

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED KARUMA - GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

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Prepared for:



NATIONAL WATER & SEWERAGE CORPORATION

Plot 39 Jinja Road
P.O. Box 7053, Kampala, Uganda

By:



AIR WATER EARTH (AWE) LTD

Environmental, Civil Engineers & Project Management Consultants
M1, Plot 27 Binayomba Road, Bugolobi
P. O. Box 22428, Kampala, Uganda

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWE	Air Water Earth
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
GO	Grievance Officer
ESIA:	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
HIV	Human Immune Virus
LC	Local Council
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WMDP	Water Management and Development Project
DLB	District Land Board
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Units and measures

Ha:	hectare
km:	kilometre
m:	metre

Definitions:

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource affected by the project at the time the assets need to be replaced.

Cut-off date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Economic Displacement: Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the project.

Land Acquisition: It is the process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.

Project-Affected Area: The area subject to a change in use as a result of construction and operation of the project.

Project-Affected Person (PAP): Any person who, as a result of project implementation, loses right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped/unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or

temporarily. Affected people might be displaced either physically (“Physically Displaced People”) or economically (“Economically Displaced People”).

Physical Displacement: Loss of shelter and assets resulting from land acquisition associated with the project, requiring affected persons to move to other locations.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are going to be physically displaced by the project. Assistance may include transportation and other services that are provided to affected people during relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances to compensate affected people for inconveniences associated with resettlement and settle up expenses during transition to a new locale and lost workdays.

Replacement Value: Compensation for lost assets, i.e., market value of the assets in addition to transaction costs (taxes, registration fees and cost associated with registration or transfer of new land). The replacement value of an item must reflect cost at the time it is due for replacement. For land and structures, “replacement value” is defined as follows:

- i) 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 including fees of any registration and transfer taxes;
- ii) 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;
- iii) 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, contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

Resettlement Action Plan: A resettlement action plan (RAP) is a planning document describing what will be done to address direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary resettlement.

Resettlement Entitlements: Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

Socio-economic Survey (SES): A complete and accurate survey of project-affected population focusing on income-earning activities and other socio-economic indicators.

Stakeholders: A broad term that covers parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue: i.e. all parties who have a stake in a particular initiative. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected and in resettlement situations such as people who lose property or income because of the project.

Vulnerable people: People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status are more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

01 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment secured financing from the International Development Association (The World Bank) to implement the Water Management and Development Project (WMDP). The WMDP is being executed by the Directorate of Water Development (DWD), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), The Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM). The project has three main components: 1) Integrated Water Resources Management; managed by the Directorate of Water Resources Management; 2) Infrastructure investments in urban water supply and sanitation including catchment and source protection in 4 urban towns, that is, Mbale, Arua, Gulu and Bushenyi operated by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and 14 small towns under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD); and 3) Strengthening of the institutional capacities of the beneficiary agencies.

Out of USD 135 million, USD 54.4 million was allocated to NWSC to finance water and sanitation infrastructure developments in Arua, Bushenyi, Gulu, and Mbale.

Currently, NWSC is implementing water and sewerage infrastructure developments in Arua, priority works (water supply improvements) in Bushenyi as well as water and sewerage infrastructure developments in Gulu. The infrastructure developments in Gulu are being co-financed by the German Development Bank (KfW). Physical construction works in Arua and Bushenyi are planned to be completed in the second quarter of the calendar year 2017/2018. The construction works in Gulu are scheduled to commence in September 2017 and are scheduled to last 18 months.

In parallel to the ongoing WMDP, NWSC and Gulu Municipal Council (GMC) as the Project Executing Agencies (PEA's) have commenced the implementation of the Integrated Programme to Improve the Living Conditions in Gulu and Small Towns en route in the Victoria Nile Catchment (IPILC) with financial support from the German Development Bank (KfW).

The components of the first phase of this project are being executed in Gulu. The Engineering and Institutional Development (EIDC) consultancy for the IPILC was signed between NWSC and the joint venture between Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, RODECO Consulting GmbH, JV in association with M&E Associates Ltd. & Governance Systems International.

02 PROPONENTS' CONTACT

NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION

The Senior Manager - Projects
Plot 3 Nakasero Road,
P.O. Box 7053, Kampala, Uganda
Telephone: +256-31-3315100
Email: info@nWSC.co.ug

03 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP STUDY

The objectives of the RAP were to:

- i) Prepare a social profile of PAPs;
- ii) Ensure that displaced people receive equitable compensation for affected property;
- iii) Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- iv) Establish compensation cost and quantify land to be acquired by the project;

- v) Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances;
- vi) Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances; and
- vii) Provide the mitigation measures, following the processes (as per OP 4.12) along with the institutional and implementing mechanism for its implementation.

Potential impacts anticipated include relocation of affected people, removal or destruction of temporary, semi-permanent and permanent residential and commercial structures. There will be PAPs losing structures or land (hence crops) on which they depend for a living, hence economic displacement. This nature of displacement also applies to people whose business are affected, relocated, or persons who are employed in affected business and therefore lose livelihood (income or subsistence).

04 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area with regard to water supply related physical investments can be categorised into three areas: Nile water transmission including the intake and water treatment plant; and six (6) towns en route (Table ES1). The intake structure was designed to allow for abstraction of the 2040 design flow of 30000 m³/day. The water treatment plant (Nile WTP) will also be constructed in three stages, with the first stage having a capacity of 10000 m³/day. The second stage (approximately due in 2025) and third stage in 2040, will progressively expand the plant's total capacity to 30000 m³/day.

Table ES1: Location of the proposed project components

Project Component/ Town	Coordinates (Arc1960, WGS84 System)
Intake works	418820 E, 248514 N
Water treatment plant/works	418921 E, 249195 N
Transmission line	420264 E, 305622 N to 420264 E, 305622 N
Kamdini Town	425614 E, 248340 N
Minakulu	431003 E, 270411 N
Bobi Trading Centre	428561 E, 282394 N
Palenga	426115 E, 289205 N
Kolo Abili	423874 E, 298260 N
Custom's Corner (Reservoir)	420264 E, 305622 N

The intake is located along the northern embankment of the River Nile near the Karuma HPP, approximately 500 m upstream of the concrete dam on land which was already acquired by Ministry of Energy. The water treatment plant will be located 230 m north-east of the Karuma HPP's diversion channel and with an approximate area of 150 m × 50 m. The area of the water transmission system extends from the northern embankment of the River Nile between Kamdini and Karuma up to the existing Customs Corner Reservoir in Gulu. Six (6) small towns along the route of the transmission main, namely – from South to North – Karuma, Kamdini, Minakulu, Bobi, Palenga and Koro-Abili, will also be supplied by the Nile water transmission system. In each of the towns, there is water distribution network to be established.

a) Water transmission system

This comprises of transmission main, intermediate tank and intermediate pumping station. The transmission system will allow for conveyance of 15,000 m³/day required until the intermediate design horizon. The length of the transmission main measures approximately 71 km of different diameters as shown in Table ES2. The transmission main shall be laid in a trench with a minimum cover of 1.20 m. The alignment of the transmission main follows the Karuma to Gulu Highway; the pipeline shall be laid along the outer edge of the western road reserve. Six (6) branches shall be installed along the transmission main to allow for the supply of towns en route and an additional branch shall be installed to allow for the potential supply of Opit in the future.

Table ES2: TM – Pipe lengths for intermediate design horizon 2025

Diameter (mm)	Nile WTP → Intermediate tank (m)	Intermediate tank → Customs Corner tank (m)	Total length (m)
DN 700	22,500	-	22,500
DN 600	18,980	24,920	43,900
DN 500	-	4,600	4,600
Total section	41,480	29,520	71,000

Source: Fichtner & Gopalinfra, 2018

b) Customs corner reservoir 2

According to the findings during the Feasibility Study, it was necessary to add additional storage capacity at Customs Corner of 5,300 m³ next to the existing tank of 5,300 m³ with the same top water level. Unlike the existing storage tank, it will be a single compartment tank. It will be sited east of the existing tank.

c) Supply of towns en route

The six towns en route shall be connected to the transmission main via branch-offs which – via a feeder line – deliver water to an elevated tanks. From here the distribution systems shall be supplied.

Karuma distribution system: The branch-off from the transmission main to Karuma is situated at chainage 0+435, just before the transmission main crosses the Karuma-Gulu Highway. From here a feeder line DN 150 will follow the main road back to Gulu for about 8.7 km, crossing the Nile at the Karuma Bridge and delivering water to the elevated tank at Karuma. The core of the Karuma supply area covers Karuma town, Ayuda village as well as the route to Restoration Centre in Bedmot.

Kamdini distribution system: The branch to the elevated tank in Kamdini (volume = 300 m³, height 15 m AMGL) is proposed approximately 640 m after the turn-off to Lira (looking northbound). The tank shall be on the same plot as the existing tank (60 m³); at this stage, it is proposed to interconnect the two tanks. The core of the Kamdini supply area covers population that is situated along the Karuma – Gulu highway as well as areas of high population density in Obari and Pida villages. The existing system, of about 8.0 km of OD 75 HDPE pipes, shall be integrated into the new system to the best possible extent. The borehole shall be taken out of operation.

Minakulu distribution system: The branch to the elevated tank in Minakulu (volume = 300 m³, height 15 m AMGL) is at chainage 24+000 after the turn-off to Lira. As in Kamdini, the new tank shall be situated next to the existing tank which alone is too small in volume. The borehole shall be abandoned. The area to be served within the investment phase 1 is an approximately 8 km long and 500 to 1,000 m wide stretch along the Karuma - Gulu highway where the majority of the population is situated. The existing network of about 8.6 km of DN 125 uPVC to OD 50 HDPE pipes will be incorporated into the new system.

Bobi and Palenga distribution system: The branch to the elevated tank for the system Bobi-Palenga will be located about 2,400 m north of the intermediate pumping station. The elevated tank is designed with a capacity of 300 m³. The Phase 1 supply area stretches for about 8 km along the Karuma-Gulu highway where most of the population are settling. The existing small pumping scheme in Palenga will have to be abandoned.

Koro Abili distribution system: The branch to Koro Abili elevated tank (100 m³) is about 4.8 km south of the Gulu round-about. The core of the Koro Abili supply area covers population that is situated along the Karuma – Gulu highway as well two roads that branch off from the highway. The existing small pumping scheme is already operated by NWSC and is likely to be taken out of operation once the Nile water transmission system and the Koro Abili system are in place and functional.

A summary of the components for the distribution systems in Stages 1 and 2 is presented in Table ES3.

Table ES3: Total length and areal requirement of distribution pipeline networks in the project towns

Component	Stage 1 (m)	Stage 2 (m)	Total length (m)	Total area	
				m ²	acres
Karuma	19,120	11,300	30,420	957.409	0.237
Kamdini	12,670	13,750	26,420	1264.059	0.312
Minakulu	20,540	14,500	35,040	2345.194	0.579
Bobi-Palenga	18,210	16,800	35,010	5036.164	1.244
Koro Abili	9,250	10,850	20,100	1511.461	0.373

05 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

This socio-economic survey is premised on the households and businesses, especially the PAPs along the corridor of the project site with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project stands to impact them. The survey, *per se*, had several primary objectives which were to:

- Establish the social profile of the affected population out along the line route.
- Inform the affected population about the proposed civil works
- Announce the cut-off date for capturing those affected by the proposed project who are along the zone of impact
- Obtain feedback from the affected population about the proposed NWSC transmission and distribution line.
- Record/update the base line situation of all affected people
- Identify the affected households and individuals
- Identify vulnerable individuals or groups
- Record all assets and impacts in areas traversed by the line route.

A total of 347 PAPs will be affected from the community including those identified Project Affected Persons in the areas/zones traversed by the transmission and distribution lines from Karuma town Bedmont, Ayuda, Gwara to Akurudiya in Gulu district and includes 16 villages. The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) referred to as the respondents here are persons whose crops, land and principal places of residence are going to be directly affected by the construction of the proposed project. The number of people that will be affected by gender and type of property is presented in Table ES4.

Table ES4: Number of PAPs and nature of property to be affected by the proposed project

	Land	Crops	Buildings	Land, crops & building	Land & crops	Crops, Buildings & Graves	Crops and Buildings	Land & Building
Male	222	1	3	3	26	1	6	1
Female	38	1	-	-	6	1	-	-
Institutions	36*	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	296	2	3	4	33	2	6	1

*10 of the males are probable squatters

**2 female PAPs are probable squatters

Table ES5: Institutions that will be affected by the proposed project

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Chainage	Type of Land Tenure
KDL02	Karuma Market	0+320-0+400	Customary

KDL55	Gwara Primary School	3+420	Customary
MIN03	St. Joseph Catholic Church	0+320	Freehold
MIN09	St Thomas More S.S	0+120-0+140	Customary
MIN18	Minakulu Catholic Church	0+000-0+080	Freehold
MIN20	Minakulu Town Council	0+100-0+120	Customary
MIN26	Minakulu Technical Institute	0+280-0+760	Freehold
MIN44	Adel Primary School	0+000-0+120	Freehold
MIN45	Adel Catholic Mission	0+120-0+320	Freehold
BPD11	Calvary Church	0+200-0+240	Customary
BPD13	National Water & Sewerage Corporation	0+2400	Customary
BPD15	Palenga Primary School	0+000-0+339	Leasehold
BPD33	St Francis Catholic Church	0+000-0+060	Customary
BPD39	Abwoc Kalamomiya Primary School	0+000-0+140	Customary
BPD55	Bobi Sub County	0+000-0+020	Customary
KMI12	Kamdini Sub County	1+780-1+827	Customary
KMI20	Kamdini Health Centre II	0+020-0+060	Customary
KAD10	Koro Abili Primary School	0+000-0+480	Customary

06 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

This section presents the plans and initial results for consultation as part of the Resettlement Action Plan for the project. The aim of the chapter is to show our objectives for consulting and involving stakeholders. It sets out who the key stakeholders are and how they were identified as important participants. It then outlines our initial findings of consultation at the national level as well as findings from the social surveys in the villages.

At the first stage of disclosure, consultations were carried out with the project affected communities and district officers and thereafter a census survey was undertaken where project affected persons were identified and consulted for preparation of this RAP. It was also indicated to the PAPs that a list of properties (buildings, crops and land) to be affected would be disclosed at sub-county and village LC offices with areas, locations and landowners' names. In all meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed, dispute settlement procedures presented and the importance of amicable transactions was emphasized.

Table ES6: Stakeholder consulted during the stakeholder engagements

District	Villages	Date	Venue	Number of People consulted by Gender		
				Male	Female	Vulnerable person
Omoro	Kal, Pida, Lajwatek	4 th June, 2018	Koro (Pida centre)	25	10	
	Abili, Barogal		Koro (Otema Public Primary School in Barogal)	22	10	
	Ira, Gudu, Odyak, Te-Owak, Wilaminayola	5 th June, 2018	Bobi (Palenga TC)	15	12	
	Kuluotit ,Pato, Along, Onekdyel, Kalamomia,		Kep TC	25	9	
	Idop, Obalwat	6 th June, 2018	Bobi (Minakulu Primary School)	13	12	
Oyam	Akaoidebe, Obapo,	6 th June, 2018	Minakulu Sub County	15	7	

District	Villages	Date	Venue	Number of People consulted by Gender		
				Male	Female	Vulnerable person
	Ajaliopo, Adel, Aromo.Nyongo, Minakulu TC, Ngut-Cuti		Headquarters			
	Opati A, Kagera, Agugu-Arac, Arak East, Arak West, Alati, Bobi, Lango, Opati B	7 th June, 2018	Minakulu (Apworocero)	25	5	
	Abang-Ipiny, Abang-Imalo, Akaoidebe, Trading centre, Headquarters, Waring, Amukungungu, Abako,	7 th June, 2018	Myena (Amwa Market)	24	11	
	Arukolong, Barolimo, Boroboro, Pukica, Pida, Alyec, Abanya A	8 th June, 2018	Kamdini (Aleny Primary School)	19	10	
	Obari, Bedmot, Adebe, Agengi, Kamdini TC, Buga		Kamdini (Market)	30	10	2
	Nora, Dicunyi and Akauridiya	15 th December 2018	Nora Trading Centre	20	12	
Gulu	Techo and Godown	9 th June, 2018	Layibi (Baptist Primary School)	8	0	
	Industrial Area and Library		Layibi (Former Layibi Division Office)	8	2	
Kiryandongo	Gwara 2 and Gwara 3	14 th September 2018	Gwara 1 Trading Centre	16	0	2

Table ES7: Institutions that were consulted in regard to the proposed project

Project Component	Institutions	Date when they were consulted
Distribution Line		
	Minakulu Technical Institute	7 th June, 2018
	Minakulu Catholic Church	7 th June, 2018
	Abwoc Kalamomiya Primary School	5 th June, 2018
	Koro Abili Primary School	6 th June, 2018
Transmission line		
	Koro Abili HCII	6 th June, 2018
	Ministry of Energy Offices	8 th June, 2018
	St. Peter Paul Catholic Church	4 th June, 2018
	Bobi HC III	4 th June, 2018
	Bobi Sub- county	4 th June, 2018

07 CENSUS

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the proposed Project. This was to establish their number, types and size/ quantity of affected assets. During the valuation and cadastral survey, it was determined that a total of number of 347 PAPs will lose their assets to the project.

08 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Key legislations governing compensation and resettlement in Uganda are the Constitution of Uganda (1995) and the Land Act (1988). Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests land ownership in citizens of Uganda, however under Article 237(1)(a), the Central or Local Government may acquire land in the public interest. The Constitution prescribes various tenure regimes in accordance with which rights and interests over land may be held. It provides procedures to follow in acquiring land in the public interest and provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of land. The Land Act (1988) is the principal legislation on land tenure in Uganda which emphasizes adequate, fair and prompt compensation by the developer of the occupier or owner of land. The Act creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB), Parish Land Committees (PLC) and Land Tribunals. Section 78 of the Act gives valuation principles for compensation i.e. compensation rates to be yearly approved by DLBs.

The following legal instruments provide the legal framework for compensation and resettlement in Uganda:

- The Uganda Constitution (1995)
- The Local Government’s Act 1997
- The Land Act, 1988
- Physical Planning Act , 2010
- Valuation Act 1965
- The Access to Roads Act ,1965

NWSC should satisfy regulatory and key financier’s resettlement requirements, based on the following principles: (i) Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets to maintain their livelihoods. In accordance with Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance is to be provided to PAPs to cover costs of relocation during resettlement; and (ii) Community infrastructure must be replaced and ideally be improved in situations where it was deficient.

09 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

- i) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area and own the land on which these structures are located;
- ii) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area but do not own the land on which these structures are located (squatters and encroachers);
- iii) Persons with perennial and annual crops and also own land;
- iv) Persons with perennial and annual crops but do not own land (squatters and encroachers);
- v) Customary landowners whose plots are in the project area; and
- vi) Registered landowners.

Basing on the socio-economic assessment, the following livelihood development initiatives will be considered during RAP implementation:

- i) Make use of local labour as far as possible;
- ii) Liaise with local community structures to identify local labour pool;
- iii) Include conditions in construction contract to involve and train emerging small scale companies;
- iv) Enlist service of appropriate experts for development of appropriate livelihood improvement and sustenance plan;
- v) Enhance existing livelihoods as far as possible;

- vi) Develop skills transfer plans that would enable a worker to move from one project to another within the same area / region;

10 VALUATION, COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT – OVERVIEW OF ENTITLEMENT

Section 78 of the Land Act (1988) prescribes valuation principles for compensation including compensation rates which are approved by District Land Boards and are updated on yearly basis. Other requirements for assessment of compensation of assets are provided under the Valuation Act 1965. A full census of affected persons and survey/ valuation of and their assets will have completed on the cut-off date by Surveying /Valuation Teams who worked with Local Councils, especially LC1 of affected villages to verify identity of affected persons and their physical assets including land sizes, crops, trees and buildings.

The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act 1998. The value of land and buildings is based on the *market value*, that is, the probable value the property will fetch when offered for sale. Affected land was categorized as semi-urban, rural or dry land and hence different rates applied for each category. Valuation rates used for affected land were “market values” based on evidence obtained during property inspection and surveys. Most project-affected residential and commercial buildings are constructed in permanent materials such as burnt clay bricks and iron roof sheets. However, valuation also encountered many semi-permanent and temporary structures built in very low-cost materials such as timber. Buildings and structures were valued on the basis of *Full Replacement Value Method* to arrive at their market value. District compensation rates were applied to derive compensation values for crops, fruit trees, flowers and shrubs owned by PAPs. According to Uganda’s compensation regulations, annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to land landowners are excluded in determining compensation values.

11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Based on experience on former resettlements carried out, most grievances will be related to property valuation. These are likely to arise when households consider compensation values for their assets insufficient, especially when PAPs doubt if valuation values do indeed provide replacement value or if PAPs misunderstood the compensation process and believe they are entitled to additional compensation. Given this, NWSC will constitute a dedicated committee and procedure to manage and close out grievances. While some grievances would be resolved by the committee, others might not, such as when claimants contest compensation rates developed by District Land Boards. In spite of the grievance procedure, if the aggrieved person is not satisfied with resolutions of the Grievance Committee at local level/village, he/she will have the choice of resorting to courts of law.

NWSC will form a grievance committee closer to project implementation. It will be comprising its staff, local leaders, women representative, a member of the vulnerable groups and members of a local Non-Government Organisation (NGO). Criteria for choosing these committees will be based on the commitment and skills and potentiality of the member to handle to handle grievances.

The Grievance committee will receive information from the following sources;

- Directly from affected persons.
- From the implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NWSC staff)
- From the local government offices at the sub-county/divisional level since these are as close to the community as possible.
- A designated and trained member to handle GBV related cases.

12 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP implementation schedule is proposed over a period of 1 year followed by 2 years of monitoring. The RAP implementation unit and local committees would be informed shortly after approval of RAP by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) and the funding entity. The cut-off date for the valuation exercise was disclosed to the PAPs as 15th March, 2018. Compensation payments and resettlement assistance are expected to start at about the same time and extend over 12 months after which construction would commence. It is important to note that the proposed schedule is subject to change depending on when RAP approval is obtained, finances secured and relevant implementation structures established.

13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by NWSC as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The monitor should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP's implementation. Hence, independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job description and minimum requirements. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. It also allows for verification of RAP implementation progress.

During resettlement, monitoring shall focus on resettlement issues such as:

- Number of families that have been compensated;
- Number of people who have acquired legal documents to new property,
- Number of business owners who have restored their businesses,
- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.

Post resettlement monitoring should focus on rehabilitation issues, for example:

- Success level of restoration of livelihoods
- Success level of restoration of assets
- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.

A review of regular progress reports produced by NWSC will be carried out by all stakeholders both at national and local levels. After completion of resettlement, monitoring shall focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the measures should be assessed, for example:

- Target date for completion (e.g. within two months of resettlement);
- Progress to date (e.g. 60%);
- Progress in the last month (e.g. 20 households relocated);
- Target for this month (e.g. 40 houses relocated);
- Reasons for delay, if any; and
- Action to be taken, including specific responsibilities of other members of implementation team.
- Socio-economic assessment to ensure minimal impacts – that the PAPs are not worse off than before the RAP process.

14 COSTS AND BUDGET

The resettlement budget including RAP implementation cost consultant, monitoring and evaluation, provisional budget for livelihood restoration and RAP management are presented in Tables ES8, ES9, ES10 and ES11, respectively. The overall total budget including 10% contingency amounts to **Uganda Shillings one billion two hundred eighty four million five hundred sixty six thousand twenty three only (UGX 1,284,566,023)**. This budget is formulated in order to cater for the PAPs and ensure that their livelihoods are restored to their original or better condition than they were before.

Table ES8: Resettlement cost for the water transmission line

Value of Crops	Easement 20% of the land value)	Land Compensation at full market value	Value of affected Buildings	Total value	Distribution Allowance [30%]	Total Compensation Value
A transmission from Nora in Oyam to Ayuda Village in Kiryandongo District (About 9.79 Km)						
433,000	4,049,000	13,062,500	-	17,544,500	5,263,350	22,807,850
Nora Intake/Treatment Plant to Abanya (B) Reservoir Tank in Oyam District (About 7.98 Km)						
20,907,000	-	339,408,500	2,178,900	362,494,400	108,748,320	471,242,720
A new transmission pipeline from Abanya (B) through Minakulu (B) Reservoir Tank in Oyam District to Pato (Bobi) Reservoir Tank in Omoro District (About 35.71 Km)						
2,440,000	-	69,771,500	5,101,500	77,313,000	23,193,900	100,506,900
A new transmission pipeline from Pato through Koro Abili Reservoir Tank in Omoro District to Kanyagoga C (Customs Corner) Reservoir Tank in Gulu District (About 26.58 Km)						
8,211,800	-	79,977,800	175,073,400	263,263,000	78,978,900	342,241,900
TOTAL				720,614,900	216,184,470	936,799,370
Contingency fee 10% of the total budget						93,679,937
GRAND TOTAL						1,030,479,307

Table ES9: Resettlement cost (in UGX) for the water distribution systems

Village/ LC 1	Value for Buildings and Other Improvements (UGX)	Value for Crops and Trees (UGX)	Value for Land (UGX)	Sub-Total (UGX)	Disturbance Allowance (UGX)	Grand Total (UGX)
Karuma Town Council		50,000	2,390,829	2,440,829	732,249	3,173,078
Gwara II Cell		440,000	2,075,568	2,515,568	754,670	3,270,238
Gwara III Cell		393,000	434,242	827,242	248,173	1,075,415
Ayuda cell			1,243,285	1,243,285	372,985	1,616,270
Bedmot village		90,000	618,618	708,618	212,585	921,203
Awimon cell			2,847,101	2,847,101	854,130	3,701,231
Obalwat cell			462,464	462,464	138,739	601,203
Minakulu Trading centre A			6,882,274	6,882,274	2,064,682	8,946,956
Oboni cell			1,104,641	1,104,641	331,392	1,436,033
Acandano village			3,582,322	3,582,322	1,074,697	4,657,019
Laminayila village			1,005,883	1,005,883	301,765	1,307,648
Dog Tochi village	1,108,800	100,000	4,551,522	5,760,322	1,728,097	7,488,419
Bunga Jubi A village			3,372,676	3,372,676	1,011,803	4,384,479
Olakana B Subward		100,000	2,557,230	2,657,230	797,169	3,454,399
Kweyo B Subward			316,613	316,613	94,984	411,597
Kalamomiya village			3,430,368	3,430,368	1,029,111	4,459,479
Pato village		600,000	7,539,612	8,139,612	2,441,884	10,581,496
Abanya B			1,269,924	1,269,924	380,977	1,650,901
Bunga/ Obari cell			2,007,585	2,007,585	602,275	2,609,860
Kamdini Town Council			735,270	735,270	220,581	955,851
Amukungu village			856,803	856,803	257,041	1,113,844
Amenye cell			1,398,729	1,398,729	419,619	1,818,348
Kolo Abili cell			6,722,553	6,722,553	2,016,766	8,739,319

Village/ LC 1	Value for Buildings and Other Improvements (UGX)	Value for Crops and Trees (UGX)	Value for Land (UGX)	Sub-Total (UGX)	Disturbance Allowance (UGX)	Grand Total (UGX)
TOTAL	1,108,800	1,773,000	57,406,113	60,287,913	18,086,374	78,374,287
Contingency fee 10% of the total budget						7,837,429
GRAND TOTAL						86,211,716

There are 100 PAPs whose compensation amounts are less than UGX 50,000. In this case all these PAPs will be given a round amount of UGX 50,000 each. An estimated amount necessary for this adjustment is **Uganda shillings five million shillings only (UGX 5,000,000)** as a top-up.

Table ES10: Additional payment (UGX) for transport assistance and banking charges for new accounts

District	Transport assistance	Banking charges for new accounts	Grand Total
Gulu, Kiryandongo, Oyam and Omoro	31,750,000	9,525,000	41,275,000

Banking fees were allocated to all the PAPs along the entire project area and each PAP will be given UGX. 15,000 open up a new account.

The RAP management budget in Table ES7 entails costs associated with remuneration of RAP Assistants and Grievance Officer, publicity, office rent and monitoring expenses to a maximum of 12 months.

Table ES11: RAP management budget (UGX)

Item	Duration (months)	Cost per month	Total cost for entire duration	Budget notes
RAP implementation team: ▪ Assistants (2) ▪ Grievance Officer (2)	3	600,000 1,000,000	3,600,000 6,000,000	For all NWSC staff and local leaders.
Facilitation monitoring	12	2,000,000	24,000,000	Monitoring done every quarter
Office rent	12	500,000	6,000,000	
Office facilities and consumables	12	800,000	7,200,000	Facilitation of RAP committee.
Grievance management facilitation costs	12	3,000,000	3,600,000	Facilitation of committees
Fuel	12	1,800,000	21,600,000	
Publicity	3	1,800,000	3,600,000	Local radio announcements
Miscellaneous costs	12	500,000	6,000,000	
TOTAL			81,600,000	

There were few identified vulnerable PAPs for the Karuma - Gulu Water Supply Project and therefore assistance will be determined on the case-by-case basis during RAP implementation. However, a provisional sum of **Uganda shillings forty million only (UGX 40,000,000)** has been provided to cater for any contingent cost associated with vulnerable PAPs.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment secured financing from the International Development Association (The World Bank) to implement the Water Management and Development Project (WMDP). The WMDP is being executed by the Directorate of Water Development (DWD), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), The Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM). The project has three main components: 1) Integrated Water Resources Management; managed by the Directorate of Water Resources Management; 2) Infrastructure investments in urban water supply and sanitation including catchment and source protection in 4 urban towns, that is, Mbale, Arua, Gulu and Bushenyi operated by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and 14 small towns under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD); and 3) Strengthening of the institutional capacities of the beneficiary agencies.

Out of USD 135 million, USD 54.4 million was allocated to NWSC to finance water and sanitation infrastructure developments in Arua, Bushenyi, Gulu, and Mbale.

Currently, NWSC is implementing water and sewerage infrastructure developments in Arua, priority works (water supply improvements) in Bushenyi as well as water and sewerage infrastructure developments in Gulu. The infrastructure developments in Gulu are being co-financed by the German Development Bank (KfW). Physical construction works in Arua and Bushenyi are planned to be completed in the second quarter of the calendar year 2017/2018. The construction works in Gulu are scheduled to commence in September 2017 and are scheduled to last 18 months.

In parallel to the ongoing WMDP, NWSC and Gulu Municipal Council (GMC) as the Project Executing Agencies (PEA's) have commenced the implementation of the Integrated Programme to Improve the Living Conditions in Gulu and Small Towns en route in the Victoria Nile Catchment (IPILC) with financial support from the German Development Bank (KfW).

The components of the first phase of this project are being executed in Gulu. The Engineering and Institutional Development (EIDC) consultancy for the IPILC was signed between NWSC and the joint venture between Fichtner Water & Transportation GmbH, RODECO Consulting GmbH, JV in association with M&E Associates Ltd. & Governance Systems International.

1.2 SCOPE OF PROJECT

The scope of work under the IPILC will involve detailed design and construction supervision of water supply infrastructure for Gulu Municipality and six small towns between Gulu and Karuma based on River Nile at Karuma as a source of water, urban drainage and solid waste management, water and sanitation marketing campaigns and faecal sludge management. The duration of the consultancy services contract is 48 calendar months.

Under the IPILC, the EIDC Consultant will be required to prepare a detailed design, produce tender documents and supervise the construction works for the next phase of construction works which comprises construction of: an intake on River Nile at Karuma; a water treatment plant with station at Karuma; and a bulk water transmission line from Karuma to Gulu and branch off systems to supply at least six (6) small towns en-route from Karuma to Gulu.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF RAP

World Bank's OP 4.12, is to provide policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and funding mechanisms for any land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the Project. Therefore the objective of the RAP is to provide the mitigation measures, following the processes (as per OP 4.12) along with the institutional and implementing mechanism for its implementation; and the operational objective of the RAP is to provide guidelines to stakeholders participating in mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project, including rehabilitation and resettlement to ensure that the social and economic well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) will not be worsened as a result of the project.

The overall objective of a detailed RAP is to establish the compensation and resettlement issues for the PAPs before construction of the water supply and sanitation works is implemented. The RAP study was carried out in respect of Ugandan Constitutional policies in regard to compulsory acquisitions and Resettlement Action Plans.

The specific objectives were to:

- i) Prepare a social profile of PAPs and conduct a census of all PAPs along with land, assets, infrastructure and livelihood lost;
- ii) Ensure that displaced people receive equitable compensation for affected property;
- iii) Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- iv) Establish the actual compensation costs and quantify land area to be acquired for Karuma – Gulu Water Supply Project;
- v) Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances;
- vi) Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances;
- vii) Identify and quantify impacts on the project affected persons
- viii) Undertake meaningful and comprehensive consultations in the project area and
- ix) Prepare an appropriate monitoring & evaluation strategy for implementation of the RAP.

