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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR NAMUNGALWE-KALIRO, KYEGEGWA-MPARA- RUYONZA AND NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS

RAP Report for Namasale Town Water Supply and Sanitation System in Amolatar District

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IWMDP	Integrated Water Management and Development Project
GO	Grievance Officer
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OD	Outer diameter
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TC	Town Council
UWSD	Urban Water and Sewerage Department
WMDP	Water Management and Development Project
WSDF	Water and Sanitation Development Facility
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

GLOSSARY

Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to which the affected people are entitled, in order to replace lost asset, resource or income.
Cut Off Date	Designated date of commencement of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons (without legal claims) newly occupying the Project Area after the Cut-off Date shall not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after proper disclosure of the date of completion of the assets inventory shall not be compensated. The cut-off date is not the same as a declaration or notice issued under the Land Acquisition Act (sections 3 and 5).
Economic Displacement	Total disruption of means of economic livelihood for a household or entity
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Entitlement Matrix	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Avenues through which disputes and grievances shall be resolved amicably before resorting to legal means.
Income Restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected people. Restoration of incomes of all APs is one of the key objectives of the RAP.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Livelihoods	All the various ways of subsistence, the sum of ways of making a living of an individual or a group of people, such as a household.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Any person, household, firm or private institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Standard of living adversely affected; b) Right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, Stone mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or c) Business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Replacement cost	The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Where national law does not meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.
Resettlement	All social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, by change in the use of land, or; restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.
Resettlement Action Plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable persons	People who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized or impoverished, such as ethnic minorities, women, female-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people, without support structures, disabled persons or war invalids, people receiving social assistance from the Government, and people living below the poverty line.

01 Background

Uganda Government secured financing from the International Development Association (The World Bank) to implement the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP). The proposed Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP) is a follow on from the Water Management and Development Project (WMDP) and will be implemented by Ministry of Water and Environment, Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Department (Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres) together with National Water & Sewerage Corporation (large towns). The project will focus on; improving access to water supply and sanitation services in urban, small town and rural areas including refugee hosting communities in the country; improving water resources management; and Institutional strengthening to ensure improved service delivery and sustainable water resources management in Uganda.

The proposed interventions in the IWMDP will contribute to Uganda's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG#3 - ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, SDG#4 - ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and SDG#10 - reducing inequalities within and among countries.

According to the Resettlement Policy Framework¹, it is proposed that IWMDP activities will be grouped under four components as follows:

- i. Component 1: Small-town and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation;
- ii. Component 2: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation;
- iii. Component 3: Water resources planning and management and;
- iv. Component 4: Institutional strengthening.

The proposed project will be implementing Component 1; Sub Component 1.1 that includes construction/rehabilitation of the Namungalwe-Kaliro, Kyegegwa-Mpara-Ruyonza and Namasale small towns' water supply and sanitation systems.

The Ministry of Water & Environment through the Urban Water and Sewerage Department (UWSD) introduced the Water and Sanitation Development Facility (WSDF) initiative as a mechanism to enable the department to address the challenges of provision of water supply and sanitation services in small towns in a more efficient manner. The Urban Water Supply Strategic investment plan (2017) designed by the MWE aims to provide safe and adequate water for 65% of all population in small towns by the year 2015 and for 100% by year 2035 in line with Uganda's Vision 2040.

02 Objectives of this RAP were to:

- i) Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
-

¹ Resettlement Policy Framework-(RPF), March 2018: Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project-IWMDP

- ii) Prepare a social profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- iii) Ensure that any displaced people receive equitable compensation;
- iv) Establish the actual compensation costs necessary for resettlement and quantify land area to be acquired for the project;
- v) Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances; and
- vi) Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances.

03 Project Description

Namasale Town Council is a landing site located close to the shores of Lake Kyoga in Amolatar District. The Water Supply and Sanitation System is approximately 20km west of Amolatar Town Council. The Town Council is connected to the main national grid electricity power and hosts the Amolatar ferry landing site.

The Project Area is located in 20 villages within Central, Kayago, Wabinua and Aweipeko Parishes. Amolatar District falls under the Lango Sub-region in Northern Uganda and is bordered by the following Districts: Apac to the North East, Kaberamaido to the East, Nakasongola to the West and Lake Kyoga to the South.

04 RAP Methodology

The methodology and approach adopted in preparing this RAP is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of the Government of Uganda and as well as the WB safeguard standards. Review and analysis of the secondary data related to the proposed water project was done. A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify Interested and Affected Parties by the project. The RAP team carried out consultations with the district and Town Council officials on 1st October, 2018. Sensitization meetings held in respective project villages between 01st-4th October and this aimed to disclose and explain the RAP study, valuation process and how it is conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for all affected households in line with World Bank safeguard policies and using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This has helped to establish the socioeconomic profile of PAPs, extent of impacts and establishing monitoring indicators.

The purpose of the land, asset survey and asset inventory/valuation exercise was to provide a framework through which Project Affected persons (PAPs) are adequately identified and subsequently fairly assessed and appropriately compensated or resettled before commencement of project works.

06 Socio-economic profile

Namasale water supply infrastructure and sanitation project is found in Amolatar District, in Northern Uganda. The population is heterogeneous. Field surveys indicate that most people are Langi and Itesot, Luo and Karamojong. Field data also reveals that a significant percentage of the PAPs (9.6%) are of migratory tribes and this includes the Kumam (1.4%), Lugbara (0.5%), the Samya (0.5%) the Bagisu (1.5%), Baruli (0.5%) and Baganda (1.9%).

Poverty in the district is generally considerable and attributed to inadequate skills, land shortage, poor farming methods, gender inequalities, low productivity, morbidity due to malaria and HIV/AIDS. More men than women owned land in the project-affected area. Prevalently land is owned under customary tenure.

The water project in Namasale in Amolotar district will directly affect 290 households with a total of approximately 1,909 household members. In the “project affected” areas, the social survey indicated that the average affected household comprised of 9 and above persons (30.6%) living within a single household which is higher than the national average 5.02. Most affected households were headed by males compared to female-headed households. In the project affected areas of Namasale, primary data reveals that there is limited access to grid electricity hence prevalence of biomass as the main energy sources. Firewood was the main (75.4%) source of cooking energy and is from three sources, i.e. eucalyptus, reeds and sticks from shrub; and charcoal at 22.6%. On sources of energy for lighting, kerosene was the main source of energy (78.5%) in the surveyed households followed by use of firewood in form of reeds (12.9%). However, some households were connected to grid electricity in the trading centers (2.9%); there were also solar (5.4%) used by the affected households.

Among PAPs were vulnerable persons, widows, elderly, orphans and people with disability. These people would require additional assistance during resettlement as documented in the RAP. Malaria fever was the most prevalent disease in affected households followed by respiratory ailments (coughs and flu). Most PAPs interviewed were aware of HIV/AIDS and how it is transmitted. In the project affected district of Namasale, most of the project affected people lived in close proximity with Health centre II (63.4%) and Health centre III (34.7%). However, a small percentage use Privately run hospitals (1.0%) and the referral hospital (1.0%) to access medical services because government health centres were reported to have poor healthcare services and in many instances lack drugs and medical personnel.

Analysis of education level among household heads shows the majority of respondents had attained primary education (60.6%), 23.1% had attained ordinary level education and only 6.7% had Advanced level education, 3.8% had never gone to school. Because of the low levels of education of the respondents, most of them obtain a living from agriculture, transporting goods and people using motorcycles locally known as “boda boda” and fishing. Land acquisition by the project will greatly impact on their livelihoods, hence the need for mitigation measures to restore livelihoods for the PAPs.

07 Institutional and Legal Framework

An analysis of the applicable policy and legal framework was conducted, as well as an institutional framework analysis with a bearing on the project, including identification of the gaps between local and international frameworks and how such gaps can be bridged. The project notably triggered World Bank OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP 4.12-

Involuntary Resettlement. There are some differences between the World Bank Policy and the Uganda Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. Most of the Donor Requirements are more favourable to PAPs than the provisions of Uganda Law. Government of Uganda through MWE is strongly committed to comply with Donor Requirements.

08 Compensation Framework

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 was 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, the Land Act 1998 and followed the principles outlined by World Bank Policies of prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. 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 Replacement Cost Method to arrive at their market value. Amolator District compensation full replacement rates were applied to derive compensation values for crops, fruit trees, flowers and shrubs owned by PAPs. The rates are developed by the District Land Board and approved by the office of the Chief Government Valuer. 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.

According to World Banks Environmental and Social Framework, project displaced persons may be classified as persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) 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; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

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

- Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation; and
- Public or community facilities such as churches, schools and water sources.

09 Land Acquisition Impacts and Affected Property

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the land take for the proposed water supply system (Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Lines, Distribution lines and Reservoir) in 13 cells/villages within Namasale Town Council in Amolatar District.

A census was conducted for each of the infrastructure in order to establish their number, types, size and quantity of affected assets. Table 01 below gives a breakdown of number of affected households by infrastructure in their respective villages (cells).

10 Potential Impacts

Social impacts associated with the construction of Namasale water supply infrastructure and sanitation project are anticipated and these will include; land take impact on residential houses, communal facilities, crops and trees (including fruit trees). Based on cadastral and valuation surveys, there are 290 persons affected by the proposed project. A total of 31 structures/properties will be affected. Crops and trees on the 2 metre corridor consist of seasonal and perennial crops. However, seasonal crops were not assessed since these will be harvested during the 6 months ‘notice to vacate’ period after payment of compensation. A total of 1580 perennial crops that were assessed include, Acacia, Bush trees, yellow Oleander, Cactus, Eucalyptus, mangoes, pines paw paws among others. Land will be acquired for the construction of the Water Treatment Plant, transmission lines, distribution lines and toilet facilities for the Namasale Water supply and Sanitation project. Table 04 below shows the land to be acquire.

Table 04: Land size to be acquired

AFFECTED LAND AREAS IN:	TRANMISSION PIPE LINES	Access Road	Water TREATMENT PLANT	DISTRIBUTION LINES	Reservoir	GRAND TOTALS
ACRES	1.135	0.175	2.147	5.945	0.524	9.926

11 Cut-off Date

Cut-off date is the designated date of commencement of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons (without legal claims) newly occupying the Project Area after the Cut-off Date shall not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after disclosure of the date of completion of the assets inventory shall not be compensated.

The consultant completed the census process for the project areas between 6th October 2018 and 9th October 2018 and therefore this is the cut-off date (exact date dependent on census date for each PAP). A final general “cut-off date” was also declared on 10th October 2018 when

the cadastral and asset surveys were completed. It is recommended that MWE issues a formal notice prohibiting any further activities on the land.

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;

12 Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure

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

Consultations were carried out with PAPs in the project affected areas of Wabinua B, Odokolit, Bung, Kayago B&C, Angaoryemi, Namasale Trading Centre, Kabawulu and Aweipeko during preparation of this RAP between 1st October and 3rd October 2018. During the sensitization meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility was explained and rights of PAPs, compensation process on who is eligible and grievance procedures were outlined. All meetings were chaired by the 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. In these meetings, project principles of compensation for various types of loss were detailed and various entitlement options discussed.

Key stakeholder concerns were fear of delayed and unfair compensation; involvement of local land clan leaders including PAPs, women and other vulnerable groups; hiring local labour during project implementation, continuing use of land, whether the communities will benefit from the water or there will be payments made and use of current and fair compensation rates during the valuation process.

A copy of the RAP report shall be displayed at the Amolatar district and Namasale TC headquarters.

13 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, or if PAPs misunderstood the compensation process and believe they

are entitled to additional compensation. Given this, MWE 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. The grievance mechanism process is detailed under section 9 of the report.

14 RAP Implementation Budget

The overall RAP Implementation Budget is estimated at **UGX 970,308,205**

15 Monitoring and Evaluation

To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedure for the RAP has been designed. With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. The procedures include internal track keeping efforts as well as independent external monitoring.

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to confirm;

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by MWE that is 2-3 officers will be required at each implementation stage as well as by an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The independent 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 Appendix 3.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess overall success and effectiveness of various RAP processes and measures. This mechanism is based on two components:

a) Internal Monitoring Process

Internal monitoring is an internal management function allowing MWE to measure physical progress against milestone input, process, output and outcome indicators established in the RAP.

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.

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) **On-going Monitoring:** The M&E Officer of the MWE for each location will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
 - a) Feedback and inputs from the Implementation and Rehabilitation Officers.
 - b) Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - c) Receiving reports from Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - d) 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, death, livelihood activities, income and expenses 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.

b) 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 MWE. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by MWE, and also through independent surveys and consultation conducted by the evaluation agency.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Uganda Government secured financing from the International Development Association (The World Bank) to implement the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP). The proposed Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP) is a follow on from the Water Management and Development Project (WMDP) and will be implemented by Ministry of Water and Environment, Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Department (Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres) together with National Water & Sewerage Corporation (large towns). The project will focus on; improving access to water supply and sanitation services in urban, small town and rural areas including refugee hosting communities in the country; improving water resources management; and Institutional strengthening to ensure improved service delivery and sustainable water resources management in Uganda.

The proposed interventions in the IWMDP will contribute to Uganda's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG#3 - ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, SDG#4 - ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and SDG#10 - reducing inequalities within and among countries.

According to the Resettlement Policy Framework², it is proposed that IWMDP activities will be grouped under four components as follows:

- Component 1: Small-town and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation;
- Component 2: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation;
- Component 3: Water resources planning and management and;
- Component 4: Institutional strengthening.

The proposed project will be implementing Component 1; Sub Component 1.1 that includes construction/rehabilitation of the Namungalwe-Kaliro, Kyegegwa-Mpara-Ruyonza and Namasale small towns' water supply and sanitation systems.

The Ministry of Water & Environment through the Urban Water and Sewerage Department (UWSD) introduced the Water and Sanitation Development Facility (WSDF) initiative as a mechanism to enable the department to address the challenges of provision of water supply and sanitation services in small towns in a more efficient manner. The Urban Water Supply Strategic investment plan (20xx) designed by the MWE aims to provide safe and adequate water for 65% of all population in small towns by the year 2015 and for 100% by year 2035 in line with Uganda's Vision 2040.

² Resettlement Policy Framework-(RPF), March 2018: Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project-IWMDP

As part of fulfilling the attainment of MWE Strategic Plan, the MWE contracted the services of JBN Consult and Planners LTD to provide Consultancy Services for Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Selected Small Towns/ Rural Growth Centers under Lot 1: NAMASALE TC. This RAP has been developed based on the approved designs for Selected Small Towns/ Rural Growth Centers under Lot 1: NAMASALE TC

1.2 Scope of Work

The component will entail:

- Water Supply and Public Sanitation; this will involve construction of new water supply systems and rehabilitation of existing water supply systems. It will also involve construction of public toilets at: markets, bus parks and other public places. This will also carry out source protection measures to ensure sustainability of the quality and quantity of the water sources.
- Faecal Sludge Management; this will involve construction of faecal sludge management sites to fill the gap in the faecal sludge management chain since there are limited number of regional facilities across the country.
- Solid Waste Management; this will entail advocacy to promote sorting of the waste.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Project Coordinator will manage the project.

It is inevitable that these sub-components mentioned above will lead to either land acquisition and /or denial of restriction to, or loss of access to economic assets and resources and therefore, ultimately to the resettlement and compensation of people. When this occurs, relevant provision in the laws of Uganda, such as the Ugandan land acquisition and resettlement laws, land act and the World Bank safeguard requirements, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement will be triggered. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) provides strategies for addressing resettlement and compensation impacts of the project on people living within the direct impact zone of the project.

1.3 Objectives of the RAP

The RAP will guide the implementation of the corrective construction works for Namasale small towns' water supply and sanitation systems project. The RAP Consultancy seeks to specifically identify, evaluate and document the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken for the project. The purpose of the resettlement action plan (RAP) 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.

This Report also provides guidelines to stakeholders participating in the mitigation, including rehabilitation/resettlement operations in order to ensure that the project affected persons (PAPs) are not impoverished by the adverse social impacts of the project.

Objectives of this RAP were to:

- Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- Prepare a social profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Ensure that any displaced people receive equitable compensation;

- Establish the actual compensation costs necessary for resettlement and quantify land area to be acquired for the project;
- Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances; and
- Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances.

Preparation of this RAP has been based on socio-economic surveys undertaken by JBN Consults and Planners and socio-economic profiles of affected households as detailed in Chapter 4. Impacts anticipated include relocation of PAPs and removal or destruction of temporary, semi-permanent and permanent residential and commercial structures as well as livelihood loss.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location of Project Area

Namasale Town Council is a landing site located close to the shores of Lake Kyoga in Amolatar District. The Water Supply and Sanitation System is approximately 20km west of Amolatar Town Council. The Town Council is connected to the main national grid electricity power and hosts the Amolatar ferry landing site. The Project Area is located in 20 villages within Central, Kayago, Wabinua and Aweipeko Parishes. Amolatar District falls under the Lango Sub-region in Northern Uganda and is bordered by the following Districts: Apac to the North East, Kaberamaido to the East, Nakasongola to the West and Lake Kyoga to the South.

There exist two piped water supply schemes in Namasale TC; both located at the shores of Lake Kyoga in the Central Parish and not functioning. One scheme is a pilot mini scheme to which 10% of the households and 2 public kiosks are connected while the other belongs to the Beach Management Unit to cater for the commercial activities of the fishermen.

A design Period of 24 years starting from 2016 to 2040 was considered. According to the National Population and Housing Census (UBOS, 2014), the annual population growth rate for the TC is 3.53% whereas the average household size is 4.2. The total population in the project area is 7,943 and has been projected to 19,593 by 2040. The non-domestic growth representing the growth in institutional, commercial and health facilities was 2,518 and projected to 6,206 by 2040. The projected water demand for the Project Area was 477.3 m³ in 2016 and 1168.3 m³ in 2040. The preferred option for water supply to the project area is surface water from the Lake Kyoga to cater for demand until the ultimate year 2040.

2.2 Project Components

This development scenario consists of Lake Kyoga as the source of water and contains the following aspects:

- Abstract surface water from Lake Kyoga at Biko Landing Site to meet the demand for the year 2028 and construct an intake structure complete with screens and sump to facilitate the installation of pumps of the capacity 43.8m³/hr, 17m head.
- Construct a conventional water treatment plant (WTP) not more than 1km away on higher elevated ground and of capacity 1,227m³/day to be able to follow the processes of flocculation, sedimentation, rapid filtration units and treated water storage for both backwashing and pumping for storage into the distribution system.
- Lay Transmission Line OD 160 uPVC to the proposed tank site at the Town Council Headquarters of total length 2,400m.
- Construct steel plate tank at the Town Council Headquarters of capacity 356m³.
- Lay Distribution mains from the tank to the core project areas of Aweipeko, Kayago, Wabinua, and Central, initially a total length of 14,733m.
- Make new connections initially approximated at 439No. and ultimately 1143No. for domestic and 49No. initially for institutions.
- A New Office building and auxiliary buildings to be constructed next to the proposed reservoir tank at the Town Council Offices.

2.3 Land Requirements for the Project Components

2.3.1 Land for a Transmission Pipeline

The proposed transmission pipeline is designed to require a corridor of 2 metres (1 metre from the design centre on either side). The total land take required measures approximately 1.1575 acres.

2.3.2 Land for a Distribution Pipeline

The distribution pipeline is designed to require a corridor of 2 metres (1 metre from the design centre on either side). The distribution pipe network will distribute water to the various villages. The total landtake required measures approximately 6.861 acres.

These pipes will also traverse along the various community roads and at a bare minimum impact on crops and trees.

The corridor has been designed to avoid any physical displacement, therefore only fair and adequate cash compensation will be required

2.3.3 Land for Reservoir

The proposed reservoir tank will be located at Namasale Town Council offices in Aweipeko cell. It requires a total of approximately 0.40 acres. The reservoir shall be provided with inlet, overflow, outlet, and drain pipe work. The following fittings shall also be provided for the reservoir;

- Internal & external ladder of galvanised steel,
- Wall mounted level indicator,
- Vents on the tank roof,
- Roof level access cover of galvanised steel.

The access covers shall be at least 100 mm above the finished level of the roof and shall be lockable. The roof vents shall be similarly set out and shall be fitted with vermin proofing and mosquito proofing fabric.

2.3.4 Land for Water Treatment Plant

The proposed water treatment plant will be located at Biko Village and measures a total of approximately 2.09 acres. The project has the water source at Biko village. See the strip map on separate valuation report attached in the appendix for details.

The capacity of the treatment works is 1,227 m³/d (76.7m³/hr) inclusive of 5% plant use and is sized for the maximum day. The plant will operate for 16 hours per day in the ultimate year of 2040.

2.3.5 Land for public toilet

Public Toilet - 1 No. water borne toilet type (6 stances, i.e. 2 stances for female inclusive of one for disabled use, and 2 stances for gents inclusive of one for handicapped and 2 urinal sets) with 2 shower rooms and Hand Washing facilities is proposed at one of the market areas at a location to be agreed by the Town Authorities.

2.4 Project Phases

2.4.1 Mobilization Phase

This involves mobilisation of the construction human resource, equipment, construction materials, erection of temporary worker's camp and storage yard. The location of the project temporary camp will be agreed upon with the local leadership, landowners and contractor of the respective project areas.

2.4.2 Construction Phase

Upon completion of preliminary activities and onsite investigations, actual construction of the project components and facilities will start which will involve:

- Setting out to demarcate rights of way, work areas, clearing limits. Access paths, detours, bypasses and protective fences or barricades should all be in place before construction begins.
- Excavation of trenches for water pipes;
- Trench sheeting and bracing to protect collapsible trench side walls;
- Placing concrete to bases of foundations;
- Laying of main water pipes;
- Laying of distribution lines; and
- Backfilling, disposal of overburden and surface restoration to at least match the condition that existed prior to the water works construction.

All project activities under this phase are supposed to be carried along the tracks, route and access paths within the boundaries of the identified project sites without disturbing or obstructing the neighbours and businesses. To ensure this, the contractors will seal off the different site perimeters (where necessary) with corrugated iron sheets or other suitable material during project implementation. In case of trenches, proper barricade have to be applied to warn and protect the people of impending dangers of falling into open pits and trenches.

2.4.3 Demobilization Phase

Demobilisation phase will involve clearing of the project sites of all construction and unwanted material. The disposal of any unwanted material will be done by the contractor, under supervision of the Client to ensure adequate methods of handling, transportation and final disposal. The waste materials may include packaging, wood, steel crates, cardboard, wrapping materials, construction debris, boxes, sacks, drums, cans and chemical containers, etc. Damaged areas will need to be restored before commissioning the project. Upon completion of the contractor's obligations, the contractor will hand over the project to MWE, the clients.

