



Republic of Uganda
Ministry of Water and Environment

INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

LARGE SOLAR POWERED PIPED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS AND SANITATION FACILITIES IN REFUGEE SETTLEMENT AND HOST COMMUNITIES OF KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) REPORT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBR	Community Rehabilitation Program for the Disabled
CDO	Community Development Officer
CDP	Community Development Plan
CESMP	Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plans
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DCDO	District Community Development officer
DGMC	District Grievance Management Committee
DISO	District Internal Security Officer
DLG	District Local Government
DTT	District Technical Teams
EHS	Environment, Health, and Safety
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FDG	Focus Group Discussions
FRV	Full Replacement Value

GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMC	Grievance Management Committee
GO	Grievance Officer
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HoH	Head of Household
IWMDP	Integrated Water Management and Development Project
LC1	Local Chairperson
LSBI	The Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments in Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MC	Municipal Council
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Labour, Housing and Urban Development
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MZO	Ministerial Zonal Offices
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation

OP	Operational Policy
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PCY	Support to AIDS Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PWD	People with Disabilities
P/S	Primary School
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
RGC	Rural Growth Centre
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SC	Subcounty
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SPP	Source Protection Plan
TC	Town Council
TCCC	Town Council Grievance Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VAC	Violence Against Children

VGGT Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
VIP Ventilated Improved Pit
WB World Bank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Asset Survey	A detailed survey of all buildings, farms and crops within the Project Area, recording ownership, constructional and crop details, measurements, photographs, and Geographical Positioning System (GPS).
Chance finds	Physical cultural resources encountered unexpectedly during Project implementation.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a Project.
Complete Structures	Buildings, including houses and institutional structures, which have enclosed walls, roofs and levelled earth or concrete floors.
Diminution	A form of land degradation where the affected land may not be used for its 'highest and best use'.
Displacement	All the people affected by a Project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household, firms, or public or private institutions who, as a result of a Project, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest, and grazing land), or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; (iii) business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat, or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement or (iv) loss of access to fishing/ hunting grounds.
Economic Displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood caused by land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a Project or its associated facilities. For example, economic displacement can result from loss of access to farmland and can occur without physical displacement occurring.
Eligible Crops	Crops planted within the Project Area by Project-Affected People before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP.
Eligible Land	The land (cropped and fallow, agricultural and communal) within the Project Area that is affected by the Project
Eligible Structures	The buildings and structures constructed within the Project Area before

the Entitlement Cut-Off Date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP.

Entitlements

The benefits set out in the RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.

Entitlement Cut-off Date

The date established as the deadline for entitlement to compensation. Persons occupying the Project Area after the Entitlement Cut-Off Date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the Entitlement Cut-Off Date will not be compensated.

Farmer

A person who has acquired the right to use a piece of land for farming activities, either for cash generation or home consumption, and is engaged in such activities at the time of the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.

Full Replacement Cost

The market value of assets plus transaction costs, where depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account.

Highest and Best Use

The reasonable probable and legal use of vacant land or improved property which is physically possible, appropriately supported, financially feasible and that results in the highest value.

Household

A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or Compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.

Incomplete Structures

Buildings and structures missing any major construction elements such as walls, roofs, rammed earth or concrete floors, doors, and/or window openings.

Institutional Structures and Infrastructure

Buildings, structures and facilities for public, government and religious use, such as schools and churches, within the Project Area, and being used for the purpose for which they were established at the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.

Involuntary Resettlement

Resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of Project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement. This occurs in cases of:

- lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and
- negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation

or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

Kyoga Nile		The section between Lake Kyoga to Lake Albert
Land		Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the Project.
Landowner		Is a person who has lawful possession over a piece of land. The Landowner may or may not own structures and crops on the land.
Land Acquisition		The taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of a Project under eminent domain.
Livelihoods		All the various ways of subsistence, the sum of ways of making a living of an individual or a group of people, such as a household.
Livelihood Programs		Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for Project-Affected People through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, which may include activities such as training, agricultural production and processing and small and medium enterprises.
Non-resident Household		A household that owns an asset in the Project Area, which existed on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, but resides outside the Project Area.
Occupied Structures		These are structures that have signs of regular and sustained human occupancy, for a period prior to the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.
Physical Cultural Resources		Physical Cultural Resources include resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.
Physical Displacement		Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a Project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Physically Displaced Household		Households who normally live in the Project Area and who will lose access to shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the Project that requires them to move to another location.
Project		Planning and execution of activities for construction of the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Project Area		The area of influence of activities to be undertaken in construction of Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project.
Project Affected Household (PAH)		All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by a Project.
Project Affected Persons		Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the

(PAPs)

right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

These people may have their:

- Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location;
- Right, title, investment in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset temporarily or permanently possessed or adversely affected;
- Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

Relocation

A 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 Project Area.

Replacement Cost

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 labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.

Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.

With regard to land and structures, International Finance Corporation (IFC) defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- **Agricultural Land:** The market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **Land in Urban Areas:** The market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services

preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- Household and Public Structures: The cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the Project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement

A process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at a designated site. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

This covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning—physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons (DPs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The document in which a Project Proponent specifies the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to project-affected persons and communities.

Resettlement / Relocation Assistance

Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a Project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work day allowances.

Resident Household

A household occupying a Project Area house, built on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, as their primary or sole residence.

Right-of-Way

is an easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes; this can be transport related, as well as electrical transmission lines, or oil and gas pipelines. The right-of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance, expansion or protection of services, and may also impose

	restrictions on certain other use rights.
Sharecropper	A person who enters into an agreement with a landowner to farm a specified area of land for an agreed period, and pays a proportion of the income accrued, or a share of the produce, to the landowner as payment.
Social License to Operate	The concept of a Social License to Operate exists when a Project is seen as having the approval and broad acceptance of society to conduct its activities. It is not a license provided by civil authorities. It comes from the acceptance of Project development and activities by directly affected and neighbouring communities.
Socio-economic Survey	A detailed socio-economic survey of all households within the Project Area, recording detailed demographic and socio-economic data at the household and individual level.
Speculation	The erection of buildings or structures, or planting of crops within the Project Area, with the sole aim of claiming compensation from the Project proponent. Speculation may be pre-cut-off; occurring before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date has been declared, or post-cut-off; occurring after the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.
Stakeholders	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a Project or having the ability to influence a Project.
Tenant	A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.
Unoccupied Structures	Structures, which have no signs of regular and sustained human occupancy.
Victoria Nile	A section of the River Nile that connects Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga and Lake Albert as it flows downstream from Lake Victoria.
Vulnerable Persons	People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability.

1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda received credit from the World Bank towards implementation of the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP). The Project Development Objective is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services, capacity for integrated water resources management and the operational performance of service providers in project areas. The project will also contribute to the achievement of National Development Plan III objectives, Vision 2040 and Sustainable Development Goals. Under the IWMDP, funds have been provided for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Source Protection Plans (SPP).

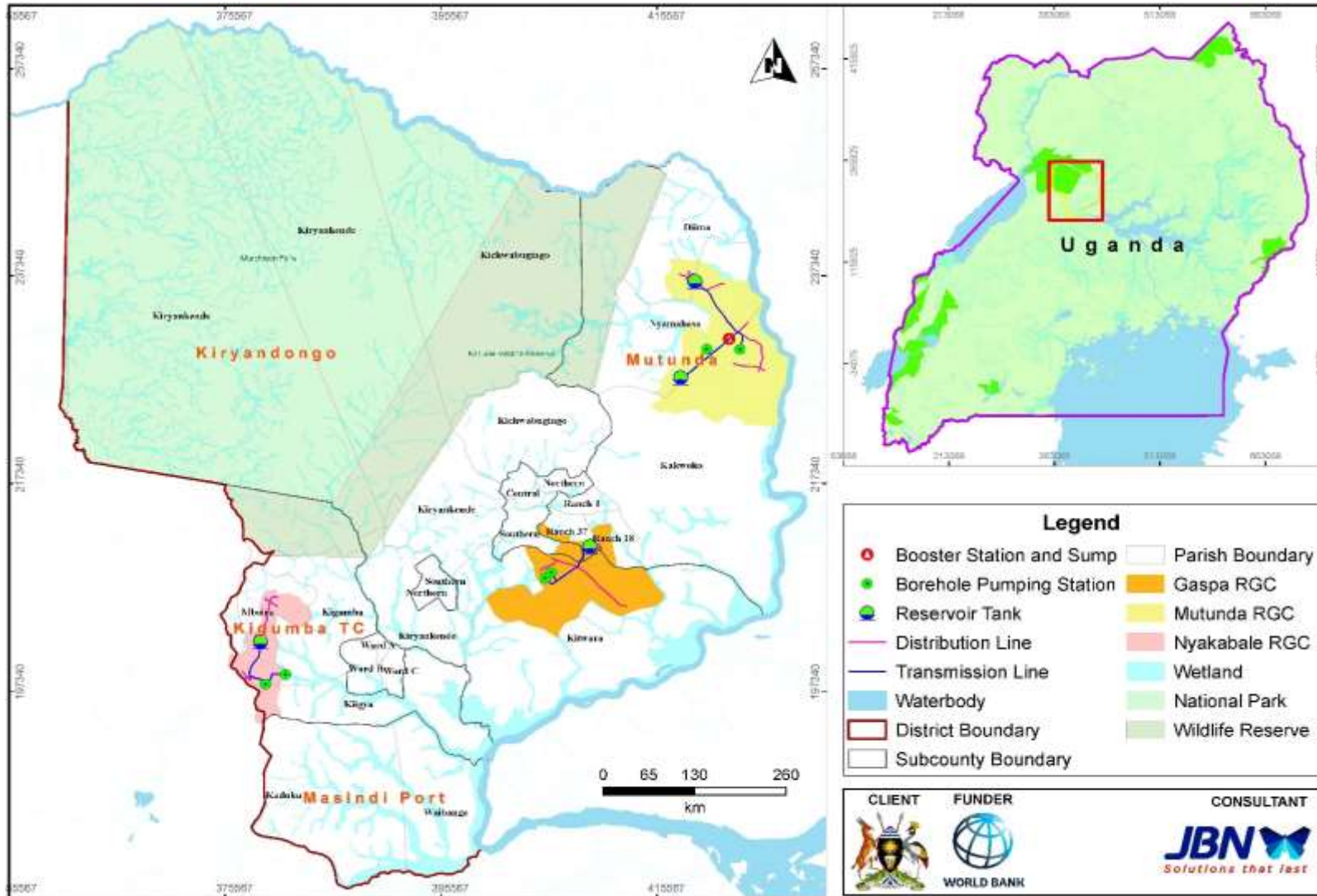
In particular, under Component 1.2, IWMDP provides support to Refugee and Host Communities, with financing from the IDA 18 Refugees Sub-Window. The sub-component supports activities designed to improve the sustainable provision of water supply and sanitation services to refugee settlements and host communities. The sub-component's target districts are: Yumbe, Arua, Moyo (including Obongi district newly created from Moyo), Adjumani in West Nile, Lamwo in Northern and Kiryandongo in Central Uganda, where about 70 percent of the refugees in Uganda are being hosted.

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) commissioned JBN Consults and Planners Limited (JBN) to carry out the ESIA, SPP and RAP for the 3 proposed large solar powered water supply and sanitation system projects in Nyakabale, Gaspa, and Mutunda Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) in Kiryandongo District.

This document presents the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project. According to best practice, a project that will require land acquisition must prepare a RAP to guide these activities. This RAP shall be a living document throughout its implementation.

The Project is proposed to be located in Nyakabale, Gaspa, and Mutunda Rural Growth Centres (RGCs), Kiryandongo District. Kiryandongo District is bordered by the Districts of Apac to the East, Nakasongola to the South East, Masindi to the South and West, Nwoya to the North and Oyam to the North East. The location map is shown in Figure 4 below

Figure 1: General Location of the Proposed 3 RGCs Water Systems



Nyakabale Rural Growth Centre

Nyakabale Rural Growth Centre is located in Mboira Subcounty at coordinates 36N 198746 Northings and 377835 Eastings. The RGC is approximately 13km West of Kigumba Town Council. Nyakabaale RGC is located approximately 39km from Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. Nyakabale RGC is shared by Nyakabale Parish and Buhomoozi Parish.

The RGC has approximately 700 - 1000 households, one primary school with an approximate enrolment of 300 pupils. Other institutions include Apodra Health Center III and several commercial institutions such as dry processing meals and shops. With an average household size of 5.1, the proposed community population is between 3,570 - 5,100 people.

This community has 4 boreholes but only 3 are functional. The neighborhood community relies on the Apodorwa Mini Solar Piped Water Supply System that supplies Apodorwa Trading Center. The borehole DWD 43049 has a yield of 3m³/hr. The system has 3No. water points, the end-users pay UShs 1,000/- per month. The water borehole pumps operate for an average of 4 hours a day.

The population in the RGC relies on onsite sanitation facilities such as pit latrines. Solid waste management is done at household level. There is no designated solid waste disposal site.

Gaspa Rural Growth Centre

Gaspa Rural Growth Centre is located in Kiryandongo Subcounty at coordinates 36N 214546N 404385E. Administratively, it is found in Mirima village, Kikube Parish. The RGC is approximately 8km South East of Bweyale Town Council.

Gaspa RGC is accessed by gravel road over a distance of 8km from Bweyale Town Council along Kampala – Gulu highway. All the roads in the RGC are gravel roads. The core of the RGC is not connected to the national electricity grid.

The RGC has approximately 260 households with an average household size of 5.1, the community population is approximately 1,326 people. The area also possesses one primary school with an approximate enrolment of 700 pupils and one health Centre II. Additionally, the Centre also attracts refugees from Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement who come for trading. The settlement consists of refugees from South Sudan, Kenya and Congo.

There is no existing piped water supply system in Gaspa RGC. The population relies on point water sources such as boreholes fitted with handpumps and rainwater harvesting. The area is served by three boreholes, but only two are functional. The area is also supplied by water vendors that sell a 20-liter jerry can at 500 – 1000 UGX during the dry season.

The population in the RGC relies on onsite sanitation facilities such as pit latrines which are mainly at household level. Solid waste management is done at household level. There is no designated solid waste disposal site.

On the other hand, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement which is located approximately 3km away from Gaspa RGC, is served by 7No. piped water supply systems. UNHCR contracted Water Missions Uganda to carry out the operation and maintenance of the piped water supply systems. One of the piped water supply systems that extends into the Refugee Settlement is managed by NWSC. The population in the refugee settlement is served by on-site sanitation facilities in the form of pit latrines

Mutunda Rural Growth Centre

Mutunda RGC is accessed by a gravel road over a distance of 25km from Katulikire along Kampala – Gulu highway. All the roads in the RGC are gravel roads. The core of the RGC is not connected to the national electricity grid, however, erection of electricity poles is underway.

The core villages in Mutunda RGC are Mutunda A, Mutunda B, Tenam B, Nyakagwem and Nanda. The RGC has an estimated 370 households in the five villages. With an average household size of 5.1, the community population is approximately 1,887 people. It also consists of three primary schools that is Mutunda Primary School (P/S) (700-1000 pupils), Mutunda Parents (350-400 pupils) and Echo P/S (370 pupils). The Centre also harbors Mutunda Subcounty headquarters and Mutunda Health Centre III. The Centre also has a seasonal market operational once a week. There are a number of nearby trading centers such as Kawiti (approximately 5km away), Popara East (approximately 7km away) and Teyago (approximately 7km away). These trading centres serve as potential service areas.

There is no existing piped water supply system in Mutunda RGC. The population relies on point water sources such as surface water (from Victoria Nile, located approximately 4km from the core of Mutunda Trading Center), boreholes fitted with handpumps, swamps (such as Nanda swamp along the road to Kawiti Trading Center) and rainwater harvesting. Mutunda RGC is served by three boreholes, but only two are functional. The area is supplied by water vendors that sell a 20-liter jerry can at 500 – 1000 UGX during the dry season.

The population relies on onsite sanitation facilities with the most common being pit latrines. Solid waste management is done at household level. There is no designated solid waste disposal site.

2. Institutional, Legal, and Policy Framework

The Project is guided by both the applicable Ugandan laws and regulations related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as well as the applicable international standards.

Key Ugandan legislation and policies that will govern the Project include:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda
- Land Acquisition Act (1965)
- The Land Act, Cap 227
- The Land Regulations, 2004
- Water Act Cap, 152
- The Roads Act, 2019
- The Access Roads Act, CAP 350
- Local Government Act (1997)

The key International RAP Implementation Standards and Guidelines (Applicable Standards) that guide this RAP and its implementation are:

- The World Bank's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12
- United Nations (UN) Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement

- Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests, and Fisheries (VGGT)

Where national legislation falls short of meeting the conditions prescribed by the Applicable Standards the later will apply. The gap-filling measures proposed by the Project are also detailed.

3. Stakeholder Engagement

The overall goal of stakeholder engagement is to establish an ongoing, accessible, and constructive dialogue with PAPs and other interested individuals and organisations, so that – in accordance with International Best Practice – their views and concerns can be considered in project decisions.

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process that should be conducted throughout the project life cycle, where properly planned and guided information is relayed to specific stakeholders to help in smooth implementation of a given project. This helps to communicate the purpose and objective of a given project. If executed well, it helps to support the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project’s environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process, and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project’s environmental and social risks and impacts.

The Project has conducted a series of community sensitisation meetings, Focus Group discussions (FGs) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with PAPs to ensure strong participation and a comprehensive understanding of the entitlement framework. Comprehensive participation of displaced PAPs will be achieved using a variety of methods including smaller meetings to enhance participation levels.

Consultations were carried out with PAPs in the project affected areas of Nyakabale, Gaspa and Mutunda RGCs during preparation of this RAP between 17 February and 4 March 2022.

Identified Stakeholders

Primary stakeholders for consultation and disclosure are directly affected stakeholders with the most to lose or gain from the Project. Secondary stakeholders are government agencies at the National, district, Subcounty and local level. Tertiary stakeholders include non-government organisations.

Information Disclosure

Disclosure entails making information accessible to interested and affected parties. Communicating information in an understandable manner to the relevant and interested stakeholders is an important factor in the stakeholder engagement process. Specific measures will be undertaken to ensure that Project commitments -- and specifically, the compensation entitlement framework and grievance mechanism information -- is accessible to all relevant parties, including those with disabilities preventing them from reading the documentation. The steps taken to ensure accessibility include:

- Development of a non-technical summary RAP version in both English and relevant local languages.

- Oral communication in relevant local languages via community meetings and household-level meetings.
- Supporting vulnerable or illiterate PAPs that require additional assistance to ensure comprehension of agreements and the sign-off process.

Information that has been or will be disclosed to stakeholders includes the following:

- The affected assets and interest in the affected assets were disclosed and signed off by PAPs during the cadastral and asset surveys
- Entitlement Cut-off Dates were disclosed to PAPs during one-on-one discussions as well as at community meetings
- The Entitlement Matrix will be disclosed through community meetings
- Expected Project impacts -- including loss of livelihood, economic displacement, migrant worker (construction worker) influx during the construction phase -- will be disclosed to stakeholders through community meetings as well as through district and Subcounty workshops targeting technical officials and elected leaders
- The RAP will be disclosed on MWE's website and will be disclosed to stakeholders through district and Subcounty workshops and village-level community meetings
- The compensation and resettlement packages -- including cash compensation, and resettlement assistance -- will be disclosed to individual PAPs and their spouses where relevant and their consent will be indicated via consent form sign-off
- Project strip maps will be disclosed to individual PAPs through community meetings
- The Livelihood Restoration Plan, including summarised matrices, will be disclosed to PAPs and local government administrative units through district and Subcounty community meetings and workshops
- Vacate dates will be disclosed to individual PAPs at the household level through the issuance of notices to vacate the permanently acquired land after compensation payment

Key stakeholder concerns were: whether the communities hosting water sources (borehole sites) will also be connected as presently no distribution pipe network has been planned in those communities; the payments for service lines connection and options for household connections; hiring local labour during project construction phase; involvement of local leaders including PAPs, women and other vulnerable groups; continuing use of land; fear of not receiving any compensation and; delayed and unfair compensation.

Consultation and Disclosure Phases

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process. It involves two major phases:

1) **Phase I** covered the RAP preparation. It focused on the following:

- Creating Project and RAP process awareness
- Stakeholder mobilization to participate in RAP activities including cadastral survey, asset survey, socio-economic surveys, and vulnerability assessments
- Management of grievances and concerns

Phase I included three major stages:

Stage 1: Engagement with district and Subcounty leaders during reconnaissance surveys and awareness creation

Stage 2: Meetings with affected communities and PAPs for cadastral survey, asset survey, and socio-economic surveys

Stage 3: Focus Group (FG) discussions and Key Informant Interviews (KII) for livelihood surveys and vulnerability assessments

Management of grievances and concerns was an integral part of all stages.

A consultative approach was used in the stakeholder engagement process. Consultation was a two-way process involving information sharing between the RAP Team and stakeholders. The local leaders -- especially the LC1s -- helped mobilise PAHs. Consultations commenced at 10 AM or 2 PM Ugandan Time to enable participation of all interested groups including women and children.

- 2) **Phase II** shall cover the RAP implementation. It will focus on land and property compensation packages, grievance management, livelihood restoration program implementation, and clearing the acquired infrastructure sites after the expiry of the 6 months' notice to vacate period.

In order to mitigate gender-based violence, specific, deliberate approaches have been embedded in the Disclosure to PAPs and Compensation Agreement Sign-offs (Section 10.5) specifically requiring spousal consents and joint sign-offs and a grievance mechanism thoroughly addressing gender-related grievances (Section 11.5.5).

Engagements in Phase II will be a continuation of the engagements conducted in Phase I. The activities will be tailored to specific stakeholders including PAPs, and local leaders

Planned Stakeholder Engagements During RAP Implementation

Stakeholder engagements will be continuous throughout RAP implementation phase. More than one topic, described in Table 20, are to be addressed within the planned engagements.

The RAP Implementation Consultant will be responsible for the overall execution of stakeholder engagement activities, and MWE is responsible for ensuring these engagements are carried out.

The teams shall work with local government Technical Officials and elected leaders to ensure seamless implementation of planned stakeholder engagement activities.

Table 1: Schedule of Planned Stakeholder Engagements

#	Topic	Stakeholder Group	Format	Lead	Date/ Frequency	Project Stage
1	Project Coordination Meetings	MWE, WB	Project Meetings	MWE	Bi Monthly	RAP Preparation and Implementation
2	RAP Disclosure	District Local Governments	Debrief Workshop,	RAP Implementation	Monthly and Quarterly	RAP Implementation

#	Topic	Stakeholder Group	Format	Lead	Date/Frequency	Project Stage
		, Affected Communities	Community Meetings	Consultant & MWE		
3	Follow-up Surveys	Affected Communities	Field Surveys	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Monthly and Quarterly, or as needed	RAP Implementation
4	Household Sign-off/ Valuation Disclosure	PAPs	Group Disclosures at Community Meetings Individual Disclosures	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Regularly, after CGV approves Valuation Report	RAP Implementation
5	Compensation Payment	District Local Government, PAPs	Small Group PAP Consultations	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Regularly, after CGV approves Valuation Report	RAP Implementation
6	Livelihood and Vulnerables Programs	PAPs	Community Meetings	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Regularly, after completion of compensation payment	RAP Implementation

4. Baseline Data Collection and Analysis

Socioeconomic surveys were conducted to define impacts and to provide a monitoring baseline following an initial desktop data review. Effective resettlement planning entails conducting a displaced persons census and an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community levels.

The data was collected via a mixed-method approach incorporating both quantitative and qualitative assessments, as well as an assessment of available secondary resources. Quantitative surveys were conducted for all PAHs.

A total of 355 households were surveyed. The vast majority 93.24% of the survey respondents were the head of their household. Perspectives of both genders were captured and represented, with 83.38% male and 16.62% female respondents in addition to gender-specific Focus Groups (FGs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

Qualitative data was gathered to provide supporting details for the quantitative data collection surveys. Qualitative data collection was based on KIIs, FGs, and participatory methodologies including village transect walks.

Household socio-economic surveys was undertaken alongside the cadastral and asset surveys. The land and asset component measured and described fixed assets for each household including land holdings, land type, buildings, crops, and trees. This information was collected to inform compensation agreements and to assist in resettlement impact assessments.

A summary of the surveys completed is provided in the table below.

Table 2: Completed Baseline Surveys

Survey	Number of Surveys Completed	Timing
Cadastral Survey	966 ¹	17 February – 4 March 2022
Assets Survey	966 ²	17 February – 4 March 2022
Socio-Economic Household Survey	355	20 February – 12 March 2022
Focus Group (FG) Discussions: Held with male leaders, male elders, female leaders, young males, and young females	3	20 February – 12 March 2022
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	2	20 February – 12 March 2022

Survey & Household Demographics

A total of 355 households were surveyed with the vast majority (93.24% of the survey respondents) being head of their households. The majority of the respondents were male at 83.38% and with female at 16.62%.

In Uganda, even though there are more female than male in terms of population, most of the land and property assets are owned by male. This could explain why there are more male respondents than female respondents. Whereas the male own land, women will mostly farm on the land. Women who owned land in the project area either had purchased it with their own money or were widows.

Water Sources

The District water coverage (or access to safe water in the district) stands at 71% above the national coverage of 69% (MWE Sector Performance Report, 2019) while the district sanitation coverage is 74% measured by latrine coverage at household level. Groundwater tapped in form of boreholes (deep or shallow, hand-pumped or motorized), is the main source of water supply in

¹ Number of PAPs/Transactions as per the Cadastral and Asset Survey contained in the Valuation Report. PAPs include affected households or institutions that might be having multiple entries in the valuation report because of holding multiple properties/parcels

² Ditto

the district (in both rural and urban). Under Rural Water, the district has 370 boreholes and 220 shallow wells. Under Urban Water, there are three piped water supply schemes in the Town Councils of Bweyale, Kigumba and Kiryandongo, all of them being managed and funded by National Water and Sewerage Corporation.

Water access rates in Kiryandongo district vary from 64 % in Mutunda Subcounty to 95 % in Masindi Port Subcounty. Kiryandongo has 776 domestic water points which serve a total of 197,671 - 230,429 people in rural areas. 102 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned.

According to the RAP household surveys, Community boreholes are the main water source for 93.80%, followed by ponds/dams at 3.10%, River at 2.54%. Other sources of water include protected spring and Lake.

Cooking Fuel

93.80% Households in the project area use firewood as a source of energy for cooking. This is supplemented with either charcoal (at 4.79%), kerosene (at 1.13%) and electricity (0.28%). The use of firewood is mainly due to its cost effectiveness and availability.

Forms of Sanitation

The overwhelming majority of survey participants (99%) have access to a pit latrine only, 1% use communal pit latrine, none in the project area has a flushing toilet.

The percentage of survey respondents with access to a flush toilet is aligned with the national rural averages according to the 2016 UDHS. Only 19% of Ugandan households use improved sanitation. Urban households are more likely than rural households to use improved sanitation (27% versus 16%). Eight in ten households use unimproved sanitation: 20% use a shared facility, 55% use an unimproved facility, and 7% have no facility.

Households without any form of sanitation and using communal pit latrines was mainly due to the heavy rains in the area destroying their form of sanitation such that they have to share or share with other members in the community.

Therefore, the Project will supplement sanitation efforts by constructing 10 public toilet facilities

Project Perceptions

A considerable majority of households surveyed are very supportive of the Project at 63%, with only 5% not at all supportive. 19% of the households are somewhat in support of the project and 13% have no opinion.

The very high support of the project implies that water is very much needed in the project and surrounding areas and that there will be minimal disturbances during the construction phase of the water pipelines.

However, more sensitization is needed to bring the 5% and 19% to support the project so that there is full support for the project.

5. Project Impacts Identification

Project Impact Minimisation Efforts

The RAP has been prepared based on the MWE approved Feasibility and Preliminary Design Reports of December 2021. During the RAP surveys, efforts have made to avoid physical displacements as much as possible by avoiding impacting public and institutional infrastructure structures as much as possible.

In addition, the Project water pipes (transmission and distribution pipes) are routed along the existing community access roads and or within UNRA road reserves. The transmission pipe from the water source sites in Kikunya and Kikooba villages in Nyakabale RGC will be laid within the Kigumba Masindi UNRA road reserve. The easement corridors for pipes have been proposed at 3 metres wide (1.5 metre on either side of the centerline). Furthermore, the sites for permanent land acquisition -- Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites -- are of minimal land take. There are therefore minimal impacts on economic and livelihood activities of affected persons.

Identifying Project Impacts

For the purposes of defining impacts, a distinction is drawn between households that are both physically and economically displaced and those that are only economically displaced, as follows:

- **Physical Displacement:** Loss of shelter and assets resulting from land acquisition associated with a project that requires PAP to relocate.
- **Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or livelihood means resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities. For example, economic displacement can result from loss of access to farmland and can occur without physical displacement occurring.

Another important distinction in defining impacts is between permanent land acquisition and permanent land restrictions, which are defined as follows:

- **Permanent land acquisition** involves the project acquiring all land including land registration and title processing. This is the case for land required for the Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads and Sanitation Facility Sites.
- **Permanent land restriction** involves limitations imposed on the land under easement corridors for water pipes which prohibits building any structures or cultivating perennial crops and trees within the corridor. However, any existing PAH retains land use/ownership rights and cultivation of seasonal crops within the easement corridor, or any other land uses. Land use restrictions decrease land use potential which decreases the land value. It is this diminution (reduction in value) that is compensated.

Lastly, impacts have been disaggregated by land tenure status in accordance with Article 237 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) and land tenure systems found in the Project Area including:

- **Customary:** Applicable to a specific area of land and characterized by local customary regulation which applies local customary regulation and management to individual and

household ownership, use and occupation of, and transactions in, land. Providing for communal ownership and use of land in which land parcels may be recognized as subdivisions belonging to a person, a family, or a traditional institution. Land is considered as owned in perpetuity.

- **Freehold:** Involves holding registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity which may be fixed by a condition. Enables the holder to exercise -- subject to the law -- full powers of land ownership.
- **Kibanja:** A Kibanja Landholder is either a bonafide or lawful occupant. A Kibanja Landholder is a tenant of a landlord to whom s/he is expected to pay rent for land use. In terms of compensation, a land value apportionment of 40% and 60% of the market value has been given to the Landowner and Kibanja Landholder.
- **Licensees:** Licensees are persons granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to seasonal crops. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any propriety right to the land. For this Project, these include cases where a relative has been given rights to carry out agricultural production as well as to build a temporary structure but without necessarily having legal rights to the land. Licensees are not entitled to land compensation but they are entitled to compensation for crops, trees, and structures on land they would lose to the project and other resettlement assistance.

The PAHs by land tenure type is presented in the table below.

Table 3: PAH by Land Tenure Type

Land Tenure	Rural Growth Centre				Total % age
	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total Number	
Customary	251	221	459	931	96.38%
Freehold	3	2	2	7	0.72%
Kibanja	0	0	18	18	1.86%
Licensee	5	4	1	10	1.04%
Total Number	259	227	480	966	
Total %age	26.81%	23.50%	49.69%		

Table 4: Project Impacts Based on Socio-economic and Asset Surveys

Impacts	Total
Total Land Affected (Permanent Acquisition & Restriction)	55.6890 Acres
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites)	7.1091 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes)	48.5799 Acres
Total Number of Customary Landowners Affected	931
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites) of Customary Landowners Affected	6.2768 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and	45.5541 Acres

Impacts	Total
Distribution Pipes) of Customary Landowners Affected	
Total Number of Freehold Landowners Affected	7
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites) of Freehold Landowners Affected	0.832 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) of Freehold Landowners Affected	3.026 Acres
Total Number of Kibanja Landholders Affected	18
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites) of Kibanja Landowners Affected	0.222 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) of Kibanja Landowners Affected	1.006 Acres
Total Number of Licensees (households) Affected	10
Physically Displaced Households (PAHs)	2
Physically Displaced Persons (PAPs)	10
Number of Affected Residential House Structures	2
Number of Affected Auxiliary Structures (i.e., Kitchen, pit latrine, gate house and bath enclosure)	7
Number of other Affected Structures (i.e., sheds, Live hedge fence, flower hedge, barbed wire fence, chain link fence, natural hedge, Iwanyi fence, perimeter walls and gates)	40
Number of Affected Graves	0
Economically Displaced Households (PAHs)	821
Economically Displaced Persons (PAPs)	4,105
Number of Affected Crops and Trees	7,703
Number of Affected Commercial Structures	20
Number of Affected Public Institutional Properties	31

6. Compensation Framework

Under the applicable standards, the Project Proponent is required to compensate and/or assist physically or economically displaced PAPs.

Affected persons includes:

- 1) Those who have formal legal land or asset rights.
- 2) Those who do not have formal legal land or asset rights, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law.
- 3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Compensation for assets should be at full replacement value which includes:

- **Agricultural Land:** The market value of land of equal productive use or potential -- which must be located in the vicinity of the affected land -- plus the cost of preparation to levels

similar to or better than those of the affected land plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- **Residential and Urban Land:** The market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services -- preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land -- plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **Perennial Crops and Trees:** Equivalent to current market prices given the type, age, and productive value of the plants and/or trees, including lost future productivity.
- **Household and Public Structures:** The cost of purchasing or building a new structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or the cost of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractor fees and any registration and transfer taxes.
- In determining replacement costs, neither asset depreciation nor the value of salvage materials are taken

Compensation Eligibility

PAHs are eligible for compensation and other assistance if they have a “legitimate interest” in Project Area “immoveable assets” that are in place (i.e. established, in the case of crops; or constructed, in the case of buildings and other structures) at the time of the Entitlement Cut-off Date.

“Legitimate interest” in household-level immoveable assets is usually held by a single member: the HoH. Through traditional and family practice, the HoH is typically the most senior male household member. In some instances, the legitimate interest may be held jointly, i.e. by the household head and his/her spouse, or with other extended family members. In accordance with the applicable standards, the compensation framework includes gender-specific components to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments will be issued in the names of both spouses and single heads of households as relevant.

Note that “legitimate interest” is not synonymous with ownership. Even those Project-affected persons/households/communities with no recognisable legal right or claim to assets they are occupying should be considered eligible for resettlement assistance, in accordance with the applicable.

Immoveable assets comprise:

- Land
- Perennial crops and trees fully or partly established at the Entitlement Cut-off Date.
- Buildings and Other Structures including residential houses, stores, kitchen blocks, latrines, wells, commercial structures and other structures such as animal pens and graves. These must have been fully or partly constructed.

Immoveable Assets that are planted (in the case of crops and trees) or constructed (in the case of buildings) after the Entitlement Cut-off Date are not included in compensation calculations.

Therefore, eligibility derives from association with the land, based on the results of the asset and socio-economic surveys. Categories of eligible persons will include --but not limited to -- the following:

- Households whose residential structures affected by the Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) in Nyakabale and Gaspa RGCs
- Households that will be economically displaced, as they have structures or crops/trees to be affected by the Project
- Households conducting business that will lose the structures from which the business is operating
- Public institutions such as educational institutions, health institutions and administrative centres affected by the Project Permanent Land acquisition (especially sanitation facility sites) and Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) that will lose auxiliary structures (such as gate house), fixtures (such as fences, perimeter walls and gates) and crops

Entitlement Cut-off Date

The date of cadastral and asset surveys is the entitlement cut-off date. PAPs were informed of entitlement cut-off dates during the stakeholder consultations as well as during the PAH surveys. Each PAH was provided with a copy of the Asset Survey Form that was dated and signed off by the Valuer, PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson. Cadastral and asset surveys were carried out from 17 February – 4 March 2022

Entitlement Matrix and Payment Options

All entitlements associated with the defined eligibility are presented in the Entitlement Matrix below.

Table 5: Detailed Entitlement Matrix

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
Loss of Fruit Trees and Perennial Crops	Crops in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date and identified during asset surveys.	Cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity)	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. Salvaging permitted	Access to financial management training
Loss of Non-economic Trees and Bushes	Non-economic trees and bushes in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity).	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. Salvaging permitted	Access to financial management training
Loss of Seasonal or Annual Crops	Crops in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration	Not eligible for cash compensation.	Harvesting permitted	Timing of Project aligned with harvesting seasons to ensure no loss of annual crops. However, if Project schedule

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
				impinges on PAPs ability to harvest, cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity) + 15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. The seasonal assets will be assessed and a valuation report prepared and approved accordingly
Permanent Loss of Land (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites)	Freehold and Customary Landowners (whose land is not encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 100% of full replacement value. Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Land Title Certificate or Certificate of Customary Ownership to HoH and spouse(s)	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	Agricultural starter kit Access to financial management training
	Freehold, and Customary Land Owners (whose land is encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration	Cash compensation at 40% of full replacement value ³ .	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	
	Kibanja Landholder	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 60%	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation	

³ A landowner whose land portion is encumbered with Kibanja interests is entitled to a land interest of 40% of the Value of the subject affected land portion assuming it was free of encumbrance. The remaining 60% is the value of land interest to the Kibanja Landholder. The rationale of 60%:40% is that Kibanja Landholder land use activities contribute more to land value appreciation of the subject land compared to the landowner. Refer to Principle 8 of the MLHUD Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition, 2017.

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
		of full replacement value ⁴ . Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Certificate of Occupancy to HoH and spouse(s)	value.	
Permanent Land Use Restrictions (Easement)	Freehold and Customary Landowners (whose land is not encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 100% land interest and 80 -100% diminution of full replacement value Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Land Title Certificate or Certificate of Customary Ownership to HoH and spouse(s)	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	Access to a number of capacity-building programs. Access to financial management training
	Freehold, and Customary Land Owners (whose land is encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at 40% land interest and 80 -100% diminution of full replacement value	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value	
	Kibanja Landholder	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 60% land interest and 80 - 100% diminution of full replacement value Vulnerable	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	

⁴ Ibid.

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
		households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Certificate of Occupancy to HoH and spouse(s)		
Loss of Dwellings	<p>Primary residential structure owners (i.e. residential and sleeping structures) occupied by Physically Displaced Households present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey.</p> <p>Wives in polygamous households residing in separate structures at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration and are considered distinct households with entitlement to compensation for loss of dwelling.</p>	Cash compensation at full Replacement Cost (based on size, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered).	<p>15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.</p> <p>Salvaging permitted.</p>	<p>PAPs capacity building program of construction training</p> <p>Access to livelihood restoration programs including access to financial management training</p>
Loss of Dwellings	Primary residential structure tenants (i.e. residential and sleeping structures) occupied by Physically Displaced Households	<p>Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation.</p> <p>Provided 6-month notice to secure alternative rental housing.</p>	<p>Accommodation allowance based on 50% rental income of the space they are renting for 6 months.</p> <p>Salvaging permitted</p>	
Loss of Commercial Buildings	Commercial structures owners present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered).	<p>15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.</p> <p>Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from the business for 6 months</p>	Access to financial management training

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
Loss of Commercial Buildings	Commercial structures tenants	Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation. Provided 6-month notice to secure alternative rental housing	Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from the business for 6 months.	Access to financial management training
Loss of Rental Income	Residential or commercial structure landlords identified at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey.	Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation.	Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from affected property for 6 months	Access to financial management training
Loss of Other Structures	Other structures (perimeter walls, fences, etc.) or incomplete structures present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, and finishes with no depreciation considered).	15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation. Salvaging permitted	Access to financial management training
Loss of Public Institutions structures	Public institutions structures present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered)	15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation. Salvaging permitted	
Loss of Graves	Graves identified before Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation for grave disturbance at district rates. Exhuming and relocation by the Project by a qualified contractor in accordance with GoU	15% Disturbance allowance on all cash compensation value. Funds for spiritual appeasement and rituals (UGX 1,200,000 per	

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
		legal requirements. All costs (UGX 1,565,000 per grave) covered by the Project.	grave).	
Other Allowances	All affected households and entities		Harvesting permitted Salvaging permitted Support opening bank accounts	Access to financial management training
Vulnerable Persons	Identified Existing & Potentially Vulnerable Households	Eligible for in kind compensation for loss of land or dwellings.	Prioritisation for compensation and moving assistance.	Support: All vulnerables will be eligible for vulnerable support program (legal, psychological, educational, health support)

7. Livelihood Restoration Plan

The Project will act to restore the livelihoods and living standards of all displaced persons to levels equivalent to or better than those maintained at the time of physical or economic displacement.

Therefore, this Project LRP aims to restore and improve PAPs affected livelihoods. This RAP also takes a Sustainable Livelihoods approach, which presents a holistic method to livelihood restoration, bridging the relationship between capital assets (human, natural, financial, physical, and social) and the latest empirical evidence-based economic and international development research to achieve livelihood outcomes (well-being, income, food security, vulnerability/risk management, and sustainable use of natural resources).

Livelihood restoration encapsulates specific measures necessary to mitigate any harmful or negative Project impacts on PAPs economic assets or activities.

The LRP objectives are to:

- Support affected people, households, and communities in overcoming the disruption generated by displacement and promote the establishment of inclusive and sustainable community livelihood systems.
- Improve the quality of life of affected families by building their capacity in managing, cash compensation.
- Meet the compensation commitments – and support the effective management of compensation commitments – as negotiated with affected households, such that they receive compensation and other assistance in a manner enabling them to create new income sources.

- Ensure that displaced households can equally access and benefit from other community, district, and regional development programs and initiatives such as government programs and community development activities.

The LRP programs include:

- Financial Management Support Program (FMSP)
- Construction Training Program
- Agricultural Starter Kits

8. Vulnerable Persons

Vulnerables refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

In preparing this RAP, vulnerable PAPs have been identified and consulted. Assistance measures have been developed to prevent disproportionate impacts among such groups.

The completed socio-economic survey and vulnerability assessments indicate that the categories of Project-affected vulnerable persons include:

- **Female-headed households.** These households may be impoverished as the labor required for certain farming activities normally performed by men may limit the household's productive capacity. However, sometimes female-headed households are less vulnerable because women often manage the household more effectively than men. Female-headed households may not necessarily be 'vulnerable', particularly if they have access to land and other resources and have been able to sustain adequate living standards over a period of time. However, given the WB's description of vulnerable people as those who "may be limited in ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance", it is appropriate to focus special attention on female households to ensure they are not disadvantaged in the relocation process.
- **Widows.** In Uganda, widows remain the most vulnerable members of society as they are often threatened by in-laws and without proper ownership documentation of the assets of their late husbands. The Project shall provide sufficient legal support to households headed by windows to ensure they are not disfranchised of their property and asset ownership rights.
- **Households with orphans.** Such households are overstretched in terms of feeding and failure to provide an education and skills training to the orphans. The Project shall prioritize orphan household members through the provision of vocation training for orphaned youth

Vulnerability Support Programs

Identified vulnerable households and individuals will be monitored and provided with the following assistance:

- Assistance with understanding of agreements and signing and additional time and independent support to ensure their agreement is properly informed.