Preparation of this RAP has been based on socio-economic surveys undertaken by AWE and socio-economic profiles of affected households given in **Chapter 4**.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROPONENTS' CONTACT

NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION

The Senior Manager - Projects
Plot 3 Nakasero Road,
P.O. Box 7053, Kampala, Uganda
Telephone: +256-31-3315100
Email: info@nwsc.co.ug

2.2 LOCATION OF PROJECT SITE

The project area with regard to water supply related physical investments can be categorised into three areas: Nile water transmission including the intake and water treatment plant; and six (6) towns en route (Table 1).

Table 1: Location of the proposed project components

Project Component/ Town	Coordinates (Arc1960, WGS84 System)
Intake works	418820 E, 248514 N
Water treatment plant/works	418921 E, 249195 N
Transmission line	420264 E, 305622 N to 420264 E, 305622 N
Kamdini Town	425614 E, 248340 N
Minakulu	431003 E, 270411 N
Bobo Trading Centre	428561 E, 282394 N
Palenga	426115 E, 289205 N
Kolo Abili	423874 E, 298260 N
Custom's Corner (Reservoir)	420264 E, 305622 N

The intake is located along the northern embankment of the river Nile near the Karuma HPP, approximately 500 m upstream of the concrete dam.

To minimize earthworks and to make use of natural topographic conditions the WTP will be constructed in an area of a well-defined natural slope which allows for a gravity-driven treatment process within the plant. The WTP will be located 230 m north-east of the Karuma HPP's diversion channel and with an approximate area of 150 m × 50 m.

The area of the Nile water transmission system extends from the northern embankment of the River Nile (Figure 1) between Kamdini and Karuma up to the existing Customs Corner Reservoir in Gulu. The transmission main routing basically follows the main road Karuma-Gulu (Figure 2). Six (6) small towns along the route of the transmission main, namely – from South to North – Karuma, Kamdini, Minakulu, Bobo, Palenga and Koro-Abili, will also be supplied by the Nile water transmission system.



Figure 1 Location of the intake and water treatment plant on the northern bank of the Victoria Nile

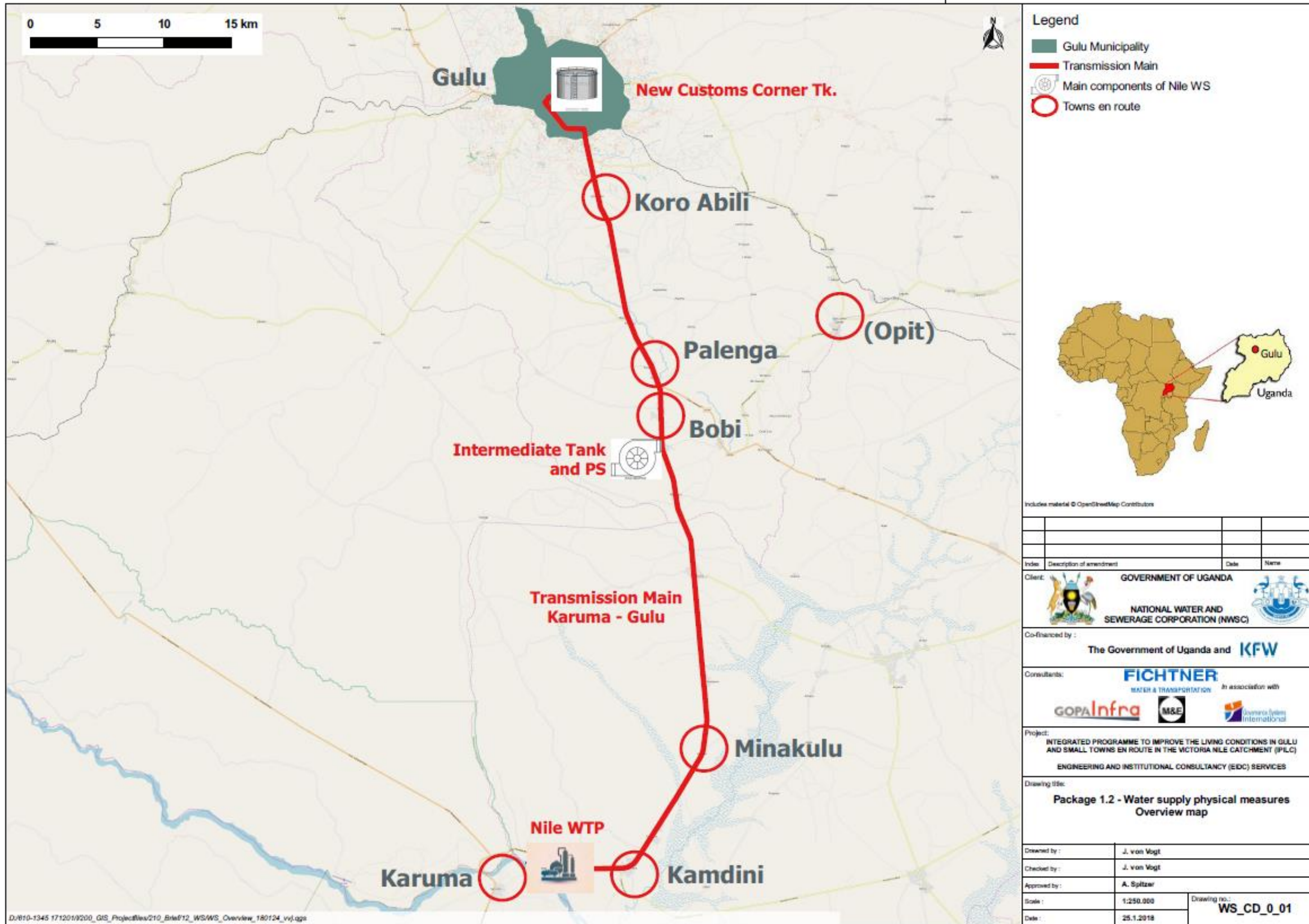


Figure 2 Towns en route the transmission main

2.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project area with regard to water supply related physical investments can be categorised into three areas: Nile water transmission including the intake and water treatment plant; and six (6) towns en route (Table 2). The intake structure was designed to allow for abstraction of the 2040 design flow of 30000 m³/day. The water treatment plant (Nile WTP) will also be constructed in three stages, with the first stage having a capacity of 10000 m³/day. The second stage (approximately due in 2025) and third stage in 2040, will progressively expand the plant's total capacity to 30000 m³/day.

Table 2: Location of the proposed project components

Project Component/ Town	Coordinates (Arc1960, WGS84 System)
Intake works	418820 E, 248514 N
Water treatment plant/works	418921 E, 249195 N
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Custom's Corner (Reservoir)	420264 E, 305622 N

The intake is located along the northern embankment of the River Nile near the Karuma HPP, approximately 500 m upstream of the concrete dam on land which was already acquired by Ministry of Energy. The water treatment plant will be located 230 m north-east of the Karuma HPP's diversion channel and with an approximate area of 150 m × 50 m. The area of the water transmission system extends from the northern embankment of the River Nile between Kamdini and Karuma up to the existing Customs Corner Reservoir in Gulu. Six (6) small towns along the route of the transmission main, namely – from South to North – Karuma, Kamdini, Minakulu, Bobo, Palenga and Koro-Abili, will also be supplied by the Nile water transmission system. In each of the towns, there is water distribution network to be established.

a) Water transmission system

This comprises of transmission main, intermediate tank and intermediate pumping station. The transmission system will allow for conveyance of 15,000 m³/day required until the intermediate design horizon. The length of the transmission main measures approximately 71 km of different diameters as shown in Table 3. The transmission main shall be laid in a trench with a minimum cover of 1.20 m. The alignment of the transmission main follows the Karuma to Gulu Highway; the pipeline shall be laid along the outer edge of the western road reserve. Six (6) branches shall be installed along the transmission main to allow for the supply of towns en route and an additional branch shall be installed to allow for the potential supply of Opit in the future.

b) Customs corner reservoir 2

According to the findings during the Feasibility Study, it was necessary to add additional storage capacity at Customs Corner of 5,300 m³ next to the existing tank of 5,300 m³ with the same top water

level. Unlike the existing storage tank, it will be a single compartment tank. It will be sited east of the existing tank.

Table 3: TM – Pipe lengths for intermediate design horizon 2025

Diameter (mm)	Nile WTP → Intermediate tank (m)	Intermediate tank → Customs Corner tank (m)	Total length (m)
DN 700	22,500	-	22,500
DN 600	18,980	24,920	43,900
DN 500	-	4,600	4,600
Total section	41,480	29,520	71,000

Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018

c) Supply of towns en route

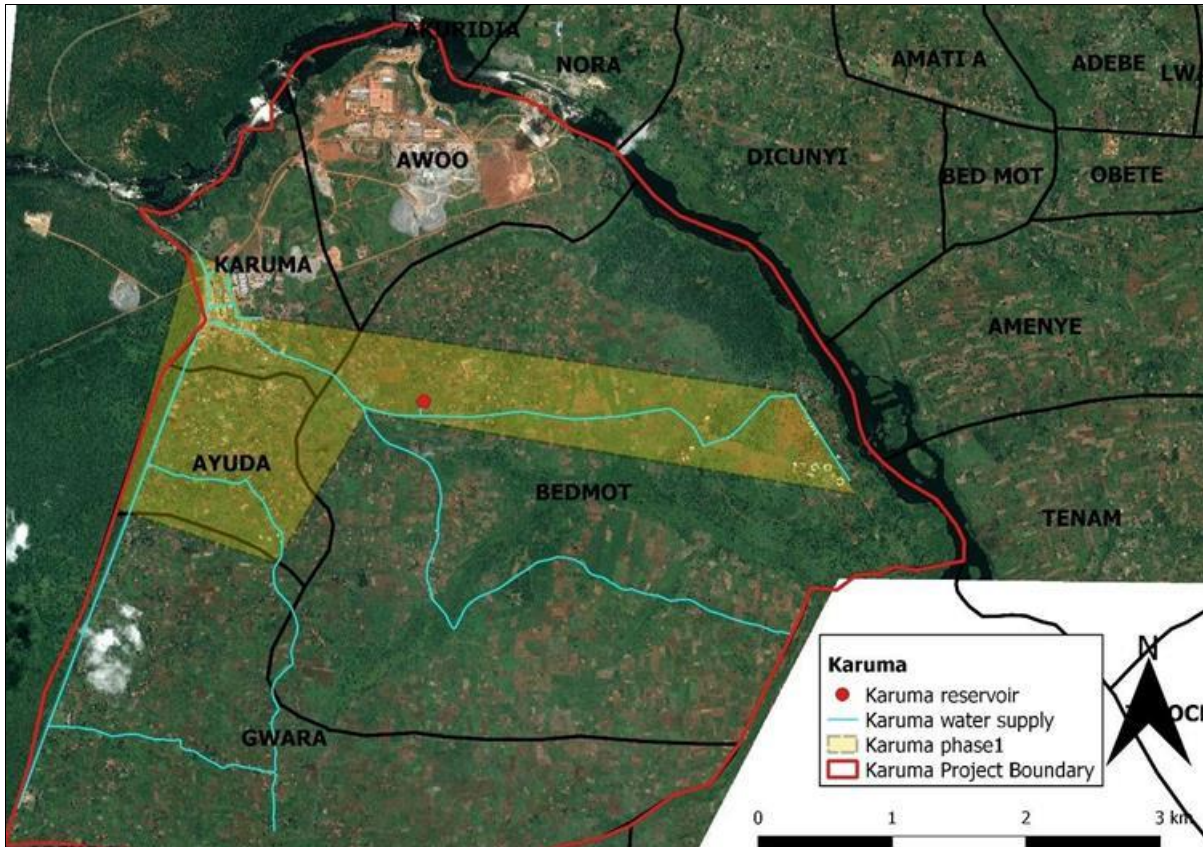
The six towns en route shall be connected to the transmission main via branch-offs which – via a feeder line – deliver water to an elevated tanks. From here the distribution systems shall be supplied.

Karuma distribution system: The branch-off from the transmission main to Karuma is situated at chainage 0+435, just before the transmission main crosses the Karuma-Gulu Highway. From here a feeder line DN 150 will follow the main road back to Gulu for about 8.7 km, crossing the Nile at the Karuma Bridge and delivering water to the elevated tank at Karuma. The core of the Karuma supply area covers Karuma town, Ayuda village as well as the route to Restoration Centre in Bedmot (Figure 3).

Table 4: Components of Karuma water supply

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Feeder line	[m]	160	8700	0	8,700
Elevated tank	[m ³]		500		500
Distribution network	[m]	50	1,200	1,100	2,300
	[m]	63	1,750	3,600	5,350
	[m]	75	0	0	0
	[m]	90	500	1,700	2,200
	[m]	110	5,000	4,900	9,900
	[m]	160	1,400	0	1,400
	[m]	250	570	0	570
Network intensification	[sum]		1		1
Service connections	[sum]		1		1
Water office	[sum]		1		1
Total length	[m]		19,120	11,300	30,420

Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018



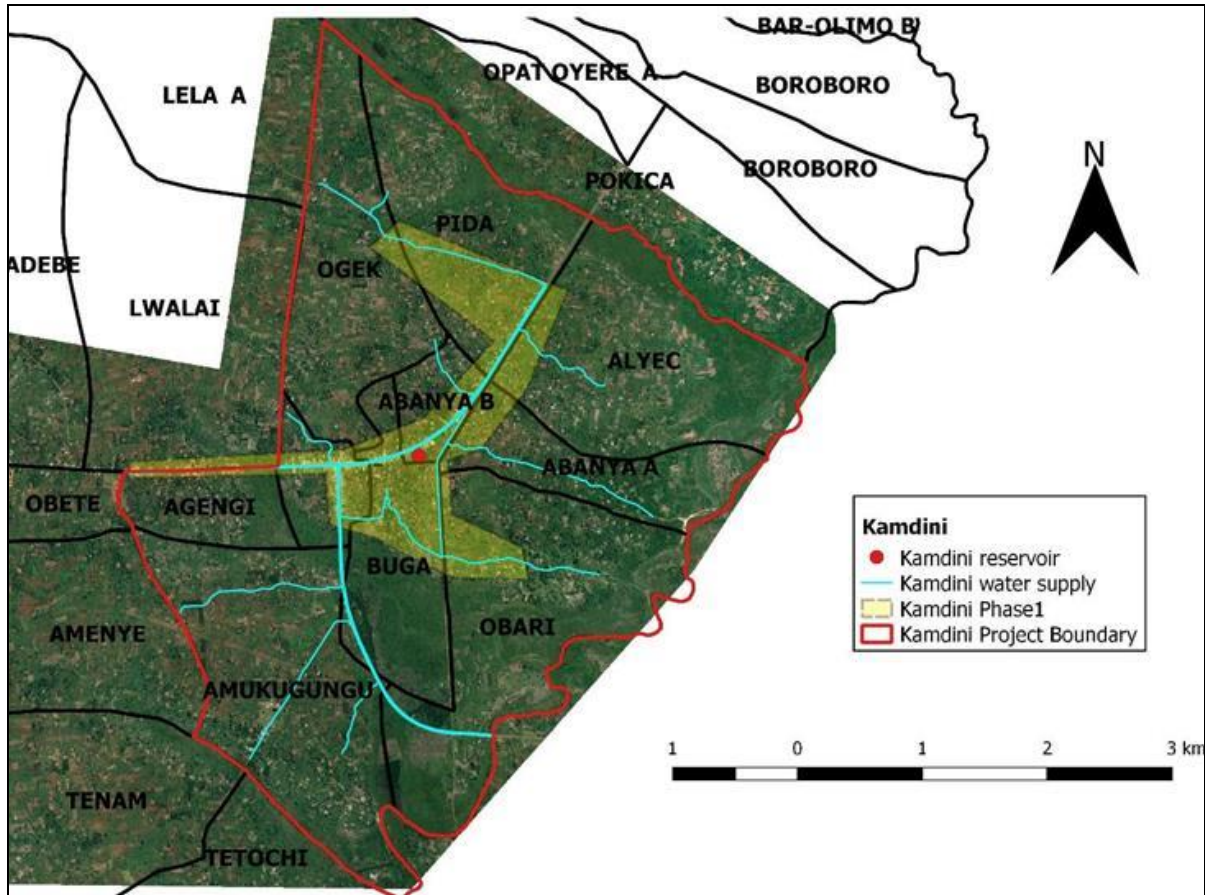
Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018

Figure 3 Karuma water supply stage 1

Kamdini distribution system: The branch to the elevated tank in Kamdini (volume = 300 m³, height 15 m AMGL) is proposed approximately 640 m after the turn-off to Lira (looking northbound). The tank shall be on the same plot as the existing tank (60 m³); at this stage, it is proposed to interconnect the two tanks. The core of the Kamdini supply area covers population that is situated along the Karuma – Gulu highway as well as areas of high population density in Obari and Pida villages (Figure 4). The existing system, of about 8.0 km of OD 75 HDPE pipes, shall be integrated into the new system to the best possible extent. The borehole shall be taken out of operation.

Table 5: Components of Kamdini water supply

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Feeder line	m	160	80	0	80
Elevated tank	m ³		300		300
Distribution network	m	50	3,700	7,000	10,700
	m	63	5,850	5,950	11,800
	m	75	2,250	800	3,050
	m	90	20	0	20
	m	110	30	0	30
	m	160	740	0	740
	m	250	0	0	0
Network intensification	sum		1	0	1
Service connections	sum		1	0	1
Water office	sum		0	0	0
Total length	m		12,670	13,750	26,420



Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018

Figure 4 Kamdini water supply Stage 1

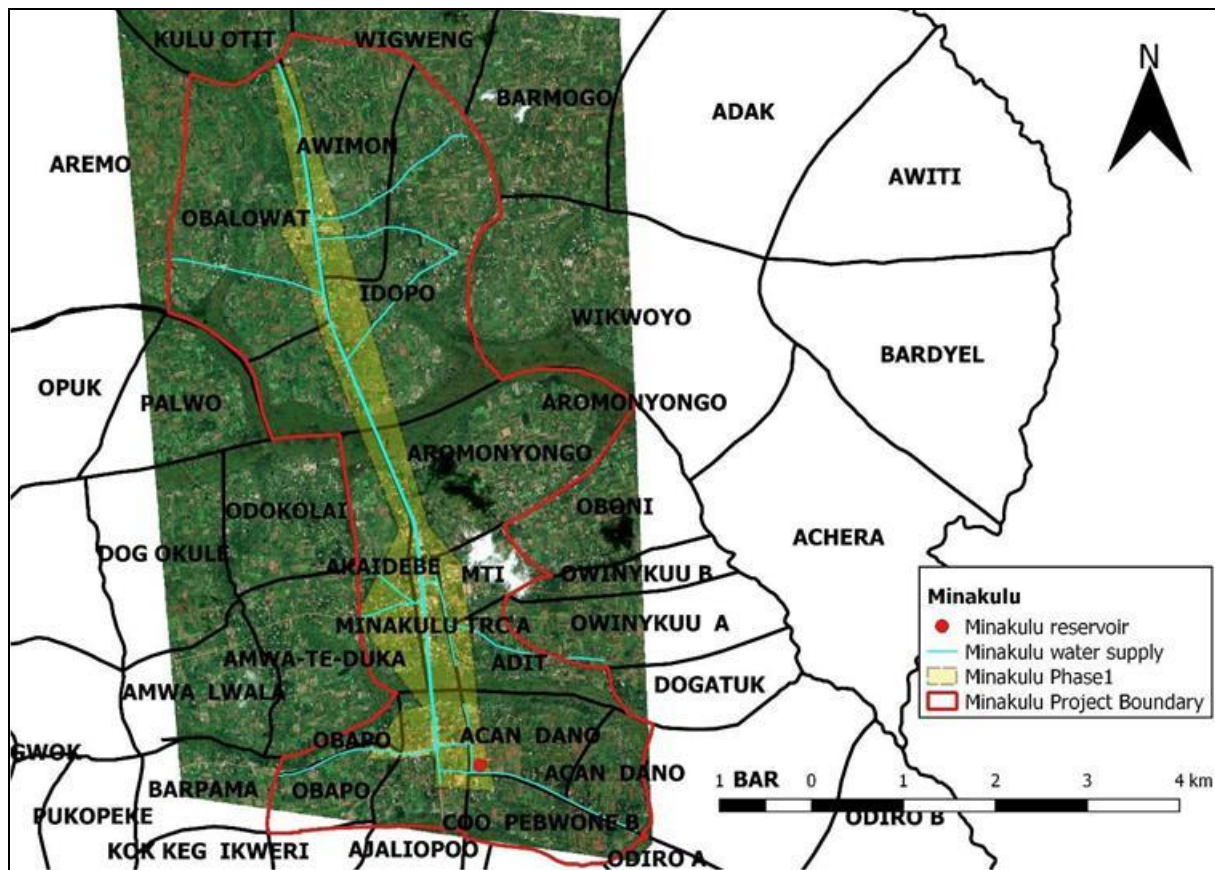
Minakulu distribution system: The branch to the elevated tank in Minakulu (volume = 300 m³, height 15 m AMGL) is at chainage 24+000 after the turn-off to Lira. As in Kamdini, the new tank shall be situated next to the existing tank which alone is too small in volume. The borehole shall be abandoned. The area to be served within the investment phase 1 is an approximately 8 km long and 500 to 1,000 m wide stretch along the Karuma - Gulu highway where the majority of the population is situated. The existing network of about 8.6 km of DN 125 uPVC to OD 50 HDPE pipes will be incorporated into the new system. A summary of the components for the distribution system in Stages 1 and 2 is presented in Table 6 and Stage 1 layout in Figure 5.

Table 6: Components of Minakulu water supply

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Feeder line	m	160	540	0	540
Elevated tank	m ³		300		300
Distribution network	m	50	1550	9700	11,250
	m	63	6400	4800	11,200
	m	75	400	0	400
	m	90	4950	0	4,950
	m	110	6000	0	6,000
	m	160	600	0	600

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
	m	250	100	0	100
Network intensification	sum		1	0	1
Service connections	sum		1	0	1
Water office	sum		0	0	0
Total length	m		20,540	14,500	35,040

Source: Fichtner & Gopalnra, 2018



Source: Fichtner & Gopalnra, 2018

Figure 5 Minakulu water supply stage 1

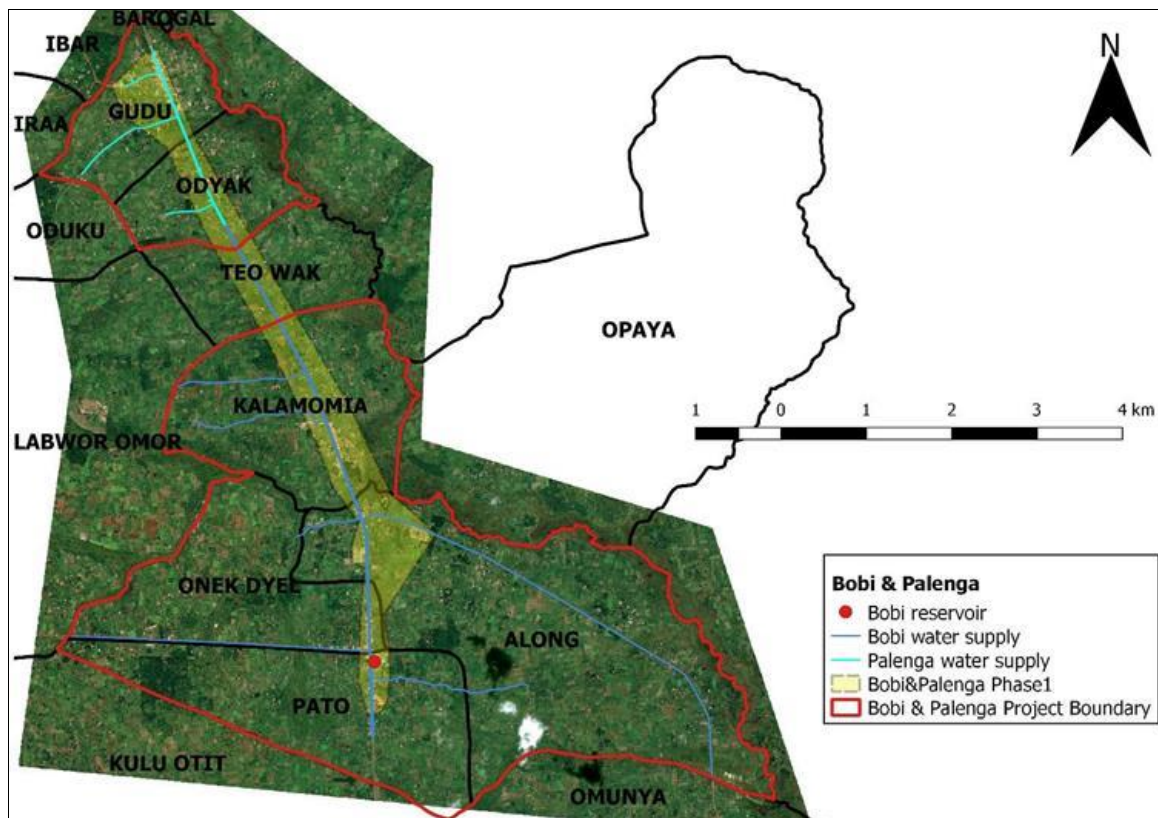
Bobi and Palenga distribution system: The branch to the elevated tank for the system Bobi-Palenga will be located about 2,400 m north of the intermediate pumping station. The elevated tank is designed with a capacity of 300 m³. The Phase 1 supply area stretches for about 8 km along the Karuma-Gulu highway where most of the population are settling. The existing small pumping scheme in Palenga will have to be abandoned. A summary of the components for the distribution system in Stages 1 and 2 is presented in Table 7 and Stage 1 layout in Figure 6.

Table 7: Components of Bobi-Palenga water supply

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Feeder line	m	160	60	0	60
Elevated tank	m ³		300		300
Distribution network	m	50	4550	4200	8,750
	m	63	2500	11500	14,000

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
	m	75	3050	1100	4,150
	m	90	2150	0	2,150
	m	110	3800	0	3,800
	m	160	2000	0	2,000
	m	250	100	0	100
Network intensification	sum		1		1
Service connections	sum		1		1
Water office	sum		1		1
Total length	m		18,210	16,800	35,010

Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018



Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018

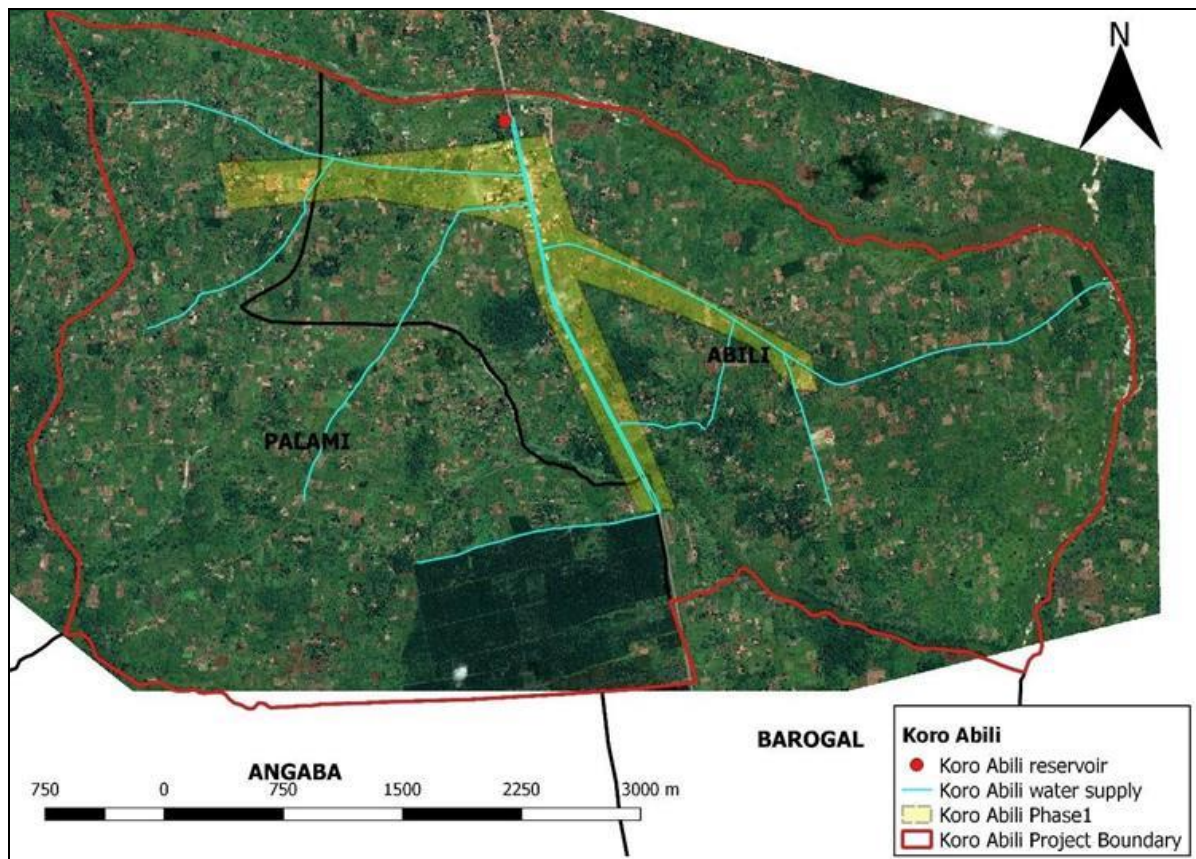
Figure 6 Bobi-Palenga water supply stage 1

Koro Abili distribution system: The branch to Koro Abili elevated tank (100 m³) is about 4.8 km south of the Gulu round-about. The core of the Koro Abili supply area covers population that is situated along the Karuma – Gulu highway as well two roads that branch off from the highway. The existing small pumping scheme is already operated by NWSC and is likely to be taken out of operation once the Nile water transmission system and the Koro Abili system are in place and functional. A summary of the components for the distribution system in Stages 1 and 2 is presented in Table 8 and Stage 1 layout in Figure 7.

Table 8: Components of Koro Abili water supply

Component	Unit	DN	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Feeder line	m	160	50	0	50
Elevated tank	m ³		100	0	100
Distribution network	m	50	2,800	10,850	13,650
	m	63	6,000	0	6,000
	m	75	400	0	400
	m	90	0	0	0
	m	110	0	0	0
	m	160	0	0	0
	m	250	0	0	0
Network intensification	sum		1		1
Service connections	sum		1		1
Water office	sum		1		1
Total length	m		9,250	10,850	20,100

Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018



Source: Fichtner & GopalInfra, 2018

Figure 7 Koro Abili water supply stage 1

The summary length of the distribution systems in the project towns and the corresponding areal requirements taking into consideration a corridor of 1.5 m width is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Total length and areal requirement of distribution pipeline networks in the project towns

Component	Stage 1 (m)	Stage 2 (m)	Total length (m)	Total area	
				m ²	acres
Karuma	19,120	11,300	30,420	957.409	0.237
Kamdini	12,670	13,750	26,420	1264.059	0.312
Minakulu	20,540	14,500	35,040	2345.194	0.579
Bobi-Palenga	18,210	16,800	35,010	5036.164	1.244
Koro Abili	9,250	10,850	20,100	1511.461	0.373

3 RAP METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The methodology adopted in preparing this RAP was consistent with the requirements of the World Bank and the Government of Uganda. Affected households and properties were determined from field surveys and a census of affected persons in sites where the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure will be constructed. Social data of affected persons was obtained through interviews, meetings and use of questionnaires. Secondary data or information was obtained through document reviews. Property surveying and valuation entailed inspection and referencing of land and buildings. Perennial and annual crops as well as semi-permanent structures were valued based on rates set by the District Local Governments of Gulu, Oyam, Kiryandongo and Omoro. Permanent buildings were valued based on full replacement costs. Sections below provide details of the methodology used.

3.2 CONSULTATIONS

Consultative meetings and sensitisation during the RAP were undertaken with stakeholders and project-affected communities (PAPs) conducted from 17th May to 09th June 2018. To disclose the project and obtain views of communities, meetings were held on 3rd - 9th June 2018 at the respective villages. For District Local Government, the team met the district technical official on 17th- 23rd May, 2018 at the district offices. This aimed to disclose and explain the RAP update study, valuation process and how it was conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. In consultation meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures outlined. All meetings were chaired by village's Local Council (LC1) chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the census survey.