2.4.4 Operation Phase

This will involve employment of operators both skilled and unskilled, operation of the water supply system, maintenance of the facilities put in place, etc.

3 RAP METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted in preparing this RAP was consistent with the requirements of Government of Uganda, as well as social safeguard policies of the World Bank Group, largely drawing its propositions from the Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. To adequately collect information pertaining to this RAP, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. The team carried out field and census surveys at locations where the water and sanitation infrastructure will be constructed (i.e. transmission lines, distribution lines, reservoir and WTP) in order to collect information on affected households and properties. Social data of affected persons was obtained through use of a questionnaire, interviews, Focus group discussions, meetings with affected communities and technical teams at local government levels. Property surveying and valuation entailed inspection and referencing of land and buildings. Perennial crops and semi-permanent structures were valued based on rates set by the respective local governments (districts). Permanent buildings were valued based on full replacement costs as defined in the list of definitions under 'Replacement value'. The various methodologies and approaches are summarised below.

3.1 Literature review

The literature review was ongoing throughout the planning phase, but the primary review occurred prior to and during the detailed surveys. This included reviews of different national documents as well as international legislation, project documents and best practice. An in-depth literature review was done before embarking on the field work to aid in the understanding of the exercise and in the development of comprehensive data collection tools. Some of the documents that were reviewed included:

- The Final Design Report 2015 by M & E Associates Ltd Consulting Engineers
- Uganda Laws, Policies and Regulations of relevance to land ownership and land acquisition, and compensation as presented in Chapter 5 of this Report;
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
- IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.
- World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework
- Resettlement Policy Framework

3.2 Stakeholder consultations and Engagement Planning

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify Interested and Affected Parties by the project. The exercise identified all the stakeholders in the area including local communities, local administrations, NGOs and private sector entities among other stakeholders. Among the PAPs were vulnerable persons such as widows, elderly, orphans and people with disability. Key elements of the stakeholder mapping were to ascertain the degree of 'impact' as well as 'influence' of the respective stakeholders. Stakeholder Engagement was initiated in October 2018 for the disclosure of the resettlement planning process and was ongoing throughout the project planning phase and will continue into the implementation and monitoring phase.

Meetings and consultations were carried out with project-affected communities (PAPs) and technical team at local government level.

The RAP team carried out consultations with the district and Town Council officials on 1st October, 2018. Sensitization meetings held in respective project villages between 01st-4th October and this aimed to disclose and explain the RAP study, valuation process and how it is conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. During sensitization 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 the respective village 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. Further details on stakeholder engagement are provided in Chapter 8.



Figure 3-1: Sensitization in Biko village



Figure 3-2: Sensitization in Wabinua B and Odokolit

3.3 Socio-Economic Survey

A social survey was conducted to establish the social profile of project affected people (PAPs) in project affected areas where water and sanitation infrastructure will be implemented; that is the WTP, reservoir, transmission and distribution lines. The survey will be done in accordance with Ugandan requirements and World Bank OP 4.12 policy standards on “Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement”. For RAP purposes, a census covering all PAPs was conducted utilizing a questionnaire. This was aimed at analysing poverty and welfare indicators in households, and socio-economic needs in order to assess the impact on livelihoods of the affected people. Broadly, social data gathered from the survey comprised of 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.

To establish the social economic conditions of the affected persons, a questionnaire was administered to all 290 households of PAPs (copy attached). Data collected by the census questionnaires was coded, entered in EPiData and exported to SPSS microcomputer software for analysis. All census data collected was analysed to provide the social profile of affected persons. The census was undertaken together with property survey and valuation exercise. Results of the census were compiled into in an MS Access database and linked with the property valuation data.

Note: At the time of census survey, the RAP team did not get a chance to meet all households of PAPs as some were absent during the RAP study. Details regarding their information was got with the help of the local leaders and some cases care takers who would be left to take care of property.

3.4 Cadastral Surveying

Project designs showing the proposed project components were received from the client in the AutoCAD format. These were studied and the project affected areas were identified to guide the reconnaissance process. Site reconnaissance visits were made to the have a feel of the project affected areas and identify firm, reliable and existing controls in the project area which were required to guide the detailed data collection.

3.4.1 Control Points Survey and Extension

Suitable positions for controls were located along the proposed routes for the water pipelines in the project areas. The points were later measured using a ComNav TC 300 GPS equipment, set in static differential mode for greater accuracy. The controls obtained from the Department of Surveys and Mapping, Entebbe that were used for starting and closing the survey in the different project areas have been listed in Section 3.4.3.

The observed data was downloaded and post processing done using GNSS Solutions Professional Software to determine the coordinates of the extended control points that were used in the detailed data collection survey exercise.

3.4.2 Datum

The team used points supplied by the Survey and Mapping Department at Entebbe. The grid coordinate system used in Uganda is based on the following:

- Projection Type: Transverse Mercator.
- Zone: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 36 (UTM Zone 36)

3.4.2.1 Zone Parameters

Central Meridian: 33o East

Scale factor at Central Meridian: 0.9996

Longitude of Grid Origin: 0o E

Latitude of Grid Origin: 0o N

False Easting: 500,000.000m

False Northing: 0.000m

The system is based on the following Geodetic Datum:

Datum Name: Arc 1960 New

Reference Ellipsoid: Clarke 1880 Modified with the following parameters:

- $a = 6378249.145\text{m}$
- $1/f = 293.465$

3.4.3 Control

The general challenge with control in the country is the lack of it. There are very few points left intact in the country and finding them is quite an ordeal. However, we obtained points reliable enough to be used for the exercise.

The following were the control points used:

Table 3-1: Control points

Location	ID	Northing	Easting	Height	Project site dependent
Amolator, Lake Kwania	AMOZ	198463.928	490978.261	1052.971	Amolator District
Amolator, Namasale	RTS04-1	165657.31	457206.958		Amolator District
Amolator, Namasale	RTS05-1	165465.451	457021.519		Amolator District

3.4.4 Wayleave corridor setting out

The corridor was set out at an interval of 20m with pegs defining the Centre Line and the limits of the wayleave strip of 2m (pegs marked along the Centre Line and 1m either side of the

centreline) to guide the valuation team in picking their data. The setting out was done using ComNav T300 RTK GPS machines and Leica TC705 Total Stations.

3.4.5 Boundary Surveys

Position locations of affected individual property was picked and mapped for the entire project area. The position for the treatment plant, reservoir and public toilets were also picked and mapped. The instruments used for the survey were ComNav T300 RTK GPS machines and Total Stations. PAP summary sheets have been prepared showing the PAP Reference, District, Sub County, Parish, Village and the X and Y coordinates for each PAP.

3.4.6 Strip Map

The position locations of the affected persons were mapped to produce a strip map. Other details on the strip map included PAP References and their respective names and names of villages.

3.5 Valuation of Property

3.5.1 Identification and inventory of Assets for Compensation

Based on pegged wayleave corridor and land parcel boundaries, the PAPs and their assets were identified with the assistance of the Chairpersons LC I. Compensation assessment forms were used to capture all the necessary data and these were signed by the PAPs and verified by the LCs and client appointed staff or its authorized agent (copy attached). The Consultant ensured that all the forms used to capture all the necessary field data were approved by the Chief Government Valuer prior to the exercise. Photographic images of the PAPs and their affected property were also taken.

The data captured included but is not limited to:

- i. PAPs Bio Data such as name, NIN and telephone
- ii. Locational attributes such as village, parish, sub-county, county and district.
- iii. Land i.e tenure and size
- iv. Structures/Buildings i.e type, building materials and area
- v. Trees and perennial crops i.e age, size and count.

3.5.2 Compensation Assessment

The basis of valuation and the approaches to arrive at the compensation are described in the matrix below: -

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
Crops & Trees	District compensation rates All crops and trees were counted and categorized based on type, age, and condition and then an appropriate rate from the Lira District Compensation rates was applied to arrive at Crops/Trees Value.	As per the provisions of the Land Act in recognition of the World Bank OP 4.12 requirement for consideration for full replacement cost for lost assets.

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
Buildings of non-permanent nature	District compensation rates We multiplied the plinth gross areas by the rate per square metre to obtain the Improvements Value	As per the provisions of the Land Act in recognition of the World Bank OP 4.12 requirement for consideration for full replacement cost for lost assets.
Permanent buildings and structures	Replacement Cost of the affected properties as per the International Valuation Standards (IVS) The Registered Valuer determined the current replacement cost using market rates according to the building materials used. We multiplied the plinth gross area by the rate per square metre to obtain the Improvements Value	The affected structures within the project area (semi-permanent and temporary structures, including pit latrines) will be valued using the approved and updated district compensation rates in order to arrive at the compensation values.
Land	For both registered land and customary land, the assessment was at 100% of their respective market values. The Market Approach was used to arrive at the market value. Market Value is the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. Market values for land were determined by the Registered Valuer after a comprehensive land market research and analysis within the project locus. Sources of land market information included inquiries in the villages where affected land is located, land agents, LCI officials, where most sales are witnessed and respective District Land Officers. The total land value was obtained by multiplying the area of the land (in acres) with the market value rate per acre for the subject land	The affected land will be valued at replacement cost. The replacement cost will be based on the pre-displacement, the market value of land having equal productive potential or the same use located in the vicinity of the affected land, and statutory disturbance allowance.
Sub-total compensation award	The sub-total compensation award comprises the total for land, crops/trees, and improvements	
Disturbance allowance	Client has advised that they need vacant possession of the land in a period more	As per the provisions of the Land Act

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
	<p>than 6 months. In accordance with the Land Act Sec 77, the PAPs will be given 'a notice to vacate' of more than 6 months Therefore, we applied disturbance allowance of 15% of the sub total compensation award</p>	
<p>Total Compensation Award</p>	<p>This was obtained by summing the sub total compensation and the disturbance allowance obtained above</p>	

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPS

4.1 Demographic Census

4.1.1 Project affected Persons (PAPs)

A PAP is any person who, as a result of the implementation of the project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, 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”).

Social and/or economic impact analysis is a process for evaluating and managing the intended and unintended social consequences of changes in resettlement planning through the prediction of the social and economic impacts that are likely to follow from the implementation process. These impacts include economic impacts such as on employment, income, or production; and non-economic impacts such as on a way of life, culture, environment, and health and well-being for individuals and communities. This section provides an overview of the population of Namasale in Amolotar district in terms of ethnicity; employment; income; health, sanitation and education characteristics. These numbers are all based on the field census of the project affected area.

4.1.2 Average Size of the Affected Households

The water project in Namasale in Amolotar district will directly affect 290 households with a total of approximately 1,909 household members. In the “project affected” areas, the social survey indicated that the average affected household comprised of 9 and above persons (30.6%) living within a single household which is higher than the national average 5.02. Results further indicated that in the project area, households had an average of 5-6 persons (25.5%) and, (8.1%) 3-4 people (16.3%), 1-2 people (14.3%) 7-8 people (13.3%) living in them. This reveals a high level of dependency of the dwellers in Namasale area on household resources such as food which strains the meagre resources’ of these affected households in Table 4-1.

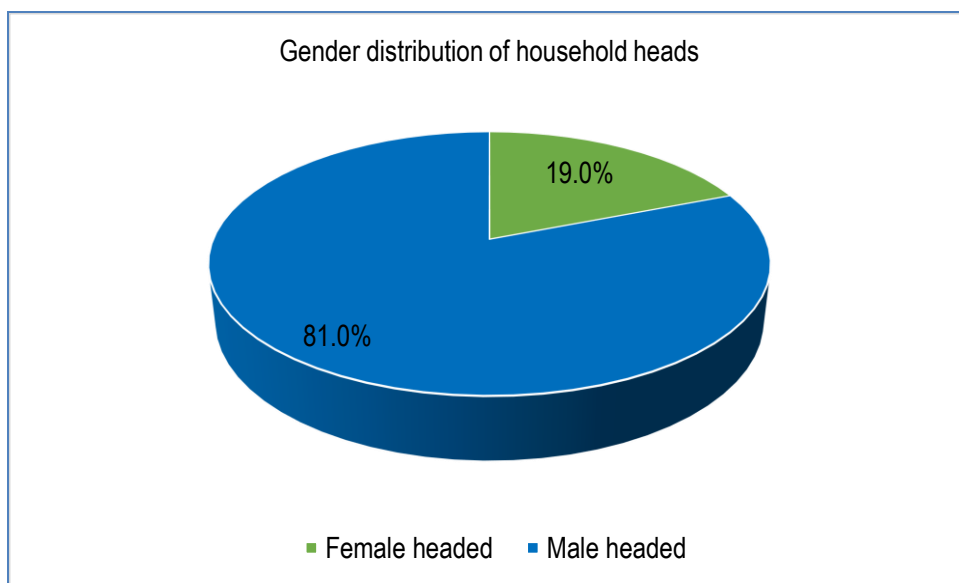
Table 4-1: Average number of people living within the household

Number of people	Valid Percentage
1-2 people	14.3
3-4 people	16.3
5-6 people	25.5
7-8 people	13.3
9 and above	30.6
Total	100

Source: Primary data

4.1.3 Gender Distribution of Household Heads

Results on gender distribution of household heads in the project area established that there were more male headed households (81%) in comparison to females headed households (19%).



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-1: Gender Distribution

Analysis of marital status in the project area of Namasale reveals that the majority of the PAPs were single (54%) and these comprised of (54%) only males. Only 4% females and 20% males were married. Results also, indicate that there are female headed households that were divorced (4%) and widowed (10 %) in comparison to the male headed households which had 4% divorced and 2% widowed respondents. Any disruption to the family structure as a result of the Project is likely to affect the female-headed households more, with implications for vulnerability to poverty since they have little or no access to land, livestock and other assets, credit, education, health care and extension services in most rural communities.

Table 4-2: Marital status by gender

Gender		Marital status of household head					Total
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not married but living together	
Female	%		4	4	10	2	20
Male	%	54	20	4	2		80
Total	%	54	24	8	12	2	100

Source: Primary data

4.1.4 Assets owned

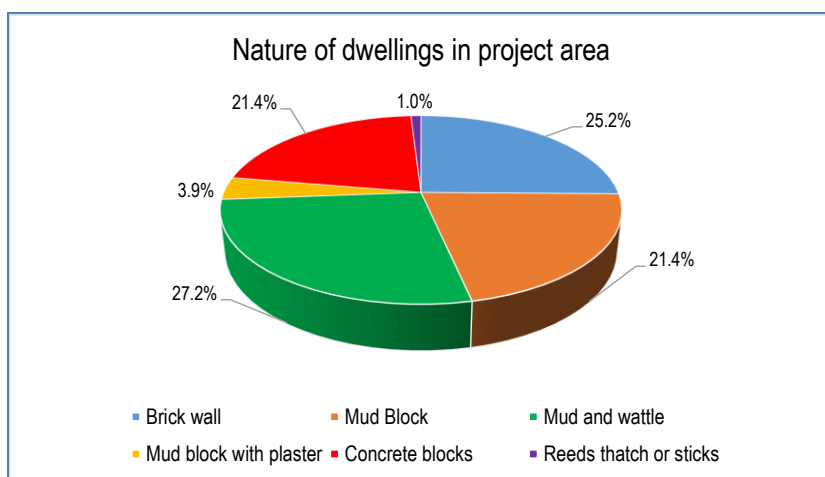
Welfare refers to the wellbeing of persons or groups with consideration to their health, happiness, safety, prosperity and fortunes. Welfare indicators are used to monitor poverty. In this report, the welfare indicators are measured by ownership of different assets in working condition. Household assets are used, among others, to measure the economic welfare of a household. The study went further to establish the assets owned by the households in working condition. In Table 4-3 below, survey results show that majority of households owned land (92%), houses (58.3%), radio (45.6%) and domestic animals (8.7%). Few households' owned motorcycles (1%) and TV sets (9.7%). A few of the respondents (11.7%) owned mobile phones, which points to the limited usage of mobile communication in this part of Namasale in Amolator district.

Table 4-3: Proportion of households owning assets

Type of Asset	Proportions of households owning assets
Land	92.2%
House	58.3%
Domestic animals	8.7%
TV set	9.7%
Radio	45.6%
Motorcycle	1.0%
Bicycle	1.9%
Mobile phone	11.7%

Source: Primary data

Most of the structures in the project area are built with mud and wattle (27.2%) followed by brick wall (25.2%). mud block (21.4%) concrete blocks (21.4%). Only a few households were built with reeds, thatch and sticks (1%). Structures made of mud block with plaster are mainly found in the trading centers as shown Figure 4-2.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-2 : Type of house in the project area



Plate 4-1: Some of the structures within the project area

4.1.5 Age Group

Age is one of the important factors in socio-economic analysis and mitigation of project impacts as it helps to measure the dependency ratio in affected households in a given project area. Notably, age can be used as a proxy indicator to establish the physiological status and healthcare needs of a given population. The field census data shows that the majority (41.9%) of

household heads are 26-35 years of age followed by 36-45(20%), 46-55 (19%), and 15-25 years (16.2%) and 56 and above years (2.9%). This signifies that there is a relatively low dependency ratio on the project affected households in the Namasale in Amolator district.

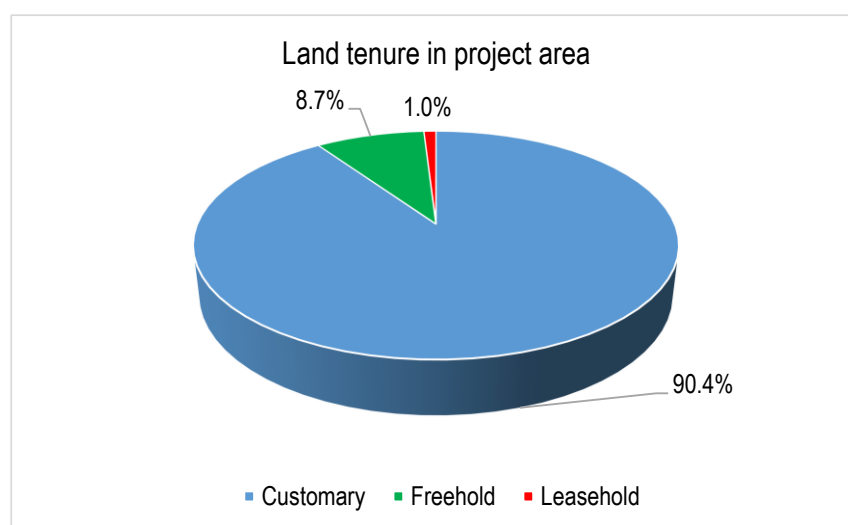
Table 4-4: Age group of respondents

Gender		Age group of household heads					Total
		15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55)	56 and above	
Male	%	12.4	30.5	17.1	18.1	2.9	81
Female	%	3.8	11.4	2.9	1		19
Total	%	16.2	41.9	20	19	2.9	100

Source: Primary data

4.2 Land Tenure and Assets

Within the project area in Namasale, the most predominant land tenure systems identified are, customary and freehold. Customary land tenure was predominant at 90.4% with the others being freehold (8.7%) peri-urban areas and Lease hold (1%). It is pertinent to note that land and associated asset ownership, is fundamental to how societies operate and determines where they can live, the cost of living, where employment and amenities are, and where future opportunities can be developed. Hence, resettlement planning needs to consider all those factors to ensure that there is adequate restoration of people’s welfare and livelihood once they have been displaced.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-3: Land tenure systems by proportion in project area

Field survey results pertaining to property ownership and residence revealed a significant proportion of men (78.1%) to own land and reside in the project area compared to the women (18.1%) as shown in

Table 4-5. It was also found that majority (69.5%) of the men owning land had bought it compared to women 14.3% (Table 4-6). It is also imperative to note that in most rural settings, most of the women who owned land were either widows who inherited the land from their husbands or parents (4.8%) and 9.5% of men had also inherited land.

Table 4-5: Residence status by gender

Gender		Residential status		Total
		Landowner	Tenant Kibanja	
Female	%	18.1	0.9	19
Male	%	78.1	2.9	81
	%	96.2	3.8	100

Source: Primary data

Table 4-6: Methods of acquisition of land ownership by gender

Gender		Method of land acquisition			Total
		Bought	Inherited from parents	Renting	
Male	%	69.5	9.5	1.9	81.0
Female	%	14.3	4.8		19.0
Total	%	83.8	14.3	1.9%	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.3 Livelihoods

4.3.1 Occupations

Like majority of rural areas in Uganda, land in the project area in Namasale Town Council, Amolatar district is mainly used for agricultural purposes. The vast majority of people in the project affected areas are engaged in subsistence farming (62.4%) although the land used for farming by the PAPs is located far away from their principal places of residence. This is followed by private retail trading (1.4%), fishing (8.7%) and formal employment (4.9%), service provision such as salons and food vending restaurants(1.9%) and casual labour (1%) as shown in Table 4-7. Other forms of occupation were mechanic and operating a small hotel business.

Table 4-7: Occupations of project-affected household heads

Primary occupation	Percentage
Farming	62.1
Formal employment	4.9
Casual labour	1.0
Trading	21.4
Service provision(salon, transport	1.9
Fishing	8.7
Total	100

Source: Primary data

Regarding the most commonly grown crops, a significant number of respondents acknowledged practicing mixed cropping. Respondents who reported growing other crops were found to have a variety of them ranging from food crops like maize (77.3%), cassava (68.2%), beans (59.1%), sweet potatoes (10.6%), sorghum (9.1%), Bananas (4.5%) and vegetables (3.0%) as shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8: crops grown crops in the project area.

Most commonly grown crops	Percentage
Beans	59.1
Maize	77.3
Irish Potato	3.0
Sweet potato	10.6
Banana	4.5
Cassava	68.2
Vegetables	3.0
Sorghum	9.1

Source: Primary data

4.3.2 Other occupations within the project area

Livestock farming is also practiced within the project area but on a small scale with most households not keeping many animals. The most common livestock are goats (77.1%) cattle (65.7%), poultry (17.1%), and sheep (8.6%) (Table 4-9). According to respondents, very little income is from selling livestock and this is mainly because they are reared at a small scale. The sale of livestock is normally done to solve urgent domestic financial burden and also used as collateral when accessing credit.

Table 4-9: Table Livestock reared

Type of livestock reared	Percentage
Goat	77.1
Cattle	65.7
Poultry	17.1
Sheep	8.6

Source: Primary data



4.3.3 Fishing

Fishing was listed as a secondary economic activity in the project area. This is carried out in open water sources and provides an important source of livelihood and food security for many

people, as shown with examples of fishing-related activity in Plate 4-2 . According to the field survey, all respondent who carried out fishing indicated that they get their fish from Lake Kyoga.



Plate 4-2: Fishing activity in project area

4.3.4 Tree planting

Tree planting was also carried out in the project area and building trees such as pine (55.6%), eucalyptus (33.3%), and Grevillea (11.1%) were grown mainly for commercial purposes.

