12.98592	7.61514	17	8	136			40,000.00	5,440,000.00		5,510,800.00
56	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/20B	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Marusa Lambu Sarki	Owner	Hajiya Zulina Ammani	Female	3 rooms and 3 shops at the front of the house		12.98592	7.61514	17.5	11	192.5			36,000.00	6,930,000.00		7,317,750.00
57	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/22	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa Dutse Abare	Owner	Ummulkhairi Yahaya	Female	1 bedroom		12.9904	7.61674	5	4	20			32,000.00	640,000.00		676,000.00
58	ACS/ 06/ KT2/IS S/14	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa Dutse Amari	Owner	Saadu Tasiu	Male	4 bed room tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen well		12.99052	7.616812	25	15	375			16,000.00	6,000,000.00		6,142,500.00
59	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/21	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon Angwan Kofar marusa	Owner	Hauwa Ibrahim	Female	1 room completed and one room at roofing level		12.99043	7.61662	8	8.1	64.8			28,000.00	1,814,400.00		1,863,840.00
60	ACS/06/ KT2/IS V/15	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Isiaka Umar	Male	Building frontage (pavement)		12.99186	7.61716	2	2	4			8,000.00	32,000.00		63,200.00
61	ASC/06/KT2/SA/S/23	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun katsiri	Owner	Ahmad Tijani	Male	2 rooms uncompleted		12.99196	7.61716	11	8.2	90.2			40,000.00	3,608,000.00		3,635,060.00
62	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/24	Katsina Townsh ip	Gworuba road	Owner	Abubakar Amadu	Male	Perimeter fence		12.9977	7.61668	12	8	17.6	0.7		4,800.00	84,480.00		89,760.00
63	ASC/06/KT2/SA/S/24	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar duribi Bayan Daji	Owner	Ibrahim Salisu	Male	2 rooms completed		12.99786	7.61665	11	12	132			40,000.00	5,280,000.00		5,349,600.00
64	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/26	Katsina Townsh ip	Gworuba Road	Owner	Ismail Dahiru	Male	3 bedroom at window level		12.99801	7.61664	10	9.5	95			16,000.00	1,520,000.00		1,548,500.00
65	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/25	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar diribi	Owner	Aminu Ibrahim	Male	Room and parlour two set at window level		12.99786	7.61665	16	10	160			16,000.00	2,560,000.00		2,608,000.00
66	ACS 06 KT2 IS S 17	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan musari	Owner	Adamu haruna	Male	2 bed room tenement		13.001898	7.616322	10	10	100			16,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,630,000.00
67	ACS 06 KT2 IS S 16	Katsina Townsh ip	Gaganre gorouba	Owner	Abbas Luwanu	Male	3 bed room tenement with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		13.002452	7.617007	15	10	150			40,000.00	6,000,000.00		6,075,000.00
68	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/29	Katsina Townsh ip	Gworuba	Owner	Mohammed Sani Gaiyya	Male	Perimeter fence				23.69	5	26.69	0.6		4,800.00	128,112.00		136,119.00
69	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-05	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Abdulrahman Umar	Male	6 bedroom flat		12.97439	7.6118	13	7	91			32,000.00	2,912,000.00		2,969,300.00
70	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-02	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Ibrahim Shehu Mu'azu	Male	Perimeter fence with a gate		12.97249	7.61138	12.5	12.5	156.25			16,000.00	2,500,000.00		2,546,875.00
71	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-03	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Fa'iza Abubakar	Female	3 bedroom (2 rooms completed and 1 room uncompleted)		12.97302	7.61175	13.5	5	67.5			52,000.00	3,510,000.00		3,560,250.00
72	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-29	Katsina Townsh ip	Goruba Road	Owner	Umar Abdullahi	Male	2 rooms and Parlour at roofing level		13.00795	7.61495	17	13	221			16,000.00	3,536,000.00		3,652,300.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
73	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-30	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Sauri	Owner	Muhammad Sani Gayya	Male	Perimeter fence		13.00795	7.61495	30	24	90	2.5		4,800.00	432,000.00		459,000.00
74	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-28	Katsina Townsh ip	Filin Samji Bayan Daji	Owner	Yahaya Umar	Male	6 rooms apartment at litted level		13.00196	7.61627	12	14	168			16,000.00	2,688,000.00		2,738,400.00
75	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-27	Katsina Townsh ip	Goruba Road	Owner	Aliyu Usman	Male	Perimeter fence		12.99812	7.61668	34.5	20.5	707.25			4,800.00	3,394,800.00		3,606,975.00
76	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-26	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsira	Owner	Dauda Sulaiman	Male	3 bedroom		12.99201	7.61717	12	6.5	78			44,000.00	3,432,000.00		3,485,400.00
77	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-25	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwa unguwar Dutsen Amare	Owner	Aisha Amadu	Female	2 bedroom		12.99048	7.61687	9.5	4	38			44,000.00	1,672,000.00		1,713,400.00
78	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-24	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwa unguwar Dutsen Amare	Owner	Ahmadu Rufa'i	Male	1 bedroom		12.99046	7.61675	11	3	33			44,000.00	1,452,000.00		1,491,900.00
79	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-23	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Aliyu Salisu	Male	2 bedroom		12.9825	7.61348	11.5	7	80.5			44,000.00	3,542,000.00		3,596,150.00
80	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-22	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Binta Sulaiman	Female	2 bedroom		12.98808	7.61352	9.5	5	47.5			52,000.00	2,470,000.00		2,564,250.00
81	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-21	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Dikko Garba	Male	3 bedroom		12.98197	7.61293	9.5	5	47.5			54,400.00	2,584,000.00		2,628,250.00
82	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-19	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Occupier	Mudansir Yusuf	Male	3 number of 4 bedroom flats		12.98179	7.61301	33	10	330			48,000.00	15,840,000.00		15,969,000.00
83	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-20	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Idris Muhammad	Male	3 bedroom		12.98202	7.61309	17	9	153			40,000.00	6,120,000.00		6,195,900.00
84	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-18	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Abdulrazaq Sulaiman	Male	4 bedroom flat	Well	12.98186	7.61292	13.5	12.5	168.75			44,000.00	7,425,000.00		7,705,625.00
85	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-16	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Fatima Abu Gambarawa	Female	3 bedroom		12.98065	7.61193	10.5	5	52.5			40,000.00	2,100,000.00		2,145,750.00
86	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-17	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Adaraja Abu Gambarawa	Female	2 bedroom		12.98072	7.61193	10.5	5	52.5			40,000.00	2,100,000.00		2,145,750.00
87	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-15	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Nasir Yusuf	Male	4 bedroom completed and 2 bedroom at roofing level		12.98071	7.6119	20	8.5	170			40,000.00	6,800,000.00		6,881,000.00
88	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-14	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Community	Bishir Mohammed	Male	Community Mosque	Borehole	12.97993	7.61174	10	8	80			40,000.00	3,200,000.00		3,754,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
89	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-13	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Sani Shitu Sarkin Ado	Male	5 bedroom		12.97975	7.61189	9	14	126			40,000.00	5,040,000.00		5,107,800.00
90	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-12	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Rabi Sa'idu	Female	2 bedroom		12.97973	7.61189	10	8	80			40,000.00	3,200,000.00		3,254,000.00
91	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-11	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Absente	Male	2 bedroom		12.97948	7.61204	10	5.5	55			32,000.00	1,760,000.00		1,806,500.00
92	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-09	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Tasi'u Rabe	Male	2 bedroom		12.97915	7.61191	10	12	120			36,000.00	4,320,000.00		4,386,000.00
93	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-08	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Rabi'u Muhammad	Male	3 bedroom flat		12.97916	7.61192	13	10.5	136.5			40,000.00	5,460,000.00		5,530,950.00
94	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-01	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Maimuna Muhammad u Kaqurau	Female	2 bedroom completed and 1 room uncompleted		12.97234	7.61143	15	10	150			32,000.00	4,800,000.00		4,875,000.00
95	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-07	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Sadiqu Mu'azu	Male	Perimeter fence		12.97463	7.61187	25	30	100	2.5		4,800.00	480,000.00		510,000.00
96	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-06	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Sadiqu Mu'azu	Male	Perimeter fence		12.9746	7.61189	40	25	1000			4,800.00	4,800,000.00		5,100,000.00
97	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-02	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabuwar unguwa	Owner	Muttaqa Tasi'u	Male	3 bedroom		12.97249	7.61138	12	7	84			40,000.00	3,360,000.00		3,415,200.00
98	ACS/07/KT2/IS/S/01	Katsina Townsh ip	Laura naille	Owner	Badamasi aliyu	Male	4 bedroom tenament with toilet and bathroom Kitchen		12.969658	7.61084	12	11	132			16,000.00	2,112,000.00		2,151,600.00
99	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-16	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Aisha Usman	Male	Plot of Land		12.98288	7.61378					2	250,000.00			500,000.00
100	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-15	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Absent	Male	Plot of Land		12.98232	7.61356					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
101	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-17	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Absent	Male	Plot of Land		12.98041	7.612					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
102	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-18	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Mustapha Nasiru	Male	Plot of Land		12.98035	7.612					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
103	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-19	Katsina Townsh ip	Mani House	Owner	Rabi'u Iliyasu Chake	Male	Plot of Land		12.98492	7.61477					2	250,000.00			500,000.00
104	ACS-10-KT2-SG-S-03	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Lawal Halilu	Male	Soak away		12.97966	7.61199	1	2	2			20,000.00	40,000.00		40,600.00
105	ACS-10-KT2-SG-S-02	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance	Owner	Ahmad Abdulaziz	Male	4 bedroom flat (room and Parlour)		12.98018	7.61209	15	6	90			40,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,657,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
			Kofar Kaura																
106	ACS-10-KT2-SG-S-04	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Yusuf Ibrahim	Male	Soak away		12.97963	7.61204					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
107	ACS-10-KT2-SG-S-06	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Absent	Male	Perimeter fence		12.97986	7.61196	5	2	10			4,800.00	48,000.00		51,000.00
108	ACS-10-KT2-SG-S-05	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Absent	Male	Soak away		12.97974	7.61199	1	2	2			32,000.00	64,000.00		64,600.00
109	ACS-10-KT2-SG-S-07	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura		Absent		Perimeter fence		12.97988	7.61206	10.5	3	31.5			4,800.00	151,200.00		160,650.00
110	ACS-10-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Abubakar Usman	Male	Plot of Land		12.98049	7.61195					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
111	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-10	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alleince Kofar Kaura	Owner	Sulaiman Dahiru	Male	4 bedroom		12.97942	7.6122	10	12	120			44,000.00	5,280,000.00		5,346,000.00
112	ACS-06-KT2-SG-S-11	Katsina Townsh ip	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Auwalu Lado Bako	Male	2 bedroom flat		12.97948	7.61204	12	10	120			32,000.00	3,840,000.00		3,906,000.00
113	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/28	Katsina Townsh ip	Gworuba Road	Owner	Al-Ameen Mohammed	Male	Perimeter fence		13.00277	7.61634	15	7.5	45	4		4,800.00	216,000.00		229,500.00
114	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/02	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon Ungwa	Owner	Jamilu Iliyasu	Male	2 bedroom at lintel level		12.97241	7.61146	8	6	48			20,000.00	960,000.00		974,400.00
115	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/27	Katsina Townsh ip	Gworuba Road	Owner	Anasa Yahaya	Male	Perimeter fence		13.0022	7.61639	15	5	18	0.6		4,800.00	86,400.00		91,800.00
116	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/02	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Rabiu Adada	Male	3bedroom Tenament at roof level		12.95462	7.61182	7	6	42			20,000.00	840,000.00		852,600.00
117	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/03	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Usman Ali	Male	2bedroom Tenament		12.95489	7.61205	6	5.5	33			36,000.00	1,188,000.00		1,227,900.00
118	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/04	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Mukhtar Maharazu	Male	3bedroom Tenament		12.95576	7.61189	10	5	50			32,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,615,000.00
119	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/05	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Salisu Muhammad	Male	4bedroom Tenament		12.95575	7.61147	11	9	99			36,000.00	3,564,000.00		3,623,700.00
120	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/06	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Yahaya Almu	Male	3bedroom Tenament uncompleted and unoccupied		12.95557	7.61153	17	5	85			20,000.00	1,700,000.00		1,725,500.00
121	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/07	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Danladi Abubakar	Male	5bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95681	7.61116	13	8	104			36,000.00	3,744,000.00		3,805,200.00
122	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/08	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon	Owner	Sanusi Yakubu	Male	2bedroom Tenament completed and occupied		12.95689	7.61116	8.5	7	59.5			36,000.00	2,142,000.00		2,189,850.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
123	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/09	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Abubakar Adamu	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95706	7.61132	10	8	80			36,000.00	2,880,000.00		2,934,000.00
124	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/10	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Muhammed Salisu	Male	3bedroom Tenament at window level		12.9572	7.6113	10	6.5	65			20,000.00	1,300,000.00		1,349,500.00
125	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/11	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Abubakar Rabi	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95723	7.61125	9	6	54			36,000.00	1,944,000.00		1,990,200.00
126	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/12	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Umar Jamilu	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95741	7.6114	9	6	54			40,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,206,200.00
127	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/26	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aisha Abdullahi	Female	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96251	7.61122	10	5	50			36,000.00	1,800,000.00		1,845,000.00
128	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/25	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Mustapha Isa	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96138	7.61102	10	9	90			40,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,657,000.00
129	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/24	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ashiru Umar	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96067	7.61096	7	6	42			32,000.00	1,344,000.00		1,386,600.00
130	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/23	Katsina Township	Sabon	Owner	Rashida Iliyasu	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96048	7.61097	9	9	81			36,000.00	2,916,000.00		2,970,300.00
131	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/22	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aliyu Abdullahi	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9606	7.61101	10	6	60			40,000.00	2,400,000.00		2,448,000.00
132	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/21	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Mustapha Aliyu	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96014	7.611	11	10	110			40,000.00	4,400,000.00		4,463,000.00
133	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/20	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Halilu Muhammad	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95993	7.61067	8.5	8	68			36,000.00	2,448,000.00		2,498,400.00
134	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/19	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aliyu Haruna	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied	Well	12.95999	7.61069	9	6	54			36,000.00	1,944,000.00		2,190,200.00
135	ACS/04/KT2/MS/L/18	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aisha Haruna	Female			12.95731	7.61129					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
136	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/17	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Kabiru Suleiman	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9573	7.61133	12	7	84			40,000.00	3,360,000.00		3,415,200.00
137	ACS/04/KT2/MS/L/16	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Firdausi Rabi	Female			12.95742	7.61144					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
138	ACS/04/KT2/MS/L/15	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Iris Sani	Male			12.95716	7.61123					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
139	ACS/04/KT2/MS/L/14	Katsina Township	Sabon	Owner	Ibrahim Rabi	Male			12.957	7.61121					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
140	ACS/04/KT2/MS/S/13	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Kubura kabiru	Female	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95693	7.61131	11	10	110			40,000.00	4,400,000.00		4,463,000.00
141	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/03	Katsina Township	Tudun matawalla	Owner	Jafaru Jibiri	Male	2 rooms tenanment		12.95526	7.61183	6	6	36			32,000.00	1,152,000.00		1,192,800.00
142	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/04	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawalla	Owner	Abass Yunusa	Male	2 rooms tenanment		12.95517	7.61201	9	8	72			32,000.00	2,304,000.00		2,355,600.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
143	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/05	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Ahmadu Ibrahim	Male	3 rooms tenentment		12.95777	7.61138	14	5	70			32,000.00	2,240,000.00		2,291,000.00
144	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/07	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Mariya Adamu	Female	3 bedroom flat		12.95802	7.61126	13	13	169			32,000.00	5,408,000.00		5,488,700.00
145	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/09	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Aliyu Saidu	Male	Three bedroom bungalow		12.9587	7.61059	14	6	84			36,000.00	3,024,000.00		3,079,200.00
146	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/11	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Shamsu Mandada	Male	3 rooms tenanment		12.95905	7.61057	10	6	60			32,000.00	1,920,000.00		1,968,000.00
147	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/12	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Musbahu Idris	Female	2 room tenanment		12.95968	7.6105	10	6	60			20,000.00	1,200,000.00		1,218,000.00
148	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/13	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Alhaji Aminu Ibrahim	Male	3 rooms tenanment		12.95971	7.6107	10	9	90			36,000.00	3,240,000.00		3,297,000.00
149	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/14	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Mal Ibrahim	Male	2 room tenenment completed and one room uncompleted				11	8	88			36,000.00	3,168,000.00		3,224,400.00
150	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/15	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Aisha Muhammad	Female	2 rooms tenanment		12.96	7.61073	12	7	84			36,000.00	3,024,000.00		3,079,200.00
151	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/16	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Muhammad Usman	Male	2 rooms tenanment completed 1 uncompleted		12.96127	7.61103	10	8	80			32,000.00	2,560,000.00		2,614,000.00
152	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/17	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Salisu Isah	Male	2 rooms tenenment completed, 1 rooms uncompleted		12.96143	7.6111	10	8	80			32,000.00	2,560,000.00		2,664,000.00
153	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/18	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Gali Sanusi	Male	3 rooms tenanment		12.96095	7.61098	10	7	70			40,000.00	2,800,000.00		2,851,000.00
154	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/19	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Yusuf Isaq	Male	1 room tenanment		12.96007	7.61072	11	4	44			36,000.00	1,584,000.00		1,627,200.00
155	ACS/04/KT2/SA/S/20	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Labaran Aminu	Male	1 room tenanment uncompleted at roofing level		12.9624	7.61133	12	6	72			20,000.00	1,440,000.00		1,461,600.00
156	ACS/04/KT2/15SW/03	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Abdulrahman Musa	Male	Pavement/ Soakaway				7	2	14			12,000.00	168,000.00		202,200.00
157	ACS/04/KT2/15/S/04	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina		Yunusa Abdullahi	Male	3 Bedroom/ Toilet				6	6	36			32,000.00	1,152,000.00		1,192,800.00
158	ACS/04/KT2/15/S/08	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina		Salisu Yunisa	Male	2 Bedroom/1 toilet/kitchen/well		12.960104°	7.610852°	6	6	36			32,000.00	1,152,000.00		1,192,800.00
159	ACS/04/KT2/15/S/09	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State	Owner	Labaran Aminu	Male	2 Bedroom, Toilet , well		12.960262°	7.610870°	10	6	60			32,000.00	1,920,000.00		1,968,000.00
160	ACS/04/KT2/15/S/10	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina		Musa Suleiman C/O Halima Musa	Female	2 Bedroom tenament, Toilet, kitchen		12.960655°	7.610953°	8	5	40			36,000.00	1,440,000.00		1,482,000.00
161	ACS/04/KT2/15/L/11	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State	Owner	Lawal Haruna	Male			12.961072°	7.611023°					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
162	ACS/04/KT2/15/S/12	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State	Owner	Nasiru Musa	Male	3 Bedroom tenament/ toilet/kitchen		12.962103°	7.611413°	10	6	60			36,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,208,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
163	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/10	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Amina Abdullahi	Female	Dilapidated 3bedroom Tenament at window level		12.95694	7.61109	9	7	63			20,000.00	1,260,000.00		1,278,900.00
164	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/20	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Suleiman Muhammad	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9616	7.61119	10	10	100			36,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,660,000.00
165	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/19	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Lawal Umar	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9617	7.61115	13	10	130			40,000.00	5,200,000.00		5,269,000.00
166	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/18	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Tijjani Usman D	Male	1bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96149	7.61112	9	5	45			40,000.00	1,800,000.00		1,843,500.00
167	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/17	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Gadau Ibrahim	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96145	7.61095	10	6	60			36,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,258,000.00
168	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/16	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Lawal Abdullahi	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96135	7.61107	8	5	40			32,000.00	1,280,000.00		1,322,000.00
169	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/15	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Abdulkarim Ibrahim	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96123	7.61103	8	6	48			32,000.00	1,536,000.00		1,580,400.00
170	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/13	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Salmanu Abubakar	Male			12.95854	7.61062					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
171	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/11	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Kay-way International School Katsina	Male			12.95791	7.61118					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
172	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/12	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Kay-way International School Katsina	Male	10 segments School toilet		12.95719	7.61114	6	6	36			36,000.00	1,296,000.00		1,336,800.00
173	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/07	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Lawal Abdul	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95658	7.61127	9	8	72			36,000.00	2,592,000.00		2,643,600.00
174	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/08	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Nura Lawal	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.95673	7.61122	10	6	60			40,000.00	2,400,000.00		2,448,000.00
175	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/06	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Adamu Abubakar	Male			12.95622	7.61109					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
176	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/09	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	FATIMA ABUBAKAR	Male			12.95683	7.61111					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
177	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/05	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Absent				12.95622	7.611					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
178	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/04	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Abubakar Mas'ud	Male			12.95537	7.61186					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
179	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/03	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Muhammad Muhammad	Male	3bedroom Tenament at Foundation level		12.95506	7.6119	9	6.5	58.5			20,000.00	1,170,000.00		1,187,550.00
180	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/02	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Amina Abubakar	Female			12.95495	7.61193					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
181	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/01	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Yusuf Muazu	Male			12.95487	7.61194					1	250,000.00			250,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
182	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/36	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Tahiru Sule	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96434	7.61066	8	7	56			36,000.00	2,016,000.00		2,062,800.00
183	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/37	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Bashir Yahaya	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9644	7.61066	6	6	36			40,000.00	1,440,000.00		1,480,800.00
184	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/35	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Mamman Iro	Male	5bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96531	7.61024	12	10	120			36,000.00	4,320,000.00		4,386,000.00
185	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/34	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Salisu Sumaila	Male			12.96395	7.61058					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
186	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/33	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Salisu Sumaila	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96398	7.61063					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
187	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/31	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Nuhu Shehu	Male			12.96265	7.61124					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
188	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/32	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Muhammad Tukur Danmalam	Male			12.96334	7.61075					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
189	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/30	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Lawal Suleiman	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96247	7.61133	10	6	60			36,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,208,000.00
190	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/29	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Fatima Muhammad	Female	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96241	7.61133	10	6	60			36,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,208,000.00
191	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/28	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Nuhu Shehu	Male			12.9623	7.61121					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
192	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/27	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Adamu Shehu	Male			12.96225	7.61121					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
193	ACS/05/KT2/MS/L/26	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aminu Shehu	Male			12.96225	7.61126					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
194	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/25	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ibrahim Umar	Male	3bedroom Tenament and a shop Completed and occupied		12.96278	7.61065	11	5	55			32,000.00	1,760,000.00		2,106,500.00
195	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/24	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Firdausi Abdullahi	Female	1bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9623	7.61129	6	5	30			36,000.00	1,080,000.00		1,119,000.00
196	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/23	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ibrahim Madani	Male	2bedroom at foundation level		12.96216	7.61125	9	4	36			12,000.00	432,000.00		472,800.00
197	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/22	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Suleiman Shehu	Male	2bedroom Tenament and a shop at window level		12.96215	7.61121	9	6	54			20,000.00	1,080,000.00		1,126,200.00
198	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/21	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aminu Abdullahi	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.9617	7.61119	10	8	80			40,000.00	3,200,000.00		3,254,000.00
199	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/38	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ibrahim Awliya	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96453	7.61062	9	6	54			40,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,206,200.00
200	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/39	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aisha Saidu	Male	1bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96462	7.61057	8	5	40			40,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,642,000.00
201	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/40	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aliyu Lawal	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96482	7.61057	10	6.5	65			40,000.00	2,600,000.00		2,649,500.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
202	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/41	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Kabiru Rabo	Male			12.96519	7.61036	10	2.8	28			8,000.00	224,000.00		262,400.00
203	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/42	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Occupier	Usman Abdulkarim	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96548	7.61024	9.5	5.5	52.25			36,000.00	1,881,000.00		1,926,675.00
204	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/43	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Musa Abdulmuminu	Male	2bedroom Tenament at roof level		12.96577	7.61038	8	5	40			20,000.00	800,000.00		812,000.00
205	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/44	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Abubakar Isa	Male	2bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96606	7.61042	8	6	48			40,000.00	1,920,000.00		1,964,400.00
206	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/45	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Unidentified	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96639	7.61032	11	10	110			40,000.00	4,400,000.00		4,463,000.00
207	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/46	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Nura Badamasi	Male	2 no. Mini flat plus 1single room Completed and occupied		12.9668	7.61038	14	10	140			40,000.00	5,600,000.00		5,672,000.00
208	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/47	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Absent	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96684	7.6104	9	6	54			40,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,206,200.00
209	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/48	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Shaibu Ali	Male	3bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96694	7.6104	9	6	54			40,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,206,200.00
210	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/02	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Abdullahi Abdulrahman	Male			12.95464	7.61197					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
211	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/04	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Mudasser Shuaibu	Male			12.95514	7.61186					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
212	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/05	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Surajo Tukur Lawal	Male			12.95538	7.6118					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
213	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/06	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Suleiman Muhammad	Male			12.9555	7.61181					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
214	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/07	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Sabiu Bello	Male			12.95553	7.61181					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
215	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/08	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Hajiya lami Abdullahi	Female			12.95556	7.61179					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
216	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/09	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Absent				12.9558	7.61157					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
217	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/10	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Ishaq Garba	Male			12.956	7.61133					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
218	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/11	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Ishaq Abubakar	Male			12.95835	7.61089					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
219	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/12	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Sabiu Bello	Male			12.95844	7.61089					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
220	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/13	Katsina Township	Tundu Matawale	Owner	Babangida Usman	Male			12.95842	7.61085					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
221	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/14	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Kamaludeen Usman	Male			12.95856	7.61075					1	250,000.00			250,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
222	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/34	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Abdullahi Sani	Male	4 Bedroom/2 Toilet/1 Kitchen/Well		349306.49E	1433138.12N	12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,257,200.00
223	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/15	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Yushau Muhammad	Male	One bedroom flat 2 act		12.9586	7.61084	18	8	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,257,200.00
224	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/37	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Saude Salisu	Female	Uncompleted 2 Bedroom (Block level)		12.962610°	7.611212°	6	6	36			28,000.00	1,008,000.00		1,068,800.00
225	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/16	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Mansir Abubakar	Male	2 rooms tenanment at roofing level		12.95837	7.61094	6	11	66			20,000.00	1,320,000.00		1,339,800.00
226	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/33	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Kamala Haruna	Male	4 Bedroom/ 1 Toilet/ Kitchen/ Well		12.960372°	7.610835°	12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,227,200.00
227	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/17	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Aminu Abdulkadir	Male			12.95867	7.6107					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
228	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/18	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Abdulrazak Ismalia	Male			12.9587	7.61076					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
229	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/19	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Lawal Yakubu	Male			12.95846	7.61069					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
230	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/38	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Garuba Bala NEPA	Male	5 Bedroom/ Kitchen/ Store at foundation level				11.5	3	34.5			20,000.00	690,000.00		700,350.00
231	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/20	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Absent				12.96103	7.61101					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
232	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/56	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Danjuma Lariya	Female	2 bedroom flat		12.966270°	7.610275°	12	6	72			36,000.00	2,592,000.00		2,643,600.00
233	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/21	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Aminu Bala	Male			12.9613	7.61092					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
234	ACS/05/KT2/5/S/44	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Bashiru Umar	Male			12.962856°	7.611221°					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
235	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/58	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Badamsi Isah	Male	4 bedroom flat		12.966473°	7.610143°	14	7.8	109.2			36,000.00	3,931,200.00		3,993,960.00
236	ACS/05/KT2/SA/L/22	Katsina Township	Tudun Matawale	Owner	Absent				12.96119	7.61089					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
237	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/43	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Salisu Abdullahi	Male	4 Bedroom/3 Shops/ Kitchen/Store/Toilet		12.962943°	7.611227°	12	12	144			38,400.00	5,529,600.00		5,902,800.00
238	ACS/05/KT2/IS/L/59	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Isah Wada Maiunguwa	Male			12.966603	7.610143					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
239	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/26	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Abdullahi Adamu	Male	1 room tenanment		12.96509	7.61028	9	5	45			36,000.00	1,620,000.00		1,663,500.00
240	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/27	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Absent				12.96521	7.61036					2	250,000.00			500,000.00
241	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/53	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Shuaibu Aliyu	Male	3 bedroom flat	Well	12.966073	7.610268	12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,457,200.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
242	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/39	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Hambali Abdullahi	Male	3 Bedroom/Kitchen/Toilet/Bathroom/2room store		12.963038°	7.610925°	15	12	180			32,000.00	5,760,000.00		5,844,000.00
243	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/57	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Nura Yahaya	Male	3 bedroom flat				12	12	144			32,000.00	4,608,000.00		4,651,200.00
244	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/28	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Abubakar Sani	Male	3 room tenement				13	6	78			36,000.00	2,808,000.00		2,861,400.00
245	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/41	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Umar Isah	Male	4 Bedroom/Kitchen/Toilet & Bathroom/Well		12.963093°	7.610925°	15	8	120			36,000.00	4,320,000.00		4,386,000.00
246	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/29	Katsina Township	Sanon Angwan	Owner	Faiza Usman	Female	2 room tenement		12.96537	7.61037	7	6	42			36,000.00	1,512,000.00		1,554,600.00
247	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/60	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Hadiza Ibrahim	Male	3 bedroom flat				12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,257,200.00
248	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/42	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Alhaji Abdulaziz Maazu	Male	8 Bedroom/Toilet and Bathroom/Kitchen/Well		12.963177°	7.610830°	15	15	225			32,000.00	7,200,000.00		7,297,500.00
249	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/30	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Saminu Hassan	Male	1 room tenement		12.96551	7.61041	6.2	4.1	25.42			36,000.00	915,120.00		952,746.00
250	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/31	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Absent				12.96547	7.61046	8	5	40			32,000.00	1,280,000.00		1,322,000.00
251	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/45	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Rahama Musa	Female	2 Bedroom/Toilet and Kitchen		12.963638°	7.610527°	14.5	6.5	94.25			32,000.00	3,016,000.00		3,124,275.00
252	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/49	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Abdullahi Garuba	Male	3 Bedroom/Kitchen/Toilet and Bathroom		12.964010°	7.610430°	10	7	70			32,000.00	2,240,000.00		2,291,000.00
253	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/48	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Abbas Aliyu	Male			12.964027°	7.610543°	9	7	63			32,000.00	2,016,000.00		2,064,900.00
254	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/47	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Hadiza Sani	Female	3 Bedroom/2 Toilet and Bathroom/Kitchen		12.964157°	7.610517°	10	6	60			36,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,258,000.00
255	ACS/05/KT2/15/L/52	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Useni Salisu	Male			12.964912°	7.610310°					1	250,000.00			300,000.00
256	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/54	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Abdullahi Hassana	Female	2 Bedroom/ Toilet		12.966153°	7.610247°	10	5	50			36,000.00	1,800,000.00		1,845,000.00
257	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/36	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Idris Bala	Male	4 Bedroom/ Kitchen/ Toilet and Bathroom		12.960253°	7.610808°	12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,257,200.00
258	ACS/05/KT2/15/T&S/62	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Shehu Sale	Male									2	250,000.00			500,000.00
259	ACS/05/KT2/15/SP/63	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Zaharadeen Iliyasu	Male	Concrete soakaway pit		12.967953°	7.610353°	3	3	9			12,000.00	108,000.00		140,700.00
260	ACS/05/KT2/15/SP/65	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Amina Muhammed	Female	2 Bedroom/Toilet and Bathroom/ Soakaway pit		12.968400°	7.610397°	8.3	6.2	51.46			32,000.00	1,646,720.00		1,692,158.00
261	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/33	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Abubakar Musa	Male	3 rooms completed, 1 room tenement at roofing level		12.96562	7.61044	10.3	7.5	77.25			40,000.00	3,090,000.00		3,143,175.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
262	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/66	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Lawal Salisu	Male	2 Bedroom/Toilet and Kitchen		12.968973°	7.610602°	12	5	60			36,000.00	2,160,000.00		2,208,000.00
263	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/34	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Aminu Isayaku	Male	2 rooms tenanment		12.96581	7.61041	11	9.2	101.2			36,000.00	3,643,200.00		3,703,560.00
264	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/35	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Tahara Yusufu	Female	4 rooms tenanment and 1 store		12.96618	7.61028	18	8.5	153			36,000.00	5,508,000.00		5,583,900.00
265	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/36	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Abdulahdi Aliyu	Male	1 room completed 2 rooms uncompleted		12.96676	7.61039	13.3	7.9	105.07			36,000.00	3,782,520.00		3,844,041.00
266	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/37	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Absent		2 rooms tenanment Uncompleted		12.96661	7.61021	7	9	63			20,000.00	1,260,000.00		1,308,900.00
267	ACS/05/KT2/15/L/51	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Yusuf Muazu	Male									1	250,000.00			250,000.00
268	ACS/05/KT2/15/L/50	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Zennab Sabiu	Female			12.964272°	7.610477°					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
269	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/61	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Umar c/o Muktar Umar	Male	2 bedroom		12.966952	7.610333	12	12	144			36,000.00	5,184,000.00		5,257,200.00
270	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/W/05	Katsina Township	Katsina state	Owner	Jemehu Umar Yahuza	Male	Soak away				3	2	6			12,000.00	72,000.00		103,800.00
271	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/38	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Amina Yusufu	Female	4 rooms tenanment and 1 store		12.9682	7.61023	11	12	132			40,000.00	5,280,000.00		5,349,600.00
272	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/39	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Ismalia Abdulrasheed	Male	2 rooms completed and 1 room uncompleted		12.96892	7.61056	12	11	132			40,000.00	5,280,000.00		5,349,600.00
273	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/01	Katsina Township	Katsina state	Owner	Umar Isah	Male	Two rooms tenement		12.9593332	7.610438	6	5	30			32,000.00	960,000.00		999,000.00
274	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/02	Katsina Township	Katsina state	Owner	Neziru Lawal	Male	3 room tenement		12.957517	7.611352	11	7	77			32,000.00	2,464,000.00		2,517,100.00
275	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/06	Katsina Township	Katsina state	Owner	Ibrahim Isah	Male	3 room tenement		12.960105	7.610813	7	7	49			36,000.00	1,764,000.00		1,808,700.00
276	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/07	Katsina Township	Katsina state	Owner	Abubakar Amina	Female	1 bed room		12.960198	7.610852	7	4	28			36,000.00	1,008,000.00		1,046,400.00
277	ACS/05/KT2/15/B/46	Katsina Township	Katsina State		Muhammad Ahmad	Male	Generator House				3	2	6			20,000.00	120,000.00		151,800.00
278	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/20	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Kabiru Haladu	Male									1	250,000.00			300,000.00
279	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/24	Katsina Township	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Musa Abubakar	Male	2 rooms tenanment		12.965	7.61046	15	6	90			36,000.00	3,240,000.00		3,297,000.00
280	ACS/05/KT2/IS/L/21	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Sabomamuda	Male									1	250,000.00			250,000.00
281	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/22	Katsina Township	Katsina state		Isiaka Mariya	Female	2 bedroom flat	Soak away	12.958683	7.61054	10	8	80			36,000.00	2,880,000.00		2,934,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
282	ACS/05/KT2/IS/L/23	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Ismail Ibrahim	Male			12.958207	7.610798					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
283	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/25	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Nura Rabi	Male	2 rooms tenanment 2 set		12.9651	7.61039	13	7	91			36,000.00	3,276,000.00		3,333,300.00
284	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/24	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Haruna Shuaibu	Male	2 room tenement	Well	12.959162	7.610417	7	5	35			36,000.00	1,260,000.00		1,500,500.00
285	ACS/05/KT2/SA/S/23	Katsina Townsh ip	Sabon Angwan	Owner	Rahana Abubakar	Female									1	250,000.00			250,000.00
286	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/13	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State	Owner	Muhammad Dauda	Male	1 incomplete residential,3 Bedroom, Kitchen, Toilet		12.955565°	7.611777°	8	6	48			32,000.00	1,536,000.00		1,580,400.00
287	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/26	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Kabiru Musa	Male	3 room tenement	Well	12.959735	7.61058	15	6	90			32,000.00	2,880,000.00		3,137,000.00
288	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/14	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Muhammad ya'u	Male			12.955728°	7.611613°	12	6	72			36,000.00	2,592,000.00		2,643,600.00
289	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/27	Katsina Townsh ip	Tundun matawall e		Bashiru Abubakar	Male	2 bedroom flat		12.95954	7.610607	8	8.5	68			32,000.00	2,176,000.00		2,226,400.00
290	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/28	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Umar Yushau	Male	3 bedroom flat		12.95953	7.610555	10.5	8.5	89.25			32,000.00	2,856,000.00		2,912,775.00
291	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/15	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Ibrahim Shitu	Male	3 completed bedroom,4 uncompleted, 2 kitchen,2 Toilets				14	13	182			36,000.00	6,552,000.00		6,636,600.00
292	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/29	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Mudashiru Abdullahi	Male	2 bedroom flat	Well	12.959945	7.610827	18	7	126			36,000.00	4,536,000.00		4,803,800.00
293	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/30	Katsina Townsh ip	Tundun matawall e		Mudashiru Tukur	Male	3 bedroom flat		12.959342	7.610615	15	7	105			20,000.00	2,100,000.00		2,131,500.00
294	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/16	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Saadu Marawiyya	Female					17	10	170			32,000.00	5,440,000.00		5,521,000.00
295	ACS/05/KT2/IS/L/31	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Mariya Salisu	Female			12.960837	7.611013					1	250,000.00			250,000.00
296	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/25	Katsina Townsh ip	Tundun matawall e		Salisbury Mannir	Male	2 bedroom flat		12.959355	7.610405	15	6	90			36,000.00	3,240,000.00		3,297,000.00
297	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/17	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Saadu Marawiyya	Female	3 Bedroom tenament, 1 kitchen, 1 toilet				13	10	130			20,000.00	2,600,000.00		2,669,000.00
298	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/18	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Saffiya Mutaka	Female	3 Bedroom, Toilet, well, 6m*8m Ranch				6	25	150			36,000.00	5,400,000.00		5,525,000.00
299	ACS/05/KT2/15/S/19	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina State		Babagida Siraju	Male	4 Bedroom tenament, 2 toilet, 4 Bedroom,well				10	10	100			36,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,660,000.00
300	ACS/05/KT2/IS/S/20	Katsina Townsh ip	Katsina state		Kabiru Haledu	Male									1	250,000.00			250,000.00
301	ACS/04/KT2/SA/L/21	Katsina Townsh ip	Tudun Matawal le	Owner	Gaddafi Maikudi	Male									1	250,000.00			250,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
302	ACS)06/ KT2/ IS/ S/11	Katsina Townsh ip	Gidan godi		Usman sani	Male	8 bed 2 kitchen, 4 toilet, well		12.981483	7.612373	22	19	418			32,000.00	13,376,000.00		13,531,400.00
303	ACS/ 07KT2/IS/ FL/03	Katsina Townsh ip	Lambo sarkin fada	Owner	Aliyu Aminu	Male			12.989378	7.616248	50	13	650		1.2	250,000.00			495,000.00
304	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-04	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura bayan Alliance	Owner	Muhammad Idris	Male			12.98087	7.61208	11	11	121		1	250,000.00			286,300.00
305	ASC/07/KT2/IS/04	Katsina Townsh ip	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Lamis zubairu	Male			12.989378	7.616248	100	13	1300		9	250,000.00			2,640,000.00
306	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-03	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura	Owner	Aminu Mustapha	Male			12.97938	7.61215	5	11	55		5	250,000.00			1,266,500.00
307	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-01	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura	Owner	Tukur Ibrahim	Male			12.97955	7.61195	5	8	40		1	250,000.00			262,000.00
308	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-02	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura	Owner	Sani Abubakar	Male			12.97938	7.61214	3	10	30		1	250,000.00			259,000.00
309	ACS/ 07/KT2/ IS/ L/ 06	Katsina Townsh ip	Lambo sarkin fada	Owner	Nura Aliyu	Male			12.989378	7.616248	50	13	650		1.2	250,000.00			495,000.00
310	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-07	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Muhammad Musa	Male			12.98298	7.61395	18	9	162		1	250,000.00			298,600.00
311	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/ 22	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar marusa	Owner	Abdulbasiru Bara'u	Male	Room and parlour 2 set ,one room one shop	Well	12.99161	7.61719	9	9	81			32,000.00	2,592,000.00		3,146,300.00
312	ACS/07/KT2/MS/C /04	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Mannir Muhammad	Male			12.99217	7.61705	155.59				1	250,000.00			250,000.00
313	ACS/07/KT2/MS/C /03	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Umar Isiaku	Male			12.99206	7.61706	73.38				1	250,000.00			250,000.00
314	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-14	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Shehu Na Lado	Male			12.98433	7.61464	90	12	1080		2.4	250,000.00			924,000.00
315	ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/ 14	Katsina Townsh ip	Lambu Sarki fada	Owner	Umar isyaku	Male			12.99204	7.6171	6.5	10.5	68.25		0.15	250,000.00			57,975.00
316	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-15	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Musa Iyal	Male			12.98434	7.61461	31	12	372		0.83	250,000.00			318,266.67
317	ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-16	Katsina Townsh ip	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Basiru Musa	Male			12.98471	7.61468	10	30	300		0.67	250,000.00			256,666.67
318	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/ 20	Katsina Townsh ip	Goriya	Owner	Rukkaya Adamu	Female			12.99874	7.61671	16	6	96		0.21	250,000.00			82,133.33