Table 10: Schedule of stakeholder meeting

Stakeholder	Date of Meeting	Location	In attendance
Gulu District Administration	17 th May 2018	District Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Physical Planner ▪ Deputy CAO ▪ CAO ▪ District Physical planner ▪ RDC ▪ Natural Resources officer ▪ DISO ▪ Air Water Earth consultants ▪ Chairperson LCV ▪ Senior Technical Officer ▪ Senior Environmental Officer ▪ Sec. Works and Production ▪ Community development officer
Oyam District Administration	23 rd May 2018	District Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Physical Planner ▪ Deputy CAO ▪ CAO ▪ District Physical planner ▪ RDC ▪ Natural Resources officer ▪ DISO

Stakeholder	Date of Meeting	Location	In attendance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Water Earth consultants ▪ Chairperson LCV ▪ Senior Technical Officer ▪ Senior Environmental Officer ▪ Sec. Works and Production ▪ Community development officer
Nwoya District Administration	17 th May 2018	District Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Physical Planner ▪ Deputy CAO ▪ CAO ▪ District Physical planner ▪ Natural Resources officer ▪ Air Water Earth consultants ▪ Chairperson LCV ▪ Senior Environmental Officer ▪ Sec. Works and Production ▪ Community development officer
Omoro District	17 th May 2018	District Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Physical Planner ▪ CAO ▪ District Physical planner ▪ Natural Resources officer ▪ Air Water Earth consultants ▪ Chairperson LCV ▪ Senior Environmental Officer ▪ Community development officer
Project Communities	3 rd – 9 th June 2018	Respective villages, Parishes and Sub counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All local Council I Chairpersons ▪ Opinion leaders ▪ Affected persons (PAPs) ▪ Members of community ▪ AWE Consultants

3.3 SOCIAL SURVEY

3.3.1 Approach

In addition to the RAP census, a social survey of 30% of the people in the project affected area was conducted to establish social profile of project affected people (PAPs) to be affected by the proposed project. This was aimed to analyse poverty and welfare indicators in households, socio-economic needs and impact on livelihoods of affected people. Broadly, social data gathered from the survey comprised thematic categories such as population and demographics, landownership and land use, businesses and socio-cultural resources. Among other indicators, ethnicity, gender, household income levels, literacy, vulnerability, health and resettlement preferences were also captured in the census survey. These categories and respective survey criteria are presented in Box 1. Information from a census questionnaire was utilized in the RAP where beneficial.

Data used to establish socio-economic baseline conditions were derived from field census survey conducted in the project area during the preparation of the RAP. There were two broad data objectives for the socio-economic baseline assessment. Establish a comprehensive characterization of general pre-project socio-economic conditions against which future changes can be measured, socio economic characteristics considered education, water and sanitation, health, sources of energy for cooking and lighting, sources of livelihood and housing. The survey team employed the following methods:

- Quantitative household census survey
- Key-Informant Interviews



a) AWE consulting with the stakeholders



b) Some of the stakeholders who attended the meeting



c) Consultations with Gulu District officials



Consultations with some of the community members

Photo 1: Some of the stakeholder meeting that were held for Karuma- Gulu WSP

3.3.2 Methods

3.3.2.1 Criteria of identifying PAPs

The criterion for identifying project-affected people (PAPs) was that everybody whose property (land, building, crops) or income was affected in part or whole by the project would be compensated. These PAPs were identified by the cadastral surveying team and constituted the census.

3.3.2.2 Census of PAPs

The census utilized a questionnaire administered to all PAPs and data collected was coded, entered in EpiData and exported to SPSS¹ microcomputer software for analysis. All census data collected was analysed to provide social profile of affected persons. The census was undertaken together with property survey and valuation exercises. Results of the census were entered into in an MS Access database linked with the property valuation data. Annex B shows the questionnaire that was used to analyse the data.

3.4 CADASTRAL SURVEYING METHODOLOGY

Cadastral surveys and property valuation that fed into the RAP were carried out covering the project affected area. The aim of the cadastral survey was to:

- Delineate land and properties to be affected by the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure, compile accurate list of the project-affected persons,
- Enable valuation to establish monetary worth of assets, including structures (permanent or semi-permanent) and both perennial and annual crops.

During cadastral survey, local leaders (LCs) identified PAPs/stakeholders and during the identification process, adjacent landowners, affected property owners or property users were present to verify boundaries of the land area affected by the project footprint. Coordinates of affected land were taken to determine its size and location. All the land was surveyed and mapped indicating the respective people's tenure systems. Customary land tenants and registered owners were recorded and maps produced.

For surveying, the following was done:

- Obtaining all cadastral information (relevant data and maps) necessary to identification of property owners and other persons potentially affected by the project.
- Digitizing existing cadastral maps obtained.
- Establishment of existing land tenure systems using existing maps,
- Obtaining from PAPs and verifying registered land title deeds from the respective districts land offices of Gulu, Omoro, Oyam and Kiryandongo
- Preparing strip maps indicating land plots of the water and sanitation infrastructure areas.
- Obtaining necessary authorization from Commissioner Surveys & Mapping Department (Ministry of Water, Land & *Urban Development*).

Box 1: Themes utilized in socio-economic data survey categories

- i) Population and demographics:
 - a) Number of physically or economically displaced people
 - b) Ethnicity in project-affected area
 - c) Views of project-affected people
 - d) Vulnerable people
 - e) Literacy levels
 - f) Size of households including dependants
- ii) Land ownership and land use:
 - a) Number of PAP dependant on agriculture for livelihood
 - b) Land uses, crops and livestock types, type of housing
 - c) Land tenure
 - d) Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
 - e) Views of project-affected people
- iii) Social-cultural and business:
 - a) Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
 - b) Views of project-affected people
 - c) Expenditure patterns in households



Photo 2: Census Questionnaire administration for PAPs in Abanya B village, Oyam district

The surveying company used the following equipment for cadastral surveys:

- GPS Magellan Mobile Mapper ProMark 3

- 2 GPS Data Grid MK1 (Two Sets)
- Total Station – 1 Leica TC 500
- Total Station – 3 Leica TC 1610
- Sokkia Set 3 C
- Theodolite T2 + Distoma
- Steel bands, tapes, ranging rods, staves etc.
- Software: (Cadastral Survey Computations, AutoCAD, AutoCivil, and ARC Map).

3.5 PROPERTY VALUATION METHODOLOGY

Property valuation, the results of which (e.g. types and value of affected assets) will be utilized in this RAP, was done by an independent chartered surveying and valuation firm. The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act Cap 227 and the World Bank Safeguard Requirements OP/BP 4.12. To ensure their replacement, the value of land and permanent buildings is based on the *full replacement value*, that is, the probable value which the property will fetch when offered for sale and on top of the market value, a disturbance allowance of 30% of the market value is added. Approaches used to derive compensation rates for land and buildings are described below:

3.5.1 Land

Land was valued in its existing condition considering market forces and the tenure type. Sources of information for market values were derived from enquiries in the villages/sub counties where affected land is found, estate brokers, and enquiries on market values from the District Land Offices of Gulu, Omoro, Oyam, and Kiryandongo. Categories of land that were identified:-

Registered land (Leasehold and Freehold): This was valued based on market value. Quantum Merit was applied where land was either relatively small or large in size. Residual land (land that may not be useful as result of the Pipe Transmission line taking most of useful land) was also considered in valuation where it is found appropriate.

Un-registered land in the Utility Reserve (Customary Ownership): This was valued based on market value. Quantum Merit was applied where land was either relatively small or large in size. Residual land (land that may not be useful as result of the sewer line taking most of useful land) was also considered during valuation where it was found appropriate. However, those with improvements on the land but with no legal rights on the land were considered as **Squatters**. Portions of land (gardens) that are prepared for cultivation have been considered for the **labour cost incurred**.

Easements: The easement corridor considered for the pipe line is 6 m wide. An easement is a non-possessory right to use land, or enter into a real property of another without possessing it. (It is a section of land registered on a land title, which gives someone the right to use the land for specific purpose even though they are not the registered owners). Ideally an easement is a legal right granted for the use of property, but the legal title to the land itself remains with the owner of the land. A water pipeline does not generally require transfer of land ownership. Instead, easements are created on the land since that land may be subject to periodic intrusion for periodic maintenance. However, according to the Water Act Cap 152 Section 14 (Subsections 101 and 102); pipelines might permanently constrain activities such as: cultivation of crops, trees and building of structures within 6 m width corridor of the

pipeline or any works of the authority. Such limitations on use of land warrant compensation as **easement fees**.

In reference to this project, Government departments will relate to one another in legal easements. For example, Uganda National Roads Authority whose land has been affected by the project to legal easement for the use of land rather than giving it away. As such, this rather “partial give” of land shall attract a **minimal pay/ an easement fee** rather than full Market Value Compensation and same method will be applied to private owned land say (customary, leasehold and freehold ownerships). In reference to World Bank guidelines (Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook 30118 V1-Planning and Implementation in Development Projects), such Easement fees range from 5 – 20 % of the Market Value of the affected land.

Based on practice by URC easements, shall be created and an easement fee paid to the owner of the land subject to revision after a period of time.

Assessment of Easement fees has been done based on land size affected whose market value (OMV) was determined, then 20% of OMV was taken as an easement fee for only 50 years subject to revision thereafter. The same approach is adopted at the time of renewal.

All the PAPs in this report have all their land valued at full market value because the project is going to have permanent presence on the land. For PAPS whose residual land (land that may not be useful as result of the transmission line taking most of useful land) is small, the land has been compensated at full market value.

3.5.2 Buildings and Improvements

Most of the buildings where the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure will be developed were mainly semi-permanent and temporary structures built in mud/wattle-iron roof houses and grass thatched as well as kiosks. However, valuation also encountered some permanent structures built with cement, burnt clay bricks and iron sheets.

Buildings and structures were valued on the basis of Replacement Cost Method to arrive at their market value. World Bank’s OP 4.12 stipulates that depreciation of an asset and value derived from salvaging materials from razed structures should not be discounted when deriving replacement cost. Additionally the policy (OP 4.12) requires replacement value to include cost of materials transport to site, labour costs and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset.

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as, fences- including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. are assessed on the basis of current ‘replacement costs’ of similar or comparable structures. Replacement cost is defined as the present day cost of acquiring a substantially similar present day asset that could provide a similar level of service to the asset in question. Replacement cost is based on current market values and prevailing technology.

Replacement Cost Values of permanent buildings and structures are derived from the project area in accordance with prevailing construction costs as governed by the following factors:

Buildings and other improvements (of a non-permanent nature) as stated in the district compensation rates are assessed in accordance with the relevant figures provided in the compensation rates.

- Location in relation to urban centres
- Type and quality of materials used
- Workmanship and design of buildings
- Location of building in relation to sources of materials and labour
- Terrain of the building site and the possible amount of levelling involved
- Age of structure and condition of buildings

Buildings and other improvements (of a non-permanent nature) were valued based on Lira District Compensation Rates 2017. For rented commercial properties, Investment Method of valuation was used and necessary adjustments made to derive the final value. Examples of some of the structures that will be affected by the project are shown in Photo 27.

3.5.3 Crops and Trees

Crops and trees are assessed using District compensation rates provided by District Land Board. In this respect it is the duty and responsibility of District Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts (Sec 59 of the Land Act and section 3 c) and d) of the Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition – see sub-section 5.2.5). These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year. In cases where District authorities have not fulfilled their obligations to compile or review these rates and a particular project takes place in that District, then it would be fairer to the PAPs (for the Consultant) to compare the relevant rates with those of neighboring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

Under the Local Government Act, the District Land Board in each local government has mandate to develop own compensation rates for crops and semi-permanent structures. In this case, compensation rates for Lira District 2017 (neighbouring district) were used to arrive at the crop and plant values.

Counting of crops was done in the presence of owners or their representatives and in the company of the LCs Chair persons or members of the LC One Executive. Field forms were filled and later signed by stakeholders to confirm the count made. The Valuation Surveyor, Owners and LCs also signed on the said forms. The assessment of crops was done as below:

- Crops which were identified and found in the District Compensation Rates were valued as per the said Rates.
- Crops not found in the District Compensation Rates, were attached values of either similar rates as found in the neighbouring Districts or similar in species classification.
- **Commercial Plants.** These are mainly ornament trees found in commercial gardens along the project area. Those that are portable were not compensated. The owners were advised to shift them elsewhere off the project area. Those that are permanently affixed onto the ground were included.

Seasonal crops: Seasonal crops were not compensated. The PAPs shall be given time to harvest them. In case of any delays in compensation, compensation can be made following Principles 5 and 6 of the Compensation Guidelines (See sub-section 5.2.5).



Photo 3: Some of the crops to be affected by the proposed project

3.6 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

- i) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area and own the land on which these structures are located;
- ii) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area but do not own the land on which these structures are located (squatters and encroachers);
- iii) Persons with perennial and annual crops and also own land;
- iv) Persons with perennial and annual crops but do not own land (squatters and encroachers);
- v) Customary landowners whose plots are in the project area; and
- vi) Registered landowners.

Persons who encroach on the proposed project area after the resettlement survey (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation.

3.7 VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions and limitations were encountered during property valuation:

- i) Bibanja owners on customary land have legal ownership rights as provided for by Uganda's Land Act (Cap 227). They are given 100% for the land value.
- ii) The compensation assessed is for land and property as they existed at the time of inspection and valuation. Subsequent developments and structural improvements after cut-off date will not be considered for compensation purposes.
- iii) The property owners expect to be given a 3 months' quit notice, hence a 30% statutory disturbance allowance has been allowed in property values.
- iv) Buildings which only have portions damaged are assessed as wholly affected and necessitating full compensation.
- v) Incomplete buildings and structures were valued in their existing ("as is") state.

3.8 MISSING BLOCK AND PLOT NUMBERS

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); normally, land ownership information is collected from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this is witnessed by local councils and neighbors. Information collected at this stage includes the land title reference (Plot No and Block No) from registered land owners, as well as information about the type of interest holder and tenure for the non-registered owners. Some of the landowners (or their heirs) are however absentee landlords with unknown contacts. It may not be possible to get all details of land titles or their references from such owners. As is the case with similar projects, for the absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage. From valuation point of view separate entitlements are attached to the registered land owner and the lawful tenant and recorded in the valuation report. Each owner shall receive his entitlements at the implementation stage after verification of his documents.

3.9 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

According to the Land Act Cap 227 Section 77(2); "in addition to compensation value assessed, there shall be paid as disturbance allowance 15% or, if less than 6 months' notice to give up vacant possession is given, 30% of any sum assessed." Therefore, an additional statutory disturbance allowance of 30% will be applied on total compensation value. It is because the vacate notice period given to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by the Project will be short (less than 6 months).

For this project, disturbance allowance of 30% was applied on total value because the vacate notice period to be given to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by the Project will be short (less than 6 months). The land, crops and buildings were assessed in their existing natural state of maturity, condition and quality as found at the time of inspection.

Details of valuation assessment of every owner/claimants are presented in a separate *Valuation Report*.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This socio-economic survey is premised on the households and businesses, especially the PAPs along the corridor of the project site with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project stands to impact them. The objectives of the socio-economic survey were to:

- Establish the social profile of the affected population out along the line route;
- Inform the affected population about the proposed civil works;
- Announce the cut-off date for capturing those affected by the proposed project who are along the zone of impact;
- Obtain feedback from the affected population about the proposed NWSC transmission and distribution line;
- Record/update the base line situation of all affected people;
- Identify the affected households and individuals;
- Identify vulnerable individuals or groups; and
- Record all assets and impacts in areas traversed by the line route.

A total of 347 PAPs will be affected from the community including those identified Project Affected Persons in the areas/zones traversed by the transmission and distribution lines from Karuma Town Bedmont, Ayuda, Gwara to Akurudiya in Gulu district and includes 16 villages. The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) referred to as the respondents here are person/ /workshops whose businesses, kiosks working space and principal places of residence are going to be directly affected by the construction of the proposed project.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

4.2.1 Average Size of the Affected Households

According to the United Nations Data Booklet (2017) a household is defined as a group of persons who make common provision of food, shelter and other essentials for living and is a fundamental socio-economic unit in human societies. It is imperative to, understand the trends and patterns of household size and composition in any given project affected area to help inform efforts towards attaining effective and sustainable relocation strategies of the project affected persons. According to census data, the Karuma - Gulu Water Supply Project implementation will directly affect 309 households. Results from Gulu municipality and surrounding sub-counties in the project affected areas show the highest mean household size being 9 and above people (38.4%) followed by 7-8 (30.3%), and 5-6 people (20.9%).

Table 11: Average number of people living within the household

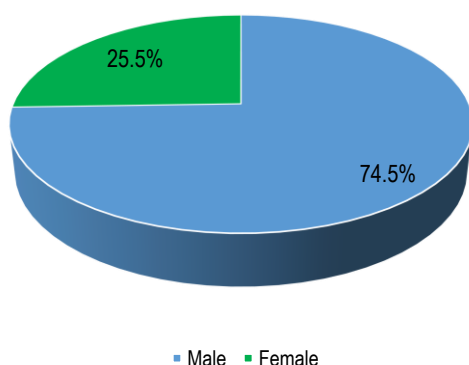
Average number of people	Percentage
1-2 people	4.2
3-4 people	6.3
5-6 people	20.9
7-8 people	30.3
9 and above	38.3
Total	100

Source: Primary data

This socio-economic survey is premised on the households and businesses, especially the PAPs along the corridor of the proposed project site with a view to determining their socio-economic conditions, and how the project stands to impact them.

4.2.2 Gender Distribution of Household Heads

Field census survey results in the project area also established that there were more male respondents (74.5%) among affected households in comparison to females respondents (25.5%). From field observations most of these female headed households are characterised by extreme poverty and bear the burden of looking after children despite their meagre incomes. Regarding marital status, majority of the PAPs were married (78.5%) this is mainly due to reason that men tend to marry at an early age so that they are availed with labour for subsistence agriculture by the women and the children they bear.



Source: Primary data

Figure 8 Gender distributions among affected household heads

Table 12: Marital status in project area

Gender (%)	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Male	3.4	69.2	0.7	1.2	74.5
Female	1.3	9.3	1.4	13.5	25.5
Total	4.7	78.5	2.1	14.7	100

Source: Primary data

4.2.3 Age- Group

In planning for involuntary resettlement, consideration should be made for different age groups in a project affected area to align it with policy and plans for involuntary displacement. Dependencies in the households play a big role in mitigating impacts of displacement. In the entire project affected area, the largest numbers of project affected household heads were male (74.5%) compared to females (25.5%). A sizeable portion of household heads for both male and female (16.26 %) are within the age bracket of 56 years and above. RAP implementation will need to cater for PAPs in this age group as they might be potentially vulnerable.

Table 13: Age group of respondents

Gender	15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and above	Total
Male (%)	9.2	16.5	26.8	12	10	74.5
Female (%)	0.6	2.1	7.2	9.4	6.2	25.5

Gender	15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and above	Total
Total	9.8	18.6	34	21.4	16.2	100

Source: Primary data

4.2 LAND TENURE AND OWNERSHIP

Within the project area, the predominant land tenure system identified was: customary (71.8%) and leasehold were mainly mentioned by PAPs. This land is used communally and parcels of land are given out to community members by clan head known as Rwodis. Customary land tenure was predominant in rural areas while leasehold was common around Gulu Municipality and the suburbs. However, some owned titles deeds and documentation proving ownership. Other land tenures included public land (2.2%) private mailo 11.3% and freehold 14.6%.

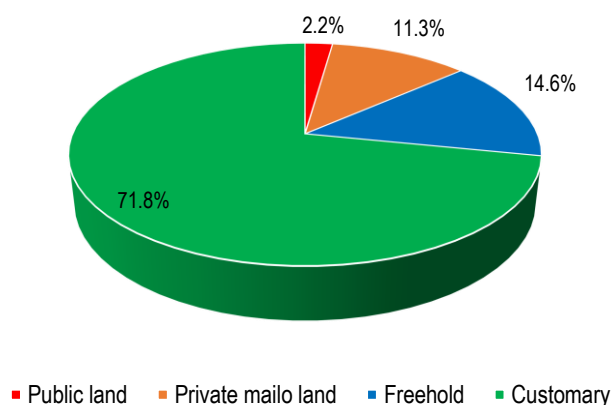


Figure 9 Land tenure systems by proportion in project area

Field survey results pertaining to property ownership in relation to land, revealed a significant proportion of men (74.5%) were found to own land compared to the women (25.5%) in the project-affected areas. The men comprised of (46.9%) land owners and (13.2%) female land owners as shown in Table 14. Important to note that in most rural settings women have limited rights to land, except through outright purchases given the patrilineal lineage and cultural beliefs that sideline women and deny them the right to own property. Analysis of method of acquisition shows that more men (52.5%) acquired land through inheritance than the women (14.9%).

Table 14: Land ownership by gender

Gender	Landowner	Tenant kibanja	Co-owner	Licensee	Total
Male (%)	46.9	25.4	1.6	0.6	74.5
Female (%)	13.2	9.6	1.2	1.5	25.5
Total (%)	60.1	35	2.8	2.1	100

Source: Primary data

Table 15: Methods of acquisition of land ownership by gender

Gender	Bought	Inherited	Renting	Total
Male (%)	20.4	52.5	1.6	74.5
Female (%)	8.9	14.9	1.7	25.5
Total (%)	29.3	67.4	3.3	100

Source: Primary data

4.3 LIVELIHOODS

4.3.1 Occupations

According to the World Development Report on Agriculture for Development (World Bank, 2007), agriculture is critical if countries are to achieve the poverty targets set forth by the millennium Development Goals within the agreed timeframe. Although the contribution of agriculture to total GDP has been declining over the years, the sector has continued to dominate the Ugandan economy. It contributed approximately 22.9 percent of the total gross domestic product in 2011 at current prices.

This is consistent with the project affected area for Karuma- Gulu WSP which thrives mainly private agriculture (69.3%) as the main source of livelihood for household heads within the surveyed project affected villages is mainly followed by private informal retail trading (7.5%) (Table 16). Further analysis showed that 12.4% were mainly engaged in private formal service (6.4%) and government service (5.3%). The typically grown crops were maize, cassava, beans and Sweet potatoes which also serve as the main source of agricultural trade within and outside the district to the neighboring districts and across the border in Southern Sudan.

Table 16: Occupations of project-affected household heads

Main occupation	Percentage
Private formal/service	6.4
Private informal retail	7.5
Private Agriculture	69.3
Public Government	5.3
Carpenter	2.5
Mason	3.4
Brick making	1.1
Transport	4.5

Source: Primary data

4.3.2 Levels of Income

Census findings show that the majority of those affected by the proposed project are farmers. Agriculture being the main source of income for households along Karuma- Gulu project area. When further probed for average monthly income majority of respondents (25%) revealed making UGX 100,001-200,000 from their respective occupations. Only a few made over UGX 1,500,000 in a month.

Table 17: Average monthly income levels of PAPs

Average monthly income	Valid percentage
Below 100000	19.0
100001-200000	25.0
200001-300000	13.0
300001-400000	7.0
400001-500000	10.0
500001-1000000	13.0
1000001-1500000	9.0
Over 1500000	4.0

Source: Primary data

4.3.3 Spending Patterns

From interviews, affected households along Karuma- Gulu project area majority of the PAPs spent their incomes mainly on healthcare, food, transport, school fees.

Table 18: Spending patterns among affected households

Spending Patterns	Rank*
School fees:	1
Healthcare/medical expenses	2
Food:	3
Clothing:	5
Transport:	6
Dependants:	7
Rent:	8
Airtime:	4

* Rank 1= Item most spent on; 10= item least spent income on

Source: Primary data

4.4 ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

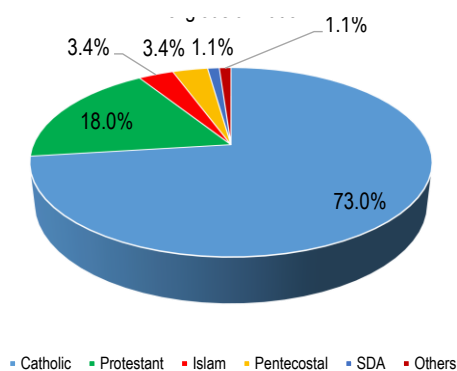
Ethnic composition of PAPs in the project area was homogenous (Table 19) indicates that most people are Acholi (96.8%) and Alur (2.2%) and Langi (1.0%).

Table 19: Tribal affiliation in the project affected area

Tribe	Percentage
Acholi	96.8
Alur	2.2
Langi	1.0
Total	100.0

Source: Primary data

In the project affected villages along Karuma- Gulu and the surrounding sub-counties, the biggest number of PAPs in households surveyed were predominantly Christians with Catholics making up the largest percentage at (73%) followed by Protestants (18%) , Islam and Pentecost's (3.4%) and Seventh Day Adventists(1.1%) and others (1.1%).



Source: Primary data

Figure 10 Religion among PAPs.

4.5 HEALTH AND SANITATION

Prevalent diseases reported by PAPs were malaria (76.6%), highly terminal diseases such as Hepatitis B HIV AIDS and other venereal diseases (4.1%) and respiratory infections such as cough, asthma and flu cough (7.2%) (Table 20). Malaria and respiratory infections were mainly common among children, while the terminal diseases and other conditions such as hypertension were common among the old. The district health official also indicated the high prevalence of Hepatitis B within the communities and the district at large. A preventive healthcare strategy will have to be developed during implementation to help mitigate spread of communicable and sexually transmitted diseases. All PAPs had knowledge about HIV/ AIDS.

Table 20: Most common diseases reported in the affected household

Most common diseases	Percentage
Malaria	76.6
Venereal disease	14.1
Mental illness	1.1
Respiratory diseases	8.2

Source: Primary data

Malaria is the commonest disease and 89.4% of the surveyed households spend various amounts on treating it throughout the year.

Table 21: Annual expenditure on most common diseases

Disease	Annual expenditure on most common diseases (UGX)				
	Below 10,000	11,000 – 20,000	20,000 – 30,000	Above 30,000	Total
Malaria	20	11.3	24.1	34	89.4
Respiratory diseases	0.6	2.4	0	3.6	6.6
Venereal diseases	0	0	0	4	4
Total	20	13.7	24.1	41.6	100

Source: Primary data

Health is an important component of human capital because ill health results in loss of earning opportunities and perpetuation of poverty. Thus, attaining good health for the project affected persons group is considered to be an important component in many resettlement processes and livelihood improvement interventions hence the need to have accessible health care providers close to the community. According to the Ministry of Health the recommended maximum distance to the nearest health facility is 5 km. From the census data a large proportion of respondents walk less than 5 km to the nearest health facility (79.4%) while only (17%) go between 5 and 10 km to get health care (Table 22).

Table 22: Distance to health facilities

	Less than 5 km	5-10 km	10 km or more	Total
District Hospital (%)	8.5	4.0	0.0	12.5
Health Centre IV (%)	2.0	0.3	0.0	2.3
Health Centre III (%)	41.4	7.0	2.4	50.8

	Less than 5 km	5-10 km	10 km or more	Total
Health Centre II (%)	24.3	5.7	1.2	31.2
Health Centre I (%)	2.1	0	0.0	2.1
Private Clinic (%)	1.1	0	0.0	1.1
Total (%)	79.4	17	3.6	100

Source: Primary data

Census results on the mode of transport in the project affected area also indicated that most respondents when travelling to the health centres or clinics, walked to the health centres (while others use “boda boda” transport especially in cases of emergencies. During the focus group discussion and interviews with some key stakeholders, they reported that a significant majority of people use “boda bodas” as the fastest and easier way to access health services in the area given the breakdown of public transport in the area (Table 23).

Table 23: Means of travelling to the health centres

	Walk	Bicycle	Boda boda	Car	Total
District Hospital (%)	3.5	1.2	4.6	1.2	10.5
Health Centre IV (%)	1.2		1.2		2.4
Health Centre III (%)	26.7	2.1	20	3.5	52.3
Health Centre II (%)	11.5	3.8	16	1.3	32.6
Health Centre I (%)	1.1				1.1
Private Clinic (%)				1.1	1.1
Total (%)	44	7.1	41.8	7.1	100

Source: Primary data

4.6 SOURCES OF WATER

In the entire project affected areas, within the project affected households, the commonest sources of water for domestic use include communal borehole (36.3%) protected spring (34.2%) followed by unprotected spring (9.1%) and piped water (9.1%) as indicated in Table 24) . Very few respondents reported using the river (1.2%). The respondents that used piped water from NWSC were mainly found within the urban and peri-urban centres. Distance to the nearest water source fell within nationally recommended radius. A majority (50.5%) and 30.5% of PAPs reported being within 100-500m and 100m of the nearest water source (Table 25).

Table 24: Type of water source

Source of water	Percentage
Communal borehole	36.3
Protected spring	34.2
Unprotected spring	9.1
River	1.2
Piped water in house	9.1
Open stand pipes	10.1

Source: Primary data

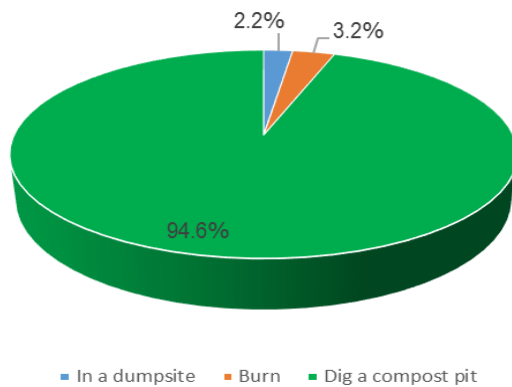
Table 25: Distance to nearest water source

Water source		100 m	100 - 500 m	1 - 1.5 km	Over 5 km	Total
Community borehole	%	12.3	18	3.7	2.3	36.3
Protected spring	%	9.3	18.7	6.2		34.2
Unprotected spring	%	1.5	5.8	1.8		9.1
River	%	0	0.6	0.6		1.2
Piped water in house	%	5	3.6	0.5		9.1
Open stand pipes	%	3.2	3.8	3.1		10.1
Total	%	31.3	50.5	15.9	2.3	100

Source: Primary data

4.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

On management of waste, domestic refuse was mainly disposed of in a compost pit (94.6%), burning of the refuse (3.2%) and dump sites (2.2%) away from the homesteads.



Source: Primary data

Figure 11 Method of disposing refuse

In relation to disposal of human waste, most respondents used pit latrines (79.5%). However, some respondents revealed having toilets (18.1%). There were also some areas where community latrines (2.4%) were used such as market areas, trading centers, primary schools and churches within the project area.

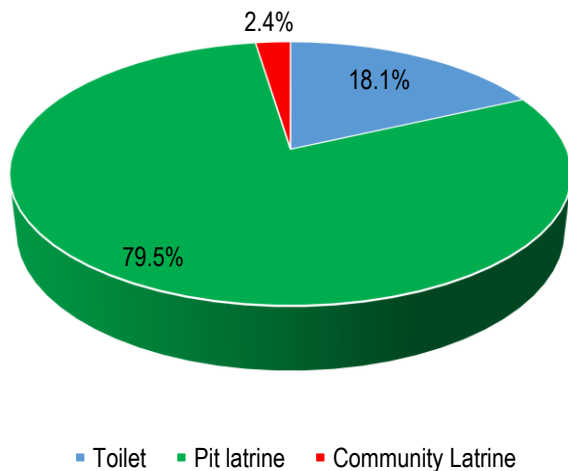
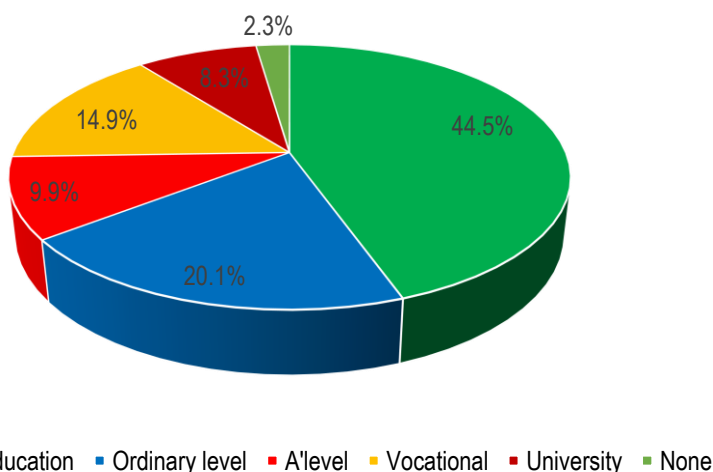


Figure 12 Disposal of human waste

4.8 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Education is a major socio-economic aspect which influences nearly every aspect of human life and socio-economic development. Census results of education level of PAPs reveal that the majority of respondents had attained primary education (44.5%) and only (2.3%) had never attained any formal education. This means that the vast majority of the PAPs can provide unskilled labour to the project if it is available. At the stage of implementation, it is important to take into consideration those with low levels of literacy in the project area as it can affect not only the compensation process and communication strategy need to be targeted to address this minority group as well.



Source: Primary data

Figure 13 Education levels of house hold heads

4.9 ENERGY SOURCES

In the project affected areas of Karuma- Gulu primary data reveals that there is limited access to grid electricity and households relied mainly on biomass as a source of energy with fuel wood (59.2%) and charcoal (34%) used as the main source of cooking energy and Kerosene (72.2%) was used as the main source of lighting in the surveyed households followed by use of solar (13.4 %) lighting although some households were connected to grid electricity in the trading centres (7.5%); there were also other (2.2%) sources such as battery powered torches and gas (1.7 %) for some households. Fuel sources in affected household in project area are shown in Table 26.

Table 26: Sources of energy

Source	Percentage Usage
Lighting	
Firewood	1.6
Gas	1.7
Charcoal	1.4
Solar	13.4
Kerosene	72.2
Electricity	7.5
Other	2.2
Cooking	
Firewood	59.2
Gas	4.5

Source	Percentage Usage
Charcoal	34.0
Solar	1.1
Electricity	1.1

Source: Primary data

4.10 VULNERABILITY AMONG PAPS

Vulnerable groups, according to the World Bank definition, are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For this RAP, vulnerable people (Table 27) were identified following the criteria below. However, there were no under-served people and marginalised groups identified in the project area.