- Assistance with collection of compensation and priority access to mitigation and development.
- Legal assistance (if required) for establishing powers of attorney).
- Transport assistance to designated Project meeting venues.
- Increased number of monitoring visits.

9. Cultural Heritage Protection

The Asset survey indicates that the **Project will not impact any graves**, however, the activities of the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project have the potential to trigger OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources. During excavation works for Project infrastructure, there might be chance finds.

Any chance finds will be treated in line with the requirements of OP 4.11. The objective of OP 4.11 is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from World Bank Funded Development Projects

Chance Finds

The Project has developed a Chance Finds Procedure for when previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during Project activities. This procedure will be included in all construction-related contracts for this Project.

All MWE and contractor personnel involved in Project construction shall be responsible for following the Chance Finds Procedure.

10. Household Sign-offs and Moves

Where resettlement is confirmed and unavoidable, projects need to develop strategies for household sign-off and moves.

There are two key household sign-off phases:

- 1) Phase 1: Household Verification – This process involves households verifying that assets have been properly surveyed and the records fully reflect their interest in the asset.
- 2) Phase 2: Sign-off – Where households confirm the compensation as applied to their household are acceptable and they agree to allow the Project to proceed and take over ownership of the land for Project components that require permanent land acquisition.

Group Disclosure

Together with the RAP Implementation Consultant, MWE is responsible for overall RAP implementation. Once the RAP and the Valuation Report are approved, MWE shall undertake group disclosures with affected Project Area communities and their leaders. These shall take place in the districts and sub-counties and all PAPs shall be invited to attend. Information on key RAP findings and impact mitigation measures for minimizing displacement will be shared at the meetings. Importantly, the group disclosure meetings will be held at a time that takes into consideration local context, ensuring that women and youth are able to attend.

PAPs will be informed of compensation procedures, modes of compensation, eligibility criteria, livelihood programs, vulnerable support programs, and the process for signing compensation agreements.

PAH Verification

Each household asset survey included sign off by the relevant LC1, JBN, and the Project affected head of household. A copy of the captured assets was handed to head of household to support a smooth verification process. This provided the PAH an opportunity to verify that all their assets have been recorded properly and that they agree to use the recorded assets as the basis for their RAP entitlements. As part of the verification process, PAHs will be presented with:

- Demographic information including name, ID number, recorded affected assets, contact information and photos.
- Table for each main asset type (land, crops, structures) outlining survey date, survey code, and asset interest.
- Record of grievances lodged by the PAH to help the Project assess any outstanding issues.
- Photos of assets taken during the surveys.
- Agreement with relevant signatures (LC1 chairperson, Area Land Committee Chairperson, MWE Officer, and the RAP Implementation Consultant, PAPs) that the household accepts the information on the form. The statement should include agreement to abide by any relevant land use restrictions (e.g. buildings on the pipe network).

Household verification will be undertaken by the head of household and spouse(s) to ensure they both agree to the survey findings and to protect the interests of the spouse(s). MWE (together with the RAP Implementation Consultant) to obtain PAP bank details or support PAHs in setting up accounts. A spousal consent and joint account shall be required where applicable.

Sign-off Process

Upon completion of the verification exercise, the RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE, shall disclose the individual compensation packages in one-on-one meeting with PAHs timed to not impact livelihoods as well as cultural or religious functions or duties. For the sign off process, the same information listed in Section 11.4 will be presented in the form of a household dossier.

PAPs who agree with the entitlements shall sign off on the compensation agreements. For couples, a spousal consent and joint account shall be required. The agreements shall be witnessed by an LC1 chairperson, Area Land Committee Chairperson, MWE Project Officer, and the RAP Implementation Consultant.

PAHs who disagree with the compensation package shall notify the RAP Implementation Disclosing Officer and register their concerns in the area designated for grievances on the disclosure document. PAHs are also free to provide additional information and register their grievance in accordance with the RAP's grievance mechanism.

11. Grievance Mechanism

The project is required to propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive concerns and grievances and facilitate their resolution.

The grievance mechanism's goal is to deploy a reliable and effective method for project stakeholders to voice and address land acquisition and resettlement-related concerns.

Grievance Management Committees (GMCs)

Prior to RAP implementation, GMCs shall be established and trained by the RAP Implementation Consultant in grievance handling with clear responsibilities including the following:

- Facilitating access to information and attending to complaints that may be resolved by providing information
- Providing a free and accessible method to PAPs to report their grievances and complaints as the established GMCs. In addition, any aggrieved stakeholder will be free to submit their grievance through their LC1 chairpersons.
- Maintaining records of all grievances brought before the committee by PAPs
- Establish a forum and a structure to report grievances with dignity
- Providing a forum for resolving grievances and disputes at the lowest level
- Providing access to a fair hearing and remedy
- Verifying facts presented at grievance hearings using their community knowledge and experience and providing MWE with meeting minutes from each hearing
- Providing access to negotiate and influence project decisions that may adversely affect them
- Resolving disputes quickly before they escalate to unmanageable levels
- Referring any unresolved grievances to higher levels for action and further follow up
- Liaising with local leaders to ensure health, safety and security of the communities, workers and construction materials during the project implementation

The GMCs shall be established at three different levels as below:

- Subcounty/Town Council GMC.
- District GMC
- Ministry GMC

Grievance Mechanism Publicizing

The grievance mechanism shall be widely publicised within the Project Area through sensitization and community meetings.

The grievance mechanism shall be publicised as part of consultation and disclosure activities. It will be communicated verbally at community and public meetings and will also be included in all communication materials such as Subcounty noticeboards. Specific reference to the grievance mechanism shall be included in all compensation and sign-off agreements.

The grievance-handling steps are outlined below. Once received, all grievances will be responded to within a maximum of 30 days.

Table 6: Grievance-handling Steps

#	Step	Responsibility
1	Receive Grievances and Provide PAPS with a Grievance Acknowledgement Form	MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs
2	Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement	MWE, RAP Implementation







#	Step	Responsibility
		Consultant, and GMCs
3	Grievance Sorting and Logging in database and tracking system	MWE, and RAP Implementation Consultant
4	Grievance Assignment	MWE
5	Grievance Processing and Feedback (30 days)	MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs
6	Corrective Actions, Grievance Follow Up and Closure	MWE

A grievance shall be submitted either verbally or in writing at the complaints and grievance desk which will be the secretariat for grievances management. The desk shall be at the Subcounty, town council, and Ministry. This desk will be assigned with the responsibility of receiving, registering, and screening, assessing and following up complaints and grievances to their conclusion. The desk will be hosted by the following officers who shall serve as Grievance Officer (GO) at different levels.

Table 7: Grievance Officers at Different Levels

No.	Grievance Committee Level	Responsibility/ Host office
1	Sub County/ Town Council	CDO Subcounty or Town Council
2	District	CDO District level
3	MWE	Principal Sociologist

Grievances may, in addition, be submitted through any of the following channels:

	Letter to: The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Water and Environment Plot 3-7 Kabalega Crescent P.O. Box 20026, Kampala
	Email: mwe@mwe.go.ug
	Telephone: + 256 800 200 977
	Walk in to: MWE Offices GMC Offices at Subcounty HQs or District HQs
	Social Media: @min_waterUg
	Through stakeholder consultation and engagement meetings

Complainants identified as recognised vulnerable persons, per the Vulnerables Program, will be provided with adapted grievance procedures to ensure their interests are protected. These grievances will be handled with utmost importance and special considerations (document support and legal advice) will be upheld.

Grievance Database Management and Tracking

All received grievances shall be registered and logged into the grievance register for further management and tracking. An acknowledgement receipt shall be issued to the complainant. MWE shall keep written records of all complaints for effective grievance management.

All decisions reached at the different resolution levels shall be communicated to the complainant and other stakeholders by the Chairperson of the respective GMC. It will be the responsibility of the GO to deliver the communications. Evidence of communication of decisions to complainants shall be acknowledged by way of signing a dispatch form or acknowledgement of a file copy.

Agreed corrective action will be undertaken by the responsible agency/ part for example a Local government, MWE, contractor or authorized sub-contractors in close consultation with the complainant within the agreed timeframe and completed action recorded in the grievance database. To verify satisfaction, the Grievance Committee will upon receipt of a completion report from the GO verify that corrective actions have been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained on the consent form. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of corrective action, additional steps may be undertaken to reach agreement or an appeal will be lodged by the complainant.

As part of the broader community engagement process, MWE shall also report back periodically to communities and other stakeholder groups as to how the company has been responding to the grievances it has received (i.e. time to respond, percentage of closed/resolved cases, number of complaints monthly).

12. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Framework

Monitoring Framework

Monitoring is an internal management function that measures RAP implementation progress and performance including key procedure progress such as compensation and resettlement. Specific consideration will be given to:

- Monitoring the use of RAP inputs and outputs according to established cost and time schedules.
- Any emerging social or economic difficulties encountered by PAPs during the compensation process
- Compensation program compliance and completeness
- Monitoring community consultation and grievance participation

Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring is also an internal management function allowing MWE and the RAP Implementation Consultant to measure the results of the delivered inputs.

RAP performance monitoring will be integrated into the overall project management to ensure RAP activities are synchronized with all project implementation activities. Performance Monitoring Reports shall be prepared every month throughout the RAP implementation schedule.

Internal Monitoring Process

The Internal Monitoring Process includes establishing M&E systems and databases, ongoing monitoring, monthly reporting, and vulnerability assessments. Internal evaluation shall be based on the following criteria:

- **Project Effectiveness:** Have the planned purpose, objectives, and results been achieved? Was the intervention logic correct? Were the resources applied appropriately in relation to the expected outcome? Were the means commensurate with the goal(s)?
- **Project Efficiency:** Were resources (human, financial, material, time) used satisfactorily to achieve outcomes? What could be done differently to maximize impacts within acceptable and sustainable resource structures?
- **Project Impacts:** To what extent has the program contributed toward its longer-term goals? Why or why not? What unanticipated positive and negative consequences did it have? To what extent has the Project achieved the central resettlement objective that affected communities and households have opportunities to improve their pre-Project livelihoods and living standard levels? Why or why not?
- **Results Sustainability:** Are positive impacts resulting from the program continuing? Will they continue once the program has been completed? Why or why not?

The monthly internal monitoring process will entail the following:

- To-date accomplishments.
- Objectives attained and not attained during specific periods.
- Problems and challenges encountered.
- Suggestions for corrective actions.

MWE has the overall responsibility for conducting regular internal project implementation monitoring with tasks including the following:

- Tracking RAP implementation progress.
- Indicator measurements at appropriate intervals.
- Implementation of a system to regularly respond to monitoring findings by adapting existing measures or modifying implementation processes.

This monitoring process will be used to analyse progress and change at regular intervals and shall be linked to the various RAP implementation activities.

Evaluation Framework

Evaluation considers resettlement program outcomes through an impact assessment of affected household income, living standards, and environmental issues. RAP implementation focus is on household baseline data compilation to enable comparison during evaluation missions.

Impact monitoring gauges RAP implementation and its effectiveness in meeting the affected population's needs. Impact monitoring for this project will be conducted by the MWE and RAP implementation consultant Team. It will provide MWE and the funders with an assessment of resettlement effects, verification of internal performance monitoring, and identification of any

necessary RAP implementation adjustments. PAPs should be included in all impact monitoring phases.

Project-related land acquisition will be tracked against the population’s pre-land acquisition baseline conditions. This baseline has already been established through cadastral surveys, assets surveys, land use assessments, and socio-economic surveys of the affected population and the Project-affected area.

This RAP has established objectively verifiable indicators for measuring resettlement impacts on the health and welfare of the affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures including livelihood restoration and community development initiatives.

Implementation

This RAP has established objective, verifiable indicators for measuring resettlement impacts on the health and welfare of the affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures including livelihood restoration and community development initiatives.

13. Organisational Framework

The specific roles and responsibilities of MWE and RAP Implementation consultant are shown in the table below.

Table 8: RAP Implementation Roles and Responsibilities of MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
MWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead RAP Implementation agency • Reviewing and approving the RAP and all other reports • Overall planning, co-ordination, and management of RAP implementation activities • Liaising and coordinating with all RAP participants and contributors • RAP activity budgeting • Compensation Payment, including resettlement assistance • Internal monitoring and evaluation
RAP Implementation Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement • PAP Verification • PAP disclosure and Compensation Agreement sign-offs • Grievance Management including preparation of supplementary valuation reports • Management of Livelihood Restoration Programs, Community Development Programs, and Vulnerability Assistance Programs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of Financial Management Support programs - Implementation of Construction Training - Implementation of LC1 Capacity-building Training - Provision of legal services to PAPs where necessary in the course of compensation payment • Internal monitoring and evaluation

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and Titling of acquired land for the water source and reservoir sites.

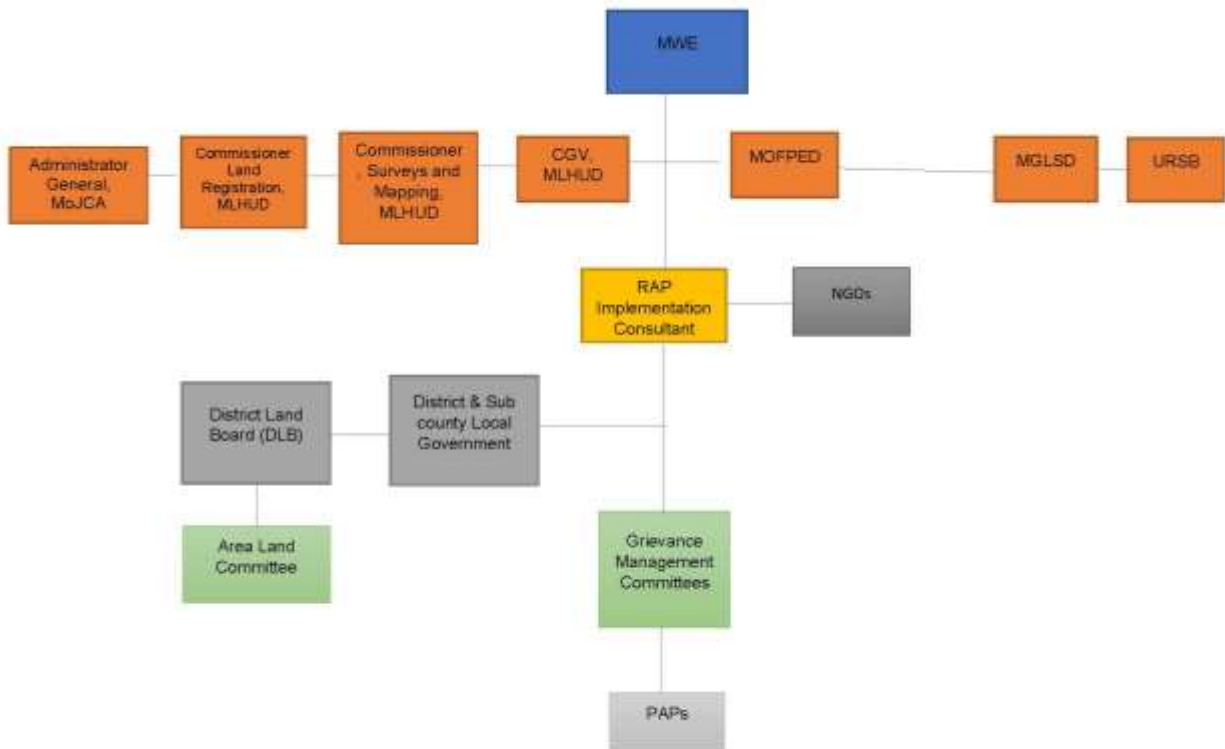
Other RAP Implementation Parties

Other government departments and agencies play different but complementary roles in land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. Each government department and agency bear institutional responsibilities and mandates as indicated below:

- Valuation: Office of the Chief Government Valuer
- Compensation Payment: MWE
- Livelihood Restoration: MWE, District and Local Governments of Kiryandongo
- Grievance Mechanism: LCs, Local Governments, and Courts of Law.
- Land Titling: Department of Surveys and Mapping, Department of Land Registration, and District Land Boards

The overall RAP implementation organizational structure is shown in the figure below.

Figure 2: RAP Implementation Organizational Structure



14. RAP Implementation Schedule, and Budget

MWE has committed that this RAP shall be implemented within a 12 months’ period from June 2022 - May 2023. Project construction activities are expected to commence by the end of August 2022.

The overall RAP Budget is estimated at UGX **1,161,201,002**

15. Change Management

This RAP is a living document that will be periodically updated as the Project progresses. This RAP should be regarded as a key management tool and Project document to serve as the basis for any future sub project RAPs.

The construction contractor may require land for lay down areas, and camps. In addition, unintended damage to land, crops, and structures may occur. MWE shall ensure that this land and any impacted assets are compensated for in accordance with the provisions of this RAP.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of Uganda received credit from the World Bank towards implementation of the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP). The Project Development Objective is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services, capacity for integrated water resources management and the operational performance of service providers in project areas. The project will also contribute to the achievement of National Development Plan III objectives, Vision 2040 and Sustainable Development Goals. Under the IWMDP, funds have been provided for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Source Protection Plans (SPP).

In particular, under Component 1.2, IWMDP provides support to Refugee and Host Communities, with financing from the IDA 18 Refugees Sub-Window. The sub-component supports activities designed to improve the sustainable provision of water supply and sanitation services to refugee settlements and host communities. The sub-component's target districts are: Yumbe, Arua, Moyo (including Obongi district newly created from Moyo), Adjumani in West Nile, Lamwo in Northern and Kiryandongo in Central Uganda, where about 70 percent of the refugees in Uganda are being hosted.

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) commissioned JBN Consults and Planners Limited (JBN) to carry out the ESIA, SPP and RAP for the 3 proposed large solar powered water supply and sanitation system projects in Nyakabale, Gaspa, and Mutunda Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) in Kiryandongo District.

This document presents the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project. According to best practice, a project that will require land acquisition must prepare a RAP to guide these activities. This RAP shall be a living document throughout its implementation.

1.2 RAP OBJECTIVE

The World Bank OP 4.12 states that “a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary taking of land”. Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project and specify the procedures to be followed and actions to be taken to properly resettle and compensate project affected people (PAPs) and communities.

This RAP has been developed according to the applicable national and international guidelines and describes the policies, principles, procedures, roles, and responsibilities for managing physical and economic displacement impacts caused by the construction and operation of the Project

Physical displacement arises from the loss of shelter and other assets and results in affected persons needing to move to another location. **Economic displacement** arises due to impacts on income streams or livelihood means through obstructed access to economic resources.

Consistent with the overall Project objective, the RAP objectives include:

- Undertake a review of Uganda laws, regulations, and international best practices for involuntary resettlement, identifying gaps as well as strategies to address any gaps

- Undertake stakeholder consultations
- Ensure that detailed household-level surveys of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are completed including cadastral and asset surveys of affected properties
- Develop a comprehensive compensation framework and entitlement matrix
- Develop compensation packages necessary for resettlement and compensation payment.
- Design a grievance redress mechanism to handle arising grievances during the RAP Implementation
- Develop a RAP monitoring and evaluation framework

1.3 RAP FORMAT

This RAP is comprised of the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. Institutional, Legal, and Policy Framework
3. Stakeholder Engagement
4. Baseline Data Collection and Analysis
5. Project Impacts Identification
6. Compensation Framework
7. Livelihood Restoration Plan
8. Vulnerable Persons
9. Cultural Heritage Protection
10. Household Sign-offs and Moves
11. Grievance Mechanism
12. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Framework
13. Organizational Framework
14. RAP Implementation Schedule, and Budget
15. Change Management
16. Annexes

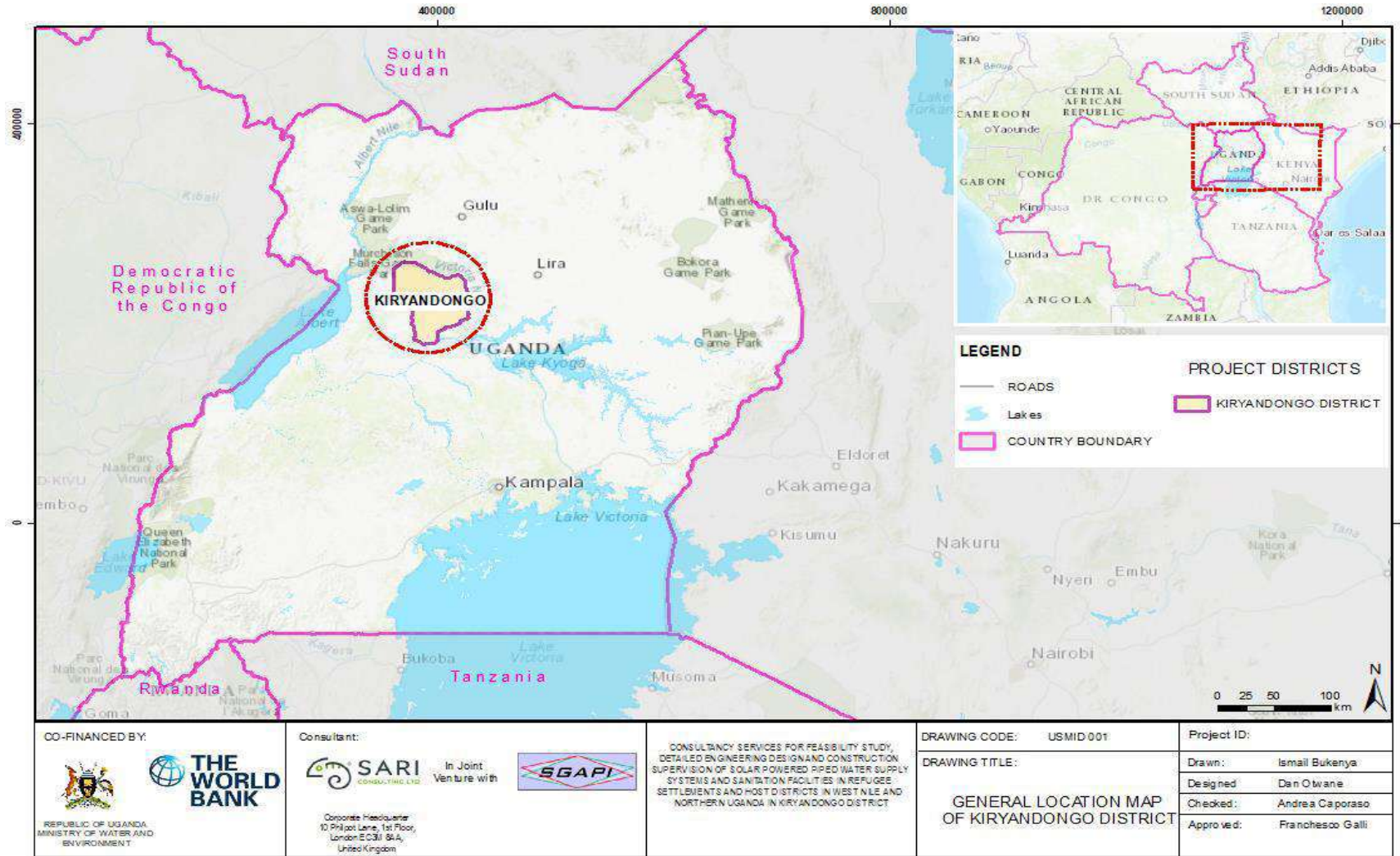
1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.4.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is proposed to be located in Nyakabale, Gaspa, and Mutunda Rural Growth Centres (RGCs), Kiryandongo District.

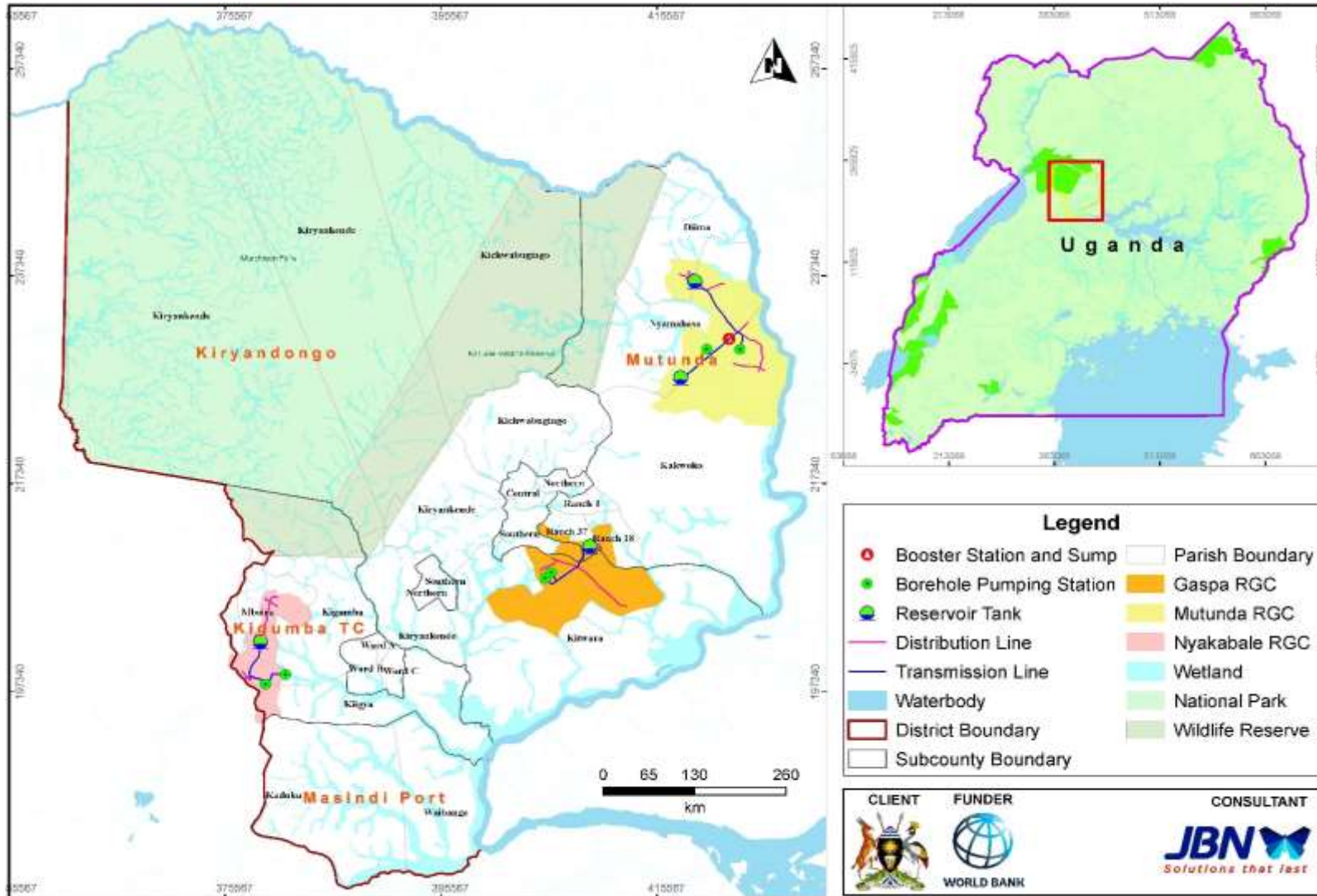
Kiryandongo District is bordered by the Districts of Apac to the East, Nakasongola to the South East, Masindi to the South and West, Nwoya to the North and Oyam to the North East. The location maps are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 below

Figure 3: Map of Uganda showing Kiryandongo District



Source: Feasibility and Preliminary Design Report (December 2021)

Figure 4: General Location of the Proposed 3 RGCs Water Systems



1.4.1.1 NYAKABALE RURAL GROWTH CENTRE

Nyakabale Rural Growth Centre is located in Mboira Subcounty at coordinates 36N 198746 Northings and 377835 Eastings. The RGC is approximately 13km West of Kigumba Town Council. Nyakabaale RGC is located approximately 39km from Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. Nyakabale RGC is shared by Nyakabale Parish and Buhomoozi Parish.

Nyakabaale RGC is accessed by a tarmac road over a distance of 13km from Kigumba Town Council along Kigumba – Masindi Road. The roads in the RGC are a network of tarmac road and gravel roads. The core of the RGC is connected to the national electricity grid.

The RGC has approximately 700 - 1000 households, one primary school with an approximate enrolment of 300 pupils. Other institutions include Apodra Health Center III and several commercial institutions such as dry processing meals and shops. With an average household size of 5.1, the proposed community population is between 3,570 - 5,100 people.

This community has 4 boreholes but only 3 are functional. The neighborhood community relies on the Apodorwa Mini Solar Piped Water Supply System that supplies Apodorwa Trading Center. The borehole DWD 43049 has a yield of 3m³/hr. The system has 3No. water points, the end-users pay US\$ 1,000/- per month. The water borehole pumps operate for an average of 4 hours a day.

The population in the RGC relies on onsite sanitation facilities such as pit latrines. Solid waste management is done at household level. There is no designated solid waste disposal site.

1.4.1.2 GASPA RURAL GROWTH CENTRE

Gaspa Rural Growth Centre is located in Kiryandongo Subcounty at coordinates 36N 214546N 404385E. Administratively, it is found in Mirima village, Kikube Parish. The RGC is approximately 8km South East of Bweyale Town Council.

Gaspa RGC is accessed by gravel road over a distance of 8km from Bweyale Town Council along Kampala – Gulu highway. All the roads in the RGC are gravel roads. The core of the RGC is not connected to the national electricity grid.

The RGC has approximately 260 households with an average household size of 5.1, the community population is approximately 1,326 people. The area also possesses one primary school with an approximate enrolment of 700 pupils and one health Centre II. Additionally, the Centre also attracts refugees from Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement who come for trading. The settlement consists of refugees from South Sudan, Kenya and Congo.

There is no existing piped water supply system in Gaspa RGC. The population relies on point water sources such as boreholes fitted with handpumps and rainwater harvesting. The area is served by three boreholes, but only two are functional. The area is also supplied by water vendors that sell a 20-liter jerry can at 500 – 1000 UGX during the dry season.

The population in the RGC relies on onsite sanitation facilities such as pit latrines which are mainly at household level. Solid waste management is done at household level. There is no designated solid waste disposal site.

On the other hand, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement which is located approximately 3km away from Gaspa RGC, is served by 7No. piped water supply systems. UNHCR contracted Water Missions Uganda to carry out the operation and maintenance of the piped water supply systems. One of the piped water supply systems that extends into the Refugee Settlement is managed by

NWSC. The population in the refugee settlement is served by on-site sanitation facilities in the form of pit latrines.

1.4.1.3 MUTUNDA RURAL GROWTH CENTRE

Mutunda Rural Growth Centre is located in Mutunda Subcounty at coordinates 36N 231946E 423053N. The RGC is located approximately 25km off Kampala-Gulu Road at Katulikire Trading Centre on the right. Mutunda RGC is located 3km away from River Nile.

Mutunda RGC is accessed by a gravel road over a distance of 25km from Katulikire along Kampala – Gulu highway. All the roads in the RGC are gravel roads. The core of the RGC is not connected to the national electricity grid, however, erection of electricity poles is underway.

The core villages in Mutunda RGC are Mutunda A, Mutunda B, Tenam B, Nyakagwem and Nanda. The RGC has an estimated 370 households in the five villages. With an average household size of 5.1, the community population is approximately 1,887 people. It also consists of three primary schools that is Mutunda Primary School (P/S) (700-1000 pupils), Mutunda Parents (350-400 pupils) and Echo P/S (370 pupils). The Centre also harbors Mutunda Subcounty headquarters and Mutunda Health Centre III. The Centre also has a seasonal market operational once a week. There are a number of nearby trading centers such as Kawiti (approximately 5km away), Popara East (approximately 7km away) and Teyago (approximately 7km away). These trading centres serve as potential service areas.

There is no existing piped water supply system in Mutunda RGC. The population relies on point water sources such as surface water (from Victoria Nile, located approximately 4km from the core of Mutunda Trading Center), boreholes fitted with handpumps, swamps (such as Nanda swamp along the road to Kawiti Trading Center) and rainwater harvesting. Mutunda RGC is served by three boreholes, but only two are functional. The area is supplied by water vendors that sell a 20-liter jerry can at 500 – 1000 UGX during the dry season.

The population relies on onsite sanitation facilities with the most common being pit latrines. Solid waste management is done at household level. There is no designated solid waste disposal site.

1.4.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

In order to address the water supply and sanitation gap in Kiryandongo District, 3 Large Solar Powered piped water supply systems and 10 toilets have been proposed.

The main components of each Large Solar piped water systems will include; a production well as a water source, a raw water pumping main to a reservoir, an elevated storage reservoir on a steel tower, Solar Pumps, Solar Panels, chlorine dosing unit, pump motor, pump house, distribution network, and service connections. Although the primary power source will be solar, there will be provision for power connection to Hydro Electricity Power (HEP). The power lines will be constructed within existing road reserves or along new access roads whose land is to be acquired as part of this Project.

The Project components are shown in Table 9 below

Table 9: Project Components for Kiryandongo Large Solar Powered Water Supply and Sanitation System

RGC	Project Component	
Nyakabale RGC	Population Served (2043)	13,747
	Water Source	2No. Boreholes
	Civil Structures	
	Borehole Pump House	2No.
	Chemical House	1No.
	Water Office	1No
	Borehole Riser Main (m)	
	DN 65 Steel Pipe PN16	100.00
	DN 100 Steel Pipe PN16	120.00
	Borehole Submersible Pumps	
	Head 245m, Flow 10.0m ³ /hr (DWD 77383)	1No.
	Head 250m, Flow 30.0m ³ /hr (DWD 77383)	1No.
	Borehole Pumping Mains (m)	
	OD 90 HDPE PN16	5,449
	OD 160 uPVC PN16	7,643
	Power Source	
	280Wp Solar Panels	274No.
	HEP Extension	2.7km
	50kVA Power Transformer	1No.
	150kVA Power Transformer	1No.
	Storage Tank	
	300m ³ Cold Pressed Steel Tank Elevated on 10m steel tower	1No.
	Distribution Network (m)	
	OD 160 uPVC PN10	742
	OD 110 uPVC PN10	5,767
	OD 90 HDPE PN10	1,245
	OD 75 HDPE PN10	417
	OD 63 HDPE PN10	1,183
	OD 50 HDPE PN10	4,755
	Network Intensification	
	OD 40 HDPE PN10	3,000
	OD 32 HDPE PN10	4,000
OD 25 HDPE PN10	5,000	
Service Connections	200No.	
Public Stand Posts	35No.	
Sanitation Interventions		

RGC	Project Component	
	6 Stance Waterborne Toilet	1No.
	5 Stance VIP Latrine for Girls	1No.
	5 Stance VIP Latrine for Boys	4No.
Gaspa RGC	Population Served (2043)	9,729
	Water Source	2No. Boreholes
	Civil Structures	
	Borehole Pump House	2No.
	Chemical House	1No.
	Water Office	1No.
	Borehole Riser Main (m)	
	DN 150 Steel Pipe PN16	90.00
	DN 100 Steel Pipe PN16	85.00
	Borehole Submersible Pumps	
	Head 173m, Flow 30.0m ³ /hr(DWD 77380)	1No.
	Head 209m, Flow 50.0m ³ /hr (DWD 77381)	1No.
	Head 112m, Flow 30.0m ³ /hr (DWD 77380)	1No.
	Head 122m, Flow 50.0m ³ /hr (DWD 77381)	1No.
	Borehole Pumping Mains (m)	
	OD 160 uPVC PN10	6,552
	OD 160 uPVC PN16	6,617
	Power Source	
	280Wp Solar Panels	424No.
	100kVA Power Transformer	1No.
	200kVA Power Transformer	1No.
	Storage Tank	
	200m ³ Cold Pressed Steel Tank Elevated on 15m steel tower	1No.
	Distribution Network (m)	
	OD 160 uPVC PN10	2,935
	OD 110 uPVC PN10	24
	OD 90 HDPE PN10	5,141
	OD 75 HDPE PN10	0
	OD 63 HDPE PN10	7,724
	OD 50 HDPE PN10	2,096
Network Intensification		
OD 40 HDPE PN10	3,000	

RGC	Project Component	
	OD 32 HDPE PN10	4,000
	OD 25 HDPE PN10	5,000
	Service Connections	200No.
	Public Stand Posts	25No.
	Sanitation Interventions	
	6 Stance Waterborne Toilet	2No.
	5 Stance VIP Latrine for Girls	2No.
	5 Stance VIP Latrine for Boys	3No.
Mutunda RGC	Population Served (2042)	12,981
	Water Source	2No. Boreholes
	Civil Structures	
	Borehole Pump House	2No.
	Chemical House	1No.
	Water Office	1No
	Borehole Riser Main (m)	
	DN 40 Steel Pipe PN16	105.00
	DN 100 Steel Pipe PN16	75.00
	Borehole Submersible Pumps	
	Head 220m, Flow 5.2m ³ /hr(DWD 77379)	1No.
	Head 190m, Flow 45.0m ³ /hr (DWD 77378)	1No.
	Borehole Pumping Mains (m)	
	OD 160 uPVC PN16	8,453
	OD 75 HDPE PN16	10,292
	Power Source	
	280Wp Solar Panels	135No.
	HEP Extension	2.2km
	25kVA Power Transformer	1No.
	150kVA Power Transformer	1No.
	Storage Tank	
	350m ³ Cold Pressed Steel Tank Elevated on 20m steel tower	2No.
	Distribution Network (m)	
	OD 225 uPVC PN10	6,388
	OD 160 uPVC PN10	1,612
	OD 110 uPVC PN10	5,235
	OD 90 HDPE PN10	3,600
	OD 75 HDPE PN10	1,835

RGC	Project Component	
	OD 63 HDPE PN10	3,150
	OD 50 HDPE PN10	7, 240
	Network Intensification	
	OD 40 HDPE PN10	3,000
	OD 32 HDPE PN10	4,000
	OD 25 HDPE PN10	5,000
	Service Connections	200No.
	Public Stand Posts	35No.
	Sanitation Interventions	
	6 Stance Waterborne Toilet	1No.
	5 Stance VIP Latrine for Girls	2No.
	5 Stance VIP Latrine for Boys	2No.

Source: Nyakabale, Gaspa and Mutunda RGC Feasibility and Preliminary Design Report (December 2021)

These water supply and sanitation infrastructure will be implemented as part of the strategy to improve access to clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene in the refugee settlements and host communities.