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
319	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/22	Katsina Township	Goriba	Owner	Abdullahi Usman	Male			12.99933	7.61667	10	5.2	52		0.12	250,000.00			44,488.89
320	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/10	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Adamu Ibrahim	Male			12.96924	7.61077	227.34				0.51	250,000.00			127,500.00
321	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/11	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Hamisu Ibrahim	Male			12.96877	7.61062	114.44				0.25	250,000.00			62,500.00
322	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/23	Katsina Township	Goriba	Owner	Aliyu Ibrahim	Male			13.00003	7.61651	38	5	190		0.42	250,000.00			162,555.56
323	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/12	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Rabiu Ahmed	Male			12.96889	7.61067	96.1				0.21	250,000.00			53,388.89
324	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/13	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Muntari Umar	Male			12.96787	7.61034	47.7				0.11	250,000.00			76,500.00
325	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/14	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwan		Usman Sani BK	Male			12.96779	7.61033	7	4	28		0.06	250,000.00			23,955.56
326	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/25	Katsina Township	Goriba	Owner	Mustapha Umar Wada	Male			13.00048	7.61645	14.5	6	87		0.19	250,000.00			74,433.33
327	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/15	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Hauwa Yusuf	Female			12.96728	7.61037	8	8	64		0.14	250,000.00			54,755.56
328	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/16	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ibrahim Muhammad Umar	Male			12.96797	7.61035	8	6	48		0.11	250,000.00			41,066.67
329	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/17	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ishaq Abubakar	Male			ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/16		15.9	3	47.7		0.11	250,000.00			40,810.00
330	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/19	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Sabo Habibu yanshuni	Male			12.96772	7.61032	10	7	70		0.16	250,000.00			59,888.89
331	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/26	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Abdulkarim Husamatu	Male			13.00166	7.61621	30.1	6	180.6		0.40	250,000.00			154,513.33
332	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/20	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Ishaqu Halilu	Male			12.96756	7.61036	9.5	6	57		0.13	250,000.00			48,766.67
333	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/27	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Ammar Lawal	Male			13.00146	7.61623	10	6	60		0.13	250,000.00			51,333.33
334	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/21	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwan	Owner	Adamu Garba	Male			12.96746	7.61034	8	6	48		0.31	40,000.00	1,920,000.00		1,964,400.00
335	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/22	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Haruna Tukur	Male			12.96615	7.61032	14	10	140		0.19	250,000.00			90,333.33
336	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/26	Katsina Township	Goriba Road	Owner	Abubakar Kabir	Male			13.00238	7.61633	21	8	168	5 cours e		4,800.00	806,400.00		856,800.00
337	ACS/07/KT2/HB/L/11	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Junaidu Iliyasu	Male			13.000496	7.61643	14.5	6	87		0.19	250,000.00			74,433.33
338	ACS/07/KT2/HB/L/10	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Mas'ud Abdullahi	Male			13.00029	7.61647	24	10	240		0.53	250,000.00			204,500.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
339	ACS/07/KT2/HB/C/09	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Jafar Kabir	Male			12.998	7.6768	21	8.5	178.5			32,000.00	5,712,000.00		5,795,550.00
340	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/33	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Abubakar Musa Sadeeq	Male			13.00549	7.61541	16	6	96		0.21	250,000.00			81,300.00
341	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/35	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Mahadi Nagogo	Male			13.00623	7.61526	42	4	168		0.37	250,000.00			142,900.00
342	ACS/06/KT2/SA/S/27	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Abdulmumin Habibu	Male			13.004	7.61581	23	5	115			8,000.00	920,000.00		954,500.00
343	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/38	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Harisu Ahmad	Male			13.00395	7.61588	17.5	4.5	78.75		0.18	250,000.00			68,625.00
344	ACS/07/KT2/SA/L/40	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Kamala Abdullahi	Male			13.0043	7.61578	18	2	36		0.08	250,000.00			30,800.00
345	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-04	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Naziru Mu'azu	Male			12.98273	7.61361	11	10	110		0.24	250,000.00			93,000.00
346	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-05	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Kabir Ahmed	Male			12.98256	7.61356	8.5	10	85		0.19	250,000.00			73,000.00
347	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-06	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Umar Murtala	Male			12.9825	7.61343	10	6	60		0.13	250,000.00			51,333.33
348	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-13	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Mustapha Abdullahi	Male			12.98335	7.61408	14	100	1400		3.11	250,000.00			1,197,777.78
349	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-15	Katsina Township	Lambun Malan Musa Kofar Marusa	Owner	Mas'udu Abdulhamid	Male			12.9849	7.61491	2	10	20		0.04	250,000.00			17,111.11
350	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-30	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Ahmadu Abu Kyafi	Male			13.00642	7.61533	2	14	28		0.06	250,000.00			23,955.56
351	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-31	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Muhammad Garba	Male			13.00449	7.61571	1	6	6		0.01	250,000.00			5,133.33
352	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-29	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Muhammad Ahmad Abu	Male			13.0063	7.61514	2	20	40		0.09	250,000.00			34,222.22
353	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-34	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Jamilu Usman	Male			13.0029	7.61603	10	14	140		0.31	250,000.00			119,777.78
354	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-35	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Nasiru Isah	Male			13.00305	7.61624	10	20	200		0.44	250,000.00			171,111.11
355	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-23	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Iliyasu Yakubu	Male			13.0029	7.61615	11	18	198		0.44	250,000.00			169,400.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
356	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-23	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Muhammad Lawal	Male			13.00191	7.61621	4	9.5	38		0.08	250,000.00			32,511.11
357	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-22	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Nura Urwatu	Male			12.99939	7.61666	5	6	30		0.07	250,000.00			25,666.67
358	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-21	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Ibrahim Muhammad	Male			12.99896	7.61669	7	10	70		0.16	250,000.00			59,888.89
359	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-19	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Mannir Abba	Male			12.99981	7.61658	6	10	60		0.13	250,000.00			51,333.33
360	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-18	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Muhammad Tasi'u	Male			12.99966	7.61663	6	38	228		0.51	250,000.00			195,066.67
361	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-17	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Rashida Muntari	Female			12.98566	7.61498	8	7	56		0.12	250,000.00			47,911.11
362	ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-16	Katsina Township	Lambun Malan Musa Kofar Marusa	Informant	Shamawilu Sufiyanu	Male			12.98493	7.61486	2	10	20		0.04	250,000.00			17,111.11
363	ACS-06-KT2-SG-L-14	Katsina Township	Lambun Malan Musa Kofar Marusa	Owner	Mustapha Abubakar	Male			12.98479	7.61479	2	10	20		0.04	250,000.00			17,111.11
364	ACS-06-KT2-SG-L-08	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Ahmed Sa'idu	Male			12.98257	7.61346	10	11	110		0.24	250,000.00			94,111.11
365	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/01	Katsina Township	Karakan da Stadium	Owner	Murtala Haruna	Male	Corridors poles (15)		12.97673	7.63298	45	4	180		0.12	32,000.00	5,760,000.00		5,844,000.00
366	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/02	Katsina Township	Karakan da	Owner	Umar Mamman	Male	Furniture showroom		12.97699	7.63246	9	7	63			32,000.00	2,016,000.00		2,064,900.00
367	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/09	Katsina Township	Mani road	Owner	Musa Ismail	Male	10 rooms		12.97735	7.63175	42	2	84			40,000.00	3,360,000.00		3,415,200.00
368	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/11	Katsina Township	Mani	Owner	Ibrahim Ahamed	Male	Big furniture shop		12.97726	7.63177	12	4	48			48,000.00	2,304,000.00		3,398,400.00
369	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/14	Katsina Township	Mani Road		Absent				12.97986	7.62798	26	4	104			8,000.00	832,000.00		863,200.00
370	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/14	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	SANI yushau-Birchi	Male	Perimeter fence with Concrete trusses		12.98435	7.62422	32	3	96			4,800.00	460,800.00		489,600.00
371	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/16	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa Low-cost	Owner	Falalu Hussaini	Male	Two bedroom flat		12.98416	7.62429	30	3	90			40,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,657,000.00
372	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/15	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	Nafisa Abu Sabe	Female	2bedroom		12.98442	7.62437	10	8	80			32,000.00	2,560,000.00		2,614,000.00
373	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/17	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Wailu Usman	Male			13.00338	7.61596	11	8	88			8,000.00	704,000.00		730,400.00