Table 4-10: Types of trees grown in the project area

Tree type	Percentage
Pine	55.6
Eucalyptus	33.3
Grevillea	11.1

Source: Primary data

4.3.5 Levels of Income

Results from the field survey on income sources revealed that 47.8% of respondents earned above 2 million Ug.Shs monthly from their respective occupations especially agriculture. Table 4-11 shows the different income earning profiles of affected households.

Table 4-11: Average annual income levels of PAPs

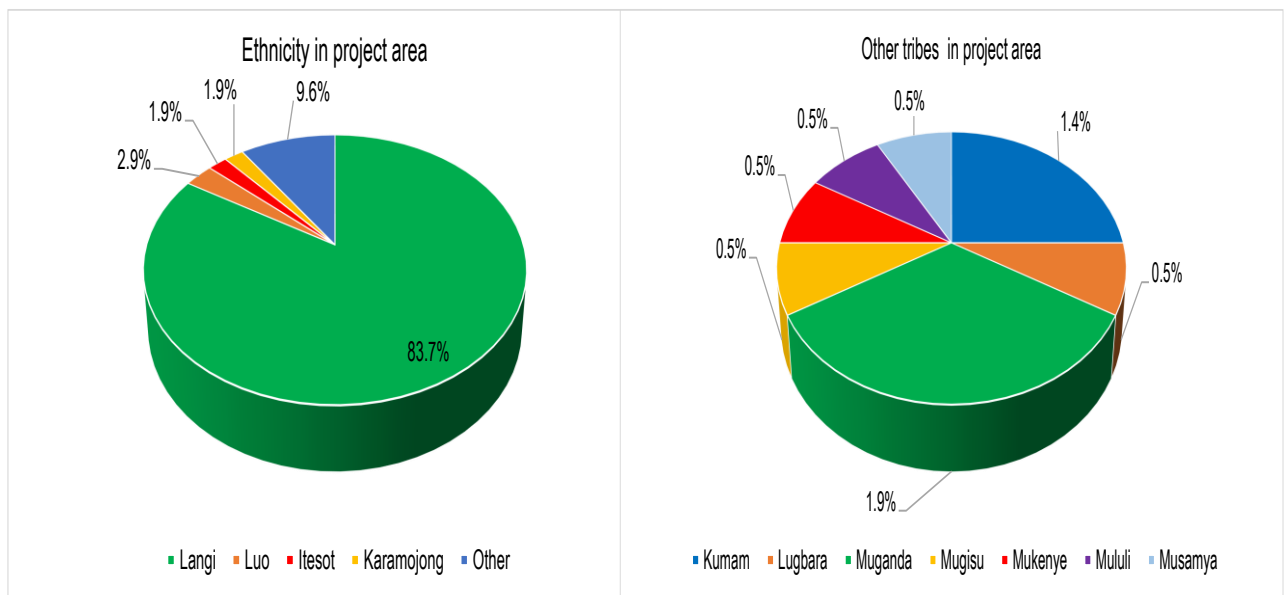
Average monthly income (Ug.Shs)	Percentage
Below 500,000 Ugx	2.2
501,000-1000,000	37.0
1,500,001-2000,000	13.0

Above 2 million	47.8
Total	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.4 Ethnicity and Religion

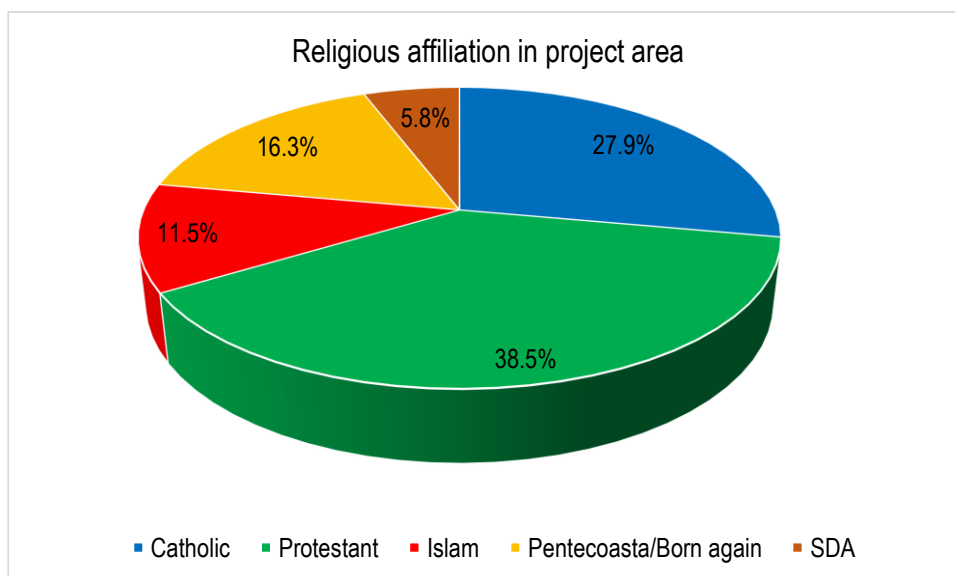
Ethnic composition of PAPs in the project area was heterogeneous. Figure 4-4 indicates that most people are Langi (83.7%) and Itesot (1.9%), Luo (1.9%) and Karamojong (2.9%). Field data also reveals that a significant percentage of the PAPs (9.6%) are of migratory tribes and this includes the Kumam (1.4%), Lugbara (0.5%), the Samya (0.5%) the Bagisu (1.5%), Baruli (0.5%) and Baganda (1.9%). Reasons given for migration included economic factors such as farming, fishing and marriage.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-4: Tribal Affiliation in project area

The project area in Namasale Town Council has strong cultural and religious heritage expressed in beliefs, religious practices and attitudes. The biggest religious grouping in the project affected area were of Christian faith such as protestants (38.5%) followed by the Catholics (27.9%), Pentecostals (16.3%) and Seventh Day Adventists (SDAs) (5.8%) and Islam 11.5% as shown in (Figure 4-5).



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-5: Religion affiliation among the PAPs.

4.5 Health

Health is an important component of human capital because ill health results in loss of earning opportunities and perpetuation of poverty because of increased spending on seeking health services. Thus, activities/initiatives aimed at achieving good health for the project affected people is considered to be an important component for poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement. Health service provision in Ugandan public health centres has a unique classification, from Health Centre I (HC I) to Health Centre IV (HC IV), with HC I being the lowest level. Higher –level health facilities tend to serve larger populations and are more autonomous. Typically, HC IIIs are constructed at Sub-county levels and HC IV at County level. In the project affected districts of Namasale, Amolatar district most of the project affected people lived in close proximity with Health centre II (63.4%) and Health centre III (34.7%) as shown in Table 4-12. However, a small percentage use Privately run hospitals (1.0%) and the referral hospital (1.0%) to access medical services because government health centres were reported to have poor healthcare services and in many instances lack drugs and medical personnel.

Table 4-12: Nearest health facility

Type of Health Facility	Percentage
Referral Hospital	1.0
Privately run Hospital	1.0
Health centre III	34.7
Health centre II	63.4
Total	100.0

Source: Primary data

Distance to a health facility has a strong influence on accessing healthcare services, which in turn affects the outcome of health complications. Access to services such as health, along with types of illnesses common in an area are a measure of poverty and wealth levels in a community or specific area. According to the Ministry of Health, the recommended maximum distance to

the nearest health facility is 5 km. In the project area, healthcare services were within the recommended distance of 0-1 km (39.6%), 1-3 km (43.6%) and 3-5km (9.9%) as shown in Table 4-13. However, 6.9% of the respondents were living over 5km from the nearest health facility.

Table 4-13: Distance to health facilities

Type of health facility		Distance to nearest health facility				Total
		0-1km	1-3km	3-5km	Over 5km	
Referral Hospitals	%	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Privately run hospital	%	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Health centre III	%	28.7	-	2.0	4.0	34.7
health centre II	%	9.9	42.6	7.9	3.0	63.4
Total	%	39.6	43.6	9.9	6.9	100.0

Source: Primary data



Figure 4-6: One of the health centres (Biko HC II) used by the communities

As summarized in Table 4-14, prevalent diseases reported by PAPs were malaria (98.1%), respiratory diseases like cough, asthma and flu cough (54.4%), water related diseases (11.7%) and venereal diseases such as Syphilis, HIV/AIDS (4.9%) and intestinal worms (1.0%). Malaria, skin infections, intestinal worms and respiratory infection were mainly common among children.

Table 4-14: Most common diseases reported in the affected household

Most common diseases	Percentage
Malaria	98.1
Cough	54.4
Water related diseases	11.7
Sexually transmitted diseases	4.9
Intestine Infection	1.0
Ulcers	1.0

Source: Primary data

4.6 Level of education

Education is a major socio-economic aspect which influences nearly every aspect of human life especially social change and economic production. Basic education improves the capacity of people to diversify assets and activities, access information on agriculture and other forms of livelihoods which are essential elements in sustaining their lives. Field census results of education level of PAPs reveal that the majority of respondents had attained primary education (60.6%), 23.1% had attained ordinary level education and only 6.7% had Advanced level education, 3.8% had never gone to school as indicated in Table 4-15. It is important to take into consideration this low level of literacy in the project area as it can affect the project implementation. Additionally, the way information is presented for informative and/or discussion purposes should be geared towards more visual/oral means rather than written communications.

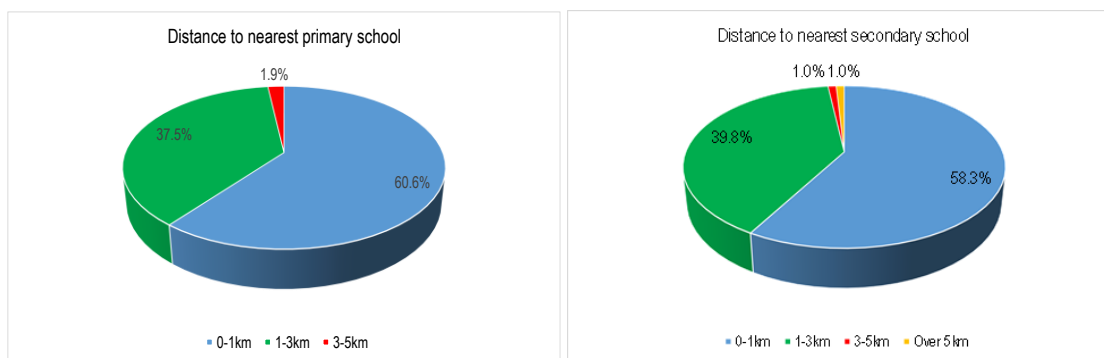
Table 4-15: Education levels of House hold heads

Level of education	Percentage
Primary Education	60.6
Ordinary level	23.1
A level	6.7
Vocational	1.9
University/college	1.9
None	3.8
Junior	1.9

Source: Primary data

a) Access to education services

Data from the field survey also show that majority of the project affected people live close to primary schools within the area. Many of the respondents live within 0-1km (60.6%), 1-3km (37.5%) 3-5km (1.9%), from the primary schools as shown in Figure 4-7. The same households also live near secondary schools with 58.3% living within a distance of 0-1km, 1-3km (39.8%) and only 1% living over 5km from the nearest secondary school.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-7: Access to Education services

4.7 Sources of water in project area

The quality of life is dependent upon availability of clean drinking water, which is rarely the case in most rural areas. Hence the need to assess water sources and their quality. In the entire project affected areas, there was a combination of both ground and surface water sources. Within the project affected households, the commonest sources of water for domestic use include communal boreholes (74.3%), followed by lake (23.8%), and unprotected springs (1.9%); as indicated in In Table 4-16. With relation to distance from water source; the majority (49%) of PAPs reported living within distance 0-1km of the nearest water source and 47.1% living within 1-3km distance from water sources in the project area as shown in Table 4-17.

Table 4-16: Type of water source

Sources of water	Percentage
Communal borehole	74.3
Unprotected spring	1.9
Lake	23.8

Source: Primary data

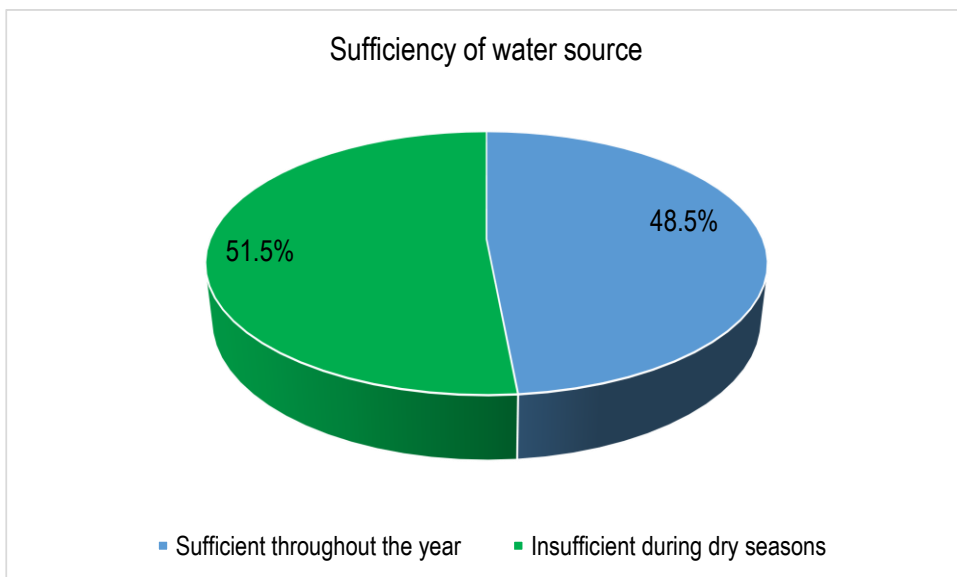
Table 4-17: Distance to nearest water source

Type of health facility		Distance to water source			Total
		0-1km	1-3km	1-1.5km	
Communal borehole	%	24.0	47.1	3.8	75.0
Unprotected spring	%	1.9			1.9
Lake	%	23.1			23.1
Total	%	49.0	47.1	3.8	100

Source: Primary data

a) Sufficiency of water supply

Regarding the supply of water, 51.5% of the respondents indicated that they receive water supply throughout the year. However, some respondents (48.5%) revealed that prolonged dry seasons are characterized by insufficient supply of water.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-8: Sufficiency of water supply

b) Quantity of water collected in a day

When asked on amount of water drawn from the available sources daily, majority of the respondents (44.8%) indicated fetching 5-10 jerry cans, 30.5% reported 8—12 jerry cans () and 24.8% reported 1-4 jerry cans. Ground water serves the great majority of PAPs, who also reported to perceive it to be by far the most practical and safe water source of the available options.

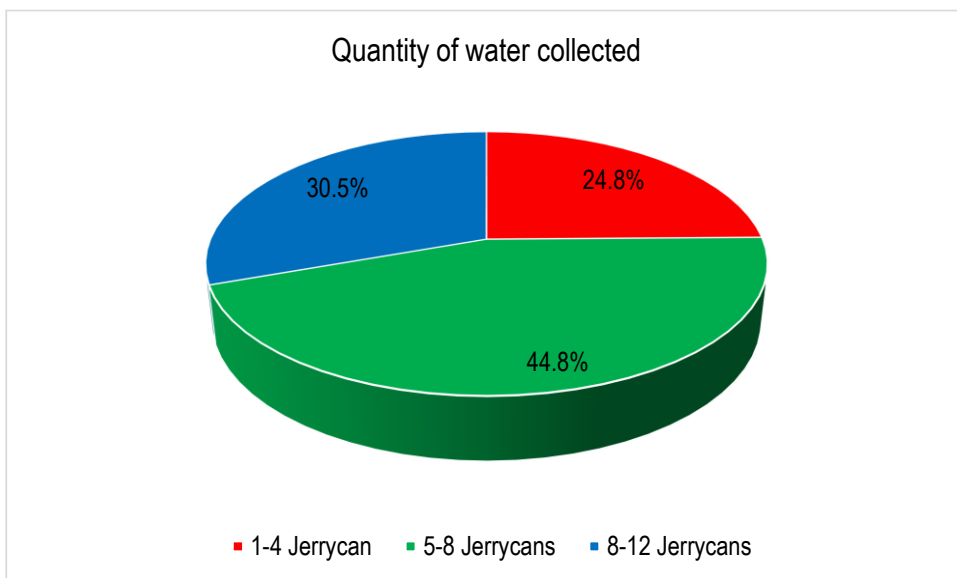


Figure 4-9: Quantity of water collected

4.8 Energy sources

In the project affected areas of Namasale, primary data reveals that there is limited access to grid electricity hence prevalence of biomass as the main energy sources. In the project area, firewood was the main (75.4%) source of cooking energy and is from three sources, i.e. eucalyptus, reeds and sticks from shrub; and charcoal at 22.6%. On sources of energy for lighting, kerosene was the main source of energy (78.5%) in the surveyed households followed

by use of firewood in form of reeds (12.9%). However, some households were connected to grid electricity in the trading centers (2.9%); there were also solar (5.4%) used by the affected households. Fuel sources in affected households in project area are shown in Table 4-18. Further inquiries in the project area also revealed that the responsibility of collecting and processing fuel wood lies with the women and children.

Table 4-18: Sources of energy

Source	Percentage Usage
Lighting	
Firewood	12.9
Gas	0.3
Solar	5.4
Kerosene	78.5
Electricity	2.9
Cooking	
Firewood	75.4
Gas	0.5
Charcoal	22.6
Solar	1
Electricity	0.5

Source: Primary data

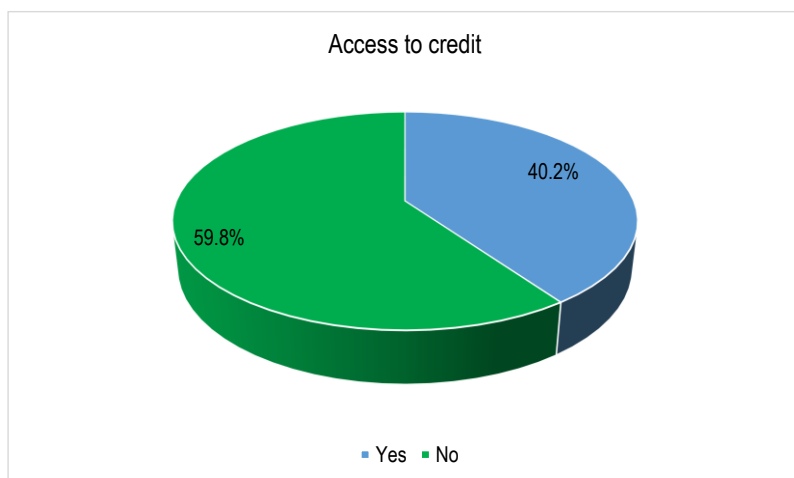


Plate 4-3: Use of solar energy at the trading centre

4.9 Access to credit

Access to credit is important in successful implementation of projects especially if farmers are organized into grower's cooperatives, farmer field groups, cooperative agro-industries, and SACCOs through which the implementing authority would seek interventions which could be in the form of safety nets, or reduced interest rates for the affected households. However, when

questioned on the aspect of credit services most respondents acknowledged not being able to access credit services (59.8%). Only 40.2% are able to access credit facilities.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-10: Access to credit

Table 4-19: Sources of credit

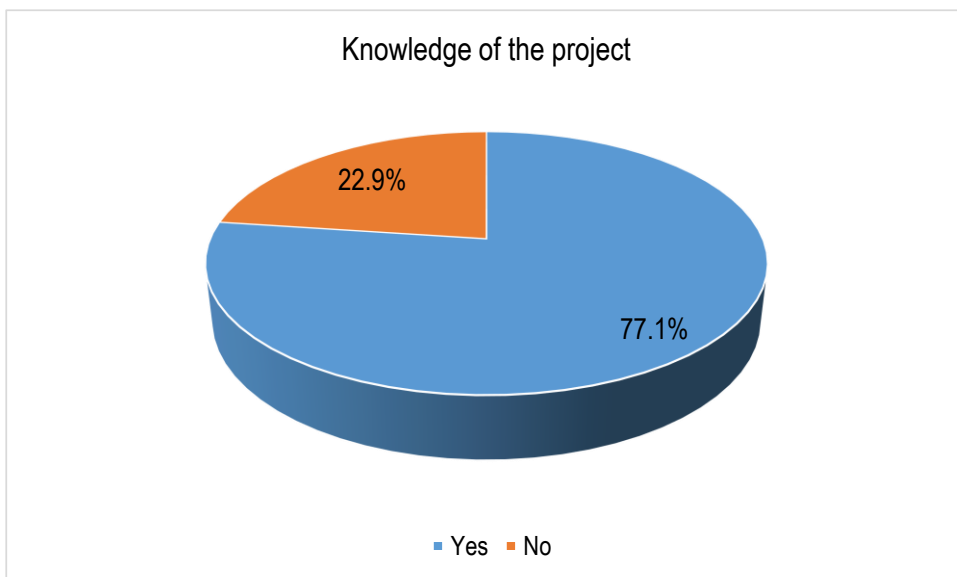
Source of credit	Percentage
Commercial banks	87.8
Micro finance institutions	4.9
Self-help group	2.4
SACCO	4.9

Source: Primary data

For respondents who had access to credit facilities, village commercial banks (87.8%), Micro-finance institutions (4.9%) SACCOs (4.9%), and Self-help groups (2.4%) were the main sources of credit as indicated in Table 4-19 above. On the reasons for accessing credit majority of the respondents revealed acquiring credit mainly for paying school dues.

4.10 Knowledge of the project

Project disclosure and sensitization plays a critical role in communicating project objectives and likely impacts to the affected populations. In relation to the above, majority of the respondents (77.1%) in the project area acknowledged having information about the water project. This serves as proof that the sensitization within the communities was done effectively as shown in Figure 4-11.



Source: Primary data

Figure 4-11: Knowledge of the project

4.11 Project preference

When asked about their preference for the water project, all (100%) of the respondents were in favour of the project. This means that at the stage of implementation the developers will have very little encumbrances while executing project objectives as the population in the project area is expectant of improved quality of life (93.6%) through social services, boosting the local economy (3.2%), access to electricity (3.2%) and improved productivity. Section 6.3.1 of this report provides further details on the potential positive impacts of the Project.