Figure 5: Location of the Proposed Water Supply System for Nyakabale Rural Growth Centre

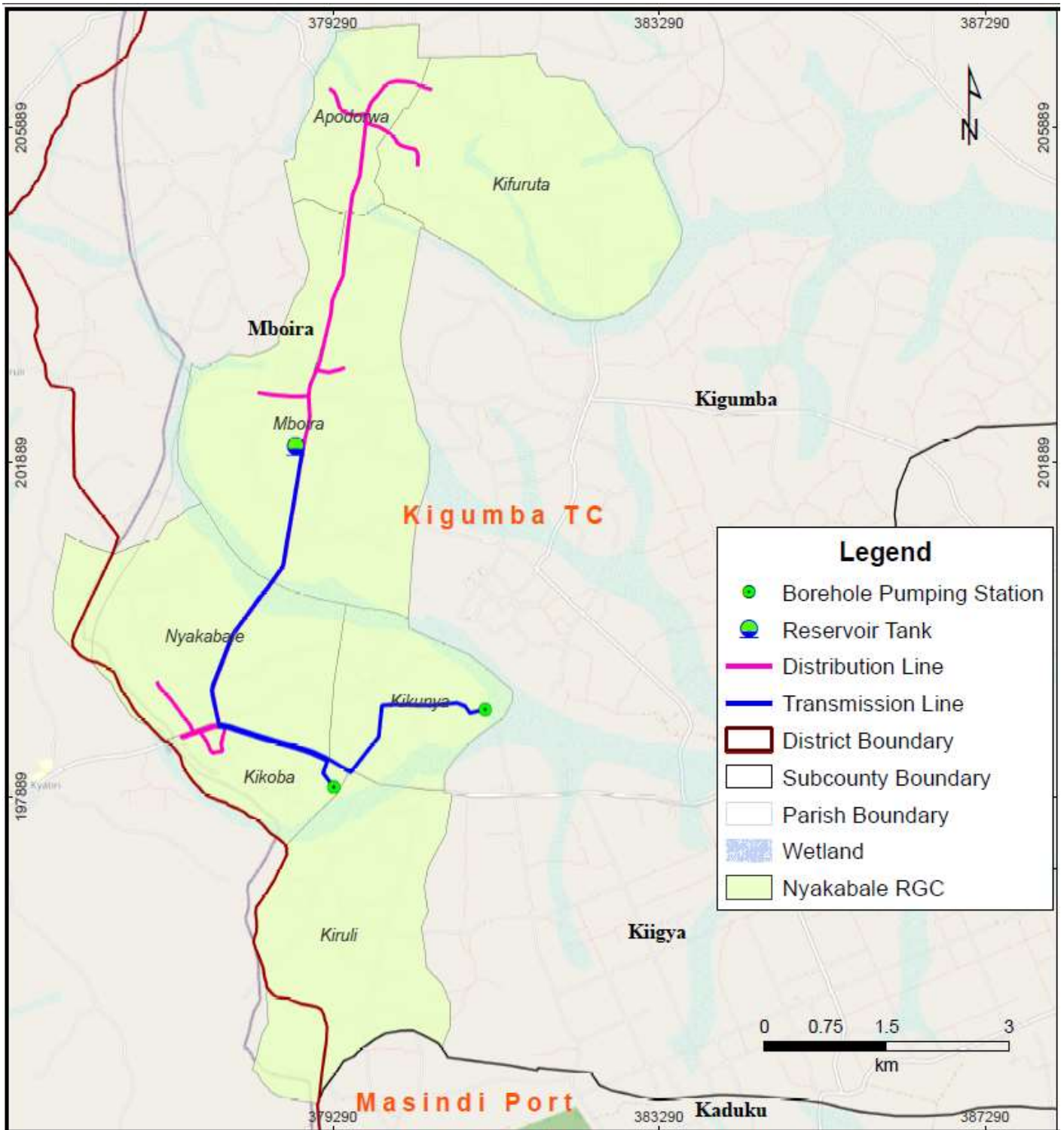


Figure 6: Location of the Proposed Water Supply System for Gaspa Rural Growth Centre

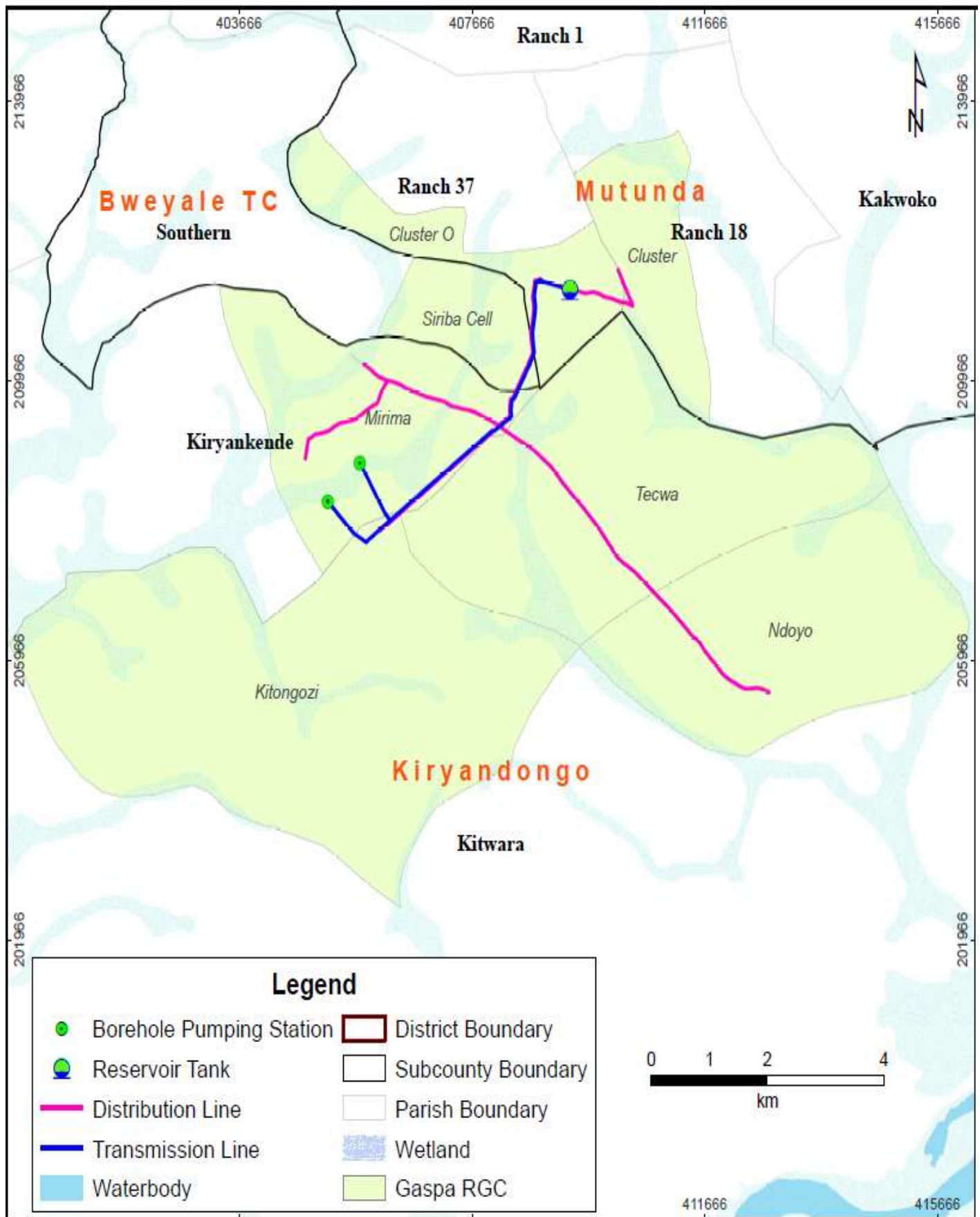
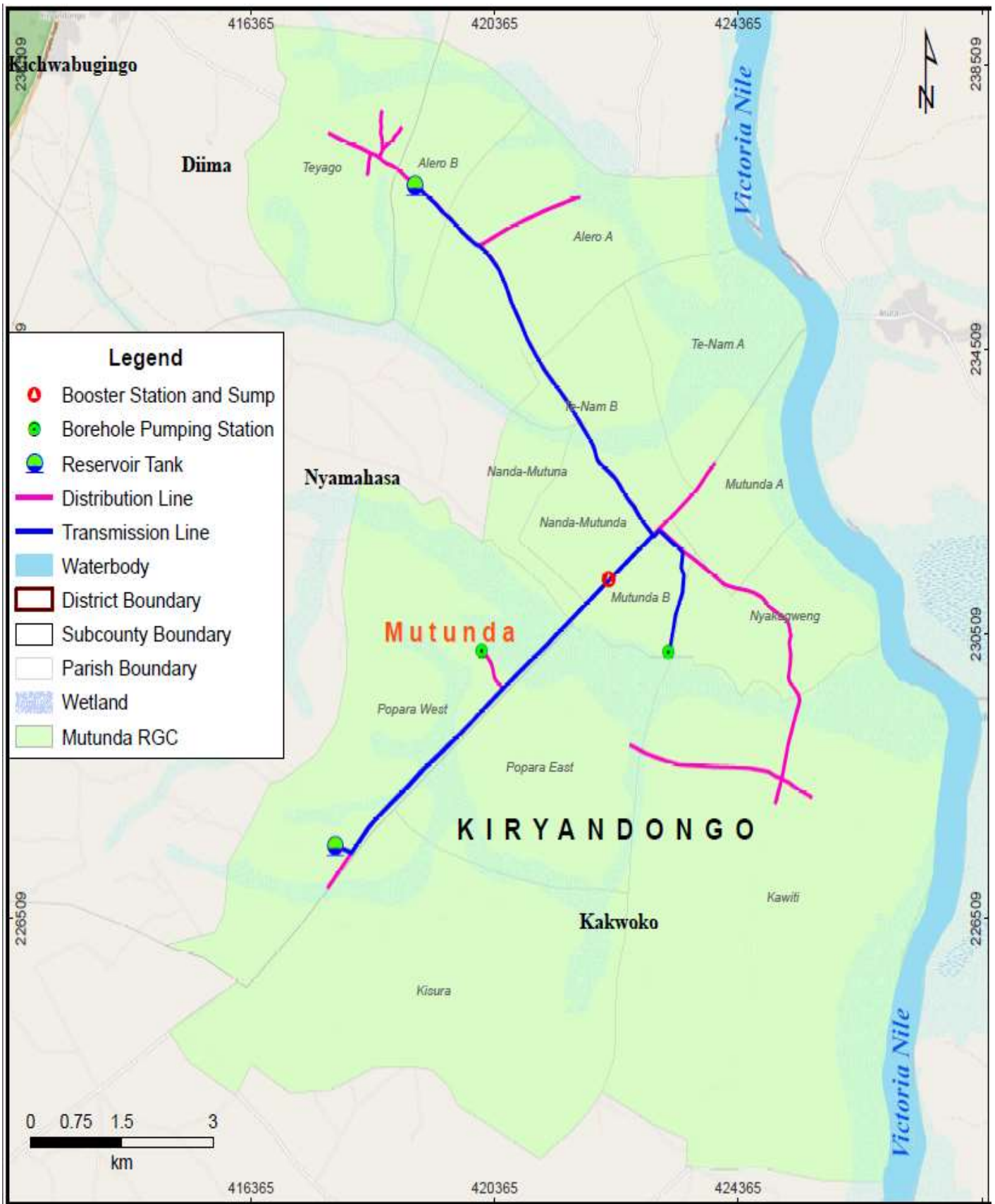


Figure 7: Location of the Proposed Water Supply System for Mutunda Rural Growth Centre



1.5 PROJECT LAND TAKES

As shown in section 1.4.2, the Project has components which will require land acquisition. There will be both permanent land acquisition for some components and permanent land restriction (easements) as shown in the **Error! Reference source not found.**Table 10 below.

Table 10: Land Requirements for Kiryandongo Large Solar Powered Water Supply and Sanitation System

RGC	Project Component	Required Land	Important Notes
Nyakabale RGC	Borehole 1 (77383)	30 metres X 30 metres or 0.090 hectares or 0.2224 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Access road ⁵ to Borehole 1	6 metre wide road extension to Borehole 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Borehole 2 (77382)	30 metres X 30 metres or 0.090 hectares or 0.2224 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Access road ⁶ to Borehole 2	6 metre wide road extension to Borehole 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Reservoir	15 metres X 30 metres or 0.0453 hectares or 0.1119 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Access road ⁷ to Reservoir	6 metre wide road and 0.1km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Transmission Pipe 1 from Borehole 1 to the Proposed Reservoir	A total of 5.46km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land The pipe will be laid within the road reserve

⁵ The access road will be expanded to 6 metres. Therefore, the total land takes for access roads shall be determined upon completion of cadastral surveys

⁶ The access road will be expanded to 6 metres. Therefore, the total land takes for access roads shall be determined upon completion of cadastral surveys

⁷ The access road will be expanded to 6 metres. Therefore, the total land takes for access roads shall be determined upon of completion cadastral surveys

RGC	Project Component	Required Land	Important Notes
			or on the sides of the access road
	Transmission Pipe 2 from Borehole 2 to the Proposed Reservoir	A total of 7.64km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land • The pipe will be laid within the road reserve or on the sides of the access road
	Distribution Pipe	A total of 6.47km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land • The pipe will be laid within the road reserve or on the sides of the access road
Gaspa RGC	Borehole 1(77380)	30 metres X 30 metres or 0.090 hectares or 0.2224 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent land acquisition
	Access road to Borehole 1	6 metre wide road and 0.86km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent land acquisition
	Borehole 2 (77381)	30 metres X 30 metres or 0.090 hectares or 0.2224 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent land acquisition
	Access road to Borehole 2	6 metre wide road and 0.96km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent land acquisition
	Gaspa Reservoir	15 metres X 30 metres or 0.0453 hectares or 0.1119 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent land acquisition
	Transmission Pipe 1 from Borehole 1 to the Proposed Reservoir	A total of 6.62 km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land • The pipe will be laid along the access road
	Transmission Pipe 2 from Borehole 2 to the	A total of 6.20 km with a 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Land Restriction (easement)

RGC	Project Component	Required Land	Important Notes
	Proposed Reservoir	meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in case of impact on private land The pipe will be laid along the access road
	Distribution Pipe	A total of 17.89 km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land The pipe will be laid along the access road
Mutunda RGC	Borehole 1 (77379)	30 metres X 30 metres or 0.090 hectares or 0.2224 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Borehole 2 (77378)	30 metres X 30 metres or 0.090 hectares or 0.2224 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Access road to Borehole 2	6 metre wide road and 1.42 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Popara Reservoir	15 metres X 30 metres or 0.0453 hectares or 0.1119 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Access road to Popara Reservoir	6 metre wide road and 1.42 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Mutunda Reservoir	15 metres X 30 metres or 0.0453 hectares or 0.1119 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent land acquisition
	Transmission Pipe 1 from Borehole 1 to the Popara Reservoir	A total of 8.999 km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land The pipe will be laid along the access road
	Transmission Pipe 2 from Borehole 2 to Popara and Mutunda Reservoirs	A total of 14.53 km with a 3 meters easement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land

RGC	Project Component	Required Land	Important Notes
		corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pipe will be laid along the access road
	Distribution Pipe	A total of 29.84 km with a 3 meters easement corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Land Restriction (easement) in case of impact on private land The pipe will be laid along the access road

In addition to the above, the Project will also construct 10 public toilets at locations in the Table 11 below that have been identified by Kiryandongo District (refer to the District letter vide CR/751/1 dated 10 January 2022 in annex 16.1).

Table 11: Locations of Public Toilet Facilities

#	Toilet Site Name	Institution	Subcounty
1.	Nyakabale RGC	RGC	Kigumba
2.	Kifuruta Primary School	Primary School	Kigumba
3.	Katamarwa RGC	RGC	Kigumba
4.	Kigumba Health Centre III	Health Centre	Kigumba
5.	Gaspa RGC	RGC	Kiryandongo
6.	Nyakataama Primary School	Primary School	Kiryandongo
7.	Kalwala Primary School	Primary School	Kiryandongo
8.	Ogunga Primary School	Primary School	Mutunda
9.	Yabweng Health Centre II	Health Centre	Mutunda
10.	Magamaga Market	Market	Refugee Settlement

The land for the boreholes, and reservoirs will be permanently acquired with a completed and registered land title processed in the names of MWE after all land rights have been fully compensated and acquired.

The transmission and distribution pipes will require an easement in which they will be trenched but also used as working spaces during construction, operation and maintenance phase of the Project. The land owners will retain their land but subject to following land use restrictions:

- No buildings or other structures can be constructed in the easement corridor
- Cultivation of seasonal crops can continue but not on top of the pipeline

As a result of the above restrictions, land use potential in the corridor is decreased which decreases the land value. It is this diminution (reduction in value) that is compensated.

1.6 RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

This RAP relates to the six typical resettlement programme phases (with overlaps):

- **Resettlement Planning:** This stage involves preparing the resettlement planning documents, including this RAP. Planning also includes finalizing the Project design and Project Area to identify the land, people, and assets that will be affected.
- **Disclosure, Participation, Consultation, and Baseline Data Collection:** This involves identifying community resettlement needs, concerns, and priorities and is critical to the resettlement process. Socio-economic baseline studies, including census and asset surveys, are also conducted at this stage to inform eligibility and entitlements.
- **Compensation and Assistance Package Development:** This requires developing compensation and assistance options for affected households.
- **Securing PAP Agreement:** This consists of RAP package consultation and negotiation with PAPs. These packages will be based on the information gathered in the census, asset surveys and valuation.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** PAPs are provided with options to address possible loss of income streams or means of livelihood generation.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** This requires an ongoing programme to monitor RAP implementation, and, in particular, PAP livelihood restoration following resettlement.

This RAP has been prepared based on a range of work completed to date, including:

- **Community Consultation:** A series of community sensitizations with PAPs --in small group social distanced groups in compliance with COVID-19 standard operating procedures (SOPs) --have been conducted. These have included discussions on the project designs, socio economic surveys, cadastral surveys, asset surveys and valuation, the compensation process, developing resettlement entitlement framework, livelihood restoration, and other topics.
- **Baseline Surveys:** Baseline surveys (socio-economic, cadastral and asset surveys) have been completed.

2. INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This section presents the Project's Institutional, Legal, and Policy Framework. This includes an outline of the legislation, regulations, and policies that will govern Project resettlement planning and operation and a description of relevant institutions. Best practice requires the identification of all host country laws applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including any relevant local customs and traditions that govern affected communities.

2.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

This section of the RAP outlines the following:

- 2.1 International Best Practice
- 2.2 Ugandan RAP Institutional Framework
- 2.3 Ugandan RAP Legal Framework
- 2.4 Ugandan RAP Policy Framework
- 2.5 International Standards and Guidelines (Applicable Standards)
- 2.6 Comparison of Ugandan Legislation with Applicable Standards

2.2 UGANDAN RAP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section presents the institutional framework for RAP implementation. The following are key RAP Implementation stakeholders:

- Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
- Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFEPD)
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)
- Kiryandongo District Local Government and Bweyale Town Council
- Office of the Prime Minister
- Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)
- Utility Companies and Agencies

2.2.1 MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MWE)

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through her Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is the lead agency responsible for policy guidance, coordination and regulation of all water sector activities including provision of oversight and support services to the local governments and other water supply service providers. DWD has the mandate to promote the provision of clean and safe water to all persons, investigate, control, protect and manage water in Uganda for any use in accordance with the provisions of the Water Statue, 1995.

The MWE is the Project Developer and will also be responsible for project resource mobilization, compensation and overall RAP implementation. MWE is responsible for directly overseeing and coordinating all resettlement and compensation activities, identifying and co-coordinating resettlement program participants, managing grievances, and monitoring RAP implementation.

2.2.2 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (MLHUD)

The Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) through Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Department is responsible for reviewing and approving the Valuation Report developed as part of this RAP. A fast-tracked approval of the valuation report will be critical in ensuring timely payment of fair and adequate compensation as well ensure that the Project Construction and next steps commence in time.

Masindi Ministerial Zonal Offices (Masindi MZO) will also be involved in the mutation and titling process for the the land for the water sources (borehole sites) and reservoir sites.

2.2.4 MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (MGLSD)

The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD) guides all project participants in the social development sector and creates an enabling environment for social transformation, leading to improved living standards, increased equality, and social cohesion. These roles make the MGLSD a critical secondary project stakeholder, as they help empower project-affected communities in harnessing their potential through cultural growth, skills development, and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development. MGLSD's Occupational Health & Safety department is mandated to inspect workplaces to ensure safety and gender equity.

In addition, MGLSD will ensure that no child labour is involved in any Project activities.

2.2.5 KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT (KDLG)

The proposed Project is hosted in Kiryandongo District. As mandated by the Land Act, local governments must establish compensation rates for crops and non-permanent structures through their District Land Boards. KDLG will also manage and monitor social impact abatement frameworks through site visits or by resolving complaints from affected communities, making local governments central in monitoring resettlement impacts and ensuring social benefits are equitably accessible to every community. Local officers will also ensure that proper resettlement, compensation, and grievance management are implemented. The lower administrative structures (Local Councils LC 1 to LC 5) are important in community mobilization and ensuring law and order in villages through local defence units, which should be useful for ensuring security during project implementation, including compensation.

During compensation, Project Area LC1s and LC3s will be helpful in identifying and/or verifying rightful property owners. In addition, Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) will be instrumental in resolving family or land ownership-related grievances that are unable to be resolved at the lower levels.

The KDLG and Bweyale Town Council will also have to issue a permit to MWE for laying pipes along the existing roads in their jurisdiction.

2.2.6 MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MOPED)

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) derives its mandate and functions from the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other related subordinate laws, including; the Budget Act (2001), the Public Finance and Accountability Act (2003), and acts establishing agencies and auxiliary organisations. The Ministry plays a pivotal role in coordinating

development planning, mobilizing public resources, and ensuring effective resource use and accountability for the benefit of all Ugandans.

MoFPED is responsible for ensuring that RAP Budget funds are available and released to MWE in a timely manner to effect prompt compensation payment and RAP activity implementation.

2.2.7 UGANDA NATIONAL ROADS AUTHORITY (UNRA)

UNRA was established by the National Authority Act, No. 15 of 2006. UNRA mandate is to develop and maintain the national roads network, advise Government on general roads policy and contribute to addressing of transport concerns.

Since some sections of transmission and distribution pipes will be laid within the road reserve, a permit to use road reserve as a Project Easement Corridor shall be obtained from UNRA by MWE.

2.3 UGANDAN RAP LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section presents the RAP legal framework applicable to land tenure, compensation, and resettlement.

2.3.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Article 237 (1) of the Constitution vests all Ugandan land in the citizens of Uganda. However, under Article 237 (1) (a), the Government or local government can acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 (on protection from deprivation of property) which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property either individually or in association with others. Under Article 26(2), no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied:

- The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, or public health; and
- The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provision for:
 - Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
 - A right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property

2.3.2 THE LAND ACT, CAP 227 AS AMENDED

Section 42 of the Land Act reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the governments and local government under articles 237(2)(a) and 26(2) of the Constitution. Compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles laid out in Section 77 of the Land Act (on computation of compensation), briefly outlined below:

- Customary land value is the open market value of unimproved land
- The value of buildings on the land is calculated at open market value for urban areas and replacement cost for rural areas;

- The value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops, is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates as set by District Land Boards. Annual crops could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner
- In addition to the total sum assessed, if 6 months' notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 15% (of the total sum assessed) is paid; if less than 6 months' notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 30% (of the total sum assessed) is paid.

Section 73(3) of the Land Act requires a Project developer carrying out public works on land to promptly pay compensation to any person having an interest in the land for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works.

The Constitution and the Land Act Cap 227 also recognizes land tenure regimes and rights discussed in the following section.

2.3.2.1 LAND TENURE REGIMES AND TRANSFER OF LAND

Article 237 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), vests land ownership in Uganda citizens and identifies four (4) land tenure systems:

- 1) Customary
- 2) Freehold
- 3) Mailo
- 4) Leasehold

These tenure systems are detailed under Section 3 of the Land Act (1998), Cap 227. Their Project relevancy is outlined below:

Mailo Land Tenure

There are no mailo land holders in the Project Area. The Mailo Land Tenure System is a feudal ownership system introduced by the British in 1900 under the Buganda Agreement. Prior to the 1975 Land Reform Decree, mailo land was owned in perpetuity by individuals and by the Kabaka. All mailo land parcels have title deeds.

Section 3(4) of the Land Act Cap 227 as amended defines Mailo Land Tenure as a form of tenure deriving its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law which, among other things:

- Involves holding registered land in perpetuity;
- Permits the separation of land ownership from development ownership on land by a lawful or bona fide occupant; and
- Enables the holder, subject to the customary and statutory rights of those persons lawfully or bona fide in occupation of the land at the time the tenure was created -- and their successors in title -- to exercise all ownership powers of the owner of land held of a freehold title set out in section 3(2) & (3) of the Land Act Cap 227 as amended and subject to the same possibility of conditions, restrictions, and limitations, positive or negative in their application, as are referred to in those sub-sections.

Customary Tenure

Customary Tenure is the dominant Project Area tenure – held by 931 PAHs -- as shown in Table 12 below.

Section 3(1) of the Land Act Cap 227 as amended defines customary tenure as a form of tenure:

- Applicable to a specific area of land and a specific description or class of persons
- Subject to Section 27, governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies
- Applicable to any persons acquiring land in that area in accordance with those rules
- Subject to Section 27, characterized by local customary regulation
- Applying local customary regulation and management to individual and household ownership, use and occupation of, and transactions in, land
- Providing for communal ownership and use of land
- In which parcels of land may be recognised as subdivisions belonging to a person, a family, or a traditional institution
- Owned in perpetuity.

Section 27 of the Land Act Cap 227, as amended, protects the rights of women, children, and disabled persons regarding customary land. It states that any decision in respect to land held under customary tenure -- whether in respect to land held individually or communally -- shall be in accordance with the customs, traditions, and practices of the community concerned, except when a decision which denies women or children or persons with a disability access to ownership, occupation or use of any land, or imposes conditions which violate articles 33, 34, and 35 of the Constitution on any ownership, occupation, or use of any land shall be null and void.

Freehold Tenure

7 PAHs hold their land under Freehold Tenure, as shown Table 12 below. Section 3(2) of the Land Act Cap 227, as amended, defines Freehold Tenure as a form of tenure deriving its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law which:

- Involves the holding of registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity which may be fixed by a condition
- Enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of land ownership, including but not necessarily limited to:
 - Using and developing the land for any lawful purpose
 - Taking and using any and all produce from the land
 - Entering into any transaction in connection with the land, including, but not limited to selling, leasing, mortgaging or pledging, subdividing, creating land rights and interests for other people, and creating land trusts
 - Disposing of the land to any person by will.

Section 3(3) of the Land Act Cap 227 as amended states that, to avoid doubt, a freehold title may be created -- which is subject to conditions, restrictions, or limitations which may be positive or negative in their application -- and is applicable to any of the incidents of the tenure.

Leasehold Tenure

Leasehold Tenure is:

- Created either by contract or by application of the law,
- A form under which the landlord or lessor grants the tenant or lessee exclusive land possession, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent, and
- A land holding providing the tenant with security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.

Kibanja (Lawful and Bona Fide Occupants)

A Kibanja Landholder is either a bona fide or lawful occupant. 18 PAHs hold their land under Kibanja as shown Table 12 below.

Section 29(1) of the Land Act Cap 227 as amended defines a lawful land occupant as:

- A person occupying land by virtue of the repealed:
 - Busuulu and Envujjo Law of 1928;
 - Toro Landlord and Tenant Law of 1937;
 - Ankole Landlord and Tenant Law of 1937.
- A person who entered the land with consent of the registered owner, and includes a purchaser; or
- A person who occupied land as a customary tenant but whose tenancy was not disclosed or compensated for by the registered owner at the time the leasehold certificate of title was acquired.

Section 29(2) of the Land Act Cap 227 as amended defines a bona fide land occupant as a person who, before the enactment of the Constitution:

- Had occupied and utilised or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more
- Had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local authority.

In Section 29(5) of the Land Act Cap 227, any person who has purchased or otherwise acquired the interest of the person qualified to be a bona fide occupant under the Land Act shall be taken to be a bona fide occupant.

A Kibanja Landholder is a tenant of a landlord to whom s/he is expected to pay rent.

A Kibanja Landholder can also lodge a caveat where they have reason to suspect that the registered landowner intends to enter a land transaction, which will affect their rights and interests as per Section 139 of the Registration of Titles Act.

Licensee

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act (1998), the context of common law also recognises the statute of “licensee” or “sharecroppers”, these terms having similar meanings in practice.

Licensees are persons granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any proprietary right to the land.

Licensees in the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project include relatives who have been given rights to carry out agricultural production as well as building a temporary structure but without necessarily having legal land rights. 10 PAHs are licensees as shown Table 12 below.

Table 12: Land Tenure Distribution by Rural Growth Centre of Project-Affected Households

Land Tenure	Rural Growth Centre				Total Percentage
	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total Number	
Customary	251	221	459	931	96.38%
Freehold	3	2	2	7	0.72%
Kibanja	0	0	18	18	1.86%
Licensee	5	4	1	10	1.04%
Total Number	259	227	480	966	100.00%
Total %age	26.81%	23.50%	49.69%	100.00%	

2.3.2.2 RIGHTS OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

The rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), the Land Act (1998), Cap 227, and the Mortgage Act. The consent of spouses and children must be acquired prior to any transaction by the head of household related to land on which the family ordinarily resides.

Section 38A of the Land (Amendment) Act (2004) provides for every spouse to enjoy security of occupancy of the family land and this includes the right to withhold consent on any transactions affecting their rights.

Sections 38A and 39 of the Land (Amendment) Act (2004) requires that no person shall:

- Sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage, or lease any land or enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage, or lease of any land, or
- Give away any land inter vivos, or enter into any transaction in respect to land:
 - on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse
 - on which ordinarily reside orphans below majority age with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.

2.3.3 THE LAND REGULATIONS, 2004 REGULATION

24(1) of the Land Regulations, 2004 states that the District Land Board shall, when compiling and maintaining a list of rates, take into consideration the following:

- Compensation shall not be payable for any illegally grown crop
- As much time as possible shall be allowed to harvest seasonal crops
- The current market value of crops and trees in their locality will form the basis of determining compensation
- Replacement cost minus depreciation will form the basis of compensation for nonpermanent buildings

2.3.4 THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT (1965)

This law elaborates on land acquisition procedures for early entry into the delineated land as compensation matters are finalized with the objective of timely Project delivery. Reference to this Act has been made while proposing strategies for addressing unreasonable speculative persons who may jeopardize Project delivery by demanding exorbitant compensation. MWE will issue Notices of Entry at the start of RAP disclosures.

2.3.5 THE ROADS ACT, 2019

Section 16 of the Act requires the road reserves to be kept clear and used exclusively for the development and expansion of public roads. The authority (Uganda National Roads Authority) in writing, authorize any person or authority to use a road reserve for any approved activity including the placing of public lighting, advertisements, pipelines, telephone lines, electric supplies, optic fibre cables and posts, drains, sewers, mains and other utilities. However, the authorization to use a road reserve shall only be granted where the use does not hinder further use and development of the road reserve by a road authority.

Since some sections of transmission and distribution pipes will be laid within the road reserve, a permit to use road reserve as a Project Easement Corridor shall be obtained from UNRA by MWE.

2.3.6 THE ACCESS ROADS ACT, CAP 350

The Act seeks to ensure that a private landowner/developer who has no reasonable means of access to public highway may apply for leave to construct a road of access to a public highway. The Act establishes a mechanism of applying for an access road to public highway and a legal regime to ensure the safety of the neighboring environment. The Act permits the owner of any land over which an access road is to be constructed to be paid compensation in respect of the use of land, the destruction of crops or trees and other property on the land. The Act also has provisions for grievance resolution between the developer and owner of land over which the access is to be constructed by applying to Magistrate's Court for leave to construct a road of access.

Access roads to the proposed reservoir and borehole sites will be required and thus this Act will be applicable. Additionally, it will be necessary to improve on the existing access roads to the sites and where necessary to also open up new access.

2.3.7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1997)

This Act provides for the system of district-based local governments. Under the district, there are lower local governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected councils whereby chairmen nominate each council's Executive Committee. The Executive Committee functions include:

- Initiating and formulating policy for approval by council
- Overseeing government and council policy implementation
- Monitoring and coordinating district NGO activities
- Resolving disputes escalated by lower local governments.

The local administrations (District Council, and Local Councils or LCs) of Kiryandongo District will assist in grievance resolution during RAP Implementation and compensation. The District and Town Council Community Development Officers are mandated to assist in sensitizations of community for development projects in their areas of jurisdiction.

2.4 UGANDAN RAP POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.4.1 UGANDA VISION 2040

Uganda's Vision 2040 provides development paths and strategies to operationalize Uganda's Vision Statement which is "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years" as approved by Cabinet in 2007. It aims to convert Uganda from a predominantly peasant-based and low-income country to a competitive upper middle-income country with deliberate focus on infrastructure development and water supply.

To provide the necessary stimulus to the economy, the government in partnership with other development partners have embarked on the improvement of water supply in Kiryandongo. Vision 2040 notes that to improve access and availability of water to the rural and urban areas, especially to economic zones and other productive areas, new water supply lines should be established at an accelerated rate. Therefore, the proposed Project is in line with aspirations of Vision 2040.

The Government is committed to making land reforms to facilitate faster land acquisition for planned urbanisation, infrastructure development, and other developments. Land acquisition for this project is consistent with Uganda Vision 2040.

2.4.2 THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY, 1999

The Government of Uganda produced a National Water Policy in 1999, which emphasizes the need for participatory planning at the lowest possible level and specifically mentions the requirement for districts to set priorities, by-laws and annual development plans within policies and guidelines set by national level ministries. The policy advocates for the management and development of water resources in Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner so as to secure and provide water of adequate quality and quantity for all social and economic needs for present and future generations with the full participation of all stakeholders.

This policy is relevant to the Project since the proposed water abstraction will promote rational use of source water and avoidance of contamination of water course. The policy advocates for

integrated and sustainable development management and use of water resources with full participation of all the key stakeholders.

MWE is committed to continuous stakeholder engagement with all stakeholders during compensation, construction, operation and maintenance phase of this Project.

2.4.3 NATIONAL LAND POLICY, 2013

The National Land Policy, 2013 is established on premises which include equitable land access for all citizens regardless of gender, age, disability, or any other reason created by history, custom, or tradition.

The key policy objectives include the following:

- Ensure sustainable utilization, protection, and management of environmental, natural, and cultural resources on land for socio-economic development
- Ensure planned, environmentally-friendly, affordable, and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development
- Harmonize all land-related policies and laws and strengthen institutional capacity at all levels of government and cultural institutions for sustainable land resource management.

This RAP is aligned with this policy in providing guidance on treating land owners with equity regardless of gender or disability or customs. This will also form part of the sensitization messages throughout the project lifecycle.

2.4.4 NATIONAL GENDER POLICY, 1997

The overall goal of the National Gender Policy, 1997 is to mainstream gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve social, legal/civic, political, economic, and cultural conditions of the people of Uganda, in particular women.

In the context of the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project, the policy aims to redress the imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities and promote women's participation in all Project stages as well as equal access to and control over significant economic resources and benefits. This policy particularly applies to recruiting Project construction labour where women are expected to have equal opportunity as men for available jobs.

The policy requires proper resettlement planning with due attention to gender disparities and needs, starting with equitable access to resources and gender-sensitive decision-making during resettlement (which is also provided for in S.40 of the Land Act, 1998 that provides for spouses' consent in property matters).

2.4.5 NATIONAL POLICY ON ELIMINATION OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE, 2016

The policy emphasizes early intervention to prevent re-victimisation of and long-term effects for girls, including interpersonal violence, sexual coercion, alcohol and drug abuse and mental health problems, reporting cases of violence against children immediately.

The common forms of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) include; sexual advances, assault, rape, fraud and verbal abuses. The Contractor should have a sexual harassment policy that is communicated to all workers as well as continuous sensitization on GBV, risk and prevention mechanism.

2.4.6 HIV/AIDS POLICY, 2005

Historically, efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in Uganda are characterized by a government policy of openness and this has, to a large extent, been emulated by civil society, political and social institutions, and households.

HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) is the most important service in HIV/AIDS prevention and care strategies. Thus, in 2005, Uganda developed the HCT Policy, with objectives including:

- To make HCT services part of the wider health care system to help create positive behavior change.
- To spell out different types of HCT available for different circumstances.

Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS prevention in all programs including infrastructure projects is an important aspect of an overarching national policy.

Implementation of this RAP should entail a deliberate effort to rekindle PAP awareness of the need to live responsibly and utilise funds provided to restore their lives and livelihood sources and avoid the health risks associated with irresponsible sexual practices. Awareness campaigns will be undertaken during the several meetings with PAPs before the compensation exercise.

In addition, past experience indicates that construction workers may be involved in risky behaviour with the potential for HIV exposure. It is thus imperative that the HIV/AIDS awareness message is maintained throughout the RAP Implementation process.

2.5 INTERNATIONAL RAP IMPLEMENTATION STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES (APPLICABLE STANDARDS)

2.5.1 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for the Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. They consist of the following Operational Policies (OP):

- Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)
- Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)
- Pest Management (OP 4.09)
- Indigenous People (OP 4.10)
- Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)
- Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)
- Forestry (OP 4.36)
- Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)
- Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

The IWMDP Project is under the World Bank's safeguard policies on Physical Cultural Resources, OP 4.11 and on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12. The OP 4.12 is to be complied with where

involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources, may take place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons who are physically or economically displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Project affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option for people whose livelihoods are land-based. Whenever replacement land is offered, land should be of at least equivalent value in terms of productive value and locational advantage.
- OP 4.12 eligibility criteria include: -
 - those that have formal rights to land
 - those that do not have such rights
 - those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land that they occupy. The legal right to compensation under Ugandan law is applicable to those with proprietary interest in the affected land.

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- relocation or loss of shelter;
- loss of assets or access to assets; or
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location

OP 4.12 also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

OP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons.

2.5.2 UN BASIC PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES ON DEVELOPMENT-BASED EVICTIONS AND DISPLACEMENT

Paragraph 38 notes that states should fully explore all possible eviction alternatives. All potentially affected groups and persons, including women, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities, as well as others working on behalf of the affected, have the right to relevant information, full consultation and participation throughout the entire process, and to propose alternatives that authorities should duly consider.

As per paragraph 43, evictions should not result in individuals being rendered homeless or vulnerable to the violation of other human rights. The State must make provisions for the adoption of all appropriate measures, to the maximum of its available resources, especially for those who are unable to provide for themselves, to ensure that adequate alternative housing, resettlement, or access to productive land is available and provided. Alternative housing should be situated as close as possible to the original place of residence and livelihood source of those evicted.

Under paragraph 52, competent authorities shall ensure that evicted persons or groups, especially those who are unable to provide for themselves, have safe and secure access to: (a) essential food, potable water, and sanitation; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; (d) essential medical services; (e) livelihood sources; (f) fodder for livestock and access to common property resources previously depended upon; and (g) education for children and childcare facilities. States should also ensure that members of the same extended family or community are not separated as the result of evictions.

As per paragraph 60, when eviction is unavoidable and necessary for the promotion of the general welfare, the State must provide or ensure fair and just compensation for any losses of personal, real, or other property or goods, including property rights or interests.

2.5.3 VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FORESTS, AND FISHERIES (VGGT)

The VGGT provide direction and information on internationally accepted practices for systems involved in the rights to use, manage, and control land, fisheries, and forests. As per Section 3, guiding principles of responsible tenure governance, States should:

- Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights. Reasonable measures should be taken to identify, record, and respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights, whether formally recorded or not; to refrain from infringement on tenure rights of others, and to meet the duties associated with tenure rights.
- Safeguard legitimate tenure rights against threats and infringements. Tenure right holders should be protected against the arbitrary loss of their tenure rights, including forced evictions inconsistent with their existing obligations under national and international law.
- Promote and facilitate the enjoyment of legitimate tenure rights. Active measures should be taken to promote and facilitate the full realization of tenure rights or the making of transactions with the rights, such as ensuring that services are accessible to all.
- Provide access to justice to address infringement of legitimate tenure rights. Effective and accessible means should be provided to everyone, through judicial authorities or other

approaches, to resolve tenure rights disputes. Affordable and prompt outcome enforcement should also be provided. States should provide prompt, just compensation where tenure rights are taken for public purposes.

- Prevent tenure disputes, violent conflicts, and corruption. Active measures should be taken to prevent tenure disputes from arising and from escalating into violent conflicts. States should endeavour to prevent corruption in all forms, at all levels, and in all settings.

Under section 8.1, States should ensure that appropriate systems are used for the fair and timely valuation of tenure rights for specific purposes, such as the operation of markets, security for loans, and transactions in tenure rights as the result of investments, expropriation, and taxation. Such systems should promote broader social, economic, environmental, and sustainable development objectives.

Under section 8.2, valuation policies and laws should strive to ensure that valuation systems consider non-market values such as social, cultural, religious, spiritual, and environmental values where applicable.

As per section 23.1, States should ensure that the legitimate tenure rights to land, fisheries, and forests of all individuals, communities, or peoples likely to be affected, with an emphasis on farmers, small-scale food producers, and vulnerable and marginalized people, are respected and protected by laws, policies, strategies, and actions with the aim to prevent and respond to the effects of climate change consistent with their respective obligations, as applicable, in terms of relevant climate change framework agreements.

2.6 COMPARISON OF UGANDAN LEGISLATION AND WORLD BANK OP 4.12

Involuntary Resettlement gaps in Ugandan Legislations and the World Bank OP 4.12 are discussed in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Comparison of Ugandan Legislations and the World Bank OP 4.12

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
Stakeholder Consultation	<p>National regulations pertaining to stakeholder consultation are:</p> <p>1) Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995</p> <p>2) Access to Information Act, 2005</p> <p><u>The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995</u></p> <p>Section 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, addresses the right of access to information. It states that every citizen has the right of access to information in the State's, or any other State agency's or organisation's, possession except where the release of information is likely to prejudice the State's security or sovereignty or interfere with any other person's right to privacy.</p> <p><u>Access to Information Act, 2005</u></p> <p>Part II of the Access to Information Act, 2005 stipulates the right of access to information. It states that subject to Act provisions, every person shall have the right to obtain access to an official document, other than an exempt document.</p>	<p>Ensure resettlement activities include free, prior and informed consultation, although projects are encouraged to use negotiated settlements. Ensure women's perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into resettlement planning and implementation.</p> <p>Relevant information disclosure and PAP participation will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement.</p>	National legislation envisages limited stakeholder and community consultation.	<p>The Project shall ensure continuous Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation that facilitates free, prior and informed consultation and negotiation with affected people throughout the resettlement process.</p> <p>As part of the livelihood program, the Project will provide PAPs with access to free advice and relevant training throughout the resettlement process.</p>
Displacement Minimization	Resettlement avoidance or minimization is not discussed.	Feasible alternative project designs should be considered to avoid or at	National law does not require efforts to minimize resettlement.	The RAP includes sub-sections in the Introduction and Project

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
		least limit physical or economic displacement.		Impacts sections outlining the measures taken to avoid displacement and impacts where possible.
Baseline Surveys	Law requires asset inventories by a registered valuer for the purpose of valuation.	Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable either as a result of a negotiated settlement or expropriation, a census will be conducted to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify persons who will be displaced by the Project and determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.	National law only requires asset surveys for valuation purposes	Eligibility and entitlements have been determined by a series of baseline surveys, including land and asset surveys as well as socio-economic surveys. Baseline surveys have been developed to capture all affected assets as well as a detailed socio-economic baseline to monitor project outcomes and inform livelihood programs.
Entitlement Cut-off Date	Per Ugandan law, once the Assessment Officer takes possession, the land immediately becomes vested in the Land Commission, according to the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Act Cap 227 (Section 42) which provides for compulsory acquisition of land, must comply with the provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995).	Requires that a cut-off date is ideally agreed to between parties and enacted following asset inventory. The OP 4.12 requires that cut-off date information is well-documented and	National law includes no clear cut-off date whereby existing assets can be verified, except after valuation.	The date of cadastral and asset surveys is taken as 'entitlement cut-off date'. The PAPs were informed about this during the stakeholder engagements and during the surveys for

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
		disseminated throughout the Project Area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the Project Area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.		each PAP. Each PAP retained a copy of the Asset Survey Form that was dated and signed off by the Valuer, PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson.
Food Security	Ugandan law does not explicitly mention food security measures.	Projects should assess food security levels and ensure that safeguards are in place (food aid) if the Project places PAPs at risk of food insecurity.	National law does not envisage food security considerations in detail.	Valuations to be based on replacement cost at market rates, without depreciation. The commencement of construction works to be timed with the harvesting period
Asset Valuation	In Uganda, it is not a legal requirement for a project to purchase alternative land for PAPs. Once PAPs are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent's obligations have been met.	Valuation should be based on replacement cost at market rates without depreciation.	National law does not necessarily calculate assets based on replacement cost, and it is not clear whether valuation accounts for depreciation	Used updated District Compensation Rates for the Project. The compensation rates used are without depreciation
Eligibility	The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 vests all land directly in the citizens of Uganda, and states that every person in Uganda has the	Eligibility criteria should recognize the rights of those affected people who have	National law focus on people with land tenure rights and does not	All land users including those without legal documents such as

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
	<p>right to own property. Ugandan law recognizes four distinct land tenure systems: customary tenure, freehold tenure, leasehold tenure, and mailo tenure.</p> <p>Registered and customary land owners are entitled to compensation based on the open market value of the unimproved land.</p>	<p>formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p> <p>The cut-off date, census, and asset survey will establish the status of the displaced persons.</p>	<p>cater for compensation of illegal/informal occupants/users of land</p>	<p>Licensees and Kibanja Landholders have been adequately identified in the cadastral and asset surveys and are eligible for compensation</p>
Compensation Choices	<p>The Land Acquisition Act (1965) stops at compensation payment to PAPs. In Uganda, it is not a legal requirement for a project to purchase alternative land for PAPs. Once affected people are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent's obligations have been met.</p>	<p>In kind compensation is preferred to ensure PAPs are adequately rehoused and re-established, as well as to avoid the risks associated with cash compensation.</p> <p>Cash compensation may be appropriate when impacts are minimal (less than 20% of land holdings).</p>	<p>National law does not envisage in kind compensation in detail.</p>	<p>The Project does not cause physical displacement</p> <p>Cash compensation will be provided and the Project will seek to facilitate (through support for financial literacy development and the establishment of bank accounts and investment funds) that PAPs are equipped to</p>

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
				manage cash compensation effectively.
Compensation Payment & Moves	Once the Assessment Office takes possession, the land immediately becomes vested in the Land Commission, according to the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Act Cap 227 (Section 42), which provides for compulsory acquisition of land, must comply with the provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995).	Compensation should be paid before resettlement; PAPs should be assisted with opening bank accounts as required, accompanied by Financial Management Training.	Broadly compatible	Compensation payment to occur before taking of possession of required land. The timing of construction activities will be aligned with harvest season to reduce disruptions to household food supply
Additional Assistance	The Ugandan Land Act provides for the award of a statutory disturbance allowance assessed at 15% of the assessed compensation amount or at 30% with less than 6 months' notice to vacate the land. The general interpretation of disturbance allowance is a payment to compensate for the inconvenience caused, which could include a range of incidental costs such as transportation and transitional expenses.	Requires additional assistance for disturbance, moves and loss of income during transition	Broadly compatible	Additional assistance may be provided as part of vulnerable assistance program.
Livelihood Restoration	There are no explicit provisions under Ugandan law for livelihood restoration following involuntary resettlement.	Livelihood measures should be developed to ensure PAPs are no worse off than then they were prior to relocation, and will ideally be better-off. The Project should be seen as a development opportunity with clear benefits for PAPs.	Ugandan law does not provide for livelihood restoration following involuntary resettlement, yet WB OP 4.12 requires livelihood restoration in real terms to pre-displacement levels or	The RAP includes a detailed section outlining the approach taken in identifying existing livelihoods of affected households and the specific measures and provisions for restoring

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
			better.	and improving livelihoods.
Vulnerable Assistance	National law does not detail particular assistance for vulnerable persons.	Vulnerable persons and households should be identified, and programs established to offset impacts and allow households to take advantage of project benefits.	National law does not make provisions for vulnerable assistance.	The RAP includes a detailed section outlining the approach taken in identifying potentially vulnerable households and the specific measures and provisions for vulnerable groups and persons to be given consideration that is appropriate to their circumstances
Gender Considerations	National law does not detail particular considerations for women.	The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored.	National law does not take into account gender considerations in detail.	The RAP includes specific measures to ensure the views of women have been captured during the socio-economic surveying process and safeguards are put in place to protect the rights of women throughout the resettlement process, particularly compensation. The RAP includes

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
				measures specifically designed for improving the livelihoods of women affected by the project which aims to ensure women are active participants in all livelihood programs
Grievance Management	The Land Act, 1998 states that land tribunals must be established at all districts. The Land Act empowers the land tribunals to resolve disputes and it provides for appeal to higher ordinary courts. The Land Acquisition Act provides for aggrieved persons to appeal to the High Court.	The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and integrated in the promoter's project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve grievances related to compensation and Affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases to improve the	National law does not explicitly require the establishment of an independent and accessible grievance mechanism.	A multi-tiered grievance mechanism has been developed for the Project. Measures have also been taken to ensure adequate engagement with PAPs to increase awareness and access to the grievance mechanism.