S/n	PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
374	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/16	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	Ahmad Inusa	Male			12.98456	7.62418	5.5	2.3	12.65			8,000.00	101,200.00		104,995.00
375	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/17	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	Ahmad Yunusa	Male	5bedroom bungalow		12.98456	7.62406	14	10	140			40,000.00	5,600,000.00		5,672,000.00
376	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/18	Katsina Township	Lowcost	Informant	Alhaji Isayaku Muhammed Mani	Male	One room		12.9847	7.62408	4	4	16			40,000.00	640,000.00		674,800.00
377	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/18B	Katsina Township	Low-cost	Informant	Alhaji isayaku Muhammad	Male	Room and palour		ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/18B		12	10	120			40,000.00	4,800,000.00		4,866,000.00
378	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/18C	Katsina Township	Low-cost	Occupier	Mustapha Isayaku	Male	Room and parlour		12.98475	7.62413	16	10	160			40,000.00	6,400,000.00		6,478,000.00
379	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/19	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	Alhaji Kabir Maikwai	Male			12.98517	7.62302	40	7	44.2	0.6		8,000.00	353,600.00		366,860.00
380	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/19	Katsina Township	Lowcost	Owner	Alhaji Isayaku Muhammad Mani	Male	Room and parlour 2 set		12.98494	7.62412	9	8	72			40,000.00	2,880,000.00		2,931,600.00
381	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/19B	Katsina Township	Low-cost	Occupier	Nura Usman	Male	Room and parlour		12.985	7.62409	11	8	88			40,000.00	3,520,000.00		3,576,400.00
382	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/20	Katsina Township	Lowcost	Owner	Alhaji Isayaku Muhammad Mani	Male			12.98498	7.62379	15	5	75			8,000.00	600,000.00		622,500.00
383	ACS/08/KT2/MS/S/20	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	Dikko Yahaya	Male	2bedroom flat		12.98579	7.6218	10	9	90			40,000.00	3,600,000.00		3,657,000.00
384	ACS/08/KT2/SA/S/22	Katsina Township	Lowcost	Owner	Hamisu Tafashiya	Male	Two room uncompleted at roofing level		12.98764	7.62116	7	4	28			20,000.00	560,000.00		568,400.00
385	ACS-09-KT2-SG-S-01	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Isah Yahaya	Male	4 bedroom flat		13.00666	7.61498	11	8	88			32,000.00	2,816,000.00		2,842,400.00
386	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/20	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Audu Yaro k Marusa	Male	1bedroom		12.98558	7.61496	4	3	12			16,000.00	192,000.00		195,600.00
387	ACS-09-KT2-SG-S-02	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Owner	Abubakar Darda'u	Male	4 bedroom flat		13.00666	7.61498	8.5	8	68			40,000.00	2,720,000.00		2,770,400.00
388	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/02	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Aminu Muhammad	Male			12.9716	7.61123	16	9	144			32,000.00	4,608,000.00		4,681,200.00
389	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-05	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Owner	Umar Haruna	Male			13.00707	7.61483	4	14	56		0.12	250,000.00			47,911.11
390	ACS/06/KT2/MS/S/01	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa		Lawal Abubakar	Male	2bedroom		12.9722	7.61142	6	4.5	27			36,000.00	972,000.00		1,010,100.00
391	ACS/06/KT2/MS/L/03	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Nuhu Yashe Bebeji	Male			12.97517	7.61165	1130.82				2.51	250,000.00			627,500.00
392	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/04	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Saadatu Lawal	Female			12.96425	7.61066	80.38				0.18	250,000.00			45,000.00