- Widows
- Child headed
- Disabled or seriously sick people
- Elderly
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources.

Table 27: Vulnerable persons along the Karuma - Gulu WSP

#	Name	Gender	Age	Village	Nature of vulnerability
1	Celina Qinto	Female	52	Gwara 2	Disabled
2	Ogwara Ambrose	Male	28	Kamdini	Disabled
3	Banya Charles	Female	Above 78 years	Obari Cell	Elderly (Sick with HIV/AIDS)
4	Adoch Vently	Male	50	Doga-tochi	Disabled

5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides the legislative, regulatory, and policy context in which the proposed Karuma - Gulu Water Supply Project RAP should comply. It describes the national and international legislation and policies that have a bearing on national developments that are likely to cause displacement of property and livelihood activities. This section describes the existing land and property laws governing tenure, compensation, the valuation of assets and losses related to displacement and resettlement, the laws and regulations governing the agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement implementation, and the gaps between national legislations and the provisions of the World Bank Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation.

The Policies applicable to environment and social aspects of the project were discussed in the respective report.

5.2 POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.2.1 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. Thus, in the context of the power sector, it aims to redress the imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities and promotes participation of women in all stages of the project cycle, equal access to and control over significant economic resources and benefits. This policy would especially apply to recruitment of water and sanitation infrastructure construction labour where women are expected to have equal opportunity as men for available jobs.

Relevance: As the policy required, proper resettlement planning necessitates 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).

5.2.2 HIV/AIDS Policy

In Uganda current efforts to combat HIV/AIDS are characterized by a policy of openness by Government and this has, to a large extent, been emulated by civil society, political and social institutions, and households. HIV/AIDS in the context of national development planning is attended to through NDP and Vision 2025. Main streaming HIV/AIDS prevention in all programs including infrastructure projects is an important aspect of a national overarching policy.

Relevance: Implementation of this RAP should entail a deliberate effort to rekindle awareness among PAPs receiving payments of the need to live responsibly and utilise funds provided to restore their lives and sources of livelihood and avoiding the health risks associated with irresponsible sexual practices. This can be done by handing fliers to PAPs alongside payments at the time of compensation and continue it throughout the monitoring period. It is also possible to undertake this awareness campaigns in several meetings with PAPs even before the compensation exercise.

5.2.3 Uganda Resettlement/Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002

With regard to compensation and resettlement issues, the main pieces of legislation are the Constitution of Republic of Uganda/and the Land Act 1998 both of which require that:

- Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets as a result of the Karuma - Gulu Water Supply Project to maintain their livelihoods. In accordance with Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance of either 15% or 30% depending on duration is to be provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses.
- Community infrastructure must be replaced and ideally be improved in situations where it was deficient. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water sources.

Relevance: This policy is relevant as it serves as a guideline to NWSC on the principles' of fair compensation as stipulated by the law. Additionally, it also helps to safeguard NWSC against unfair demands from the PAP during implementation.

5.2.4 Uganda Vision 2040

In 'Vision 2040' Ugandan sets goals to achieve by the year 2040 ranging from political, economic, social, energy, water, and environment. With respect to environmental goals, Ugandans aspired to have sustainable social-economic development that ensures environmental quality and preservation of the ecosystem. Vision 2040 recognises water and sanitation infrastructure as a key driver of the economic development and notes that for Uganda to shift from a peasantry to an industrialized and urban society,

The 2040 vision acknowledges that the slow accumulation of infrastructure i.e. water among other retards the economic development. It must be propelled by water as a factor of production in agricultural and industrial sectors. It estimates that Uganda's water consumption using 2010 as a baseline stands at 26 m³ per capita and will require it to be raised to 600 m³ per capita by year 2040 and this can only be achieved by raising percent of population with access to safe piped water from 15 to 100 by 2040.

5.2.5 Guidelines for Compensation under Land Acquisition

It was established that there is an absence of an exhaustive professional analysis in deriving the district compensation rates for crops and non-permanent structures. The office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) has drawn from its experiences from different projects being handled in the country to create guidelines that provide an overarching, common and acceptable professional approach to be followed to arrive at Fair and Adequate compensation in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The proposed guidelines deal solely with the issue of compensation to owners and occupiers of landed property and the multiple interests thereon in cases of involuntary resettlement or compulsory land acquisition. It is recognised that the right to compensation may arise as a result of the acquisition of part or all of a person's land or a right or interest over a given property.

The District Land Board (DLB) is mandated under Section 59(e-g) of the Land Act CAP 227 to compile and maintain a list of compensation rates payable (Section 3c of the Guidelines). The DLB are supposed to consult the District Technical Officers for their professional opinion in the areas of valuation, land, agriculture, forestry, natural resources, community development and engineering (and other domains as relevant), to provide up-to-date compensation rates of crops, trees and semi-permanent structures. Uganda's legislation provides for the determination of compensation rates for crops and non-permanent structures at district level by the DLB (Land Act Section 59(5)).

Technical experts input from the following ministries may be requested from by the CGV, by the Assessment Officer and by the district staff to support the determination of fair and adequate compensation for specific developments:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) – for annual and perennial crops, and fish farming infrastructure (such as ponds)
- National Forest Authority (NFA) – for trees
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) – for minerals
- Ministry of Works
- Other relevant ministry or government agency as may be required

The guidelines relies of ten (10) key principles for compensation assessment under compulsory land acquisition as indicated below:

Principle 1: Compensation following involuntary resettlement or compulsory land acquisition is based on the principle of fairness, adequacy, and prior and prompt compensation. This means that the project affected person should not be worse off in financial terms after the acquisition than he or she was before.

Principle 2: Due to effects of the compulsory land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of the project affected person, it is necessary to value the land and affected developments on the land on the basis of its Replacement cost including other incidental costs covered by the statutory disturbance allowance.

Principle 3: Eligibility for compensation is determined by the cut-off date which shall be disclosed and documented prior to the census and valuation surveys. Notification about the cut-off date shall be well documented and disseminated throughout the project affected area. Any developments after the cut-off date shall not be compensated.

Principle 4: Affected persons shall be adequately informed and consulted on the valuation and compensation process that affects them. This shall include providing access to appropriate advice to ensure that they understand their rights, responsibilities and options during the valuation and compensation process.

Principle 5: The Minister shall appoint an assessment officer as per Section 10(1) of the Land Acquisition Act and the land acquisition process shall be conducted as per Appendix 1. If the compensation award has not been paid within one year from the project cut-off date, the report shall be reviewed annually at 15%.

Principle 6: Based on circumstances, any compensation can be claimed under the Heads of Claim including but not limited to:

- The value of the land taken
- The value of developments on the land taken (including but not limited to buildings, structures, crops, cultural heritage sites)
- Severance and/ or injurious affection

Principle 7: In cases where public infrastructure is acquired or affected, the implementing entity in collaboration with the line agency, shall reinstate the infrastructure where required and feasible.

Principle 8: The assessment shall identify and recognise multiple layers of rights on the affected land and property as contained in the Laws of Uganda. Affected persons with no formal legal rights to land shall be included in the assessment provided that they have established rights to property on the land taken, prior to the cut-off date. Apportionment of 60 – 70% to the tenant and 30 – 40% to the landlord shall be accorded where it applies.

Principle 9: In all special purpose properties, Valuers shall seek the relevant expertise to guide their assessment.

Principle 10: Grievance mechanisms; in case of contestation of the compensation award, a mediation committee shall comprise Sub-county Community Development Officer, Sub-County Chief and the District Valuer who may be called upon to provide guidance. The assessor and the complainant shall attend the mediation committee meeting and the grievance shall be resolved within one (1) month from disclosure of entitlements. During the period of grievance resolution, no interest shall apply. Where the parties have failed to resolve the contestation, the aggrieved party may go to Court.

5.3 RELEVANT NATIONAL LAWS

5.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) provides government and local authorities a statutory power of compulsory acquisition of land in public interest, and makes provision, inter alia, for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to the taking of possession of any privately-owned property. Such compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles laid out in Section 78 of the Land Act (Cap 227), briefly outlined below:

- The value for customary land is the open market value of unimproved land;
- The value of buildings on the land is taken at open market value for urban areas, and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas;
- The value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. Annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to the landowner/ occupier of the land are excluded in determining compensation values;
- In addition to the total compensation assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of 15% or, if less than six months’ notice to vacate is given, 30% of the total sum assessed.

All compensation and resettlement will follow Uganda's constitution, out of which all regulations are developed and the World Bank OP 4.12. The Constitution also recognizes land tenure regimes and rights discussed below.

i) Land tenure regimes and transfer of land

Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land ownership in citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary; freehold; mailo; and leasehold. However, applicable tenure systems for the Karuma-Gulu water project are freehold and customary ownership. These systems are detailed under Section 4 of the Land Act (Cap 227) and outlined below:

a) Customary Tenure

- Land is owned in perpetuity.
- This tenure is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies. In other words customary regime is not governed by written law.
- Customary occupants are occupants of former public land and occupy land by virtue of their customary rights; they have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership which may be acquired through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board.

b) Freehold Tenure

- This tenure derives its legality from the Constitution of Uganda and its incidents from the written law.
- It enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of ownership.
- It involves the holding of land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity fixed by a condition.

c) Leasehold tenure

Lease tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. It is a form of tenure under which the landlord or lessor grants the tenant or lessee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a defined period and in return for a rental fee. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land. The Constitution and the Land Act also protect "*rights of spouses and children*" with regard to land transactions. The head of household must acquire the consent of spouse and children prior to any sale of land on which the family ordinarily resides.

d) Mailo land tenure

The Mailo land tenure system is a feudal ownership introduced by the British in 1900 under the Buganda Agreement. "Mailo" is a Luganda word for "mile" as the original grants under the agreement were measured in square miles. Prior to the 1975 Land Reform Decree, Mailo land was owned in perpetuity by individuals and by the Kabaka (hereditary King of Buganda). All Mailo land parcels have title deeds.

Persons who buy portions (kibanja) on Mailo land are protected by Ugandan law to live on and use the land, but they are obliged to pay certain annual royalties to the mailo land owner (currently UGX 1000 per household per year according to land law). No title deed is associated with kibanja purchase: the

mailo owner would simply write a sale (purchase) agreement witnessed by village local leaders (LCs), giving the kibanja buyer full rights to own and use the purchased portion of mailo land. Such a buyer can sell his/her kibanja to a new owner but notify mailo owner and local leaders about the changed ownership. In cases of compensation, an apportionment of land value of 60% and 40% share of the market value is given to the landlord and kibanja owners respectively, depending on developments invested on the affected land. For example, a kibanja owner who has a permanent structures or perennial crops is entitled to a 60% share of the compensation value while one with only temporary structures or annual (seasonal) crops is entitled to only 40%.

The Mailo tenure system:

- Derives its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law;
- Involves holding of land in perpetuity;
- Permits separation of ownership of land from the ownership of development on land made by a lawful or bona fide occupant;
- Enables the holder to exercise all the powers of ownership, subject to the rights of those persons occupying the land at the time of the creation of the mailo title and their successors

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes “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 and not perennial types. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any property right in the land and their tenure is purely contractual.

It will be noted, however, that WB safeguard policies require compensation of PAPs irrespective of legality of their tenure on land.

ii) **Rights of spouse and children**

In compensation and resettlement, rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act (Cap 227). The consent of spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction by head of households on land on which the family lives.

Section 40 of the Land Act, 1998 requires that no person shall:

- a. 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;
- b. Give away any land or enter into any transaction in respect of land:
 - In the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans, whom are still minors, with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.
 - In the case of 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;
 - In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children (minors) except with the prior written consent of the Committee¹;

¹Committees “are defined under Section 65 of the Land Act; they are ParishLand Committees.

- In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children (minors) of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children (minors).

5.3.2 Land Act, Cap 227

The Land Act principally addresses four issues namely; holding, control, management and land disputes. As regards tenure, the Act repeats, in Section 3, provisions of Article 237 of the Constitution which vests all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold tenure systems. However, the Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights to use land for execution of public works.

Regarding control of land use, the Act reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the government and local authorities under articles 26 (2) and 237(2) (a) of the Constitution (Section 43). Since the Act does not repeal the Land Acquisition Act No. 14 of 1965, it is assumed that this legislation, meets requirements of Article 26(2) of the Constitution that requires a law to be in place for the payment of compensation and access to the courts. The Act also requires that landowners manage and utilize land in accordance with regulatory land use planning (Sections 44 and 46).

Where the land is to be acquired, in addition to compensation assessed under this Section (S 77), a disturbance allowance shall be calculated at a sum of 15% of the sum awarded to that person, where more than six months' notice to vacate is given. If less than six months' notice is given for possession, the disturbance allowance is computed at 30%.

Relevance: The Land Act will govern all aspects related to land taken by the water and sanitation project and its compensation either by replacement with physical land parcels or cash payments.

5.3.3 Local Government Act (1997)

Local Government Act 1997 provides for the system of Local Governments, which is based on the District. Under the District there are lower Local Governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected Councils whereby chairmen nominate the executive committee of each council, functions of which include:

- i) Initiating and formulating policy for approval by council;
- ii) Overseeing the implementation of Government and Council policies, and monitor and coordinate activities of Non-Government Organizations in the district; and
- iii) Receiving and solving disputes forwarded to it from lower local governments.

The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based. This together with the fact that local administrations (districts and local councils or LCs) of Gulu, Omoro, Kiryandongo and Oyam District and Municipality will have an important role during resettlement and verification of affected persons.

Relevance: The project and project site are under jurisdiction of Gulu, Oyam, Omoro and Kiryandongo District Administration whose various tiers of authority (e.g. LCs, Sub-country, and District Officials) may be involved in compensation process or subsequent impact monitoring.

5.3.4 Land Acquisition Act (1965)

This Act makes provision for procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land (eminent domain) for public purposes. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other actions necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a given public purpose. However, compensation should be paid to any person who suffers damage as a result of such actions.

Relevance: This Act is relevant to the Project as Gulu, Oyam, Omoro and Kiryandongo District Local Governments will be major stakeholders and will have jurisdiction over implementation of the Project. The Act also requires that owners of affected property are compensated before land is taken over by a project.

5.3.5 Historical Monuments Act 1967

Assented to on 21st October, 1967 and came into force on 15th May 1968, this Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. According to this Act, the responsible Minister may, by statutory instrument, declare any object of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, traditional or historical interest to be a protected object. Once thus declared, the Act adds, no person whether owner or not shall do any of the following:

- Cultivate or plough soil so as to affect to its detriment any object declared to be preserved or protected;
- Make alteration, addition to, or repair, destroy, deface or injure any object declared to be preserved or protected;

Sub-section 12(1) requires that any portable object discovered in the course of an excavation shall be surrendered to the Minister who shall deposit it in the Museum. However, the Act adds that, notwithstanding provisions of the subsection, where any object is discovered in a protected site, place, or monument, the owner of the protected site, place, or monument shall be entitled to reasonable compensation. This Act also requires preservation of “chance finds”¹ that could be encountered during construction of water and sanitation infrastructure. In addition, any physical cultural resources encountered during resettlement activities, should be compensated, relocated or preserved in accordance with this Act.

Relevance: This Act requires that any chance finds encountered during project construction shall be preserved by the Department of Monuments and Museum in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage.

¹Chance finds are unanticipated discovery of material remains of archaeological or historical significance.

5.3.6 The Roads Act (1964)

The Roads Act of 1964 is a critical piece of legislation with respect to the Road Development Projects. It defines a road reserve as that area bounded by imaginary lines parallel to and not more than fifty feet distant from the centre line of any road, and declared to be a road reserve. The Act is silent on whether such land is “taken” for the state, but states that no person shall erect any building or plant, trees or permanent crops within a road reserve. It also allows the roads authorities to dig and take materials from the road reserve for the construction and maintenance of roads.

The Minister or, with the consent of the Minister, a *District Commissioner (Chief Administrative Officer in the Current Government)* in relation to any road within or passing through any Government town or an Administrator in respect of any area not being in a government town may, by order:

- Prescribe the line in which buildings shall be erected in such town or area, or
- Prescribe the distance from the centre of the road, within which no building shall be erected in such town or area.

The Road Authority is required to give written notice to the owner or occupier of the land on which prohibited activities have been carried out so as to:

- Pull down or remove the building; or
- Cut down or uproot the trees or crops; or
- Alter or repair the cattle path, bicycle track, side road or entrance or means of access or to close the same.

Relevance: The Act allows road Authority to dig and take away materials required for the construction and maintenance of roads in any part of a road reserve approved by the District Commissioner, without payment to any person. Several of the PAPs have property along road reserves and will be considered for compensation in line with the safeguard policy of the World Bank.

5.3.7 Investment Code Act, Cap 92

Section 18(2) (d) of the Act requires an investor to take necessary steps to ensure that development and operation of an investment project do not cause adverse ecological and socio-economic impacts.

Relevance: NWSC is the implementing agency for the project that received funding from the World Bank. This RAP is in partial fulfilment of the requirements of this Act, since adverse ecological and socio-economic impacts as a result of the project implementation have been identified and mitigation measures developed.

5.3.8 The Water Act, 1997 (Cap 152)

The Water Act (1997) provides for use, protection and management of water resources and supply. The Water Act also has implications for compensation or minimum damage to avoid loss of livelihood in respect to water resource investigation and survey. The act notes that, in exercising the powers under section 14(1), the authorised person shall cooperate with the owner and occupier of the land; cause as

little harm and inconvenience as possible; and among other provisions in the act, leave the land as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was prior to entry being made.

Relevance: The Act, in line with what NWSC aspires for this project, seeks that compensation is provided or minimum damage to avoid loss of livelihood in respect to water resource development.

5.3.9 The Physical Planning Act, 2010

The Act provides for the establishment of district and urban physical planning committees; to provide for the making and approval of physical development plans and for the applications for development permission. Often developments to be sanctioned by the committees entail land take or impact on private property and therefore the need for compensation.

Relevance: Section 55(4) of the Act requires that owners or occupiers of any land or premises affected by the exercise of a right of entry shall be entitled to compensation for any damage caused by the entry upon his or her land or premises.

5.3.10 National Water and Sewerage Corporation Statute, 1995

Section 3 of this statute, states that the NWSC shall operate and provide water and sewerage services in areas entrusted to it under the Water Statute of 1995.

Relevance: Some of the functions that are mentioned in the NWSC Statute include (a) management of water resources in ways which are beneficial to the people of Uganda (b) provision of water and sewerage services (c) development of water and sewerage systems in urban centres and big National Institutions throughout the country. NWSC is therefore fulfilling one of its mandates to supply water to Gulu and towns in Omoro, Oyam and Kiryandongo District Local Governments.

5.3.11 Children Act, Cap 59

The Act provides for the reform and consolidation of the law relating to children; to provide for the care, protection and maintenance of children; to provide for local authority support for children; to establish a family and children court; to make provision for children charged with offences and for other connected purposes. Part I section 5 states that: (1) it shall be the duty of a parent, guardian or any person having custody of a child to maintain that child and, in particular, that duty gives a child the right to— education and guidance; immunisation; adequate diet; clothing; shelter; and medical attention; and (2) any person having custody of a child shall protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect. Part I, Section 8 protects children against harmful employment. No child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education or mental, physical or moral development.

Relevance: During the RAP implementation, children are part of the project affected households and where PAPs are physically displaced, children should be handled in line with the requirement of this law. The fathers once compensated tend to desert the families in such for new wives and these leaves their families including children suffering. In addition, during the construction and operation phases child labour must not be used as required by this law.

5.3.12 Domestic Violence Act, 2010

The Act provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; to provide for the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the jurisdiction of court; to provide for the enforcement of orders made by the court; to empower the family and children court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.

Relevance: During the RAP implementation, women and children are part of the project affected households. When the fathers once compensated tend to abuse and dissert the families in such for new wives and these leaves their families including children suffering.

5.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.4.1 National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)

The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) Statute establishes the NWSC as a Water and Sewerage Authority and gives it the mandate to operate and provide water and sewerage services in areas entrusted to it on a sound commercial and viable basis. NWSC is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services for 111 urban centres across the country, of which Gulu Municipality is part. Sector reforms in the period 1998-2003 included commercialization and modernization of the NWSC operating in cities and larger towns as well as decentralization and private sector participation in small towns. NWSC also operates small conventional sewage treatment plants in a series of towns.

Role in the project: The role NWSC in the RAP process is to review documents that are prepared by the consultant and ensure that they are conformity with the WB and KfW requirements. Ensure that the RAP is implemented in line with the WB guidelines and KfW sustainability guidelines.

5.4.2 Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

The Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for policy formulation, setting standards, strategic planning, coordination, quality assurance, provision of technical assistance, and capacity building. The ministry also monitors and evaluates sector development programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The ministry has three directorates: Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The mandate of the MWE regarding sanitation and hygiene activities are stipulated in the memorandum of understanding that was signed by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports and the Ministry of Water and Environment. The role of MWE is limited to development of public sanitary facilities and promotion of good hygiene in small towns and rural growth centres. With respect to water production, MWE is the lead agency for water for production and development.

Role in the project: The role of MWE is the parent ministry of NWSC and oversees activities of NWSC.

5.4.3 District Local Administration Structures

The proposed project is within the jurisdiction of Gulu, Omoro, Oyam and Kiryandongo District Local Governments headed by a Local Council V (LC V) Chairman and Chief Administration Officer (CAO) who are the political head and technical head respectively. Various district offices whose functions would be relevant to the project include offices of Natural Resources/Environment, District Health Inspector, District Planner, Community Development Officer, District Director of Health Services, District Water Officer, Town Council and District Engineer. Equally important are village-level local council administration (LC I and LC III). Leaders at these levels of local administration are closer to residents and therefore important in effective community mobilization, sensitization and dispute resolution given that the laboratory is also going to serve cross-border communities.

Role in the project: Local government structures are important for mobilising support for the project as well as monitoring its social-environmental impacts both during construction and operation phases. During compensation period, LC1s and LC3s in project-affected areas will be helpful for identification or verification of rightful property owners.

5.4.4 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the property valuation report developed as part of this RAP. Additionally, property or cadastral survey report is submitted to the Commissioner for Surveys & Mapping in MLHUD for review and approval. MLHUD will therefore play a direct role in compensation and resettlement activities of proposed Karuma – Gulu Water Supply Project.

5.5 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 bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006). The triggered safeguard policies are presented in the sub-sections below.

5.5.1 OP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical and scientific information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The loss of such resources is irreversible, but fortunately, it is often avoidable. The objective of OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from development projects that the World Bank finances as shown in Table 28.

Table 28: WB OP/BP 4.11 Physical cultural resources (July 2006)

Objectives	Operational Principals
To assist in preserving physical cultural resources and avoiding their destruction or damage. PCR includes resources of archaeological,	1. Use an environmental assessment (EA) or equivalent process to identify PCR and prevent or minimize or compensate for adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts on PCR through site selection and design.
	2. As part of the EA, as appropriate, conduct field based surveys, using qualified specialists

Objectives	Operational Principals
paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	3. Consult concerned government authorities, relevant non-governmental organizations, relevant experts and local people in documenting the presence and significance of PCR, assessing the nature and extent of potential impacts on these resources, and designing and implementing mitigation plans.
	4. For materials that may be discovered during project implementation, provide for the use of "chance find" procedures in the context of the PCR management plan or PCR component of the environmental management plan.
	5. Disclose draft mitigation plans as part of the EIA or equivalent process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.

Relevance: The activities of the Project have the potential to trigger this policy as earth graves which are of cultural significance will have to be relocated.

5.5.2 OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

This policy is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to Bank appraisal of proposed projects as shown in Table 29.

Table 29: WB OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary resettlement (Dec 2001)

Objectives	Operational Principals
To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	1. Assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement
	2. Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g., relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
	3. Identify and address impacts also if they result from other activities that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) directly and significantly related to the proposed project, b) necessary to achieve its objectives, and c) Carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project.
	4. Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance

Objectives	Operational Principals
	<p>mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.</p>
	<p>5. Inform displaced persons of their rights, consult them on options, and provide them with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and e) Provision of civic infrastructure and community services as required.
	<p>6. Give preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.</p>
	<p>7. The RAP will recognize the rights of all project affected people including those with formal legal rights; those without formal legal rights and those who have no recognizable legal right to land or assets used or occupied by them.</p>
	<p>8. Disclose draft resettlement plans, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders</p>
	<p>9. Apply the principles described in the involuntary resettlement section of this Table, as applicable and relevant, to subprojects requiring land acquisition.</p>
	<p>10. Design, document, and disclose before appraisal of projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, a participatory process for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preparing and implementing project components; b) establishing eligibility criteria; c) agreeing on mitigation measures that help improve or restore livelihoods in a manner that maintains the sustainability of the park or protected area; d) resolving conflicts; and e) Monitoring implementation.
	<p>11. Implement all relevant resettlement plans before project completion and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access. For projects involving restrictions of access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions</p>
	<p>12. Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking a count of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.</p>

Relevance: *The activities of the Project will trigger this policy as water transmission lines will be located in areas where people were conducting mostly agricultural activities. However, apart from involuntary*

resettlement with respect to socio-economic activities on land, there will be few resettlements of people from their settlements to other places.

A comparison between the Ugandan legislation and World Bank requirements regarding land acquisition and compensation is given in Table 30 with provisions or recommendations for bridging the gaps.

5.6 KfW DEVELOPMENT BANK SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES

The priority areas of KfW's promotional activities in developing countries include social development, environmental and climate protection and the conservation of natural resources. Therefore, KfW Development Bank seeks to incorporate climate and/or environmental objectives into the scope of the Financial Corporation measure. With the aim of sustainability and avoiding adverse environmental, social and climate impacts and risks, KfW Development Bank pursues in particular the following principles for its Financial Corporation measures that are financed to:

- Avoid, reduce or limit environmental pollution and environmental damage including climate-damaging emissions and pollution;
- Preserve and protect biodiversity and tropical rainforests and to sustainably manage natural resources;
- Consider probable and foreseeable impacts of climate change including utilising the potential to adapt to climate change. In this context climate change is understood as climate variability and long-term climate change;
- Avoid adverse impacts upon the living conditions of communities, in particular indigenous people and other vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure the rights, living conditions and values of indigenous people;
- Avoid and minimise involuntary resettlement and forced eviction of people and their living space as well as to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts through changes in land use by reinstating the previous living conditions of the affected population;
- Ensure and support health protection at work and the occupational health and safety of people working within the framework of a FC measure;
- Condemn forced labour and child labour, ban discrimination in respect of employment as well as occupation and support the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining;
- Protect and preserve cultural heritage; and
- Support the executing agency in the management and monitoring of possible adverse environmental, social and climate impacts as well as risks within the framework of the implement FC measure.

Table 30: Gaps between World Bank and Ugandan legislation applicable to each impact

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Land Owners,	<p>The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, Customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure and <i>Mailo</i> land tenure.</p> <p>Land is valued at open market value and a 15% to 30% disturbance allowance must be paid if six months or less notice is given to the owner. Cash compensation is the recommended option.</p>	<p>World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use • Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law • Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. <p>Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs.</p> <p>Cash compensation is recommended where there are active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 does not consider disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Uganda laws and the WB O.P 4.12 are consistent in compensation at full replacement cost and cash compensation.</p>	<p>Cash compensation based on market value + 30% disturbance allowance. It is anticipated that the PAPs will be given 3 months or less to vacate their property.</p> <p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant</p>
Land Squatters	<p>Leasehold tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. The landlord grants the tenants or lease exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.</p> <p>Cash compensation is based upon market value of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%)</p>	<p>Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land or</p>	<p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenants + 30% disturbance allowance</p>

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land			
Land Tenants	<p>Leasehold tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. The landlord grants the tenants or lease exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.</p> <p>Cash compensation is based upon market value of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%)</p> <p>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land</p>	Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land or	All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenants + 30% disturbance allowance
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² established at District level, disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	<p>Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Resettlement assistance</p>	<p>O.P 4.12 does provide for the disturbance allowance although it is computed differently</p> <p>Ugandan law does not provide for resettlement assistance</p>	<p>District compensation rates + 30% disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Cash compensation.</p> <p>In-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost.</p>
Owners of permanent buildings.	Valuation based on replacement value and guidance from CGV & disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost.	The Ugandan laws are consistent with O.P 4.12 in regard to replacement cost.	Cash Compensation at replacement value + 30% disturbance allowance.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
			O.P 4.12 does provide for the disturbance allowance although it is computed differently	
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² /bush/tree/plant established at District Level and disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost. Income restoration.	O.P 4.12 does provide for the disturbance allowance although it is computed differently	Cash compensation using District rates + disturbance allowance (Equal to Full Replacement Value)
Seasonal crops	No compensation. 3-6 months' notice given to harvest crops.	Compensation at full replacement cost		No compensation. Expected to be harvested.
Vulnerable groups	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that: "the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them". This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.	Both the Ugandan Constitution and WB OP 4.12 favour vulnerable groups. However, the Ugandan law, vulnerable groups are not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Special attention will be paid to vulnerable persons affected. A provisional sum has been provided to cater for any contingent cost associated with vulnerable PAPs. The contingent costs arise from assistance such as provision of transition allowance, facilitation to open up Bank accounts, provision with transport to relocate, assistance in the procurement of construction materials in case of loss of structures
Relocation and Resettlement	Both the Constitution, 1995 and The Land Act, 1998 give the government and local authorities, power to compulsorily acquire land. The Constitution states that	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-	There is no requirement under the Ugandan law to minimize land acquisition.	Measures to minimize involuntary resettlement have been considered as shown in Section 5. 10 of this RAP report.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	<p>“no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interests in or any right over property of any description except” if the taking of the land is necessary “for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health.”</p>	<p>displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>		
Cut-off date	<p>Is the date of commencement of the census of persons affected by the project within the project area. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.</p>	<p>Cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.</p>		<p>Cut-off date was communicated as the date of completion of the assets inventory of persons affected by the project during the RAP update, that is, the 15th March 2018. NWSC issued a formal notice prohibiting any further activities on the land. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.</p>
Grievance mechanism	The Land Act, 1998 states that	Establish appropriate and accessible		Grievance committees to be

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
and dispute resolution	land tribunals must be established at all districts. The Land Act empowers the Land Tribunals to determine disputes and it provides for appeal to higher ordinary courts. The Land Acquisition Act provides for the aggrieved person to appeal to the High Court.	avenues to handle grievances		instituted within the procedure but will not replace the existing legal process in Uganda; rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.
Consultations and disclosure	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (e.g. roads and energy). The Land Acquisition Act, however, makes provision for an enquiry whereby the affected person can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms	While the consultation requirement is inherent in the ESIA, it contains a number of differences with the requirements of Bank policy	The RAP was guided by the World Bank requirement or policy

In a number of situations, as shown in Table 30, World Bank requirements are more favorable to affected persons than Ugandan law. In situations of conflict between the two sets of laws and policies, the World Bank's Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 will prevail. The project is committed to undertaking appropriate compensation approaches to meet both Ugandan law and World Bank requirements, namely:

- a) Compensation for land users who might not have legal land rights, but have been farming on affected land.
- b) Compensating for loss of income generating activities after affected persons are displaced. This for instance applies to PAPs that had stockpiled earth mounds on site for production of burnt earth bricks.

6 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

6.1 CENSUS

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the proposed Project. An example of some of the PAPs is shown in Annex F. This was to establish their number, types and size/ quantity of affected assets. During the valuation and cadastral survey, it was estimated that a total of number of 347 PAPs (inclusive of institutions), that is, 274 PAPs by the distribution systems and 73 PAPs by the transmission line, will be affected by the project. The Karuma – Gulu Water Supply Project will affect districts of Gulu, Omoro, Oyam and Kiryandongo. A summary of PAPs and corresponding property to be affected is given in Table 31.

Table 31: Number of PAPs and property that will be affected by the proposed project

	Land	Crops	Buildings	Land, crops & building	Land & crops	Crops, Buildings & Graves	Crops and Buildings	Land & Building
Male	222	1	3	3	26	1	6	1
Female	38	1	-	-	6	1	-	-
Institutions	36*	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	296	2	3	4	33	2	6	1

**Some of the institutions appear more than one time*

6.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF IMPACTS

6.2.1 Positive Impacts

Access to water: A direct future positive impact will be improved water supply in urban and rural areas when the corresponding water distribution network is expanded. It will result in increased and constant supply of safe water, thereby leading to enhanced people's health and ultimately enhancing people's involvement in economic activities. Currently the population is using borehole water, water from springs and shallow wells and the river.

Employment: During construction, there would be work opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour especially youth in the project areas, thereby providing an opportunity for supplementing their income. Skilled labour will include artisans such as plumbers, carpenters, masons while unskilled labour will include trench excavation. In addition, during the operation of the sewage treatment system and expanded water supply system, additional long-term technical and non-technical job opportunities for professionals, casual labourers, etc. will be available.