Resettlement Topic	Country Legislative Requirements	Applicable Standards	Gap	RAP Approach to Close Gap
		resettlement process.		
Monitoring & Evaluation	The Land Acquisition Act (1965) stipulates that once PAPs are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent's obligations have been met and there is no legal requirement or provision that people should be moved or provided with alternative land.	Monitoring and evaluation activities should be integrated into the overall project management process, and the RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the monitoring and reporting schedule.	National law does not detail project M&E procedures.	The resettlement process will include a monitoring and evaluation process to track progress against agreed resettlement key performance indicators.

3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section describes the Project's stakeholder engagements and consultations that occurred during RAP preparation as well as those planned in the future. The main objective of the stakeholder engagement process is to ensure PAP participation in involuntary resettlement planning and implementation activities.

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

The overall goal of stakeholder engagement is to establish an ongoing, accessible, and constructive dialogue with PAPs and other interested individuals and organisations, so that in accordance with the applicable standards, their views and concerns can be considered in Project decisions.

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders. Early consultation helps manage public expectations concerning project impacts and anticipated benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the Project Proponent and representatives of affected populations to negotiate compensation packages, eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and resettlement activity timing.

Paragraph 2[b] of the OP 4.12 states that "displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs". Paragraph 13[a], requires that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement including providing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.

The OP 4.12 emphasises the importance of open and transparent engagement between the project and project stakeholders as an essential element of international best practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve project environmental and social sustainability, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution toward successful project design and implementation. Consultation promotes broad community participation and support as a basis for affected communities' involvement in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at the onset of the project development process as an integral part of early project decisions as well as in the assessment, management, and monitoring of a project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

Internal Best Practice provides the following guidance:

- The nature, level of effort, and frequency of stakeholder engagements should be commensurate with project risks and impacts
- Consultations should be performed in a manner that provides affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures
- Effective consultations should be a two-way process that:
 - Begins early in the RAP planning process and continues as risks and impacts arise
 - Is based on prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant information

- Is based on transparent, objective, meaningful, and easily-accessible information presented in a culturally appropriate language and format understandable to affected communities
- Focuses on inclusive engagement with directly affected people as opposed to those not directly affected
- Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation
- Enables meaningful participation of all stakeholders
- Is documented.

This RAP is committed to above national and international requirements for land acquisition projects on stakeholder engagements. There have been meaningful stakeholder engagements from the commencement of RAP planning. There has been a concerted effort to ensure engagement activities to date have been in local languages spoken in the Project Area.

3.2 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION & ANALYSIS

The World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook defines stakeholders as individuals or groups who:

- Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (Project Affected Persons or PAPs); and
- May have an interest in the project (other interested parties)

Stakeholder identification was performed in a participatory manner involving consultations with relevant central and local government officials, and the local community leaders. All relevant documents, including project designs and maps were reviewed to map out and identify more stakeholders based on potential Project impacts, as well as their interests, influence on Project success, and their roles in the Project affected communities.

The identified stakeholders shown in Table 14 below shall also be key RAP implementation participants.

Table 14: Identified Stakeholders by Category

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
Central Government (Government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs))	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	✓		MWE is the Project Proponent and the beneficiary of the proposed Project financing. MWE's key interest is to develop the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project. MWE is also responsible for directly overseeing compensation activities, coordinating all livelihood restoration activities,

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
				<p>identifying and co-coordinating resettlement program participants, managing grievances, and monitoring RAP implementation</p> <p>MWE --through her Directorate of Water Development (DWD) has the mandate to promote the provision of clean and safe water to all persons, investigate, control, protect and manage water in Uganda for any use in accordance with the provisions of the Water Statue, 1995.</p>
	Office of the Prime Minister	✓		<p>The Office of the Prime Minister through the Department of Refugee Management leads and enhances National Response Capacity to Refugee Emergency Management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving and granting asylum to refugees in accordance with both international and national legal frameworks • Settling refugees granted asylum, developing and implementing humanitarian interventions • Advising government and other stakeholders on refugee matters • Providing physical protection to refugees

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the physical infrastructure of the Refugee settlements, ranging from roads; staff accommodation, offices, reception centres among others; and <p>Enhancing the Refugee livelihoods through provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs)</p>
	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	✓		<p>MLHUD also sets land policies and regulations and approves district compensation rates.</p> <p>MLHUD's Chief Government Valuer approves the Valuation Report.</p> <p>Additionally, the titling of the land for the water source and reservoir sites land surveys will be approved by MLHUD's Commissioner for Surveys & Mapping.</p>
	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)		✓	MGLSD is a secondary stakeholder primarily focused on labour conditions during Project Implementation
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	✓		NEMA is responsible for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) approval, issuing and managing permits for the Project through wetlands, and monitoring environmental impacts.
	Administrator General	✓		The Administrator General Processes Letters of Administration for estates of the deceased.

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
Local	Solicitor General	✓		<p>The Solicitor General's office provides legal compensation advice/ opinions to government agencies in instances where PAPs are located in wetlands and forest reserves.</p> <p>It also provides legal advice for agreements including project implementation-related contracts.</p>
	Surveyors Registration Board		✓	<p>The Surveyors Registration Board regulates the practice and professional conduct of Ugandan Surveyors and Valuers.</p>
	Resident District Commissioner (RDC)		✓	<p>The RDC monitors government Programs -- including the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project -- and chairs the District Security Committee.</p> <p>The RDC shall be involved in mobilizing Project support during stakeholder engagements and disclosures.</p> <p>The RDC will also be a member of the District Grievance Management Committee to assist with resolving grievances unable to be resolved by the Subcounty Grievance Management Committee.</p>
	Chief Administration Officer (CAO)		✓	<p>CAO is the district Accounting Officer responsible for convening family meetings for processing Letters of Administration.</p>

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
Governments				<p>The CAO will be instrumental in mobilizing Project support.</p> <p>The CAO shall also be a member of the District Grievance Management Committee to assist with resolving grievances unable to be resolved by the Subcounty Grievance Management Committee.</p>
	District Chairpersons and Mayors		✓	<p>District Chairpersons and Mayors are the political heads who mobilize PAPs to participate in RAP planning and implementation</p> <p>They will be instrumental in mobilizing Project support.</p> <p>The District Chairpersons and Mayors shall also be a member of the District Grievance Management Committee to assist in resolving grievances unable to be resolved by the Subcounty Grievance Management Committee.</p>
	District Technical Teams (DTT)		✓	<p>DTT provides professional/technical advice on RAP-related matters including surveys, physical planning, agriculture, community development, and health.</p> <p>DTT also provides agricultural extension services.</p>
	District/Subcounty and Town Council Councillors		✓	<p>District/Subcounty and Town Council Councillors represent their constituents' views -- including PAPs -- in the district council and they mobilize</p>

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
				PAPs to participate in RAP Programs
	District Land Board	✓		The District Land Board provides district compensation rates and application approvals for land registration.
	Subcounty Technical Staff (Subcounty Chiefs, CDOs, Health Assistants and Parish Chiefs)	✓		Subcounty Technical Staff provide agricultural extension services and they will also assist with addressing grievances.
	LCIII Council (LCIII Chairpersons/Mayors and Councillors)		✓	The LCIII Council represents their constituents' views and mobilizes PAPs to participate in RAP Programs. They will also be instrumental in grievance handling.
	Area Land Committees	✓		Area Land Committees settle land disputes, participate in grievance redress, and approve land registration applications for customary land.
	Local Chairperson (LC1)	✓		LC1s are responsible for community mobilization, PAP verification, and grievance redress.
Affected Communities	All Project-affected Persons (PAPs), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landowners and other eligible land users (including settlers or "non-landowners") 	✓		PAPs participate in the Project and agree to compensation package and resettlement assistance

Category	Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Project Interest
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business owners and employees • Vulnerable people 			
	Host Communities		✓	Host Communities participate in PAH resettlement site identification to ensure any adverse Project-induced impacts on host communities are mitigated.
Funding Agency	World Bank	✓		World Bank review and provide a “no objection” to the RAP Report, release Project funding, and monitor the proper RAP implementation (via the timely sharing of detailed monitoring reports).
Civil Society	Community, National, and International Groupings		✓	Civil Society educates community members on their rights, advocacy, and activism including monitoring RAP implementation activities as well as raising awareness on violence against children

3.3 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Disclosure entails making information accessible to interested and affected parties. Communicating information in an understandable manner to the relevant and interested stakeholders is an important factor in the stakeholder engagement process. Specific measures will be undertaken to ensure that Project commitments -- and specifically, the compensation entitlement framework and grievance mechanism information -- is accessible to all relevant parties, including those with disabilities preventing them from reading the documentation. The steps taken to ensure accessibility include:

- Development of a non-technical summary RAP version in both English and relevant local languages
- Oral communication in relevant local languages via community meetings and household-level meetings
- Supporting vulnerable or illiterate PAPs that require additional assistance to ensure comprehension of agreements and the sign-off process

Information that has been or will be disclosed to stakeholders includes the following:

- The affected assets and interest in the affected assets were disclosed and signed off by PAPs during the cadastral and asset surveys
- Entitlement Cut-off Dates were disclosed to PAPs during one-on-one discussions as well as at community meetings
- The Entitlement Matrix will be disclosed through community meetings
- Expected Project impacts -- including loss of livelihood, economic displacement, migrant worker (construction worker) influx during the construction phase -- will be disclosed to stakeholders through community meetings as well as through district and Subcounty workshops targeting technical officials and elected leaders
- The RAP will be disclosed on MWE's website and will be disclosed to stakeholders through district and Subcounty workshops and village-level community meetings
- The compensation and resettlement packages -- including cash compensation, and resettlement assistance -- will be disclosed to individual PAPs and their spouses where relevant and their consent will be indicated via consent form sign-off
- Project strip maps will be disclosed to individual PAPs through community meetings
- The Livelihood Restoration Plan, including summarised matrices, will be disclosed to PAPs and local government administrative units through district and Subcounty community meetings and workshops
- Vacate dates will be disclosed to individual PAPs at the household level through the issuance of notices to vacate the permanently acquired land after compensation payment.

3.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODS

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process. It involves two major phases:

1) **Phase I** covered the RAP preparation. It focused on the following:

- Creating Project and RAP process awareness
- Stakeholder mobilization to participate in RAP activities including cadastral survey, asset survey, socio-economic surveys, and vulnerability assessments
- Management of grievances and concerns

Phase I included three major stages:

Stage 1: Engagement with district and Subcounty leaders during reconnaissance surveys and awareness creation

Stage 2: Meetings with affected communities and PAPs for cadastral survey, asset survey, and socio-economic surveys

Stage 3: Focus Group (FG) discussions and Key Informant Interviews (KII) for livelihood surveys and vulnerability assessments

Management of grievances and concerns was an integral part of all stages.

A consultative approach was used in the stakeholder engagement process. Consultation was a two-way process involving information sharing between the RAP Team and stakeholders. The local leaders -- especially the LC1s -- helped mobilise PAHs. Consultations commenced at 10 AM or 2 PM Ugandan Time to enable participation of all interested groups including women and children.

2) Phase II shall cover the RAP implementation. It will focus on land and property compensation packages, grievance management, livelihood restoration program implementation, and clearing the acquired infrastructure sites after the expiry of the 6 months’ notice to vacate period.

In order to mitigate gender-based violence, specific, deliberate approaches have been embedded in the Disclosure to PAPs and Compensation Agreement Sign-offs (Section 10.4) specifically requiring spousal consents and joint sign-offs and a grievance mechanism thoroughly addressing gender-related grievances (Section 11.5.5).

Engagements in Phase II will be a continuation of the engagements conducted in Phase I. The activities will be tailored to specific stakeholders including PAPs, and local leaders. Table 15 below provides a summary of stakeholder groups and how they were (or will be) consulted.

Table 15: Stakeholder Engagement Methods

Target Group	Engagement Method
Regulators (NEMA, CGV, Ministerial Zonal Offices (MZOs))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative regulatory matter meetings • Periodic RAP process progress reports • Exchange of emails and letters.
Policy Makers (MWE, MLHUD, CGV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization meetings to create RAP process awareness • Periodic RAP progress reports to update stakeholders • Exchange of emails and letters.
Local Governments (CAO, LC V, RDC, Councillors, Area Members of Parliament, District Land Boards, LCIII Chairpersons, Subcounty Chiefs, CDOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization meetings to create awareness • Periodic reports and courtesy calls to update district leaders • Consultative livelihood restoration and community development program meetings.
Project Affected Persons/Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation meetings to create Project and RAP process awareness • Consultative compensation package meetings with PAPs • Focus Group (FG) discussions with vulnerable PAPs, women, and children • Group meetings on PAH verification and compensation package disclosure • Family meetings with PAPs regarding land and property disputes, Letters of Administration, and grave relocations • Individual PAP meetings to disclose compensation packages and notices to vacate • Sensitization materials (posters, radio messages, leaflets)

Target Group	Engagement Method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative livelihood restoration meetings.

3.5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED DURING RAP PREPARATION

The field activities for RAP preparation entailed stakeholder sensitisation and consultation on Project impacts and risks, and briefings on the nature of information (socio-economic baseline data, land and property ownership, livelihoods) and documents (copies of land titles, national IDs, and/or land purchase agreements) required for RAP preparation and surveys.

The Kiryandongo District local government and their affected lower local governments were consulted, and community meetings and key informant interviews were held. District, City, Town Council, and Subcounty leadership were informed about the commencement of RAP activities.

The consultations enabled JBN to disseminate information to PAPs as well as gather feedback and opinions from them on positive Project impacts.

3.5.1 INITIAL SITE VISITS AND TRANSECT WALKS

JBN, in consultation with MWE carried out field mission to the proposed project area from 22 to 22 October 2021 to amongst others, hold preliminary discussions with Kiryandongo District Local Government Officials and the respective Lower Local Government Officials of Nyakabale, Gaspa, and Mutunda RGCs and residents on a range of aspects of the project and with respect to the assignment.

The mission was to acquaint JBN with the location, proposed lay-outs and proposed operations of the project facilities which will be key in the scoping stage of the assignment. Preliminary discussions were held on aspects relating to the proposed project components useful in the subsequent planning and execution of the RAP Preparation. This will also inform the mobilization of resources and equipment for the detailed study. During that reconnaissance visit, the Team gathered relevant information and undertook, for each Facility, a visual assessment of the prevailing conditions in the vicinity and also engaged with the local authorities and people in the areas.

JBN also carried out consultations with district officials, lower local government officials, and Local Councils (LCs) to enlist stakeholder support and co-operation. Some the major issues arising from the engagements are as shown in the Table 16 below follows:

Table 16: Key Issues Arising from Initial Field Mission

Stakeholder	Issues Arising
Kiryandongo District Water Officer (DWO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited sharing of information about the project • The DWO is not 'officially' updated about progress of the project • The district leadership is always seeking updates from DWO but little is known; and • MWE need to routinely share updates, involve local leaders and technical officers in planning as well as information disclosures

Stakeholder	Issues Arising
Mutunda Subcounty Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water scarcity is a major problem • Livestock are more affected by water scarcity than humans, because when animals die everyone loses, even the rich become poorer; • In dry season, residents buy water at Ugx 5,000 per jerry can • Women and children take the heavy burden of water supply; • The community also relies on the Nile during the dry season which is distant; • There have been incidents of death due to drowning and attacks by crocodiles on the Nile; • Health Centres have no piped water supply and it affects delivery of medical care services, yet even the HCs are over stretched; • The incidence of water related diseases is high; • Older persons, women, girls, disabled, poor youth and poor men suffer the most with water scarcity; and • There is no irrigation in whole Subcounty

3.5.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS FOR NYAKABALE RGC WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM

The proposed Project Components in Nyakabale RGC are within the jurisdiction of Mboira Subcounty and Kigumba Subcounty, with a greater portion covering the latter. The water source site I and reservoir are in Kikunya and Mboira II villages of Mboira Subcounty whereas the water source site II is in Kikoba village, Kigumba Subcounty.

Of the 4 proposed toilets for the RGC, 2 are within Mboira Subcounty (Nyakabale Trading Centre and Kifuruta Primary School and the other 2 in Kigumba Subcounty (Kigumba Health Centre III and Katamarwa RGC).

Engagements with Mboira and Kigumba Subcounty leadership after reconnaissance survey took place on 17 February and 18 February 2022 to update stakeholders on Project objectives, leadership expectations, survey progress, as well as to identify their Project-related concerns and interests.

3.5.2.1 MEETING WITH MBOIRA SUBCOUNTY

This meeting was held at Mboira Subcounty Headquarters and was attended by:

- Chairperson LC III

- Chairpersons LC Is for Apodorwa, Kifuruta I, Nyakabale, Mboira I, Mboira II and Kikunya Villages
- Apodorwa Parish Councillor, and
- PAPs for the proposed water source and reservoir sites.

Mboira Subcounty appreciated the Ministry for the Project and pledged its utmost support to the Project and looks forward to the implementation. The Chairman LC III requested for transparency in all aspects concerning the Project and requested that the Subcounty be considered for inclusion in any other upcoming projects the MWE may have as the communities are in need of services given their infancy of about 6 months.

The meeting also expressed the anxiety of the communities to receive reliable and stable water supply in the Subcounty.

The Chairperson LC I Kikunya village informed the meeting that the village should not only host the water source, and transmission pipes but also be served with distribution pipes and service connections. He highlighted a past Project by Kiryandongo District in Nabira Trading Centre where the District drilled water but the community is not a beneficiary of the distribution pipe.

3.5.2.2 MEETING WITH KIGUMBA SUBCOUNTY

This meeting was held at Kigumba Subcounty Headquarters and was attended by:

- Chairperson LC III
- Community Development Officer
- Parish Chief and Councillors
- Chairpersons LC I for Kiruli and Kizuba Villages

Kigumba Subcounty pledged its utmost support to the Project and thanked MWE for the initiative as not many people benefit from such projects. He added that safe water is key and the toilets will reduce on the rampant open defecation. The Chairman LC III highlighted a Stakeholder Engagement Project meeting two months ago at the District where himself and CDO were in attendance. He urged the leaders present to pass on rightful information to the community and called for maximum cooperation from the leaders and JBN. He further requested that JBN and MWE provide information timely.

The CDO requested that the zonal leaders be involved in order to build ownership and support for the Project and that communities be informed prior any activities to avoid wrangles.

Participants also expressed the fear of the community not having water service lines in Kikooba as only a transmission pipe has primarily provided yet the water source site is in the area.

3.5.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR GASPA RGC WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM

The proposed Project Components in Gaspa RGC are within the jurisdiction of Kiryandongo Subcounty, Bweyale Town Council and Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, with a greater portion covering Kiryandongo Subcounty. The two water source sites are in Mirima village of Kiryandongo Subcounty and the reservoir site is in the Refugee Settlement.

The 3 proposed toilets for Gaspa RGC are within Kiryandongo Subcounty--Gaspa RGC, Kalwala Primary School and Nyakataama Primary School.

Engagements with Kiryandongo Subcounty and Bweyale Town Council leadership after reconnaissance survey took place on 22 February 2022 to update stakeholders on Project objectives, leadership expectations, and survey processes, as well as to identify their Project-related concerns and interests.

3.5.3.1 MEETING WITH KIRYANDONGO SUBCOUNTY

This meeting took place on at Kiryandongo Subcounty Headquarters and was attended by the:

- Subcounty Chief
- Subcounty CDO
- Deputy Speaker
- Chairman Local Council III
- Chairpersons LC I for Mirima, Kitongozi, Tecwa, and Ndoyo Villages
- MWE officials

The Subcounty Chief highlighted the initial site visits and transect walks with JBN, MWE and District Local Government Officials in December 2021 and early 2022 while explaining the different Project Components.

One of the participants informed the meeting that team that drilled boreholes promised that the community would get compensation for their affected land and assets. People are worried that the MWE might not compensate them.

The Chairman LC III noted that the community is in need of safe water and they will support the Project. He requested the LC Is Chairpersons to ensure that the Project is welcomed.

3.5.3.2 MEETING WITH BWEYALE TOWN COUNCIL

This meeting took place at Bweyale Town Council Headquarters with the Town Clerk, Chairman LC III and Chairperson LC I Siriba Cell attending.

The Chairman LC III Mr Edward Byakagaba expressed gratitude over the Project noting that he is a member of the Town Council Water Board and that NWSC has one Public Stand Pipe (PSP) at Magamaga.

The Town Clerk Jesse Tibemenya welcomed the Project and requested to know the expected utility charge rate. In response to his concern, we noted that the utility charge will not differ from what is already being charged in areas already serviced, it may be either prepaid or post billing.

The Chairperson LC Is noted that the area always gets a lot of dry spells and requested for reliable water supply to alleviate this problem. They noted that all boreholes are not working.

3.5.3.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN KIRYANDONGO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

The proposed reservoir site for Gaspa RGC is in the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. A sanitation facility is proposed at Magamaga market in the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement.

Engagements at the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement took place on 23 February 2022 and the meeting was attended by the Assistant Settlement Commandant Stephen Bogere and Joseph Candia the Civil Engineer Kiryandongo District Local Government.

The Assistant Commandant noted that information is one of the key concerns in the settlement and sensitization of the refugees is priority even if they are not the land owners. He further noted that waterborne sanitation facilities are usually problematic for users especially in as far as ensuring their hygiene, operation, and maintenance are concerned.

The participants requested that the MWE write to the OPM Commissioner Refugee Settlement who will then liaise with the Settlement Commandant Kiryandongo before JBN can conduct the cadastral and asset survey.

3.5.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR MUTUNDA RGC WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM

The proposed Project Components in Mutunda RGC are within the jurisdiction of Mutunda, Nyamasha and Diima Sub counties. The two water source sites are in Popara West Village, Nyamasha Subcounty and Mutunda B Village, Mutunda Subcounty. The reservoir sites are in Popara West and Alero B Village, Nyamasha Subcounty. Diima Subcounty hosts distribution pipe network in Teyago village.

The 2 proposed toilets for Mutunda RGC are all within Nyamasha Subcounty--Yabweng Health Centre II and Ogunga Primary School.

Engagements with Mutunda and Diima Sub counties took place on 23 February 2022 whereas that of Nyamasha Subcounty took place on 24 February 2022.

3.5.4.1 MEETING WITH MUTUNDA SUBCOUNTY

This meeting was held at Mutunda Subcounty Headquarters and was attended by the Chairperson LC III, the Subcounty Chief, the CDO, GISO and Chairpersons LC I and their committee members such as Secretaries Defence for the affected villages including Popara West, Tenam B, Mutunda A, Mutunda B, and Kawiti.

Two officers from the office of the Chief Government Valuer MLHUD also attended the meeting as part of the mission for the Approval of the Valuation Methodology for the Project. They briefed the meeting on their role in the Project with regard to approval of the Valuation Methodology and Report before payment of compensation by the Government of Uganda through the MWE. Congruently they noted that the land is not being grabbed. They also cautioned that the expectations of the community should not derail the Project and urged the leaders to provide consistent information to the community during engagements for the Project.

The Chairman LC III pledged support to the Project and urged the leaders to pass on the right information about the Project to their community members. The Secretary Health and Safety noted the need to engage the community on the use of water and tariff charges.

3.5.4.2 MEETING WITH DIIMA SUBCOUNTY

An engagement was held in Teyago Trading Centre with Honourable Denis Komakech the Councillor Diima Subcounty and Ongei Charles the Chairperson LC I Teyago on 23 February 2022.

The participants noted that the community in Teyago has serious water shortage and therefore is in dire need of water supply and that the leadership is well acquainted with the Project as they have been engaged severally.

Another meeting was held at the Subcounty headquarters prior to community meeting in Teyago on 28 February 2022 with the Chairman LC III who emphasized the need for wholesome community sensitization meetings to build ownership and acceptance of the Project besides avoidance of grievances due to lack of proper information. He also placed emphasis on the necessity of identifying the rightful land owners to ensure that compensation is paid to the right people.

3.5.4.3 MEETING WITH NYAMAHASA SUBCOUNTY

An engagement with Nyamahasa Subcounty leadership took place on 24 February 2022 at Nyamahasa Subcounty Headquarters. This meeting was attended by the Chairperson LC III and the Parish Chiefs.

Kisembo Ibrahim one of the Parish Chiefs noted that the road from Kisura to Tenam A is a UNRA Road with a road reserve of 10-15 metres whereas the road to the Water Source Site in Popara West is a Subcounty Road. He further noted that the PAs are well acquainted with the Project and some such as at the reservoir site in Alero B and proposed booster location in Nanda Mutunda are waiting for their compensation.

3.5.5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR SANITATION FACILITY SITES

The Stakeholder Engagements were carried at all the proposed locations for the sanitation facilities (with the exception of Magamaga Market under the OPM) with Twikyirize Stella the Health Assistant Kiryandongo Hospital representing the Health and Safety Officer Kiryandongo District Local Government. The engagements were also attended by the respective land owners for the toilet sites and Village Chairpersons.

Table 17: Pictorial View of Inspections at the Proposed Sanitation Facility Sites

Ogunga Primary School Public Toilet Site
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Yabweng Health Centre II Public Toilet Site



Gaspa RGC Public Toilet Site



Neighborhood of Gaspa RGC Public Toilet Site



Neighborhood of Gaspa RGC Public Toilet Site



Kalwala Primary School Public Toilet Site



Nyakataama Primary School Public Toilet Site



Katamarwa RGC Public Toilet Site



Kifuruta Primary School Public Toilet Site



Nyakabale RGC Public Toilet Site





Kigumba Health Centre III Public Toilet Site



3.5.6 LOCAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

Consultations with the affected communities were carried in compliance with the Ministry of Health Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on COVID-19 by ensuring that consultations do not involve a larger group of people and were carried out mostly village by village. Consultations mainly targeted people to be affected by land acquisition for the Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facilities Sites and land owners along existing community access roads along which pipes will be laid. The affected communities/PAPs were mobilized with support from the local leaders that had been engaged at Subcounty level engagements as elaborated in sections 3.5.2 to 3.5.5

A summary of stakeholder views and concerns raised during RAP planning as well as the RAP Team’s responses are shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Summary of Stakeholder Views and Concerns with RAP Team Responses

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team’s Responses
	17 February 2022 Mboira Subcounty Headquarters at Mboira Secondary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We request that Kemenzu and Kizibu Kikunya Trading Centres be considered for water stand points as Mboira and Kikunya Primary Schools • We also request that additional toilets be included for all Trading Centres including Nkwenda II and Apodorwa because of its high population in addition to institutions such as the upcoming Mboira Subcounty Headquarters and Mboira Secondary School. • When is the water coming? • Besides water and sanitation facilities, what will the community of Kikunya benefit from the Project? The contractor who drilled the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these requests are noted and they will be submitted to MWE. • After land acquisition, MWE will inform stakeholders when the contractor to be procured will commence construction phase of the Project • It is expected that at the time of Project implementation there will be various opportunities for locals. The MWE will

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<p>Boreholes did not employ any locals and currently the design does not include distribution pipes in Kikunya for people to actually access safe clean water to be supplied by the system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The owner of the land for the proposed reservoir site has a land tittle, can he sublease the land to MWE • Who is the Project Affected Person? 	<p>emphasize this to the Contractor and ensure it part of the Construction Contract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We shall inform the MWE about the absence of distribution pipes in Kikunya Village and the Ministry will have it addressed appropriately • The land for the water source sites, and reservoirs will be permanently acquired with a completed and registered land title processed in the names of MWE after all land rights have been fully compensated and acquired. As such a lease to MWE is not possible. • A Project Affected Person is one who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permanent land acquisition will involve the project acquiring all land including land registration and title

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much will I be charged for the service line connection if I am 200 metres from the distribution mains? 	<p>processing for land required for the water source sites, and reservoirs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permanent land restriction involves limitations imposed on the land under easement corridors for water pipes which prohibits building any structures or cultivating perennial crops and trees within the corridor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fee to be charged will be communicated by the Service provider at that time.
	<p>18 February 2022</p> <p>Kigumba Subcounty Headquarters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the Project started with this RAP activity? • What is the duration of the RAP activities? • We are glad that the law requires compensation before Project implementation as the communities have fear of not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project started with the feasibility studies and now has progressed to detailed design phase in which the ESIA, SPP, and RAP Studies are a prerequisite step to towards the realization and implementation of construction phase of the Project. • one month of field missions and 2 months to complete reporting. • It is imperative that the right information is passed on to the communities to allay all fears. Affected Persons will be

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<p>receiving their compensation award.</p> <p>Some people are already affected, will they be receiving compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many kilometres of distribution are being looked at to supply the community? • What is the design of the toilet? • We propose that the proposed toilet at Kigumba Health Centre III be shifted to Kijja Health Centre II as Kigumba Health Centre III recently launched toilets for its maternity ward on 17 February 2022. • There are fears of not having water service lines for the community in Kikooba where the water source is proposed. The current proposed Project components there are only Water source site, access 	<p>compensated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cadastral and asset survey will help to identify who and what is affected to answer the question of who, what and how much is to be compensated? Compensation will be paid by the Government of Uganda through MWE after the Valuation Report has been approved by the Chief Government Valuer • Distribution pipe with over 6.47km with a 3 meters easement corridor in Nyakabale • The proposed sanitation interventions are 1No. 6 stances waterborne public toilet, 1No. 5 stance VIP latrines for girls and 4No. 5 stance VIP latrines for boys • We shall inform the MWE about this issue for a decision • The distribution network is based on the capacity of the reservoir to supply. Water is pumped from the sources to the reservoir through the transmission

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		road and transmission pipe	pipe and the distribution pipes supply from the reservoir. The distribution pipes may be incorporated in the future water supply project in the area.
	<p>21 February 2022</p> <p>Land Owners on the Water Source Site in Kikooba</p> <p>Asango Rose and Okuta Charles Wilfred</p>	<p><u>Asango Rose</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The previous team informed me about this project. I request that I receive compensation before the Cadastral and Asset Survey is carried out <p><u>Okuta Charles Wilfred</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We request that all PAPs are compensated prior to implementation I had future plans for fish ponds and a security house here, will these be incorporated in the valuation? Can the design for the water source site be changed as I had plan to put up a tank on the anthill? I want to lease to MWE given that I have freehold titled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, your land has been identified as a viable location and studies such as geotechnical investigations have been carried The RAP phase now will detail the steps for MWE to engage with you on land acquisition. This includes Valuation of the plot and property for compensation. The surveys help identify who is affected, what is affected, and how much is required for their compensation This is noted and the plan is first compensate for the Project component sites. The asset survey will only include current existing assets on site The choice of the site was determined after a feasibility study. The land for the water

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<p>interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing community borehole may be drained by the proposed water source site; what mitigation is envisaged? • I have security concerns and propose that 3No. Gates (1No. before the community water source site, 1No. after the water source site and 1No. as main gate facing the existing community access road) as currently established on my premises are relocated to the proposed access roads so as to secure my homestead and assets 	<p>source sites, and reservoirs will be permanently acquired with a completed and registered land title processed in the names of MWE after all land rights have been fully compensated and acquired. As such a sublease is not possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed water source will not drain the borehole as this design has been guided by feasibility studies • This concern is noted and can be discussed further at Project Implementation phase.
	<p>22 February 2022 Kiryandongo Subcounty Headquarters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team that drilled and carried out testing of the boreholes promised that we would get compensation. We have fears that we may not be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected Persons will be compensated. This will be after we have completed cadastral and asset surveys that are intended to identify who and what is affected to answer the question of who, what and how much is to be compensated? Compensation will be paid by the Government of Uganda through MWE after the Valuation Report has

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need assurance that our homes will remain our own. • Looking at the Environment Impact Assessment, is the Project leaving the environment as it found it? What affirmative actions are you planning for? • Will there be any job opportunities for the locals? • We do not have maps at the Subcounty to show the proposed Project Components • Will payment of compensation be by cash or bank? • Will we pay fees for use of the water after the Project is implemented? 	<p>been approved by the Chief Government Valuer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project does not intend to physically displace people. Project planning and water pipe routing has been carefully designed to avoid much as possible demolition of buildings including residential houses. • JBN is conducting a separate ESIA studies as well and ESMP will be elaborated for implementation during the Project implementation. • There will be job opportunities for the local population during construction phase. Discipline of the labour force will be very crucial. • After the detailed survey, the strip map and other Project Maps will be displayed at each Subcounty as part of the RAP Implementation disclosure exercise • It is usually through the bank for security purposes. • yes, and the same will be communicated before commissioning of the Project upon completion of construction

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When will the RAP surveys start? 	<p>will notify all stakeholders when construction works will begin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chairpersons LC I will be informed prior to data collection this week so that all affected persons can be available to participate and witness the exercise
	<p>23 February 2022</p> <p>Mutunda Subcounty Headquarters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed water source site is in Mutunda B Village, as such we should be priority with regard to the sanitation facility • You talked about opening new roads to access location of some proposed facilities. Can wide existing roads as well? • When will the RAP surveys start? • Will the pipes only run along the existing community roads and connect directly on these pipes? • Who will meet the cost of operation and maintenance of the Water System? • Will there be allowances for the Chairpersons LC I? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the water source sites was based on final feasibility studies whereas the locations for the construction of 10 public toilets were identified by Kiryandongo District. This is noted and will be considered especially for existing access roads that are too narrow to access the project components locations • The Chairpersons LC I will be informed prior to data collection this week so that all affected persons can be available to participate and witness the exercise • Service lines will be connected to distribution pipes upon application by a customer • The Utility Provider to be decided by MWE • Local Leaders will be facilitated in accordance with the government rates during this RAP studies

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
	<p>25 February 2022</p> <p>Land Owners on the Water Source Site in Popara West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chairperson LC I appreciated the MWE for the Project and JBN for the meeting. He however, noted that Government projects take longer than those of NGOs because of the bureaucracy and requested that the length of time for this Project be minimized as people are continually demanding for water and asking for the implementation of the Project. • What is the supply coverage for the proposed network? • Can I delegate my Vice Chairperson if am not available for the data collection exercise? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The request is noted. It is imperative that the leadership and communities are mobilized and informed to ease Project activities. • The primary supply coverage is as per the project design maps presented. The utility provider will be responsible for service lines connection to households and businesses. • Yes, you can. It is important that he is well acquainted with the community and vice versa
	<p>25 February 2022</p> <p>Land Owners along the Transmission Pipe from Popara West to Tenam B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there sitting allowance for this meeting? • Will there be any opportunities for casual labour? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, there is not. The meeting is to update stakeholders on Project objectives, expectations, and RAP survey processes, as well as to identify their Project-related concerns and interests. • There will be job opportunities for the local population during construction phase. Discipline of the labour

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the pipes passing within the road reserve for the road from Mutunda? • Where exactly will the proposed pipe stop in Tenam-A? 	<p>force will be very crucial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The designs have been proposed as much as possible to be laid within the road reserve to minimize project impacts • The specific end point will be set out and shown to the community during the Cadastral and Asset survey using a survey machine
	<p>25 February 2022</p> <p>Property Owners along the Transmission Pipe from Alero A to Teyago</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the pipe be laid on one or both sides of the access roads? • Will unregistered land interests be considered? • Will there be any opportunities for casual labour? • How will I get the water if my homestead is not near the access road? • Will each homestead have a water point or there will be public stand points? • Shall we be compensated for our land to be affected by the pipe if it is bare? • Some people do not have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most cases, the pipe will be laid on one side and a few cases, the pipe will laid on either side • All interests in land will be considered, both registered and unregistered. • There will be job opportunities for the local population during construction phase. Discipline of the labour force will be very crucial • with the distribution pipe network close, a customer will apply to the Utility Provider and a service line will be laid to the homestead • Private connections will be handled by the utility provider. Public Stand Pipes will also be erected in strategic locations. • Yes • Yes. Proof of land

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
		<p>National Identity Cards, will our land interests be considered be compensated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My father recently gave me a piece of land, who will be captured as the land owner? • Will there be any assessment and compensation for affected graves at the proposed reservoir site in Alero A? 	<p>ownership will be required before payment to ensure that compensation is paid to the rightful owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land owner will be captured as agreed by both parties. • Yes, if those graves are found to be within the dimensions of the plot for the reservoir tank.
	<p>25 February 2022</p> <p>Land Owners on the Water Source Site in Kikunya and Mboira</p> <p>Transmission Pipe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson LC I---The cadastral survey showed that 2 PAPs for the water source site, can the design for the water source site be changed so that we deal with only 1 PAP and not 2? • Only a transmission pipe has been proposed for Kikunya, how will water be distributed to our homesteads? • Is the Asset Survey Form an acceptance of the Project? • Our crops will be destroyed. We shall lose our maize, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That is a good observation but we shall collect data on both PAPs as the plot affected two land owners • The MWE has plans to have phase II of the Project to provide backward water supply towards the water source locations • The Asset Survey Form is evidence of data collection including identification of the affected person and affected assets • A 6 months' Notice to Vacate will be issued before commencement of Project construction phase to enable the farmers harvest their seasonal crops.
	<p>1 March 2022</p> <p>Land Owners on the Distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the PAP is an institution, who will be paid compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institution will be paid. Institutions usually have boards or committees authorized to manage and

RGC	Stakeholder	Views/Comments/Questions	RAP Team's Responses
	Pipe in Teyago Teyago B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will a fee be charged for the piped water? If yes, how much? • The proposed Project water distribution pipes are routed along the existing community access roads, who will be compensated? • If my neighbor with land along the community access road receives compensation and we have a homestead in between us that denies me an easement to have the pipe to my homestead, will the MWE compensate them also? • What is the way forward if I receive as Asset Survey Form and my assets are not returned in the Valuation Report? 	<p>transact on their behalf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be determined by the Utility Provider and stakeholders will be engaged and informed accordingly • The people with assets within the easement corridor will be compensated. • Water is public utility and we request that the same spirit of sharing access roads or paths to the homestead is embraced for private connections. • Such omissions will not occur, but even if they occurred, the PAP will notify the consultant and leaders during RAP implementation of such anomaly and it will be addressed

Table 19: Pictorial View of Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

Mboira Subcounty Headquarters



Kigumba Subcounty Headquarters



Water Source Site in Kikooba



Kiryandongo Subcounty Headquarters



Bweyale Town Council Headquarters



Mutunda Subcounty Headquarters





Meeting Land Owners at Popara West



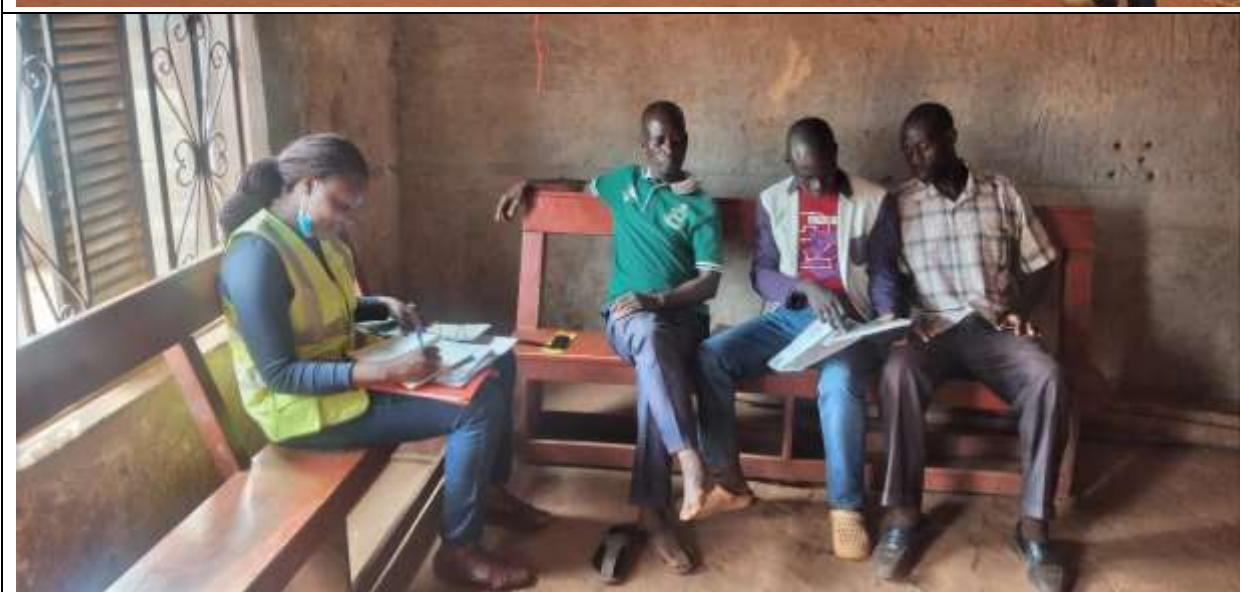
Meeting Land Owners at Tenam B



Meeting Land Owners at Alero A



Meeting Land Owners at Teyago



3.5.7 PAP SURVEY PARTICIPATION

PAPs participated in the cadastral, asset and socio-economic surveys. The surveys and the need for them to witness surveys was explained to PAPs. The mobilisation approach was house-to-house following the Project designs and pipe routing. Many PAPs -- or their representatives -- witnessed the field surveys first-hand from 17 February to 4 March 2022

3.5.8 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KIIS) WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLITICAL AND TECHNICAL LEADERS

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used to consult stakeholders on development priorities and livelihood interventions. FG discussions were held with women, men, and children as well as Technical Officers and political leaders at the district, Subcounty, and town council levels and included District Water Office, Community Development Office, District Planner, Chief Administration Officers, RDC, Town Clerk and Subcounty Chiefs.