S/n	PAP ID	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	Gender	Type of Structure	Amenities within the Structure	Latitude	Longitude	Length (m)	Width	Area (sqm)	Height of the fence	No. of Plots	Rate for structure, Fence, Land take	STRUCTURE AMOUNT	Amount for Amenities	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
393	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/05	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Abdulmalik Lawal	Male			12.96408	7.61064	28.4				0.06	250,000.00			15,000.00
394	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/06	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Sigir Badamasi	Male			12.96403	7.61062	28.4				0.63	250,000.00			157,500.00
395	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/07	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ismail Sada	Male			12.96431	7.61062	10	8	80		0.17	250,000.00			66,500.00
396	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/08	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Ibrahim Danbaiwa	Male			12.96444	7.61058	10	8	80		0.17	250,000.00			66,500.00
397	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/09	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Muhammad Halilu	Male			12.95457	7.61193	15	6	90		0.2	250,000.00			77,000.00
398	ACS/07/KT2/MS/L/18	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	SHAMSIA ALIYU	Male			12.96859	7.61055					2	250,000.00			530,000.00
399	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/10	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	James Sani Muhammad	Male			12.95424	7.61204	15	8	120		0.27	250,000.00			103,500.00
400	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/11	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	Lawal Haruna	Male			12.95583	7.61157	17	8	136		0.3	250,000.00			115,800.00
401	ACS/09/KT2/MS/L/12	Katsina Township	Sabon	Owner	Umar Maitifa	Male			12.95514	7.61181	8	6	48		0.11	250,000.00			41,900.00
402	Acs/09/KT2/SG/L/10	Katsina Township	Kofar sauri	Owner	Umar yahaya	Male			13.00926	7.61472	58	40	2320		5.2	250,000.00			1,996,000.00
403	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-09	Katsina Township	Kofar sauri	Owner	Usman waisu	Male			13.00926	7.61472	5	8	40		0.09	250,000.00			34,500.00
404	ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-14	Katsina Township	Bayan Alliance Kofar Kaura	Owner	Ibrahim Musa	Male			12.98248	7.61347	7.5	5.5	41.25		0.09	250,000.00			34,875.00
405	ACS/04/KT2/MS/L/01	Katsina Township	Sabon	Owner	Halidu Ibrahim	Male			12.95406	7.61208	19	13	247		0.55	250,000.00			211,600.00
406	ACS/05/KT2/MS/S/45	Katsina Township	Sabon ungwa	Owner	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied	Male	4bedroom Tenament Completed and occupied		12.96639	7.61032	11	10	110			44,800.00	4,928,000.00		4,991,000.00
																	780,799,352.00		835,331,975.44