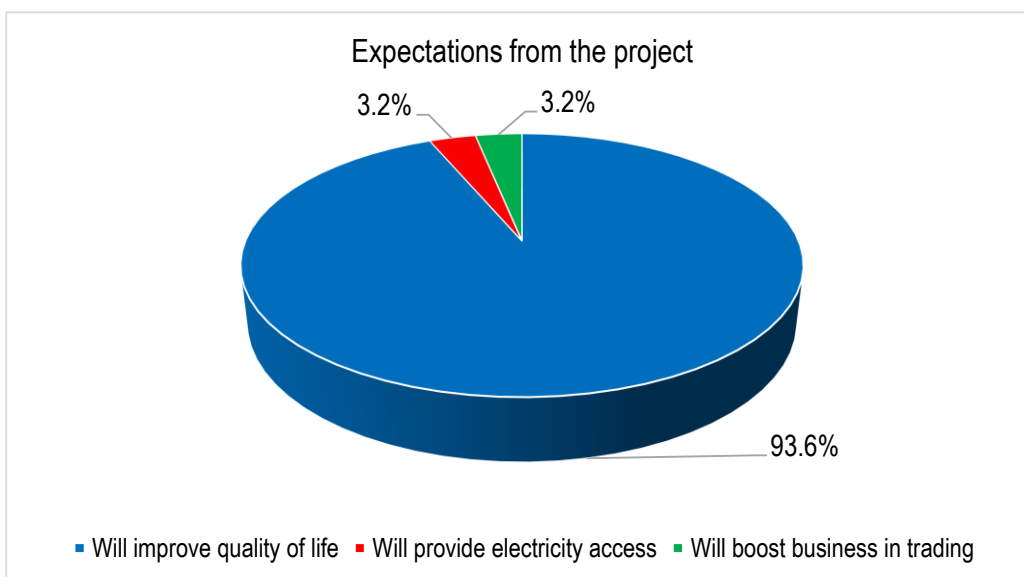


Figure 4-12: Expectations from the project

4.12 Vulnerable Groups

Namasale project implementation will interrupt the normal way of life of the people along the entire project area; that is, there is potential for loss of livelihood, social network, accessible education, transport and health services but particular emphasis should be made on the vulnerable groups who include the, elderly, women, child headed families, infirm and disabled. These consist of total number 12 vulnerable people out of 290 PAPs from the 1,909 households.

While vulnerable groups differ from project to project, it is important that they are identified and profiled for each project. This will help to have solutions to be formulated and mitigation measures put in place to ensure that they are able to live a good life even after the project disruption.

Table 4-20: Types of vulnerability

Type of vulnerability	Number
Physical disability	7
Hearing disorder	1
Blindness	1
Old age	2
Mental disorder	1

5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

In developing this RAP for the proposed Namasale Water and Sanitation project, the various laws and regulations in Uganda, and the WB Safeguard Policies and International Conventions relevant to land use and resettlements were reviewed. The RAP has been developed in line with these laws and regulations. It is also a requirement of the World Bank that any Bank assisted project/programme must comply with the provisions of OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement for impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement. This section presents a discussion of National Policies and Legal Framework that are only applicable to this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Policies applicable to environment and social aspects of the project were discussed in respective reports.

5.2 Policy Framework

5.2.1 Uganda National Land Policy, 2013

The overall goal of the Policy is 'to ensure an efficient, equitable and optimal utilization and management of Uganda's land resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development'. One of the guiding principles of the Land Policy is 'effective regulation of land use and land development. One of the objectives of this policy is to ensure planned, environmentally- friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development.

Relevance to this Project: The land required for this project implementation will be obtained and used in line with the principles of this policy.

5.2.2 Uganda Resettlement /Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002

With regard to compensation and resettlement issues, the main pieces of legislation are the Constitution of the 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 to quickly restore their livelihoods. According to Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance is to be provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses; and
- ✓ Community infrastructure must be replaced or improved when affected by the project. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water.

Relation to the project: Planning for resettlement caused by the project shall be based on the requirements of this policy. Economic displacement will also be compensated to cater for income losses.

5.2.3 The National Health Policy, 1999

The overall objective of this policy is to reduce mortality, morbidity and fertility, and the disparities therein.

Relevance: By ensuring availability of safe water supply and sanitation, the project will contribute to reduction of water borne diseases thereby improving health of communities. This project is in line with the strategies of this policy.

5.2.4 The National Gender Policy, 1997

The overall goal of this policy is to mainstream gender issues in the national development process in order to improve the social, legal, political, economic and cultural conditions of the people of Uganda, particularly women. The policy respites of key premises which include equitable access to land for all citizens regardless of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, custom or tradition.

The policy recognizes women and children as the main carriers and users of water and related sanitation facilities. It anchors the importance of gender responsiveness in terms of planning, implementation and management of water and sanitation initiatives.

Relevance: This RAP has related to this policy in terms of guidance on treating land owners with equity regardless of gender or disability or customs. This will also form part of the sensitization messages throughout the project lifecycle.

5.2.5 HIV/ AIDS Policy, 1992

Current effort to combat HIV/AIDS is 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 workplaces. HIV/AIDS is recognized by Ministry of Health as a considerable risk in construction of infrastructure projects and it (together with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development) encourages employers to develop in-house HIV/AIDS policies, provide awareness and prevention measures to workers and avoid discriminating against workers living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. To ensure HIV/AIDS is addressed in the workplace, the policy encourages employee awareness and education on HIV/AIDS. To protect the infected and affected persons from discrimination, employers are required to keep personal medical records confidential. Employees living with, or affected by, HIV and AIDS, and those who have any related concerns, are encouraged to contact any confidant within the organization to discuss their concerns and obtain information. It is anticipated that during the construction phase, there may be an influx of people into the project area possibly resulting into sexual fraternisation and a risk of HIV/AIDS spread. The policy also guides about HIV/AIDS management including awareness and provision of condoms in workplaces.

Relevance: The requirements of this policy are expected to be fulfilled by the construction contractors or their subcontractors, especially in regard to having an in-house HIV Policy, worker sensitisation and provision of free condoms. This policy is relevant to the project if implementation of proposed construction activities leads to in-migration into the project area by people seeking construction jobs who may indulge in prostitution or irresponsible sexual fraternisation associated with HIV/AIDS risk.

5.2.6 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 development of including for water supply among others, retards economic development. 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. Vision 2040 also notes that to improve access and availability of water to the rural and urban areas, especially to economic zones and other productive areas is essential for sustained economic development.

Relevance: To provide the necessary growth stimulus for the economy, Uganda government in partnership with other development partners have embarked on the improvement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure of which Amolatar district and Namasale Town Council got a share. Therefore, proposed Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project is in line with aspirations of Vision 2040.

5.3 Legal Framework

5.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

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

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

Relevance: All compensation for land required for this Namasale water Supply System project will conform to aspirations of the Constitution which requires that citizens right to land is respected.

5.3.2 Local Governments Act, Cap 243

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:

- Initiating and formulating policy for approval by council;
- Overseeing the implementation of Government and Council policies, and monitor and coordinate activities of Non-Government Organizations in the district; and
- 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.

Relevance to the project: The project will be under jurisdiction of Amolator District Local Government and Namasale Town Council, which are mandated under the Local Governments Act, Cap 243 to sanction and oversee development projects in the local government. Local administrations (districts and local councils or LCs) of Amolator District will have an important role during resettlement and verification of affected persons. The District and Town Council Community Development Officers are mandated to assist in sensitizations of community for development projects in their areas of jurisdiction.

5.3.3 Land Act, Cap 227

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

- The value of 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, excluding annual crops, is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates as set by District Land Boards. Annual crops could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner
- In addition to the total sum assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of 15 percent if a six months' notice to give up out possession is given or if less than six months' notice to give up vacant possession is given, 30 percent of the total sum assessed.

Section 73(3) of the Land Act provides that an authorized undertaker executing public works on and shall promptly pay compensation to any person having an interest in the land for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken, or used for the works

Section 78 of the Act gives valuation principles for compensation i.e. compensation at depreciated replacement costs for rural properties and market values for urban properties.

Where the land is to be acquired, in addition to compensation assessed under this Section (S 78), 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%.

On land tenure regimes and transfer of land, the Constitution prescribes tenure regimes in accordance with rights and interests held in land. Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land in the citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold. Understanding these systems (detailed in section 4 of the Land Act, 1998) is vital for compensation of households to be affected by the project.

Relevance: Resettlement planning and implementation for this Project will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act. It will recognise that various land tenure systems have rights that need to be considered during compensation and resettlement. It will also follow the proper and prompt compensation of PAPs. In the project-affected area, the tenure system is customary, which is of unregistered land interest evidenced by land sale agreements or inheritance.

5.3.4 The Land Regulations, 2004

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

- i. Compensation shall not be payable in respect of any crop which is illegally grown;
- ii. As much time as possible shall be allowed for harvest of seasonal crops;
- iii. The current market value of the crops and trees in their locality will form the basis of determining compensation;
- iv. For buildings of a non-permanent nature, replacement cost less depression will form the basis of compensation

Relevance: Resettlement planning and implementation for this Project will be conducted in accordance with these Regulations. It will follow the proper and prompt compensation of PAPs.

5.4 Institutional Framework

5.4.1 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: MWE will be the project developer.

5.4.2 Umbrella of Water and Sanitation- North The Umbrella of Water and Sanitation-North (UWS-N)

This is mandated to operate and provide water and sanitation services in areas entrusted to it on behalf of MWE. UWS-N is a decentralised structure for MWE that operates and provides water and sanitation services in selected urban centers under Northern Region. There are other five (5) similar structures in different regions across the country located in Central, South Western, Eastern, Mid-Western and Karamoja.

Role in the project: UWS-N will be responsible for operating and supplying water to different towns and rural communities.

5.4.3 Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM)

The primary goal of the directorate is to promote sustainable development of Uganda's water sector. The directorate is responsible for design and implementation of water quality assessments, monitoring ground and surface water resources, laboratory and field works and ultimately water pollution control.

5.4.4 Directorate of Water Development (DWD)

DWD is the Lead agency responsible for policy guidance, coordination and regulation of all water sector activities including provision of oversight and support services to the local governments and other water supply service providers. DWD has the mandate to promote the provision of clean and safe water to all persons, investigate, control, protect and manage water in Uganda for any use in accordance with the provisions of the Water Act, 1995.

5.4.5 Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

The Wetlands Management Department (WMD) within DEA is mandated to manage wetland resources and its goal is to sustain the biophysical and socio economic values of wetlands in Uganda for present and future generations. Wetlands are under a lot of pressure from conversion for industrial development, agriculture, wastewater treatment facilities. WMD has an inventory of the major wetlands in country in the National Wetlands Information System (NWIS). The inventory provides an overview of wetland resource, their values, threats and possible management options.

Role in the project:

5.4.6 Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD)

This Ministry guides all actors in the social development sector and creates an enabling environment for social transformation, leading to improved standards of living for all, increased equality and social cohesion. These roles make MGLSD a key secondary stakeholder in proposed Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation System project with roles of empowering project communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development. MGLSD has a Department of Occupational Health and Safety which is mandated to inspect workplace to ensure safety and gender equity. The Ministry has the following projects which should tie into and compliment objectives of proposed Namasale small towns' water supply and sanitation systems:

- Community Rehabilitation Programme for the Disabled (CBR);
- Functional Adult Literacy Programme (FAL);
- Support to AIDS Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (PCY);
- Elimination of Child Labour.

Role in the project: Above programmes are relevant in the project area because some PAPs may be disabled (hence require CBR programmes) or need FAL and PCY. In addition, MGLSD will ensure that no Child Labour is involved in any resettlement activities.

5.4.7 District Local Administration Structures

The proposed project is within the jurisdiction of Amolator District Local Government, in particular Namasale Town Council which is headed by a Town Clerk who heads the Town Council. Various Town Council and district offices whose functions would be relevant to the project include offices of 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 and in particular mobilising communities to assist sensitise on the resettlement process, and garner local acceptance and value of the Project to promote sustainable development.

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

MLHUD has the mandate for survey and valuation of affected land and properties in development projects. This gives guidelines on methodology, documentation and access to private or public land/property. The Valuation division within this ministry is responsible for approving the compensation awards.

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 Namasale small towns' water supply and sanitation systems.

Role the project: 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.

5.5 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank safeguard policies are operational policies whose primary objective is to ensure that the Bank funded operations do not cause adverse social and environmental impacts and that they "do no harm". As all other World Bank funded projects, the Namasale Water Supply System project will comply with the requirements of the World Bank Safeguard Policies.

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for the Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation,

and implementation of programs and projects. 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). They consist of the following Operational Policies (OP):

- a. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)
- b. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)
- c. Pest Management (OP 4.09)
- d. Indigenous People (OP 4.10)
- e. Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)
- f. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)
- g. Forestry (OP 4.36)
- h. Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)
- i. Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

Among the above listed above, the triggered safeguard policies relevant to this RAP include:

- a. OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources
- b. OP 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement

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 5-1.

Table 5-1: 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, paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	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
	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. Any relocations will be conducted in

line with Ugandan laws and this OP. During excavation works for Project infrastructure, there might be chance finds. Any chance finds will be treated in line with the requirements of this OP.

5.5.2 OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12 is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources, may take place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:-

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

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

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

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

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

Relevance: The activities of the Project will trigger this policy as water transmission lines will be located in residential and commercial areas as well as where people were conducting economic activities 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.

5.6 Comparison Between Ugandan Legislation with World Bank OP 4.12

There are significant gaps between Ugandan laws and regulations and requirements for resettlement as laid out in OP 4.12. The Ugandan systems on involuntary resettlement are reckoned not to be equivalent with the Bank's.

Table 5-2 below highlights the differences between Ugandan laws and World Bank policies regarding resettlement and compensation.

Table 5-2: Gaps between World Bank and Ugandan legislation applicable to each impact

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Land Owners	The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, Customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure and <i>Mailo</i> land tenure. 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.	World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those affected people: <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. Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs. Cash compensation is recommended where there are	The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land. WB OP 4.12 does not consider disturbance allowance. Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation for affected assets is to be provided for full replacement cost based on market values.	The RAP recognizes all types of ownership and proposes cash compensation at full replacement value; and land-for land compensation value as the first option. All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
		active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.		
Land Tenants (lawful or bonafide occupants)	Mailo, Freehold, Leasehold and Customary Tenures are also prone to having lawful or bonafide occupants (tenants). These tenants have security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land. Cash compensation is based upon market value of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%). Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	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 + 15% disturbance allowance
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² established at District level,). The rates are developed by the District Land Board and approved by the office of the Chief Government Valuer	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Recommends resettlement assistance.	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance. Ugandan law does not provide for resettlement assistance.	District compensation rates + 15% disturbance allowance. Cash compensation at replacement value
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. O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash Compensation at replacement value + 15% disturbance allowance.
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² /bush/tree/plant established at District Level and disturbance	Compensation at full replacement cost. Income restoration.	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash compensation using Namasale District rates + disturbance allowance

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	allowance (15% or 30%).			
Seasonal crops	No compensation. 3-6 months' notice given to harvest crops.	No specific provision		No compensation. Expected to be harvested.
Loss of income	No specific provision	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better	The Ugandan legislation does not provide for restoration of livelihoods.	In the context of this project, practical livelihood restoration measures have been proposed.
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.
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 "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	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-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	There is no requirement under the Ugandan law to minimize land acquisition.	Measures to minimise involuntary resettlement have been considered as shown in Section 7.4 of this RAP report.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	“for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health.”			
Consultation and disclosure	Several policy frameworks exist that support consultation. They include the constitution, the decentralization policy, and the Gender policy, to mention a few.	Consult project-affected persons and host communities 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 (as documented in a project resettlement policy framework), and establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Ugandan laws do not emphasize timely disclosure of information to affected communities.	There will be timely disclosure of information to affected communities, continuous stakeholder engagement with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders.
Grievances	Disputes regarding compensation will be determined by Government (in practice the Chief Government Valuer). In addition, grievance redress mechanism is provided in Land Tribunals and formal courts	The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and	Ugandan laws do not explicitly require that development project implementers develop independent grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible to affected communities and individuals.	A grievance redress mechanism accessible to project affected persons, including free access to judicial and administrative remedies will be set up.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
		<p>integrated in the promoter's project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve grievances related to compensation and Affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases to improve the resettlement process.</p>		

*Note that in case of conflict between the national laws and Bank Safeguards Policy, the latter will prevail.

6 LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PROPERTY

6.1 Description of Project Components

The construction of the proposed Namasale small towns' water supply and sanitation systems is associated with:

- construction of new water supply systems and rehabilitation of existing water supply systems which include;
 - ✓ Construction of Water Treatment Plant.
 - ✓ Construction of distribution line
 - ✓ Construction of transmission line
 - ✓ Construction of the reservoir
- construction of public toilets at: markets, bus parks and any other public places.
- construction of new office block

6.2 Census

As mentioned in the methodology, a census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the land take for the proposed water supply system (Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Lines, Distribution lines and Reservoir) in 13 cells/villages within Namasale Town Council in Amolatar District.

A census was conducted for each of the infrastructure in order to establish their number, types, size and quantity of affected assets. Table 6-1 below gives a breakdown of number of affected households by infrastructure in their respective villages (cells).

Table 6-1: Cells affected by Namasale water supply system

District	Sub County	Parish	Cell
Amolator	Namasale Town Council	Aweipeko Ward	Biko
			Angaoryemi
			Aweipeko
			Bung
		Central Ward	Kamaulo
			Kasubi
			Market Area
			Namasale Trading Centre
		Kayago Ward	Apitopat
			Kayago A
			Kayago C
		Wabinua	Oribcan
			Wabinua B

6.3 Description of the types of impacts

6.3.1 Positive Impacts

Positively, the system will facilitate extraction of water from the identified water sources, improve the treatment and supply system, including better storage for water security (reservoir) as well as provide better sanitation infrastructure in the targeted communities and towns in Namasale Town Council.

Water is relatively a scarce commodity in the Amolatar district and in particular Namasale Town Council. The project area is heavily populated with a number of economic activities although fishing activities have attracted people from different parts of the country. 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. The easier access to clean water will, in addition, have the domino effect of improving other social aspects of the benefitting communities, such as more time for girls to spend in school and women to take on other productive activities, improved health, etc.

Construction of the WTP, Water transmission and distribution line will provide employment for low-skilled workforce hired from local communities. Exact workforce size will be determined by the contractor but is expected to be in the range 80-100 workers at the peak period. This will be a positive but reversible impact ceasing at end of the construction period. Nonetheless, job opportunities present considerable direct and secondary benefits in local economies. For example, income spent by project employees would stimulate retail businesses of foodstuff and household commodities. There will also be employment opportunities during line operation and maintenance but this will mostly benefit specialized people and the number employed will likely be small. It is expected that some community members will gain skills that could be transferred to other Projects at the close of this Project's construction period.

6.3.2 Negative Impacts

Overall, the proposed project in Namasale Town Council will cause minor resettlement impacts and these are related to those earning a living or residing in places where permanent land take will be required for the reservoirs, and water treatment plant. There are some permanent structures, land, as well as economic activities, that will be disrupted, especially at the intake, treatment, transmission route and reservoir areas. This Chapter presents the details of impacts and the proposed mitigation measures to minimise such minor impacts.

The project will affect 13 cells/villages in Parishes of Aweipeko, Wabinua, Kayago and Central wards in Namasale Town Council.

Table 6-2: Number of PAPs to be affected

Type Infrastructure	Number of PAPs
Transmission line	39
Water treatment plant	2
Access road	9
Distribution line	233
Distribution line and proposed public toilet	6
Namasale reservoir and Distribution line	1
Total	290

6.3.2.1 Impact on structures

At the proposed Namasale Water supply and Sanitation project, along the water transmission line project area from where the Water treatment plant will connect, there are permanent, semi-permanent and temporary structures that will be affected as a result of the project (Plate 6-1). A total of 41 properties (Table 6-3) will be affected, excluding land and crops. Most of the structures to be affected are temporary buildings and semi-permanent buildings, movable kiosks/stalls/sheds, verandas and chain link fences. From Table 6-3 below, it is evident that there will be 4 permanent structures and 7 semi-permanent structures that will be affected.

Table 6-3: Properties to be affected by proposed Project

PROPERTY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	No.	SIZE
ABLUTION BLOCK	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER PURLINS AND RAFTERS, BURNT BRICK WALLS PLASTERED AND PAINTED, CEMENT FLOOR, STEEL	1	15.276
CINEMA HALL	BIWEMPE/PAPYRUS REEDS ROOFING MATERIAL ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK	1	28.6
COVERED VERANDAH	CEMENT SCREED FLOOR ON SITE CONCRETE	1	15.56
COVERED VERANDAH	EARTH	1	4
COVERED VERANDAH	CGI ON STEEL POLES, BURNT BRICKS TO PART, PLYWOOD TO PART AND COMPACT EARTH FLOOR	1	8.1
COVERED VERANDAH	CEMENTED	4	82.729
COVERED VERANDAH	OVERSITE CONCRETE	1	10.64
EXTENSION	BIWEMPE/PAPYRUS REEDS ROOFING MATERIAL ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK	2	18.89
EXTENSION	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK, EARTH FLOOR	1	11.76
EXTENSION	TIMBER POLES	1	4.5
FENCE	CHAIN LINK ON STEEL BARS	1	33.6
FENCE	BARBED WIRE ON LOCAL POLES	1	36.3
KIOSK	MOBILE MONEY	1	1.575
KIOSK	GCI ROOF,TIMBER BOARDS ON TIMBER POLES,TIMBER DOOR AND EARTH FLOOR	1	7.013
KITCHEN	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER POLES, MUD BRICKS WITH MUD MORTAR,EARTH FLOOR	1	6.67

PROPERTY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	No.	SIZE
MIXED USE PERMANENT HOUSE	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER PURLINS & RAFTERS, BURNT BRICKS PARTLY RENDERED PLASTERED,CEMENT FLOOR AND TIMBER	1	4.409
PERIMETER WALL	BURNT BRICKS BONDED IN CEMENT SAND MORTAR PLASTERED ON BOTH SIDES	1	2
PERMANENT HOUSE	IT4 ROOF ON TIMBER TURLINS & RAFTERS WITH CONCRETE PAINTED CEILING,BURNT BRICKS PLASTERED, RENDERED	1	65.352
PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL HOUSE	BURNT BRICKS, BUILT UP TO BELOW RING BEAM LEVEL	1	111.208
PERMANENT STRUCTURE	ABOUT 1M HIGH;BURNT BRICKS NOT RENDERED PLASTERED,CEMENT SCREED FLOOR	1	6.84
RESTAURANT	BIWEMPE/PAPYRUS REEDS ROOFING MATERIAL ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK	2	23.603
RESTAURANT	TUNDIBALI ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK, EARTH FLOOR	1	11.622
SEMI-PERMANENT HOUSE	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER POLES, MUD BRICKS WITH MUD MORTAR,EARTH FLOOR	1	12.158
SEMI-PERMANENT HOUSE	GRASS ROOF, MUD BRICKS WITH MUD MORTAR,EARTH FLOOR	3	45.008
SEMI-PERMANENT HOUSE	CGI,MUD BRICKS PLASTERED,EARTH FLOOR,TIMBER DOOR	1	19.344
SEMI-PERMANENT HOUSE	CGI,MUD BRICKS PLASTERED,CEMENT SCREED FLOOR,TIMBER DOOR	1	10.32
SEMI-PERMANENT HOUSE	MUD BRICKS BUILT TO 1M HIGH	1	5.98
SHADE	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK, EARTH FLOOR	1	8.25
SHADE	GRASS ROOF ON TIMBERFRAMEWORK,EARTH FLOOR	1	6.72
SHADE	BIWEMPE/PAPYRUS REEDS ROOFING MATERIAL ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK	3	22.364
STALL	BIWEMPE/PAPYRUS REEDS ROOFING MATERIAL ON TIMBER FRAMEWORK	2	22.332
TOTAL		31	





Plate 6-1: Some structures likely to be affected in Biko village

6.3.2.2 Impact on Community infrastructure and social services

As indicated in the valuation report, there are some communal facilities (Plate 6-2) that will lose strips of land and structures. A total of 22 community infrastructure are to be affected by the transmission and distribution lines, and access roads. It is mainly the land, fences/live hedges, verandas and crops that will be affected since most of these institutions are close to or by the roadsides. For example, one of the community pit latrines of Biko that was constructed by the Town Council will be affected by the transmission line. Other community social services likely to be affected include Namasale Technical School, Namasale Seed Nursery School, Felisted Primary School and Churches in Biko among others as indicated in Table below. However, all these facilities will not be adversely affected since only small strips of land and some crops will be acquired for development and thereafter it will be restored by the MWE contractor of the project during construction for continuity of previous activities. It is mainly the fences/live hedges, verandas and crops/trees that will be affected since most of these institutions are close to or by the roadsides.