3.6 ENGAGEMENT WITH WOMEN

The Project has ensured women’s participation in the RAP consultation and disclosure through:

- Consultation with the women in FGs and KIIs to ensure the livelihood assessment and baseline data collection process accurately captured women’s perspectives
- Information sharing at a community level to ensure both women and men are aware of the RAP Preparation processes and RAP Sign Offs process, which ensures that women must consent/sign in order for the PAH to receive compensation

3.7 ENGAGEMENT WITH YOUTH AND VULNERABLES

- Engagement to date with youth members of the affected areas has occurred through the household surveys, livelihood assessments and FG discussions to more accurately develop livelihood programs that support desired capacity-building
- People identified as vulnerable through the household surveys will also be directly consulted to confirm their vulnerability, as part of the vulnerability identification process. Vulnerable cases will also be further investigated and appropriate measures to support vulnerable people will be established, as described in Section 8.

3.8 PLANNED STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS DURING RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Stakeholder engagements will be continuous throughout RAP implementation phase. More than one topic, described in Table 20, are to be addressed within the planned engagements.

The RAP Implementation Consultant will be responsible for the overall execution of stakeholder engagement activities, and MWE is responsible for ensuring these engagements are carried out.

The teams shall work with local government Technical Officials and elected leaders to ensure seamless implementation of planned stakeholder engagement activities.

Table 20: Schedule of Planned Stakeholder Engagements

#	Topic	Stakeholder Group	Format	Lead	Date/ Frequency	Project Stage
1	Project Coordination Meetings	MWE, WB	Project Meetings	MWE	Bi Monthly	RAP Preparation and Implementation
2	RAP Disclosure	District Local Governments , Affected Communities	Debrief Workshop, Community Meetings	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Monthly and Quarterly	RAP Implementation
3	Follow-up	Affected	Field Surveys	RAP Implementation	Monthly and Quarterly, or	RAP

#	Topic	Stakeholder Group	Format	Lead	Date/Frequency	Project Stage
	Surveys	Communities		Consultant & MWE	as needed	Implementation
4	Household Sign-off/ Valuation Disclosure	PAPs	Group Disclosures at Community Meetings Individual Disclosures	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Regularly, after CGV approves Valuation Report	RAP Implementation
5	Compensation Payment	District Local Governments , PAPs	Small Group PAP Consultations	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Regularly, after CGV approves Valuation Report	RAP Implementation
6	Livelihood and Vulnerables Programs	PAPs	Community Meetings	RAP Implementation Consultant & MWE	Regularly, after completion of compensation payment	RAP Implementation

4. BASELINE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic surveys have been undertaken to define impacts and to provide a monitoring baseline. This section summarises socio-economic baseline information collected during the RAP preparation phase, and describes the methods used to collect this data.

4.2 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

OP 4.12 requires a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data be conducted in order to:

- Identify people who will be displaced by the Project

- Determine compensation and assistance eligibility
- Discourage an inflow of people ineligible for these benefits.

Effective resettlement planning entails conducting a census of affected persons and an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community levels. Individuals taking up residence in the Project Area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or assistance.

4.3 METHODOLOGY

The data was collected via a mixed-method approach incorporating both quantitative and qualitative assessments, as well as an assessment of available secondary resources. Quantitative surveys were conducted for all PAHs.

A total of 355 households were surveyed. The vast majority 93.24% of the survey respondents were the head of their household. Perspectives of both genders were captured and represented, with 83.38% male and 16.62% female respondents in addition to gender-specific Focus Groups (FGs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

Qualitative data was gathered to provide supporting details for the quantitative data collection surveys. Qualitative data collection was based on KIIs, FGs, and participatory methodologies including village transect walks.

Household socio-economic surveys was undertaken by the social team using PAPs lists generated by the cadastral and assets survey teams as a reference. The land and asset component measured and described fixed assets for each household including land holdings, land type, buildings, crops, and trees. This information was collected to inform compensation agreements and to assist in resettlement impact assessments.

4.3.1 SUMMARY OF SURVEYS COMPLETED

Through the current work phase, primary data has been collected via cadastral, asset, and socio-economic surveys. The information collected has been used to establish a Project Resettlement Database in Vekta -- an Environmental and Social Information Management System developed and owned by GMT Consults LTD (GMT) for management of environmental, land access, and resettlement projects. Data collected by the census questionnaires was coded, entered in EPiData and exported to SPSS microcomputer software for analysis. A summary of the surveys completed is provided in Table 21.

Table 21: Completed Baseline Surveys

Survey	Number of Surveys Completed	Timing
Cadastral Survey	966 ⁸	17 February – 4 March 2022

⁸ Number of PAPs/Transactions as per the Cadastral and Asset Survey contained in the Valuation Report. PAPs include affected households or institutions that might be having multiple entries in the valuation report because of holding multiple properties/parcels

Survey	Number of Surveys Completed	Timing
Assets Survey	966 ⁹	17 February – 4 March 2022
Socio-Economic Household Survey	355	20 February – 12 March 2022
Focus Group (FG) Discussions: Held with male leaders, male elders, female leaders, young males, and young females	3	20 February – 12 March 2022
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	2	20 February – 12 March 2022

4.3.2 HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

The key instrument for collecting socio-economic data was a Household Socio-economic Survey. The questionnaire comprised of 93 questions aimed at capturing the full range of livelihood Capitals based on the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and was broken into four distinct sections, including:

- Section 1: Demography and Migration: The 17 questions captured household composition, number of dependents, marital status, ethnicity, religion, and migration
- Section 2: Human Resources and Livelihoods: The 20 questions captured key health, education, literacy, vulnerability, and family planning information
- Section 3: Economy and Living Standards: The 56 questions captured livelihood sources, income-generating activities, household food security, welfare, assets, land tenure, and residential characteristics
- Section 4: Project Perception: This one question gathered Project views and perceptions as well as household-level support for its development

The household survey process was undertaken in two steps:

- The cadastral and asset survey recorded affected household head or person who will receive compensation on behalf of the household, capturing information of land and or assets to be affected and recording all these on an asset survey form. Where a household had multiple parcels or interests to be affected, the cadastral and survey exercise was done for the corresponding number of parcels/interests. A unique identifying number called PAP REF for the individual household was created and is used in the data sets and reports.
- Affected Household Census was conducted of upto 355 Households recorded all information on household information using the household socio economic survey questionnaire.

4.4 NATIONAL CONTEXT

⁹ Ditto

Uganda is a landlocked country in East-Central Africa. It is bordered to the east by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan, to the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the south-west by Rwanda, and to the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is in the African Great Lakes region. Uganda also lies within the Nile basin, and has a varied but generally moderate equatorial climate.

Uganda has made significant social and economic progress in the last two decades. According to the African Development Bank (2013), Uganda's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.1% from 1992 to 2011 -- well above the Sub-Saharan average. The high growth rates are attributed to the rise of a dynamic service sector.

Average annual growth was 4.5% in the five years prior to 2016, compared to the 7% achieved during the 1990s and early 2000s. The slowdown was mainly driven by adverse weather, unrest in South Sudan, private sector credit constraints, and poor public project execution.

Uganda's real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at 2.9% in FY20, less than half the 6.8% recorded in FY19, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, per capita real GDP growth decelerated to 1.3% in the five years prior to the COVID-19 crisis, from 2.2% between 2010 and 2015, as population growth climbed further to 3.7% per year (World Bank, Uganda Profile, 2021).

Uganda's refugee population has almost tripled since July 2016 and is currently around 1.4 million, making it the largest refugee host in Africa, and third largest in the world. While its open-door refugee policy is one of the most progressive in the world, with refugees enjoying access to social services, land and jobs, the continued influx — coupled with limited resources — is placing tremendous pressure on existing amenities and straining the delivery of services in host communities.

Uganda has 13 refugee-hosting districts (Adjumani, Isingiro, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Koboko, Lamwo, Madi-Okollo, Obongi, Terego and Yumbe). The refugees are hosted in 13 settlements (Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Lobule, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Palabek, Palorinya, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja), in addition to the urban refugees in Kampala. Adjumani District on the other hand has 18 refugee settlements.

4.5 KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT

Kiryandongo District is located in the Mid-western part of Uganda, with its headquarters 218 Kms away from Kampala. The District is at an average altitude of 1,295 meters above sea level, situated between 10 22' and 20' North of the Equator, longitude 310 22' and 320 23' East of Greenwich. Kiryandongo District is bordered by Nwoya District to the north, Oyam District to the northeast, Apac District to the east, and Masindi District to the south and west. Kiryandongo District was established on 1 July 2010. Prior to that, it was part of Masindi District.

Kiryandongo District covers an area of 3,621 Sq. Kms most of which is arable land. The District Perimeter is 478 Kms. Victoria Nile borders the district in the North, West and South East. This has enabled the local communities to open up large expanses of agricultural land.

Kiryandongo has a bimodal rainfall pattern. The District receives an annual long-term average rainfall of 1200mm. The highest rainfall is normally received in March – May and August – November. The District enjoys favorable weather conditions coupled with good soil fertility

making it suitable for agricultural production. Based on the amount of rainfall received, the District can be divided into three major climatic zones.

- High rainfall zones: These are areas which receive more than 1000 mm of rainfall per annum. No Sub County receives this rainfall amount in Kiryandongo District.
- Medium rainfall zones: These are areas with total amount of rainfall ranging between 800mm – 1000mm per annum. Areas which fall under this zone include Kigumba and Kiryandongo subcounties as well as part of Mutunda subcounty.
- Lower rainfall zones: These are areas which receive less than 800mm of rainfall per annum. Localities in Masindi Port subcounty receive this rainfall amount.

Major Economic activities carried out in medium rainfall zones include maize, cassava, sunflower, and cotton and tobacco production. This has contributed to improved household incomes enabling the population to sustain their livelihoods. On the other hand, the major activities carried out in low rainfall zones include pastoralism, fishing and cotton growing.

The 2014 Population and Housing Census results estimated the at 486,360, with 51 percent of women and 49 percent men. In 2016, the population was approximately 517,800. According to UBOS, more than 70% of the population in the Kiryandongo district are engaged mainly in small scale subsistence farming. The major crops are bananas, maize and beans with livestock focusing on cattle and goats. A few households are engaged in medium scale and commercial farming. Fishing & fish farming typically is carried out on Lakes Nkivale, and the Kagera and Rwizi rivers.

Kiryandongo District is currently made up of 2 counties of Kibanda North and Kibanda South, 9 Subcounties, 4 Town Councils, 32 parishes, 11 wards, 288 villages and 35 cells.

Table 22: Administrative Units in Kiryandongo District

District	County	Subcounty/Town Council	Parishes/Wards	Villages/Cells
Kiryandongo	Kibanda South	Kigumba SC	4	51
		Mboira SC	4	31
		Masindi Port SC	4	29
		Kigumba TC	3	9
	Kibanda North	Kiryandongo SC	4	46
		Diima SC	2	15
		Mutunda SC	3	29
		Kichwabugingo SC	4	24
		Kyankende SC	3	29
		Nyamahasa SC	4	34
		Karuma TC	3	12
		Bweyale TC	3	7
		Kiryandongo TC	2	7
Total	2	13	43	323

However, there are newly created Sub counties of Mboira, Kicwabugingo, Diima, Nyamahasa and Kyankende and one Town council of Karuma which were approved pending operationalization due to lack of funding.

The District currently has one refugee settlement --Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement-- originally established in 1990 and re-opened in 2014 during the South Sudanese insurgency and presently hosts about 60,000 refugees. The 2014 Uganda national census estimated the population of Kiryandongo at about 266, 197 with refugees accounting for 10%. The majority of refugees are from South Sudan, with a small number from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sudan.

4.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE RESULTS

4.6.1 SURVEY & HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 355 households were surveyed with the vast majority (93.24% of the survey respondents) being head of their households. The majority of the respondents were male at 83.38% and with female at 16.62%.

In Uganda, even though there are more female than male in terms of population, most of the land and property assets are owned by male. This could explain why there are more male respondents than female respondents. Whereas the male own land, women will mostly farm on the land. Women who owned land in the project area either had purchased it with their own money or were widows.

Majority of the survey respondents are below 49 years (63%) with 36% above 49 years and 0% below 20 years. According UBOS, majority of the population lies below 45 years of age (See Table 23)

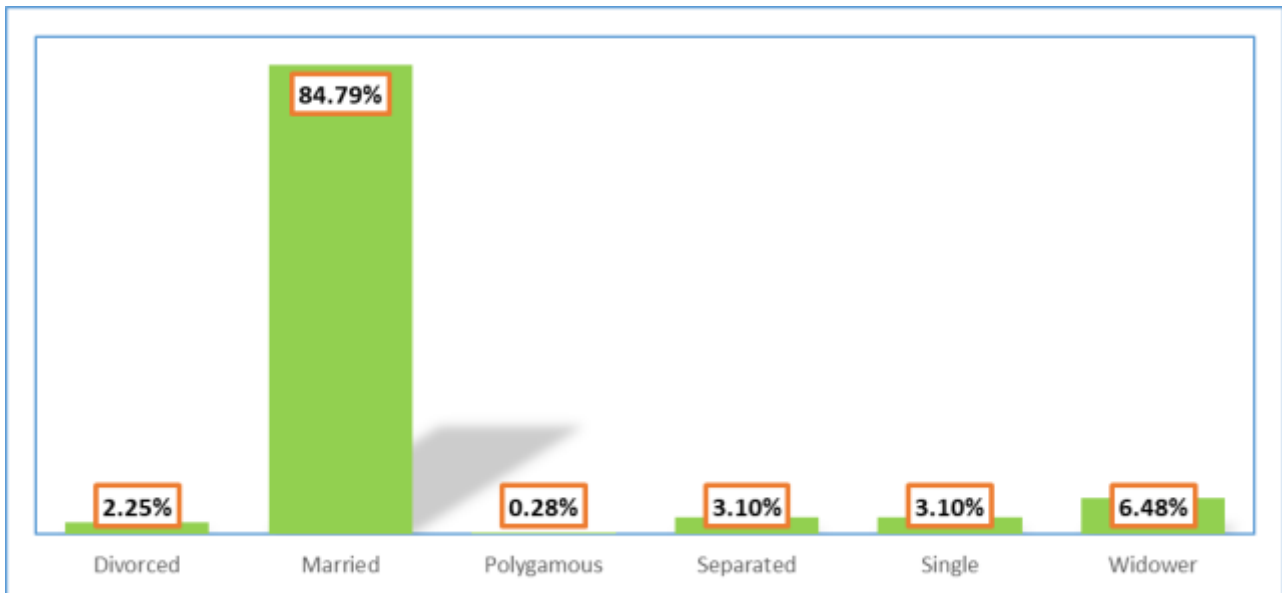
Table 23: Age of Survey Respondents

Age	Frequency	%
<20	1	0%
20 - 29	33	9%
30 - 39	101	28%
40 - 49	91	26%
50 - 59	79	22%
60+	50	14%
Total	355	100%

4.6.2 MARITAL STATUS

Majority of the respondents (84.79%) are married, followed by the widowed (6.48%), separated (3.10%), divorced (2.25%) while only 0.28% of the respondents surveyed are polygamous. This implies that most of the respondents have families that will be affected by the project.

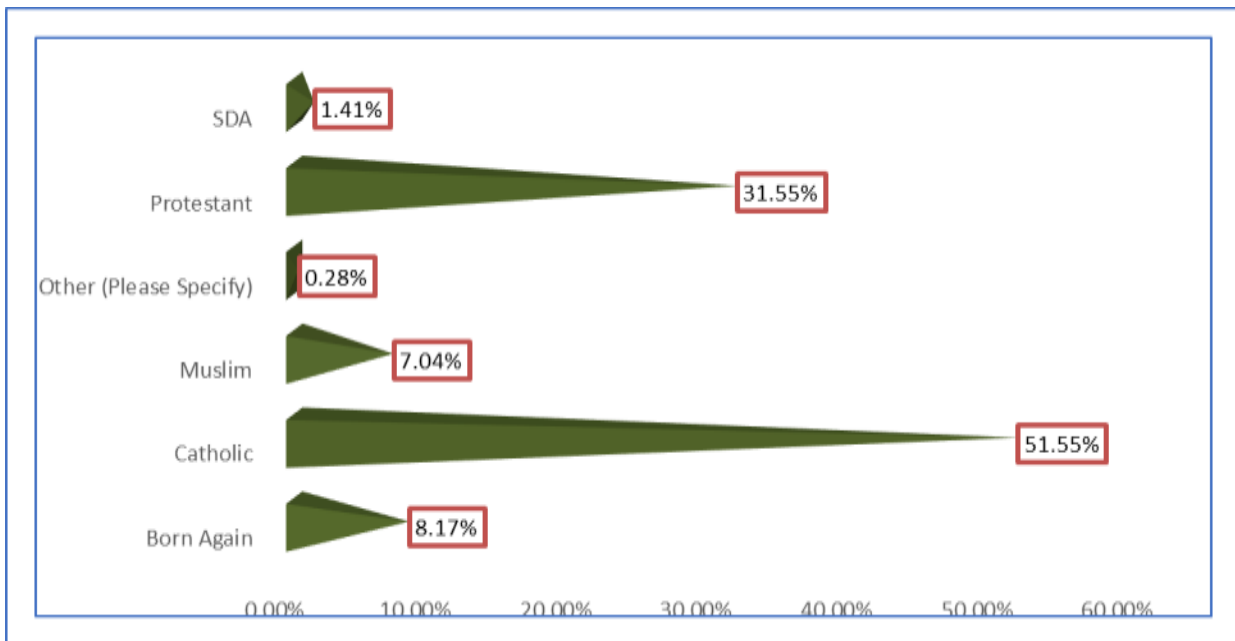
Figure 8: Marital status of Survey Respondents



4.6.3 RELIGION

51.55% Project Area survey respondents are Catholics, followed by Protestants 31.55% and Moslems 7.04%. Other religions include; SDA at 1.41% and 8.17% Born Again among others. The presence of these different religions determines a lot when and how sensitizations and consultations should be carried out within the project area and which religious leaders to be involved.

Figure 9: Religion of the Respondents



4.6.4 MIGRATION

The majority of Project Area households surveyed have either lived in the community for ten or more years 47% or have HoHs born there 45%. Only 1% of the households have migrated to the Project Area in the last two years as shown in the Table 24 below. This implies that majority of the

respondents have knowledge about the project area and can be direct beneficiaries to the water project.

Table 24: Duration of household in the Project Area

Duration of Household in Project Area	Frequency	%
HoH born here in the Project Area	160	45%
3 - <6 months	1	0%
6 - <12 months	1	0%
2 - <5 years	4	1%
5 - <10 years	21	6%
10+ years	168	47%
Total	355	100%

4.6.5 EDUCATION

Majority of the respondents had attained up to primary level of education (71%). These include all respondents that attained between P1 up to P7. 19% had attained up to secondary level of education (between S1 up to S6). 7% had no education at all. 1% had attended vocational training while only 5% had attained a certificate and above (2% certificate, 1% diploma, 1% bachelors and 1% masters) as seen in Table 25 below.

From the findings, majority of the respondents started education but did not complete primary education. The survey results align with the national dropout rate according to UNICEF's 2016 Annual Report, which indicates that 33% of students drop out before completing primary school.

The level of education affects the mode of communication in the project area and how implementation of the project will be done.

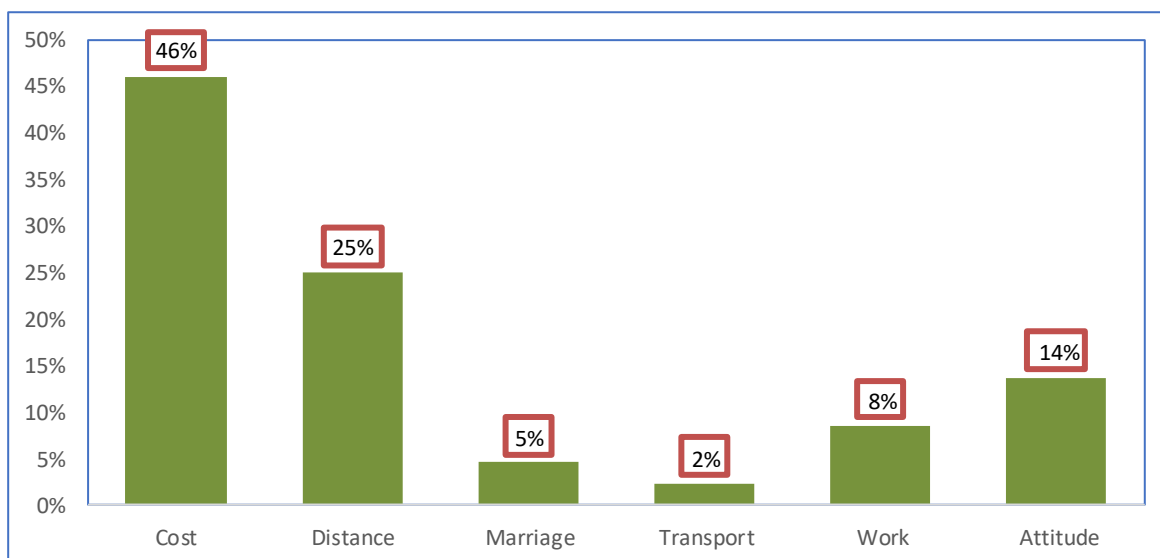
Table 25: Highest Education Level

Highest education level of respondents	Female (n = 59)	Male (n = 296)	Total
Bachelors	0%	1%	1%
Certificate	2%	2%	2%
Diploma	0%	1%	1%
Masters	0%	1%	1%
None	15%	5%	7%
P1	2%	1%	1%
P2	10%	2%	4%
P3	15%	11%	12%
P4	17%	12%	13%
P5	15%	13%	13%
P6	5%	15%	13%
P7	10%	16%	15%
S1	0%	4%	4%
S2	2%	3%	3%
S3	2%	2%	2%
S4	5%	9%	9%
S6	0%	1%	1%

Highest education level of respondents	Female (n = 59)	Male (n = 296)	Total
Vocational	0%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Amongst the respondents who discussed factors limiting their access to education, 46% believe cost to be their main limiting factor, followed by long distance to education institutions (25%). Other limiting factors to education include low attitude (14%). When asked for details on attitudes that limit education, many families cited that a lot of young people do not value education and are only interested in get-rich-quick schemes by working as farmers or casual labourers. Other factors included; lack of schools, and early marriage.

Figure 10: Factors that limit access to education



4.6.6 VULNERABLES

Majority (83%) of the surveyed population had no vulnerabilities. However; necessary support should be accorded to the 17% households with different types of vulnerability as 4% of the surveyed population were child Headed Households. The detailed summary of vulnerable households is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** Table 26 below.

Table 26: Summary of Vulnerable Households

Type of vulnerability	n	%
Female HoH with limited resources	5	1%
Widow	5	1%
Child HoH	16	4%
Elderly with limited support	8	2%
Orphans	8	2%
Physically disabled	9	2%
Mentally disabled	6	2%
Chronic illness	6	2%
None	298	83%
Total	361	100%

4.6.7 HEALTH

Uganda continues to make small strides in improving key health indicators. According to a recently published FAO report, life expectancy is 60 years. The major causes of death are infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, lower respiratory infections, tuberculosis, and diarrheal diseases. The overall disease burden, expressed as disability adjusted life years (DALYs) or years of healthy life lost, is about 20 500 DALYs. There are nine physicians for every 100,000 people. About 19% of the population uses basic sanitation services while less than half (39%) have regular access to drinking water¹⁰.

Table 27: Common diseases that affect Households in the Project Area

Disease	Frequency	%
Flu/Coughs	52	15%
Headache	7	2%
Malaria	257	72%
Other (Please Specify)	1	0%
Pneumonia	2	1%
Stomach Disorders	16	5%
Typhoid	20	6%
Total	355	100%

Across all communities, malaria was the most commonly reported illness, followed by flu/cough, and headache. Other common diseases included typhoid, stomach disorders and pneumonia.

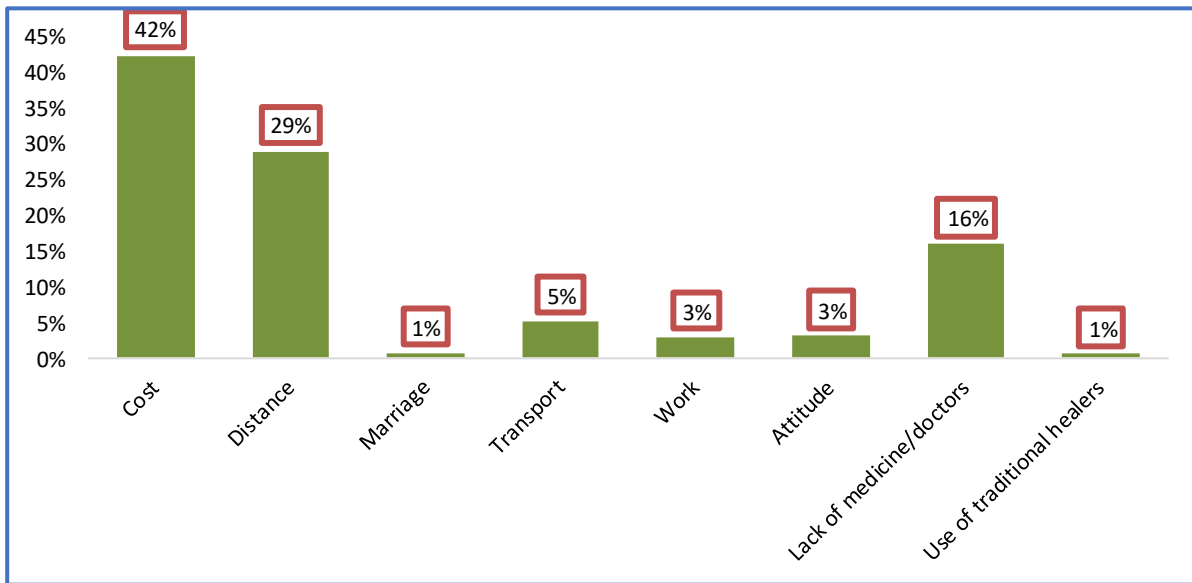
The malaria rates align with the national averages reported in the 2016 UDHS study¹¹, which indicated that in Uganda, three out of ten children tested positive for malaria by Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT). Malaria prevalence is higher among rural children (35%) than urban children (12%), and ranges from 1% in the Kampala region to 69% in the Karamoja region. It is highest among children whose mothers have no education (42%) and those from the poorest households (52%).

Despite the prevailing common diseases and vulnerability in the project area, several factors were forwarded by the surveyed population as the causes that limit their access to healthcare. 42% of the surveyed population attach cost as their highest limitation to access healthcare, while the distance to the healthcare facility equally affected 29% of the surveyed population. With the implementation of this project, many people will have atleast access to better sanitation as the area develops further for them to equally access better healthcare within reach.

¹⁰ FAO. 2019. The future of livestock in Uganda. Opportunities and challenges in the face of uncertainty. Rome.

¹¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ICF. 2017. 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings. Kampala, Uganda, and Rockville, Maryland, USA. UBOS and ICF.

Figure 11: Factors that limit access to healthcare



4.6.8 ECONOMIC CAPITAL

Uganda had made considerable strides in reducing population living below the monetary poverty line from 31.1% in 2006 to 19.7% in 2013. However, the 2019 World Bank report estimates that 41.7 percent of the Ugandan population lives under the poverty line. About 31.3 million people, or 78% of the population, live in rural areas where poverty is more pervasive than in urban areas¹². The Ugandan economy is heavily agriculture-based, with agriculture-based products (i.e., both primary and processed products) accounting for more than 50% of all exports. The sector also employs about 70% of the country’s labour force and is therefore critical for household income growth and consumption, which stimulates growth in other sectors¹³.

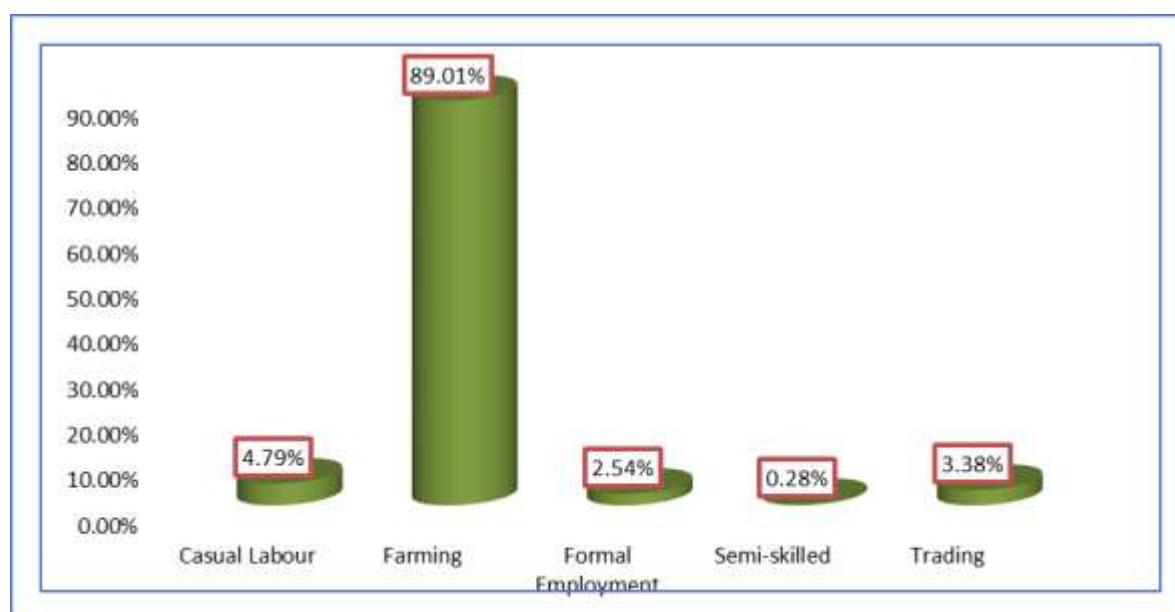
4.6.9 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DRIVERS

The major occupation of the household livelihood in the Project areas is subsistence farming (89.01%) growing crops that include cassava, rice, maize, beans, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, peas and sunflower. Being largely peasant farmers, they consume domestically what they produce and sell the surplus in local markets for cash. Other activities include petty businesses in the village and trading centres (3.38%), brick making, operating small kiosk grocery shop, charcoal burning and road side sale of farm products. The primary income sources of affected persons is shown in Figure 12 below

¹². FAO. 2019. The future of livestock in Uganda. Opportunities and challenges in the face of uncertainty. Rome.

¹³ World Bank 2019. Uganda Country Overview.

Figure 12: Primary Source of Income



Animal rearing is also a key economic activity, although small numbers of Cattle goats, pigs, sheep, pigs, and chicken are kept. During the field survey it was observed that peripheral communities carry out fishing activities in swamps and wetlands acting as breeding places for the fish. The common market is readily available in the nearby markets such as Bweyale along the Kampala-Gulu highway.

Since most of the households consider farming as the main source of income, the project should have minimum impact on the crops in the project area.

The surveyed population indicated bad weather (25%) followed by limited access to market (21%) alongside poor soil quality (20%) as the leading factors limiting their HH incomes

Table 28: Factors Limiting Family Income

Factors limiting household's income	Frequency	Percentage
Bad weather	90	25%
Cost of inputs	26	7%
Distance to market	14	4%
Lack of knowledge on improving crops	12	3%
Limited knowledge of how to expand business	14	4%
Limited market access	76	21%
Low quality seedlings	51	14%
Poor soil quality	70	20%
Other (Please Specify)	2	1%
Total	355	100%

The implementation of this project will support people who can store up water and or irrigate their gardens.

4.7 PHYSICAL CAPITAL

4.7.1 WATER SOURCES

Kiryandongo District is endowed with numerous wetlands such as Nanda wetland in Mutunda, Titti wetland in Kigumba (the longest) and Nyakabale/Nyama wetland in Masindi Port Subcounty. Most wetlands and streams are, however seasonal, given that a large part of the District is located on a raised plateau with a relatively uniform elevation. This implies that in the dry season, most parts of the district are devoid of water reserves. Severe surface water shortage is experienced in the whole of Masindi Port and parts of Mutunda Subcounty. Moreover, many wetlands have been reclaimed for agricultural activities and the settlements especially in Masindi Port, Kigumba and Mutunda Sub counties.

The District water coverage (or access to safe water in the district) stands at 71% above the national coverage of 69% (MWE Sector Performance Report, 2019) while the district sanitation coverage is 74% measured by latrine coverage at household level. Groundwater tapped in form of boreholes (deep or shallow, hand-pumped or motorized), is the main source of water supply in the district (in both rural and urban). Under Rural Water, the district has 370 boreholes and 220 shallow wells. Under Urban Water, there are three piped water supply schemes in the Town Councils of Bweyale, Kigumba and Kiryandongo, all of them being managed and funded by National Water and Sewerage Corporation.

Water access rates in Kiryandongo district vary from 64 % in Mutunda Subcounty to 95 % in Masindi Port Subcounty. Kiryandongo has 776 domestic water points which serve a total of 197,671 - 230,429 people in rural areas. 102 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned.

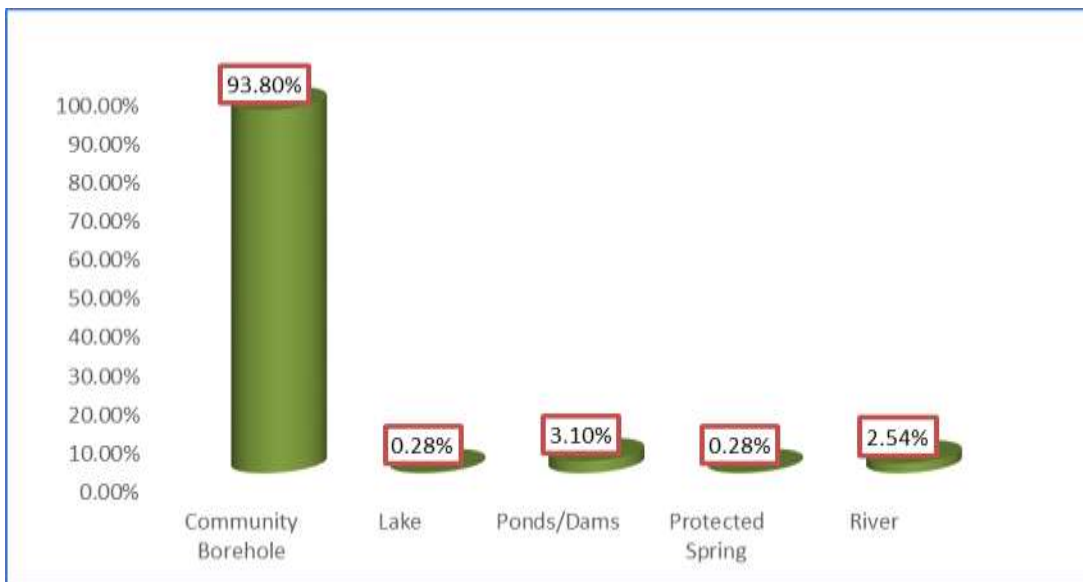
Water sources are located far away from households and high level of congestion arise at the water points as there are insufficient boreholes in and around the settlement, that are often leaking, and there is low water pressure, which has led to long waiting times. The water quality is generally good but in some places such as Kigumba, the water can be hard. There is increased siltation of boreholes which require wells to be regularly blown out to remove the silt. In growing towns such as Bweyale, surface water resources are preferred because they are assumed to be more reliable.

Community boreholes, taps and solar pumping systems have been built in Kiryandongo under different projects to enhance the supply of water in the district. However, the existing motorized systems in Bweyale TC and Kiryandongo refugee settlement faced challenges of inadequate borehole yields and high water demands. For example, the Apodorwa solar pumping system in Nyakabale RGC was constructed in 2014 and rehabilitated in 2019. The system consists of one production borehole (No. 43049), 20 solar panels @ 120 W, a 100AH battery, a 20m³ storage tank at Apodorwa health centre III and 3 No yard taps. The system experienced a problem with the storage battery and therefore pumping relies on direct power from the panels and only during the sunlight hours. There is no standby generator. Hence, the water supplied is insufficient to meet existing demands. Field findings show that maintenance of the system is a challenge due to the high cost of batteries and lack of trained technical personnel. The system has only one production well which could prove a challenge for water supply during rehabilitation works.

Additionally, the Kalalwa solar pumping system in Kalalwa RGC which consists of one production well, a pump house, the attendant house, solar panels and 2 No. 10m³ storage tanks has been non-functional since November 2020. The pump fell in the well (over 100m deep) and it has not been possible for the operator or the district technical personnel to retrieve it.

According to the RAP household surveys, Community boreholes are the main water source for 93.80%, followed by ponds/dams at 3.10%, River at 2.54% as shown Figure 13 below. Other sources of water include protected spring and Lake.

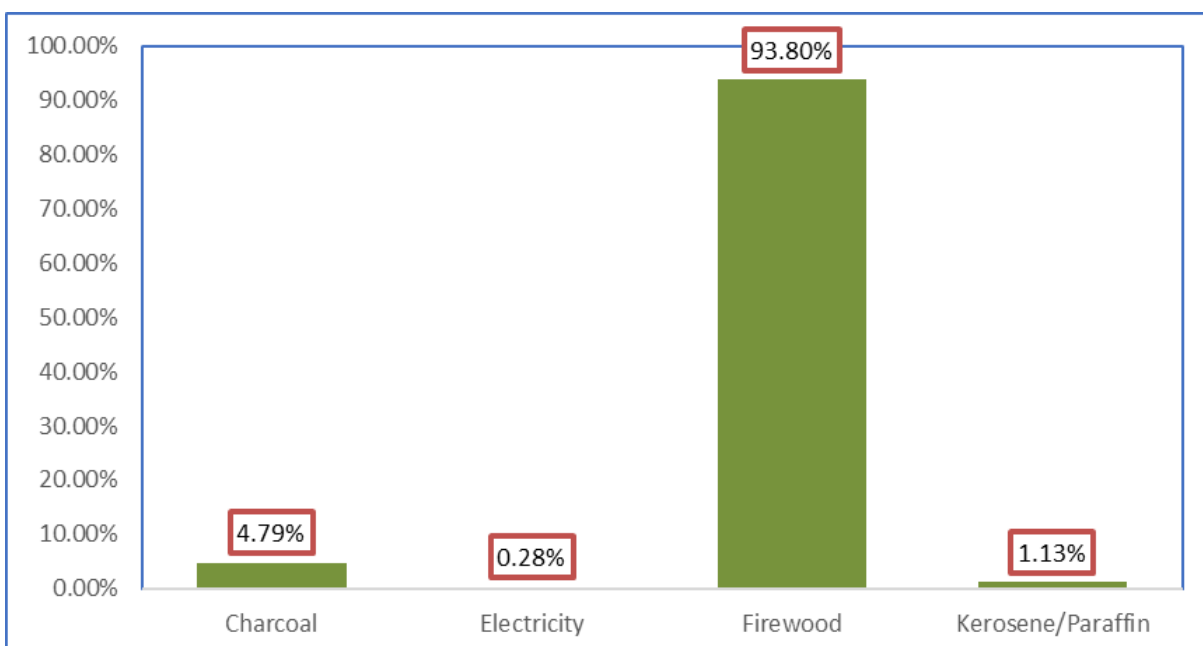
Figure 13: Water Source for Domestic use



4.7.2 COOKING FUEL

93.80% Households in the project area use firewood as a source of energy for cooking. This is supplemented with either charcoal (at 4.79%), kerosene (at 1.13%) and electricity (0.28%). The use of firewood is mainly due to its cost effectiveness and availability.

Figure 14: Household Source of Cooking Fuel



4.7.3 FORMS OF SANITATION

The overwhelming majority of survey participants (99%) have access to a pit latrine only, 1% use communal pit latrine, none in the project area has a flushing toilet.

The percentage of survey respondents with access to a flush toilet is aligned with the national rural averages according to the 2016 UDHS. Only 19% of Ugandan households use improved sanitation. Urban households are more likely than rural households to use improved sanitation (27% versus 16%). Eight in ten households use unimproved sanitation: 20% use a shared facility, 55% use an unimproved facility, and 7% have no facility.

Households without any form of sanitation and using communal pit latrines was mainly due to the heavy rains in the area destroying their form of sanitation such that they have to share or share with other members in the community.