ANNEX TWO: LIST OF PROJECTS AFFECTED PERSONS, THEIR ASSETS AND THEIR COMPENSATION FOR ECONOMIC TREES/CROPS

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/01	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Rabiu Muhammad	Farm land	12.98737, 7.61543	Cabbage	150	80	1.2	25,000.00				30,000.00	30,000.00
ACS 07 KT2 IS L 02	Katsina Township	Sarki Lambo	Owner	Ahmed lawal	Farm land	12.98915, 7.616127	Lettuce	100	13	0.13	40,000.00				5,200.00	
ACS 07 KT2 IS L 02	Katsina Township	Sarki Lambo	Owner	Ahmed lawal	Farm land		Tobacco	100	13	0.13	15,000.00				1,950.00	
ACS 07 KT2 IS L 02	Katsina Township	Sarki Lambo	Owner	Ahmed lawal	Farm land		Cabbage	100	13	0.13	25,000.00				3,250.00	
ACS 07 KT2 IS L 02	Katsina Township	Sarki Lambo	Owner	Ahmed lawal	Farm land		Tomatoes	100	13	0.13	80,000.00				10,400.00	
ACS 07 KT2 IS L 02	Katsina Township	Sarki Lambo	Owner	Ahmed lawal	Farm land		Maize	100	13	0.13	80,000.00				10,400.00	31,200.00
ASC/07/KT2/IS/04	Katsina Township	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Lamis zubairu	Farm land	12.989378, 7.616248	Lettuce	100	13	0.13	40,000.00				5,200.00	
ASC/07/KT2/IS/04	Katsina Township	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Lamis zubairu	Farm land		Tomatoes	100	13	0.13	80,000.00				10,400.00	
ASC/07/KT2/IS/04	Katsina Township	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Lamis zubairu	Farm land		Maize	100	13	0.13	80,000.00				10,400.00	
ASC/07/KT2/IS/04	Katsina Township	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Lamis zubairu	Farm land		Cabbage	100	13	0.13	25,000.00				3,250.00	
ASC/07/KT2/IS/04	Katsina Township	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Lamis zubairu	Farm land		Cabbage	100	13	0.13	25,000.00				3,250.00	32,500.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/02	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Alhaji Bashiru Salisu	Farm land	12.98755, 7.61544	Lettuce	120	20	0.24	40,000.00				9,600.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/02	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Alhaji Bashiru Salisu	Farm land		Tomatoes	120	20	0.24	80,000.00				19,200.00	28,800.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/03	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Usman Ahmed	Farm land	12.98698, 7.61527	Cabbage	180	80	1.44	25,000.00				36,000.00	36,000.00
ASC/07/KT2/IS/F/07	Katsina Township	Lambo sarkin fada	Farmer	Yusuf abdukkadir	Farm land	12.98956, 7.616322	Cabbage	150	13	1.95	25,000.00				48,750.00	48,750.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/04	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Zaradeen Bashiru	Farm land	12.98703, 7.61531	Cabbage	69	54	0.3726	25,000.00	Moringa	12	1,000.00	21,315.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/04	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Zaradeen Bashiru	Farm land		Lettuce	69	54	0.3726	40,000.00				14,904.00	36,219.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/05	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Alhaji Aminu Suleiman	Farm land	12.98722, 7.61536	Cabbage	120	20	0.24	25,000.00				6,000.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/05	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Alhaji Aminu Suleiman	Farm land		Lettuce	120	20	0.24	40,000.00				9,600.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/05	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Alhaji Aminu Suleiman	Farm land		Maize	120	20	0.24	80,000.00				19,200.00	34,800.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-05	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land	12.98286, 7.61381	Lettuce	9	9	0.0081	40,000.00	Neem	1	5,000.00	5,324.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-05	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land		Cabbage	9	9	0.0081	25,000.00	Neem	5	5,000.00	25,202.50	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-05	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land		Beans	9	9	0.0081	80,000.00				648.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-05	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land		Maize	9	9	0.0081	80,000.00				648.00	31,822.50
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/06	Katsina Township	Lumbu		Yazidu Aminu	Farm land	12.98788, 7.61553	Cabbage	94	46	0.4324	25,000.00				10,810.00	