Plate 6-2: Community Pit latrine that will be affected by the Transmission Line

Table 6-4: Project Affected Institutions to be affected

PAP REF	District, Sub-county, village	Names	Improvements	Crops	Land Take (Acres)	Infrastructure
NSL004	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Aweipeko Ward, Biko Cell	Namasale Town Council (Public Toilet)	Ablution Block GCI Roof On Timber Purlins And Rafters, Burnt Brick Walls Plastered And Painted, Cement Floor, Steel		-	Access Road
NSL033	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Aweipeko Ward, Biko Cell	St. Peter 'S Biko Church Of Uganda	-		- 0.0252	Transmission Line
NSL034	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Aweipeko Ward, Biko Cell	Felisted Nursery & Primary School				Transmission Line
NSL050	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Aweipeko Ward, Biko Cell	Namasale Town Council		Tamarin (Mukooge) Medium, Acacia Young, Gasoga (Castor Oil) Young	0.1314	Transmission Line
NSL051		Namasale Town Council		Acacia Average, Acacia Building Pole, Bush Tree Young, Mugavu (Albizia) Young, Kabakanjagala Timber Size, Tamarin (Mukooge) Mature, Nsogasoga (Castor Oil) Young	0.5244	Namasale Resevior And Distribution Line
NSL077		Seventh Day Adventist Church		- -	0.0392	Distribution Line

PAP REF	District, Sub-county, village	Names	Improvements	Crops	Land Take (Acres)	Infrastructure
NSL079		Pentecoastal Assemblies Of God Lira	Covered Verandah Oversite Concrete	-	0.1106	Distribution Line
NSL097		Namasale Main Mosque	-	-	0.0231	Distribution Line
NSL104	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central Ward, Namasale Trading Centre	Namasale Seed Secondary School		Bush Tree Young, Acacia Average, Nsogasoga (Castor Oil) Young, Busitani (Yellow Oleander)	0.0816	Distribution Line
NSL105	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central Ward, Kamaulo Cell	Namasale Technical School	Fence Barbed Wire On Local Poles	Busitani (Yellow Oleander) Young, Palm Tree Mature, Mugavu (Albizia) Building Pole	0.2025	Distribution Line
NSL117	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Kayago Ward, Kayago C Cell	Future Care Primary School	Fence Chain Link On Steel Bars		0.0201	Distribution Line
NSL118	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Kayago Ward, Kayago C Cell	Kayago Church Of Uganda			0.0388	Distribution Line
NSL162	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Wabinua Ward, Wabinua B	Wabinua Primary School		Bush Tree Young, Mugavu (Albizia) Young, Nsogasoga (Castor Oil) Young	0.2669	Distribution Line And Proposed Public Latrine
NSL200	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central Ward, Kasubi Cell	Faith Mission Church			0.0426	Distribution Line
NSL235	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central Ward, Bung Cell	Namasale Primary School		Hedge (Local) Per Metre	0.1035	DISTRIBUTION LINE AND PROPOSED PUBLIC LATRINE
NSL236	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central	St. Kizito Mission Catholic Church		Tamarin (Mukooge) Mature, Bush Tree	0.2216	DISTRIBUTION LINE

PAP REF	District, Sub-county, village	Names	Improvements	Crops	Land Take (Acres)	Infrastructure
	Ward, Bung Cell			Young, Bush Tree Average, Busitani (Yellow Oleander) Young		
NSL238	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central Ward, Bung Cell	Namasale Primary School			0.1619	DISTRIBUTION LINE AND PROPOSED PUBLIC LATRINE
NSL239	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Central Ward, Kamaulo Cell	Namasale Technical School		Bush Tree, Kabakanjagala Building Pole, Tamarin (Mukooge) Mature, Acacia Electric Pole, Mugavu (Albizia) Acacia, , Nsogasoga (Castor Oil) Young, Jacaranda , Busitani (Yellow Oleander) Building Pole,	0.4095	DISTRIBUTION LINE
NSL241	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Kayago Ward, Kayago C Cell	Kayago C Church Of Uganda			0.0263	Distribution Line
NSL256	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Kayago Ward, Apitopat Cell	Kayago Pentecostal Church Of Uganda			0.0065	Distribution Line
NSL266	Amolatar, Namasale Town Council, Kayago Ward, Apitopat Cell	Kayago Catholic Church			0.001	Distribution Line

6.3.2.3 Land take

Land will be acquired for the construction of the Water Treatment Plant, transmission lines, distribution lines and toilet facilities for the Namasale Water supply and Sanitation project. However; It should be noted that Land for the Transmission and distribution lines will not be permanently acquired by the developer. MWE will give back land to its rightful owners after the construction process. Permanent land take will be acquired for the Water Treatment Plant and this land will be compensated before project commencement. A detailed breakdown of the land takes for each specific project sub-component activity by project area is provided in a separate valuation report. The summarized land areas to be acquired by each of the project sub-components are reflected Table 6-5 below.

Table 6-5: Land size to be acquired

Affected Land Areas In:	Transmission Pipe Lines	Access Road	Water Treatment Plant	Distribution Lines	Reservoir	Grand Totals
ACRES	1.135	0.175	2.147	5.945	0.524	9.926

6.3.2.4 Loss of Crops and Economic Trees

Crops on the 2 metre corridor consist of seasonal and perennial crops. However, seasonal crops were not assessed since these will be harvested during the 6 months 'notice to vacate' period after payment of compensation. There are no anticipated interruptions likely to result in shortening or losing a crop cycle. During community sensitisation meetings, PAPs were advised to continue planting seasonal cropping even after the survey until a time when a notice to vacate is issued. The perennial crops that were assessed include:

Table 6-6: Perennial crops assessed in the Project area

Crop/Tree Type	Description	Qty
Acacia	Electric Pole	1
Acacia	Telephone Pole	2
Acacia	Building Pole	20
Acacia	Average	21
Acacia	Young	25
Bush Tree	Timber Size	1
Bush Tree	Medium Timber	4
Bush Tree	Electric Pole	2
Bush Tree	Telephone Pole	1
Bush Tree	Building Pole	13
Bush Tree	Average	105
Bush Tree	Young	246
Busitani (Yellow Oleander)	Young	35
Busitani (Yellow Oleander)	Average	11
Busitani (Yellow Oleander)	Building Pole	11
Busitani (Yellow Oleander)	Telephone Pole	2
Cactus	Average	1
Eucalyptus	Building Pole	3
Eucalyptus	Medium Timber	2

Crop/Tree Type	Description	Qty
Eucalyptus	Telephone Pole	1
Giant Lira	Young	2
Giant Lira	Building Pole	10
Giant Lira	Telephone Pole	1
Giant Lira	Electric Pole	1
Giant Lira	Average	2
Griveria	Young	2
Griveria	Building Pole	1
Griveria	Average	2
Hedge (Local)	Per Metre	16.8
Jacaranda	Average	1
Jacaranda	Building Pole	1
Jacaranda	Telephone Pole	1
Kabakanjagala	Timber Size	1
Kabakanjagala	Building Pole	6
Kabakanjagala	Young	2
Mango	Mature Local	3
Mango	Young	10
Mugavu (Albizia)	Timber Size	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	Medium Timber	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	Telephone Pole	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	Building Pole	3
Mugavu (Albizia)	Average	9
Mugavu (Albizia)	Young	22
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	Timber Size	1
Nsambya	Young	16
Nsambya	Building Pole	4
Nsambya	Telephone Pole	1
Nsambya	Average	5
Nsogasoga (Castor Oil)	Young	878
Nsogasoga (Castor Oil)	Average	25
Nsogasoga (Castor Oil)	Mature	5
Orange	Average	2
Orange	Young	4
Palm Tree	Mature	1
Palm Tree	Young	6
Pawpaw	Mature Yielding	1
Pawpaw	Young	1
Pine	Electric Pole	6
Pine	Young	2
Shade Tree	Young	2
Tamarin (Mukooge)	Mature	12
Tamarin (Mukooge)	Medium	2

7 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

7.1 Eligibility for compensation

7.1.1 Introduction

The objective of the RAP is to avoid or minimize, to the extent possible, the hardships and impoverishment that the project may cause, and to mitigate any adverse impacts thereof at the household and community levels. These objectives are detailed and made more specific in terms of the principles and guidelines to be followed for adoption of entitlement framework and planning and implementation of rehabilitation activities.

Compensation and entitlements will be generated by impacts resultant from the project. Using the information from the socio-economic and census survey, these general impacts originating from the project would include losses both at family and commercial establishments. Hence, eligibility for compensation under the project will incorporate persons whose property and land will be acquired both temporary and permanently, directly or indirectly for the project implementation.

This chapter is a presentation of all forms of asset ownership or user rights among the population affected by the project and the project's strategy for compensating them either partial for complete loss of the assets that will be affected during the project implementation.

7.1.2 RAP Principles

The following represents a list of basic principles that form the basis for development of this RAP and will be used in the implementation of the compensation process:

- Exploring all possible means to ensure that impact on affected people by project activities is minimised;
- PAPs are consulted throughout the planning and implementation phase;
- PAPs are informed about their rights and options pertaining to compensation, relocation and about grievance mechanisms available to them;
- Identification of PAPs takes place as per agreed eligibility criteria set out in the RAP;
- Lack of legal rights to land and assets occupied or used does not preclude a PAP from entitlement to compensation and assistance measures;
- Compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures are as fair as possible to all parties concerned and also minimise long-term liability of the project proponent;
- Not to commence project work on affected sites until PAPs have been fully compensated and/or relocated.

7.2 Compensation for Loss

In order to meet the objectives of the RAP, the following entitlements have been determined.

7.2.1 Eligibility

A Project Affected Person (PAP) is one who, as a consequence of the project, sustains losses as a result of impact on a) land, b) structure, c) immovable asset and/or d) livelihood/incomes. The PAPs have been identified through census survey that forms the basis for this RAP.

7.2.2 Compensation Measures

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 below.

7.2.2.1 Compensation for Loss of Land

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land (whether kibanja or titled) cognizant of land size, current use or legality of tenure. Compensation will be equal to full replacement cost of the land under the Ugandan laws and additionally, under World Bank guidelines, land-for-land option.

Compensation will be based on the guidelines as set out in the World Bank policy under OP 4.12, and cash compensation will also be provided, based on government valuation amount, and disturbance allowance of 15%.

For vulnerable groups, or those who would prefer a non-cash option, World Bank principle under Para.8 will apply, where compensation in-kind will be considered in lieu of cash. Compensation will be in the form of replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure. Land in the project area is held on *is customary tenure*. Land plots will be identified by the developer and preferably located within the same village as the current land plot.

If a PAP owning a small parcel of land will lose 20% or more of it to the project such that the remaining portion would not be sufficient to sustain their livelihood, the PAP will receive compensation for the entire parcel to enable procurement of equivalent replacement land. In case of dwellings or business structures, a 20% land loss could destroy usefulness and functionality of the entire building. Therefore, the entire building will be compensated at replacement value and the PAP relocated.

7.2.2.2 Compensation for Loss of Income

(a) Loss of business and Employment

In case of PAPs conducting business activities in affected land (e.g. commercial farming or business) will suffer loss of income, therefore they will be compensated for loss of business/income through provision of transition allowance. Employees (e.g. employed farmers or a worker) will also suffer loss of income, therefore they will be given compensation for loss of income through provision of transition allowance.

For the Namasale project, the number of PAPs who will lose employment as a result of the project, even in the short term, is very low due to the rural nature of areas affected by the project. Those most likely to be affected are the farmers losing agricultural land as a result of Namasale Water Supply System and a small strip (2 meters) of land will be affected. There are also a few shops especially in Mbiko Cell that will be affected by the project. The project will give the business owners sufficient notices to relocate their businesses off the road reserve to enable construction of the transmission line. Other workers in formal employment (e.g. teachers) are not expected to lose their jobs because there will be no affected school building. It should be noted that institutions such as Namasale Technical School, Namasale Primary School, Felisted Primary School and some Churches still in Mbiko will only lose strips of land which will be compensated. Most workers will continue their employment in the new premises, and thus there will be minimal change to livelihoods. However, a transition allowance will provide assurance that their livelihoods are not affected.

(b) Loss of crops

PAPs growing perennial crops and trees on the affected land will be compensated based upon the rates determined by the District Land Board in the district compensation rates plus 30% disturbance allowance. Under the Local Government Act, the District Land Board in each local government has the mandate to develop own compensation rates for crops and semi-permanent structures. These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year.

PAPs growing seasonal crops are not eligible for any compensation. However, they will be given ample time to harvest all the crops.

7.2.2.3 Privately Owned Structures (Residential and Commercial)

Owners of structures (including illegal occupiers if any) on the affected land will be compensated at full replacement value without depreciation plus 30% disturbance allowance.

The option of constructing replacement structures by the project proponent (or its contractor) although recommended is often not a preferred option mainly due to lack of capacity and resources.

7.2.2.4 Loss of common property (Community structures)

Common properties on the affected land will be compensated in accordance to approved valuation report plus 30% disturbance allowance. Compensation amount will be paid to trustees or community leaders or the project proponent will directly re-construct the replacement structures. For the Namasale Water Supply project, a community Pit latrine owned by the Town Council located at Mbiko Cell will be affected.

7.2.2.5 Damage Caused During Construction Work

Construction activities may also cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be

construction workers trampling crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim should be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation should be effected in a time bound manner.

7.2.3 Cut-off Date

Cut-off date is the designated date of commencement of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons (without legal claims) newly occupying the Project Area after the Cut-off Date shall not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after disclosure of the date of completion of the assets inventory shall not be compensated.

The consultant completed the census process for the project areas between 6th October 2018 and 9th October 2018. A final general “cut-off date” was also declared on 10th October 2018 when the cadastral and asset surveys were completed. This was explained to the community members and PAPs during asset surveys, community dialogues and the PAP census. The “cut of date” was also individually and generally declared in English and local languages to avoid speculation. Thereafter, no new cases will be entertained for consideration for compensation.

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

- Landlords owning land affected by the Project;
- People whose structures are to be affected by the Project;
- People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities;
- Public or community facilities such as churches, schools and water sources.

Data Collection for Valuation and Land Survey was carried on the dates as shown in Table 7-1 below: -

Table 7-1: Dates for data collection in respective cells within the Project area

TOWN COUNCIL	WARD	CELL	Date of Data Collection(MMDDYY)
Namasale Town Council	Aweipeko Ward	Biko Cell	10/06/2018
	Aweipeko Ward	Angaoryemi Cell	10/07/2018
	Aweipeko Ward	Aweipeko Cell	10/07/2018
	Central Ward	Market Area Cell	10/07/2018
	Central Ward	Kasubi Cell	10/07/2018
	Central Ward	Namasale Trading Center Cell	10/08/2018
	Kayago Ward	Apitopat Cell	10/08/2018
	Kayago Ward	Kayago A Cell	10/08/2018

TOWN COUNCIL	WARD	CELL	Date of Data Collection(MMDDYY)
	Wabinua Ward	Oribcan Cell	10/08/2018
	Central Ward	Kamaula Cell	10/08/2018
	Kayago Ward	Kayago C Cell	10/08/2018
	Wabinua Ward	Wabinua B Cell	10/08/2018
	Kayago Ward	Kayago C Cell	10/09/2018
	Kayago Ward	Apitopat Cell	10/09/2018
	Kayago Ward	Kayago A Cell	10/09/2018
	Central Ward	Kamaula Cell	10/09/2018
	Central Ward	Namasale Trading Center Cell	10/09/2018
	Central Ward	Bung Cell	10/09/2018
	Central Ward	Kasubi Cell	10/09/2018
	Aweipeko Ward	Angaoryemi Cell	10/09/2018

7.3 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix is a major integrated part of any resettlement plan. It describes compensation for loss of properties and related assistance for each category of affected PAP. The Entitlement matrix for PAPs is presented in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Entitlement Matrix

Category	Entitled person	Primary entitlement measures	Other entitlement measures	Responsible organizations
Loss of land	Landlords/ legal title holders or Freehold holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation based on market value (equal to replacement value) and 15% disturbance allowance for both property and land. • Land-for-land compensation if such land is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for transition period (e.g. livelihood restoration program, provision of employment) • Additional assistance for vulnerable people (e.g. priority for livelihood restoration program such as agricultural livelihood assistance) 	MWE
	Leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation based on market value (equal to replacement value) and 15% disturbance allowance for property. • Cash compensation based on market value (equal to replacement value) and 30% disturbance allowance for the remaining leasehold interest in the land. • Land-for-land compensation if such land is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for transition period (e.g. livelihood restoration program, provision of employment) • Additional assistance for vulnerable people (e.g. priority for livelihood restoration program such as agricultural livelihood assistance) 	MWE

Category	Entitled person	Primary entitlement measures	Other entitlement measures	Responsible organizations
	Customary land owner (Kibanja Holders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation based on market value (equal to replacement value) and 15% disturbance allowance for property awarded to the Occupant. • Compensation for Land will be split between the (customary/Kibanja holder) and landowner in the ratio of 40% of above compensation paid to landlords and 60% to the Kibanja/customary owner is the common practice in Uganda • Land-for-land compensation if such land is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for transition period (e.g. livelihood restoration program, provision of employment) • Additional assistance for vulnerable people ((e.g. priority for livelihood restoration program such as agricultural livelihood assistance) 	MWE
Loss of permanent structures	Owners including Squatters (Landlords/ legal title holders, customary/Kibanja owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement value without depreciation and 15% disturbance allowance. • Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. • Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures (transport at owner's cost). • For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilized in new structures. • Support for transition period (e.g. livelihood restoration program, provision of employment) • Additional assistance for vulnerable people (e.g. priority for livelihood restoration program such as agricultural livelihood assistance) 	MWE

Category	Entitled person	Primary entitlement measures	Other entitlement measures	Responsible organizations
Loss of temporary structures	Landlords/ legal title holders, customary/Kibanja owners Tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance of 15% and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to 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, on a case by case basis. • Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). 	MWE
Loss of rental accommodation and business premises	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement value for fixed assets and 15% disturbance allowance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance (e.g. assistance to identify new site, transaction cost, transport allowance). 	MWE
Loss of perennial crops	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at district rates and 15% disturbance allowance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance (e.g. assistance to identify new site, transaction cost, transport allowance). 	MWE
Loss of seasonal crops	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ample time will be provided to enable the harvesting of seasonal crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for transition period (e.g. livelihood restoration program, provision of employment) 	MWE

Category	Entitled person	Primary entitlement measures	Other entitlement measures	Responsible organizations
Loss of business and employment	Business owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of business and employment such as through provision of transition allowance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance (e.g. assistance to identify new business and employment, transaction cost, transport allowance). • Support for transition period (e.g. livelihood restoration program, provision of employment) 	MWE
Loss of common property	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as per approved valuer and 15% disturbance allowance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance (e.g. assistance to identify new site, transaction cost, transport allowance). 	MWE
Payment of banking fees	Landlords/ legal title holders. Customary or Kibanja owners, Tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of bank accounts: All households who do not currently have a bank account but who have to receive compensation payment into an account will have to open up an account. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing bank officers to project areas assist PAPs in opening accounts. • Sensitization 	MWE
Vulnerable groups	Elderly, disabled, female-headed, child-headed, sick & infirm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance • Assistance in the procurement of construction materials for those who will lose buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special assistance provided on case-by-case basis for each vulnerable household affected by the project 	MWE

7.4 Livelihood Restoration and Other Assistances

7.4.1 Introduction

Resettlement is associated with physical relocation or implanting to a new resettlement environment. According to World Bank; physical displacement is defined as the “relocation or loss of shelter” namely, physical residence and economic displacement as the “loss of assets or access to assets” associated with income source or means of livelihood. Given this change of environment, PAPs require overall restoration of their livelihoods, which refers to re-

establishment of the physical, social and cultural environment required for a new life. It not only involves replacing the lost economic (land, houses, wells, trees etc.) and community assets (infrastructure, common property resources), but also requires support for the transition to a new economy.

Cognizant of that, resettlement assistance, livelihood development, sustenance and restoration programmes are included in resettlement planning when potentially project affected households stand to lose a significant portion of their livelihood resources (e.g. subsistence agricultural plots, access to important natural resources, etc.) as a result of land acquisition or resettlement. Such programmes are intended to mitigate and alleviate the effects of those losses that cannot adequately be compensated for through monetary payments or replacement of assets – e.g. the disruption of social support networks, reduced access to markets, decreased soil productivity, the time required to reinstate agricultural plots to their former productivity, etc. – so as to ensure that resettled/ compensated households are not worse off after the project than they were before. Livelihood restoration is particularly important where a project affects the livelihoods of *vulnerable households* (i.e. households who, because of their social or economic status, may be more adversely affected than others by a temporary or permanent loss of part of their asset base).