Therefore, the Project will supplement sanitation efforts by constructing 10 public toilet facilities listed Table 11 below

4.8 PROJECT PERCEPTIONS

A considerable majority of households surveyed are very supportive of the Project at 63%, with only 5% not at all supportive. 19% of the households are somewhat in support of the project and 13% have no opinion.

The very high support of the project implies that water is very much needed in the project and surrounding areas and that there will be minimal disturbances during the construction phase of the water pipelines.

However, more sensitization is needed to bring the 5% and 19% to support the project so that there is full support for the project.

5. PROJECT IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION

5.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

This section presents the identified Project land access-associated impacts and assesses these potential impacts based on the household and asset survey results. OP 4.12 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Such restrictions may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other livelihood means), or both. Therefore, according to OP 4.12, a key initial project task is the early identification of project impacts, which includes:

- The project components or activities that may result in displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the project timeframe
- The impact zone of such components or activities
- The scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets
- Any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources
- Alternatives considered in order to avoid or minimize displacement and why those alternatives were rejected, and
- The mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

5.2 PROJECT IMPACT MINIMISATION EFFORTS

This RAP has been prepared based on the MWE approved Feasibility and Preliminary Design Reports of December 2021. During the RAP surveys, efforts have been made to avoid physical displacements as much as possible by avoiding impacting public and institutional infrastructure structures as much as possible.

In addition, the Project water pipes (transmission and distribution pipes) are routed along the existing community access roads and or within UNRA road reserves. The transmission pipe from the water source sites in Kikunya and Kikooba villages in Nyakabale RGC will be laid within the Kigumba Masindi UNRA road reserve. The easement corridors for pipes have been proposed at 3 metres wide (1.5 metre on either side of the centerline). Furthermore, the sites for permanent land acquisition -- Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites -- are of minimal land take. There are therefore minimal impacts on economic and livelihood activities of affected persons.

5.3 IDENTIFYING PROJECT IMPACTS

For the purposes of defining impacts, a distinction is drawn between households that are both physically and economically displaced and those that are only economically displaced, as follows:

- **Physical Displacement:** Loss of shelter and assets resulting from land acquisition associated with a project that requires PAP to relocate.
- **Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or livelihood means resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the

construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities. For example, economic displacement can result from loss of access to farmland and can occur without physical displacement occurring.

Another important distinction in defining impacts is between permanent land acquisition and permanent land restrictions, which are defined as follows:

- **Permanent land acquisition** involves the project acquiring all land including land registration and title processing. This is the case for land required for the boreholes, and reservoirs.
- **Permanent land restriction** involves limitations imposed on the land under easement corridors for water pipes which prohibits building any structures or cultivating perennial crops and trees within the corridor. However, any existing PAH retains land use/ownership rights and cultivation of seasonal crops within the easement corridor, or any other land uses. Land use restrictions decrease land use potential which decreases the land value. It is this diminution (reduction in value) that is compensated.

Lastly, impacts have been disaggregated by land tenure status in accordance with Article 237 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) and land tenure systems found in the Project Area including:

- **Customary:** Applicable to a specific area of land and characterized by local customary regulation which applies local customary regulation and management to individual and household ownership, use and occupation of, and transactions in, land. Providing for communal ownership and use of land in which land parcels may be recognized as subdivisions belonging to a person, a family, or a traditional institution. Land is considered as owned in perpetuity.
- **Freehold:** Involves holding registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity which may be fixed by a condition. Enables the holder to exercise -- subject to the law -- full powers of land ownership.
- **Kibanja:** A Kibanja Landholder is either a bonafide or lawful occupant. A Kibanja Landholder is a tenant of a landlord to whom s/he is expected to pay rent for land use. In terms of compensation, a land value apportionment of 40% and 60% of the market value has been given to the Landowner and Kibanja Landholder.
- **Licensees:** Licensees are persons granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to seasonal crops. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any propriety right to the land. For this Project, these include cases where a relative has been given rights to carry out agricultural production as well as to build a temporary structure but without necessarily having legal rights to the land. Licensees are not entitled to land compensation but they are entitled to compensation for crops, trees, and structures on land they would lose to the project and other resettlement assistance.

The PAHs by land tenure type is presented in the Table 29 below.

Table 29: PAH by Land Tenure Type

Land Tenure	Rural Growth Centre				Total % age
	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total Number	
Customary	251	221	459	931	96.38%
Freehold	3	2	2	7	0.72%
Kibanja	0	0	18	18	1.86%
Licensee	5	4	1	10	1.04%
Total Number	259	227	480	966	
Total %age	26.81%	23.50%	49.69%		

Impacts resulting from the proposed construction of the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project were carefully identified through a robust process of cadastral, asset, and socio-economic surveys as well as livelihood and vulnerability assessments carried out between February and March 2022. A summary of impacts is shown in Table 30 below:

Table 30: Project Impacts Based on Socio-economic and Asset Surveys

Impacts	Total
Total Land Affected (Permanent Acquisition & Restriction)	55.6890 Acres
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites)	7.1091 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes)	48.5799 Acres
Total Number of Customary Landowners Affected	931
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites) of Customary Landowners Affected	6.2768 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) of Customary Landowners Affected	45.5541 Acres
Total Number of Freehold Landowners Affected	7
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites) of Freehold Landowners Affected	0.832 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) of Freehold Landowners Affected	3.026 Acres
Total Number of Kibanja Landholders Affected	18
Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites) of Kibanja Landowners Affected	0.222 Acres
Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) of Kibanja Landowners Affected	1.006 Acres
Total Number of Licensees (households) Affected	10
Physically Displaced Households (PAHs)	2
Physically Displaced Persons (PAPs)	10
Number of Affected Residential House Structures	2
Number of Affected Auxiliary Structures (i.e., Kitchen, pit latrine, gate)	7

Impacts	Total
house and bath enclosure)	
Number of other Affected Structures (i.e., sheds, Live hedge fence, flower hedge, barbed wire fence, chain link fence, natural hedge, Iwanyi fence, perimeter walls and gates)	40
Number of Affected Graves	0
Economically Displaced Households (PAHs)	821
Economically Displaced Persons (PAPs)	4,105
Number of Affected Crops and Trees	7,703
Number of Affected Commercial Structures	20
Number of Affected Public Institutional Properties	31

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.1 LAND ACQUISITION

5.3.1.1 PROJECT LAND ACQUISITION

The Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project will require a permanent land take of 7.1091 acres and an Easement corridor of 48.5799 acres as shown in Table 31 below.

Table 31: Land Takes Per Rural Growth Centre

#	Impact	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
1	Permanent Land Affected (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, And Sanitation Facility Sites)	1.1950	3.3723	2.5418	7.1091
2	Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes)	10.9100	16.5858	21.0841	48.5799
3	Total Land Affected in Acres	12.1050	19.9581	23.6259	55.6890

The Project Area traverses 6 Sub counties, 1 Town Council and Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement; 14 Parishes, 1 Ward and 1 Ranch; and 29 Villages, 1 Cell and 1 Cluster with a total of 966 PAPs as shown in Table 32 below.

Table 32: Project Area Administrative Centre and Number of PAPs Per Rural Growth Centre

RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	No. of PAPS
Nyakabale	Mboira	Apodorwa	Apodorwa	79
	Mboira	Apodorwa	Kifuruta I	11
	Mboira	Kifuruta	Kifuruta II	3
	Mboira	Mboira	Mboira I	7
	Mboira	Mboira	Mboira II	75
	Mboira	Nyakabale	Kikunya	31
	Mboira	Nyakabale	Nyakabale	28
	Kigumba	Buhoomozi	Kikooba	24
	Kigumba	Kigumba	Katamarwa	1
	Kigumba	Kigumba	Kididima	1
Sub Total	2	6	10	260
Gaspa	Kiryandongo	Kibeka	Kitongozi	5

RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	No. of PAPS
	Kiryandongo	Kibeka	Ndoyo	33
	Kiryandongo	Kibeka	Tecwa	9
	Kiryandongo	Kikube	Nyakataama	1
	Kiryandongo	Kyembara	Kalwala	1
	Kiryandongo	Kyembara	Mirima	155
	Bweyale Town Council	Southern Ward	Siriba Cell	20
	Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement	Ranch 37	Cluster O/Q	2
Sub Total	3	5	8	226
Mutunda	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Kawiti	83
	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Mutunda A	16
	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Mutunda B	28
	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Nyakagweny	25
	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Popara East	1
	Diima	Okwece	Te-Yago A	108
	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero A	31
	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero B	52
	Nyamahasa	Alero	Nanda	33
	Nyamahasa	Alero	Tenam A	2
	Nyamahasa	Alero	Tenam B	39
	Nyamahasa	Nanda	Lavor-Ongur C	1
	Nyamahasa	Nyamahasa	Popara West	61
Sub Total	3	5	13	480
Grand Total	8	16	31	966

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.1.2 TEMPORARY LAND ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION

The construction contractor may require land for construction of lay down areas, and camps during the construction phase. In addition, unintended damage to crops and structures may occur. MWE shall ensure that this land and any impacted assets are compensated for in accordance with the provisions of this RAP.

5.3.2 IMPACTS ON CROPS AND TREES

A corollary livelihood impact resulting from the loss of household land is the loss of crops and fruit trees planted on that land. There are also impacts related to loss of timber trees and woodland areas.

5.3.2.1 BANANA PLANTATIONS AND OTHER PERENNIAL PLANTS

The Project will impact 271 banana clumps at various stages of maturity. A detailed breakdown of other perennial crops to be affected is shown in Table 33 below.

Table 33: Banana Plants and Other Project-affected Perennial Crops

Crop	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Banana	133	108	30	271

Crop	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Caliandra	5	17	2	24
Chillies (Kamulali)	1	1		2
Coffee	51			51
Elephant Grass (Napier Grass)	49			49
Flowers	29		47	29
Herbs	217		7	224
Kilowa	1	3		4
Moringa	2	2	24	28
Mululuza	121	119	233	240
Nkenene (Mulbery) Mature	1			1
Nkolimbo/Pigeon Peas	28	565	4	569
Nsogasoga (Castor Oil)	309	244	176	729
Ruyenje (Pencil Cactus)	28	74	15	117
Sesbania			33	33
Sisal	81		133	214
Sugarcane	5		3	8
Tamarin (Mukooge)	1	2	2	5
Total	1,034	1,135	429	2,598

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.2.2 FRUIT TREES

The Project land take will result in the loss of 134 fruit trees, 69.41% of which are in Nyakabale RGC. A detailed breakdown of these fruit trees is shown in Table 34 below.

Table 34: Project Affected Fruit Trees

Fruits	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Avocado	4			4
Guava	21	1	2	24
Jackfruit	8	3	5	16
Mango	55	5	5	65
Passion Fruits	0	1	2	2
Pawpaw	5	1	10	16
Lemon Tree		1	4	4
Orange			3	3
Total	93	10	31	134

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.2.3 IMPACTS ON TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCTIVE TREES

The Project will impact 2,719 timber-productive trees, most of which (1,231) are in Mutunda RGC and 41.04% of which are Gravieria

The categorization of impacted timber and other productive trees is shown in Table 35 below.

Table 35: Timber and Other Productive Trees

Trees	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
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Trees	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Acacia	148	25	148	321
Busitani (Yellow Oleander)	60	14	94	168
Cedurella	1			1
Eucalyptus	26	73	79	178
Graveria	2		46	48
Hedge Tree		14		14
Kabakanjagala	1			1
Kifabakazi (Tullip)	4	1		5
Lira	38	18	151	207
Mahogany			1	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	42	59	101	202
Mukokowe	1		1	2
Mukunyu	6	3	13	22
Musasa	1			1
Musizi	17		1	18
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	11	3	22	36
Muwawu			48	48
Muziru			14	14
Mvule		2	15	17
Nongo	187	585	344	1,116
Nsambya	30		30	60
Ornamental Tree (Compound Tree)	2		26	28
Palm Tree			1	1
Pine	12	38	71	121
Rubber Tree		4		4
Teak Tree		55	20	75
Third Class Timber Tree	1	4	4	9
Umbrella Tree			1	1
Total	590	898	1,231	2,719

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.3 LOSS OF STRUCTURES

The Project will impact a few: residential houses, commercial structures, and other structures and fixtures.

The asset survey indicates that 2 PAPs will be physically displaced---one in Kikooba (Nyakabale RGC) and the other in Mirima (Gaspa RGC). The 2 PAHs – PAP Ref G201 NASIMIYI GILANDAS and PAP Ref N203 OCHAMGIU JOSEPH -- have sufficient land remaining outside the easement corridor to enable them to replace their affected structure on their existing plots but outside the easement corridor.

Upon payment of cash compensations, PAHs will be given sufficient time to salvage building materials from any lost structures.

The impacts on structures is discussed in detail in the following subsections.

5.3.3.1 IMPACTS ON RESIDENTIAL HOUSE STRUCTURES

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) will affect 2 residential structures-- as shown in Table 36.

Table 36: Affected Residential Structures

Residential Structures	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Permanent Residential House ¹⁴		1	0	1
Semi-permanent Residential House ¹⁵	1		0	1
Grand Total	1	1	0	2

Source: Valuation Report

Nyakabale RGC - 1 residential structure will be affected by the transmission pipe from the Water Source Site in Kikooba and distribution pipe to Mboira II reservoir tank. The impacted residential structure is semi-permanent –structures built in non-permanent material. The land owner has no remaining land on which they will re-construct their affected houses.

Gaspa RGC - 1 residential structure will be affected by the distribution pipe in Mirima village. The impacted residential structure is built in permanent material. The land owner has sufficient land remaining outside the easement corridor to enable them to replace their affected structure on their existing plots.

5.3.3.2 IMPACTS ON PLACES OF WORSHIP

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) will affect 17 Places of worship as shown in Table 37 and Table 38 below. The Places of worship will only have crops and land affected and not buildings.

Table 37: Summary Number of Affected Places of Worship

RGC	Place of Worship		Total
	Church	Mosque	
Nyakabale	4		4
Gaspa		1	1
Mutunda	11	1	12
Total	15	2	17

Table 38: List of Affected Places of Worship

PAP REF	Names	RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Land Size (Acres)	Remarks
N117	Mboira Catholic Church C/O Alionyanya David Bic	Nyakabale	Mboira	Mboira	Mboira I	0.1032	Permanent Land Restrictions
N131	Mboira Church Of Uganda C/O Opoka Samuel	Nyakabale	Mboira	Mboira	Mboira II	0.0138	Permanent Land Restrictions

¹⁴ Residential House built in permanent materials such as galvanized iron sheets, burnt bricks, well finished floors. This is usually a main residential structure

¹⁵ Residential House built in semi-permanent building materials

PAP REF	Names	RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Land Size (Acres)	Remarks
N136	Dove Light Church C/O Muwanguzi Majid	Nyakabale	Mboira	Mboira	Mboira II	0.0096	Permanent Land Restrictions
N156	Mboira li Pentcostal Church C/O Ochama Muzamil	Nyakabale	Mboira	Mboira	Mboira II	0.0081	Permanent Land Restrictions
G191	Mirima Main Mosque Taqua C/O Nasuru Abdudalili	Gaspa	Kiryandongo	Kyembera	Mirima	0.0227	Permanent Land Restrictions
M028	St Catherine Kakwoko Catholic Church C/O Labeja Jacob	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Nyamahasa	Popara West	0.2005	Permanent Land Restrictions
M031	St Catherine Kakwoko Catholic Church C/O Labeja Jacob	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Nyamahasa	Popara West	0.1013	Permanent Land Restrictions
M040	St Paul Popara Catholic Church C/O Aworo Eva	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Nyamahasa	Popara West	0.0211	Permanent Land Restrictions
M078	St Peter Catholic Church C/O Obwoya Cyriano	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Nanda	0.3044	Permanent Land Restrictions
M091	Kawiti Catholic Church	Mutunda	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Kawiti	0.1088	Permanent Land Restrictions
M237	Mutunda Mosque C/O Opio Ismael	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Tenam B	0.0397	Permanent Land Restrictions
M300	St. James Church Of Uganda Alero A C/O Baguma Peter	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero A	0.0313	Permanent Land Restrictions
M321	Alero Seventh-Day Adventist Church C/O Okello Sam	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero B	0.0175	Permanent Land Restrictions
M331	St Joseph Balikudembe Catholic Church Alero C/O Onyapo Benard	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero B	0.1046	Permanent Land Restrictions
M369	Samaria Church Of Uganda Alero B C/O Olwoka Joel	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero B	0.0226	Permanent Land Restrictions
M418	Christ Disciple Church C/O Opio Patrick	Mutunda	Diima	Okwece	Te-Yago A	0.0319	Permanent Land Restrictions

PAP REF	Names	RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Land Size (Acres)	Remarks
M450	PAG Church	Mutunda	Diima	Okwece	Te-Yago A	0.0388	Permanent Land Restrictions
						1.1799	

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.3.3 IMPACTS ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) and Permanent Land Acquisition will affect 8 education institutions as shown in Table 39. The schools will only have land, crops and hedge fence (Nyakataama Primary School) affected. Note that no classrooms or buildings related to education will be impacted.

Table 39: Summary Number of affected Educational Institutions

Impact	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Permanent Land Restrictions	2		2	4
Permanent Land Acquisition	1	2	1	4
Total	3	2	3	8

Table 40: List of affected Educational Institutions

PAP REF	Names	RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Land Size (Acres)	Remarks
N007	Good Days Nursery And Primary School C/O Akurut Hellen	Nyakabale	Mboira	Apodorwa	Apodorwa	0.0671	Permanent Land Restrictions
N081	Kifuruta Primary School C/O Oroma Pamela	Nyakabale	Mboira	Apodorwa	Kifuruta I	0.0744	Permanent Land Restrictions
M077	Mutunda Primary School C/O Wafula Alfred	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Nanda	0.2204	Permanent Land Restrictions
M360	Ogunga Primary School C/O Gikuma Samuel	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero B	0.2147	Permanent Land Restrictions
N257	Kifuruta Primary School	Nyakabale	Mboira	Apodorwa	Kifuruta I	0.0556	Permanent Land Acquisition
G223	Kalwala Primary School	Gaspa	Kiryandongo	Kyembera	Kalwala	0.0556	Permanent Land Acquisition
G224	Nyakataama Primary School	Gaspa	Kiryandongo	Kikube	Nyakataama	0.0371	Permanent Land

PAP REF	Names	RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Land Size (Acres)	Remarks
							Acquisition
M480	Ogunga Primary School	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Alero	Alero B	0.0556	Permanent Land Acquisition
						0.7805	

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.3.4 IMPACTS ON HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) will affect 2 Health Centre properties---land, auxiliary structures (such as gate house), fixtures (such as fences, perimeter walls and gates) and crops will be affected. On the other hand, there will be Permanent Land Acquisition for the Sanitation Facility Sites at 4 Health Centres---only land and crops will be affected.

Table 41: Summary Number of affected Health Institutions

Impact	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Permanent Land Restrictions	1		1	2
Permanent Land Acquisition	1		1	2

Table 42: List of affected Health Institutions

PAP REF	Names	Rural Growth Centre	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Size	Remarks
N011	Apodorwa Health Centre II	Nyakabale	Mboira	Apodorwa	Apodorwa	0.1184	Permanent Land Restrictions
M272	Mutunda Health Centre III	Mutunda	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Mutunda B	0.0679	Permanent Land Restrictions
N259	Kigumba Health Centre III	Nyakabale	Kigumba	Kigumba	Kididima	0.0519	Permanent Land Acquisition
M479	Yabweng Health Centre II	Mutunda	Nyamahasa	Nanda	Lavor-Ongur C	0.0556	Permanent Land Acquisition
						0.2938	

Source: Valuation Report

5.3.3.5 IMPACTS ON ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) will affect Administrative Centre Properties--- only have land and crops will be affected. On the other hand, there will be Permanent Land Acquisition for the Sanitation Facility Sites---only land will be affected.

Table 43: Summary Number of affected Administrative Centre Properties

Impact	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Permanent Land Restrictions	1		1	2
Permanent Land Acquisition	2	1		3
Total	3	1	1	5

Table 44: List of affected Administrative Centre Properties

PAP REF	Names	RGC	Subcounty	Parish	Village	Remarks
N205	Kikoba Local Council I	Nyakabale	Kigumba	Buhoomozi	Kikooba	Permanent Land Restrictions
M265	Mutunda Subcounty Land C/O Manyoro Patrick	Mutunda	Mutunda	Kakwokwo	Mutunda B	Permanent Land Restrictions
N258	Nyakabale Local Council I	Nyakabale	Mboira	Nyakabale	Nyakabale	Permanent Land Acquisition
N260	Kigumba Subcounty	Nyakabale	Kigumba	Kigumba	Katamarwa	Permanent Land Acquisition
G222	Kiryandongo Subcounty	Gaspa	Kiryandongo	Kyembera	Mirima	Permanent Land Acquisition

Source: Valuation Report

The proposed locations for the Sanitation Facility Sites in Nyakabale and Gaspa RGCs are close to the market places.

5.3.3.6 IMPACTS ON COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The Project will affect 20 commercial structures-- as shown in Table 45.

Table 45: Affected Commercial Structures

Commercial Structures	Nyakabale	Gaspa	Mutunda	Total
Permanent Commercial Building ¹⁶	4			4
Semi- permanent Commercial Building ¹⁷			1	1
Temporary Commercial Building ¹⁸	4	3	8	15
Total	8	4	8	20

Source: Valuation Report

¹⁶ Commercial Buildings built using permanent materials

¹⁷ Commercial Buildings built using semi-permanent materials

¹⁸ Commercial Buildings built using temporary materials

5.3.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACTS

The Asset survey indicates that the Project will not impact any graves. However, the activities of the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project have the potential to trigger OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources. During excavation works for Project infrastructure, there might be chance finds. Any chance finds will be treated in line with the requirements of OP 4.11. The objective of OP 4.11 is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from World Bank Funded Development Projects as depicted by the principles in section 9 which provides detailed “chance find” procedures

6. COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

This Section describes the Compensation Entitlement Framework to be applied by the Project, including the categories of compensation to be paid to people affected by the Project and the criteria for eligibility

6.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

Under the applicable standards, the Project proponent is required to compensate and/or assist people affected by physical or economic displacement.

Affected persons includes:

- 1) Those who have formal legal land or asset rights
- 2) Those who do not have formal legal land or asset rights, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law
- 3) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use

Compensation for assets should be at full replacement value which includes:

- **Agricultural Land:** The market value of land of equal productive use or potential -- which must be located in the vicinity of the affected land -- plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
- **Residential and Urban Land:** The market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services -- preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land -- plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
- **Perennial Crops and Trees:** Equivalent to current market prices given the type, age, and productive value of the plants and/or trees, including lost future productivity
- **Household and Public Structures:** The cost of purchasing or building a new structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or the cost of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractor fees and any registration and transfer taxes
- In determining replacement costs, neither asset depreciation nor the value of salvage materials are taken into account.

The entitlement options offered to affected people should be based on consultation, and analysis of socio-economic survey results. In the case of physically displaced persons with a claim or formal legal right, the Project proponent must provide the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or financial compensation at full replacement value where appropriate. For physically displaced persons who own their structures but with no legal right or claim, they must be offered similar housing options including security of tenure (in the case of replacement housing) so they can resettle legally without the risk of forced eviction. The OP 4.12 strongly favours in kind compensation over cash compensation. There is no requirement to compensate or assist those who encroach on the Project area after the cut-off date.

6.2 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY

PAHs are eligible for compensation and other assistance if they have a “legitimate interest” in Project Area “immoveable assets” that are in place (i.e. established, in the case of crops; or constructed, in the case of buildings and other structures) at the time of the Entitlement Cut-off Date.

“Legitimate interest” in household-level immoveable assets is usually held by a single member: the HoH. Through traditional and family practice, the HoH is typically the most senior male household member. In some instances, the legitimate interest may be held jointly, i.e. by the household head and his/her spouse, or with other extended family members. In accordance with the applicable standards, the compensation framework includes gender-specific components to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments will be issued in the names of both spouses and single heads of households as relevant.

Note that “legitimate interest” is not synonymous with ownership. Even those Project-affected persons/households/communities with no recognisable legal right or claim to assets they are occupying should be considered eligible for resettlement assistance, in accordance with the applicable.

Immoveable assets comprise:

- Land
- Perennial crops and trees fully or partly established at the Entitlement Cut-off Date
- Buildings and Other Structures including residential houses, stores, kitchen blocks, latrines, wells, commercial structures and other structures such as animal pens and graves. These must have been fully or partly constructed.

Immoveable Assets that are planted (in the case of crops and trees) or constructed (in the case of buildings) after the Entitlement Cut-off Date are not included in compensation calculations.

Therefore, eligibility derives from association with the land, based on the results of the asset and socio-economic surveys. Categories of eligible persons will include --but not limited to -- the following:

- Households whose residential structures affected by the Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) in Nyakabale and Gaspa RGCs
- Households that will be economically displaced, as they have assets or crops/trees to be affected by the Project, so will lose access to their means of production (including rights to unrestricted use of agricultural land or other natural resources);
- Households conducting business that will lose the structures from which the business is operating
- Public institutions such as educational institutions, health institutions and administrative centres affected by the Project Permanent Land acquisition (especially sanitation facility sites) and Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) that will lose auxiliary structures (such as gate house), fixtures (such as fences, perimeter walls and gates) and crops

- Households experiencing loss of, or restrictions of access to some or all of their common resources (for example fuel wood)

6.2.1 ENTITLEMENT CUT-OFF DATE

The date of cadastral and asset surveys is the entitlement cut-off date. PAPs were informed of entitlement cut-off dates during the stakeholder consultations as well as during the PAH surveys. Each PAH was provided with a copy of the Asset Survey Form that was dated and signed off by the Valuer, PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson. Cadastral and asset surveys were carried out from 17 February – 4 March 2022.

Community meetings occurred between February and March 2022. JBN made use of Project maps to engage PAPs during consultations. A summary of information that was disclosed during the RAP preparation can be found in sub-sections 3.3 and 3.5.

6.2.2 SPECULATIVE STRUCTURES

Opportunistic structures established after the entitlement cut-off date shall not be compensated as they were not established earlier or at the time of cadastral and asset surveys.

During the community sensitization meetings, PAPs were informed of how opportunistic structures will be handled. These meetings were aligned with the timing of the surveys to reduce time lapse between sensitization and surveying in order to limit the possibility of speculative structures.

Any claims of missed assets such as buildings and others structures will be corroborated with the Asset Survey Forms that were completed, dated, and signed off by all stakeholders. In addition, the Project strip map referenced all buildings and other structures that existed on ground and within the Project land take at the time of asset and cadastral surveys. All affected assets were photo-documented.

6.2.3 DAMAGE CAUSED DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Construction activities may cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim should be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation should be effected in a time bound manner.

6.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND PAYMENT OPTIONS

All entitlements associated with the eligibility defined in Section 6.2 above have been summarized in the Entitlement Matrix in Table 46 below.

Table 46: Detailed Entitlement Matrix

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
Loss of Fruit Trees and Perennial Crops	Crops in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date and identified during asset surveys.	Cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity)	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. Salvaging permitted	Access to financial management training
Loss of Non-economic Trees and Bushes	Non-economic trees and bushes in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity).	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. Salvaging permitted	Access to financial management training
Loss of Seasonal or Annual Crops	Crops in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration	Not eligible for cash compensation.	Harvesting permitted	Timing of Project aligned with harvesting seasons to ensure no loss of annual crops. However, if Project schedule impinges on PAPs ability to harvest, cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity) + 15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. The seasonal assets will be assessed and a valuation report prepared and approved accordingly
Permanent Loss of Land (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites)	Freehold and Customary Landowners (whose land is not encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 100% of full replacement value. Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Land Title Certificate or Certificate of Customary Ownership to HoH	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	Agricultural starter kit Access to financial management training

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
		and spouse(s)		
	Freehold, and Customary Land Owners (whose land is encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration	Cash compensation at 40% of full replacement value ¹⁹ .	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	
	Kibanja Landholder	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 60% of full replacement value ²⁰ . Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Certificate of Occupancy to HoH and spouse(s)	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	
Permanent Land Use Restrictions (Easement)	Freehold and Customary Landowners (whose land is not encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 100% land interest and 80 -100% diminution of full replacement value Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Land Title Certificate or Certificate of Customary Ownership to HoH	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	Access to a number of capacity-building programs. Access to financial management training

¹⁹ A landowner whose land portion is encumbered with Kibanja interests is entitled to a land interest of 40% of the Value of the subject affected land portion assuming it was free of encumbrance. The remaining 60% is the value of land interest to the Kibanja Landholder. The rationale of 60%:40% is that Kibanja Landholder land use activities contribute more to land value appreciation of the subject land compared to the landowner. Refer to Principle 8 of the MLHUD Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition, 2017.

²⁰ Ibid.

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
		and spouse(s)		
	Freehold, and Customary Land Owners (whose land is encumbered with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at 40% land interest and 80 -100% diminution of full replacement value	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value	
	Kibanja Landholder	Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 60% land interest and 80 -100% diminution of full replacement value Vulnerable households: In kind compensation with a standard plot size. Certificate of Occupancy to HoH and spouse(s)	15% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.	
Loss of Dwellings	Primary residential structure owners (i.e. residential and sleeping structures) occupied by Physically Displaced Households present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey. Wives in polygamous households residing in separate structures at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration and are considered distinct households with entitlement to compensation for loss of dwelling.	Cash compensation at full Replacement Cost (based on size, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered).	15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation. Salvaging permitted.	PAPs capacity building program of construction training Access to livelihood restoration programs including access to financial management training
Loss of Dwellings	Primary residential structure tenants (i.e.	Not eligible for cash or in-kind	Accommodation allowance based on	

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
	residential and sleeping structures) occupied by Physically Displaced Households	compensation. Provided 6-month notice to secure alternative rental housing.	50% rental income of the space they are renting for 6 months. Salvaging permitted	
Loss of Commercial Buildings	Commercial structures owners present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered).	15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation. Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from the business for 6 months	Access to financial management training
Loss of Commercial Buildings	Commercial structures tenants	Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation. Provided 6-month notice to secure alternative rental housing	Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from the business for 6 months.	Access to financial management training
Loss of Rental Income	Residential or commercial structure landlords identified at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey.	Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation.	Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from affected property for 6 months	Access to financial management training
Loss of Other Structures	Other structures (perimeter walls, fences, etc.) or incomplete structures present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, and finishes with no depreciation considered).	15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation. Salvaging permitted	Access to financial management training
Loss of Public Institutions structures	Public institutions structures present at Entitlement Cut-off Date	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size,	15% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.	

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Considerations	Entitlements		
		Compensation	Allowances	Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance
	declaration.	level of completeness, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered)	Salvaging permitted	
Loss of Graves	Graves identified before Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration.	Cash compensation for grave disturbance at district rates. Exhuming and relocation by the Project by a qualified contractor in accordance with GoU legal requirements. All costs (UGX 1,565,000 per grave) covered by the Project.	15% Disturbance allowance on all cash compensation value. Funds for spiritual appeasement and rituals (UGX 1,200,000 per grave).	
Other Allowances	All affected households and entities		Harvesting permitted Salvaging permitted Support opening bank accounts	Access to financial management training
Vulnerable Persons	Identified Existing & Potentially Vulnerable Households	Eligible for in kind compensation for loss of land or dwellings.	Prioritisation for compensation and moving assistance.	Support: All vulnerables will be eligible for vulnerable support program (legal, psychological, educational, health support)

6.4 CADASTRAL AND ASSET SURVEYS

The surveys served to identify the persons who will be affected by the Project and to determine who will be eligible for compensation. The survey determined the cut-off date, documented it and communicated it to the stakeholders. It also assisted to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation.

6.4.1 CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Kinematic (RTK) GNSS receiver sets, the Project designs, and Project Control Points (see Table 47 below) were used to set out the land and easement corridors required for the Project. All parcel boundaries of affected land were surveyed including the portions within the easements and plots.

Table 47: Project Control Points Schedule

#	Points	Arc 1960 UTM 36S			
		X	Y	Z	RGC
1	NYK1	199047.177	377822.292	1120.299	Nyakabale
2	NYK2	198925.662	378201.144	1117.152	Nyakabale
3	GSP1	209802.392	407650.309	1105.536	Gaspa
4	GSP2	209758.272	407759.874	1107.596	Gaspa
5	Bm01	208035.462	405570.714	1060.725	Gaspa
6	Bm02	209623.666	408046.894	1085.383	Gaspa
7	MTD1	232084.401	422831.541	1060.253	Mutunda
8	MTD2	232093.841	422795.274	1060.522	Mutunda
9	MTD3	232047.167	422810.766	1060.340	Mutunda

With the help of the village chairpersons and PAH members, ownership information was obtained.

All buildings and other structures were also geo referenced and these are clearly shown in the Project cadastral survey strip map. The cadastral survey exercise commenced on 17 February 2022 and was completed on the 4 March 2022. It was carried out by the JBN Cadastral Survey Team which included two experienced surveyors and a lead surveyor. Support staff included one driver and two field assistants.

6.4.2 ASSET SURVEYS

Using Asset Survey Form and with the assistance of Local Council Chairpersons (LCs), all PAPs were identified and verified. The chainage, names and particulars of each PAP recorded, including photographs of the affected persons and properties, National Identification Numbers (NINs) and Telephone Numbers. These will help ensure easy identification of PAPs during the Verification, Disclosure and Compensation Payments as part of the RAP Implementation.

All affected assets including perennial crops, trees, buildings, and other structures were referenced, photo-documented and recorded on the Asset Survey Form. This was done in the presence of the PAH or their representative household members and the local leaders who participated in the direct enumeration, survey, inspection, and inventory of their assets.

The Asset Survey Forms were signed by PAPs after they verified the record of their assets and the forms were verified/witnessed by the LCs and the Valuer.

The asset survey exercise commenced on 17 February 2022 and was completed on the 4 March 2022. It was carried out by the JBN Asset Survey Team which included two experienced valuers and one lead valuer.

6.4.3 CADASTRAL AND ASSET SURVEY DATA ENTRY

Cadastral and asset survey results were entered into Vekta-- an Environmental and Social Information Management System developed and owned by GMT Consults LTD (GMT) for management of environmental, land access, and resettlement projects. The system enables automatic development of valuation (as well as other) reports.

6.5 VALUATION ASSESSMENT

The rates of compensation for crops and buildings of non-permanent nature are determined under section 59 (subsection 1, paragraph f) of the Land Act by District Land Boards of the respective Local Governments on an annual basis.

This RAP used 2016/2017 Kiryandongo district compensation rates for perennial crops, trees and buildings of non-permanent nature.

The detailed valuation methodology is shown in the following sections.

6.5.1 PERMANENT LAND AFFECTED (BOREHOLE SITES, RESERVOIR SITES, ACCESS ROADS, AND SANITATION FACILITY SITES)

For both freehold and customary land (without Kibanja interests), the valuation assessment has been determined at 100% land interest of the Market Value.

Where the land has Kibanja interest, the land interest has been split at 60% for the Kibanja holder and 40%²¹ for the landlord.

The land value for compensation has been determined by multiplying the Land area (in acres) with the market value rate (per acre) for the subject land and the land interest percentage.

6.5.2 PERMANENT LAND RESTRICTION (EASEMENT FOR TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PIPES)

Compensation for both freehold and customary land has been assessed on the basis of "diminution in value".

Diminution in value measures a property's reduction in value arising from the extent of use restriction. It is a percentage of the market value of the land and the diminution differs according to the land use. The Project diminution levels are as follows:

- 80% for not severely affected land. This includes land under: grazing, annual cultivation, perennial cultivation, and tree plantation, and where less than 80% of total land holding is affected
- 100% for: all severely affected rural or urban plots, including cases where 80%+ of the PAH total landholding is affected
- 100% for urban and residential plots whose use is only for development

²¹ A landowner whose land portion is encumbered with Kibanja interests is entitled to a land interest of 40% of the Market Value of the subject affected land portion assuming it was free of encumbrance. The remaining 60% is the value of land interest to the Kibanja Landholder. The rationale of 60%:40% is that Kibanja Landholder land use activities contribute more to land value appreciation of the subject land compared to the landowner. Refer to Principle 8 of the MLHUD Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition, 2017

The valuation assessment has been determined at 100% land interest and diminution level of the market value. The project does not have cases of severely affected PAPs or PAPs with small urban and residential plots. Therefore, the easement value has been assessed at 80% diminution level.

Where the land has Kibanja interest, the land interest will be split at 60% for the Kibanja holder and 40% for the landlord. And where the land is not encumbered with Kibanja interests, the land interest is 100% for the land owner.

The easement value for compensation has been obtained by multiplying the easement area (in acres) with the: subject land market value rate (per acre), land interest percentage, and diminution rate.

Where the easement corridor falls within the road reserve, land values will not be returned.

It should be noted that for the transmission pipe portion from the Water Source Sites in Kikooba and Kikunya Villages to Nyakabale Trading Centre in the UNRA Kigumba Masindi Road Reserve, compensation shall not be paid as this road reserve was already acquired by Government of Uganda.

6.5.3 PERMANENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

The respective areas or running metre of permanent buildings and other structures were calculated and then multiplied with an appropriate full replacement rate without depreciation to derive the assessed valuation figures.

The replacement cost varies with the type of building materials used and related construction costs such as plan approvals and contractor costs.

6.5.4 NON-PERMANENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

The respective areas or running metre of non-permanent (semi-permanent and temporary) buildings and other structures were calculated and then multiplied with an appropriate district rate without depreciation to derive the assessed valuation figures.

The replacement cost varies with the type of building materials used and related construction costs such as plan approvals and contractor costs.

6.5.5 PERENNIAL CROPS & TREES

All perennial crops and trees were surveyed, enumerated, and categorized according to type, age, and condition and the district compensation rates were applied to derive the assessed valuation figures.

Seasonal crops have been disregarded in the assessed valuation figures because they will be harvested during the notice to vacate period to be issued by MWE upon payment of compensation.

6.5.6 SUBTOTAL VALUATION AWARD

The sub-total valuation award is a summation of values for: land, buildings & other structures, and perennial crops & trees calculated in sections 6.5.1 up to 6.5.5 above.

6.5.7 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

Upon compensation payment, PAPs will be given a notice to vacate of 6 months to pave way for commencement of civil works for Project construction. Therefore, a statutory disturbance allowance of 15% of the sub-total valuation award derived in Section 6.5.6 was applied.

6.5.8 TOTAL VALUATION AWARD

The Compensation Award is derived by summation of the sub-total valuation award and the disturbance allowance obtained in Sections 6.5.6 and 6.5.7.6.5.7

6.6 VALUATION REPORT

The Valuation Report which includes a Valuation Matrix and a Project Strip Map have been developed and prepared as a separate volume to this RAP Report.

The Valuation Report contains all PAHs (964) including their names, National ID numbers, telephone numbers, the locations (District, Subcounty, Parish, and Village) of their affected assets, a list of all their affected assets, the respective valuation assessment, and awards with regard to the Project Component in spatial chronological order per RGC.

The report includes a schedule of all Project control points and strip map. The strip map will be used during the implementation of this RAP. The strip map should also be used by the contractor during construction to ensure that the Project components are not constructed outside the acquired land/easement corridor.

All PAHs are geo-referenced in the database.

6.7 UNKNOWN LANDOWNERS

The Valuation Report identified all PAHs including their affected assets. Where HoH names could not be ascertained, the report contains a strip map and point coordinates that can be used to locate the unknown PAH. If the PAH still remains unknown during RAP Implementation, the Project will retain the compensation for the assets in an escrow account until the designated landowner is identified.

6.8 LAND DISPUTES

A multi-tiered Project Grievance Mechanism has been developed in Section 11. Measures have also been taken to ensure adequate engagement with PAPs to increase awareness and access to the grievance mechanism during RAP Implementation phase.

Where land disputes (such as litigation cases already before courts of law) cannot be resolved within a reasonable timeframe, MWE shall establish an escrow account into which compensation will be deposited until conflicts resolved.

7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

7.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This section outlines the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) proposed for physically or economically displaced Project Area Households (PAHs). The Project will act to restore the livelihoods and living standards of all displaced persons to levels equivalent to or better than those maintained at the time of physical or economic displacement.

Therefore, this Project LRP aims to restore and improve PAPs affected livelihoods. This RAP also takes a Sustainable Livelihoods approach, which presents a holistic method to livelihood restoration, bridging the relationship between capital assets (human, natural, financial, physical, and social) and the latest empirical evidence-based economic and international development research to achieve livelihood outcomes (well-being, income, food security, vulnerability/risk management, and sustainable use of natural resources).

Livelihood restoration encapsulates specific measures necessary to mitigate any harmful or negative Project impacts on PAPs economic assets or activities.

The LRP objectives are to:

- Support affected people, households, and communities in overcoming the disruption generated by displacement and promote the establishment of inclusive and sustainable community livelihood systems
- Improve the quality of life of affected families by building their capacity in managing, cash compensation
- Meet the compensation commitments – and support the effective management of compensation commitments – as negotiated with affected households, such that they receive compensation and other assistance in a manner enabling them to create new income sources
- Ensure that displaced households can equally access and benefit from other community, district, and regional development programs and initiatives such as government programs and community development activities.

7.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration shall be based on relevant national policies and laws, OP 4.12 and international best practice.