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/06	Katsina Township	Lumbu		Yazidu Aminu	Farm land		Tomatoes	94	46	0.4324	80,000.00				34,592.00	45,402.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-06	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land	12.98285, 7.61388	Tomatoes	26	9	0.0234	80,000.00	Neem	3	5,000.00	16,872.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-06	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Cabbage	26	9	0.0234	25,000.00	Rimi	2	10,000.00	20,585.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-06	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Onions	26	9	0.0234	40,000.00				936.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-06	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Maize	26	9	0.0234	80,000.00				1,872.00	40,265.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/07	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Musbua Aminu	Farm land	12.98823, 7.61562	Tomatoes	131	29	0.3799	80,000.00	Moringa		1,000.00	30,392.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/07	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Farmer	Musbua Aminu	Farm land		Cabbage	131	29	0.3799	25,000.00				9,497.50	39,889.50
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-07	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Muhammad Musa	Plot of Land	12.98298, 7.61395	Cabbage	18	9	0.0162	25,000.00	Neem	3	5,000.00	15,405.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-07	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Muhammad Musa	Plot of Land		Tomatoes	18	9	0.0162	80,000.00	Turare	2	3,000.00	7,296.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-07	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Muhammad Musa	Plot of Land		Lettuce	18	9	0.0162	40,000.00				648.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-07	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Muhammad Musa	Plot of Land		Onions	18	9	0.0162	40,000.00				648.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-07	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Muhammad Musa	Plot of Land		Altarugu	18	9	0.0162	80,000.00				1,296.00	25,293.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-08	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu Aliyu	Farm land	12.98340, 7.61405	Rizga	22	9	0.0198	100,000.00	Papaya	1	2,000.00	3,980.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-08	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu Aliyu	Farm land		Cabbage	22	9	0.0198	25,000.00	Neem	5	5,000.00	25,495.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-08	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu Aliyu	Farm land		Lettuce	22	9	0.0198	40,000.00	Moringa	5	1,000.00	5,792.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-08	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu Aliyu	Farm land			22	9	0.0198		Turare	7	3,000.00	21,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-08	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu Aliyu	Farm land			22	9	0.0198		Magarya	2	2,000.00	4,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-08	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu Aliyu	Farm land		Tomatoes	22	9	0.0198	80,000.00				1,584.00	61,851.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/09	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Mamuna Abu	Farm land	12.98880, 7.61579	Cabbage	69	20	0.138	25,000.00				3,450.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/09	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Mamuna Abu	Farm land		Tomatoes	69	20	0.138	80,000.00				11,040.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA/C/09	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Mamuna Abu	Farm land		Maize	69	20	0.138	80,000.00				11,040.00	25,530.00
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/01	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Occupier	Musa Muntari	Farm land	12.98846, 7.61564	Cabbage		25.85	0.25858	25,000.00				6,464.38	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/01	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Occupier	Musa Muntari	Farm land		Altarugu		25.85	0.25858	80,000.00				20,686.00	27,150.38
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/02	Katsina Township	Kofar marusa	Occupier	Abdurrazak Bishir	Farm land	12.990,7.617	Cabbage	14	6.5	0.00917	25,000.00	Kanya	2	4,000.00	8,229.25	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/02	Katsina Township	Kofar marusa	Occupier	Abdurrazak Bishir	Farm land		Tomatoes	14	6.5	0.00917	80,000.00	Danya	8	3,500.00	28,733.60	36,962.85

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/03	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Nura Aliyu	Farm land	12.990, 7.617		14	6.56	0.00918		Neem	5	5,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/10	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Owner	Aliyu Aminu	Farm land	12.98937, 7.61624	Cabbage	37	30	0.111	25,000.00	Kuka	2	10,000.00	22,775.00	22,775.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/01	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Occupier	Sanusi Sabi'u	Farm land	12.900,7.346	Curry	130	36.57	0.47541		Moringa	3	1,000.00	3,000.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/01	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Occupier	Sanusi Sabi'u	Farm land		Cabbage	130	36.57	0.47541	25,000.00	Neem	2	5,000.00	21,885.25	24,885.25
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/02	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Occupier	Ahmed Lawal	Farm land	12.98926, 7.61617	Cabbage			0.11712	25,000.00	Plantain	3	3,000.00	11,928.00	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/02	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Occupier	Ahmed Lawal	Farm land		Rice			0.11712	100,000.00				11,712.00	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/02	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Occupier	Ahmed Lawal	Farm land		Tomatoes			0.11712	80,000.00				9,369.60	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/02	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Occupier	Ahmed Lawal	Farm land		Maize			0.01712	80,000.00				1,369.60	34,379.20
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/11	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Other (please specify)	Lamis Sani	Farm land	12.98944, 7.61633	Cabbage	120	22	0.264	25,000.00				6,600.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/11	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki	Other (please specify)	Lamis Sani	Farm land		Tomatoes	120	22	0.264	80,000.00				21,120.00	27,720.00
Acs/07/kt2/by/c1 /01	Katsina Township	Kofar marusa	Occupier	Yusuf abdukkaddir	Farm land	12.989,7.616	Tomatoes	118	25	0.295	80,000.00				23,600.00	23,600.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/04	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Aminu Halliru	Farm land	12.990, 7.634	Cabbage	26.8	6.28	0.01683	25,000.00	Neem	10	5,000.00	50,420.76	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/04	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Aminu Halliru	Farm land		Tomatoes	26.8	6.28	0.01683	80,000.00	Moringa	3	1,000.00	4,346.43	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/04	Katsina Township	Kofar Marusa	Owner	Aminu Halliru	Farm land		Maize	26.8	6.28	0.01683	80,000.00				1,346.43	56,113.62
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/05	Katsina Township	Kofar Kaura	Owner	Kabir Umar	Farm land	12.990,7.617		40	13.28	0.05312		Neem	7	5,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-10	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu sabi'u	Farm land	12.98402, 7.61445	Tomatoes	34	9	0.0306	80,000.00	Neem	5	5,000.00	27,448.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-10	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu sabi'u	Farm land		Cabbage	34	9	0.0306	25,000.00	Rimi	3	10,000.00	30,765.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-10	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu sabi'u	Farm land			34	9	0.0306		Kuka	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-10	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Aminu sabi'u	Farm land			34	9	0.0306		Moringa	3	1,000.00	3,000.00	71,213.00
Acs/07/kt2/by/c/ 03	Katsina Township	Tudun ka tsira	Occupier	Umaru isiyaku	Farm land	12.993,7.617	Cabbage	111	12.6	1.3986	25,000.00				34,965.00	34,965.00
Acs/07/kt2/by/c/ 03	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Abubakar Musa	Farm land	12.98433, 7.61464	Cabbage	14	9	0.0126	25,000.00	Neem	2	5,000.00	10,315.00	
Acs/07/kt2/by/c/ 03	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Abubakar Musa	Farm land		Bitter leaf	14	9	0.0126		Turare	7	3,000.00	21,000.00	
Acs/07/kt2/by/c/ 03	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Abubakar Musa	Farm land		Maize	14	9	0.0126	80,000.00	Moringa	6	1,000.00	7,008.00	
Acs/07/kt2/by/c/ 03	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Abubakar Musa	Farm land		Turare	14	9	0.0126	3,000.00				37.80	38,360.80
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-09	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Nasiru Abubakar	Farm land	12.98389, 7.61435	Cabbage	42	9	0.0378	25,000.00	Neem	5	5,000.00	25,945.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-09	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Nasiru Abubakar	Farm land		Lettuce	42	9	0.0378	40,000.00	Kalgo	1	3,000.00	4,512.00	

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-09	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Nasiru Abubakar	Farm land		Maize	42	9	0.0378	80,000.00	Moringa	4	1,000.00	7,024.00	37,481.00
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/03	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Umar Isiaku	Plot of Land	12.99206, 7.61706	Tomatoes		3273.4	0.32734	80,000.00				26,187.04	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/03	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Umar Isiaku	Plot of Land		Kwarya		3273.4	0.32734	30,000.00				9,820.14	36,007.18
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/12	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki fada	Owner	Yusuf Saidu Mairangaji	Farm land	12.99256, 7.61700	Maize	81	22	0.1782	80,000.00	Moringa		1,000.00	14,256.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/12	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki fada	Owner	Yusuf Saidu Mairangaji	Farm land		Cabbage	81	22	0.1782	25,000.00				4,455.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/12	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki fada	Owner	Yusuf Saidu Mairangaji	Farm land		Tomatoes	81	22	0.1782	80,000.00				14,256.00	32,967.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-14	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Shehu Na Lado	Plot of Land	12.98433, 7.61464		90	12	0.108		Neem	10	5,000.00	50,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-14	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Shehu Na Lado	Plot of Land			90	12	0.108		Kuka	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-14	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Shehu Na Lado	Plot of Land			90	12	0.108		Kalgo	1	3,000.00	3,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-14	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Shehu Na Lado	Plot of Land			90	12	0.108		Turare	12	3,000.00	36,000.00	99,000.00
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/05	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Mamuda Adamu	Farm land	12.99311, 7.61692	Kwarya	117	19	0.2223	30,000.00	Moringa		1,000.00	6,669.00	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/05	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Mamuda Adamu	Farm land		Cabbage	117	19	0.2223	25,000.00				5,557.50	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/05	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Mamuda Adamu	Farm land		Tomatoes	117	19	0.2223	80,000.00				17,784.00	30,010.50
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/13	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki fada	Owner	Namadina Lawal	Farm land	12.99269, 7.61700	Maize	119	21	0.2499	80,000.00	Palm tree	2	5,000.00	29,992.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/13	Katsina Township	Lambu Sarki fada	Owner	Namadina Lawal	Farm land			119	21	0.2499		Moringa	4	1,000.00	4,000.00	33,992.00
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/06	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Shehu Jari	Farm land	12.99329, 7.61689	Tomatoes	110	31	0.341	80,000.00				27,280.00	27,280.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-15	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Musa Iyal	Plot of Land	12.98434, 7.61461		31	12	0.0372		Neem	4	5,000.00	20,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-15	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Musa Iyal	Plot of Land			31	12	0.0372		Kuka	2	10,000.00	20,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-15	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Musa Iyal	Plot of Land			31	12	0.0372		Turare	12	3,000.00	36,000.00	76,000.00
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/07	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Aminu Rabi	Farm land	12.99339, 7.61688	Cabbage	122	44	0.5368	25,000.00				13,420.00	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/07	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Aminu Rabi	Farm land		Kwarya	122	44	0.5368	30,000.00				16,104.00	29,524.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-13	Katsina Township	Kofar Kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Nasiru Abubakar	Farm land	12.98505, 7.61494	Cabbage	55	9	0.0495	25,000.00	Neem	10	5,000.00	51,237.50	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-13	Katsina Township	Kofar Kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Nasiru Abubakar	Farm land			55	9	0.0495		Rimi	3	10,000.00	30,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-13	Katsina Township	Kofar Kaura bayan mani house	Owner	Nasiru Abubakar	Farm land			55	9	0.0495		Turare	1	3,000.00	3,000.00	84,237.50
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/08	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Salisbury Abubakar	Farm land	12.99415, 7.61676	Cabbage	188	63	1.1844	25,000.00				29,610.00	29,610.00
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land	12.98434, 7.61461	Cabbage	16	9	0.0144	25,000.00	Moringa	2	1,000.00	2,360.00	

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land			16	9	0.0144		Kuka	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-HY-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar kaura bayan mani house	Occupier	Ahmad Musa	Farm land			16	9	0.0144		Rimi	2	10,000.00	20,000.00	32,360.00
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/09	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Ibrahim Saidu	Farm land	12.99460, 7.61677	Cabbage	151	25	0.3775	25,000.00				9,437.50	
ACS/07/KT2/M S/C/09	Katsina Township	Kofa Manrusa	Owner	Ibrahim Saidu	Farm land		Kwarya	151	25	0.3775	30,000.00				11,325.00	20,762.50
Acs/07/kt2/by/c/05	Katsina Township	Kofar durbi	Owner	Maazu hamisu	Farm land	12.994,7.617	Cabbage	168	61	1.0248	25,000.00				25,620.00	25,620.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/16	Katsina Township	Kasira	Farmer	Lamis Sani	Farm land	12.99387, 7.61680	Cabbage	309	41	1.2669	25,000.00				31,672.50	31,672.50
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/18	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Kabir Hamisu	Farm land	12.99842, 7.61675	Cabbage	221	21	0.4641	25,000.00				11,602.50	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/18	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Kabir Hamisu	Farm land		Kwarya	221	21	0.4641	30,000.00				13,923.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/18	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Kabir Hamisu	Farm land		Lettuce	221	21	0.4641	40,000.00				18,564.00	44,089.50
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/21	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Bashiru Maruf	Farm land	12.99909, 7.61671	Lettuce	114	28.5	0.3249	40,000.00				12,996.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/21	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Bashiru Maruf	Farm land		Tomatoes	114	28.5	0.3249	80,000.00				25,992.00	38,988.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/20	Katsina Township	Goriya	Owner	Kamalu Abdullahi	Farm land	12.99908, 7.61676	Lettuce	104	40	0.416	40,000.00				16,640.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/20	Katsina Township	Goriya	Owner	Kamalu Abdullahi	Farm land		Tomatoes	104	40	0.416	80,000.00				33,280.00	49,920.00
ACS/07/KTS/SA /C/23	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Salisu Tata	Farm land	12.99880, 7.61676	Cabbage	310	41	1.271	25,000.00				31,775.00	31,775.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/24	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Rabiu Abdullahi	Farm land	13.00006, 7.61652	Lettuce	138	21	0.2898	40,000.00				11,592.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/24	Katsina Township	Goriba	Farmer	Rabiu Abdullahi	Farm land		Tomatoes	138	21	0.2898	80,000.00				23,184.00	34,776.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/13	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nura Abdullahi Filin Samji	Farm land	13.004792,7.615556	Cabbage	126	18.5	0.2331	25,000.00				5,827.50	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/13	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nura Abdullahi Filin Samji	Farm land		Lettuce	126	18.5	0.2331	40,000.00				9,324.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/13	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nura Abdullahi Filin Samji	Farm land		Tomatoes	126	18.5	0.2331	80,000.00				18,648.00	33,799.50
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/11	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Junaidu Iliyasu	Plot of Land	13.000496,7.616430	Lettuce	214.5	23	0.49335	40,000.00				19,734.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/11	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Junaidu Iliyasu	Plot of Land		Cabbage	214.5	23	0.49335	25,000.00				12,333.75	32,067.75
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/10	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Mas'ud Abdullahi	Plot of Land	13.00029,7.61647	Cabbage	224	10	0.224	25,000.00	Neem	1	5,000.00	10,600.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/10	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Mas'ud Abdullahi	Plot of Land		Lettuce	224	10	0.224	40,000.00				8,960.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/10	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Mas'ud Abdullahi	Plot of Land		Tomatoes	224	10	0.224	80,000.00				17,920.00	37,480.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/09	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Jafar Kabir	Farm land	12.998,7.6768	Kwarya	134	30	0.402	30,000.00	Moringa		1,000.00	12,060.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/09	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Jafar Kabir	Farm land		Cabbage	134	30	0.402	25,000.00				10,050.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/09	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Jafar Kabir	Farm land		Lettuce	134	30	0.402	40,000.00				16,080.00	38,190.00