Where displacement is unavoidable, the developer should plan and execute resettlement as a development initiative that provides displaced persons with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods. World Bank recommends that project developers undertake the following actions on behalf of all affected people, including members of the host communities in which displaced people will be settled:

- Extensive sensitization to inform affected people of their options and rights concerning resettlement.
- Provide technically and economically feasible options for resettlement based on consultation with affected people and assessment of resettlement alternatives;
- Whether physical relocation is required or not, provide affected people with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value for loss of assets due to project activities;
- Where necessary, provide affected people with development assistance in addition to compensation for lost assets described above such as land preparation, agricultural inputs, and credit facilities and for training and employment opportunities.
- Where physical relocation is necessary, provide assistance with relocation expenses (moving allowances, transportation, special assistance and health care for vulnerable groups);
- Provide affected people with transitional financial support (such as short-term employment, subsistence support, or salary maintenance); and

The developer should undertake all land acquisition processes, provide compensation for lost assets, and initiate resettlement related to a specific project before commencement. It is recommended that the implementation of resettlement activities be linked to the schedule of disbursements for project financing. In doing so, this will ensure that displacement does not occur before the sponsor has carried out the necessary measures for the resettlement of the affected people. In particular, the acquisition of land and other assets should not take place until compensation is paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances are provided to displaced persons.

The developer must be sensitive to the special needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration. Men and women have different needs and opportunities for access to land, resources, employment, and markets.

Resettlement is complex and success depends, in part, on getting the details right, including; negotiation with every household; compensation payments made on time; and complaints resolved in a fair and timely manner. This requires resources and adherence to administrative processes. Success in resettlement also comes from an awareness of the “human effects” of the process. It can be very stressful and emotional for people as they come to terms with leaving land and households, and uncertainty over their future. Employees and communities practitioners can also experience stress as they deal with communities under stress and internal pressures to complete the resettlement. Most importantly, resettlement should only be undertaken with the direct involvement of competent professionals who have on ground and project management experience in resettlement. Efforts should also be made to rebuild the community systems of the PAPs that might have weakened due to displacement, and to attend to the psychological trauma of forced alienation from livelihood.

7.4.2 Relocation assistance

Some PAPs will have to relocate their affected structures from the Project corridor to the residual remaining land. These will be provided moving allowance on top of the compensation that will have been given to them. PAPs will be allowed to salvage any material from the structures they currently own.

7.4.3 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.

Hence the need to develop an income and livelihood restoration plan for the project. The main objective of income and livelihood restoration strategy is to ensure that the standard living before displacement is at minimum level and includes strategies which would improve future

income and living standard. Following are some of the options for livelihood restoration measures:

- Provision of employment (e.g. Project construction worker). Employment with the contractor was a key topic all the participating villages felt strongly about.
- Training PAPs on starting up small business activities especially women. For example, tailoring, operating kiosks which have a low cost of entry into the market place, besides being moveable and meeting the daily needs of the would be customers.
- Training on financial management and Business management including financial Literacy, opening of bank accounts and links to microfinance. This is important in a sense that PAPs are not accustomed to receiving large amounts of cash, and may spend/invest it unwisely.
- Provision of alternative income generating sources (e.g. poultry, piggery, art and craft)
- Provision of training opportunities (e.g. farming skills, animal husbandry)
- Training fishermen in better fishing methods such as fish handling, good hygienic practices. The socio-economic survey confirmed that some of PAPs earn their livelihood from fishing and therefore the water treatment plant if constructed would affect their income and livelihoods.

7.4.4 Assistance for vulnerable people

The RAP Implementation Team in conjunction with PAP committee must design appropriate assistance measures to ensure that the vulnerable people are catered for during resettlement process and should be provided priority for any livelihood restoration measures. Vulnerable people among others may include:

- Female-headed households (with no additional able-bodied persons);
- Pregnant and lactating women;
- Mentally and physically challenged (including amputees);
- Orphans;
- Infirm; and sick
- Child headed households (where they exist)
- Elderly.

Special assistance for vulnerable groups that have are affected. Assistance could be in form of:

- Assistance in the compensation payment procedure;
- Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money;
- Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage, providing ambulance services for disabled or infirm persons during moving, and

- Health care if required at critical periods: moving and transition period.

7.4.5 Gender informed livelihood restoration

The impacts of development-induced resettlement disproportionately affect women, as they are faced with more difficulties than men to cope with disruption to their families and livelihoods. Especially if there is no mechanism to enable meaningful participation and consultation with women throughout the project cycle in general and in the resettlement process in particular.

In consultation meetings and focus group discussions held, in project villages such as Mbiko, Wabinua and Ayago A and B, women were viewed as passive participants, with few having their own opinions and many shared their fears/concerns of losing out on compensation proceeds if given to men in their absence. More so, traditional assumptions about household division of labor prevents women from meaningful participation, as men are considered more suitable than women to attend resettlement project-related consultation meetings owing to the fact that men understand better resettlement related issues such as compensation rates, access to social services and land market information. These biases have led to low levels of women's participation in resettlement-related decisions, such as in the design, construction and relocation timeline, and compensation rates. Failure to take into account the needs of women can undermine the success of a livelihood restoration program. If women are to restore their livelihoods and care of their families, they must be fully engaged in the decision-making processes related to the acquisition, including the discussions on compensation and the resettlement of the community

It is therefore imperative for the implementation team and RAP team, to incorporate gender related issues to ensure that the resettlement planning and implementation is gender-informed to minimize the pain that comes with moving people especially women from their homes and help to make the project resettlement process smoother and just.

The developer should therefore ensure that the resettlement planning;

- Promotes the participation by women in livelihood development and restoration activities
- Develop livelihoods restoration training content and methods, for women groups in the project affected areas and to use them.
- Promote gender equality in access to compensation under the resettlement plan;
- Ensure that both parties (husband and wife) are present when compensating.
- Strengthen the overall monitoring system of the livelihood improvement activities; and enhance the capacity of their staff to collect and report gender-related data;

This will strengthen the livelihood restoration process and create greater opportunities and avoid unnecessary pain and problems that come with resettlement for the project affected communities.

8 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 Consultation with Stakeholders

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

Stakeholder consultations are not only regarded as best practice on ethical and moral grounds, but they are widely documented as resulting in project developments that are more sustainable and cost-effective in the long term, and acceptable to all those who are affected directly and indirectly. In addition, the consultation process provides an opportunity for PAPs and other stakeholders to express their views and opinions on the project, and on their present and possible future.

An intense public consultation and disclosure program is therefore required to ensure that Project benefits are maximised and that the Project is implemented sustainably.

Consultations were carried out with PAPs in the project affected areas of Wabinua B, Odokolit, Bung, Kayago B&C, Angaoryemi, Namasale Trading Centre, Kabawulu and Aweipeko during preparation of this RAP as shown in Table 8-1 below. During the sensitization meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility was explained and rights of PAPs, compensation process on who is eligible and grievance procedures were outlined. All meetings were chaired by the 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. In these meetings, project principles of compensation for various types of loss were detailed and various entitlement options discussed.

Table 8-1: Consultations carried out in the various project affected areas

Component	Date	Location	Target community/village	Number of participants	
				Female	Male
Namasale	1 st October 2018	District Headquarters	Technical and Political team of Amolatar district (CAO, ACDO, Environmental Officer, LC V Chairperson, DISO,	00	07

Component	Date	Location	Target community/village	Number of participants	
				Female	Male
			DPC)		
	1 st October 2018	Namasale Town Council Offices	Technical and Political team of Namasale TC (Mayor, Physical Planner, District Councillor, Secretary works, CDO)	04	05
	1 st October 2018	Kayago Trading centre	Community members in villages of Kayago A, Kayago B, Apitopat	08	44
	1 st October 2018	Market Area	Community members in villages of Maket Area, Kasubi, Kamaulu, Bung	05	25
	2 nd October 2018	Biko	Community members in villages of Biko	07	
	3 rd October 2018	Wabinua	Community members in villages of Wabinua	08	34

A number of consultative meetings were held with relevant stakeholders in lead government agencies, local community leaders and community members in the respective project areas between 1st October 2018 and 3rd October 2018. Plate 8-1 shows pictures of some of the meetings held in the various Project areas, while Table 8-2 provides a summary of the findings from the stakeholder consultations and APPENDIX 1 provides a detailed record of the discussions and attendance for each meeting.

Community members in villages of Maket Area, Kasubi, Kamaulu, Bung (01/10/2018)



Community members in villages of Wabinua B and Odokolit (03/10/2018)



Community members in village of Biko (02/10/2018)



Plate 8-1: Meetings held with stakeholders with an interest in the Project

During the sensitization process, issues were raised and summary of key issues is obtained in Table 8-2. Signed records of consultation are appended as Appendix 1.

Table 8-2: Key issues raised during stakeholder meetings.

Community	Issue	Response
Kayago A, Kayago B and Apitopat	Will PAPs be permitted to use the land after the project has been implemented?	The project proponent intends to fully compensate and acquire the project area where the Water Treatment Plant will be constructed and therefore no work or developments by PAPs will be allowed subsequent to project implementation. However for the Transmission and distribution lines, 2 metres of land will be acquired and will not be fully taken.
	In case one has a house within the project area and the house is about 800 meters away from proposed pipeline, will they be able to	Yes.

Community	Issue	Response
	benefit from the water when connected?	
	Can structures such as huts be constructed above the pipeline after construction works are completed?	No structures will be permitted above the pipeline whether temporary like kiosks or permanent. However the land above the pipeline can continue being utilised for agricultural purposes.
	There was an inquiry from the community if compensation will be done before the project commences.	Yes, all PAPs will be compensated before the project commences.
	Who constitutes the grievance committee?	The grievance committee constitutes a member of the Local Council, representatives from PAPs (woman included), member of the project proponent organization and an identified NGO from the project area.
	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.	Priority is given to the locals.
Kasubi, Market area, Bung trading centre, Kamawolu villages	In case the pipe line passes through the town, will the communities benefit from the water or there will be payments made in order to have clean water	Yes, communities will benefit. However, you should note that water will not be free of charge. Some charge will be got from those interested.
	In case one is not affected by the proposed pipe line, will he or she get access to the water?	Yes.
	How will the Grievance Committee be selected and where could it be found?	The Grievance Committee will be composed of the area local chairpersons such as LC I and LC II. Aside from the local chairpersons, the Committee will also include representatives from the PAPs including a female representative, as well as a representative from MWE. The Committee's office shall be at either Sub County offices or another location that the PAPs agree upon as being the most convenient. MWE also has officers that are dedicated to handling the RAP issues that arise from their various projects.
	If a young fruit tree has been valued, will the future prospects be catered for e.g. the jack fruit trees or oranges that would have	No, valuations are done on as as-is basis. Projections are not done during the valuation exercise.

Community	Issue	Response
	been reaped from the fruit tree?	
	How will the communities far from the transmission line be able to get water?	There will distribution lines that will distribute water back to the communities.
	The project should consider employing the people of Namasale when civil works commence.	Priority will be given to the locals, with regard to the level of skill required and that available
Biko, Awepeko and Angaoryemi	Can one remove some of their property such as roof or doors even after they have been paid?	Yes, as long as the information has been captured by the Valuer. All additions or subtractions from property after the cut-off date are not considered during compensation.
	The transmission lines, in some cases will pass through land that is undeveloped. Will such land owners be compensated?	Yes, all land owners will be compensated for their lost property. Developments on the land are also compensated for.
	Assuming one has two acres of land and they will be affected by the WTP, will the government compensate fully?	Yes, you will be compensated fully and given ample time to vacate the land.
	In case the contractor destroys seasonal crops during the process of laying the pipe line; who will compensate?	If the crops are not within the wayleave and they are destroyed, there will be a grievance handling mechanism and such issues will be reported to the committee to be resolved.
	Will water be sold or it will be free of charge/	Water will be got at a fee.
	Uncertainty of valuation process and whether the exercise would be fair enough to meet their financial expectations. Most of the affected persons were not conversant with the valuation procedures and feared losing their property to the Water project without adequate compensation.	Any property within the wayleave will be assessed and be compensated. Valuation exercise will take place in the presence of the PAP and the LC I Chairperson to ensure that property is well assessed.
	In case the district does not have district rates or if the rates are low?	For a district that does not have its own rates or rates never updated, the team will compare with the neighbouring districts.
	What if one has just constructed a house and now the water project is going to affect it, will it be considered for	Yes, any developments that are within the acquired land will be compensated for.

Community	Issue	Response
	compensation?	
	There was an inquiry from the community if compensation will be done before the project commences.	Yes, all PAPs will be compensated before the project commences.
	Will the water be paid for by the locals?	Yes

8.2 Approval and Disclosure of the RAP

The RAP will be cleared/approved by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank translated into the local language/s and disclosed locally in a culturally appropriate manner. It will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. Any changes made to the RAP will be follow the same approval and disclosure protocols". A copy of the RAP report shall be displayed at the Amolatar district and Namasale TC headquarters.

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction

The Grievance Mechanism provides affected parties with a mechanism to express any issues and problems that they may have with the compensation and resettlement process for the Project in a way which is free of cost and without retribution. Affected parties will also have ultimate recourse to the courts in accordance with the provisions of Ugandan law.

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 (MWE). 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).

9.2 Purpose and Objectives of GRM

The purpose of the Grievance Mechanism is to create a systematic process for recording, processing and resolving grievances raised during the resettlement implementation by PAPs and other stakeholders. The mechanisms were communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the resettlement process and referenced throughout the lifetime of the project to ensure that stakeholders understand the process but also provide feedback and comments on whether it is effective and fit for purpose. This is so as to minimise and avoid the risk that in environments with limited avenues to resolve grievances, affected communities may exploit other means to manifest their frustrations and increase the risk to the resettlement process and compromise the Namasale water supply system project.

The specific objectives of the GRM are:

- 1) To provide project stakeholders with a clear mechanism of channelling grievances;
- 2) To set up and make known to all stakeholders a clear, accessible, transparent and efficient system for receiving and resolving grievances;
- 3) To record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- 4) To provide an environment that fosters free and honest exchange of information and ideas in regard to resolving received grievances;
- 5) To define clear roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in managing grievances.
- 6) To promptly resolve grievances in consultation with stakeholders within a specified timeframe
- 7) To escalate unresolved grievances.

9.3 Anticipated Types of Grievances

For the Namasale Water Supply project, grievances could arise from activities linked to the resettlement planning and implementation processes, including (but not limited to):

- Misidentification of owner/occupier of eligible property and assets
- Errors in asset assessment
- Disputes over plot limit, either between the affected person and the project or between two neighbours
- Disputes between relatives, spouses in regards to ownership
- Disagreement of assets valuation
- Disagreements in poor compensation
- Non-payment of compensation money,
- Underpayment of compensation money, L
- Loss of livelihoods
- Injurious affections ('injurious affection' simply refers to a deleterious effect on the value of land caused by something done or proposed to be done on the land. In this case if the project contractors' impact on someone's property in terms of crops, structures or any other improvement during upgrading of the road.)
- Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or other forms of Gender based violence (GMC members will be trained to refer these cases to relevant authorities – police, probation officers, among others which can handle them in a survivor centric way.)

9.4 The Overall Grievance Mechanism

9.4.1 General Principles and Key Aspects

The Project will put in place an extra-judicial mechanism for the management of grievances and disputes, based on explanation and on mediation by third parties. Each of the affected persons will be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system. The mechanism will be based on the following principles:

- Each affected person will have easy access to deliver grievances and complaints;
- Grievances can be submitted orally (and will be recorded) or in written form;
- Any grievance will be registered, acknowledged receipt of, and tracked until it is closed.
- The grievance management arrangement will include two tiers of extra-judicial, amicable review and settlement, with the first one internal to the PIU in co-operation with the local resettlement committee (village level), and the second one with involvement of external parties.

- The third will be the judicial system, for those grievances that cannot be resolved by the first two processes.

Key aspects of the grievance mechanism are:

- The public and especially PAPs need to be informed about the grievance mechanism and how they can make use of this process. The communities and other stakeholders were informed through community meetings about the grievance mechanism.
- Grievances will be recorded by using a Grievance Form (in local language, also available in English). Grievance Forms will be available for recording complaints and will contain details regarding the grievance as well as the name and address of the applicant, application date, type of application and the name of the persons receiving the grievance. The forms will be logged in a register where they will be tracked through to a suitable resolution (see template in Appendix 3).
- The Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will maintain a digital grievance database, containing the logs and records of all grievances received, with an indication of the respective status of a grievance (i.e. resolved, not resolved, pending etc.). The records should be submitted to the World Bank quarterly or as per the Bank's request.
- Resolution options will be developed through unilateral proposal, bilateral discussion and/or third party mediation. If a complaint is not legitimate the case will be closed without agreement with the complainant. Any response will be communicated clearly either orally or in writing, and a grievance case will only be closed when an agreement with the complainant is reached.
- Affected people will be offered access to third party legal advice, through a qualified lawyer; this lawyer will be available at the PIU on site office on a regular base; legal advice will be at no costs; information on the possibility of access to legal advice will be communicated to the affected people;

9.4.2 Grievance Registration and Monitoring

The grievance mechanism shall be accessible to all affected parties, including vulnerable people. Hence, it is of key importance that grievances can be submitted on the village level. MWE will form a Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) that seek to resolve grievances at the lowest level possible using established structures. GMCs shall be composed of a minimum of 6 persons with; 3 PAP representatives with a gender balance, LC1 chairpersons and 2 other community members elected by community members from among the elderly or opinion leaders, and or community based civil society leadership:

- The GMC shall comprise of: An observer who is a CBO / CSO representative if available–
- Chairperson LC1 (but not to be elected as chairman of the GMC)–
- 3 Project Affected Persons (at least 1 woman must be elected)–

- An opinion leader (e.g. elder, religious or clan leader) if available.
- From the PAPs members, an executive is elected composed of chairperson, secretary and mobiliser

GMCs have been set up with the help of District and sub-county CDOs and LC1 leaders through community meetings with PAPs and general community members along the alignment using the following procedure.

9.4.3 Pre-set engagements

Before project implementation;

- (i) Pre-set up engagements will held with the District and sub-county selected technical officers (CDOs) The purpose and objectives of setting the GMCs will be explained to them including their expected support roles during this process.
- (ii) The parish chiefs and LC1 chairperson of the various villages within the project area will be consulted during pre-set up engagement. The purpose and objectives of setting the GMCs will be explained to them including their expected support roles during this process.
- (iii) During the pre-set-up engagements, the parish chiefs and LC1 chairpersons will be given guidance about the procedure for mobilization of PAPs and community members with emphasis on mobilizing women, elderly, PWDs, youth, opinion leaders and elders, and members of the community based civil society. A schedule for the set-up of GMCs will also be developed and shared with local leadership.

9.4.4 Conducting GMCs Training and setting Up Meetings

- (i) The GMCs will be set up at village level with a minimum of six members.
- (ii) Community sensitization and GMC enrolment meeting will be organized by MWE RAP team and a nominated consultant with the help of the parish chiefs and respective LC1 chairperson. At the enrolment meetings, the agenda should include the following issues:
 - Prayers
 - Welcome remarks by LC1 official where meeting was held
 - Opening remarks by sub-county official or representative of the MWE/Consultant team members
 - Background information about the MWE project in the community
 - Background information about grievances related to the project and how MWE proposes to manage such grievances through GMCs
 - The role of GMCs including how an effective GMC can help manage grievances there by protecting the wellbeing of communities and ensuring the success of the project. GMCs also receive and record grievances, review and address or refer

grievances, and provide feedback on status of grievance resolution to relevant persons

- The compositions of GMCs, nominations and election of members including gender considerations and term of service of members.
- Suitability of GMC members such as trustworthiness, experience on similar committees, knowledgeable and respect for others.
- Facilitation of GMC members and emphasis on the voluntary aspects of memberships.
- Capacity building for GMC members

The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

- Directly from affected persons.
- From the Project Implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (MWE staff)

All grievances received will be registered using the GRM forms and logged onto an established GRM database by the Grievance Officer who will be a MWE staff stationed in the project area.

The log would indicate grievances;

- a) date lodged,
- b) actions taken to address or reasons the grievance was not acted on (i.e. the grievance was not related to the resettlement process);
- c) information provided to complainant and date the grievance was closed.
- d) Grievances can be lodged at any time, either directly or through a grievance committee member;
- e) receipt with acknowledgement of registration, to be handed back to the complainant;
- f) grievance monitoring sheet (actions taken, corrective measures);
- g) closure sheet, copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed off.

The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

- A member of the GMC will receive the complaint which may be verbal or in writing addressed to chair of the Grievance Committee housed at the sub-county or identified location within the project area.
- 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.

At all times, all grievance once received, should be acknowledged and registered within 24 hours. Grievances also should 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.

9.4.5 Grievance Handling Process

Four (4) major steps followed in resolution of a grievance as indicated below should be followed. First and if possible, a response should be given when available to close any grievance out at the first level where applicable. Where the resolution availed to the complainant is not accepted at the first level, it is then brought forward to levels 2, 3 and 4. At each level the below steps 3 (Investigate and Respond) & 4 (close Out) are repeated.

On receipt of any grievance, a grievance form must be filled and this should indicate the following:

- Details of the complainant;
- Details of the witness if any;
- Grievance category, description, provision of a solution, indication of solution acceptance or not;
- Acknowledgement of receipt of grievance and further investigations for levels 2 to 4 where
- applicable; and,
- Formal close out and an indication of complainants' satisfaction with the resolution process.

After filling in the grievance form, a copy should be given to the complainant while the rest of the copies remain with the grievance officer and should be stored safely and in an organized manner.

Step 1 – Receipt & Acknowledgement:

A complaint may be reported through the channels above with evidence to the Grievance Officer (GO) or any other recipient. Grievances can be reported to any member of the grievance committee although the complainant should be referred to the GO to record the

compliant. Anonymous grievances are also received and treated to the same process of resolution although feedback to the complainant may be difficult.

Complainants should have as much evidence as possible to support investigations and these may include witnesses, photographs, recordings and many others.

The complainant should fill out the Grievance Form, with the support of GO if required, take a copy and keep the rest of the copies with the GO. If the GO or members of the committee receives a grievance orally e.g. by phone, or in the case where the complainant cannot write, the form has to still be filled in front of the complainant and signed with a witness.

Step 2 – Record, Assess & Assign.

The GO should listen to the complainant; record his/her concerns in Grievance Form; and ensure that it is dated and signed by the Complainant with the guidance of the GO, which creates the record of the grievance.

The GO should ensure that the complainant is satisfied with what was recorded in the grievance form and if need be the form can be scrutinized by a person (witness) nominated by the complainant to check that the information recorded is correct.

Step 3 – Investigate & Respond.

The GO and other members of the committee should investigate the concerns raised before meeting the complainant. The purpose of the investigation is to verify the validity and assess the significance of the grievance. During the investigation, the GO should provide regular status updates to the complainant in an appropriate form. The responses must be given to the Complainant in a timely manner and all efforts should be made to ensure that the complainant documents their response to the suggested solution. If the Complainant agrees to the solution, then the issue is closed out.