The LRP has been guided by, and is consistent with, the following principles that are recommended by international best practice:

- Focus is on the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods through the improvement of income, increased production and a better quality of life
- Livelihood restoration strategies designed based on context of the project area such as current livelihoods, local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability
- A combination of approaches shall be used to support restoration and improvement of income
- Active participation of intended beneficiaries in planning and decision making to ensure proposed support reflects local realities/priorities and have affected stakeholders active buy-in
- Continuous provision of all relevant information and support to affected communities to enable them make informed decisions
- The LRP shall be considered and implemented in a gender-appropriate manner, where both men and women will be given equal opportunity to benefit from the programs

- The LRP planning shall consider implementable and feasible options that shall be continuously monitored and evaluated

7.3 LIVELIHOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A livelihoods assessment was conducted by JBN during the RAP field missions in February and March 2022. The study included Focus Groups (FGs) and Key Person Interviews (KIIs) to inform the development of a robust livelihood restoration program. Some of the critical takeaways from the livelihood assessment include:

7.3.1 AGRICULTURE

- Farming is the central livelihood program development focus, as it is the main income source for all PAPs
- Farming is largely undertaken by women and the main crops are matoke, cassava, groundnuts, and beans
- When asked about annual crops, all PAPs believed that if resettlement on the sites for permanent land acquisition occurs after the harvest season, the annual crop yields (not being compensated) will sufficiently sustain them until the next harvest season. They also noted that in any case, the land takes are not so significant
- Typically, most annual crops are harvested twice a year (March-June) and (August-September)
- Timing of project implementation should coincide with harvest seasons
- Based on numerous stakeholder discussions, the most consistent, profitable, and supported crop is Matoke (bananas) and cassava. Matoke is the most prominently consumed household food staple and is also a revenue source for many PAPs

7.3.2 CAPACITY-BUILDING & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- Several Project Area small businesses sell basic goods such as sugar, cooking oil, and soap
- The small businesses never have more than UGX 1 million worth of stock at one time
- The key hurdles to business growth are lack of capital and minimal knowledge of basic management or bookkeeping
- According to discussions with LC1s, business owners do not practice effective bookkeeping, and the LC1 believes that if skills were developed, the businesses would grow, as the market for the businesses exists
- Financial Training:
 - Financial training was consistently raised as critical for PAPs, as an influx of money can have very deleterious effects on a family and lead to many disputes
 - Education and support should be provided for PAPs to effectively use and manage their financial assets and improve livelihood outcomes.
 - According to FG discussions, all financial training should incorporate a family and gender aspect, as resettlement has led to domestic violence, high divorce rates, child abuse, and many men leaving their wives for younger women

- A critical concern raised by Project Area LC1s and district-level staff is the prevalence of domestic violence and family disputes stemming from compensation packages. Therefore, any financial literacy and investment planning program should incorporate sensitization material on domestic violence and family dispute resolution.

7.3.3 LIVESTOCK

- A few PAPs are also involved largely in small scale livestock rearing such as cows, goats, and piggery.

7.3.4 LAND

- The Project does not have a significant land take and all PAPs will remain with enough productive land
- No PAP will be required to physically relocate from their current land holding

7.3.5 HOUSING

- The Project will affect 2 residential structures that are fronting the road –Kikooba Village (Nyakabale RGC) and Mirima (Gaspa RGC). These will be affected by the distribution pipe and the owners have enough remaining land to replace their houses.
- PAPs were interested in receiving pre- and post-construction training to better understand how to reconstruct their own houses. PAPs agreed that it would be extremely beneficial to have support and oversight during construction of their replacement housing

7.4 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

7.4.1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM (FMSP)

Program Description: The Financial Management Support Program (FMSP) will provide education and support for PAPs to effectively use and manage their financial assets and, in turn, improve livelihood outcomes. There are four FMSP components:

- 1) Financial Literacy Training
- 2) Financial Management Training
- 3) Household Budgeting and Investing
- 4) Household Business Development Grants

The RAP Implementation Consultant will ensure the participation of women, widows, and youth in the training sessions. The method of PAP mobilization shall ensure all PAPs, including these vulnerable groups, attend the training sessions and that the training message reaches the PAPs. The training will be offered at times that will ensure participation of women and will be tailored so women can attend the sessions with their children.

Based on several FGs and interviews, all financial training will incorporate a family and gender aspect due to the prevalence of domestic violence, high divorce rates, child abuse, and many men leaving their wives for younger women attributed to resettlement in Uganda. A critical concern raised by LC1s and district-level staff across the Project Area is the prevalence of domestic violence and family disputes stemming from compensation packages. Therefore, any financial

literacy and investment planning module will incorporate sensitization material on domestic violence and family dispute resolution.

The above FMSP components are designed to provide general education and support to familiarize all displaced households with formal banking while making additional resources and specialised training and seed resources available to those displaced individuals able to demonstrate the ability and willingness to sustainably implement new livelihood activities. While the first criteria for the household business development grants will be the ability to successfully begin new livelihood activities, eligibility will be prioritised for businesses and income-generation projects led by women, youth, and vulnerable persons.

Key Activities: Key FSMP activities include the following:

Table 48: Key FMSP Activities

Key Activity	Role
Develop training curriculum focusing on household financial management, saving, and investment	RAP Implementation Consultant
Establish key performance indicators for monitoring program activities and outcomes	RAP Implementation Consultant /MWE
Offer 2-day training course for each Subcounty	RAP Implementation Consultant
Monitor progress	RAP Implementation Consultant /MWE

Cost: A preliminary Financial Management Support Project (FMSP) cost estimate is presented in Table 49 below.

Table 49: Preliminary FMSP Cost Estimate

Item	Estimated Cost, UGX	Comments
Training	35,000,000	Development and provision of training in all districts
Logistics	10,000,000	Includes refreshments, venue hire, chairs, and public address system
Total Financial Management Support Project (FMSP)	45,000,000	

7.4.2 CONSTRUCTION TRAINING PROGRAM

Program Description: If PAHs opt to construct the two affected replacement housing, the RAP Implementation Consultant will provide pre- and post-construction training to support the replacement house design, management, and maintenance. Importantly, the program aims to offer pre-construction capacity-building to ensure that PAHs reconstruct houses using sustainable and durable materials and teach techniques in effectively overseeing any contractor or hired labour constructing their replacement housing.

There are three components to the Construction Program:

- 1) Pre- and post-construction training program including all materials and logistics

- 2) On-site support for households seeking construction-related guidance
- 3) Ongoing and regular oversight and monitoring of as PAPs construct their own replacement housing

RAP Implementation Consultant will offer pre- and post-construction capacity-building modules prior to Project implementation. Once Project implementation is underway, RAP Implementation Consultant will be present for PAHs, offering on-site support during and after PAHs construct their replacement housing.

In-kind compensation is preferable to cash compensation as it ensures that physically displaced households have replacement housing and the Project is able to oversee the construction process. Despite these benefits, many PAHs will opt for cash compensation and in order to reduce the risk of Project-induced vulnerability, the RAP Implementation Consultant will guide and support the PAHs throughout the entire construction process.

Key Activities: Key Construction Training Program activities include the following:

Table 50: Key Construction Training Program Activities

Key Activity	Role
Develop training modules focused on replacement housing design, management, and maintenance	RAP Implementation Consultant
Establish key performance indicators for monitoring program activities and outcomes	RAP Implementation Consultant
Offer pre- and post-construction training course for all physically displaced PAHs	RAP Implementation Consultant
Provide on-site support for households as they construct replacement houses	RAP Implementation Consultant
Monitor progress	RAP Implementation Consultant

Cost: A preliminary Construction Training Program cost estimate is presented in Table 51 below.

Table 51: Preliminary Construction Training Cost Estimate

Item	Estimated Cost, UGX	Comments
Training Course	15,000,000	Development and provision of training
Logistics	5,000,000	Includes refreshments, venue hire, chairs, and public address system
On-site Support	35,000,000	Includes mobilising and stationing adequate staff members to provide on-site support for PAHs throughout the construction process
Total Construction Training Program	55,000,000	

7.4.3 AGRICULTURAL STARTER KITS

Restoring household food supplies and re-establishing farms are essential to avoid Project-induced vulnerability and will be prioritized in the LRP implementation.

The agricultural starter kit is for PAPs –42 PAPs—whose land will be permanently be acquired. The remaining 913 PAPs are marginally affected by the water pipe easement corridor. A list of 42 PAPs is in annex 16.2

Most importantly, the Project implementation will align closely with the harvest season in order to ensure that PAHs are able to harvest annual crops prior to any moves.

Expected Result: Household food supplies are restored or improved. This is dependent on achieving (a) higher food output per unit of farm area and per unit of labour input, and (b) greater farm crop diversity and a reduction in food security risks.

Program Description: Rather than providing direct cash component, each PAH will be eligible for an in-kind starter kit based on project impact levels. The value of the starter kits is outlined in Table 52 below.

Table 52: Agricultural Starter Kits

Agricultural Starter Kits Tier	Criteria	Number of PAHs	Value per PAH (UGX)	Total Value (UGX)
Agricultural Starter Kits Tier 1	PAHs with 0.0043 and less than 0.100acres permanently affected	18	500,000	9,000,000
Agricultural Starter Kits Tier 2	PAHs with 0.100 and less than 0.300acres permanently affected	21	1,000,000	21,000,000
Agricultural Starter Kits Tier 3	PAHs with 0.300 acres and above permanently affected	3	1,500,000	4,500,000
Total		42		34,500,000

Justification: The rationale behind this approach is to ensure that PAPS losing permanent land are supported to replace their livelihood activities on the remaining residual land.

The starter kit serves to provide PAHs with key inputs dedicated to improving agricultural yield quality by applying the Agricultural Techniques program lessons. Some PAPs like the Kaberere Tank land owner already prefer to use the starter kit to improve on his piggery project.

Cost: A preliminary Agricultural Starter Kit Program cost estimate is presented in Table 53 below.

Table 53: Preliminary Agricultural Starter Kit Program Cost Estimate

Item	Estimated Cost, UGX	Comments
In-kind Component	34,500,000	Includes the value of all in-kind input for all PAHs
On-site support & management of in-kind purchasing	5,000,000	Includes purchasing and distribution of seedlings and other in-kind support & mobilising and stationing adequate staff members to provide on-site support by the Implementing Partner
Total Agricultural Starter Kits Program	39,500,000	

8. VULNERABLE PERSONS

8.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

According to OP 4.12, vulnerables refers to people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized or impoverished, such as ethnic minorities, women, female-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people, without support structures, disabled persons or war invalids, people receiving social assistance from the Government, and people living below the poverty line.

Where the project environmental and social assessment identifies specific individuals or groups as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the Borrower will propose and implement specific measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them, and that they are not disadvantaged in sharing any project-resultant development benefits and opportunities.

In preparing this RAP, vulnerable PAPs have been identified and consulted and assistance measures have been developed to prevent disproportionate impacts among such groups.

8.2 VULNERABLE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

Involuntary resettlement, if not well-managed, may increase impoverishment -- with vulnerable households being particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

The main hazards leading to impoverishment as a direct result of the resettlement process are:

- Landlessness – irreplaceable loss of land assets, including common property
- Joblessness – loss of workplaces
- Homelessness – loss of shelter
- General economic set-back
- Increased crime, disease, and mortality rates
- Food insecurity and malnutrition
- Loss of access to common assets
- Social disorganization.

In resettlement projects, several of these hazards -- such as loss of land, employment, and housing -- are often realized simultaneously, further exacerbating household vulnerability.

8.3 IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE PERSONS

The completed socio-economic survey and vulnerability assessments indicate that the categories of Project-affected vulnerable persons include:

- **Female-headed households.** These households may be impoverished as the labor required for certain farming activities normally performed by men may limit the household's productive capacity. However, sometimes female-headed households are less vulnerable because women often manage the household more effectively than men. Female-headed households may not necessarily be 'vulnerable', particularly if they have access to land and other resources and have been able to sustain adequate living

standards over a period of time. However, given the WB's description of vulnerable people as those who "may be limited in ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance", it is appropriate to focus special attention on female households to ensure they are not disadvantaged in the relocation process.

- **Widows.** In Uganda, widows remain the most vulnerable members of society as they are often threatened by in-laws and without proper ownership documentation of the assets of their late husbands. The Project shall provide sufficient legal support to households headed by windows to ensure they are not disfranchised of their property and asset ownership rights.
- **Households with orphans.** Such households are overstretched in terms of feeding and failure to provide an education and skills training to the orphans. The Project shall prioritize orphan household members through the provision of vocation training for orphaned youth

8.4 VULNERABILITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Livelihood program components, particularly those related to agricultural support, will be the primary mechanism to address issues of resettlement-related landlessness and food insecurity joblessness. However, vulnerables support measures will also be developed to target households requiring additional support for a time as resettlement transition occurs.

The goal of the vulnerables support will be to provide a safety net until vulnerable households can become self-sufficient and resilient to economic stresses resulting from land access and resettlement. The objective is to identify, assess, support, remediate, and monitor PAHs experiencing severe hardship as part of the overall LRPs for each household. Each household should have a place to live, means of income, access to medical care, and ability to feed itself. Temporary hardship assistance measures will also be developed to target households identified as requiring additional supports for a time during and after resettlement.

Identified vulnerable households and individuals will be monitored and provided with the following assistance:

- Assistance with understanding of agreements and signing and additional time and independent support to ensure their agreement is properly informed
- Assistance with collection of compensation and priority access to mitigation and development
- Legal assistance (if required) for establishing powers of attorney)
- Transport assistance to designated Project meeting venues
- Increased number of monitoring visits

8.5 IMPLEMENTATION ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Both MWE and the RAP Implementation Consultant will be responsible for overseeing the identification and monitoring of vulnerable households. The majority of the program components will be implemented during the household sign off and compensation payment process. In addition, a livelihood implementing partner will include case worker(s) to continue to identify vulnerable households and ensure assistance is provided to them.

9. CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

9.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

OP 4.11 recognizes that cultural heritage²² provides both tangible and intangible continuity between the past, present, and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions.

Cultural heritage, in its many manifestations, is important as a source of valuable scientific and historical information, as an economic and social development asset, and as an integral part of people's cultural identity and practice.

OP 4.11 establishes measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle, with critical components including:

- Environmental screening to determine how the Project affects cultural heritage resources
- Consultation as an important means of identifying such resources, documenting their presence and significance, assessing potential impacts, and exploring mitigation options
- Baseline and impact assessments to establish an asset inventory, document asset significance, and assess the nature and extent of potential impacts on these resources
- Appropriate mitigation measures
- Capacity assessment and capacity-building for local stakeholders, including "chance finds"
- Management plans for implementing the above.

9.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE MITIGATION PLAN OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Culture Heritage Mitigation Plan is to ensure project implementation with full regard to and respect for PAPs traditional beliefs and practices, while ensuring that the Project Area is free from encumbrances.

MWE shall pay for the transfer and relocation of Project-affected graves with the full knowledge of PAPs through intensive and extensive consultations.

9.3 CULTURAL PROPERTY UNDER CONSIDERATION

The cultural property under consideration includes four major categories:

- 1) Graves or graveyards
- 2) Shrines with physical man-made structures
- 3) Shrines with natural physical symbolic elements like trees and rocks
- 4) Places of worship.

²² Cultural heritage is also known as cultural patrimony, cultural assets or cultural property or physical cultural resources

The Asset survey indicates that the **Project will not impact any graves**, however, the activities of the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project have the potential to trigger OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources. During excavation works for Project infrastructure, there might be chance finds.

9.4 CHANCE FINDS

9.4.1 PURPOSE

OP 4.11 defines chance finds procedures as project-specific procedures followed when previously unknown cultural heritage is encountered during project activities. This chance find shall be included in all construction-related contracts for this Project.

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure the protection of previously unknown Project Area graves, sacred sites, and underground cultural heritage property -- including potential archaeological finds -- discovered during the Project's construction phase.

9.4.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All MWE and contractor personnel that will be deployed in the construction of the Project shall be responsible for the application of this procedure.

9.4.2.1 MWE

MWE guarantees the availability of the economic, human, and technical resources necessary to ensure that cultural property is preserved and protected.

9.4.2.2 CONTRACTOR FIRM

It is the responsibility of the Site Engineer of the company contracted to construct the Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project to ensure that during excavation and construction phase, all discovered cultural heritage property is preserved. The contractor shall have supervisors of construction, foremen and workers (porters) to document and report any chance finds.

9.4.2.3 SUPERVISING CONSULTANT

The Project's Supervising Consultant shall, among others, directly supervise the contractor and report to MWE on all matters pertaining to Project implementation including any chance finds.

9.4.2.4 CHANCE FIND PROCEDURE

During the construction phase, it is possible that chance finds, which may include the following items, may be encountered:

- Archaeological heritage which has remained unnoticed in the past
- An encounter with a grave which PAHs and local leaders may not have mentioned at the time of surveys
- An encounter with a sacred site which PAHs and local leaders may not have mentioned at the time of surveys.

In order to avoid potential damage to cultural property discovered during construction, the following shall apply:

- Workers shall be vigilant regarding any relics found during excavation. In case of a discovery during excavation, workers shall immediately report the discovery to the Foreman
- The Foreman shall stop work immediately and communicate the chance find discovery to the Site Engineer
- The Site Engineer shall then notify the Supervising Consultant of the chance find
- The Supervising Consultant shall notify MWE of the chance find
- MWE shall notify the Department of Museums and Monument of Uganda via email or letter based on a site visit report by MWE within 14 days from the time of discovery
- Any further excavations or continuation of infrastructure development at the location of the chance find shall only be undertaken with the approval of the Department of Museums and Monuments
- If the Conservator of Antiquities from the Department of Museums and Monuments determines that the chance find falls within the heritage resource description, he/she shall report the chance find to the Minister of Tourism, Heritage and Antiquities for preservation and protection. The Department of Museums and Monuments will propose excavation or in-situ conservation based on the disturbance likely to be caused by the Project or in relation to cost versus the value of the heritage resource
- MWE shall apply for either an excavation or preservation in-situ license for the chance find based on the Department of Museums and Monuments' recommendation. The most feasible option will then be implemented.
- All chance finds shall be recorded in the Chance Find Form, which can be found in annex 16.2

10. HOUSEHOLD SIGN-OFFS AND MOVES

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Where resettlement is confirmed and unavoidable, projects need to develop strategies for household sign-off and moves. The basis for an effective sign-off process stems from robust baseline data collection. The purpose of this section is to outline the process to ensure that each impacted household is satisfied that agreements have been presented in a transparent and fair manner.

There are two key household sign-off phases:

- 1) **Phase 1:** Household Verification – This process involves households verifying that assets have been properly surveyed and the records fully reflect their interest in the asset
- 2) **Phase 2:** Sign-off – Where households confirm the compensation as applied to their household are acceptable and they agree to allow the Project to proceed and take over ownership of the land for Project components that require permanent land acquisition.

10.2 GROUP DISCLOSURE

Together with the RAP Implementation Consultant, MWE is responsible for overall RAP implementation. Once the RAP and the Valuation Report are approved, MWE shall undertake group disclosures with affected Project Area communities and their leaders. These shall take place in the districts and sub-counties and all PAPs shall be invited to attend. Information on key RAP findings and impact mitigation measures for minimizing displacement will be shared at the meetings. Importantly, the group disclosure meetings will be held at a time that takes into consideration local context, ensuring that women and youth are able to attend.

PAPs will be informed of compensation procedures, modes of compensation, eligibility criteria, livelihood programs, vulnerable support programs, and the process for signing compensation agreements.

The schedules for individual PAP verification and compensation package disclosure shall also be communicated to stakeholders.

10.3 HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE SCHEDULE

Upon completion of group disclosure, a compensation verification and disclosure schedule shall be developed by the RAP Implementation Consultant and widely publicized in print media in addition to being shared with the Project Area District Local Governments and Lower Local Governments.

The notice and schedule shall clearly highlight the required documents for PAH identity verification. In addition, since the Valuation Report contains PAH telephone contacts information, short message services (SMS) shall be sent to all PAHs.

10.4 PAH VERIFICATION

Each household asset survey included sign off by the relevant LC1, JBN, and the Project affected head of household. A copy of the captured assets was handed to head of household to support a smooth verification process. This provided the PAH an opportunity to verify that all their assets

have been recorded properly and that they agree to use the recorded assets as the basis for their RAP entitlements. As part of the verification process, PAHs will be presented with:

- Demographic information including name, ID number, recorded affected assets, contact information and photos
- Table for each main asset type (land, crops, structures) outlining survey date, survey code, and asset interest
- Record of grievances lodged by the PAH to help the Project assess any outstanding issues
- Photos of assets taken during the surveys
- Agreement with relevant signatures (LC1 chairperson, Area Land Committee Chairperson, MWE Officer, and the RAP Implementation Consultant, PAPs) that the household accepts the information on the form. The statement should include agreement to abide by any relevant land use restrictions (e.g. buildings on the pipe)

Household verification will be undertaken by the head of household and spouse(s) to ensure they both agree to the survey findings and to protect the interests of the spouse(s). MWE (together with the RAP Implementation Consultant) to obtain PAP bank details or support PAHs in setting up accounts. A spousal consent and joint account shall be required where applicable

10.5 SIGN OFF PROCESS

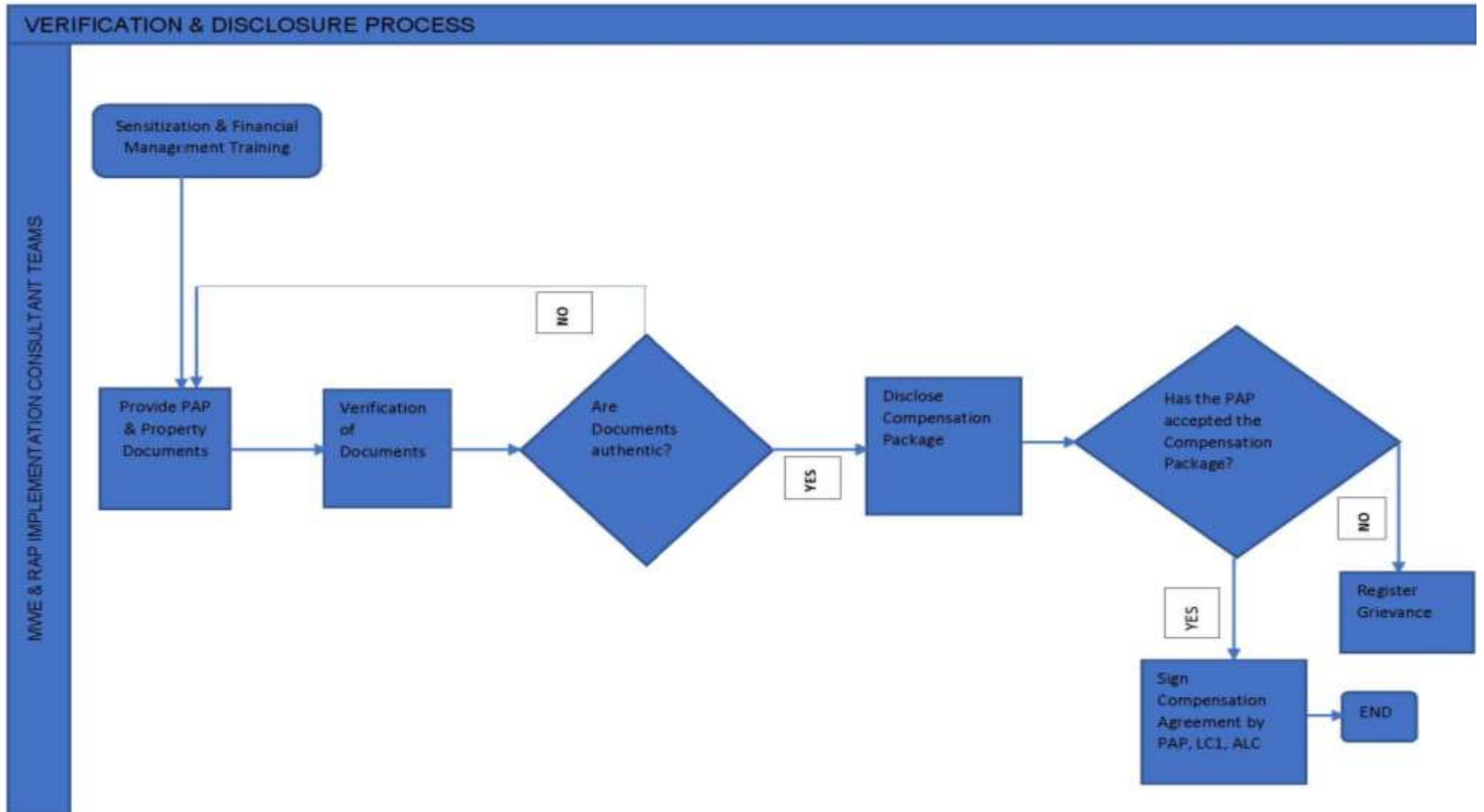
Upon completion of the verification exercise, the RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE, shall disclose the individual compensation packages in one-on-one meeting with PAHs timed to not impact livelihoods as well as cultural or religious functions or duties. For the sign off process, the same information listed in Section 11.4 will be presented in the form of a household dossier.

PAPs who agree with the entitlements shall sign off on the compensation agreements. For couples, a spousal consent and joint account shall be required. The agreements shall be witnessed by an LC1 chairperson, Area Land Committee Chairperson, MWE Project Officer, and the RAP Implementation Consultant.

PAHs who disagree with the compensation package shall notify the RAP Implementation Disclosing Officer and register their concerns in the area designated for grievances on the disclosure document. PAHs are also free to provide additional information and register their grievance in accordance with the RAP's grievance mechanism detailed in Section 12

The verification and disclosure process for this RAP is shown in Figure 15 below

Figure 15: Verification and Disclosure Process



10.6 COMPENSATION PAYMENT

Upon completion of PAH disclosure and compensation agreement sign-off, the RAP Implementation Consultant shall forward the signed documents to MWE Permanent Secretary and MWE RAP Team for endorsement, after which funds shall be requested for approval by the appropriate MWE officers.

According to MWE policy, compensation packages of:

- Less than UGX 1,000,000 – 848 PAHs --shall be paid by mobile money through a commercial bank that will send the money to PAPs registered mobile numbers at verification and disclosure stage,
- Above UGX 1,000,000 million—118 PAHs -- shall be paid by Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)

Special assistance shall be provided to vulnerables as indicated in Section 9.4.

In cases where there are land disputes or absentee PAPs, the Project will pay the compensation into an escrow account while awaiting the legal process to determine the asset ownership. The amount will be paid to the successful party upon the completion of the legal process.

The Project will, in line with the applicable standards, pay compensation prior to taking possession of the land. In addition, the Project aims to ensure a maximum of 2 months from signoff for PAPs to receive compensation payment.

10.7 MOVES

Upon receipt of compensation packages, each PAH will be issued a 6-months' notice to vacate period which shall be acknowledged in writing, and they shall be required to vacate the compensated easement corridor for the water pipes or land for Project components that require permanent land acquisition within that timeframe. PAHs shall demolish compensated structures and salvage any building materials and assets within that period before commencement of Project construction.

MWE together with the Supervision Consultant shall introduce the contractor to the site, including sensitizing the affected communities and stakeholders on commencement of construction phase.

If the any Project land is not fully acquired for reasons beyond MWE's control -- such as land ownership disputes -- negotiated entry with written consent shall be sought and a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the parties and MWE shall be reached.

10.8 MUTATIONS AND TITLE PROCESSING

The RAP Implementation Consultant shall start this process immediately after compensation funds are disbursed. The RAP shall be implemented in a systematic manner to ensure that land for borehole sites, and reservoir tanks is compensated and land titles processed in the names of MWE.

11. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

This Section outlines the system to address resettlement-related complaints and grievances. It describes the goals, objectives, and various grievance system levels, in addition to efforts and options for informally addressing land acquisition-related issues and concerns.

11.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

OP 4.12 requires a project to respond to project-related environmental and social performance concerns and grievances in a timely manner. The project is required to propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive concerns and grievances and facilitate their resolution.

The grievance mechanism shall be proportionate to potential project risks and impacts and shall be accessible and inclusive. Timely grievance redress is vital to satisfactory resettlement implementation and on-schedule project completion.

The grievance mechanism's goal is to deploy a reliable and effective method for project stakeholders to voice and address land acquisition and resettlement-related concerns. Congruently the 2021 MWE IWMDP GRM guidelines will have to be taken account of.

11.2 PRINCIPLES, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

In developing this Project Grievance Mechanism for the RAP, we have made reference to the 2021 MWE IWMDP Grievance Management Guidelines.

The following principles shall be applied to the Project grievance mechanism:

- The grievance mechanism shall address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all PAPs, at no cost and without retribution
- The mechanism, process, or procedure shall not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. All PAPs shall be informed about the grievance process via community engagement activities and a record documenting the responses to all grievances received shall be publicly documented
- Addressing grievances shall be done in a culturally appropriate manner and shall be discreet, objective, sensitive, and responsive to the PAP needs and concerns.
- The grievance mechanism shall also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.

11.3 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES (GMCS)

Prior to RAP implementation, GMCs shall be established and trained by the RAP Implementation Consultant in grievance handling with clear responsibilities including the following:

- Facilitating access to information and attending to complaints that may be resolved by providing information
- Providing a free and accessible method to PAPs to report their grievances and complaints as the established GMCs. In addition, any aggrieved stakeholder will be free to submit their grievance through their LC1 chairpersons.

- Maintaining records of all grievances brought before the committee by PAPs
- Establish a forum and a structure to report grievances with dignity
- Providing a forum for resolving grievances and disputes at the lowest level
- Providing access to a fair hearing and remedy
- Verifying facts presented at grievance hearings using their community knowledge and experience and providing MWE with meeting minutes from each hearing
- Providing access to negotiate and influence project decisions that may adversely affect them
- Resolving disputes quickly before they escalate to unmanageable levels
- Referring any unresolved grievances to higher levels for action and further follow up
- Liaising with local leaders to ensure health, safety and security of the communities, workers and construction materials during the project implementation

The GMCs shall be established at the different levels as detailed below:

11.3.1 VILLAGE LEVEL GMC

This committee will be responsible for receiving complaints from PAPs, writing them on PAPs behalf and forwarding them to the Subcounty GMC

11.3.2 SUBCOUNTY OR TOWN COUNCIL GMC

The GMC shall be established at the Subcounty or Town Council.

At the Subcounty level, the GMC shall comprise the following members:

- Subcounty Chief(Chairperson)
- Local Council III
- Community Development Officer (Secretary)
- Environment Focal Person
- Area Land Committee Member
- Senior Citizen (Elder) knowledgeable in land matters
- Person with Disability (PWD)
- Women’s representative
- Youth representative
- MWE Sociologist (Grievance Officer)
- Village LC1 Chairperson (of the respective village) who will be ex-officio member
- PAPs’ Representative

At the Town Council, the GMC shall be comprised of the following members:

- Town Clerk (Chairperson)

- Mayor
- Community Development Officer (Secretary)
- Environment Officer
- Physical Planner
- Area Land Committee Member
- Senior Citizen (Elder) knowledgeable in land matters
- Person with Disability (PWD)
- Women’s representative
- Youth representative
- MWE Sociologist (Grievance Officer)
- Village LC1 Chairperson (of the respective village) who will be ex-officio member
- PAPA’s Representative

The Project has a total of 6 Sub-counties and 1 Town Council as shown in the Table 54 below necessitating the establishment of 6 Subcounty and 1 Town Council GMCs.

Table 54: Subcounty or Town Council GMCs per RGC

RGC	Subcounty/Town Council
Nyakabale	Mboira Subcounty
	Kigumba Subcounty
Gaspa	Kiryandongo Subcounty
	Bweyale Town Council
	Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement
Mutunda	Mutunda Subcounty
	Nyamasha
	Diima

Where the grievance hearing session is required, the complainant will be invited to the grievance hearing and redress meeting. Depending on the matter being addressed, it will be important that the area LC I Chairperson of the village where the complaint was lodged be invited to attend the meeting along with the complainant. This is intended to ensure fairness and the LC I will be observing and making inquiries to ensure that both parties understand each other point of view. This will instill confidence to the complainant as well. Upon successful resolution, the Chairperson of the Committee shall formally write to the complainant specifying details of actions, timeframes and any other details pertinent to the resolution. On agreeing to the resolution, the complainant will sign a consent form binding him/her to the negotiated resolutions.

If the Subcounty or Town Council GMC fails to resolve the matter or if the complainant is not satisfied, the Chairperson on behalf of the GMC shall refer the matter to the District GMC.

11.3.3 DISTRICT GMC

At the District level, the GMC shall be comprised of the following members:

- Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

- Resident District Commissioner (RDC)
- LC V Chairperson (Chairperson)
- District Engineer
- District Environment Officer
- District Community Development Officer (DCDO) (Secretary)
- District Water Officer
- Chairman District Land Board
- District Police Commander (DPC)
- District Internal Security Officer (DISO)
- MWE Sociologist (Grievance Officer)
- PAPA's Representative

The DCDO will register the referred/ appealed case in the District Complaints Register that will be provided by MWE. The DCDO who will also act as the Secretary to the GMC will screen the matter referred and bring to the attention of the Chairperson who will write invite the complainant to the GMC with in Seven (7) days.

A fair hearing process will then commence at the GMC and upon satisfaction of the resolutions/ agreement, the complainant shall sign the consent form and the GMC Chairperson will officially write to the complainant with a copy to the Subcounty or Town Council.

If the matter cannot be resolved by the District GMC, then it will be referred to the MWE. The CAO on behalf of the District will officially refer the case to the Permanent Secretary MWE with a copy to the Project Coordinator IWMDP for action within 14 days. The Complainant can also lodge an appeal to the PS MWE if s/he was not satisfied with the outcomes of the DGMC.

PAHs who are not satisfied with the District GMC's decision shall be referred to courts of law.

11.3.4 MINISTRY GMC

At the Ministry of Water and Environment, a National GMC shall be comprised of the following members:

- MWE Chair
- IWMDP Project Coordinator
- Coordinator for Social Safeguards (Secretary)
- Coordinator for Environmental safeguards
- Social Safeguards Specialist
- Environmental Specialist
- Chair of the community mediation board
- A member of a recognized non-government organization

The Grievance Desk (Principal Sociologist) shall work with IWMDP PST to establish all necessary facts within 14 days upon receipt of the complaint. A report with the recommended course of action shall be forwarded to the Project Coordinator for implementation and follow up.

As much as possible, the Ministry team will engage the complainant at the district, Subcounty or village levels to arrive at amicable solutions. Upon arriving at an agreed understanding, the complainant shall sign a consent form witnessed by the LC I Chairperson to close the grievance.

PAHs who are not satisfied with the MWE GMC's decision shall be referred to courts of law.

11.4 PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The grievance mechanism shall be widely publicized within the Project area through sensitization, and community meetings.

The available handling process as detailed in section 11.6 shall be publicized as part of consultation and disclosure activities, including being communicated verbally at community and public meetings and also included in all communication materials such as Subcounty, town council, and district noticeboards. Specific reference to the grievance mechanism shall be included in all compensation and sign off agreements.

11.5 GRIEVANCE TYPES

The Project grievance mechanism classifies grievances into five types, as described in the following sections.

11.5.1 CADASTRAL SURVEY GRIEVANCES

Cadastral Survey Grievances may require the Cadastral Surveyor to rectify errors in the initial surveys, subdivision of plots, or boundary markings.

11.5.2 VALUATION GRIEVANCES

Valuation Grievances arise out of compensation package disagreements and may include the values determined for land, crops & trees, buildings, and other structures as well as errors of omission.

11.5.3 FAMILY AND LAND OWNERSHIP DISPUTES

Family and Land Ownership Disputes usually include:

- Disagreements between spouses
- Disagreements between the HoH and other family members
- Inheritance uncertainty in cases where the HoH recorded during the surveys has since passed away
- Oppression of widows or children by family members
- Competing land ownership claims

11.5.4 LEGAL GRIEVANCES

Legal Grievances require legal support services as part of RAP Implementation and they include:

- Processing Letters of Administration for deceased cases (where the legal owner or the HoH that was recorded during the surveys has since passed on)

- Incapacitated PAPs
- Absentee PAPs requiring Power of Attorney
- Cases requiring Guardianship Orders
- Misidentification of ownership
- Processing family consents

11.5.5 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV), SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA) AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (VAC) RELATED GRIEVANCES

As per the WB Good Practice Note (GPC) on Gender, “gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe”.

In order to proactively protect women from GBV during the land access and resettlement process, the Project will apply a series of differentiated measures to ensure engagement of women in Project activities and more specifically, to ensure open and easy access to the grievance mechanism for Project Affected Women. Therefore, the following measures will be implemented:

- Focus group and one on one discussions with Project Affected Women including discussions specifically related to accessing the grievance redress mechanism and raising awareness of any GBV risks
- As part of the financial management program, attendees will be sensitized on the GBV
- Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism with procedures and channels to enable confidential reporting of GBV incidents
- Engage with LC1s and other community members to raise awareness on preventing and reporting GBV.

11.6 GRIEVANCE HANDLING

11.6.1 GENDER RESPONSIVENESS

Gender differences shall be taken into consideration when addressing grievances. Men and women may not only communicate their grievances differently but may also have different types of grievances. The party handling complaints shall avoid subjective judgments that may lead to trivializing some complaints on the basis of gender.

In situations where women or men may feel uncomfortable discussing a grievance with a person of the opposite sex, the party handling the complaint shall offer discussions be held with someone of the same sex -- both at the time of initial complaint registration as well as during the review process.

11.6.2 GRIEVANCE HANDLING STEPS

The steps in grievance handling are outlined in Table 55 below. Once received, all grievances will be responded to in a maximum of 30 days.

Table 55: Grievance Handling Steps

#	Step	Responsibility
1	Receive Grievances and Provide PAPS with a Grievance Acknowledgement Form	MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs
2	Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement	MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs
3	Grievance Sorting and Logging in database and tracking system	MWE, and RAP Implementation Consultant
4	Grievance Assignment	MWE
5	Grievance Processing and Feedback (30 days)	MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs
6	Corrective Actions, Grievance Follow Up and Closure	MWE







11.6.3 RECEIVING GRIEVANCES

A grievance shall be submitted either verbally or in writing at the complaints and grievance desk which will be the secretariat for grievances management. The desk shall be at the Subcounty, town council, and Ministry. This desk will be assigned with the responsibility of receiving, registering, and screening, assessing and following up complaints and grievances to their conclusion. The desk will be hosted by the following officers who shall serve as Grievance Officer (GO) at different levels.

Table 56: Grievance Officers at Different Levels

No.	Grievance Committee Level	Responsibility/ Host office
1	Sub County/ Town Council	CDO Subcounty or Town Council
2	District	CDO District level
3	MWE	Principal Sociologist

Grievances may, in addition, be submitted through any of the following channels:

	Letter to: The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Water and Environment Plot 3-7 Kabalega Crescent P.O. Box 20026, Kampala
	Email: mwe@mwe.go.ug
	Telephone: + 256 800 200 977
	Walk in to: MWE Offices GMC Offices at Subcounty HQs or District HQs
	Social Media: @min_waterUg
	Through stakeholder consultation and engagement meetings

The following procedure will be followed in registering a complaint at GMCs

- A verbal or written complaint is logged in to any member of the GMC by a complainant
- The secretary seeks clarification of specified details of the complaint
- Complaint is registered into the complaints register provided by MWE
- If complaint is not clearly understood, requires urgent attention, grave, fatal and/or bears serious implications, the GMC will visit site for on spot assessment and consultations
- The Community GMC will sit and decide if the issue can be addressed at their level of requires referral.
- If the concern can be addressed, the committee will sit with the complainant and decide on the course of action. The secretary will document the minutes and attendance list and if concluded, the complainant will sign off in the grievance register acknowledging resolution of his/her grievance. If the matter cannot be resolved by the GMC then it will be forwarded to the next level GMC until through the hierarchy elaborated in sections 11.3

Where the Project identifies that the complainant is a recognized vulnerable person, as per the Vulnerables Program, they will adapt the grievance procedure to seek to ensure that the interests of the complainant are protected. These grievances will be handled with utmost importance and special considerations (document support and legal advice) will be upheld. Examples of vulnerable complainants include but are not limited to persons who may be considered vulnerable by virtue of their sex, ethnic origin, disability (physical or mental), religious affiliation, income, economic or legal status.

11.7 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

The Project shall ensure that complaint responses are provided within 30 days. Grievance resolution procedures vary with the type of grievances as shown in the below sections

11.7.1 VALUATION AND CADASTRAL SURVEY GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION

When valuation and cadastral survey results are disputed, MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant Team shall mark the compensation package as rejected and complete the Grievance Form with the grievance query details. If additional information is required from the PAP, the PAP shall write in his or her own handwriting (or, if the PAP is illiterate, with support from the LC1) a grievance letter addressed to the MWE Permanent Secretary.

The RAP Implementation Team Grievance Officer shall compile these valuation and cadastral survey grievances into a grievance log.

Some grievances shall require engaging with the aggrieved party to help them better understand the valuation and cadastral survey of their property.

Other cases will require the preparation of a supplementary Valuation Report which shall be subject to approval by the CGV. MWE shall share the revised valuation package with the PAP, and upon PAP acceptance, the compensation package shall be signed off and the grievance closed.

Where a PAP is still not satisfied with the outcome of the supplementary valuation, and all other grievance resolution methods have failed, s/he shall proceed to courts of law. Once the court verdict is concluded, MWE shall pay the court-approved compensation package.

11.7.2 FAMILY AND LAND OWNERSHIP DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Family and land ownership disputes usually emerge when verification and compensation packages are disclosed. When these grievances arise, the complainant(s) shall notify the RAP Implementation Team or GMC who shall complete the Grievance Form with the query details. If additional information is required from the PAP, the PAP shall write in his or her own handwriting (or, if the PAP is illiterate, with support from the LC1 Chairperson) a grievance letter addressed to the MWE Permanent Secretary in his or her own handwriting.

The RAP Implementation Team Grievance Officer shall compile these family and land ownership grievances into a grievance log. The grievance logs shall be shared with respective Subcounty GMCs for scheduling of grievance resolution meetings, which should be attended by MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant Teams.

Once the aggrieved parties reach an understanding, the Grievance Form closeout section will be signed off by the complainant. A Grievance Resolution Report shall be prepared and the compensation package file amended appropriately and disclose the package.

In case the grievance is not resolved at the Subcounty GMC level, it shall be referred to the District GMC for resolution. If a resolution is reached, A Grievance Resolution Report shall be prepared and the compensation package file amended appropriately and disclose the package.

Complainants who are not satisfied with the District GMC's resolution shall be provided with information to assist them in referring the matter to MWE GMC or courts of law. MWE shall implement court decisions.

11.7.3 LEGAL GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION

Legal grievances usually emerge at the verification and compensation package disclosure stage, in which case the RAP Implementation Team Disclosing Officer shall note all PAPs requiring legal documents such as Letters of Administration, Powers of Attorney, Guardianship Orders, etc., in order to complete package disclosure and compensation payment.

The RAP Implementation Team Grievance Officer shall compile these legal grievances into a grievance log.