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/07	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Jamilu Usman	Farm land	12.998724, 7.66745		7	11	0.0077		Neem	8	5,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/08	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Muhammad Wa'ilu	Farm land			34	10	0.034		Moringa	22	1,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /L/33	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Abubakar Musa Sadeeq	Plot of Land	13.00549, 7.61541	Cabbage	116	26	0.3016	25,000.00	Neem	4	5,000.00	27,540.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /L/33	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Abubakar Musa Sadeeq	Plot of Land			116	26	0.3016		Moringa	7	1,000.00	7,000.00	34,540.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/L/06	Katsina Township	Kofar marusa	Owner	Sani Faruk	Farm land	12.990, 7.618	Maize	82	62	0.5084	80,000.00	Moringa	3	1,000.00	43,672.00	43,672.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/14	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Murtala Nasiru	Farm land	13.005409, 7.615491	Cabbage	16	6	0.0096	25,000.00	Neem	3	5,000.00	15,240.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/14	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Murtala Nasiru	Farm land		Onions	16	6	0.0096	40,000.00	Marke	2	5,000.00	10,384.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/14	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Murtala Nasiru	Farm land		Lettuce	16	6	0.0096	40,000.00				384.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/14	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Murtala Nasiru	Farm land		Irish potatoes	16	6	0.0096	100,000.00				960.00	26,968.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/34	Katsina Township	Goruba	Farmer	Hassan Ibrahim	Farm land	13.00606, 7.61527	Cabbage	142	32	0.4544	25,000.00				11,360.00	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/34	Katsina Township	Goruba	Farmer	Hassan Ibrahim	Farm land		Tomatoes	142	32	0.4544	80,000.00				36,352.00	47,712.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/15	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nasiru Murtala	Farm land	13.003597, 7.615992	Cabbage	118	15	0.177	25,000.00				4,425.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/15	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nasiru Murtala	Farm land		Carrot	118	15	0.177	40,000.00				7,080.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/15	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nasiru Murtala	Farm land		Onions	118	15	0.177	40,000.00				7,080.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/15	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Nasiru Murtala	Farm land		Beans	118	15	0.177	80,000.00				14,160.00	32,745.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/36	Katsina Township	Goruba	Farmer	Yauba Abubakar	Farm land	13.00340, 7.61602	Cabbage	111	85	0.9435	25,000.00				23,587.50	
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/36	Katsina Township	Goruba	Farmer	Yauba Abubakar	Farm land		Tomatoes	111	85	0.9435	80,000.00				75,480.00	99,067.50
ACS/07/KT2/SA /L/37	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Aminu Murnai	Plot of Land	13.00357, 7.61593		11.5	8.5	0.00978		Neem	8	5,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/17	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Adamu Muhammed	Farm land	13.003663, 7.615924	Cabbage	115	14	0.161	25,000.00	Moringa	3	1,000.00	7,025.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/17	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Adamu Muhammed	Farm land		Lettuce	115	14	0.161	40,000.00	Neem	2	5,000.00	16,440.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/17	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Adamu Muhammed	Farm land		Tomatoes	115	14	0.161	80,000.00				12,880.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/17	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Adamu Muhammed	Farm land		Cocoyam	115	14	0.161	80,000.00				12,880.00	49,225.00
ACS/07/KT2/SA /L/38	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Harisu Ahmad	Plot of Land	13.00395, 7.61588	Cabbage	117.5	64.5	0.75788	25,000.00	Moringa	2	1,000.00	20,946.88	20,946.88
ACS/07/KT2/SA /C/39	Katsina Township	Goruba	Farmer	Kabiru Mohammed	Farm land	13.00394, 7.61592	Cabbage	216.5	54	1.1691	25,000.00				29,227.50	29,227.50
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/18	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Usman Ibrahim	Farm land	13.004271, 7.615805	Cabbage	118	21	0.2478	25,000.00				6,195.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/18	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Usman Ibrahim	Farm land		Lettuce	118	21	0.2478	40,000.00				9,912.00	

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/18	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Usman Ibrahim	Farm land		Tomatoes	118	21	0.2478	80,000.00				19,824.00	
ACS/07/KT2/H B/C/18	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Usman Ibrahim	Farm land		Cocoyam	118	21	0.2478	80,000.00				19,824.00	55,755.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Abubakar Musa Iyal	Farm land	12.98292, 7.61389	Cabbage	111	19	0.2109	25,000.00	Moringa	3	1,000.00	8,272.50	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Abubakar Musa Iyal	Farm land		Rizga	111	19	0.2109	100,000.00				21,090.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Abubakar Musa Iyal	Farm land		Cocoyam	111	19	0.2109	80,000.00				16,872.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Abubakar Musa Iyal	Farm land		Millet	111	19	0.2109	60,000.00				12,654.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Abubakar Musa Iyal	Farm land		Ginger	111	19	0.2109	150,000.00				31,635.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-01	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Abubakar Musa Iyal	Farm land		Maize	111	19	0.2109	80,000.00				16,872.00	107,395.50
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-03	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Bishir Mohammed	Farm land	12.98350, 7.61414	Ginger	9	14	0.0126	150,000.00	Moringa	14	1,000.00	15,890.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-03	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Bishir Mohammed	Farm land		Digatana	9	14	0.0126	100,000.00	Neem	6	5,000.00	31,260.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-03	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Bishir Mohammed	Farm land		Cabbage	9	14	0.0126	25,000.00	Rimi	1	10,000.00	10,315.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-03	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Bishir Mohammed	Farm land		Rizga	9	14	0.0126	100,000.00				1,260.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-03	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Bishir Mohammed	Farm land		Cocoyam	9	14	0.0126	80,000.00				1,008.00	59,733.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land	12.98324, 7.61401	Cocoyam	9	19	0.0171	80,000.00	Moringa	11	1,000.00	12,368.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Tomatoes	9	19	0.0171	80,000.00	Plantain	1	3,000.00	4,368.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Cabbage	9	19	0.0171	25,000.00	Plantain	1	3,000.00	3,427.50	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Rizga	9	19	0.0171	100,000.00				1,710.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Water melon	9	19	0.0171	35,000.00				598.50	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Onions	9	19	0.0171	40,000.00				684.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Maize	9	19	0.0171	80,000.00				1,368.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-02	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Musa Iyal	Farm land		Cotton	9	19	0.0171	150,000.00				2,565.00	27,089.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-11	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Occupier	Lawal Isah	Farm land	12.98419, 7.61452	Cabbage	228	40	0.912	25,000.00				22,800.00	22,800.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Isma'il Musa	Farm land	12.98427, 7.61449	Onions	5	20	0.01	40,000.00	Neem	10	5,000.00	50,400.00	

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Isma'il Musa	Farm land			5	20	0.01		Moringa	4	1,000.00	4,000.00	54,400.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-13	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Mustapha Abdullahi	Plot of Land	12.98335, 7.61408		14	100	0.14		Dabino	3	10,000.00	30,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-13	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Mustapha Abdullahi	Plot of Land			14	100	0.14		Neem	20	5,000.00	100,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-13	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Mustapha Abdullahi	Plot of Land			14	100	0.14		Turare	5	3,000.00	15,000.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-13	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Mustapha Abdullahi	Plot of Land			14	100	0.14		Franshan a	5	1,500.00	7,500.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-13	Katsina Township	Bayan Mani House	Owner	Mustapha Abdullahi	Plot of Land			14	100	0.14		Kuka	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	162,500.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-S-32	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Abdulsalm Abubakar	Farm land	13.00449, 7.61571	Cabbage	231	63	1.4553	25,000.00				36,382.50	36,382.50
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-28	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Tasi'u Abdullahi	Farm land	13.00642, 7.61533	Cabbage	112	24	0.2688	25,000.00				6,720.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-28	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Tasi'u Abdullahi	Farm land		Tomatoes	112	24	0.2688	80,000.00				21,504.00	28,224.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-27	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Yasir Ibrahim	Farm land	13.00630, 7.61514	Cabbage	112	20	0.224	25,000.00				5,600.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-27	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Yasir Ibrahim	Farm land		Tomatoes	112	20	0.224	80,000.00				17,920.00	23,520.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-26	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Owner	Musa Abu Kyafi	Plot of Land	13.00555, 7.61538	Tomatoes	117	30	0.351	80,000.00	Neem		5,000.00	28,080.00	28,080.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-34	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Abdulahakim Sabi'u	Farm land	13.00582, 7.61531	Cabbage	117	10	0.117	25,000.00				2,925.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-34	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Abdulahakim Sabi'u	Farm land		Tomatoes	117	10	0.117	80,000.00				9,360.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-34	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Abdulahakim Sabi'u	Farm land		Kabewa	117	10	0.117	35,000.00				4,095.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-34	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Abdulahakim Sabi'u	Farm land		Onions	117	10	0.117	40,000.00				4,680.00	21,060.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-26	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Abu Kasim Ibrahim	Farm land	13.00555, 7.61538	Cabbage	187	45	0.8415	25,000.00				21,037.50	21,037.50
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-25	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Dayyabu Sanda	Farm land	13.00290, 7.61603	Tomatoes	110	14	0.154	80,000.00				12,320.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-25	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Dayyabu Sanda	Farm land		Cabbage	110	14	0.154	25,000.00				3,850.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-25	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Dayyabu Sanda	Farm land		Onions	110	14	0.154	40,000.00				6,160.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-25	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Dayyabu Sanda	Farm land		Altarugu	110	14	0.154	80,000.00				12,320.00	34,650.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-24	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Haruna Ammani	Farm land	13.00305, 7.61624	Tomatoes	110	10	0.11	80,000.00				8,800.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-24	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Haruna Ammani	Farm land		Cabbage	110	10	0.11	25,000.00				2,750.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-24	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Haruna Ammani	Farm land		Altarugu	110	10	0.11	80,000.00				8,800.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-24	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Haruna Ammani	Farm land		Carrot	110	10	0.11	40,000.00				4,400.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-24	Katsina Township	Bayan Daji Filin Samji	Occupier	Haruna Ammani	Farm land		Borkano	110	10	0.11	120,000.00				13,200.00	37,950.00