If complainant not satisfied, then the concern/s is escalated in to levels (See levels under). In this case the concern or grievance shall be reported be directly handled by the Head of resettlement or MWE RAP specialist together with the project coordinator and other key personnel involved in the project who will brief and follow up the matter with the respective legal departments. When a solution is agreed and the corrective measure implemented, the case is closed out, and the grievance is immediately registered as resolved in the grievance database by the Grievance Officer.

NOTE: The Grievance Officer should communicate with Complainants who have open grievances at least once per week to check in with them and inform them on progress of their grievance.

The levels to follow include:

Level 1

Aim for immediate resolution through dialogue-max 24 hours after the grievance receipt

The objective is to resolve issues immediately and efficiently when they arise at the time they are received or reported. On receipt, the Grievance Officer (GO) assesses the legitimacy and provide an immediate solution. When the solution is accepted by the complainant, the Grievance acknowledgement and Close Out sections are signed and registered in the Grievance Database managed by the Grievance Officer.

On occasions where the Complainant fails to provide evidence for a grievance or complaint raised, LC1, the Sub-County Chief and Community Development Officer shall sign the grievance form and it shall be closed out within 7 days.

Level 2:

Once level 1 solution is not accepted by the Complainant, an investigation needs to be undertaken within seven (7) days of lodging the grievance and a solution provided within 14 days.

The GO mobilizes, according to the category of the grievance, the necessary resources within the RAP Team and with MWE RAP team to investigate and come up with a solution which shall be shared with PIU and, once approved, shared with the Complainant.

The CLO informs the Complainant of the proposed solution and coordinates with him/her if they have suggested modifications to the proposed approach. Upon acceptance of the solution by the Complainant and implementation of the corrective measures, the Complainant shall sign the “Close Out” section of the Grievance Form.

Level 3:

This level requires the intervention of a third party [maximum 30 days after the grievance deposit]. If the Complainant does not accept the solution at Level 2, the Grievance Officer initiate the following steps; this should be closed out within a maximum period of 30 days from initial receipt of the grievance.

In consultation with the MWE RAP specialist, and PIU and relevant third party’s such as the project coordinator to come up with solutions. Proposed solutions that are recommended shall be documented via email to the Grievance Officer. The GO informs the Complainant of the proposed solution and coordinates with him/her if they have suggested modifications to the proposed approach. Upon acceptance of the solution by the Complainant and implementation of the corrective measures, the Complainant shall sign the “Close Out” section of the Grievance Form. The Grievance Officer should ensure these updates are made in the database management system.

Step 4 – Close Out.

Timely, clear accurate responses to Complainants should be given when closing out or when a grievance requires to be escalated.

The Grievance Process to be followed is depicted in Figure 9-1 below.

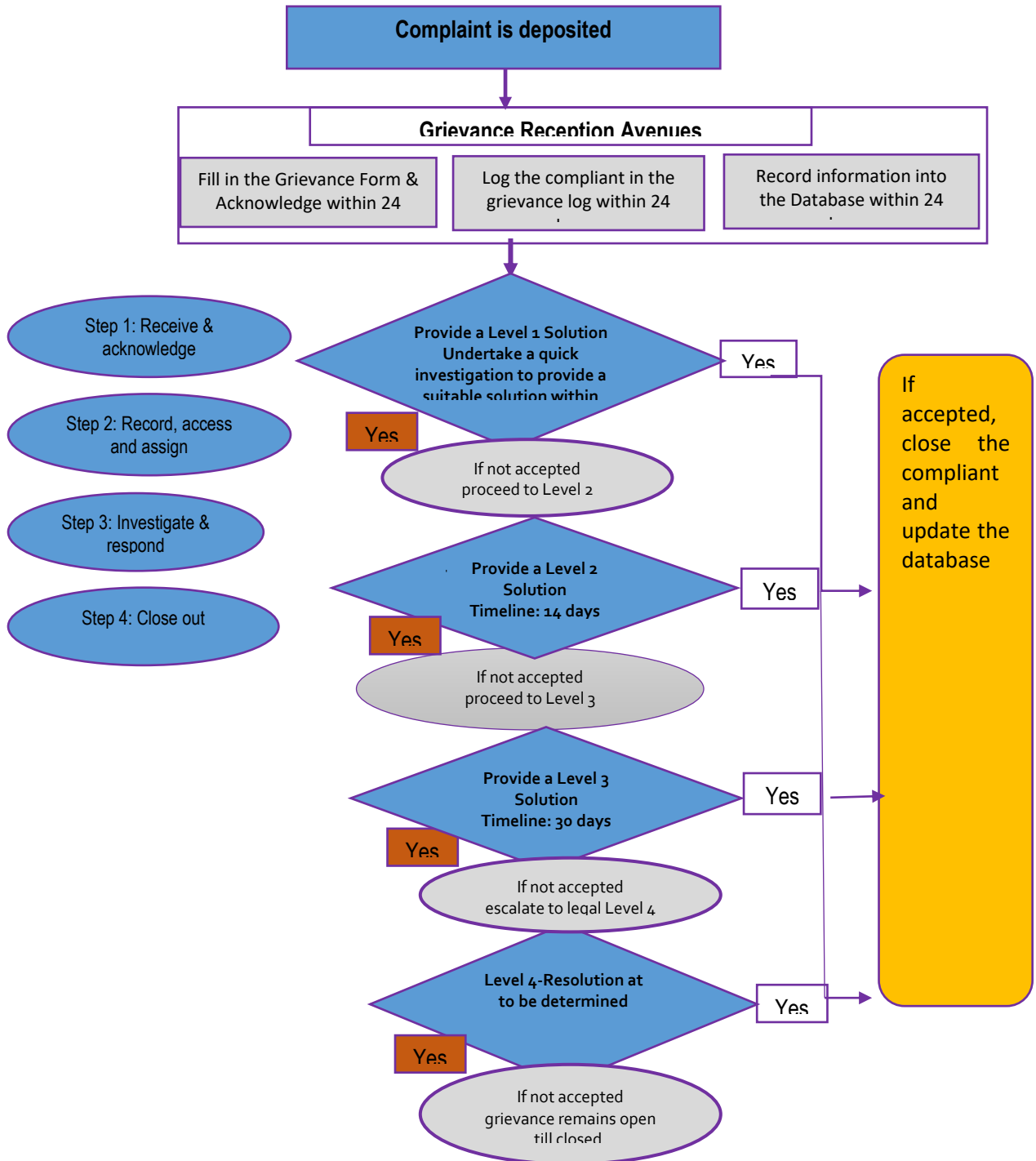


Figure 9-1: Grievance Handling Procedure

9.4.6 World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

The GRS accepts complaints that are: related to an active World Bank-supported project; and those filed by a person or community who believe they are directly and adversely affected by a World Bank-Financed project; the identity of the complainant will be kept confidential if requested, but anonymous complaints will not be accepted. Complaints must be in writing and addressed to the World Bank GRS. A GRS complaint form may be used; however, complaints will be accepted by email, fax, letter, and by hand delivery to the GRS at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington or World Bank Country Offices. For this Project context, the addresses to be used for filing complaints are:

- 1 The Task Team Leader – IWMDP
World Bank - Uganda Country Office
Rwenzori House, Plo1, Lumumba Avenue
P.O. Box 4463, Kampala
Phone: 031 2221416

- 2 The World Bank
Grievance Redress Service (GRS)
MSN MC 10-1018
1818 H St NW
Washington, DC 20433, USA

Email : grievances@worldbank.org

Fax : +1-202-614-7313

9.4.7 Women Access and Participation in GRM

Women usually are identified as one of the vulnerable social groups on infrastructure projects due to patriarchy-associated factors such traditionally established forms of gender segregation, low literacy levels, non-ownership of strategic assets likely to be affected and defined roles and responsibilities and are therefore likely not to access to and use of GRM. Therefore, GMCs to be established should have at least one female PAP representative who can be sensitive to the gender based vulnerabilities in the community (for example helping to deal with SEAH/GBV complaints). It has been proposed in this GRM that capacity building will be provided by MWE to all GMCs. GMC members will be trained on how to handle SEA/GBV related issues.

9.4.8 Managing SEA/SH and GBV during GRM

For GBV including SEA/SH complaints, there is usually risks of stigmatization, rejection and reprisals against complainants. This usually creates and reinforces a culture of silence which makes some victims discreet to approach the project directly. Some survivors will choose to seek services directly and never report to the Grievance Committee, which may lead to inconsistency in the number of cases reported to the Bank GM operators.

Therefore, to enable women to safely access the GM, multiple channels through which complaints can be registered in a safe and confidential manner can be enabled. Specific GM considerations for addressing SEA/SH are:

- Ensuring that the GRC includes women representatives

- Training the GRC on how to collect SEA/SH cases confidentially and empathetically (with no judgement).be able to open up with their compliant
- Have multiple complaint channels, and which can be trusted by those who need to use them. Such as community consultations may be one mechanism to identify effective channels.
- No identifiable information on the survivor should be stored in the GM.
- The GM should not ask for, or record, information on more than the following related to the SEA/SH allegation:
 - ✓ The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning);
 - ✓ If, to the best of the survivor’s knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project;
 - ✓ If possible, the age and sex of the survivor; and
 - ✓ If possible, information on whether the survivor was referred to services
- The GM should assist SEA/SH survivors by referring them to GBV service provider contracted by the contractor for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor.

9.4.9 Monitoring, reporting and evaluating grievance mechanism

The MWE sociologist and or contractor/consultant appointed representative in charge of grievances will make monthly grievances management reports with gender and area disaggregated data; highlighting information regarding the status, management, coordination and implementation of the GM.

Key indicators relevant for the weekly and monthly GRM reporting will be:

- No of grievances received / month or week
- No. of outstanding grievances currently within each tier of the GM
- No of outstanding grievances and reasons for non-resolution
- No of resolved and closed out grievances
- No of closed out grievances on stipulated time period allowed
- No of closed out grievances outside the stipulated time allowed
- No of escalated grievances and reasons for escalation

Similarly, it is important that the project monitoring and evaluation of SEA/GBV activities are carried out. M&E plays a key role in assessing the effectiveness of prevention and mitigation measures. As part of the M&E process, indicators need to be selected for inclusion in the project Results Framework. SEA/SH prevention indicators may include:

- Successful implementation of agreed SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan(Y/N);
- Number of training courses related to SEA/SH delivered;
- Percentage of workers that have signed a CoC; and/or
- Percentage of workers that have attended CoC training.

A GM indicator that is useful to monitor is the time it took to resolve the SEA/SH-related complaint.

10 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

An adequate budget is necessary in order for the RAP to be fully implemented. Funds for implementing the resettlement action plan will be provided by the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). MWE will be responsible agency in implementing the project. The implementation costs will cater for compensation, livelihood restoration, vulnerability support, stakeholder consultations, grievance redress mechanism, RAP implementation consultancy, RAP monitoring, and RAP Implementation Completion Audit.

The overall RAP Budget is estimated at **UGX 970,308,205** in the table below.

Table 10-1: RAP Implementation Budget

#	RAP Implementation Activity	UNIT	SOURCE	QTY	RATE (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)
1	Cash Compensation					376,298,368
1.1	Land	Lumpsum	Valuation Report	1	123,037,300	123,037,300
1.2	Buildings & Other Structures	Lumpsum	Valuation Report	1	92,967,670	92,967,670
1.3	Crops & Trees	Lumpsum	Valuation Report	1	111,211,000	111,211,000
1.4	Sub Total	Lumpsum	Valuation Report			327,215,970
1.5	Disturbance Allowance	%age	Valuation Report		15%	49,082,398
2	Livelihood Restoration Programs					145,000,000
2.1	Financial Management and Business Training	Lumpsum	Est	1	30,000,000	30,000,000
2.2	Agricultural Techniques and Improvement	Lumpsum	Est	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
2.3	Women's Skill Development Program	Lumpsum	Est	1	25,000,000	25,000,000
2.4	Fish Farming Training Program	Lumpsum	Est	1	40,000,000	40,000,000
3	Vulnerable Support Programs					30,000,000
3.1	Mobility Support	Lumpsum	Est	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
3.2	Counselling and Healthcare support	Lumpsum	Est	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
4	RAP Implementation Management					330,800,000
4.1	Stakeholder Engagements	Lumpsum	Est	1	30,000,000	30,000,000

#	RAP Implementation Activity	UNIT	SOURCE	QTY	RATE (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)
4.2	Facilitation for Endorsement of Documents by LC1s & Area Land Committees	Lumpsum	Est	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
4.3	Facilitation for Grievance Management Committees	Lumpsum	Est	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
4.4	Bank Account Opening for PAPs for EFT Payment	Number	Est	290	20,000	5,800,000
4.5	RAP Implementation Consultancy	Lumpsum	Est	1	180,000,000	180,000,000
4.6	RAP Completion Audit	Lumpsum	Est	1	80,000,000	100,000,000
9	Sub Total					882,098,368
10	Contingency	10%				88,209,837
11	Total RAP Budget					970,308,205

11 ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 Organization and set-Up

The project developer (MWE) will be the lead agency in RAP implementation and will work in close collaboration with Amolotar district Local government. MWE will develop a proposal with guidelines for improved RAP planning and implementation.

MWE will therefore establish a Project implementation Unit (PIU) which will comprise of project safeguard specialists (Head Environment and Social Safeguards, Environmental and Senior Social Specialists) and team managers (05). These team members will be located at the Ministry of Water and Environment Head Quarters as well as project sites. The role of PIU is indicated below.

11.2 Role of Project implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU will be responsible for implementing the approved RAP through:

- Developing work plans for implementation of the RAP including the phasing of compensation payments in line with project development requirements for site handover;
- Coordination between the PIU and other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Disclose the compensation awards in manner consistent to PAPs;
- Delivery of RAP resettlement compensation and other support or assistance measures;
- Providing support to other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the RAP implementation to the project developer
- Update the LRP and deliver livelihood restoration assistance to the economically displaced;
- Update the vulnerable social groups matrix and deliver assistance to such PAP groups;
- Supporting the GMCs to manage grievances related to compensation;
- Register PAPs objections to compensation awards and initiate process for management;
- Assist vulnerable PAPs to access verification centres or necessary information and awards.

11.3 PIU Composition and Structure

The PIU will comprise of a Safeguard Specialists (Social Safeguards specialist) and Team Managers (05). Under the team manager, team members include:

(a) Social Specialist

- The Social Specialist's primary role is to oversee and manage the RAP implementation on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Developer within terms and constraints. At this level, a selected resettlement committee within MWE can be represented the developer.
- Deliver the ROW within specified time, cost, and compliance requirements, scope, and challenges.
- The social specialist will report to Head- Environment and Social Safeguards

(b) Team Managers

For effective management of this RAP implementation, 2 sociologists, technical teams and other support and administrative staff will support the Social specialist. The technical teams will perform their duties according to their technical expertise.

Each team will have a Team Manager who will be accountable to the Social specialist. The overall responsibility of Team Managers is to produce outputs specified by the social specialist to the required standards.

The proposed different technical teams are:

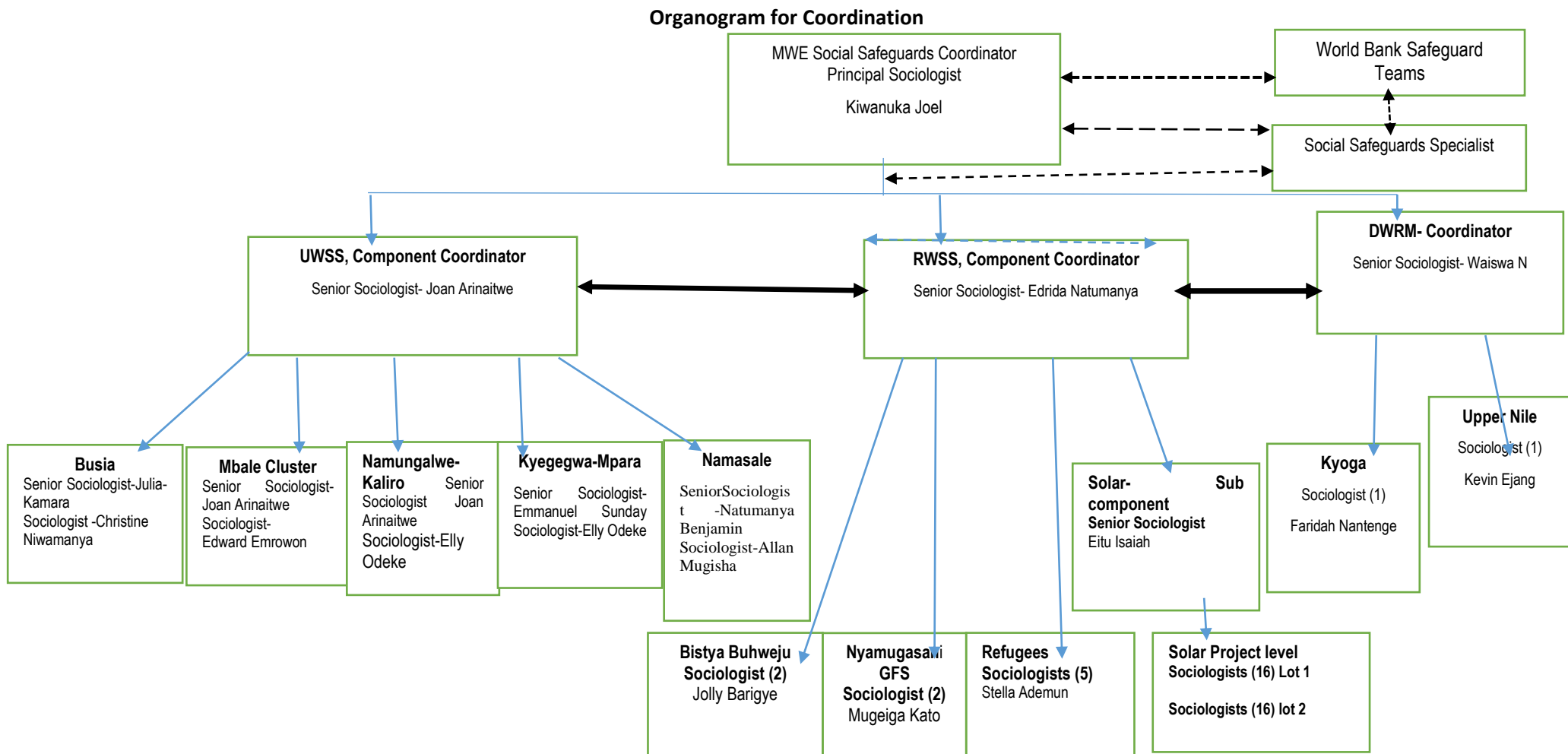
- Social team- stakeholder engagement
- Valuation team
- Survey team
- Data Management team
- M and E team

The proposed support teams will include:

- Communication and Client care
- Legal team
- Grievance Management
- Administration

The figure below illustrates the Organisation Structure of the Proposed PIU:

Figure 11.1: Schematic Representation for the proposed Structure for RAP Implementation



12 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A schedule is presented in the following Table 12-1 below. A start and end date are not proposed at this stage; implementation is presented over a 12-month period. Activities including but not limited to Stakeholder Engagement, Livelihood Restoration and Monitoring & Evaluation will continue beyond this 12-month period. The following table shows the tasks and timing for the following 12 months. The schedule will be updated as required and additional tasks will be added where necessary.

Table 12-1: Project Schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	
RAP approval															
RAP approval by Chief Government Valuer and funder	◆														
RAP disclosure & display of valuation lists		█													
Verification of PAPs (including vulnerable people) by MWE		█													
RAP implementation															
Procurement of RAP implementation consultant		◆													
Formation and mobilization of RAP unit & committees			◆												
Compensation payment & grievance management		█													
Continuous Stakeholder Engagement	█						█								
End of compensation payment period										◆					
Approval from funding agency to commence project										◆					
Notice to vacate compensated assets										◆					
3-month period allowed to vacate										█					
Commencement of construction														◆	
Livelihood Restoration		█													
Monitoring & evaluation		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	➔

13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 Introduction

To establish the effectiveness of all the resettlement activities, this Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedure for the RAP has been designed. With this, it is possible to readily identify problems and successes as early as possible. The procedures include internal track keeping efforts as well as independent external monitoring.

13.2 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to confirm;

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by MWE that is 2-3 officers will be required at each implementation stage as well as by an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The independent 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.

13.3 General Objectives and Approach

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess overall success and effectiveness of various RAP processes and measures. This mechanism is based on two components:

13.3.1 Internal Monitoring Process

Internal monitoring is an internal management function allowing MWE to measure physical progress against milestone input, process, output and outcome indicators established in the RAP.

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.

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) **On-going 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.

13.3.2 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 MWE. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by MWE, and also through independent surveys and consultation conducted by the evaluation agency.

The evaluation system will be based on:

- a) 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 Ugandan law.
 - Effectiveness of the grievance process.
 - Adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation process.

- Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.
- b) Outcome indicators that assess the effectiveness of the resettlement and changes have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are given in
- c) Table 13-1.

Table 13-1: 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
	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

d) Schedule

Internal monitoring of the progress of implementing the RAP will be undertaken monthly and quarterly from the establishment of the cut-off date/moratorium until the conclusion of the relocation of PAPs, replacement of land and payment of compensation, and conclusion of the construction defects liability period on buildings.

External monitoring will be undertaken annually at a minimum. The Completion Audit for RAP will be undertaken after the resettlement process is deemed to have been finalised and is a “once off” task. Table below shows the activities to be monitored internally and externally together with their timelines.

During RAP implementation, 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 benefit the remainder of the resettlement.