In cases where the legal owner is deceased, RAP Implementation Consultant will work with MWE to assist PAPs in the following ways to assist them with compensation:

- In customary land cases with compensation amounts of less than UGX 20 million, a Family Consent Form signed by family members and witnessed by clan elders, RAP Implementation Legal Expert, LC I Chairperson and Subcounty Chief is required. Family members will be advised to open a joint account in the names of at least two family members for small families and four family members for larger households. Refer to annex 16.4 Family Consent Form developed for this Project
- In customary land cases with compensation amounts of more than UGX 20 million, the process of securing Letters of Administration will be undertaken by the RAP Implementation Consultant up to the 'No Objection' stage
- In registered land cases, a special Letter of Administration will be processed with facilitation from MWE. The following steps shall be followed:

- Obtaining a letter from the LC1 from the village where the deceased resided. The letter must confirm that the decedent was a village resident as well as the decedent's dates of death and burial. The inclusion of a post-mortem report or a death certificate is encouraged but not required. Where the deceased left a Will, a copy of the Will naming the executor(s) of the estate shall be submitted as well.
- Conduct a family meeting to appoint an administrator (s) from among the family members
- Reporting the death to the Administrator General who shall open a file regarding the decedent's property
- The Administrator General will call a family meeting to confirm that the family agrees with the administrator(s) chosen
- The Administrator General will then grant a Certificate of No Objection to those chosen to administer the estate
- Filing an application for Letters of Administration through a petition to a court of competent jurisdiction accompanied by the Certificate of No Objection from the Office of the Administrator General.
- Application for Letters of Administration shall be advertised to the public in a local newspaper of wide circulation for a minimum of 14 days or in The Gazette.
- Upon receiving the objection, the court shall not grant letters of administration until it has heard the person objecting and determined whether or not they have good cause for the objection but if there is no reasonable ground, the court shall go ahead and grant the letters of administration to the applicant.
- Where no objection is filed, at the expiry of 14 days, court may grant the letters of administration to the applicant.
- The administrator (the person who has been granted the letters of administration) holds the property in trust for the beneficiaries and must distribute the property to the beneficiaries as stated in the will or as per the law within 12 months.

11.7.4 INVOLVEMENT OF THIRD PARTIES IN GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

For grievances that require third party agencies like National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) among others, it will be the responsibility of MWE project team to guide such engagements with the respective third parties.

However, within the Local Governments, certain matters which require existing agencies involvement like security agencies, traditional institutions, etc can be engaged by the respective local governments under the guidance of the CAO.

11.8 GRIEVANCE DATABASE MANAGEMENT AND TRACKING

All received grievances shall be registered and logged into the grievance register for further management and tracking. An acknowledgement receipt shall be issued to the complainant. MWE shall keep written records of all complaints for effective grievance management.

All decisions reached at the different resolution levels shall be communicated to the complainant and other stakeholders by the Chairperson of the respective GMC. It will be the responsibility of the GO to deliver the communications. Evidence of communication of decisions to complainants shall be acknowledged by way of signing a dispatch form or acknowledgement of a file copy.

Agreed corrective action will be undertaken by the responsible agency/ part for example a Local government, MWE, contractor or authorized sub-contractors in close consultation with the complainant within the agreed timeframe and completed action recorded in the grievance database. To verify satisfaction, the Grievance Committee will upon receipt of a completion report from the GO verify that corrective actions have been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained on the consent form. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of corrective action, additional steps may be undertaken to reach agreement or an appeal will be lodged by the complainant.

As part of the broader community engagement process, MWE shall also report back periodically to communities and other stakeholder groups as to how the company has been responding to the grievances it has received (i.e. time to respond, percentage of closed/resolved cases, number of complaints monthly).

12. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

12.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The monitoring and evaluation process is critical to achieving the goal of resettlement – improving the quality of life of PAPs. The purpose of M&E is to report RAP implementation effectiveness, compensation disbursement, the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and consultation, and activity participation.

The Monitoring and Evaluation process has three major functions:

- Firstly, to monitor the execution of resettlement activities, to measure progress and verify that resettlement is implemented in compliance with stated commitments (entitlements, activities, resourcing, budget etc.) and schedules
- Secondly, to assess whether the RAP and associated programs are achieving their stated goals and objectives; and to identify any problems/issues in implementation which require the Project to adapt resettlement program design and implementation. Internal monitoring carried out by the Project and surveys conducted by the external monitor will ensure that actions specified in the RAP are implemented
- Finally, to assess development outcomes: whether livelihoods, living standards and incomes of affected households are maintained or improved relative to pre-land acquisition conditions. The Project will track resettlement outcomes against the baseline conditions of the affected population prior to displacement. The external monitor will evaluate development outcomes through review of internal monitoring and consultation with MWE staff, affected persons and other key informants.

12.2 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

The WB requires projects, “monitor and report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation,” with the above objective to provide the project with feedback and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment to implementation arrangements. The Project should monitor and report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation and provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, methodology, and schedule for monitoring and reporting.

12.3 MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Monitoring considers RAP implementation progress and performance including key procedure progress such as compensation and resettlement. Specific consideration will be given to:

- Monitoring the use of RAP inputs and outputs according to established cost and time schedules
- Any emerging social or economic difficulties encountered by PAPs during the compensation process
- Compensation program compliance and completeness
- Monitoring community consultation and grievance participation

12.3.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance monitoring is also an internal management function allowing MWE and the RAP Implementation Consultant to measure the results of the delivered inputs.

RAP performance monitoring will be integrated into the overall project management to ensure RAP activities are synchronized with all project implementation activities. Performance Monitoring Reports shall be prepared every month throughout the RAP implementation schedule.

12.3.2 INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

The Internal Monitoring Process includes establishing M&E systems and databases, ongoing monitoring, monthly reporting, and vulnerability assessments. Internal evaluation shall be based on the following criteria:

- **Project Effectiveness:** Have the planned purpose, objectives, and results been achieved? Was the intervention logic correct? Were the resources applied appropriately in relation to the expected outcome? Were the means commensurate with the goal(s)?
- **Project Efficiency:** Were resources (human, financial, material, time) used satisfactorily to achieve outcomes? What could be done differently to maximize impacts within acceptable and sustainable resource structures?
- **Project Impacts:** To what extent has the program contributed toward its longer-term goals? Why or why not? What unanticipated positive and negative consequences did it have? To what extent has the Project achieved the central resettlement objective that affected communities and households have opportunities to improve their pre-Project livelihoods and living standard levels? Why or why not?
- **Results Sustainability:** Are positive impacts resulting from the program continuing? Will they continue once the program has been completed? Why or why not?

The monthly internal monitoring process will entail the following:

- To-date accomplishments
- Objectives attained and not attained during specific periods
- Problems and challenges encountered
- Suggestions for corrective actions

MWE has the overall responsibility for conducting regular internal project implementation monitoring with tasks including the following:

- Tracking RAP implementation progress
- Indicator measurements at appropriate intervals
- Implementation of a system to regularly respond to monitoring findings by adapting existing measures or modifying implementation processes.

This monitoring process will be used to analyse progress and change at regular intervals and shall be linked to the various RAP implementation activities.

12.4 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Evaluation considers resettlement program outcomes through an impact assessment of affected household income, living standards, and environmental issues. RAP implementation focus is on household baseline data compilation to enable comparison during evaluation missions.

Impact monitoring gauges RAP implementation and its effectiveness in meeting the affected population's needs. Impact monitoring for this project will be conducted by the MWE and RAP implementation consultant Team. It will provide MWE and the funders with an assessment of resettlement effects, verification of internal performance monitoring, and identification of any necessary RAP implementation adjustments. PAPs should be included in all impact monitoring phases.

Project-related land acquisition will be tracked against the population's pre-land acquisition baseline conditions. This baseline has already been established through cadastral surveys, assets surveys, land use assessments, and socio-economic surveys of the affected population and the Project-affected area.

This RAP has established objectively verifiable indicators for measuring resettlement impacts on the health and welfare of the affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures including livelihood restoration and community development initiatives.

Monitoring extends beyond completion of a RAP's physical inputs to ensure that livelihood restoration and development initiatives have been successful. Regular monitoring alerts stakeholders to any problems such as crop yield decline, increased disease incidence, and/or household income declines that should trigger remedial action.

In addition to quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess PAP satisfaction with resettlement initiatives and, thus, the adequacy of those initiatives. The most effective qualitative monitoring methodology is direct PAP consultation through regular meetings, FG discussions, or similar forums established by MWE for public participation as part of the consultation framework. MWE should ensure PAP participation in all phases of impact monitoring, including the identification and measurement of baseline indicators.

To ensure quality and objectivity in the process, it is recommended that a comprehensive implementation activities and milestones evaluation is conducted on a regular basis by an external independent consultant to be procured by MWE. The external evaluation process will be informed by MWE prepared internal monitoring reports, as well as through independent surveys and consultations conducted by the consultant. These independent surveys shall be carried out with active participation of PAPs and communities.

The external monitoring objectives shall include:

- Tracking RAP implementation progress, including number of PAPs compensated, relocated, and resettled, as well as assistance provided to vulnerable persons
- Reviewing internal monitoring results and overall compliance to ensure alignment with RAP recommendations
- Ensuring measures to restore or enhance PAP quality of life and livelihoods are being implemented and gauging their effectiveness

- Assessing the extent to which the quality of life and livelihoods of affected communities have been restored
- Assessing the overall process efficiency and formulating lessons for future guidance

External evaluation activities shall determine the following:

- Project activity compliance with Project Executing Agency commitments, objectives, policies, and procedures
- Planned mitigation measure effectiveness, particularly with regard to resettlement impacts
- Effectiveness of development measures in restoring or enhancing PAP quality of life and livelihoods.

12.5 MONITORING & EVALUATION (M & E) INDICATORS

Indicator selection for the purpose of M&E has been guided by the following principles:

- Preference for fewer indicators that have significant validity over more indicators of less significant value
- Preference for indicators used by national institutions to facilitate comparison with control groups, and to avoid reinventing the wheel
- Measuring outcomes and impacts on the following measurements and indicators:
 - Monetary livelihood measurement through a quantitative income or expenditure survey
 - Livelihood improvement proxy indicators
 - Qualitative indicators measuring PAP perceptions

The RAP M&E will be performed against the indicators shown in the sections below, and whenever relevant, data collected and communicated shall be disaggregated by sex:

12.5.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The RAP performance monitoring indicators are shown in the Table 57 below.

Table 57: RAP Performance Monitoring Indicators

Output & Outcome Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
Stakeholder Consultation & Information Disclosure	<p>Are acceptable meetings taking place according to schedule?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What major project events relevant to stakeholders occurred during the review period and was information on these events disclosed? • When and in what manner were events disclosed? 	Monthly

Output & Outcome Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
	<p>Are relevant project developments, issues, and events being disclosed and disseminated in a clear, acceptable, and timely manner?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do stakeholders confirm they have been adequately consulted and engaged? • Do stakeholders confirm they have been provided with adequate, understandable and timely information about the project and compensation? • Do project personnel feel stakeholders have been adequately consulted, engaged and provided with adequate, understandable and timely information about the project and compensation? 	
Individual Household Sign-off & Moves	<p>Are sign-offs, and moves occurring as envisaged in the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did all households sign off? % complete? • Did all households sign off freely and voluntarily? • Is anyone refusing to sign off? • Were all PAPs moved voluntarily, on time, and without damage to their property? Is anyone refusing to move? 	Monthly
Compensation	<p>Is compensation occurring as envisaged in the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all households been paid to date (% complete)? • % Households paid to date (versus schedule)? • Are PAPs being compensated at full replacement value, including updates to take account of changes in costs (inflation, appreciation of real estate, currency depreciation)? • Are households refusing or challenging payment? • % of households refusing or challenging 	Monthly

Output & Outcome Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
	payment	
Livelihoods restoration programs	<p>Are these activities taking place in accordance with the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?</p> <p>Have the programs achieved the targets set for them as envisaged in the RAP and work award, measured by:</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs participating (stratified by gender and community)? • % of PAPs who have acquired new skills from project livelihood programs (by household, community, and total) • Were tasks completed on schedule and within budget? 	Monthly
Gender and Security	<p>Gender Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a change in the number of female run businesses? • Number of women that received training <p>Safety & Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is number of incidents where PAPs safety & security is affected increasing or decreasing? • Are incidents of GBV increasing or decreasing? 	Monthly
Vulnerable Persons	<p>Are these activities occurring in accordance with the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the program achieving the targets set for it as envisaged in the RAP and detailed work plan? • Were tasks completed on schedule and within budget? accordance with the RAP? 	Monthly
Grievances	<p>Are grievances being lodged by PAPs? Are grievances being logged and addressed?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>By community & total:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grievances lodged • Main types of grievances 	Monthly

Output & Outcome Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances resolved (and at what level of the grievance mechanism)? Number of unresolved grievances (and for how long)? Reasons for unresolved grievances? Are PAPs satisfied with the grievance mechanism? What is the average time it takes for a grievance to be addressed? Are PAP issues and complaints being addressed in a manner that avoids or addresses tensions between the project and PAPs? 	
Number of sites acquired	Based on the total number of required plots for the Project	Monthly

12.5.2 IMPACT INDICATORS

The RAP evaluation indicators (impact monitoring) are shown in the Table 58 below.

Table 58: RAP Impact Indicators

Impact Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
Stakeholder Consultation & Information Disclosure	<p>Is the level and quality of meetings between the project and stakeholders improving or worsening?</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do stakeholders think that meetings are improving or worsening? Do project personnel think that meetings are improving or worsening? 	Bi annual
Individual Household Sign-off & Moves	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has significant progress been made since the last review period? Do PAPs feel that the sign-off and moves processes have gone smoothly and in accordance with the RAP? Do project personnel feel that the sign-off and moves processes have gone smoothly and in accordance with the RAP? 	Bi annual
Compensation	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does compensation enable PAPs to replace lost assets in full? 	Bi annual
Livelihoods programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are programs resulting in PAP restoring or replacing their livelihoods and maintaining 	Bi annual

Impact Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
	<p>or enhancing their levels of income, measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: • Household level changes in possession of household items, level of indebtedness, level of expenditures, monetary and non-monetary income • No. of households unable to maintain their livelihoods post resettlement (by household per annum) • Change in level of food insecurity (per community) • % of PAP who claim to be worse off now due to the project? • Change in land use (replacement of affected agricultural land by alternative land (gender) • Rate of re-establishment of annual and perennial crops and productivity • Do PAPs consider themselves more employable (gender)? 	
Gender and Security	<p>Gender Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any changes in gender roles within household (economic and other)? • What were the gender impacts of cash compensation? <p>Safety & Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are PAPs safer and more secure than pre-resettlement? 	Bi annual
Vulnerable Persons	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of whether a PAH is vulnerable due to one of the resettlement-related impoverishment risks i.e.: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, interruption of education, loss of access to common property, or social disarticulation. • Is the program resulting in vulnerable persons being adequately assisted to mitigate their vulnerability and the number of vulnerable persons (per the RAP) being reduced, measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction in total number of PAHs and potentially vulnerable PAHs (per 	

Impact Indicators	Additional Notes	Measurement Frequency
	<p>the RAP, by category) identified pre-displacement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current number of PAHs defined as vulnerable compared with last review period? 	
Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is PAP satisfaction level with the grievance mechanism improving? ● Is the average amount of time it takes for a grievance to be addressed increasing or decreasing? <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What do PAPs say about the grievance mechanism -- is their perception of it improving or worsening? ● What is the average time that it takes for a grievance to be addressed? 	>
Significant progress made since the last review period	Compare current evaluation results/findings with the results of the previous review	Bi annual

12.6 MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORTS

- i. Monthly Monitoring Reports: Consolidated monthly reports with key ongoing monitoring findings shall be submitted to the Implementation Team, discussed, and action points determined. This monthly progress review shall aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified. The key findings arising from the M&E framework will be summarized into the monthly monitoring reports. The reports will include the following:
 - a. Status summary: Updated on progress made in the past month. Status summaries should be adapted for dissemination with relevant local stakeholders.
 - b. Gaps and emerging issues: This section should cover areas identified by analysis of the M&E framework where the Project may be missing targets. It is critical that emerging issues are raised as early as possible to enable sufficient time to rectify them.
 - c. Conclusions and next steps: The monthly report should include a list of the next steps that will be taking place over the next month/quarter until key Project milestones.
- ii. Bi-annual Evaluation Report: Conducted by the external independent evaluation consultant.

13. ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

13.1 INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE

The RAP must identify and provide details on roles and responsibilities of all public, private, governmental, and NGOs responsible for resettlement activities.

13.2 RAP IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

With the RAP Implementation consultant's support, MWE is responsible for RAP Implementation for this Project.

The specific roles and responsibilities of MWE and RAP Implementation consultant are shown in Table 59 below.

Table 59: RAP Implementation Roles and Responsibilities of MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant

Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
MWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead RAP Implementation agency • Reviewing and approving the RAP and all other reports • Overall planning, co-ordination, and management of RAP implementation activities • Liaising and coordinating with all RAP participants and contributors • RAP activity budgeting • Compensation Payment, including resettlement assistance • Internal monitoring and evaluation
RAP Implementation Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement • PAP Verification • PAP disclosure and Compensation Agreement sign-offs • Grievance Management including preparation of supplementary valuation reports • Management of Livelihood Restoration Programs, Community Development Programs, and Vulnerability Assistance Programs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of Financial Management Support programs - Implementation of Construction Training - Implementation of LC1 Capacity-building Training - Provision of legal services to PAPs where necessary in the course of compensation payment • Internal monitoring and evaluation • Survey and Titling of acquired land for the water source and reservoir sites.

13.3 OTHER RAP IMPLEMENTATION PARTIES

Other government departments and agencies play different but complementary roles in land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. Each government department and agency bear institutional responsibilities and mandates as indicated below:

- Valuation: Office of the Chief Government Valuer

- Compensation Payment: MWE
- Livelihood Restoration: MWE, District and Local Governments of Kiryandongo
- Grievance Mechanism: LCs, Local Governments, and Courts of Law.
- Land Titling: Department of Surveys and Mapping, Department of Land Registration, and District Land Boards

NGOs have a crucial role to play in stakeholder engagement, grievance resolution, and monitoring & evaluation

Organizational roles and responsibilities of additional institutions, agencies, and organization involved in RAP implementation are detailed in Table 60 below:

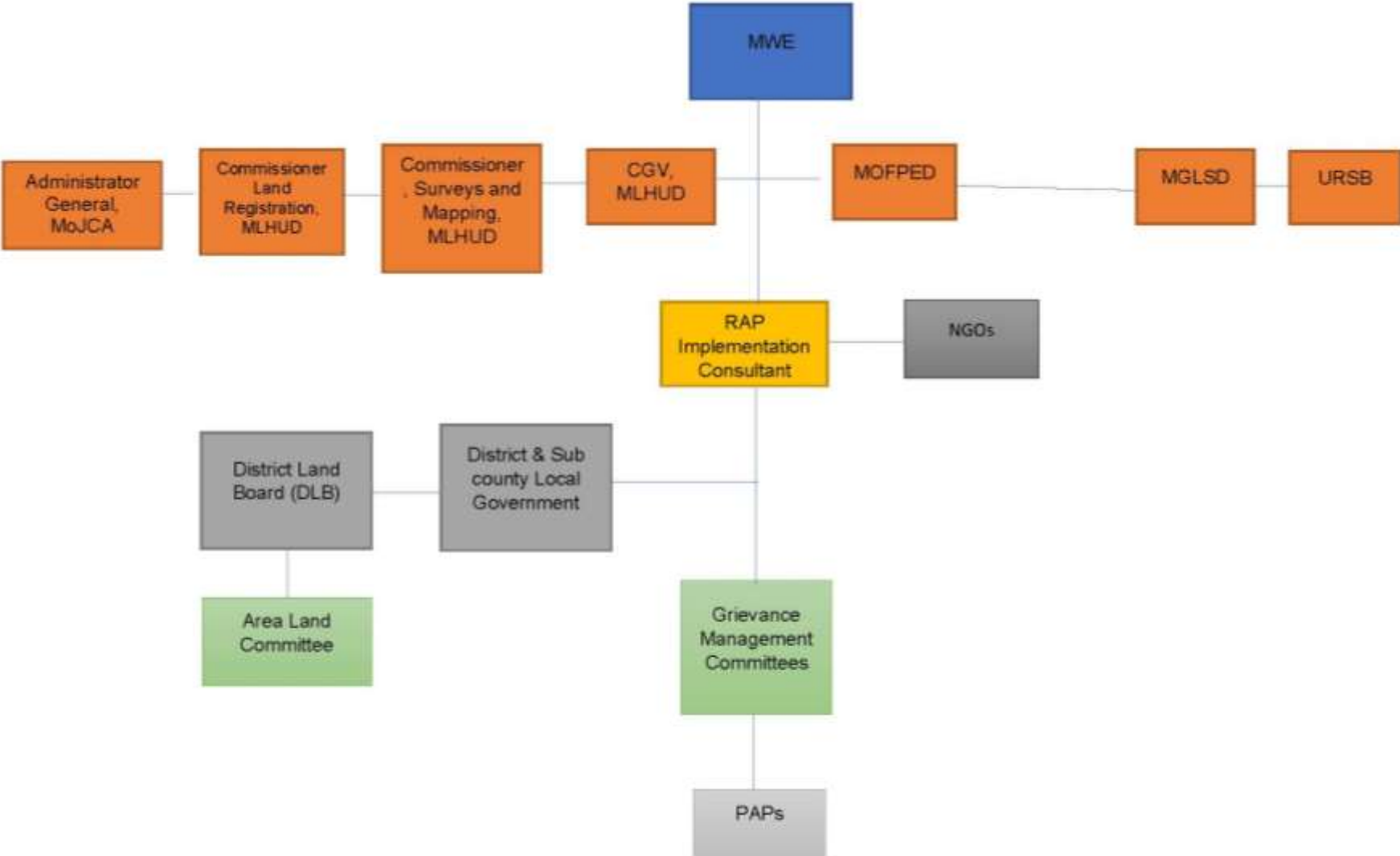
Table 60: Organizational Roles and Responsibilities of Other RAP Implementation Parties

Agency/Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Chief Government Valuer, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing technical support to District Land Boards while setting district compensation rates • Review and approval of Valuation Report and Supplementary Valuation Report(s)
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Review and issuance of “No Objection” • Project funding
Commissioner, Surveys and Mapping, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving Job Record Jackets (JRJs) and surveys for titling of the acquired land
Commissioner, Land Registration, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land title registration for the acquired land
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Administrator General’s Office)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving and issuing legal documentation to PAPs including Letters of Administration for estates of deceased PAPs and Guardianship Orders for guardians of PAPs below 18 years
Uganda Registration Services Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document registration and certification, particularly Powers of Attorney
District Land Boards (DLBs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing district compensation rates for crops and buildings of a non-permanent nature • Facilitating land transfers and registrations of interest, especially the conversion of compensated customary corridor land into freehold in favor of the GoU (MWE)

Agency/Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Area Land Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving land title applications for customary land • Participating in land dispute resolutions by providing land boundary and rights guidance • Witnessing and participating in the PAP identification and verification process
Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing communities • LC1s: Identifying and verifying PAPs during disclosure, payment of compensation, and resettlement • Resolving family or land ownership grievances • Monitoring RAP implementation activities
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement • PAP sensitization on land rights and other legal issues • Providing legal aid to PAPs • Performing external monitoring and evaluation
Grievance Management Committees (at Subcounty & district levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving quarterly Project updates • Mobilizing PAPs • Receiving complaints from PAPs • Participating in resolution of grievances, complaints, issues, and concerns • Providing input during planning and implementation of Project-related programs such as LRP and CDP • Negotiating difficult compensation cases

The overall RAP implementation organizational structure is shown in figure below.

Figure 16: RAP Implementation Organizational Structure



14. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, AND BUDGET

14.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Implementation Schedule in the below table will be one of the notification tools and will be made public through relevant approaches preferred by PAPs and other stakeholders.

MWE has committed that this RAP shall be implemented within a 12 months' period from June 2022 - May 2023. Project construction activities are expected to commence by the end of August 2022.

The detailed RAP Implementation schedule is shown in the Table 61 below

14.2 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

An adequate budget is necessary for this RAP to be fully implemented. The proposed budget presented in Table 62 covers the estimated RAP Budget for costs related to compensation, vulnerables assistance, implementation of livelihood restoration programs, and RAP implementation management

The overall RAP Budget is estimated at UGX **1,161,201,002** as shown in the table below.

Table 62: Kiryandongo Water Supply and Sanitation Project RAP Implementation Budget

#	RAP Implementation Activities	UNIT	SOURCE	QUANTITY	RATE(UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)
1	Cash Compensation					669,177,274
1.1	Land	Lumpsum	Valuation Report	1	339,013,562	339,013,562
1.2	Buildings & Other Structures	Lumpsum	Valuation Report	1	136,912,820	136,912,820
1.3	Crops & Trees	Lumpsum	Valuation Report	1	105,966,900	105,966,900
1.4	Sub Total	Lumpsum	Valuation Report			581,893,282
1.5	Disturbance Allowance	%age	Valuation Report		15%	87,283,992
2	Livelihood Restoration Programmes					139,500,000
2.1	Financial Management Support Project	Lumpsum	Est	1	45,000,000	45,000,000
2.2	Construction Training Program	Lumpsum	Est	1	55,000,000	55,000,000
2.3	Agricultural Starter Kits	Lumpsum	Est	1	39,500,000	39,500,000
3	Vulnerable Support Programs					25,000,000
3.1	Legal Support	Lumpsum	Est	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
3.2	Mobility Support	Lumpsum	Est	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
5	RAP Implementation Management					221,960,000
5.1	Facilitation for Endorsement of Documents by LCIs & Area Land Committees	Lumpsum	Est	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
5.2	Facilitation for Grievance Management Committees	Lumpsum	Est	1	40,000,000	40,000,000
5.3	Bank Account Opening for PAPs for EFT Payment	Number	Valuation Report	823	20,000	16,460,000
5.4	Land Title Searches	Number	Est	5	100,000	500,000
5.5	RAP Monitoring	Lumpsum	Est	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
5.6	RAP Evaluation	Lumpsum	Est	1	100,000,000	100,000,000
6	Sub Total					1,055,637,274
7	Contingency	10%				105,563,727
8	Total RAP Budget					1,161,201,002

15. CHANGE MANAGEMENT

15.1 INTRODUCTION

This RAP is a living document that will be periodically updated as the Project progresses. This RAP should be regarded as a key management tool and Project document to serve as the basis for any future sub project RAPs.

15.2 CHANGES IN COMPENSATION AMOUNTS

Changes in compensation amounts may occur due to changes in key PAH value input factors such as affected land size, land rates, and affected asset property.

Compensation changes shall be requested by the MWE Project sociologist, verified by the Manager Social Safeguards, and approved by the Permanent Secretary, MWE

15.3 CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP

Changes in ownership may occur due to assignment or transfer of interest, estate administration, and representation using Powers of Attorney.

Ownership changes shall be initiated by the MWE Project sociologist, verified by the Manager Social Safeguards, and approved by the Permanent Secretary, MWE

15.4 PAH NAME CHANGES AND ADDITIONS

Additional household member names and spelling corrections of names shall be initiated by the MWE Project sociologist, verified by the Manager Social Safeguards, and approved by the Permanent Secretary, MWE. Supporting documents --such as PAP proof of identification and declaration statements -- shall be required for name additions and spelling corrections to be processed.

15.5 FUTURE RAP DEVELOPMENT

The construction contractor may require land for lay down areas, and camps. In addition, unintended damage to land, crops, and structures may occur. MWE shall ensure that this land and any impacted assets are compensated for in accordance with the provisions of this RAP.

16. ANNEXES

16.1 IDENTIFIED PUBLIC TOILETS

TEL LCV: 0786764863
TEL RDC: 0772302195
TEL CAO: 0772551353
TEL ACAO: 0782339114

Email:
caokiryandongo@gmail.com

In any correspondence on
this subject, please quote

REF: CR/751/1



**Office of The Chief Administrative Officer
Kiryandongo District Local Government
P.O Box 137
Kigumba, Uganda.**

10th January 2022

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Environment
P.O Box 20026
Kampala

IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC PLACES TO RECEIVE SANITATION FACILITIES UNDER THE IWMDP PROJECT

Reference is made to your letter KDLG/12/21 of 12th December 2021, requesting
the District to identify ten sites to benefit from a slot of toilets under the IWMDP.

Accordingly, here submitted as tabulated below, is a list of the identified sites:

	Name of site	Institution	Original Sub county
1.	Nyakabaale RGC	RGC	Kigumba
2.	Kifuruta P/School	Primary School	Kigumba
3.	Gaspa RGC	RGC	Kiryandongo
4.	Magamaga Market	Market	Refugee Settlement
5.	Ogunga P/School	Primary School	Mutunda
6.	Katamarwa RGC	RGC	Kigumba
7.	Kigumba HC III	Health Centre	Kigumba
8.	Yabweng HC II	Health Centre	Mutunda
9.	Nyakataama P/School	Primary School	Kiryandongo
10.	Kalwala P/School	Primary School	Kiryandongo

Ochenger Ismael
Chief Administrative Officer

cc: District Chairperson, Kiryandongo
Resident District Commissioner, Kiryandongo.



FAX
Env
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+256 41 4270263
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+256 41 4271198
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mwa@mwa.go.ug
09@mwa.go.ug
www.mwa.go.ug



ENVIRONMENT
P. O. Box 20026
KAMPALA - UGANDA

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote Ref. No. KDLG/12/21

12th December, 2021

The Chief Administrative Officer
Kiryandongo District Local Government

CONSTRUCT OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT UNDER THE INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWMDP)

Identification Of Institutions And Public Places To Receive Toilet Facilities

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department plans to construct Water Supply and Sanitation Systems in Kiryandongo district under the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP). The project is funded by the World Bank and Government of Uganda, and is to benefit the communities in the Sub Counties of Mutunda, Kiryandongo, & Kigumba in Kiryandongo district.

A total of 3No. water supply systems-WSS and 10No. toilets facilities are to be constructed in the three Rural Growth Centers of Mutunda, Kigumba, and Kiryandongo sub counties. The toilets facilities have been planned to address aspects of open defecation in the project area and increase access to improved sanitation. There is need therefore to pay special attention to the selection of the intended beneficiaries of these sanitation facilities if the intended objectives are to be realized.

This is therefore to request you to identify 10 sites to benefit from these sanitation facilities. The suitable sites could be schools and training institutions, health Care facilities, Detention facilities like prisons, public offices, police barracks or public places. **The selection criteria is attached overleaf.**

Eng. Olweny Lamu
FOR PERMANENT SECRETARY

- CC: Resident District Commissioner
- CC: District Chairperson
- CC: District Community Development Officer
- CC: District Water Officer
- CC: ADHO-Environmental Health
- CC: District Natural Resources Officer
- CC: District Forestry Officer



Attn:

Ag. DHO - Environment
ADHO Sanitation

AS

ADHO mobilization

SELECTION CRITERIA

S/N	Parameter	Findings	Score										
1	Name of the entity:												
2	Unserved population (Enrollment/OPD attendance, inmates, projected no. of users, People Stance Ratio)- 20 Marks N/B (Standard) 1: 40 = 0 marks (National Average) 1: 41 ≥70 = 15 Marks 1: ≥71 =20 marks	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No. Males</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. Females</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. Stances for Male</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. stances for female</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Person: Stance Ratio</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	No. Males		No. Females		No. Stances for Male		No. stances for female		Total Person: Stance Ratio		
No. Males													
No. Females													
No. Stances for Male													
No. stances for female													
Total Person: Stance Ratio													
3	Operation and Maintenance Arrangements- 15 Marks	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Availability of funds for O&M for WASH (7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Focal person in charge of WASH (8)</td> </tr> </table>	Availability of funds for O&M for WASH (7)	Focal person in charge of WASH (8)									
Availability of funds for O&M for WASH (7)													
Focal person in charge of WASH (8)													
4	State of existing toilets/ latrines- 10 Marks	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Functionality of facility in use (3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State of repair (3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cleanliness (4)</td> </tr> </table>	Functionality of facility in use (3)	State of repair (3)	Cleanliness (4)								
Functionality of facility in use (3)													
State of repair (3)													
Cleanliness (4)													
5	Availability of Water- 5 Marks	Within the project supply area											
	Is there willingness to pay for water- 5 Marks	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	YES	5	NO	0							
YES	5												
NO	0												
6	Availability of active management committee - 10 Marks	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Existence of a management committee (4marks)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency of meetings and minutes (4 marks)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Is WASH part of the agenda (2 marks)</td> </tr> </table>	Existence of a management committee (4marks)	Frequency of meetings and minutes (4 marks)	Is WASH part of the agenda (2 marks)								
Existence of a management committee (4marks)													
Frequency of meetings and minutes (4 marks)													
Is WASH part of the agenda (2 marks)													
7	Availability of Land- 10 Marks	At least 20 Square meters											
8	Security of the site- 10 Marks	Site selected should be secure (Fenced), Yes=10, No=0											
9	Existence of a waterborne toilet- 5 Marks	Does the institution have a waterborne toilet (Yes=5, NO=0)											

16.2 CHANCE FINDS FORM

Report Reference	
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INITIAL DETAIL

Location of Find:	Date of Find:	Person who identified Find:
-------------------	---------------	-----------------------------

Village:	GPS Coordinates	X:	Y:
----------	-----------------	----	----

<p>Multiple Coordinates in case of a polygon</p> <p>1:</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>
--

Description of initial find:

<p>Photo Record:</p> <p>Insert at least one JPEG photo as example of cultural heritage site</p>
--

Was work stopped in the immediate vicinity of the find?	Yes No
Was an archeologist from the Department of Museums and Monuments contacted	Yes No
If Yes state, the name of the reporting archeologist?	

Statement of Significance (scientific, spiritual, historic, aesthetic and emotive):

Detailed Description of Find: (e.g. approximate size of site (area, length, height,) description of site and vegetation, description of artefacts and number amongst others)
--

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Is site destroyed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Can further impacts to the chance find be avoided?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Avoidance and negotion measures discussed: Outline the different avoidance and mitigation measures discussed.	

Impact to find (avoidance and mitigation outcome): Outline the course of action taken and the reason for choosing these measures.		
Date completed form Lodged:	Person who lodged form:	Signature:

Report verified and validated by MWE Name: _____ Position: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____
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16.3 PAPS FOR AGRICULTURAL STARTER KIT

PAP REF	NAMES	TELEPHONE	NIN	DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE	LAND TENURE	BLOCK	PLOT
N172	BYABAGAMBI JOHN			KIRYANDONGO	MBOIRA	MBOIRA	MBOIRA II	Customary		
N173	BYABAGAMBI JOHN			KIRYANDONGO	MBOIRA	MBOIRA	MBOIRA II	Customary		
N224	ASANGO ROSE AND OKUTA CHARLES WILFRED	0772955116		KIRYANDONGO	KIGUMBA	BUHOOMOZI	KIKOOBA	Freehold	9	235
N225	ASANGO ROSE AND OKUTA CHARLES WILFRED	0772955116		KIRYANDONGO	KIGUMBA	BUHOOMOZI	KIKOOBA	Freehold	9	235
N255	MPAIRWE SAUDA	0780984114		KIRYANDONGO	MBOIRA	NYAKABALE	KIKUNYA	Customary		
N256	BYANSI GODFREY	0779767772	CM900921001NTF	KIRYANDONGO	MBOIRA	NYAKABALE	KIKUNYA	Customary		
G001	KOBUGYENYI JOY	0777235419		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G002	WEKESA VICTO	0785862713		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G003	WEKESA VICTO	0785862713		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G004	WAISWA SAMUEL C/O SSENIONYI GEOFFREY	0781428482		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G005	ANYOLI JAMES			KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G006	TAREMWA ROBERT	0772933873		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G007	WAISWA SAMUEL C/O SSENIONYI GEOFFREY	0781428482		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G009	MAGUZI ROBINSON	0777313779		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		

PAP REF	NAMES	TELEPHONE	NIN	DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE	LAND TENURE	BLOCK	PLOT
G010	MAGUZI ROBINSON	0777313779		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G011	BAKUMA CHARLES	0780610698		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G012	ZIMA JAMES	0780169224		KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
G013	BYARUHANGA IBRAHIM	0776267646	CM7500610718XK	KIRYANDONGO	KIRYANDONGO	KYEMBERA	MIRIMA	Customary		
M030	DADA DOMINIC	0784995824	CM58092101KMF	KIRYANDONGO	NYAMAHASA	NYAMAHASA	POPARA WEST	Customary		
M047	OPIRA MARTIN			KIRYANDONGO	NYAMAHASA	NYAMAHASA	POPARA WEST	Freehold		
M049	BYARUHANGA WALTER	0777807542		KIRYANDONGO	NYAMAHASA	NYAMAHASA	POPARA WEST	Kibanja		
M245	WANDA GODFREY			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M246	DAWOKO PAUL			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M247	WANDA GODFREY			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M248	KIIZA ANDREW			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M249	WANDA GODFREY			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M250	KIIZA ANDREW			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M251	DAWOKO PAUL			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M252	OWOR ABDU		CM62092101V07G	KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M253	WANDA GODFREY			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		

PAP REF	NAMES	TELEPHONE	NIN	DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE	LAND TENURE	BLOCK	PLOT
M254	KIIZA ANDREW			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M255	OTOO MICHEAL			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M256	MUGENY CONSTANTINO	0779292461	CM44092101AGVK	KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M257	MUGENY ALI			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M258	MUGENY CONSTANTINO	0779292461	CM44092101AGVK	KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M259	OJOK PETER	0778703166	CM67092101AGAF	KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M260	NYANDA JEROSE			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M261	ABALO ROSE			KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M262	OYELLA JANE		CF77092101AFWJ	KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M263	WANDA MARIO	0784338062		KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M264	ONER ROBERT	0775563244	CM6209210NK8D	KIRYANDONGO	MUTUNDA	KAKWOKWO	MUTUNDA B	Customary		
M366	TOFA LUIGI	0778234839	CM48087104FN2A	KIRYANDONGO	NYAMAHASA	ALERO	ALERO B	Customary		

16.4 PROJECT GRIEVANCE REGISTER

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWDMP)

Complaints and Grievances Register

Sub County/ Town council/ Municipality.....District.....

S/N	Date received	Name of complainant	Zone	Parish	Contacts	Complaint Description	Compliant Category ¹	Solution Sought by Complainant	Complaint Registered By	Action Taken	Closure Date	Referral Date	Comments on status of the complaint	Sign of Complainant (after closure of complaint)

16.5 GRIEVANCES REFERRAL FORM

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWMDP)

Grievances Referral Form

Subcounty/ Town council/ Municipality.....District.....Serial No: ..

Name of Complainant:	Gender:	Age:
Village/Zone of Residence:	Parish/ Ward:	Telephone Contact:
Date Registered:	Registration Number:	Date Referred
Description of the Grievance:		
Summary of the Committee Decision (quote the minute reference):		
Reasons for Referral:		
Prepared by Secretary: Name: Signature: Date:	Approved by Chairperson Name: Signature: Date: <i>Official Stamp</i>	

16.6 FAMILY CONSENT

The family of the

Late.....

Date.....

PAP Ref.....

Permanent Secretary
 Ministry of Water and Environment
 Plot 3-7 Kabalega Crescent
KAMPALA, UGANDA

FAMILY CONSENT (IN CASE OF ESTATE OF THE DECEASED)

Following a family meeting held at the home of the deceased, the Late

.....
 ..., on..... and in the matter of compensation for the impacts caused by the project,
 we the undersigned beneficiaries of the above named deceased nominate and consent that Mr. /
 Ms.....

.....
 represent us to conclude the compensation matters with Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE),
 including processing, signing, receiving the compensation and granting access to MWE on behalf of
 the deceased's family.

We append our signatures hereunder;

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	SIGNATURE
	(To the Deceased)	
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....
6.....
7.....
8.....

BEFORE ME

CLAN HEAD/CARETAKER

NAME:..... DESIGNATION:..... SIGNATURE:..... DATE:.....

.....
Legal Officer

.....
LC1 Chairperson

.....
Area Land committee Chairperson

16.7 CONSENT FORM FOR GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWMDP)

CONSENT FORM FOR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

I..... a resident of (Village) of
.....(Parish) do accept to voluntarily offer myself as a
.....(Position) of the Grievance Management Committee
for (Name of the project) and commit to execute this
responsibility on this committee for the benefit of my community.

Signed by

Name:

Telephone:

Village:

Signature:

Approved by

Name:

Title:

Signature:

Official Stamp:

Date:

16.8 REPORTING FORM FOR VAC AND GBV INCIDENTS ON THE PROJECT

Part 1: Details of the Reporter

Name of the Person reporting the case	Address: Location:	Date of reporting the case:
Designation and relationship with the child victim and survivor	Contact details; Tel. No (Landline): Tel. No (Mobile): Email:	Time of Reporting:

Part 11: Details of Victim/ Survivor

S/N	Indicators	Details captured
1.	Name of the victim	
2.	Sex	
3.	Date of birth and Age	
4.	Residence	
5.	Contacts- telephone	
6.	Reference number	
7.	Nature/type of the alleged act of violence:	
8.	Location: where the incident took place	
9.	Number of times the victim has encountered such a form of violence	
10.	Other associated forms of violence the victim has encountered by the alleged perpetrator	
11.	Relationship of the victim with the alleged perpetrator	
12.	Impact of the act of violence on the victim i.e. physical, mental, health etc	
13.	Date or time frame of the act of violence	
14.	Witnesses (if any) and their observations and their willingness to appear in case of further	

S/N	Indicators	Details captured
	investigations and their telephone contacts	
15.	Status of reporting (if there are previous efforts of reporting the case and the person/officer reported to)	
16.	Measures or actions taken	
17.	Outcomes of the measures if any	
18.	Recommended actions and support services for the survivor/victim	
19.	Witnesses Name: Address: Contact number:	Describe the event as witnessed:
20.	Any other information found necessary to support the case- photographic or recorded evidence	
21.	Form compiled by: Name: ----- --Signature: ----- ---- -	Position----- Date-----

Part III: Details of the alleged perpetrator

Notes		Attach all the necessary supporting information or documents and remember to retain a copy for follow-up
S/N	Indicators	Details captured
1	Name of the alleged perpetrator (attach a photo) if available	
2	Sex	
3	Age (if known)	
4	Residence	
5	Marital status	

6	Contacts- telephone	
11	Consent or non-consent of the perpetrator on committing the act	
12	Previous incidents of violence committed by the alleged perpetrator	
13	Measures taken by the duty bearers and other stakeholders against the perpetrator	
14	Outcomes of the measures if any	
15	Recommended actions against the perpetrator	
16	Any other information found necessary	
17	<p>Form compiled by:</p> <p>Name: -----</p> <p>Signature: -----</p> <p>Position:-----</p> <p>Date:-----</p>	<p>Contact details:</p> <p>Tel:-----</p> <p>Email:-----</p>

16.9 VALUATION REPORT AND PROJECT STRIP MAP (SEPARATE VOLUME)