Improved Infrastructure: With the installation of improved water, sewage and drainage system, there will be improvement in infrastructure and service provision for example improved physical and social infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, health care, education and other social services. Other benefits relating to infrastructure development will include new and improved housing at the resettlement sites for PAPs losing structures.

Water is relatively a scarce commodity in the project area. Many communities in the project area experience severe problems with finding sufficient water for household use, particularly in dry seasons.

After the project construction, it is believed that the communities will be able to access good quality water at a subsidized fee.

6.2.2 Adverse Impacts

Impact on Structures: Along the proposed water transmission line and distribution line routes, permanent and semi-permanent structures will be compensated and permanently removed. Details of affected structures and their owners are provided in the census data base. Examples of some structures to be affected are shown in Photo 6.

Impact on livelihoods due of businesses, land use or crops: The proposed Karuma- Gulu Water Supply Project will affect livelihoods of some PAPs. For example, the construction of the infrastructure will partly affect Karuma market. In other areas, people own land on which they grow crops and trees which are source of income for their families. The crops grown as a source of income are cassava, maize, ground nuts, millet, vegetables and sunflower, etc.



Photo 4: Some structures likely to be affected by the proposed project

Impact on community infrastructure and social services: The project area has quite a number of primary schools such as Apworocero, Aleny, Koro, Otema and Gulu Comprehensive Primary School and one secondary school known as St Thomas More SS. Additionally, there is also Bobi HCIII is within the project area. During the civil works, these social services are likely to be indirectly affected by the project. Institutions to be affected are given in Table 32.

Table 32: Institutions that will be affected under the transmission and distribution line

#	Serial No.	Name of Institution	Chainage	Type of Land Tenure
1	KDL02	Karuma Market	0+320-0+400	Customary
2	KDL55	Gwara Primary School	3+420	Customary
3	MIN03	St. Joseph Catholic Church	0+320	Freehold
4	MIN09	St Thomas More S.S	0+120-0+140	Customary
5	MIN18	Minakulu Catholic Church	0+000-0+080	Freehold
6	MIN20	Minakulu Town Council	0+100-0+120	Customary
7	MIN26	Minakulu Technical Institute	0+280-0+760	Freehold
8	MIN44	Adel Primary School	0+000-0+120	Freehold
9	MIN45	Adel Catholic Mission	0+120-0+320	Freehold
10	BPD11	Calvary Church	0+200-0+240	Customary
11	BPD13	National Water & Sewerage Corporation	0+2400	Customary
12	BPD15	Palenga Primary School	0+000-0+339	Leasehold
13	BPD33	St Francis Catholic Church	0+000-0+060	Customary
14	BPD39	Abwoc Kalamomiya Primary School	0+000-0+140	Customary
15	BPD55	Bobi Sub County	0+000-0+020	Customary
16	KMI12	Kamdini Sub County	1+780-1+827	Customary
17	KMI20	Kamdini Health Centre II	0+020-0+060	Customary
18	KAD10	Koro Abili Primary School	0+000-0+480	Customary



Photo 5: Some of the social services whose land is likely to be affected by the proposed project

Land Take: The survey covered a total area of approximately 13.35 acres which includes areas affected by the pipeline corridor, the proposed intake, water treatment plant, booster station and reservoir tanks. Whereas, the distribution line area covered a total of 2.76 acres. However; land for the transmission line will not be fully acquired by the developer, NWSC will give back land to its rightful owners with an easement fee for partial use of the land provided. However, permanent land take will be acquired for the Treatment Plant and it will be compensated before project commencement. More details of the land acquired for the project is provided in a separate Valuation Report.

7 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

The proposed project will provide compensation to all eligible affected people based on nature or category of their losses (e.g. physical assets or income) as discussed in sections below.

7.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

7.1.1 Cut-Off Date

Cut-off date was communicated as the date of completion of the assets inventory of persons affected by the project during the RAP update, that is, the 15th March 2018. NWSC issued a formal notice prohibiting any further activities on the land. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- Landlords owning land to be affected by the infrastructure project.
- People whose structures are to be affected.
- People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities;

7.1.2 Speculative Structures

Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated. During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- Comparing claimant structures/ assets with property surveying/ valuation records.
- Consultation with LC Chairpersons to ascertain whether claimant structures existed at the time of the cut-off date and whether it was established in good faith or for opportunistic compensation purposes.

It is equitable practice in resettlement implementation to have affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a land parcel before the cut-off date.

7.2 VALUATION, COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT – OVERVIEW OF ENTITLEMENT

Affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a given land parcel before the cut-off date. It is noted that cash compensation which was chosen as the first option by the PAPs during the census survey entails a risk of impoverishment of female spouses and children, when for example; a male household head decides to marry another wife or squander it on luxuries instead of rebuilding a new home. During compensation, an important legal requirement is that contained in Section 39 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation packages is paid out. Ordinarily, PAPs are given option to choose their preferable mode of compensation and more often than not, they choose cash compensation due to a variety of reasons as explained below:

- PAPs are apprehensive to be relocated by the client because they feel they will not be relocated to a property that compares to their affected property and hence they will lose out.
- Some PAPs especially commercial and residential development owners prefer cash compensation so that they may move to preferable urban areas away from their rural habitats
- In other instances, PAPs favour cash compensation because their properties are fully appropriated by the project and there is no available land in their immediate neighbourhood where they can be comfortably relocated.

7.2.1` Categories of Affected People

As earlier indicated (Chapter 6), affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) are eligible for assistance if they occupied a given land parcel before the cut-off date. It is noted that cash compensation entails a risk of impoverishment of female spouses and children, when for example; a male household head decides to marry another wife or squander it on luxuries instead of rebuilding a new home. During compensation, an important legal requirement is that contained in Section 40 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation packages is paid out.

7.2.2 Identification of Vulnerable People

Vulnerable people are considered to be ones who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For this RAP, vulnerable people were identified using the following criteria below:

- i) Widows who cannot support their households;
- ii) Disabled or seriously sick people, particularly people living with HIV/AIDS and other illnesses;
- iii) Second or third wives, particularly those where there is a risk that they will be abandoned by their husbands after compensation;
- iv) Very elderly persons;
- v) Households whose heads are female and who live with meagre income; and
- vi) Households whose heads are orphans (that is, child-headed households).

7.2.3 Compensation and Resettlement Measures

Two main resettlement packages, the details of which are provided in the section below, have been designed to ensure satisfactory compensation for PAPs who lose assets or livelihoods when the project is implemented. These packages have been developed in consultation with PAPs. Each PAP will have the opportunity to choose the option that best suits their circumstance.

Entitlement measures were developed basing on the fact that the majority of PAPs expressed a strong preference for cash compensation rather than replacement of assets.

a) Modality 1: Primary entitlement measures

These measures are designed to be appropriate for the majority of PAPs, who are likely to only lose a small portion of land, some permanent or temporary structures (including housing). The measures include a mix of cash compensation for lost assets (including land, structures and crops), other assistance measures such as relocation assistance or in-kind compensation, and where appropriate, measures to cover any short-term changes in livelihood. All the PAPs preferred cash compensation to replace lost assets by purchasing new land or constructing a new structure on remaining portions of their current land holdings.

b) Modality 2: Other entitlement measures

These measures have been developed to assist vulnerable groups, or those who would prefer to receive replacement assets rather than cash compensation. In this scenario, land and structures would be replaced (with the same tenure as in pre-resettlement condition), and assistance would be provided to move the household or business goods. No cash compensation would be provided if physical assets are replaced, but a disturbance allowance shall be provided to overcome any short-term changes in livelihood.

For vulnerable persons without structures, assistance to be provided will be determined at the time of compensation based on their prevailing condition and needs indicated. For example, such assistance will include:

- Provision of transition allowance,
- Facilitation to open up Bank account.
- Provision with transport to relocate.
- Assistance in the procurement of construction materials in case of loss of structure

c) Measures common to both scenarios

Under both scenarios, graves will be compensated and relocated according to district rates in compliance with Ugandan law. It should be noted however that compensation for graves does not support replacement value, since it excludes transport costs to relocation destination. Therefore, transport costs associated with any case of relocation of graves shall be provided on a case-by-case basis for each affected person, depending on travel distance involved. Taxes and charges associated with purchase of new land will be paid directly by the Project. PAPs choosing cash compensation will have a choice of either receiving a cash payment or into a bank account opened by the Project (if a PAP does not have one) covering all associated bank fees and charges associated with opening a new account. Sections below provide a description of each entitlement measures for loss of assets and loss of livelihoods.

7.3 DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENT MEASURES

7.3.1 Compensation for Loss of Land

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land cognizant of land size, current use or legality of tenure. Under the Primary Entitlement Measures (Modality 1), cash compensation will be provided, based on government valuation amount and disturbance allowance of 30% or 15% if 3 months or 6months notice are given to vacate. For vulnerable groups, or those who would prefer a non-cash option (Modality 2), compensation will be in the form of replacement land of

similar size, quality and tenure (customary, kibanja, freehold or lease). Land plots will be identified by NWSC/MWE and preferably located within the same village as the current land plot.

7.3.2 Compensation for Loss of Crops

Cash compensation will be provided for loss of both perennial and annual crops, calculated using the approved district rates (considered adequate for replacement value). In addition, a transitional allowance will be provided to cover loss of livelihood during the period between loss of these crops and the time owners would start earning income from the new crops.

7.3.3 Compensation for Loss of Structures

Owners of Permanent Structures (Residential and Commercial): For current owners (customary), under the primary entitlement measures (Modality 1), cash compensation for permanent structures will be provided, calculated basing on replacement value and a disturbance allowance of 15% added (as required by Uganda Government). For structures, replacement value was considered in property valuation. For those who would prefer non-cash-based compensation (Modality 2), a new permanent structure (either business or residential) will be provided. This new structure is meant to be in a better condition than the one previously owned by affected person. Transport assistance will be provided to affected persons that will move from current land holdings.

Tenants of Permanent Structures (Residential and Commercial): Under the primary entitlement measures (Modality 1), tenants will be provided with cash compensation for any fixed assets on affected land or structures that cannot be removed or relocated. For tenants choosing the secondary entitlement package (Modality 2), they will be provided with cash compensation for fixed assets and assisted to find alternative rental premises. This will be of similar size and condition to the current premises. NWSC will also facilitate the negotiation of a similar lease (both in terms of cost and timeframe).

For renting persons, transport will be provided to move households or business goods and if necessary. Again this will be on a case-by-case basis and will involve those persons renting premises at the time of RAP implementation.

Owners and Tenants of Temporary Structures: Under both primary and secondary entitlement measures (Modalities 1 or 2), building materials will be salvaged from old structures to be utilised again, at owners' cost. Also, for people moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance will be provided for households or business goods.

7.3.4 Compensation Modalities

In terms of payment, the modes of payments and thresholds below are suggested:

- Up to UGX 100,000 - **Cash**,
- From UGX 101,000 to UGX 19,999,999 - **Cheque**
- Above UGX 20 million – **Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)**.

A summary of entitlement matrix is shown in Table 33.

Table 33: Entitlement matrix

	Category	Entitled Person	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
1	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ State/ local government Institutions (various) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For households who can continue current land use (on adjacent land): Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value). ▪ Disturbance allowance (30%). ▪ Relocation assistance on a case-by-case basis. ▪ An easement fee of 20% will be given to the PAP incase the land is constrained for use of any activities within the 4m of the project foot print 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For households who will lose all their land, or for those who can't continue current activities on remaining land: Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value) OR replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure OR assistance from the project to identify new site. ▪ Security of tenure: where land for land options are chosen by households, similar tenure will be provided (i.e. kibanja ownership papers). ▪ Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as is sought.
2	Loss of perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Squatters 	Compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value) and 30% disturbance allowance depending on the amount of time that is given to the PAP to vacate.	As for Modality 1
3	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Squatters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timing of project to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops. ▪ Transitional allowance of 5% of value of crops per household which loses perennial crops to cover for income loss. 	As for Modality 1
4	Loss of permanent structure (residence, business, or other structures such as agriculture shed, fencing, latrine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Squatters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation at full replacement cost, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). ▪ Assistance to vulnerable PAPs in the procurement of construction materials ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures and the cost of salvaged materials is not deducted from the compensation entitlement (transport at owner's cost). ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of replacement permanent structure ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. ▪ For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, determined on a case-by-case basis. ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost).
		Tenants (if any identified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). ▪ For those moving to non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. ▪ For tenants whose lease is unexpired, an agreement will be made with the Land Lord and the project to consider on how reimbursement on payment will be made to the tenant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates and valued at full replacement value). ▪ Assistance to find alternative rental property (business or residence). ▪ Arrange formal lease with similar conditions to previous lease, and provide formal tenancy agreement in addition to appropriate monetary assistance.

	Category	Entitled Person	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
5	Loss of temporary structure (e.g. agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Tenants ▪ Squatters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation at full replacement cost. ▪ Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of replacement permanent structure ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. ▪ For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, on a case by case basis. ▪ Salvaging of building materials will be allowed from old housing (transport at their own cost).
6	Displacement of graves, physical cultural resources or cultural sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation as per approved district rates. ▪ Provide transport assistance. ▪ With consultation with PAPs, provide financial assistance for rituals / ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources. 	As for Modality 1
7	Payment of banking fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Tenants 	Opening of bank accounts: All households who do not currently have a bank account but who wish to receive compensation payment into an account rather than cash, will be assisted by the Project to open an account. All fees and charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.	As for Modality 1
8	Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Opening of bank accounts: All households who do not currently have a bank account but who wish to receive compensation payment into an account rather than cash, will be assisted by the Project to open an account. All fees and charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of transition allowance, ▪ Facilitation to open up Bank account. ▪ Provision with transport to relocate. ▪ Assistance in the procurement of construction materials in case of loss of structure. ▪ Needs will be considered and provided in a case by case basis
9	Relocation and Resettlement	Vulnerable groups and other PAPs who wish to be relocated	Assistance to relocate in case of displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision with transport to relocate. ▪ Assistance in the procurement of construction materials in case of loss of structure.

7.4 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND SUSTENANCE

Based on the socio-economic assessment, the following livelihood development initiatives will be used during RAP implementation:

- i) Make use of local labour as far as possible;
- ii) Liaise with local community structures to identify local labour pool;
- iii) Include conditions in construction contract to involve and train emerging small scale companies;
- iv) Enlist service of appropriate experts for development of appropriate livelihood improvement and sustenance plan;
- v) Enhance existing livelihoods as far as possible;
- vi) Develop skills transfer plans that would enable a worker to move from one project to another within the same area / region;

Livelihood restoration measures: The nature of displacement is such that at times cash compensation and other short-term mitigation measures may not be effective to ensure that affected persons get back to their original status or better in terms of their earnings and productivity.

Therefore, designing an income and livelihood restoration plan is essential. The main objective of income and livelihood restoration strategy is the restoration of living standard and pre-displacement level at minimum and includes strategies which would improve future income and living standard. The livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs is shown in Table 34.

Table 34: Livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs

Type of assistance	Eligibility	Measures
Transport Assistance	All affected people whether directly or indirectly impacted will be eligible for assistance for loss of employment/work days as a result of dislocation or relocation	PAPs to be relocate will be given transport assistance to relocate
Compensation for loss of business	All owners of business will receive cash compensation and cash grant for loss of business premises plus shifting and moving allowance.	Replacement value of structure at current market price plus salvage materials
Compensation for loss of employment	All affected employees will receive compensation as a result of loss of employment.	One time special assistance for each person who will have lost employment as a result of the project
Payment for buildings approval	Buildings with approved plans will receive additional payments.	Buildings with approved plans will receive an additional income.
Transitional allowance for Perennial crops (5% of value of trees & crops).	All Farmers who will have lost their crops to the project.	
Banking charges for new accounts	All project affected people.	Provide cash for opening up bank accounts in order to receive compensation through the banks.

8 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE

This chapter presents the plans and initial results for consultation as part of the Resettlement Action Plan for the project. The aim of the chapter is to show our objectives for consulting and involving stakeholders. It sets out who the key stakeholders are and how they were identified as important participants. It then outlines our initial findings of consultation at the national level as well as findings from the social surveys in the villages.

At the first stage of disclosure consultations were carried out with project affected persons and district officers during preparation of this RAP. It was also indicated to the PAPs that a list of properties (buildings, crops and land) to be affected would be disclosed at sub-county and village LC offices with areas, locations and landowners' names. In all meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed, dispute settlement procedures presented and the importance of amicable transactions was emphasized.

Table 35: Stakeholder consulted during the stakeholder engagements by district and villages

District	Villages	Date	Venue	Number of People consulted by Gender		
				Male	Female	Vulnerable person
Omoro	Kal, Pida, Lajwatek	4 th June, 2018	Koro (Pida centre)	25	10	
	Abili, Barogal		Koro (Otema Public Primary School in Barogal)	22	10	
	Ira, Gudu, Odyak, Te-Owak, Wilaminayola	5 th June, 2018	Bobo (Palenga TC)	15	12	
	Kuluotit ,Pato, Along, Onekdyel, Kalamomia,		Kep TC	25	9	
	Idop, Obalwat	6 th June, 2018	Bobo (Minakulu Primary School)	13	12	
Oyam	Akaoidebe, Obapo,	6 th June, 2018	Minakulu Sub County Headquarters	15	7	
	Ajaliopo, Adel, Aromo.Nyongo, Minakulu TC, Ngut-Cuti					
	Opati A, Kagera, Agugu-Arac, Arak East, Arak West, Alati, Bobo, Lango, Opati B	7 th June, 2018	Minakulu (Apworocero)	25	5	
	Abang-Ipiny, Abang-Imalo, Akaoidebe, Trading centre, Headquarters, Waring, Amukungungu, Abako,	7 th June, 2018	Myena (Amwa Market)	24	11	
	Arukolong, Barolimo, Boroboro, Pukica, Pida, Alyec, Abanya A	8 th June, 2018	Kamdini (Aleny Primary School)	19	10	
	Obari, Bedmot, Adebe, Agengi, Kamdini TC, Buga		Kamdini (Market)	30	10	2

District	Villages	Date	Venue	Number of People consulted by Gender		
				Male	Female	Vulnerable person
	Nora, Dicunyi and Akauridiya	15 th December 2018	Nora Trading Centre	20	12	
Gulu	Techo and Godown	9 th June, 2018	Layibi (Baptist Primary School)	8	0	
	Industrial Area and Library		Layibi (Former Layibi Division Office)	8	2	
Kiryandongo	Gwara 2 and Gwara 3	14 th September 2018	Gwara 1 Trading Centre	16	0	2

Table 36: Institutions that were consulted in regard to the proposed project

Project Component	Institutions	Date when they were consulted
Distribution Line		
	Minakulu Technical Institute	7 th June, 218
	Minakulu Catholic Church	7 th June, 2018
	Abwoc Kalamomiya Primary School	5 th June, 2018
	Koro Abili Primary School	6 th June, 2018
Transmission line		
	Koro Abili HCII	6 th June, 2018
	Ministry of Energy Offices	8 th June, 2018
	St. Peter Paul Catholic Church	4 th June, 2018
	Bobi HC III	4 th June, 2018
	Bobi Sub- county	4 th June, 2018

A detailed record of meetings and views of affected people is presented in **Annex A** but key issues are summarized in Tables 37 and 38.

8.2 STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION AND COMPOSITION

During field activities carried out in the month of May 2018, several consultations were undertaken by the study team and multiple groups of stakeholders were consulted. The main groups of stakeholders consulted included the following:

8.2.1 Directly Affected People

Directly affected people are those who reside in or derive their living from areas where the project will have a direct impact, often referred to as the Direct Impact Zone (DIZ), consisting of all the project components. The directly affected people in the different villages, were identified, informed and consulted on major issues concerning relocation and compensation process.

8.2.2 National Stakeholders

National stakeholders are always an important part of any development because they provide policy guidelines and oversee the implementation of the project.

8.2.3 Local Government Stakeholders

Identified local government stakeholders include both the political and the technical leadership as shown in Table 37.

8.2.4 Other Stakeholders

Other stakeholders identified that are very important to the project include NGOs/CBOs, Cooperative Societies, large scale farmers etc. as shown in Table 37.

Table 37: Identified stakeholders

Stakeholder	Relevance
National Stakeholders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) ▪ National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). ▪ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) ▪ Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Chief Government Valuer's Office. ▪ Uganda Electricity and Transmission Company (UETCL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information on National Policies and guiding principles in relation to their technical areas ▪ Are responsible for approval of reports ▪ Will monitor the project activities ▪ Provide information on national laws and policies in the relevant area of forests in relation to the project ▪ Will provide information, policy guidelines and monitoring support for the social well-being and safeguards impacts/mitigation as a result of the project ▪ Will provide guidelines for the process of valuation, compensation and land acquisition for the project
Local Government Stakeholders	
<p>Political leadership District Political Leaders (e.g. RDC, LC V Chairperson, District Councillor/Secretary for Education and Health, Councillor in charge of Technical services, LC III Chairperson etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide political support since these leaders represent the communities that are going to be affected by the project. ▪ They are responsible for security within the area of operation. ▪ They are the overall overseers of the planning for development in the districts and therefore require information for planning purposes.
<p>Technical Staff District Chief Administrative Officer, District Technical Officers (Planner, Environment, Education, Water, Fisheries, Agriculture, Engineer, Health Inspector, Community Development, Production/Commercial Officers, Town Clerk, Sub County Chiefs, Community Development Officers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They have vital source of information about the population, trends and other dynamics within the project area. ▪ Shall be utilised as the contact persons in the project area ▪ Their structures at the lower local government shall be utilised in the mobilisation of communities for the good of the project. ▪ Shall be used in the follow up and supervision of community and technical programs ▪ Could come up with proposals on how to mitigate the impacts of the project.
<p>Village leaders - LC I Chairpersons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could provide vital information at village level. ▪ They are good mobilisers of community members. ▪ Shall provide support to the project ▪ They have knowledge about land owners and potential PAPs. ▪ They are very instrumental in resolution of grievances. ▪ They witness all the processes of land acquisition and resettlement.
<p>Communities in the project area / Directly affected Persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They will be the beneficiaries of the proposed project. ▪ They will be directly and indirectly affected by the project ▪ Will provide casual labour during the construction phase. ▪ They have information on land owners and users.

Stakeholder	Relevance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities are a good source of information on the trends and dynamics within the project area.
Indirectly affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could provide vital information at village level. ▪ Shall provide support to the project

8.3 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

The stakeholders that were consulted are presented in Table 38.

Table 38: Stakeholders consulted

Level	Stakeholder category (position)
National Stakeholders (Government Institutions/ Departments) officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE); ▪ Uganda Electricity and Transmission Line ▪ National Water and Sewerage Corporation
Local Government Institutions/officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) ▪ District Environmental Officer ▪ Resident District Commissioner ▪ District Forestry Officer ▪ District Agricultural Officer ▪ Operation Wealth Creation ▪ Town Clerk ▪ Councillors ▪ Local Council II Chairpersons ▪ Opinion Leaders ▪ Elders ▪ Sub County Chief ▪ Community Development Officer
Local community	Community members from various villages as indicated on the attendance lists.
Vulnerable groups	Inclusion of vulnerable groups to understand their concerns.

Table 39: Summary of views of project affected communities

	Subject	View
1	On water	The community advised NWSC to develop transmission and distribution lines concurrently where possible in order for the people to be able to get water from the project.
2	Employment	There was a concern on whether local communities will be involved and employed during construction of the proposed facilities. The contractor should consider employing local people from the project areas.
3	Air pollution impacts	Air pollution impacts, such from construction activities and quarry sites should be prevented.
4	Noise and vibrations from project construction	Issues and criteria associated with damage to property and how they would be compensated should be addressed during project implementation. Baseline information should include record of state of structures to avoid future claims of structural damage (cracking) yet were not caused by the project.
5	Stakeholder engagement and awareness creation	There should be continuous and effective communication with stakeholders at all stages of the proposed development. For instance, affected persons should be provided with project timelines to enable them plan to vacate affected areas in adequate time. Information about the project should be availed to local people in native languages for effective disclosure, engagement and meaningful feedback.

	Subject	View
6	On the technical design	Final technical designs need to be shared to the District and the input from the district should be considered

Similar comments/ questions were received from majority of the stakeholders. Most feedback from the discussions with Institutions, Local Area Leaders and community members could be categorized as related to project design and timing, land acquisition and compensation, and job opportunities. A summary of the responses to the frequently asked questions (FAQs) from stakeholders, and how the various concerns were incorporated into the Project, to ensure that stakeholders' concerns are adequately addressed is presented in Table 40.

Table 40: Responses to key issues raised by stakeholders/ District officials

Aspect	Response	Adoption into Project
Registration of PAPs	Every person whose property will be affected by the project is registered and his or her property valued. It should be noted that in most cases, the pipe traverses along the road reserves and therefore some people may not be affected directly.	The surveyor and valuer will be on ground after this sensitization
	This project is restricted to only land whose boundaries are already surveyed off.	This was restricted by the Project scope.
	Construction phase timeline is not yet determined awaiting compensation of the PAPs	
Land acquisition and compensation	After surveyor and valuation, compensation of the affected person will be carried out basing on approved values of CGV. A notice will be given out to PAPs to vacate land within a period of 3 -6 months and NWSC will take over the land for the project.	Considered in RAP process
	The WB Guidelines stipulate that all affected persons are compensated, according to their ownership status. We are optimistic that will be taken up during the RAP implementation.	Considered in RAP process
	Different rates for land owners, kibanja holders, and tenants will apply. The kibanja owner gets 70% of the value since they are the ones occupying the land; title owner gets 30% of the value. The tenants get compensation for the equivalent of their losses from the land, for example costs for loss of income as they find alternative tenantable land on which to carry out their economic activities.	Considered in RAP process
	The World Bank Guidelines emphasise that present day value of assets is used during valuation. The market value of building materials were used, while current district rates for Gulu, Omoro, Kiryandongo and Oyam district respectively were used for agricultural possessions such as trees and crops.	Considered in RAP process
	There will be a Grievance Committee, constituted to settle any disputes of aggrieved project affected people.	Grievance Management Process recommended RAP.

Aspect	Response	Adoption into Project
Job opportunities	Community members interested in getting jobs will have to be proactive and approach the Project Contractors through their local leadership	It is good practice and a recommendation to hire local personal especially the no skilled labour
Institutions owning property	For any property owned by the institution, compensation shall be done to that institution not an individual.	
Re-owning land after compensation and laying of the pipe.	After compensation, that piece of land become property of Uganda government through national water and sewerage cooperation. However, according the Compensation guidelines, Government is required to renegotiate with the PAPs after 50 years implying that it ceases to own the land after that period.	
Land owners who passed away	The families should aim at getting the death certificates and thereafter work for powers of attorney for the selected person in that family. And where necessary, the project will assist in the process.	

8.4 DISCLOSURE

The RAP will be cleared by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank and disclosed in the World Bank website and locally to stakeholders and PAPs in a manner and language culturally appropriate. For any changes made to the RAP, it will be revised and follow the same clearance and disclosure protocol. A copy of the RAP and its summary shall be displayed by NWSC and MWE at the compensation office distributed for PAPs to provide views on its implementation arrangement, including grievance management and monitoring. Disclosure of compensation sums and entitlements shall be done in presence of household heads and their spouses to ensure mutual consent.

8.5 CONTINUED STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

During project implementation, there will be continued stakeholder engagement to ensure that environmental and social issues that emerge during this phase are identified and addressed, and mitigation measures proposed to address the impacts. Much of this work will be achieved through involvement of key players that include the NWSC, MWE and its units i.e. PCU and the Contractor/Supervising Consultant; and District Local Government Administration staff from Gulu, Omoro, Kiryandongo and Oyam which include: District Engineer, District Labour Officer, Community Development Officer, District Environment Officer, and Public Health Inspector. These key staff will work with the members of the community in the district.

A summary of the key issues to be carried forward during engagement will include but not limited to : planting of trees and vegetation including landscaping/site restoration at sites where clearing of vegetation will have taken place after construction of facilities; site hoarding and keeping of the sites strictly out of bounds and guarded against access to kids and non-construction personnel; registration/identification of workers; collaboration with LG units/ and government agencies:-, Police, Community Development officers and Local Councils to address emerging social issues; collaboration with Labour officers to guide/monitor contract and stop employment of children; putting in place and

operationalizing the child protection plan; sensitization of workers on their sexual rights; putting in place an HIV/AIDs prevention plan and implementing it and training workers on the labour act.

Resulting from continued stakeholder engagement, project information will continue to be shared with the affected/beneficiary communities through:

- a) Working with/ involvement of Local Governments to undertake monitoring and supervision of environmental and social issues and information collected disseminated to the affected/beneficiary communities.
- b) Selection of overall district coordinators that will be charged with handling environmental and social issues for each region. These will be trained and will submit monthly reports to the ESSS who will in return report to the bank. This information will also be shared with the districts.
- c) Community meetings/engagement with schools to address emerging environmental and social issues undertaken monthly.
- d) Undertaking periodical visits to the project sites to ensure that issues raised are shared with the beneficiary/affected people and involve locally based NGOs to carry forward sharing of information with the people.
- e) Dissemination of the child protection plan, HIV and AIDs sensitization, and promotion of HIV/AIDS work place program by the contractor and NWSC.

9 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

This section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during RAP implementation. It also describes procedures, roles and responsibilities in grievance management process. All grievances concerning compensation or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the grievance committee put in place as the first point of Contact, who will record and send them to NWSC Area Manager for onward transmission to NWSC and MWE Kampala Headquarters.

Grievance management will aim to provide a two-way channel for the project to receive and respond to grievances from PAPs, stakeholders or other interested parties. Grievances will be managed by a committee based at sub-county level in local government areas of jurisdiction along the water transmission project, waste water treatment plant, sludge treatment plant and the reservoir that will be constructed.

Sections below outline the proposed grievance management process that utilizes easily accessible local structures through which communities can channel their concerns to the project proponent (NWSC). Use of local leadership structures would ensure that aggrieved persons, especially vulnerable groups easily have their concerns resolved without undue delay or expenses associated with formal legal channels (courts).

9.1 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The grievance mechanism is designed to ensure that PAPs have opportunity to access the project and have their concerns addressed. In addition, it allows the project to be active in identifying solutions to grievances. It should be noted that the grievance procedure will not replace the existing legal process in Uganda, rather based on consensus, it will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming formal legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a solution, complainants can still seek legal redress.

The project will therefore put in place an extra-judicial mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on explanation and mediation by a third party, preferably an indigenous NGO or committee comprising local leaders and trusted citizens independent of the project. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the formal judicial system, if they so wished.

9.2 WOMEN'S ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS

Established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., husbands leaving the homes after receiving compensation, abandoning affected family and eloping with other women after receiving compensation proceeds, GBV emanating from sharing of compensation proceeds). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes. Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local society and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of

gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for MWE and NWSC should have training in Gender-based violence.

9.3 THE OVERALL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

NWSC will form a grievance committee comprising its staff, local leaders, women representative, representative of the vulnerable PAPs and members of a local NGO. The guidelines for choosing the members of the committee are as follows;

- NWSC approaches the district local government and municipality, who nominate or recommend potential members with the commitment, skill and knowledge to handle grievances.
- NWSC makes formal contact with the nominees, who formally confirm acceptance or decline to be part of the committee
- Once the committee has full representation, NWSC issues formal letters to the members, detailing their terms of reference.

The Grievance committee will receive information from the following:

- Directly from affected persons
- From the implementation team executing the resettlement
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NWSC staff)
- From the local government offices at the sub-county/divisional level since these are as close to the community as possible
- A designated member to handle GBV related cases

All grievances will be recorded with a grievance log which will be held by the Grievance Officer who will be a NWSC staff. The log would indicate grievances, date lodged, actions taken to address or reasons the grievance was not acted on (i.e. the grievance was not related to the resettlement process); information provided to complainant and date the grievance was closed. Grievances can be lodged at any time, either directly or through a grievance committee member. The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

- A Grievance Officer will receive the complaint which may be verbal or in writing addressed to chair of the Grievance Committee housed at the sub-county.
- The Grievance Officer will ask claimant questions in their local language write the answers in English and enter the answers in English onto the Grievance Form.
- A local leader (LC1) will witness translation of the grievance into English.
- The LC1 and Complainant will both sign the Grievance Form after they confirm accuracy of the grievance.
- The Grievance Officer lodges the complaint in the Grievance Log.

Grievances shall be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 2 weeks. If more time is required, this shall be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person.

Once the Grievance Committee has determined its approach to the lodged grievance, this will be communicated to the grievance officer, who will communicate this to the complainant. If satisfied, the complainant signs to acknowledge that the issue has been resolved satisfactorily. If the complainant is not satisfied however, the complainant notes the outstanding issues, which may be re-lodged with the Grievance Committee or the complainant may proceed with judicial proceedings.