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-36	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Muhammad Sa'adu	Farm land	12.99896, 7.61669	Cabbage	117	10	0.117	25,000.00				2,925.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-36	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Muhammad Sa'adu	Farm land		Altarugu	117	10	0.117	80,000.00				9,360.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-36	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Muhammad Sa'adu	Farm land		Tomatoes	117	10	0.117	80,000.00				9,360.00	21,645.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-20	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Tasi'u Muhammad Abubakar	Farm land	13.00056, 7.61646	Tomatoes	119	19	0.2261	80,000.00				18,088.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-20	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Tasi'u Muhammad Abubakar	Farm land		Cabbage	119	19	0.2261	25,000.00				5,652.50	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-20	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Tasi'u Muhammad Abubakar	Farm land		Onions	119	19	0.2261	40,000.00				9,044.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-20	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Tasi'u Muhammad Abubakar	Farm land		Altarugu	119	19	0.2261	80,000.00				18,088.00	50,872.50
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-37	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Abdullahi Zayyana	Farm land	12.99981, 7.61658	Tomatoes	116	20	0.232	80,000.00				18,560.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-37	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Abdullahi Zayyana	Farm land		Cabbage	116	20	0.232	25,000.00				5,800.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-37	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Abdullahi Zayyana	Farm land		carrot	116	20	0.232	40,000.00				9,280.00	33,640.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-18	Katsina Township	Goruba	Owner	Muhammad Tasi'u	Plot of Land	12.99966, 7.61663		6	38	0.0228		Neem	4	5,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-38	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Musa Idris	Farm land	12.99966, 7.61663	Cabbage	116	28	0.3248	25,000.00				8,120.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-38	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Musa Idris	Farm land		Tomatoes	116	28	0.3248	80,000.00				25,984.00	
ACS-07-KT2-SG-L-38	Katsina Township	Goruba	Occupier	Musa Idris	Farm land		carrot	116	28	0.3248	40,000.00				12,992.00	47,096.00
ACS/08/KT2/M S/S/17	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Owner	Ahmad Yunusa	Building Structure	12.98456, 7.62406		14	10	0.014		Dabino	3	10,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
ACS/08/KT2/M S/S/18	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Occupier	Abdullahi Mamman zango	Farm land	12.98505, 7.62313	Onions	135.52	9	0.12197	40,000.00				4,878.72	
ACS/08/KT2/M S/S/18	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Occupier	Abdullahi Mamman zango	Farm land		Carrot	135.52	9	0.12197	40,000.00				4,878.72	
ACS/08/KT2/M S/S/18	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Occupier	Abdullahi Mamman zango	Farm land		Tomatoes	135.52	9	0.12197	80,000.00				9,757.44	
ACS/08/KT2/M S/S/18	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Occupier	Abdullahi Mamman zango	Farm land		Altarugu	135.52	9	0.12197	80,000.00				9,757.44	
ACS/08/KT2/M S/S/18	Katsina Township	Kofar Manrusa lowcost	Occupier	Abdullahi Mamman zango	Farm land		Cabbage	135.52	9	0.12197	25,000.00				3,049.20	32,321.52
ACS/08/KT2/SA /S/21	Katsina Township	Lowcost		Absent	Perimeter Fence	12.98681, 7.62170		100	13	0.13		Mango	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	
ACS/08/KT2/SA /S/21	Katsina Township	Lowcost		Absent	Perimeter Fence			100	13	0.13		Kuka	3	10,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-04	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Umar Bature	Farm land	13.00707, 7.61483	Cabbage	94	34	0.3196	25,000.00	Moringa	1	1,000.00	8,990.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-04	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Umar Bature	Farm land		Tomatoes	94	34	0.3196	80,000.00				25,568.00	34,558.00
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-06	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Hashimu Abbas	Farm land	13.00708, 7.61482	Cabbage	145	31	0.4495	25,000.00	Moringa	2	1,000.00	13,237.50	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-06	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Hashimu Abbas	Farm land		Tomatoes	145	31	0.4495	80,000.00				35,960.00	49,197.50
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-07	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Owner	Sayudi Abubakar	Plot of Land	13.00708, 7.61482		45	4	0.018		Neem	5	5,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00

PAP I.D	LGA	Name of location	Status of the respondent	Name of respondent	What property do you have in the ROW	GPS coordinate	Crops	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (Sqm)	Rate for Crops	Trees	Stands	Rate for trees	Subtotal for crops/trees	Total for PAP
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-11	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Bishir Abashe	Farm land	13.00822, 7.61497	Cabbage	30	8	0.024	25,000.00	Moringa	40	1,000.00	40,600.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-11	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Bishir Abashe	Farm land		Maize	30	8	0.024	80,000.00	Rimi	1	10,000.00	11,920.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-11	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Bishir Abashe	Farm land		Carrot	30	8	0.024	40,000.00	Neem	1	5,000.00	5,960.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-11	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Bishir Abashe	Farm land		Wheat	30	8	0.024	120,000.00				2,880.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-11	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri	Occupier	Bishir Abashe	Farm land		Tomatoes	30	8	0.024	80,000.00				1,920.00	63,280.00
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri		Hussain Sani	Farm land	13.00815, 7.61497	Cabbage	36	6	0.0216	25,000.00	Moringa	76	1,000.00	76,540.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri		Hussain Sani	Farm land		Altarugu	36	6	0.0216	80,000.00	Neem	8	5,000.00	41,728.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri		Hussain Sani	Farm land		Tomatoes	36	6	0.0216	80,000.00				1,728.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri		Hussain Sani	Farm land		Cabbage	36	6	0.0216	25,000.00				540.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri		Hussain Sani	Farm land		Soborodo	36	6	0.0216	50,000.00				1,080.00	
ACS-09-KT2-SG-L-12	Katsina Township	Kofar Sauri		Hussain Sani	Farm land		Onions	36	6	0.0216	40,000.00				864.00	122,480.00
ACS/06/KT2/M S/S/29	Katsina Township	Gworuba	Owner	Mohammed Sani Gaiyya	Perimeter Fence			23.69	5	0.01185		kurna	10	4,000.00	40,000.00	
ACS/06/KT2/M S/S/29	Katsina Township	Gworuba	Owner	Mohammed Sani Gaiyya	Perimeter Fence			23.69	5	0.01185		Dabino	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	
ACS/06/KT2/M S/S/29	Katsina Township	Gworuba	Owner	Mohammed Sani Gaiyya	Perimeter Fence			23.69	5	0.01185		Orange	3	8,000.00	24,000.00	74,000.00
																3,824,827.92

ANNEX THREE: ASSET ENUMERATION FORM INSTRUMENT

INFORMATION ABOUT THE INTERVIEW	
1. PAP ID: ACS/..... /...../..... (dd/mm/TT/nn)	
2.LGA: 3a. Town/Village	
4. Interviewer's name	

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PAP (Occupier, Owner, or the Informant)
5a. Status of the respondent.....
5b. Name of respondent:
5c. Phone No:
5f. Gender: Male ☐ female ☐ 5d. Email:
5i. Take a Picture of the PAP and record the picture No.....

6. PERIMETER OF LAND:

6a. GPS coordinate: LAT LONG..... 6b. Dimensions: Length m, Width.....m

Perimeter Fence Description

6c. Foundation	6d. Wall Material	6e. Finishing	6f. Gate

7. INFORMATION ABOUT STRUCTURES IN THE COMPOUND (within the perimeter)

How many structures are inside the compound:? (If more than 1, enter information for Q7 and Q8 on additional structures on separate sheet with the same PAP ID)

7a. **Type of Structure**.....

7b **Dimensions:** Length m, Width m; (record total floor area)

7c. **Function:** Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ **Ownership:** Owner ☐ Tenant ☐

7e. **Foundation:** Strip ☐ Raft ☐ Pile ☐ Pad ☐ **Floor:** Tile ☐ Screed ☐ Smooth Cement ☐ and ☐

7g. **Walls:** Plastered ☐ creed ☐ I ☐ nted ☐ S ☐ i ☐ Crete ☐ 7h. **Doors:** Wooden Panel ☐ Metal p ☐ el ☐

Flush ☐ 7i. **Windows:** Wooden ☐ uvers ☐ A ☐ minum Casement ☐ A ☐ nimum Sliding ☐

7j. **Ceiling:** PVC ☐ OP ☐ sbestos ☐ F ☐ re Board ☐ W ☐ den 7k. **Roof Truss:** Wooden ☐ Metal ☐

7L. **Roof Type:** Flat ☐ lip ☐ able ☐ ed ☐ M ☐ nsard ☐ B ☐ 7i ☐ **Roof Cladding:** CIS ☐

Long Span Aluminum ☐ Short Span Aluminum ☐ A ☐ bestos ☐ T ☐ i ☐ ch b ☐

8. **Amenities**.....

9. Crops & Land Size:
10. Economic Trees – stands and grade

CERTIFICATION:

I/we..... Hereby certify that the above listed crops have been accurately enumerated and that the particulars as recorded by..... are very and correct. I/We therefore accept the said recorded particulars unreservedly.

.....
Signature/thumb

.....
for: ACRE SAL

.....
For: Impression of claimant

ANNEX FOUR: CONSULTATION PICTURES





ANNEX FIVE: CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEETS

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY BASE CONSULTATION KATSINA ACRESAL

LOCATION

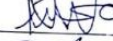
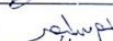
Date and Time:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	ALHA SADA ILIYASU- WAKILI GIKUAI	MALE	08166663407	
2	HATIRU KINDE WA'AJA	F	08165893366	
3	WANA YUSUF	F	—	
4	SUFUWA ABUBAKAR	F	—	
5	HATIRU KINDE SADA	F	—	
6	HATIRU BAWALE	F	08130205161	
7	BENTA BELLO	F	—	
8	BISARA MURTAZA	F	—	
9	SULHMAN ABU RU	M	07030708389	
10	AMASU YUSUF	M	—	
11	ABDURRAZAK SULHMAN	M	07063469157	

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY BASE CONSULTATION KATSINA ACRESAL

LOCATION

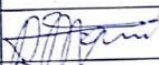
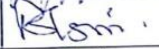
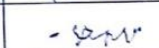
Date and Time:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
	MUSTAPHA UMAR WADA	M	07061209435	
	Muhammadu Saladu	M	08107989019	
	Mujibatu Sidi	M	08069255705	
	Shameer Yr waty	M	0803222468	
	SULAIMAN BETHO KATKIN	M	07031068962	
	BELLA ISA	M	08068941147	
	MALAM SULE K/DURBI	M	07031606981	
	MUBARAKI UMAR	M	08092424242	

Katsina

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY BASE CONSULTATION KATSINA ACRESAL

LOCATION
Date and Time:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	AHAME TIYJANI ^{MAM LUKA}	M	08020571144	
2	BISHIN IBRAHIM	"	07038224347	
3	SHAMISUDDIN (AWU)	"	08037479821	
4	HAMISU CUPARISA	"	09069075928	
5	SUKEMAY JIBANI	"	09030448882	
6	BASIRU BATAU	"	08168605968	
7	HAMZA AHMED	"	08061344843	
8	BARBARA GADDA	F	08137959960	
9	HASSANA YAZZARA	F	09160697340	
10	AMINA AMINU	F	07056990020	
11	AMINA IBRAHIM	F		

Katsina

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY BASE CONSULTATION KATSINA ACRESAL

LOCATION

Date and Time:

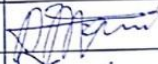
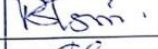
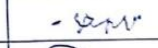
S/N	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	AHAME TIJAN ^{MAM LUKA}	M	08020591144	
2	BISHIN IBRAHIM	M	07038224347	
3	SHAMSUDDIN LAWAL	M	08037479821	
4	HAMISU CUPARIBI	M	09069075928	
5	SULEMAN JIBANI	M	09030448882	
6	BASIRU BAKARI	M	08168605968	
7	HAMZA AHMED	M	08061344843	
8	BALDARABA GADARA	F	08137959960	
9	HASSANA YAKUBA	F	09160697340	
10	AMINA ABUWA	F	07056990020	
11	AMINA KALIS	F		

Katsina

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY BASE CONSULTATION KATSINA ACRESAL

LOCATION

Date and Time:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	AHAME TIJANU MAM LUKU	M	08020591144	
2	BISHIN IBRAHIM	"	07038224347	
3	SHAMSUDDIN LAWU	"	08037479821	
4	HAMISU CUPRISA	"	09069075928	
5	SULEMAN JIBANI	"	09030448882	
6	BASIRU BAKA	"	08168605968	
7	HAMZA AHMED	"	08061344843	
8	BALABARA GADDA	F	08137959960	
9	HASSANA YAKUBA	F	09160697340	
10	AMINA AMINU	F	07056990020	
11	AMINA KALIS	F		

Sulawesi Tengah

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR COMMUNITY BASE CONSULTATION KATSINA
ACRESAL

LOCATION

Date and Time:

S/N	NAME	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	SANI INGARA	M	05064819447	
2.	USMANU MUTAMMAD	M	08720430398	
3.	JAWAZI TUMUK	M	08023657486	
4.	AMAZU ANZO	M	09160271791	
5.	ALIASI TUMUK	M	05063790229	
6.	AMAZU NAM-RO	M		
7.	AMAZU LAWAZI	M	08207403855	
8.	SATILLATI UMAR	M		
9.	SAMAILA SAM-SAMMA	M		
10.	JAWAZI	M		
11.	MAZKUM SARISU NIGA	M	080	