Sections below provide key people involved in the grievance redress mechanism and associated actions.

a) Grievance Officers

A Grievance Officer (GO), who will be a staff of NWSC, and a member of the implementation team, will lead the grievance mechanism. Principal responsibilities of the GO will include:

- Recording the grievances, both written and oral, of the affected people, categorising and prioritizing them and providing solutions within a specified time period.
- Discussing grievances on a regular basis with the Working Group (committee that will be appointed to handle grievances) and coming up with decision/actions for issues that can be resolved at that level.
- Informing the Steering Committee of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
- Reporting to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the Steering Committee.
- Providing inputs into the Monitoring and Evaluation process

It will be important that all PAPs have access to the grievance process.

b) Specific Tasks of the GO

- i) Set up a systematic process of recording grievances in a register (“Grievance Book”) as well as electronically. The register should be located in the implementation team office and should be accessible to residents.
- ii) Both written and verbally communicated grievances should be recorded.
- iii) Categorise issues in 3-4 broad categories in order to review and resolve them more efficiently.
- iv) The Grievance Officer (GO) will lead the Grievance management committee.

Suggested categories are grievances regarding:

- Replacement structure or land, and procurement of construction materials;
 - Agriculture and crops;
 - Livelihoods; and
 - Valuation process and payment of compensation.
- v) Prepare a database for recording and keeping track of the grievances and how they were resolved. The database should be a ‘living’ document, updated weekly. It should also record the status of each grievance. Access to making entries into the database should be restricted to the

implementation team, but the general community should be able to use “Grievance Book”/ register to see the status of their complaints.

- vi) Communicate the grievance procedure to the people, the process for recording their complaints and the timelines for redress. Communication should be done through a community meeting involving the resettled community. Pamphlets outlining the procedures and commitments of the grievance mechanism should be distributed to all households.
- vii) Raise grievances at the regular implementation team meeting for discussion. Some resolutions will require coordination/ interaction with the local authorities, which the GO should follow up, while some would require intervention from NWSC.
- viii) Provide a regular update on the status of grievances via the database, including reasons for delay, if any. This update needs to be provided on a weekly basis. Also clearly define grievances that will not be entertained by the GO. These could be related to issues other than those linked to the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

9.3.1 Valuation Grievance Decision Making Procedures

While some grievances would be resolved by the committee, others might not, such as when the claimant contests District compensation rates. Therefore, the Grievance Officer (“GO”) will determine whether a complaint can be resolved by the committee or be referred to the Chief Government Valuer (“CGV”).

- If yes, the GO refers the complaint to the CGV.
- If the complaint concerns the contractor, the Grievance Officer refers such a complaint to NWSC Management.

The Grievance Process to be followed is depicted in Figure 14.

9.3.2 Capacity Building

There is need to build capacity of the Grievance Officer and the Grievance Committee in areas below for them to effectively execute their roles:

- Communication and interpersonal skills;
- Conflict arbitration;
- Handling of gender-sensitive issues; and
- Grievance redress process comprised in this RAP report.

9.3.3 Resort to Courts of Law

If NWSC and a complaint fail to reach a consensus, the grievance will be resolved by a competent court of law in Uganda. However, to establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, here will need to be an *Advisory Committee* that can arbitrate prior to litigation.

The Advisory committee shall constitute:

- District Land Officer;
- Representative of the Valuer;

- Civil society representative;
- Women representative;
- 2 PAP representatives-one male and one female; and
- District Chief Administrative Officer, CAO.

9.4 REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence (GBV) is any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, which 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 (IASC 2015). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe.

Unlike for other types of grievances, GBV survivors will most probably not opt for project-level GRM structures to voice their grievance. Rather, they may choose to share a GBV incident with trusted individuals such as close friends or family members. Thus the need for community sensitization on the GBV referral pathway.

NWSC will engage the services of a competent NGO to undertake sensitisation and awareness to the project affected communities, PAPs and the entire workforce i.e. Contractors and Consultant's employees on GBV, prior to commencement of works and during implementation of works at the various sites.

Depending on the severity of the grievance, the GBV referral mechanism process will ensure that cases falling in this category are registered and adequate medical, legal and psychological support is accorded to the victims. In addition, the mechanism will seek to ensure appropriate sanctions are imposed on the perpetrators and the registered cases are closed.

The GBV grievance handling process shall be as follows:

- i) The victim (family or friend) registers the grievance with the local council who forwards the matter to the police.
- ii) The police records the victim's statement and commences investigations to collect sufficient evidence to aid court proceedings if necessary.
- iii) Prior to commencing steps (i) and (ii) or depending on the severity of the case, the victim shall seek appropriate medical attention from an appropriate health centre to examine, counsel and treat the victim and obtain evidence, which may facilitate court proceedings.
- iv) When sufficient evidence has been obtained and depending on the severity of the case, a magistrate may hear and determine the matter, issue a protection order and preside over the case.

Note: The local probation officer will undertake his or her own independent investigation of the matter, offer guidance and assistance where necessary to ensure the wellbeing of victims.

Working in liaison with the local probation officer and a competent NGO, NWSC will ensure effective coordination of the GBV grievance mechanism procedure.

Grievance Mechanism

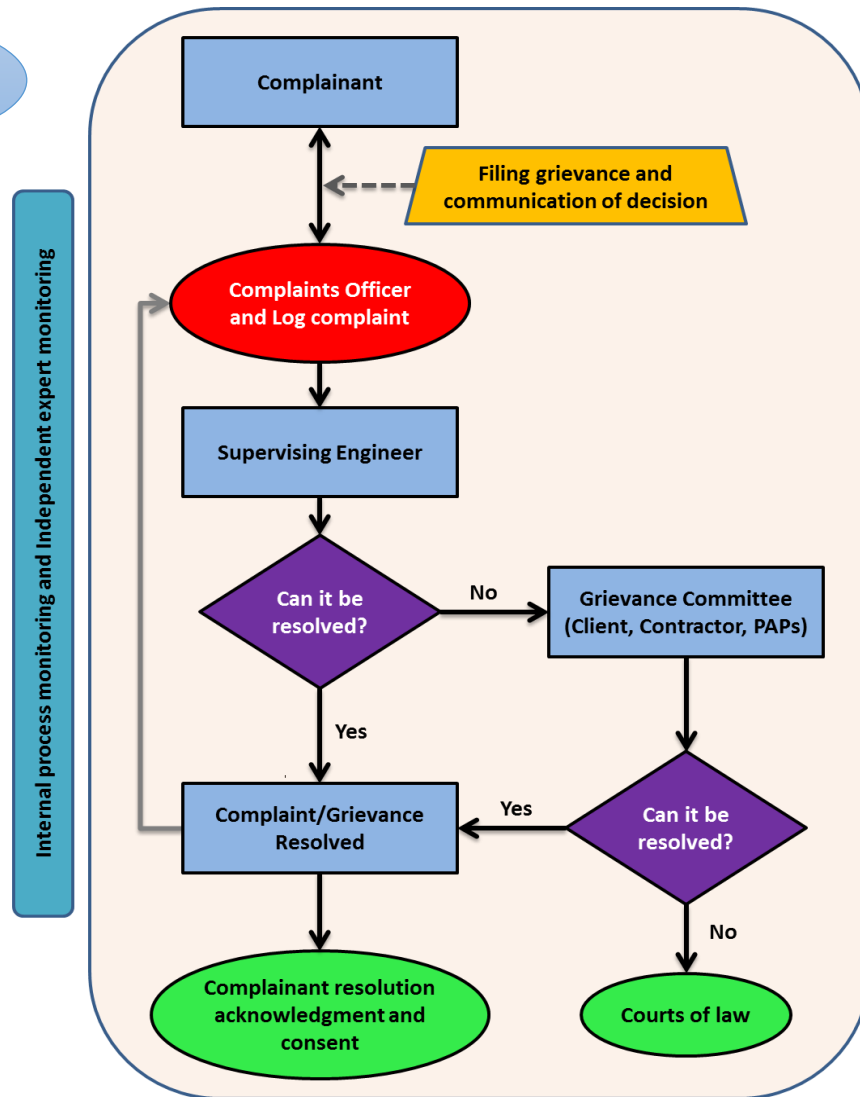


Figure 14 Grievance management mechanism

10 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.1.1 RAP Implementation Team

For any construction works to commence, people who are affected and are entitled to compensation must be compensated before taking their land or demolishing structures. Working together with local council officials, district officials and councilors, NWSC should put in place a dedicated unit headed by one of its managers, to implement this RAP. The RAP implementation arrangement is presented in Figure 15. The unit should be responsible for ensuring that affected persons have succeeded in restoring their livelihoods after relocation. The groups that will be involved in implementation of the RAP are:

- a) NWSC (project proponent)
- b) Gulu, Omoro, Kiryandongo and Oyam districts and project towns administrations with representation of both political and technical offices, as follows:
 - Political representative of the LC5 Office (District Council Representative)
 - Technical representative of the CAO's Office (District Council Representative)

Note that both these offices would be represented as witnesses to implementation process

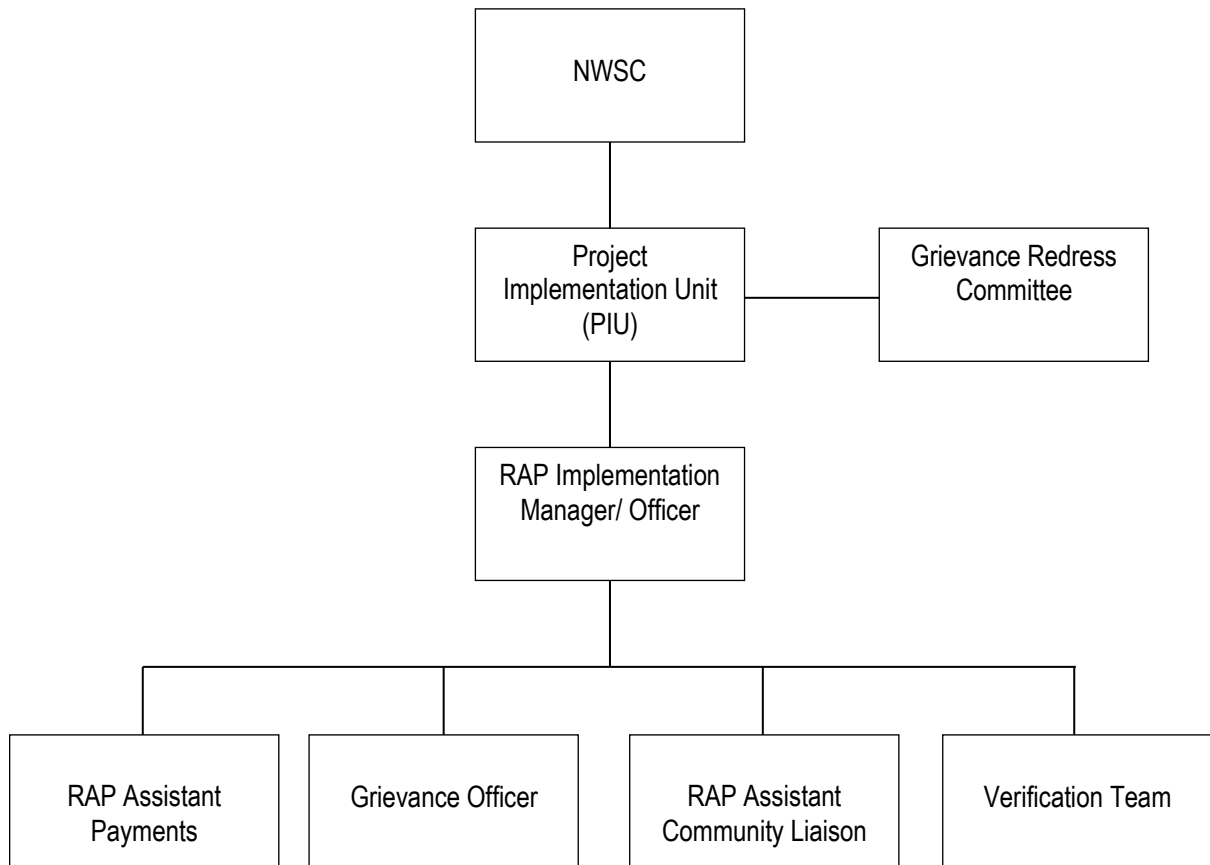
- c) Local council leaders (LC1, LC2 and LC3) of affected villages.

A senior NWSC management committee will oversee the resettlement process and guide its day to day activities. Before resettlement, the groups will be responsible for planning the RAP implementation, communicating compensation measures/ entitlements to PAPs and dealing with the day-to-day activities associated with grievances. After the RAP, the unit will be responsible for monitoring grievance process and ensuring that the PAPs are assisted in restoring their lives.

The day to day unit should comprise of the following members:

- Representatives from the resettlement community
- Representatives from the local government
- Representatives from NWSC (including a representative from a senior management level, and at least 1 full time for the first year before, during and after resettlement).
- The three permanent members of the implementation unit who would undertake specific roles, which include the Implementation Officer, Grievance Officer, Monitoring Officer

In addition, administrative support such as logistics may be required to support this team in monitoring and supervising the implementation process.



NB: The implementation officer for the RAP will be a sociologist with experience in RAP implementation on similar projects. NWSC will engage a separate implementation officer for environmental issues.

Figure 15 Arrangement for RAP implementation

10.1.2 Role of the Implementation Officer

The Implementation Officer will be a sociologist with at least 5 years of RAP implementation or similar field experience recruited by NWSC and will be responsible for implementation of the RAP prior to the move and during the move. The key responsibilities will include:

- i) Coordinating and planning to payment of cash compensation.
- ii) Coordinating with the construction contractors on replacement structures.
- iii) Organizing and implementing non-cash compensation measures such as assistance to move.
- iv) Sensitising the Contractors about the resettlement process and setting up mutually acceptable clear guidelines on do's and don'ts.
- v) Consultation with the community on a regular basis.
- vi) Establishing a resettlement database, to be regularly updated and accessible by the community.
- vii) Assisting in external and internal monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process.

10.2 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

10.2.1 Notification of Compensation

One month in advance of receiving their compensation, each PAP will receive an individual household entitlement matrix, which will be presented to each household. The household entitlement matrix will indicate the details of the final valuation and compensation, including the following:

- Confirmation of the choice of options by the PAP.
- The amount approved by the Chief Government Valuer.
- A description of the methods used, including specifics of the valuation of structures, crops and land.
- The additional measures to be paid by the project, such as transitional or transport allowance, and also detail the other support offered by the Project, such as relocation assistance.
- The total cash compensation payable.
- Information on the grievance procedure.
- Information regarding the documents required to claim compensation (such as original documentation or passport photos).
- Confirmation that of the PAP chooses to open a bank account to receive compensation, how, where and when this can be done, and that all charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.
- Upon receiving the individual entitlement matrix, the PAP must sign acceptance of the compensation prior to receiving cash. In addition, the claimant will be asked for identification.
- When claimant consents to all information presented, a cash or cheque payment should be made.

10.2.2 RAP Payment Tasks and Threshold

The payment procedure will be divided into five tasks/aspects. NWSC will consider a threshold of UGX 100,000 during cash compensation. PAPs whose amounts are less than UGX 50,000 will be paid UGX 50,000. Beyond this threshold, all compensation payments will be made through designated bank accounts of PAPs. PAPs without bank accounts will be assisted and encouraged to open up bank accounts. The compensation payment procedure will involve the following tasks:

- Sensitisation of the PAPs (beneficiaries).
- Reviewing and updating the valuation report.
- Verification and identification of beneficiaries.
- Payment of compensation.
- Recording and tracking grievances and appeals.
- Land expropriation and titling.
- Report-writing and accountability.

10.2.3 Payment Logistics

Payment days: The days on which PAPs receive payment will be communicated by NWSC. They will ensure payment is at the weighted center of the affected population to minimize travel distance and transport cost.

Entities to be present at payment location: The following representatives will be present at the payment/disbursement Location:

- NWSC representatives
- LC1 (these will need a facilitation payment)
- District/Municipal representative
- Sub-county representative

Exceptional Situations

- i) **Deceased owners:** Up-to-date documentation must be obtained prior to payment of compensation. All charges for this will be reimbursed by the Project upon receipt of adequate proof of such costs. PAPs will be informed of the documentation required during disclosure, so as to prepare them in adequate advance.
- ii) **Joint owners:** Before compensation is affected to one of joint owners, a signed letter must be presented showing that the other parties have consented that the said person receives payment on their behalf.
- iii) **Disputed ownership:** In case of disputes during RAP implementation, ownership of a property has to be verified by a letter from the local village council (LC1) and this letter is one of requirements on compensation day. Ownership of a disputed property is resolved by a land committee (at Sub-country level) together with local council (LC) leadership of the village in which the property is located. The structure for resolving such disputes are already in place within the local government administration system. If these free structures fail, a person resorts to courts of law.
- iv) **Absentee landlords:** Some of the landowners (or their heirs) are however absentee landlords with unknown contacts. It may not be possible to get all details of land titles or their references from such owners. As with similar projects, for the absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of entitlements at the implementation stage.

10.2.4 Mutation of Compensated Land

Upon payment, mutation forms will be filled and Letters of Surrender issued to Title Deed holders. From the title deeds, land compensated by the project will be mutated and its ownership henceforth reverts to Uganda Government for use as a line corridor. Upon payment PAPs shall be served with vacation notice to leave the project area within three months.

11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP implementation schedule is proposed over a period of 1 year followed by 2 years of monitoring. The RAP implementation unit and local committees would be informed shortly after approval of RAP by CGV and funding entity. The cut-off date for the valuation exercise was disclosed to the PAPs as 15th March, 2018. Compensation payments will be effected and followed by resettlement assistance and extend over 12 months after which construction would commence. A schedule of RAP activities in relation to the timetable of project implementation is provided in Table 41.

It is important to note that the proposed schedule is subject to change depending on when RAP approval is obtained, finances secured and relevant implementation structures established.

Table 41: Resettlement schedule

Activity	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
RAP approval													
RAP approval by Chief Government Valuer and funder		◆											
RAP disclosure & display of valuation lists			■	■									
Verification of vulnerable PAPs (including vulnerable people) by NWSC					■	■							
RAP implementation													
Procurement of RAP implementation consultant			◆										
Formation and mobilization of RAP unit & committees			◆										
Compensation payment & Grievance management			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	➔			
End of compensation payment period								◆					
Commencement of construction									◆				
Monitoring & evaluation			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	➔			

12 IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

Based on the Land Act and World Bank requirements (OP 4.12) the RAP consulting team came up with cost estimates of the replacement costs of the structures to be demolished with the project area in Gulu, Oyam and Omoro districts. Valuation was carried out by a licensed valuer appointed by the developer for the exercise. It is from this that compensation amount of the affected household will be determined. The relocation assistance will cater for economic, social and physical displacement caused to the PAP.

The resettlement budget including resettlement cost for the transmission line, distribution systems, livelihood restoration and RAP management are presented in Tables 42, 43, 44 and 45, respectively. The overall total budget including 10% contingency amounts to **Uganda Shillings one billion two hundred eighty four million five hundred sixty six thousand twenty three only (UGX 1,284,566,023)**. This budget is formulated in order to cater for the PAPs and ensure that their livelihoods are restored to their original or better condition than they were before.

Table 42: Resettlement cost for the water transmission line

Value of Crops	Easement 20% of the land value)	Land Compensation at full market value	Value of affected Buildings	Total value	Distribution Allowance [30%]	Total Compensation Value
A transmission from Nora in Oyam to Ayuda Village in Kiryandongo District (About 9.79 Km)						
433,000	4,049,000	13,062,500	-	17,544,500	5,263,350	22,807,850
Nora Intake/Treatment Plant to Abanya (B) Reservoir Tank in Oyam District (About 7.98 Km)						
20,907,000	-	339,408,500	2,178,900	362,494,400	108,748,320	471,242,720
A new transmission pipeline from Abanya (B) through Minakulu (B) Reservoir Tank in Oyam District to Pato (Bobi) Reservoir Tank in Omoro District (About 35.71 Km)						
2,440,000	-	69,771,500	5,101,500	77,313,000	23,193,900	100,506,900
A new transmission pipeline from Pato through Koro Abili Reservoir Tank in Omoro District to Kanyagoga C (Customs Corner) Reservoir Tank in Gulu District (About 26.58 Km)						
8,211,800	-	79,977,800	175,073,400	263,263,000	78,978,900	342,241,900
TOTAL				720,614,900	216,184,470	936,799,370
Contingency fee 10% of the total budget						93,679,937
GRAND TOTAL						1,030,479,307

Table 43: Resettlement cost (in UGX) for the water distribution systems

Village/ LC 1	Value for Buildings and Other Improvements (UGX)	Value for Crops and Trees (UGX)	Value for Land (UGX)	Sub-Total (UGX)	Disturbance Allowance (UGX)	Grand Total (UGX)
Karuma Town Council		50,000	2,390,829	2,440,829	732,249	3,173,078
Gwara II Cell		440,000	2,075,568	2,515,568	754,670	3,270,238
Gwara III Cell		393,000	434,242	827,242	248,173	1,075,415
Ayuda cell			1,243,285	1,243,285	372,985	1,616,270
Bedmot village		90,000	618,618	708,618	212,585	921,203
Awimon cell			2,847,101	2,847,101	854,130	3,701,231

Village/ LC 1	Value for Buildings and Other Improvements (UGX)	Value for Crops and Trees (UGX)	Value for Land (UGX)	Sub-Total (UGX)	Disturbance Allowance (UGX)	Grand Total (UGX)
Obalwat cell			462,464	462,464	138,739	601,203
Minakulu Trading centre A			6,882,274	6,882,274	2,064,682	8,946,956
Oboni cell			1,104,641	1,104,641	331,392	1,436,033
Acandano village			3,582,322	3,582,322	1,074,697	4,657,019
Laminayila village			1,005,883	1,005,883	301,765	1,307,648
Dog Tochi village	1,108,800	100,000	4,551,522	5,760,322	1,728,097	7,488,419
Bunga Jubi A village			3,372,676	3,372,676	1,011,803	4,384,479
Olakana B Subward		100,000	2,557,230	2,657,230	797,169	3,454,399
Kweyo B Subward			316,613	316,613	94,984	411,597
Kalamomiya village			3,430,368	3,430,368	1,029,111	4,459,479
Pato village		600,000	7,539,612	8,139,612	2,441,884	10,581,496
Abanya B			1,269,924	1,269,924	380,977	1,650,901
Bunga/ Obari cell			2,007,585	2,007,585	602,275	2,609,860
Kamdini Town Council			735,270	735,270	220,581	955,851
Amukungu village			856,803	856,803	257,041	1,113,844
Amenye cell			1,398,729	1,398,729	419,619	1,818,348
Kolo Abili cell			6,722,553	6,722,553	2,016,766	8,739,319
TOATL	1,108,800	1,773,000	57,406,113	60,287,913	18,086,374	78,374,287
Contingency fee 10% of the total budget						7,837,429
GRAND TOTAL						86,211,716

There are 100 PAPs whose compensation amounts are less than UGX 50,000 each. In this case, all these PAPs will be given a round amount of UGX 50,000. An estimated amount necessary for this adjustment is **Uganda shillings five million shillings only (UGX 5,000,000)** as a top-up.

Table 44: Additional payment (UGX) for transport assistance and banking charges for new accounts

District	Transport assistance	Banking charges for new accounts	Grand Total
Gulu, Kiryandongo, Oyam and Omoro	31,750,000	9,525,000	41,275,000

Banking fees were allocated to all the PAPs along the entire project area and each PAP will be given UGX. 15,000 open up a new account.

The RAP management budget in Table 45 entails costs associated with remuneration of RAP Assistants and Grievance Officer, publicity, office rent and monitoring expenses to a maximum of 12 months.

Table 45: RAP management budget (UGX)

Item	Duration (months)	Cost per month	Total cost for entire duration	Budget notes
RAP implementation team: ▪ Assistants (2) ▪ Grievance Officer (2)	3	600,000 1,000,000	3,600,000 6,000,000	For all NWSC staff and local leaders.
Facilitation monitoring	12	2,000,000	24,000,000	Monitoring done every quarter
Office rent	12	500,000	6,000,000	
Office facilities and consumables	12	800,000	7,200,000	Facilitation of RAP committee.
Grievance management facilitation costs (for the grievance committee and others external to the project)	12	300,000	3,600,000	Facilitation of committees
Fuel	12	1,800,000	21,600,000	
Publicity	3	1,800,000	3,600,000	Local radio announcements
Miscellaneous costs	12	500,000	6,000,000	
Total			81,600,000	

There were few identified vulnerable PAPs for the Karuma - Gulu Water Supply Project and therefore assistance will be determined on the case-by-case basis during RAP implementation. However, a provisional sum of **Uganda shillings forty million only (UGX 40,000,000)** has been provided to cater for any contingent cost associated with vulnerable PAPs.

13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to check effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering resettlement, disbursement of compensation money and public involvement. Monitoring will also entail evaluation effectiveness of the grievance management process.

Monitoring of compensation payment and grievance management practices will ensure that good progress is made in implementing compensation. Monitoring will be based on indicators that show progress in compensation implementation and develop ways of overcoming any constraints during compensation payment & grievance management.

Monitoring enables NWSC to establish the quality of life of project affected persons in the post-project period. The arrangements for monitoring will be made during preparation of resettlement. Monitoring will provide a warning system for NWSC to as well as the affected persons to make known their needs in the post implementation period.

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by NWSC as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The monitor should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP's implementation. Hence, independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job description and minimum requirements. Sample terms of reference for the independent monitor have been provided in Box 3 below. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. It also allows for verification of RAP implementation progress.

The major monitoring tasks are:

- i) Status of payment of all compensations;
- ii) Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities;
- iii) Involvement of affected PAPs in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- iv) Evaluation of the impact and relocation for a reasonable period after completion of all activities;
- v) The GRM including number of complaints by types and status of their resolutions (with justification for non-resolution);
- vi) Gender concerns;
- vii) Ensuring that the PAPs are the same or better off, and not further impacted by the Resettlement or land acquisition process;
- viii) Verifying RAP implementation completion

13.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess overall success and effectiveness of various resettlement processes and measures.

This mechanism is based on two components:

- a) **Internal monitoring** – undertaken by the Monitoring Officer in NWSC; and,
- b) **External evaluations** – undertaken by an external agency e.g. independent NGO or other agency.

13.3 INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

The efficiency of the RAP implementation process and activities will be monitored through internal monitoring. This will be undertaken by the Monitoring Officer in NWSC and will involve monitoring of the compensation process and activities to ensure that effectiveness is achieved throughout the RAP implementation process.

The overall objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process are:

- Tracking progress of RAP implementation including number of PAPs compensated, relocated and assistance to vulnerable.
- Identification of suitable indicators;
- Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- Creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline;
- Set up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes. The sample TOR's for External Monitoring Agency are presented in Box 2.

Box 2: Sample terms of reference for an external monitoring agency

The project seeks an independent monitoring entity for its Resettlement Action Plan. The appointed entity will be required to undertake roles below and submit semi-annual information to NWSC about RAP progress.

- a) Scope of Work - The external monitoring agency will have the following responsibilities:
 - Monitor RAP timelines and how they match planned implementation schedule,
 - Monitor RAP activities, disbursement of compensation payments, and provide assessment of compliance of RAP actions with requirements of fund agency
 - Conduct surveys among resettled PAPs to assess their satisfaction with RAP implementation
 - Act as independent observer at consultative meetings and grievance resolution sessions;
- b) Specific actions - The monitor will:
 - Undertake post RAP evaluation to assess success of overall resettlement activities.
 - Review the socio-economic baseline and census database to confirm its accuracy and validity.
 - Identify and select impact indicators for monitoring impacts including ones that might be gender-specific.
- c) Implementation Arrangements - Over the engagement period, the monitor shall report directly to NWSC's Project Manager.
- d) Reporting
 - Detailed work plan for the assignment comprised in a comprehensive inception report that shows grasp of monitoring requirements.
 - Monitoring report every 6 months.
- e) Requisite qualifications - The External Monitor must have past experience in conducting external resettlement monitoring for donor-funded projects, preferably hydropower projects, transmission lines or roads. The monitor should have demonstrable competency in Ugandan and donor safeguard policies.

This monitoring process will be used to analyse progress and change at regular intervals and shall be linked to the various stages of the RAP, as follows:

During resettlement

During resettlement, M&E should focus on resettlement issues such as:

- Number of families that have been moved;
- Number of people given possession and legal papers to new property (house or land);
- Status of registration at schools and clinics; and
- Registration of unemployed people.
- Impacts on livelihood and income
- Status of complaints received and resolved including GBV issues, and status of on-going consultations.

After resettlement

After the physical relocation is completed, monitoring shall focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the measures should be assessed, for example:

- Target date for completion (e.g. within two months of resettlement);
- Progress to date (e.g. 60%);
- Progress in the last month (e.g. 20 households relocated);
- Target for this month (e.g. 40 houses relocated);
- Reasons for delay, if any; and
- Action to be taken, including specific responsibilities of other members of implementation team.
- Socio-economic assessment to ensure minimal impacts – that the PAPs are not worse off than before the RAP process.

Key activities and responsibilities are outlined below:

- i) **Set up a System:** The M&E officer at each location should develop a common system for monitoring the implementation process which should be based on the resettlement schedule for each location.
- ii) **Ongoing Monitoring:** The M&E Officer for each location will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
 - Feedback and inputs from the Implementation and Rehabilitation Officers.
 - Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - Receiving reports from Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - Receiving information from local representatives.
- iii) **Monthly Reports:** Consolidated monthly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring should be submitted to the implementation team and discussed every month and action points

determined. This monthly progress review should aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.

- iv) **Baseline review:** Every 6 months, a limited review of all households should be conducted, which should involve collection of data such as number of people in the household, births, deaths etc. This will ensure that the baseline is up-to date. The Implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer may undertake this task, with support from 1-2 people from the community.
- v) **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment should occur as part of quarterly auditing of all households, and those households that are most vulnerable should be prioritized for monthly auditing and targeted assistance. This may be undertaken by the implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer. Key activities are:
 - Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households.
 - Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues (e.g. unemployment) with the rehabilitation process.
 - Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

13.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

In addition to the internal monitoring process, external assessment of the resettlement process should be undertaken through an external monitoring agency to be appointed by NWSC. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by NWSC, and also through independent surveys and consultation conducted by the evaluation agency.

The evaluation system will be based on:

- i) Process indicators that measure effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs like people, equipment and materials and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:
 - Transparency of the implementation process.
 - Adequacy of staff and capacity of the implementation agencies.
 - Compliance of the resettlement process with the RAP.
 - Effectiveness of the grievance process.
 - Adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation process.
 - Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.
- ii) Outcome indicators that assess the effectiveness of the resettlement and changes have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are given in Table 46.

Table 46: Outcome indicators

Category	Indicator
Assets	Change in housing size/no of rooms
	Change in housing quality
	Change in house ownership
	Change in number/access/size of outbuildings

Category	Indicator
	Change in access to distant land plots/ homestead land
Employment	Change in number of people employed
	Change in the number of 'vulnerable' people unemployed
	Change in the stability of income (e.g. from full-time to part time employment)
Income	Change in the average income per person, per household
	Change in source of income
Expenditure	Change in expenditure/ time spent on travel (to work, healthcare, markets, extracurricular activities, cultural sites, kindergarten)
	Change in expenditure on healthcare, kindergarten, household goods, livestock produce)
Infrastructure	Changes in access to entertainment/ community facilities
	Change in access to/ quality of healthcare, education, kindergarten, markets, transportation
	Availability of extracurricular activities at school
Health	Change in frequency/ type of health problems, frequency of accessing healthcare
Education	Change in no of children attending kindergarten/ <i>boarding school</i>
Community	Change in type/ frequency of interactions
Networks	Change in support received within the community

a) Key activities and responsibilities

Three external evaluations will be undertaken.

- 3-6 months after resettlement (of the first households to be relocated);
- 18 months after the resettlement; and
- 24 months after the resettlement.

The 3-6 month evaluation will focus on reviewing the process to date and making modifications to existing rehabilitation measures and other processes (e.g. grievance) where required. This will allow modifications to the process to be benefit the remainder of the resettlement.

The 18 and 24 month evaluations will focus on assessing impact and effectiveness of the resettlement. A socio-economic survey will be undertaken for these two evaluations, based on a sample of the total number of PAPs. In addition, the post evaluation survey will also ascertain whether suggestions/findings of the first survey have been addressed.

The results of these surveys will be compared to the baseline information obtained from the household survey conducted before the resettlement process commenced to gauge the effectiveness of the resettlement process over time. Other Activities: Monitoring shall also entail Performance Monitoring; Impact Monitoring and Evaluation as the explained below:

- **Performance monitoring:** This will be an internal management function allowing NWSC and the RAP Implementation Unit to measure physical progress against planned results and related activities against targets.
- **Impact monitoring:** This will gauge effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of affected PAPs. The purpose is to provide NWSC and other stakeholders responsible for the RAP an assessment of the effects of resettlement, to verify internal

performance monitoring, and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP as required. Affected PAPs should be included as much as possible in all phases of impact monitoring. Impact monitoring will use both qualitative and quantitative indicators.

- **Evaluation:** The main objective will be to determine whether NWSC's objective to have affected persons not worse off but probably better than in pre-project condition, has been met.

Evaluation shall verify that all physical inputs committed to this RAP were delivered. In addition, evaluation shall establish whether mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP had the desired effect.

b) Reporting

The external evaluation agency will report to NWSC indicating findings of the evaluation exercise and recommendations on corrective measures in RAP implementation process.

c) RAP monitoring plan

This plan as shown in Table 47 displays activities to monitor during RAP process, type of information to collect responsibilities and frequency of monitoring actions.

Table 47: RAP monitoring plan

Activity	Data to collect	Information source	Responsible party	Frequency of reporting
Performance monitoring	Measurement of Input indicators against proposed implementation schedule and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods, structures and services.	Quarterly Narrative	NWSC's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators Assessment of PAP satisfaction with inputs.	Quarterly quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project, review of grievance mechanism outputs.	NWSC's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Evaluation	Measurement of output indicators such as income levels, livelihood restoration, availability of shelter and replacement of infrastructure affected by the project	Assessment report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultations with affected PAPs	Contracted external Evaluation agency	On baseline, mid term and on completion of RAP implementation schedule

Source: Adapted from IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan

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ANNEX A: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Week	1	Meeting date	19 April 2018	
		Recorded by	Grace BAALIKOWA	
Meeting/subject	ESIA AMD RAP FOR THE PROPOSED KARUMA-GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT		Total pages	4
Stakeholder	NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION (NWSC)			

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Joseph Assimwe	UNRA	Senior Environmental Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Brain E. Karugaba	UNRA	Environmental Specialist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Dickens Ahimbisibwe	UNRA	Highway Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Innocent Twesigye	NWSC	Environmental Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Herbert Mpagi Kalibbala	AWE	ESIA Team Leader
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Solomon Muddukaki	AWE	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Grace Baalikowa	AWE	Sociologist
			Attendance list attached		

Proceedings
<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>The team was welcomed by the environmental specialist (UNRA). This was followed by self-introductions by everyone in the room. The agenda for the meeting was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Presentation of the project • Discussions • Closure of meeting
<p>2. Presentation</p> <p>Team leader made a presentation on the project to the attending members. The presentation entailed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objectives of the presentation ▪ Project background ▪ Composition of consultant (ESIA & RAP) team ▪ Project location and description ▪ Overview of the ESIA and RP processes ▪ Anticipated impacts from project development and operation
<p>3. Discussion</p>

Proceedings

Question: The availability of some of the team members need to be verified. For example one of the expertise is a UNRA staff (Lukwago Wilber- Herpetologist), will he be available to carry out the assignment?

Response: We shall have to adjust our team accordingly. It could be by the time, he was considered for the assignment was not a UNRA staff.

Suggestion: NWSC need to apply for a permit if the water transmission line is to cross the UNRA road. During construction NWSC will need UNRA staff to monitor especially traffic and also give alternatives besides acquiring the permit. The road reserve is 14.5 metres from the centre and other roads is 7 metres from the shoulders especially when the road is approaching the town.

Suggestion: Based on the list of stakeholders, UEGCL is missing and is one of the stakeholders who should be consulted since the intake of the water is near the dam and within 330 m upstream of the dam to karuma.

Response: The omission of UEGCL on the list of key stakeholders to be consulted was an oversight but indeed we shall consult on them .The World Bank questioned too about the 330m distance but there are alternatives to push away from the 330 m distance. The Dam and the Reserves need to be at distance and also due to safety; the intake can't be within the Dam reserver.

Suggestion: RAP- to quire right of way, NWSC need to find out if UNRA acquired the land and paid off the PAPs, because not all where UNRA roads pass land is acquired fully.

Response: Where land is not acquired by UNRA, the institution in urgency takes precedence

Question: When does NWSC intent to start on this project?

Response: The project intents to start in 2019, but the initial designs are in process and ending in the month of June. Most of the designs are done and NWSC has been in touch with UEGCL that is why the distance will be extended from the Dam.

Suggestion: NWSC needs to work with UNRA because Kamudini road will be rehabilitated, so there is need to match the schedules and compile with transportation line going on.

Response: The suggestion is taken and will be forward to NWSC.

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: UGANDA NATIONAL ROADS AUTHORITY (UNRA)			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	Other (specify)	
Date: 19 TH APRIL 2018			
Project name: PROPOSED KARUMA – GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT			
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER & SEWERAGE CORPORATION			
Name of person/official met:	Designation	Contact (Telephone/mobile number/ email)	Signature/ Initial
Birumu Joseph	CEO/UNRA	0775413274	<i>[Signature]</i>
Brian E. Kamugabe	Env. Specialist UNRA	brian.kamugabe@unra.go.ug 0782767776	<i>[Signature]</i>
Ahimbisibwe Dickens	Highway Engineer UNRA	0779217404	<i>[Signature]</i>
MURUGI INVESTIG	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE-NUSS	07733632099	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mudhesei Solomon J.	Sociologist	0701161534	<i>[Signature]</i>
Grace Bwalyemwa	Sociologist	0782409889	<i>[Signature]</i>



Week	1	Meeting date	4 June 2018
		Recorded by	Grace Baalikowa
Meeting/subject	ESIA AND RAP FOR THE PROPOSED KARUMA-GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.	Total pages	3
Stakeholder	UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY (UWA)		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Edgar Buhanga	UWA	Deputy Director Planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Justine Namara	UWA	Manager EIA/OM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Patricia Mbabazi	UWA	EIA Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Samson Okot	UWA	EIA/OM-Intern
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Herbert Mpagi Kalibbala	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited (AWE)	Team Leader
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms. Grace Baalikowa	AWE	Sociologist
			Attendance list attached		

Proceedings

1. Introduction

The team was welcomed by the Deputy Director Planning (UWA). This was followed by self-introductions by everyone in the room. The agenda for the meeting was:

- Self Introductions
- Presentation of the project
- Discussions
- Closure of meeting

2. Presentation

The Team leader made a presentation on the project to UWA EIA staff members. The presentation entailed:

- Objectives of the presentation
- Project background
- Composition of consultant (ESIA & RAP) team
- Project location and description
- Overview of the ESIA and RAP study processes
- Anticipated environmental and social impacts from project development and operation
- Water intake points and the connection routs
- Water supply to different towns and mainly Gulu Municipality

3. Discussion

Proceedings

PROPOSED PROJECT

UWA is consulted as one of the stakeholders since there is Murchison falls game park in the project.

Question: What is the connection between Karuma and Kamudini

Suggestion: The water pipe should take the lower line route of the side of the dam walls avoid the park as much as possible. If the pipe line is placed on the North bank, the park will be outside and no impacts.

- The UWA tourism office-NUGATIC need water even though, there is avoiding forest land take.

Question: How many meters are required as a working cordial

Response: 7 meters are required from the middle of the road and more 7 metres from the pipe. Then 3 metres are required as wayleaves cordials which could be in a road reserve. But for the small towns, the metres will reduce from 7 metres to less.

Suggestion: The pipe line should be laid along the bridge and then follow the road reserve to avoid the park and land take.

Response: Project are ongoing, this consultation help to have better design to minimise impacts.

MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK

Question: What is required if the pipe line goes through the game park?

Response- UWA- EIA Team

- Waste management plan for material waste, food waste and human waste
- Follow park regulations
- Apply for park entry to work in the park since it's not a long period of time, don't need a permit
- Open and bury the trenches
- Need restoration plan especially for trees, and vegetation
- Develop a time plan to be spent in the park
- Cover the treatment to avoid animals
- Put a mesh and bubbled wire to avoid animals to climb

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

- The RAP study will focus on issues of land take land, PAPs, the documents required for the project implementation.

Alternative

- The pipe line should use the road reserve, then goes under the bridge and with the use of new technology to avoid damaging the road.

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY (UWA)				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	
Date: 24 June 2018				
Project name: PROPOSED KARUMA – GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT				
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER & SEWERAGE CORPORATION				
Name of person/official met:	Designation	Contact (Telephone/mobile number/ email)	Signature/ initial	
Edgar Buhanga	Deputy Director Planning	0782572521 buhanga.edgar@ugandawildlife.org		
Jushine Namara	Manager EIA/om	0772413432 jushinenamara@ugandawildlife.org		
Samsun Okot	EIA officer	0778789426 samsun.okot@ugandawildlife.org		
PATRICIA ABAGAZI	INTERN - EIA/om	070603904 pmbabazi88@gmail.com		
KALIBBAMA HERBERT MUKU	TEAM LEADER - AWE	0772496451		
Grace Baalikowa	Sociologist - AWE	0757688441		

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Stand. Doc No. AWE/034

Week	1	Meeting date	6 June 2018	
		Recorded by	Rhionah and Ivan	
Meeting/subject	ESIA AND RAP FOR THE PROPOSED KARUMA-GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT		Total pages	4
Stakeholder	DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT			
Proponent	NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION			

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Okurut Daniel Samson	DWRM	Water Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gerald Babi	DWRM	Ag.SWO (PC)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Odong Joseph	DWRM	A.g SWO (ESIA)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iragena Anthelem	DWRM	SWO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	David Kataratambi	DWRM	SWO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cheptoek David	DWRM	Ag.PWO (RR)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Edward Martin Rwarinda	DWRM	Ag.Ass.commissioner (CTE)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Okello Geatano	DWRM	AC Water Use Planning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kizito Daniel Mulwana	DWRM	Hydrogeologist (Trainee)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Herbert Mpagi Kalibbala	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	Team Leader
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ivan Ntege	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	GIS Specialist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ritah Nakanwagi	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	Environment and Natural Resources specialist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhionah Christine Nassozi	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	Sociologist (intern)
			Attendance list attached		

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The team was welcomed by the Chairman (Eng. Okello). This was followed by a prayer by EMR (Ag.Ass. Commissioner (CTE) and then trailed by self-introductions. The agenda for the meeting was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Presentation from (AWE)Consultant • Discussions • Closure of meeting
2.	Presentation
	<p>Dr. Kalibbala / Team leader made a presentation on the project to the attending members. The presentation entailed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composition of consultant (ESIA & RAP) team ▪ Structure and Objectives of the Presentation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project background ▪ Project site location and technical description ▪ Composition of consultant (ESIA & RAP) Process ▪ Overview of the ESIA and RAP processes ▪ Anticipated impacts from project development and operation
3.	Discussion

ISSUES ON PROPOSED PROJECT

Question: The letter written by NWSC, there were two objectives one was about ESIA and RAP water supply and other was about sewerage collection and treatment .why is the second objective ignored?

Response: In the contract between AWE and NWSC sewerage collection and treatment was out of scope.

Question: What do red circles on the map represent?

Response: The circles on the map represent towns to be connected to that pipeline for water supply

Question: Do we have any sanitation facilities around towns?

Response: This phase of the project is mainly water supply. The sanitation component is being handled in the first phase which under implementation. However, the six towns, sanitation issue will be raised to the client.

Suggestion: The consultancy should also consider sanitation components or facilities.

ON DESIGN AND LIFE SPAN OF THE PROJECT

Question: What is NWSC up to implementing a transmission line scheme with a short design project life span of 7 years from 2018-2025?

Suggestion: NWSC should adopt the 2013 water supply design manual set for 20 -25 years of which 5 years are for planning and 20 years of implementation according the design manual for water supply projects.

Recommendation: The consultant should contact Mr. Joseph Odong (ESIA Specialist- DWRM) whether the planning should be taken out of the design life.

Question: What is a project design discharge? Is there water balance study for Karuma Hydro Power that indicates how much water is being used by the system is safe, we had an incident when you sum up?

Question: What are the design criteria used to inform the water intake, water treatment plant and other components?

Response: The site locations were informed by the feasibility studies.

ESIA STUDY PROCESSES

Comment: The water balance study should be taken care of during the detailed ESIA study since KHP is just a water user not a consumer.

Suggestion: Anticipated impacts could be used as specific conditions to be issued or not issued with permits.

Suggestion: The consultant should undertake a Water resources assessment study taking into consideration Karuma HPP and other adjacent water users to ensure that they would not be affected.

Suggestion: Although water abstraction is expected to be minimal, we request for a water assessment report.

Question: How far is the waste treatment plant from the water treatment plant and on which side of the river (Victoria Nile)? Where is the location of the discharge point and how far is the discharge point from the abstraction point?

Response: The water treatment is a complex plant comprising of all necessary unit processes and sludge treatment facilities (sludge drying bed). All these will be located within the demarcated area for the water treatment plant.

Suggestion: The study should entail other water users who could be affected downstream of the discharge point.

Question: Was the water source protection component considered under this project?

Response: The Water source protection is outside the scope of this assignment but usually the client engages a separate consultant to do the plans just like it has been handled with other projects.

Comment: If there likely impacts or other effects which may come along, identify necessary mitigation measures since source protection is a necessity.

Question: How is the sludge cake going to be handled?

Response: NWSC will work with the concerned authorities to identify the most suitable way of disposing it off. If classified as hazardous, the option is to transport to Luweero Industries where there is an approved hazardous waste handling facility otherwise it could be disposed at a sanitary or municipal landfill.

Suggestion: NWSC should develop a prototype of unit processes to determine the chemical ,biological or both characteristics of waste water

WATER INTAKE

Question: What type of intake is NWSC adopting for this water supply scheme?

Response: Reference made to the project drawings in the technical description since the intake point is susceptible to siltation.

Question: What siltation control measures will be undertaken at the intake?

Response: Control measures will be obtained from the design consultant from the detailed design of the project

Question: As the consultant, have you put into consideration the Karuma study so that the abstraction point is not within the back water curve region?

Response: Yes, and for the same reason, it was agreed to extend the intake point further upstream of the Karuma HPP dam. Further assessment will be made in this regard.

Question: About unit processes, why was pre-chlorination process included since it has an impact on the type of sludge generated and the final water quality in regard to trihalomethanes?

Response: Yes, it is known the pre-chlorination of water rich in natural organic materials leads to the formation of carcinogenic materials like trihalomethanes. We shall engage the design consultant and NWSC why this was included taking into consideration the raw water quality.

Suggestion: Pre-chlorination process can also be substituted with sand filtration.

Question: What is the pumping duration a full day or half day?

Response: The pumping duration will be requested from the design consultant during the detailed study.

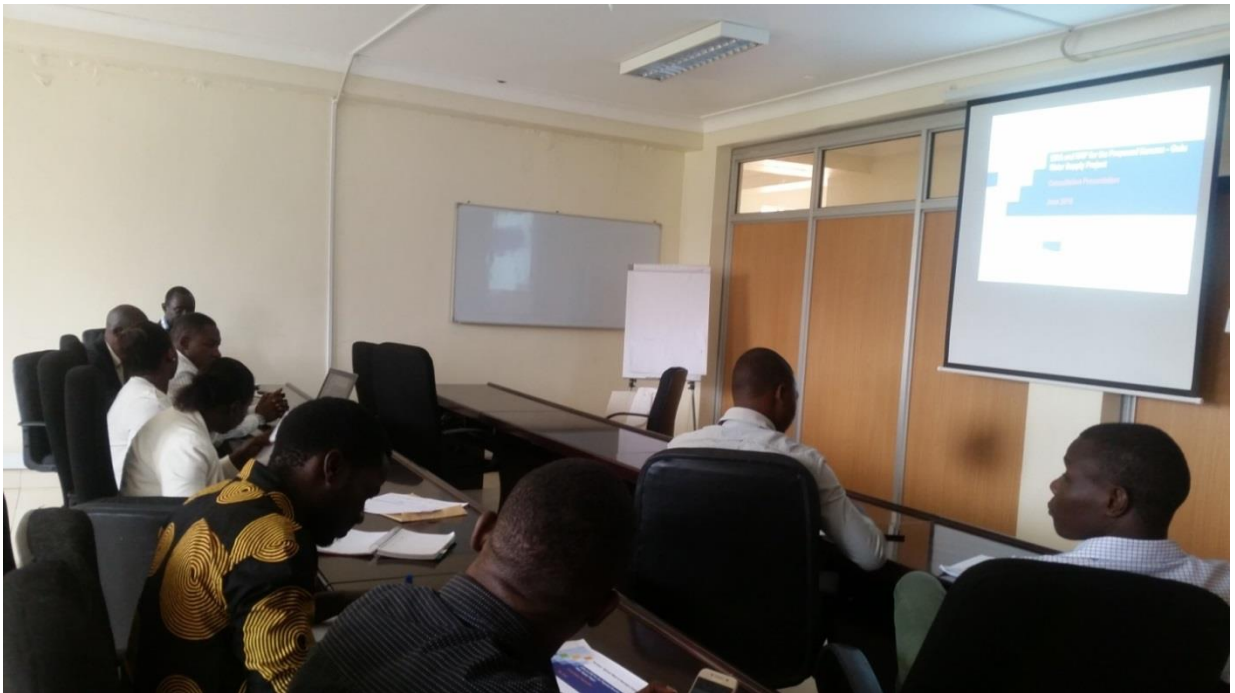
On the pipeline Question: How far is the pipeline from the road shoulder and centre line?

Response: The pipeline centreline was less than 7 m from the road centre line and also less than 2 m from the drainage.

Suggestion: Taking into consideration UNRA's future plans about the expansion for the northern economic corridor, the consultant should engage UNRA about the metres between the road and the pipeline to save NWSC from future compensations

Question: Why should the pipeline cross the main road at 3 points and the railway yet their other options like the bridges and culverts which cannot impair the structural integrity of the infrastructure?

Response: We shall consult the NWSC technical team



Consultative meeting with the Directorate of Water Resources Development and Management Officials in Entebbe

Week		Meeting date	2 July 2018
		Recorded by	Muddukaki Solomon
Meeting/subject	ESIA AND RAP FOR PROPOSED KARUMA-GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	Total pages	4
Stakeholder	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL)		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Otim Moses	UEGCL	Manager Health, Safety, Environment and Social Development
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	James Otto	UEGCL	Strategy & Business Development
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gordon Tiril	UEGCL	Project officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moses Anguyo	UEGCL	Project officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abel Mutyaba	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	Environmentalist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muddukaki Solomon	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kalibbala H. Mpagi	Air Water Earth (AWE) Limited	Team Leader
			Full list attached		

Update
Introduction
The team was welcomed by the Manager, Health, Safety, Environment and Social Development. The agenda for the meeting was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Brief presentation of the project by AWE team • Discussions • Close of meeting
Discussion
Community Sensitization
Question: Have you consulted or engaged the people around that project area? Response: Consultations have already been held with the project districts and respective communities. Consultations with lead agencies are still on-going. Question from AWE: To what extent was land acquired for the Karuma Hydro Power Project (Karuma HPP) so that double compensation is not made to those who were already compensated under the Karuma HPP? Response From UEGCL: The Resettlement Action Plan for the Karuma HPP was conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. It would therefore be good to directly consult with the Ministry. Any assistance in this regard will be availed to you.

Update

The intake

Question: What is the distance between the ongoing Karuma Dam to the intake?

Response: Approximately 330 metres was originally proposed but it was agreed to have it extended 550 metres upstream of the Karuma HPP dam.

Suggestion: It was suggested that the consultant shares the technical designs with UEGCL so that they review all the scenarios for more comments or suggestions.

Response: The design is still undergoing changes but the project brief and drawings will be shared with you immediately after this meeting.

Question: When is the actual construction of the intake starting?

Response: NWSC was planning to start the works within the coming five weeks from the date of this meeting.

Suggestion: It was pointed out that the Karuma HPP is about to be commissioned towards the end of the this year and advised that construction of the intake be done as soon as possible before the area is flooded.

Environmental flow report

Question from AWE: Was an Environmental Flow Study conducted for the Karuma HPP and if yes, can it be shared for use for this study?

Response: Yes, the agency did the study and it will be available. The flow is 100 m³/s but it would also be good to carry out an independent hydrological assessment for comparison especially the backwater flow or curve.

The Catchment

Suggestion: As a mitigation measure in your report, a catchment management plan is recommended and should be developed.

Response: development of a catchment management plan is a study on its own and given the expanse of the Victoria Nile catchment, it was not part of the scope of this study. However, NWSC develops source water project plans and it will be recommended as a mitigation measure to develop one.

Waste Disposal

Question: Where do you intend to deposit the waste generated during the construction.

Response: NWSC and the Contractor will work with the respective district to identify the most appropriate sites for disposal of such waste.

Question: What has been the water source for Gulu?

Response: Currently the water source is Oytino Dam but it had a tendency of drying up during severe weather. Oytino Dam is being refurbished for the short term measure but Victoria Nile was the preferred long term measure hence the Water Treatment Works and intake at Karuma.



Stakeholder consultation record

Name of Agency/Stakeholder: U E C C L

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Scoping:	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation:	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Audit:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify):	

Date: 21 July 2018

Project name: KARUM - GUM WSP

Proponent:

Name of person	Designation	Contact (Tel)	Sign/initial
<u>Jenny Meko</u>	<u>SRD</u>	<u>0783785135</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Moses Angayo</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>0111-221186</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Godson Yikal</u>	<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>0752 916639</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>John Moses</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>0776200684</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Paul Mubisa</u>	<u>ESIA</u>	<u>0702830021</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Sharon muddukais</u>	<u>ESIA expert</u>	<u>0707161504</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kalibbala H. Mpagi</u>	<u>Team leader / MWE</u>	<u>0772496451</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

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Week				Meeting date	17-05 2018
				Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Gulu District			
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
			Signed list appended		
Item	Update				
1	Introduction				
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed Gulu District Headquarters. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 				
2	Discussion				
	Project				
2.1	<p>In regard to the previous project, the compensation for the people of Pece has been delayed and we hope that this will not be done for this upcoming Project.</p> <p>The current project of Gulu Water and Sanitation Project has been implemented for a long period, we hope that this upcoming one will not be delayed.</p>				
2.2	On Employment: There was a request that the locals should be given priority when the work starts.				
2.3	On Compensation: Compensation for Pece has been delayed and therefore civil works have not yet commenced.				

Week				Meeting date	23-05-18
				Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings with Oyam District			
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
			Signed list appended		
Item	Update				
1	Introduction				
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Oyam District Headquarters. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 				
2	Discussion				
	Project				

Week		Meeting date	23-05-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings with Oyam District	
2.1	<p>Q: The district officials inquired about what Oyam as a District needs to do in order to have NWSC services in their District;</p> <p>Response: After the project construction, distribution lines will be brought back to the communities to enable them access water form NWSC</p>		
2.2	On Employment: There was a request that the locals should be given priority when the work starts.		
2.4	On compensation: The LCV of Oyam District welcomed the project and urged the developers to compensate the PAPs fairly and on time..		

Week		Meeting date	17-05-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings with Nwoya District	
Present	Apology	Copy	Name
			Organisation
			Designation
			Signed list appended
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Nwoya District. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 		
2	Discussion		
	<p>Project</p> <p>The district officials requested that Nwoya District should also be a beneficiary to this project. Since Nwoya District is housing the water supply system.</p> <p>Will towns along the main route benefit from the project?</p> <p>Yes, there will be distribution lines along the road for the towns to benefit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should have enough environmental and social safeguards during civil works in order to protect the people and the bio diversity. And also take a deeper inventory on what will be lost. • Nwoya District has murrum which can be used for construction and a separate EIA should be carried out for places where murrum will be excavated. • Final technical designs need to be shared to the District and the input from the district should be considered 		
2.1	On Employment		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They request for employment for their locals when the project starts. • There should be proper contract management for the workers because some of them are given unfavorable conditions. • Sexual harassment by top management should be keenly looked at. • Health and safety of the workers should be considered. 		

Week		Meeting date	17-05-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings with Nwoya District	
2.2	On Sludge management: Re-use of sludge should be considered.		
2.3	On Royalties: Since Nwoya district will be housing the water treatment plant, there should some royalty paid to the District.		

Week		Meeting date	4-06-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings with Kal, Pida, Lajwatek villages Koro Sub-county, Omoro District	
Present	Apology	Copy	
Name		Organisation	Designation
Signed list appended			
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Koro Sub-county. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 		
2	Discussion		
	On valuation		
2.1	<p>Q: How will the PAPs know that the government valuer has followed the standard? A: Standard will be known to the PAP.</p>		
2.2	On Employment		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They request for employment for their locals when the project starts. • They should ensure that contractors hire local labour on village basis. 		
2.3	On Utility		
	<p>Q: The community inquired whether there would be a distribution line that will be able to serve the community after the project construction. Response: Yes, after the project construction, distribution lines will be brought back to the communities to enable them access water form NWSC Q: Will a PAP be able to tap water from the transmission line? Response: No the water, will be at a very high pressure and no one will be allowed to tap water.</p>		
	On Project		
	<p>Q: What is the current standard of the road reserve? A; The road reserve is 15m from the centreline of the reserve.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	4-06-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings with Pato and Kalamomia villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District	

Week					Meeting date	4-06-18
					Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject			Meetings with Pato and Kalamomia villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District			
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation	
			Signed list appended			
Item	Update					
1	Introduction					
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Pato and Kalamomia Villages. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 					
2	Discussion					
	On Compensation					
	<p>Q: Some areas don't have compensation from UNRA. How will NWSC as the developer deal with this? Response: UNRA and NWSC will deal with this and forge a way on how compensation will be executed.</p> <p>Q: When will compensation be effected? Response: Compensation will be made before the actual civil works commence.</p> <p>Q: Will the crops and trees be compensated for Response: Yes, all crops and tress will be compensated for using the district rates for the respective districts.</p>					
2.2	On Project					
	<p>The project area has already existing cables. How will both the water pipes and cables both move? NWSC and MTN will devise means on how both utilities will move together.</p> <p>The communities were grateful that NWSC has come up to sensitize the public because in the past some of the developers have not been sensitizing.</p>					

Week					Meeting date	5-06-18
					Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject			Meetings Kuluotit Along and Onekdyel villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District			
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation	
			Signed list appended			
Item	Update					
1	Introduction					

Week		Meeting date	5-06-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Kuluotit Along and Onekdyel villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District	
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Kuluotit Along and Onekdyel villages. The team introduced themselves.</p> <p>The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 		
2	Discussion		
2.2	On Compensation		
	<p>Q: There was an inquiry from the community if compensation will be done before the project commences.</p> <p>Response: Yes, all PAPs will be compensated before the project commences.</p> <p>Q: In case the line affects the compound will it be compensated?</p> <p>Response: Yes, all affected property will be compensated for.</p>		
2.3	On Utility		
	<p>Q: How will the communities far from the transmission line be able to get water?</p> <p>Response: There will distribution lines that will distribute water back to the communities.</p> <p>Q: Will water be managed by NWSC?</p> <p>Response: Yes</p>		
2.4	On Employment		
	<p>Q: What is the qualification for locals to be employees?</p> <p>Response: Mostly the project will require unskilled labour for the locals but this will be communicated before the commencement of civil works.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	25-07-15
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Gudu Odyak villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District	
Present	Apology	Copy	
			Signed list appended
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Omuruhita, Ruharo central ward villages. The team introduced themselves.</p> <p>The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 		
2	Discussion		
2.1	Project		

Week		Meeting date	25-07-15
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Gudu Odyak villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District	
	<p>Q: In case the transmission line meets the distribution line will they be buried together? Response: No, the transmission line will be relocated to another place.</p> <p>Q: Incase water is drained from Kitagata will there be another source. Response: Preliminary studies were carried out and water will not be drained.</p>		
2.2	On Compensation		
	<p>Q: There was an inquiry from the community if compensation will be done before the project commences. Response: Yes, all PAPs will be compensated before the project commences.</p>		
2.3	On Utility		
	<p>Q: Will the communities be able to connect water to their homes individually? Response: Yes, but it will be cheaper to apply as a group.</p> <p>Q: Will water be managed by NWSC? Response: Yes.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	6-06-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Idop, Obalwat villages Bobi Sub-county, Omoro District	
Present	Apology	Copy	
			Signed list appended
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Omuruhita, Ruharo central ward villages. The team introduced themselves.</p> <p>The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 		
2	Discussion		
2.1	Project		
	<p>Q: When will the civil works commence? Response: Civil works will commence after all the PAPs have been compensated but this will also be communicated in the due course.</p> <p>Q: Will the water be got from the main transmission line? Response: No, there will be distribution lines that will supply water to respective villages.</p>		
2.2	On Compensation		
2.3	<p>Q: Will land under customary Tenure be compensated for? Response: Yes, all land will be compensated for.</p>		

Week					Meeting date	6-06-18
					Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject			Meetings Akaoidebe, Obapo, AJaliopo, Adel, Aromo, Nyango, Minakulu TC and Ngu-cuti villages Minakulu Sub-county, Oyam District			
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation	
			Signed list appended			
Item	Update					
1	Introduction					
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Akaoidebe, Obapo, AJaliopo, Adel, Aromo, Nyango, Minakulu TC and Ngu-cuti villages. The team introduced themselves.</p> <p>The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 					
2	Discussion					
2.1	Project					
	<p>Q: How will the communities be able to tap water from the main? Response: No, the communities will not tap water from the main but there will be distribution lines to distribute water to the homes that will need it.</p> <p>Q: How will be locals on the other side of the road benefit from the Project where the line will not pass benefit from the project? Response: All locals will benefit from the project whether it is on the left or right hand side of the road.</p>					
2.2	On Grievances					
	<p>Q: When will the Grievance Redress Committee be formed? Response: This will be formed during project implementation to ensure that the PAP's complaints are taken care of.</p> <p>Q: Will the GRC be able to handle grievances at the developer's cost? Response: The developer will handle all PAPs grievances at their cost.</p>					
2.3	On Compensation					
2.4	<p>Q: Will a PAP with a mango tree within the road reserve be compensated for? Response: No.</p>					

Week					Meeting date	7-06-18	
					Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith	
Meeting/subject			Meetings Opati A, Kagera, Agugu-arac, Arak East and West, Alati, Bobi, Lango Opati B villages Minakulu Sub-county, Oyam District			Total pages	02
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation		
			Signed list appended				

Item	Update
1	Introduction
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Opati A, Kagera, Agugu-arac, Arak East and West, Alati, Bobi, Lango Opati B villages Minakulu Sub-County. The team introduced themselves.</p> <p>The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts.
2	Discussion
	Project
2.1	<p>Q: Will the water still be managed by NWSC after construction? Response: Yes, it will be the mandate of NWSC to manage the water supply to different communities after construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communities also requested for some free water after the project implementation.
2.2	<p>On Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They request for employment for their locals when the project starts. • There was a complaint from the communities that contractors come and they don't pay casual labourers. They should ensure that contractors hire local labour on village basis.
2.3	On Compensation
	There was a suggestion from the people that their land should be fully compensated because NWSC will restrict them to have any developments after the line has been constructed.

Week			Meeting date	7-06-18	
			Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith	
Meeting/subject			Meetings Abang Ipiny, Abang Imalo, Akaoidebe TC, waring Amukugungu, Abako villages Myena Sub-county, Oyam District		
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
			Signed list appended		
Item	Update				
1	Introduction				
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Abang Ipiny, Abang Imalo, Akaoidebe TC, waring Amukugungu, Abako villages. The team introduced themselves.</p> <p>The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 				
2	Discussion				
2.1	Project				
	<p>Q: When will the project start? Response: It will start after compensation has been made to the PAPs and communication will be made too.</p>				

Week		Meeting date	7-06-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Abang Ipiny, Abang Imalo, Akaoidebe TC, waring Amukugungu, Abako villages Myena Sub-county, Oyam District	
2.2	On Utilities Q: Will the water be paid for by the locals? Response: Yes.		
2.3	On Compensation		
2.4	Q: Will a PAP with any development within the road reserve be compensated for? Response: No.		

Week		Meeting date	8-06-18
		Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Arukolong, Barolimo, Bororboro,Pukica, Pida, Alyec, Abanya A villages Kamdini Sub-county, Oyam District	
Present	Apology	Copy	Name
			Organisation
			Designation
			Signed list appended
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	AWE Team was welcomed to Arukolong, Barolimo, Bororboro,Pukica, Pida, Alyec, Abanya A villages. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 		
2	Discussion		
2.1	Project		
	Q: When will the project start? Response: It will start after compensation has been made to the PAPs and communication will be made too.		
2.2	On Utilities		
	Q: Will the communities be able to connect water to their homes individually? Response: Yes, but it will be cheaper to apply as a group. Q: Will water be managed by NWSC? Response: Yes		
2.3	On Compensation		
	Q: There was an inquiry from the community if compensation will be done before the project commences. Response: Yes, all PAPs will be compensated before the project commences.		

Week				Meeting date	9-06-18
				Recorded by	Mugerwa Faith
Meeting/subject		Meetings Techo and Go down villages, Kamdini Sub-county, Oyam District			
Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
			Signed list appended		
Item	Update				
1	Introduction				
	<p>AWE Team was welcomed to Techo and Go down villages. The team introduced themselves. The Team Leader made a presentation of the Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Background • Project Description • Potential Project Impacts. 				
2	Discussion				
2.1	Project				
	<p>Q: Will the project cater for PAPs whose businesses have been affected by the civil works Response: The contractor will be required have alternative access roads for individuals whose businesses will be affected. During construction, NWSC should not leave manholes un attended too.</p>				
2.2	On Utilities.				
	<p>Q: Who will be in charge of protecting the NWSC pipes. Response: NWSC appoints personnel in their areas of jurisdiction to ensure that pipes are taken care of.</p>				
2.3	On Compensation				
	<p>Q: There was an inquiry from the community if compensation will be done before the project commences. Response: Yes, all PAPs will be compensated before the project commences.</p> <p>Q: Is it possible for the PAP to procure their own valuer during the valuation process? Response: No, NWSC procures a consultant to carry out the valuation and incase of any grievances, there will be a committee to handle such cases.</p>				
2.4	Air pollution impacts				
	Air pollution impacts, such from construction activities and quarry sites should be prevented.				
2.5	Stakeholder engagement and awareness creation				
	Issues and criteria associated with damage to property and how they would be compensated should be addressed during project implementation. Baseline information should include record of state of structures to avoid future claims of structural damage (cracking) yet were not caused by the project.				
2.6	On Stakeholder Engagement and Stakeholder consultation				
	There should be continuous and effective communication with stakeholders at all stages of the proposed development. For instance affected persons should be provided with project timelines to enable them plan to vacate affected areas in adequate time. Information about the project should be availed to local people in native languages for effective disclosure, engagement and meaningful feedback				

ANNEX B: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KARUMA- GULU WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Census Questionnaire

RAP conducted by:

AIR WATER EARTH (AWE) LIMITED
Environmental, Civil Engineers & Project Management Consultants
M1, 27 Binayomba Road, Bugolobi
PO Box 22428, Kampala
Office Tel. +256-41-4268466
C: +256-78-2580480/077-2496451
E: mail@awe-engineers.com
W: www.awe-engineers.com



November, 2018

AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

Name of interviewer: _____
 Date of interview: ____/____/2018

Village: _____
 District _____
 Sub-County: _____

SECTION 1: FAMILY INFORMATION

1. Household Head (Surname, First Name) _____

2. Gender _____ (M/F) Nationality _____

3. Age of respondent: _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. (15-25) <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. (46-55) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (26-35) <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. (56 and above) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. (36-45) <input type="checkbox"/> | |

4. Tribe: _____

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. Acholi | 4. Lugbara |
| 2. Langi | 5. Other (specify)..... |
| 3. Alur | |

5. How long have you lived in this village? _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. since childhood go to question 8 | 4. 5 – 9 years go to question 7 |
| 2. over 25 years go to question 8 | 5. 5 years – 3 months go to question 7 |
| 3. 10 – 24 years go to question 8 | 6. just here for a season go to question 7 |

6. a. What was your reason for moving here?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 = Marriage | 5 = For education |
| 2 = Grazing land | 6 = Internal Displacement |
| 3 = Farming | 7 = Trade |
| 4 = To find a job | 8 = Other (specify) |

b. Where did you move from (district, country) _____

7. Marital status (tick appropriate response):

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Single | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Married (No. of spouses): | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Divorced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Widowed | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. Of what religious affiliation is your HH?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Catholic | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Pentecostal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Protestant | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. SDA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Islam | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Have you ever attended any form of school?

1. Yes (If Yes, go to 11)
 2. No (If No, go to 12)

10. What is the highest level of education you/ attained/currently in?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Primary Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Vocational | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ordinary level | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. University | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A' level | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11a. Main occupation of head of household: _____

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Private formal/manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Public Government | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Private formal/service | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Student | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Private informal retail | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Private Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

12. How far is your workplace (or school for students) from here?

1. Record as stated _____
 2. Not Applicable _____

13. How do you get to work?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. No need to travel (I work at home) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. By Bicycle/motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. By public means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. By foot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. By personal vehicle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. In what capacity do you live on this land? (Tick appropriate response)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Landowner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Squatter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Tenant (Kibanja) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Licensee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Co-owner | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

15. How long have you lived on / used this land? (Years)

16. How did you acquire this land?

1. Bought
 2. Inherited from parents
 3. Renting

17. Describe tenureship of this land:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Public land | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Customary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Private mailo land | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Communal land | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Freehold | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

18. If your land was to be acquired/taken from you: What mode of compensation would you want?

- Cash
- Another similar property

19. OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

How many people live within this HH? _____

How many children above 18 years live within the HH? _____

How many children below 18 years live within the HH? _____

QUESTIONS ABOUT HOUSEHOLD (HH) AND FAMILY MEMBERS AT PERMANENT/HOME ADDRESS			
	How many people stay at your homestead? (permanent and temporary, however excluding visitors)		PLEASE LIST THE DETAILS OF THESE PEOPLE BELOW:

Codes specific to this table: codes.....

1. First name – begin with a code and then the code name throughout....
2. Relationship to Household: Household Head = 1 ; Spouse of Household Head = 2; Child of Household Head = 3; Parent of Household Head = 4; Grandchild of Household Head =5; Other RELATIVES of Household Head = 6; NOT RELATED to Household Head (7)
3. Residential status: Permanent (under normal circumstances sleep 4 nights (or more) a week at this homestead) = 1; Temporary (under normal circumstances sleep less than 4 nights a week at this homestead) = 2
4. Marital status: Single =1; Married =2; Divorced = 3; Widowed=4; Not married but Living Together =5
5. Gender: _____ Male = 1; Female = 2
6. Age (write age in absolute numbers)
7. Disabled _____ Yes=1 Go to a, b, c ,d; No=2
 - a. Physical disability
 - b. Hearing impairment
 - c. Visual impairment
 - d. Mental impairment
8. Chronic illness: ___ Yes=1 Go to a, b, c ,d; No=2
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Heart disease
 - c. Sickle cell anaemia
 - d. Other, specify
9. Highest education: Never attended school = 1; Kindergarten = 2; Lower primary(p1-4) = 3; Upper primary = (p5-7); O Level = 5; A Level = 6; University Degree 7, Other = 8; Does not know = 9
10. Literacy: Easily =1; with difficulty =2; can't read =3; Don't know =4
11. Skills: Carpentry = 1; Construction =2; Brick making =3; Lumberjack & Board making = 4; Drivers licence (light vehicle) = 5; Drivers licence (heavy vehicle) = 6, Mechanic = 7, Welding & Ironworks = 8; Fishnet Weaver = 9; Arts & Crafts = 10; Canoe & boat makers = 11; Hunter = _____ none= 13
12. Employed: Yes = 1; No = 2; Not fit for employment = 3
13. Cash income: Yes = 1; No = 2
14. Economic activity primary:
 1. Going to school
 2. Subsistence farming
 3. Housework
 4. Regular paid public employee
 5. Regular paid private employee
 6. Own account worker e.g., petty trade, business
 (not subsistence farming)
 7. Casual labourer
 8. Others (specify).....
 9. Unemployed
 10. Don't know
15. Economic activity secondary:
 1. Going to school
 2. Subsistence farming
 3. Housework
 4. Regular paid public employee
 5. Regular paid private employee
 6. Own account worker e.g., petty trade, business
 (not subsistence farming)
 7. Casual labourer
 8. Others (specify).....
 9. Unemployed
 - 10= None

20. Information on Education

How many children are going to school? Girls _____ Boys _____

Do you have any school age children not going to school? Y / N

If yes how many are they? Boys _____ Girls _____

If children do not go to school, give reason why?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Lack school fees | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Not interested in school | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Schools very far from home | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If some or all members of your household dropped out of school, what was the most common reason for this?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Unwanted pregnancy/early pregnancy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Distance of the school from homestead | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Preferred looking for jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. There was no money for school fees | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

How many Primary schools do you have in your village? _____

What is the distance to the nearest Primary school? _____

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

How many Secondary schools do you have in your village? _____

What is the distance to the nearest secondary school? _____

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

By what means do the children go to school?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Walk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. By public means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. By private means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Nature of impact on household

How is your household going to be impacted? (Tick appropriate)

Description of Impact	Yes	No	Description of loss (e.g. dwelling, shop, fence).	Permanent (P) / temporary loss (T)
Loss of structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of annual crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of perennial crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

22. Business owners

State nature of business activity you own that will be affected by the project _____

1. When did your business start? _____
2. Nature of business: _____
3. Informal or formal? Circle answer (informal= no permit/ licence; formal = has permit/license)
4. Average daily income (hence monthly income:shs/month)

Does your business employ workers?

1. Yes
2. No

If yes, are they permanent (P) or temporary (T): P T Both

If permanent, fill in table below

Name of worker	Sex	Age	Work done	Monthly/weekly income	Education level

23. Information about structures on land that will be affected by the project.

a) Is this structure/building yours? Yes No

b) What is the use of the affected building?

Use of Building (e.g. commercial/ residential)	Materials (Bricks, clay, wood etc)	Condition (Good, fair poor)	No. of storeys	No. of rooms	Has grid power supply? (Y/N)	Has piped water supply? (Y/N)

24. Information about crops grown

What are common types of food crops grown in the h/h?

What crops have you grown that will be affected?

What is the approximate distance to the market from your homestead?

1. Less than 5km
2. 5-10km
3. 10 or more

Do you fertilize your land to improve yields? Yes No

If yes, indicate what kind of fertilizer used: 1. Organic manure 2. Artificial fertilizers

Does the household keep any animals? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, how many of the following animals does the household have?

Animals	Nos.
1) Cattle	
2) Goats	
3) Sheep	
4) Chicken	
5) Ducks	
6) Pigs	
7) Others (specify)	

How does the household graze their animals?

1. Free range (common property)
2. Grazing on private/household property,
3. Others (specify).....

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SECTIONS 2: LIVELIHOOD IN AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Item Description	Cash for year 2014 (Ug. Shillings)	In kind/ barter* e.g. Cow/Labor/Grain
Income from household enterprises		
<i>(Note: Together with a PAP, you can make calculations from a person's description of sold goods.)</i>		
Crop farming (name key crops):		
Other agricultural income (e.g. livestock, poultry)		
Non-agricultural income		
Property income		
Rent received from rented property (land, housing)		
Benefits		
Family allowances/social security benefits		
Remittances and assistance received from others		
Other (inheritance, alimony, scholarships, etc)		
Employment		
Formal employment income		
TOTAL	_____	_____

Do you have a bank account? Yes/No

If yes, where? (E.g. bank name, location, distance): _____

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SECTIONS 3: Income of Targeted Household

What is the main source of Income of HH?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Salary | 6. Rent collected elsewhere |
| 2. Husbands salary | 7. Agriculture activity on affected land |
| 3. Business on land | 8. Agriculture activity on land elsewhere |
| 4. Business located elsewhere | 9. Fishing |
| 5. Rent collected from affected land | 10. Others specify |

What other activities generate income from this HH?

1. Fishing
2. Poultry
3. Retail shop
4. Other (specify) _____

How much is your monthly income? (Specify amount).....

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Below 100,000 | 5. 400,001 - 500,000 |
| 2. 100,001-200,000 | 6. 500,001 - 1,000,000 |
| 3. 200,001 - 300,000 | 7. 1,000,001 - 1,500,000 |
| 4. 300,001 - 400,000 | |
| 8. Over 1,500,00 | |

What is your monthly expenditure levels? (Specify amount)-----

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Below 100,000 | 5. 400,001 - 500,000 |
| 2. 100,001-200,000 | 6. 500,001 - 1,000,000 |
| 3. 200,001 - 300,000 | 7. 1,000,001 - 1,500,000 |
| 4. 300,001 - 400,000 | 8. Over 1,500,000 |

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SECTION 4: HEALTH, INFANT MORTALITY & VULNERABILITY

Are there chronically ill people in the household? YES NO

If YES: Type of illness: _____

Number of births and deaths in the household over the last 12 months:

Births: _____

Deaths: _____

Cause: _____ NO

Has a child under age of 5 died in the household in last 3 years? YES NO

If YES, Cause: _____

What are the 3 commonest diseases that affect the household?

How much do you spend on treating the above commonest diseases? : _____

Where do you usually seek medical attention from?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Home treatment | 5. Hospital |
| 2. Pharmacy/drug shop | 6. Traditional doctor (including traditional birth attendants) |
| 3. Clinic | 7. Others (specify) |
| 4. Health Centre | |

SECTION 5: SOURCES OF WATER & ELECTRICITY

What are the sources of water for domestic use? (Tick appropriate response)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Communal borehole, | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Piped water in house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Protected spring | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Open stand pipes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Unprotected spring | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Piped water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. River | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Rain water | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What is the distance to the nearest source of safe drinking water?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What fuel do you use in the household for cooking?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What fuel do you use in the household for lighting?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Where does the household dispose of refuse?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. In a landfill | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Burn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In a dumpsite | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Dig a compost pit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

What is the common facility of disposing human waste by household members?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Bush | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Pit latrine | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Community Latrine | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

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SECTION 6: Community ties, Cultural/ religious resources:

Are there graves on the land to be affected? YES NO

If Yes, how many _____

Are there any areas of spiritual significance on your affected property? YES NO

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SECTION 7: EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

Rank the following items according to which you spend most money on per month (1= Most spent on; 7= least spent on)

Item	Amount (shs)	Rank
School fees (per term)		
Healthcare/medical expenses		
Food		
Clothing		
Transport		
Dependants		

Rent		
Airtime		

THANK YOU

ANNEX C: DISTRICT VALUATION RATES

Appendix B: Copy of the Lira Districts' Compensation Rates applied


REPUBLIC OF UGANDA


Uganda
Vision 2040

**MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
P.O. BOX 7096
KAMPALA, UGANDA

Email: mlhu@mlhu.gov.ug
Telephone: General: 041 4323911/2
Hon. Minister Direct: 041 4323971
Hon. Minister of State (Land): 041 4323100
Hon. Minister of State (Housing): 041 4324945
Hon. Minister of State (Urban Development): 041 4323624
Permanent Secretary: 041 4323877
Under Secretary: 041 4323628
Fax: 041 4323881

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No. VAL/114/2017

15th March, 2017

The Secretary District Land Valuation,
Lira District Local Government,
P.O. Box 49,
LIRA

**RE: PROPOSED LIRA DISTRICT COMPENSATION RATES FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/2017**

This is in reference of the above captioned matter. This office received compensation rates for the financial year 2017/2018 which we have duly scrutinized and adjusted.

Please cause the rates forwarded to be typed/ published and sent to the relevant offices and subsequently return a typed and duly signed copy to this office for reference.


Lucy Kabega
For: PERMANENT SECRETARY
n.o.o

Vision: "Sustainable Land Use, Land Tenure Security, Affordable, Decent Housing and Organized Urban Development".

Senior Land Officer 0777-558182
Physical Planner 0777-558182
Surveyor 0777-070626



Lira District Local Government
District Land Office
P. O. Box 49,
Lira.

Your Ref:
Our Ref: LB/1202/1

The Republic of Uganda: 23rd January 2017

To: The Chief Government Valuer
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
P.O. BOX 7061,
Kampala.

RE: COMPENSATION RATES OF LIRA DISTRICT FOR 2015

Please receive compensation rates for crops, trees and buildings of non permanent nature.

The rates were compiled by Lira District Land Board under L.D.L.B Min 12(04/04) of 29th April 2015 as provided for under Sec. 59 of the Land Act Cap 227

Yours faithfully

Sylvia Akot
AKOT SYLVIA
SECRETARY DISTRICT LAND BOARD/LIRA

Cc: The Chairman District Land Board
Cc: The Valuer, Lira District Local Government
Cc: The District Agricultural Officer
Cc: The District Forest Officer
Cc: File

*Mr. Anthony M. M. M. M.
Pse. G. G. G.
A. A. A.
D. D. D.*

CROP/TREES AND BUILDINGS COMPENSATION RATES
 PROPOSED UNDER L.D.L.B MIN 12/04/2015 of 29th April 2015

CROP	DESCRIPTION	RATES	Comment from the valuer
Cotton	Before flowering Mature	600,000 = per acre	600,000 = per acre
	After flowering Young	3,000,000 = per acre	300,000 = per acre
Cashew Nut	Before fruiting Mature	150,000 = per tree	110,000 = per tree
	After fruiting Young	600,000 = per tree	55,000 = per tree
Coffee	0-2 years Mature	200,000 = per tree	25,000 = per tree
	After 2 years Young	600,000 = per tree	10,000 = per tree
Mango	0-5 years (local) Mature	200,000 = per tree	100,000 = per tree
	5-10 years Average	400,000 = per tree	60,000 = per tree
	After 10 years Young	600,000 = per tree	30,000 = per tree
	Improved - Not Seedling	500,000 = per tree	2,000 = per tree
	Fruiting Improved Mature		150,000 = per tree
Pawpaw	Fruiting Mature	1,000,000 = per tree	30,000 = per tree
	Before fruiting Average	200,000 = per tree	20,000 = per tree
	After fruiting Young	400,000 = per tree	10,000 = per tree
Citrus, oranges, lemons, limes, tangerines	0-5 years Mature	200,000 = per tree	120,000 = per tree
	After 5 years Average	600,000 = per tree	80,000 = per tree
	Improved - Not Young	800,000 = per tree	50,000 = per tree
	fruiting Seedling		2,000 = per tree
	fruiting	1,500,000 = per tree	
Guava	Before fruiting Mature	200,000 = per tree	30,000 = per tree
	After fruiting Young	400,000 = per tree	15,000 = per tree
Avocado	Seedling		1,000 = per tree
	0-5 years Mature	250,000 = per tree	100,000 = per tree
	After 5 years Young	750,000 = per tree	40,000 = per tree
	Seedling		2,000 = per tree
Improved-not fruiting	Improved	300,000 = per tree	150,000 = per tree
	Average		80,000 = per tree
	Young	1,000,000 = per tree	50,000 = per tree
Jack fruit	0-5 years Not fruiting Mature	300,000 = per tree	100,000 = per tree
	fruiting Average		60,000 = per tree
	fruiting Young	1,000,000 = per tree	30,000 = per tree
	Seedling		



Bullrush Millet	Before-flowering	Mkt	2,000,000 per acre	1.2m per Acre
	After-flowering	Young	4,000,000 per acre	100,000 per Acre
Rice	Before-flowering	Mkt	3,000,000 per acre	
	After-flowering	Young	5,000,000 per acre	600,000 per Acre
Ground nuts	Before-flowering	Mkt	2,500,000 per acre	2m per Acre
	After-flowering	Young	4,500,000 per acre	1m per Acre
Beans	Before-flowering	Mkt	1,500,000 per acre	
	After-flowering	Young	3,000,000 per acre	
Cowpeas	Before-flowering	Mkt	700,000 per acre	
	After-flowering	Young	1,500,000 per acre	
Field peas (Mpondi)	Before-flowering	Mkt	1,000,000 per acre ✓	
	After-flowering	Young	2,000,000 per acre	600,000 per Acre
Soya beans	Before-flowering	Mkt	2,000,000 per acre	600,000 per Acre
	After-flowering	Young	3,000,000 per acre	100,000 per Acre
Pigeon peas (apena)	Before-flowering	Mkt	1,000,000 per acre	
	After-flowering	Young	2,000,000 per acre	2m per Acre
Simsim	Before-flowering	Mkt	2,500,000 per acre	2m per Acre
	After-flowering	Young	3,500,000 per acre	0.8m per Acre
Sunflower	Before-flowering	Mkt	2,000,000 per acre	1m per Acre
	After-flowering	Young	3,500,000 per acre	600,000 per Acre
Green Grams (soroko)	Before-flowering	Mkt	1,000,000 per acre	1.5m per Acre
	After-flowering	Young	2,500,000 per acre	800,000 per Acre
Yams	Ajumain		15,000 heap	500 per plant
	Mayuni		20,000 per plant	
	Local Obato		25,000 heap	10,000 per plant
Tomatoes	Before-flowering	Mkt	10,000 per plant	1,200 per plant

		Per clump	
Banana	New Plantation Mature	750,000 = per stool	13,000 / per clump
	Old plantation Average	400,000 = per stool	10,000 / per clump
	Young		6,000 / per clump
	Old plantation (well managed)	500,000 = per stool	
Shea butter	1-3 years Mature	200,000 = per tree	120,000 / per tree
	4-10 years Average	600,000 = per tree	80,000 / per tree
	Over 10 years Young	1,500,000 = per tree	35,000 / per tree
	Improved (fruiting)	2,000,000 = per tree	
Tamarind (Nkanga)	Before fruiting Mature	200,000 = per tree	100,000 = per tree (red line 2. root)
	After fruiting Average	800,000 = per tree	20,000 = per tree
	Young		15,000 = per tree
Jacob's fruit (Muzabini)	Before fruiting	100,000 = per tree	
	After fruiting	300,000 = per tree	
Sugarcane	New plantation Mature	400,000 = per stool	
	Old plantation	300,000 = per stool	
Castor oil	Before flowering	100,000 = per plant	
	After flowering	300,000 = per plant	
Cassava	0-6 months	2,000,000 = per acre	
	After 6 months	3,000,000 = per acre	
Sweet potatoes	0-2 months Mature	1,500,000 = per acre	
	3-6 months Average	2,500,000 = per acre	
	Young	500,000 = per acre	
Irish potatoes	Before flowering Mat.	1,500,000 = per acre	2,300,000 / per acre
	After flowering Ave	3,000,000 = per acre	
Maize	Before tasseling Mat.	1,000,000 = per acre	1.5m per acre
	After tasseling Young	2,000,000 = per acre	0
Sorghum	Before flowering	500,000 = per acre	
	After flowering	1,000,000 = per acre	
	Improved - Before Mat. flowering	700,000 = per acre ✓	
Finger millet	After flowering	2,000,000 = per acre	
	Before flowering Mat.	1,500,000 = per acre	1m Per Acre
	After flowering Young	3,000,000 = Per acre	400,000 / per Acre

Bijali Plant	Before flowering After flowering	3,000=per plant 6,000= per plant	
Cucumber		5000= per stock	
Vanilla Cocoa	Good young mature	100,000= per plant 150,000= per plant 200,000= per plant	
Tea	young mature	100,000=per plant 300,000= per plant.	
Sukuma,Spin ach,improved Dodo,Nakati	Newly established At harvest	500,000=per acre 2,000,000=per acre	
TREES:			
Jambula	Good	500,000=per plant	
	Average	250,000=per plant	
EUCALYPTU S: TIMBER			
	a) big timber size 60 cm diameter and above	800,000=	
	b) medium size	600,000=	
	c) Electric Pole size	300,000=	
	d) Building Pole size	100,000=	
	e) Young	50,000=	
	f) seedling planted	10,000=	
MAHOGAN Y& MUVULE TIMBER			

a) big timber size 60 cm diameter and above		800,000=	
b) Medium size		600,000=	
c) electrical pole size		300,000 200,000/	
d) building size		400,000 7000/	
e) Young		50,000 50,000/	
f) seedling planted		2,500/ 10,000=	
NSAMBIA: TIMBER			
a) mature timber size		300,000 250,000/	
b) medium		200,000 100,000/	
c) electrical pole size		100,000 80,000/	
d) Building size		20,000/ 30,000=	
e) Young		10,000/ 20,000=	
f) seedling planted		1,000/ 5,000=	

ALIRA/MELIA TIMBER:	GIANT	LOCAL
a) mature timber size	600,000 300,000	400,000 200,000/
b) medium size	400,000 150,000/	300,000 100,000/
c) electrical pole size	300,000	200,000
d) building pole size	40,000= ✓	25,000= ✓
e) Young	20,000= ✓	10,000= ✓
f) seedling planted	10,000= ✓	5000= ✓
BAMBOO		
a) mature-good	Per clump	50,000=

b) medium pole size	Per clump	20,000= ✓	
c) poor	Per clump	10,000= ✓	
d) Young		5,000= ✓	
MUSISI CLASS 2 TIMBER			
a) mature timber size	Per tree	500,000=	
b) medium size	"	300,000=	
c) electrical pole size	"	150,000= 70,000/-	
d) building size	"	50,000= ✓	
e) Young	"	20,000=	
f) seedling planted	"	10,000=	
ALBIZZIA (CORRIARIA) ITEK ITEK TIMBER			
a) Mature timber size	Per tree	800,000= 150,000/-	
b) medium pole size	"	600,000=	
c) electrical pole size	"	300,000=	
d) building pole size	"	100,000=	
e) Young	"	50,000=	
f) seedling planted	"	10,000=	
UMBRELLA TREE			
a) mature timber size		700,000=	
b) medium pole size		500,000=	
c) Electric pole size		200,000=	

d) Building pole size		100,000= 20,000/=	
e) Young		50,000= 10,000/=	
f) Seedling		20,000= 20,000=	
PALM TREE/TUGU			
a) mature timber size		300,000= 120,000	
b) medium		200,000= 60,000	
c) young		50,000= 30,000	
FIG TREE/ANANGA			
a) fully grown up	Per tree	500,000= 200,000	
b) medium	Per tree	300,000= 100,000	
c) Young	Per tree	100,000= 50,000	
CYPRESS PINE-TIMBER			
a) mature timber size		600,000= 200,000	
b) medium		400,000=	
c) electrical pole size / medium		150,000= 100,000	
d) building pole size		50,000= 60,000	
e) Young		20,000= 20,000	
f) seedling		15,000= 1500	
FICNS SUR(EBUU)			
a) Big timber size 60cm diameter and above		600,000= 150,000	
b) medium size		400,000= 80,000	
c) electrical pole size		150,000= 50,000	

d)building pole size	100,000=	30,000	
e)young	50,000=	10,000	
f)seedling size	25,000=	1,000	
ACACIA(OKUTU)			
a)big timber size 60cm diameter and above	400,000=	80,000	
b)medium size	250,000=	50,000	
c)electrical pole size	100,000=	30,000	
d)building pole size	50,000=	20,000	
e)young	30,000=	10,000	
f)seedling size	20,000=	1,000	
PHOENIX RECLINATA(TIT)			
a)big timber size 60cm diameter and above	300,000=		
b)medium size	200,000=		
c)electrical pole size	100,000=		
d)building pole size	50,000=		
e)young	20,000=		
f)seedling size	20,000=		
CEDRELLA ODORATA(APWONY ONGWENYA)			
a) big timber size 60cm diameter and above	700,000=		
b)medium size	500,000=		
c)electrical pole size	200,000=		

d)building pole size	100,000=	
e)young	50,000=	
f)seedling size	30,000=	
CASSIA(AGACIA)		
a) big timber size 60cm diameter and above	500,000=	
b)medium size	300,000=	
c)electrical pole size	200,000=	
d)building pole size	50,000=	
e)young	30,000=	
f)seedling size	10,000=	
GREVELLA		
a) big timber size 60cm diameter and above	700,000=	
b)medium size	500,000=	
c)electrical pole size	350,000=	
d)building pole size	200,000=	
e)young	100,000=	20,000
f)seedling size	25,000=	1500
TEAK		
a) big timber size 60cm diameter and above	1,000,000=	500,000
b)medium size	700,000=	250,000
c)electrical pole size	500,000=	200,000
d)building pole size	300,000=	70,000

b) thorn plant	Per plant/stem	50,000= ✓	
c) others	"	30,000= ✓	
d) seedling	"	10,000= 3000	
BROOM PLANT SHRUBS	Per bundle Per shrub	10,000= 1000	
LOCAL HERBS			
Medicinal plant	Per plant cluster	50,000= 1500	
FLOWER /GRASS/SPECIAL FLOWER			
a) rose flower per m2		50,000= 20,000	
b) others flower	Per plant	30,000= 3000 per plant	
c) improved pasture	Per m ²	50,000= 3000	
d) compound grass		10,000= 2000	
BUILDING- STRUCTURES			
c) building	structure	Shs per m ²	
1- permanent houses		<i>To be valued by Chief Government valuer ✓</i>	
2- semi permanent houses:	a) plastered painted floor screeded	250,000=	
i) Brick in mud G.C.I roof <i>Mud brick</i>	b) plastered unpainted, screeded floor	200,000= <i>by government valuer</i>	
	c) <i>mud brick</i> unplastered earth floor	10,000= 65,000	
	d) locally	70,000=	

	smear murrum floor		
ii) Mud and wattle with doors and windows frames G.C.I timber	a) plastered and painted screed floor	60,000= 150,000	
Mud and wattle with doors & windows timber G.C.I	b) plastered unpainted earth unscreed floor	50,000= 120,000	
	c) plastered unpainted screed floor	80,000= 140,000	
	d) unplastered unpainted murrum earth floor	50,000= 60,000	
	e) without doors and frames	40,000= value on site	
	f) grass thatched roof earthen floor	50,000= ✓	
iii) Mud block G.C.I	a) plastered and painted screed floor	65,000= 160,000	
	b) plastered unpainted screed floor	60,000= 130,000	
iv) mud block grass thatched	a) plastered painted cemented floor	50,000= 80,000	
Save for m/wattle	b) plastered unpainted earthen floor	45,000= ✓	

3. VIP latrine with G.C.I 2 No.	a) brick with mud mortar / slab plastered and painted walls	-	2,000,000=	
			5,000 Super struc	
	b) brick with slab I No stance unplastered and unpainted		1,000,000=	
	c) M ² wattle G.C.I roof		400,000=	
	d) with grass thatched roof		300,000=	
4. Bath enclosure approximately 4m ²	a) grass thatched		20,000= ✓	
	b) tin		200,000=	
	c) iron sheet, brick wall		600,000=	
	d) reeds and poles		100,000=	
	e) banana leaves		25,000	
			50,000=	
			20,000	
5. Cups/plotes racks approximately 1m ²	a) reed /cane		20,000= ✓	
	b) tin/debe/G. C.I		25,000= ✓	
	c) wire mesh		45,000= ✓	
6. Pit Site / Burrow area	Per m ³		30,000=	
			5500	
7. Granary reed up to about completion	resettlement pack		150,000=	
8. Gardens (deepening on what means is used then adjust according	a) bush clearing per acre		15,000	
			400,000=	
			200,000	

	b) 1 st ploughing per acre	-	100,000=	
	c) 2 nd ploughing per acre	-	70,000= ✓	
	3 rd ploughing per acre	-	50,000= ✓	
9. Local worship alter shrine	per unit m ²	-	200,000=	
10. Protected spring	depends on material			
11. Graves	Contractor must replace / give			Contractor to cater
	a) cemented adult		2,500,000=	
			800,000=	
			600,000	
	b) cemented child		500,000=	
			600,000	
	c) earth adult		300,000= ✓	
	d) earth adult child		200,000=	
			300,000	
	e) marble adult	2,000,000=	1,000,000	
	f) marble child	1,000,000 ✓		
12. Bee hive	a)	-	250,000=	
	factory/modern G.C.I and timber hard wood		Resettlement	
			100,000	
	b) soft wood	-	Same as above	
			200,000=	
	c) tugu stem	-	200,000= ✓	
	Tree hollow stem	-	60,000= ✓	
13, Chicken house	a) m/wattle walls grass thatched roof	-	50,000= ✓	
	b) wire messing	-	100,000= ✓	

	grass roof	-	
	c) wire mess	-	
	G.C.I roof	150,000= ✓	
	a) shelter	-	
	without	100,000= ✓	
	walls grass	per unit	
	thatched		
	roof	-	
	b) G.C.I roof	100,000= ✓	
	c) kraal-half	-	10,000=per
	poles only	pole	5000
	in holes	-	
	d) kraal -	-	6,000=per
	poles not in	pole	6000
	hole		
15. Disturbances allowance	a) 6 months or more quit notice	15%	The law takes
	b) less than 6 months quit notice	30%	

Complete

ANNEX C: RAP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<p>1. Verify internal RAP implementation reports by a field check of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Payment of compensation including its levels and timing▪ Settlement of land/resource access claims▪ Preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites▪ Housing construction▪ Provision of employment, its adequacy and income levels▪ Adequacy of training and other developmental inputs▪ Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups▪ Infrastructure repair, relocation or replacement▪ Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy▪ Transition allowances
<p>2. Interview a random sample of affected people in open-ended discussion to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, their entitlements and rehabilitation measures.</p>
<p>3. Undertake public consultations with affected people at the village or town level.</p>
<p>4. Observe the function of the resettlement operation at all levels to assess its effectiveness and compliance with the RAP.</p>
<p>5. Check the type of grievance issues and the functioning of grievance redress mechanism by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels and interviewing aggrieved affected people.</p>
<p>6. Survey the standards of living of the affected people (and of an unaffected control group where feasible) before and after implementation of resettlement to assess whether the standards of living of the affected people have improved or been maintained.</p>
<p>7. Advise project management regarding necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP, if any.</p>

ANNEX D: GRIEVANCE LOG

Name (Filer of Complaint): _____
 ID Number: _____ (PAPs ID number)
 Contact Information : _____ (Village ; mobile phone)
 Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

	Date
<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>

Signature _____ Date: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____
 Name of Person Filing Complaint: _____ (if different from Filer)
 Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____
 Was Filer Present? Yes No
 Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No
 Findings of field investigation:

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

Issues _____

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No
 If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:
 If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Signed (Conciliator): _____ Signed (Filer): _____

Signed: _____
 Independent Observer

Date: _____

ANNEX E: PROPERTY VALUATION SCHEDULE (TO BE INSERTED)

ANNEX F: SOME OF THE PAPs ALONG THE PROJECT ROUTE





ANNEX G: SOME OF THE VULNERABLE PAPS ALONG THE PROJECT AREA.