In the post RAP implementation, evaluations will focus on assessing impact and effectiveness of the resettlement and rehabilitation measures. 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.

e) Reporting

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

Table 13-2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

No	Focus area	Objective	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
Performance monitoring (In-put monitoring)					
1	Programme Management Is the project on track and within the budget agreed?	Ongoing high-level monitoring of the overall implementation of the project against set targets (e.g. budget, schedule) to ascertain the progress of the resettlement project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Actual versus predicted RAP implementation schedule. ✓ Actual versus predicted compensation schedule. ✓ Actual versus predicted household relocation implementation schedule. ✓ Actual versus predicted replacement land implementation schedule. ✓ Actual versus predicted project-spend on livelihoods restoration programmes. ✓ Actual versus budgeted cost expenditure. 	Project management team provides monthly reporting to MWE giving an overview on the progress of implementation against set schedule, budgeting and other targets on key implementation of the RAP.	Internal: Monthly
2	Stakeholder Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have affected communities been engaged and informed of the resettlement process? ▪ Have all identified PAPs been engaged on their entitlement and compensation packages? ▪ Has the team made all efforts to engage vulnerable and marginalised groups? 	Ongoing monitoring of engagement activities to ensure all stakeholders are identified and engagement approaches designed and implemented that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drive effective communication of resettlement information; ▪ Communication that information has been understood ▪ Facilitate feedback from stakeholders; and ▪ Enable stakeholder input and participation in decisions affecting their lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ % of schedule engagement meetings held as planned during the set period (target 80%). ✓ % of minutes of the meeting held and attendance lists submitted for meetings held during the set period. (Target 100%). ✓ % communication materials developed/translated/ distributed in line with the agreed deadline and targets. (Target 100%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan ▪ Check stakeholder minutes ▪ Check concerns and responses ▪ Check RAP report. 	Internal: Monthly External: half-yearly

No	Focus area	Objective	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
3	<p>Concerns and Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Is the concerns and grievance mechanism known in the affected community?</p> <p>Have the grievance mechanism committees been established?</p> <p>Have all concerns and grievances been captured?</p> <p>Have grievances been resolved successful and in a timely manner?</p> <p>Have grievances been recorded?</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of the number of grievances to identify any gaps in the implementation process and PAP satisfaction with the implementation process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of grievances and complaints received / month. ✓ No. of active grievances currently within each step of the concerns and grievance mechanism (at a set point in each month). ✓ Nature of grievances currently within each step of the concerns and grievance mechanism (at a set point in each month). ✓ No. of resolved grievances that PAPs have appealed. ✓ Nature of appealed grievances. ✓ For active grievances - Time period since grievance receipt. (Target: 14 days) ✓ For closed out grievances - time period from grievance receipt to close out for all resolved RAP related grievances. (Target: 30 days) ✓ No. of times the concerns and grievance mechanism has been communicated (e.g. through presentation and other communication material) 	<p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check stakeholder engagement plan</p> <p>Check the monitoring reporting reports on grievances reported.</p> <p>Check if there is presence of of grievance data base</p> <p>Engage with the Grievance Management Committees.</p>	<p>Monthly</p> <p>Both for internal and external</p>

No	Focus area	Objective	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
4	<p>Eligibility & Compensation (Physical Resettlement)</p> <p>Has everyone who is eligible for replacement or compensation been identified?</p> <p>Have all identified eligible parties been awarded the compensation they are due?</p>	<p>Continuous monitoring of eligibility, even after replacement assets and cash compensation has been carried out to the majority of PAPs, to ensure all affected parties receive their due compensation.</p> <p>Particular attention should be given to any absentee PAPs identified during the final asset surveys.</p> <p>Eligible parties are awarded their due compensation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of outstanding legal land disputes involving PAPs and identified land within the project area. ✓ No. of PAPs who have not been consulted regarding compensation agreement (and given the options of replacement housing or full compensation). ✓ No. of identified PAPs who have not signed a compensation agreement. Logged reasons for lack of agreement. ✓ No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for replacement housing but have not been assigned specific replacement housing. ✓ No. of identified PAPs who have signed a compensation agreement for cash but have not been paid cash compensation. 	<p>Legal register compiled and managed monthly.</p> <p>Check engagement database. Analysis of new and/or outstanding grievances.</p> <p>Consult the compensation database; check all PAPs have a signed compensation agreement.</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all replacement housing has been assigned - % assigned (Target 100%).</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all cash compensations have been distributed - % distributed (Target 100%).</p> <p>Compare the actual with the planned %, log receipts of bank transfers and final contracts.</p>	<p>Internal: Monthly</p> <p>External: Once a year</p>

No	Focus area	Objective	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
5	<p>Economic Replacement</p> <p>Has everyone who is eligible for replacement or compensation, and livelihood restoration been identified?</p> <p>Have all identified eligible parties been awarded the compensation they are due?</p> <p>Have livelihood restoration options been allocated?</p>	<p>Continuous monitoring of eligibility, even after land replacement and cash compensation has been paid to the majority of PAPs, to ensure all affected parties receive their due compensation.</p> <p>Particular attention should be given to any absentee landowners identified during the final asset surveys.</p> <p>Eligible parties are awarded their due compensation. Ensure that livelihood restorations options have been awarded and set up.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of outstanding legal land disputes (border disputes or ownership disputes etc.) involving PAPs and the identified land within the project area. ✓ No. of PAPs that have not been consulted and given the options of replacement land or full compensation. ✓ No. of identified PAPs who have not signed a compensation agreement. Logged reasons for lack of agreement. ✓ No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for replacement agricultural land but have not been assigned specific replacement land. ✓ No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for cash but not been paid cash compensation. 	<p>Legal register compiled and managed monthly.</p> <p>Check engagement database</p> <p>Analysis of new and/or outstanding grievances.</p> <p>Consult the compensation database; check all PAPs have a signed compensation agreement.</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all replacement land has been assigned. (Target 100%). Compare the actual with the planned %. Log receipts of all Memorandum of Agreement (MoAs), final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation.</p> <p>Check grievances that have been logged during the implementation of the resettlement, and check if complainant has a ground for eligibility</p>	<p>Reviewed monthly until all payments are made and then revisited quarterly against new grievances for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>Internal: Monthly</p> <p>External: half-year</p>
6	<p>Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>Have all vulnerable groups been identified and supported?</p>	<p>Ensuring that the needs of vulnerable stakeholders are addressed during the resettlement implementation to ensure they are not adversely affected by the change in circumstances brought about by the resettlement project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of households that have been identified vulnerable member." ✓ No. of households that have not been identified as vulnerable. ✓ No. of PAPs who are members of identified vulnerable groups but have not been given assistance vacating the land. ✓ No. of vulnerable households supported during the implementation period (3 years period). ✓ Type of support given to vulnerable households. 	<p>Check final asset surveys and socioeconomic surveys. Monitor Grievance log</p> <p>Analysis of % of identified vulnerable PAPs who have received assistance for vacating land.</p> <p>Compare the actual with the planned %.</p> <p>Consult the compensation database</p> <p>Consult the livelihood restoration database.</p>	<p>Internal: Monthly</p> <p>External: half-year. ..</p>

No	Focus area	Objective	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
7	<p>Livelihood Restoration</p> <p>Was a livelihood restoration program developed?</p> <p>Have the Livelihood Restoration options been implemented?</p> <p>Are the implemented options sustainable and viable as a suitable form of livelihood restoration?</p>	Monitoring of the sustainability and viability of the livelihood restoration options for individual PAPs, groups and the wider community in order to understand the success of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and to identify potential areas of intervention if unforeseen negative impacts arise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of livelihood restoration and development programmes initiated. ✓ No. of actual versus predicted project beneficiaries (those that have benefited from Livelihood restoration programs). ✓ % of PAPs eligible for participation in Livelihood Restoration Schemes who are part of these schemes. ✓ No. of PAPs enrolled for vocational training course. ✓ No. of PAPs attending and completing vocation training courses 	Consult the compensation database, Check livelihood restoration attendance logs.	Monthly for 6 months then quarterly for 2 years, Both internal and external
IMPACT MONITORING (Output Monitoring)					
8	<p>Demographic Change</p> <p>Has the project resulted in a drastic socio-economic change in the affected community?</p>	Ongoing monitoring of the social well-being of the PAPs to identify areas of potential direct intervention and/or collaboration with third parties (e.g. national government, aid agencies, NGOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demographic profile ✓ Education levels ✓ Skills levels ✓ Changes to status of women, children and vulnerable groups ✓ Access to primary and other healthcare services ✓ Access to potable water ✓ Changes in nutritional status ✓ Employment levels ✓ Access to livelihoods and resources ✓ Homestead asset profiles including homestead structures ✓ Homestead land holding ✓ Security of tenure for PAPs ✓ Income sources and areas of expenditure. ✓ Livestock ownership ✓ In-migration and population changes ✓ Impact on vulnerable groups 	Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the household survey. Each assessment should be compared with the original baseline survey for reference but also wider influences (climatic, economic, political) outside of resettlement must be evaluated. (e.g. a decrease in agricultural output may be due to climatic conditions rather than directly because of resettlement)	Annually until completion audit is passed. External: half-year

APPENDIX 1 : RECORDS OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Meeting with	Name	Designation	Contact
District Councillor and Mayor, Namasale Town Council	<i>Namasale Town Council Staff</i>		
	Obote Jasper	District Councillor	0392003670
	Mr Pule Opio	Mayor	0772566202
	<i>JBN Team</i>		
	Pamela Tashobya	RAP Specialist	0772515917
	JB Balikudembe	Sociologist	0782812162
	Kevin	Valuer	0782850810
	Arthur	Surveyor	0750371647
	Collins	Surveyor	0775545367
Item	Summary of Proceedings		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Opening prayer ii. The Mayor Namasale Town Council Mr Pule Opio welcomed the team from JBN Consult & Planners. He gave a brief introduction of himself and his team. He pledged to provide the necessary support where needed for the proposed project. He thereafter invited the JBN/REA team to give a presentation about the proposed project. iii. On behalf of MWE, JBN RAP specialist Pamela Tashobya introduced her team and presented; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ The developers ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ RAP Process iv. Reactions from staff. v. Answers to the questions. vi. Closing remarks by Mayor Namasale Town Council. 		

Reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The District councillor welcomed the project ➤ He informed the team that the coming of clean water in Namasale will improve the lives of the people ➤ Health of the people will be improved. ➤ Amolatar has abundant water although it is not safe for drinking. ➤ The idea of sensitizing the community is very good and this will make them understand the project and welcome it. ➤ The mayor informed the team that coming of the water will open the mindset of the people to begin a new chapter. Developments within the area will raise up. For example, more restaurants and lodges will come up if water is brought into the town council. ➤ Local revenue will be generated as a result of installing distribution points of water. ➤ Water will bring happiness to the people of Namasale ➤ Compensation payments should be made prompt. These should be fair and transparent. ➤ The project should sensitize the community about coming of contractors and impacts associated with them for example awareness on HIV/AIDS. ➤ Livelihoods of PAPs that will be adversely affected should be restored. For example; employing PAPs, better farming ways etc
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Meeting with Amolatar District Technical and Political team	Name	Designation	Contact
	<i>Amolatar District Technical and Political team</i>		
	List in appendix		
	<i>JBN Team</i>		
	Pamela Tashobya	RAP Specialist	0772515917
	JB Balikudembe	Sociologist	0782812162
	Kevin	Valuer	0782850810
	Arthur	Surveyor	0750371647
	Collins	Surveyor	0775545367
Item	Summary of Proceedings		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Opening prayer viii. On behalf of MWE, JBN RAP specialist Pamela Tashobya introduced her team and presented; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ The developers ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ RAP Process ix. Reactions from staff. x. Answers to the questions. xi. Closing remarks 		

<p>Reactions from DCDO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcomed the project ➤ Haven't had about the project and they have learnt about the project for the first time. ➤ Issues of environmental and social safeguards need to be well attended to. ➤ People that will be affected should be well compensated for affected property. ➤ People are in need of water and therefore the team will not find any resistance from the communities. ➤ The district has not had of any project affecting people or affecting their livelihood. Therefore, the water project; in case it affects people whether physically or economically, ensure that the persons affected are paid fairly and promptly. ➤ Ensure that the projects involve the leaders when it comes to engagement with the communities.
<p>Reactions from District Engineer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project is a good one and it is welcome in Amolatar as a district. ➤ The biggest challenge with Amolatar is safe water which could not sustain the growing population. ➤ The project will help serve other facilities like trading centres, Health Centre II, landing site and communities. ➤ There will be little resistance since people are in need of clean water. ➤ Compensation should be fair. ➤ If people are well sensitized, the team will have no challenge. ➤ The developers should also come consult with the District technical team and share the project designs.
<p>Reactions from DPC, District Chairperson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The district is surrounded by 2 big water bodies ➤ So many people and high population in Namasale and the landing sites have attracted so many hence the increase in population. ➤ Water is not safe. Communities have been longing for safe water and therefore they will cooperate with the team. ➤ There are people of different tribes although the main tribe 55% are Langi. ➤ Hope compensation will be a reality. Most times project promise to compensate people but that doesnot happen and this demotivates the people. ➤ Most times leaders are blamed if projects don't be implemented. Therefore they request that this does not stop at talking but they love to see the pipes laid and people able to receive water.

Week		Meeting date	01 st /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Kayogo A, B, C and Apitopat villages. Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project		Total pages 02
Name		Village	Designation
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
04	Kevin	JBN Consults & Planners	Valuer
05	Arthur	JBN Consults & Planners	Surveyor
06	Collins	JBN Consults & Planners	Surveyor
07		Mayor	
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairperson Kayago A requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
	Project		
2.1	<p>On Benefit</p> <p>Question: In case one has a house within the project area and the house is about 800 meters away from proposed pipeline, will they be able to benefit from the water when connected?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Question: When and where exactly will the pipeline be laid?</p> <p>Response: Surveyors will come to this village in the following weeks and demarcate the exact pipeline route as well as place tags in the route in the presence of their local leader.</p> <p>Note: For the subsequent teams that will be coming to execute the project, prior notice of at least two days should be given to the local leaders so as to allow them mobilize the locals.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	01 st /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Kayogo A, B, C and Apitopat villages. Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02
	<p>On Employment Question: How will the project recruit workers? Response: Question: What is the qualification for locals to be employees? Response: Mostly the project will require unskilled labour for the locals but this will be communicated before the commencement of civil works. Question: How will the community be notified on when local labour will be require?</p>		
	<p>Will Kiosks for the beneficiaries be constructed by the project? Will the project consider those homesteads who have homes far from the pipelines and whose roads are not yet open?</p>		
	<p>A team came in 2016 carrying out almost the same activities that you are doing and these never came back to provide feedback or confirm that the project is still ongoing. Wont the same scenario happen? Question: Like the electricity company carried out assessments but didn't appear again, how sure are we that MWE won't repeat the same act? There was a request that the project starts soon because Namasale has a problem of lack of clean water.</p>		
	<p>Question: Will communities pay for the water after it is installed? Response: Yes Will the project consider provision of extension pipes to people's homes or that will be extra cost paid by community members? Response: Yes</p>		
2.2	<p>On Compensation. Question: Can structures such as huts be constructed above the pipeline after construction works are completed? Response: No structures will be permitted above the pipeline whether temporary like kiosks or permanent. However the land above the pipeline can continue being utilised for agricultural purposes. Question: 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. Question: In case the line affects the compound will it be compensated? Response: Yes, all affected property will be compensated for.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	01 st /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Central Ward, Kasubi, Market area, Bung trading centr, Kamawolu villages. Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project		Total pages 02
Name		Village	Designation
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
04	Kevin	JBN Consults & Planners	Valuer
05	Arthur	JBN Consults & Planners	Surveyor
06	Collins	JBN Consults & Planners	Surveyor
07		Mayor	
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The Chairman of Kasubi market, opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. He requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
	Project		
2.1	<p>The project team members; that is surveyors and valuers should ensure that that they move along with the LC chair persons.</p> <p>Response: Noted and that is the case. The team is supposed to get intouch with the local leaders before going into someone's property</p> <p>Question: In case the pipe line passes through the town, will the communities benefit from the water or there will be payments made in order to have clean water?</p> <p>Question: In case one is not affected by the proposed pipe line, will he or her get access to the water?</p> <p>Response: Yes</p>		

Week		Meeting date	01 st /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Central Ward, Kasubi, Market area, Bung trading centr, Kamawolu villages. Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02
2.2	<p>How will the communities far from the transmission line be able to get water? Response: There will distribution lines that will distribute water back to the communities. Q: Will water be managed by MWE? Response: Yes Question: 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>Question: When will the project commence? Response: Civil works will commence after all the PAPs have been compensated but this will also be communicated in the due course. Question: 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>		
	<p>Namasale has a problem of public health; where sanitary facilities are lacking. Is this project going to consider providing public toilets? Response:</p>		
	<p>On Employment Question: The project should consider employing the people of Namasale when civil works commence. Response: Question: A team claiming to be carrying out ESIA study approached some community members. Is this the same team with JBN Consults? Response:</p>		
	<p>Contacts of the consultants should be left behind so as those having questions or inquiries regarding the project can have access to contact them. Is there any office left behind after the project has ended? Response: The RAP team will leave their contacts for whoever needs them. As mentioned, a Grievance Handling Committee will be formed during project implementation to ensure that the PAP's complaints are taken care of.</p>		
	<p>For the subsequent teams that will be coming to execute the project, prior notice of at least two days should be given to the local leaders so as to allow them mobilize the locals.</p>		
	<p>Does the proposed design cover all cells in the central ward? Will the pipeline traverse them? No</p>		

Week		Meeting date	02nd /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Angaoryemi, Biko, and Awepeko.	Total pages	02
	Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project		
Name		Village	Designation
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
04	Kevin	JBN Consults & Planners	Valuer
05	Arthur	JBN Consults & Planners	Surveyor
06	Collins	JBN Consults & Planners	Surveyor
07		Mayor	
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The meeting began with opening prayer from one of the Local Leaders. The Chairperson welcomed the members and informed them that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss Namasale Water Supply System. The Chairman welcomed the community and thanked them for attending the meeting. He requested community member to have a word of prayer. The LC 2 chairman and Area councillor had a word and encouraged the members to listen attentively to the project and thereafter ask questions.</p> <p>He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process <p>The Consultant explained that a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), was a study that is conducted to address compulsory acquisition of land that would give rise to the relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood. This RAP has been prepared consistent with World Bank policies and guidelines and had particular guidelines.</p>		
	Questions and Answer Session		
	Project		

Week		Meeting date	02nd /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Angaoryemi, Biko, and Awepeko.	Total pages	02
	Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project		
2.1	<p>The Area Councillor informed the team and the community members that Namasale Town Council had a problem of lack of water as well as poor sanitation. Therefore, he welcomed the project and ask the community members to do the same.</p> <p>Area Councillor requested the team to work according to the project designs and not to divert the designs.</p>		
2.2	<p>How will the communities far from the transmission line be able to get water? Response: There will distribution lines that will distribute water back to the communities. Q: Will water be managed by MWE? Response: Yes Question: 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>		
2.3	<p>Assuming the project acquires two acres or more acres of someone land and the remaining lad is not enough for cultivation or to stay, will the government compensate fully?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the affected person will be fully compensated, However, note that this project will not acquire a lot of land. It is only the WTP that will take a big piece of land; the transmission lines and distribution lines will only be taking 2 meters.</p>		
2.4	<p>What if one has just planted their seasonal crops and then construction works commence. What ill be the fate of the person’s seasonal crops? Response: Ample time will be given to people to harvest their crops.</p>		
2.5	<p>Question: When will the project commence? Response: Civil works will commence after all the PAPs have been compensated but this will also be communicated in the due course. Question: 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>		
2.6	<p>Namasale has a problem of public health; where sanitary facilities are lacking. Is this project going to consider providing public toilets? Response: Yes, the project plans to construct public toilets</p>		
2.7	<p>Will the water to be installed be sold or it will be given to communities free of charge? Response: Water will be paid for.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	02 nd /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Angaoryemi, Biko, and Awepeko. Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02
2.8	<p>For how long will they wait to be compensated? Response: The PAPs will be informed on when compensation will commence. The RAP is a process that should be followed. As soon as surveying and valuation is done, and affected persons known, the reports will be submitted to the CGV for approval.</p> <p>What if one has just constructed a house and project affects it; will the person be compensated? Response: It will be compensated for. Anything that is within the right of way will be assessed and will be compensated. Although the project tries as much as possible to avoid physical displacement of people.</p>		
2.9	<p>On Notification</p> <p>The communities should always be notified early enough through the chairpersons of respective villages. Before the surveyors and valuers come, an early notification should be done so that the affected persons are around to verify affected property.</p>		
2.10	<p>On Benefits</p> <p>How and when will communities benefit from the proposed project? Once pipes have been laid, after how long will they be able to supply water to the communities?</p>		
2.11	<p>On Employment</p> <p>Question: The project should consider employing the people of Namasale when civil works commence. Response: Question: A team claiming to be carrying out ESIA study approached some community members. Is this the same team with JBN Consults? Response:</p>		
2.12	<p>Contacts of the consultants should be left behind so as those having questions or inquiries regarding the project can have access to contact them. Is there any office left behind after the project has ended? Response: The RAP team will leave their contacts for whoever needs them. As mentioned, a Grievance Handling Committee will be formed during project implementation to ensure that the PAP's complaints are taken care of.</p>		
2.13	<p>For the subsequent teams that will be coming to execute the project, prior notice of at least two days should be given to the local leaders so as to allow them mobilize the locals.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	02 nd /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Angaoryemi, Biko, and Awepeko. Namasale Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02
2.14	<p>Will persons who are not affected or people far away from the proposed pipeline get access to the project be able to access water?</p> <p>If the pipe to be constructed is very close to someone's house, will he or she be considered for compensation? If the house is not in the reserve, it will not be compensated.</p> <p>In case the Amolatar District compensation rates are low or are not updated, will this affect the payment of PAPs? Response: The team can consider using the district rates for the neighbouring district.</p> <p>Will using rates of the other district affect payment: Response: It can affect negatively if the rates used are low and it can affect positively if rates of the other district are higher than Amolatar district.</p>		
2.15	<p>Supposing the two acres to be affected by the WTP are on land that is titled; how will they be handled? Response: This attracts a higher value when it comes to compensation. Person with land title and one without one are compensated differently.</p>		
2.16	<p>The area lacks electricity. What will be used to pump the water? Response: They can use a generator or solar panels to pump the water</p>		
2.17	<p>Where exactly are the pipelines going to pass? Response: The surveyor will map out the place.</p>		
2.18	<p>Will the project affected communities be given a discount since they accepted the project to affect their land or property? Response: All communities to benefit from the water will be charged the same amount of money. However, note that this will be affordable so as to benefit everyone.</p>		
2.19	<p>When will the Grievance Committee be formed? Response: The PAPs will be informed and the representatives will be got among the PAPs</p>		
2.20	<p>Will you pay for both building and land in case the pipeline is passing through them? Response: In case both are affected they will be compensated and a disturbance allowance will be given. The project is trying as much as possible to avoid people's structures.</p>		

Focus Group Discussions with Women

Date 1st 10 18	Women in Biko cell, Aweipeko ward
No.	Reactions
1	<p>Do you people support this water project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the women were in support of the project because they face a very big challenge in getting safe and clean water. • They are praying that the project is implemented quickly.
2	<p>What do you see as the likely impacts of this project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's buildings/structures will be destroyed. • Destruction of the environment • Plants and crops will also be destroyed during the construction process. • Some people will lose their land (displacement of people). • The water may be expensive (cost per jerry can) when the project is complete. • Most people may not be connected to the pipeline thus other people will not get water. • This may bring Conflicts on issues of land ownership. • People may not be compensated adequately thus making resettlement difficult. • Decline in business in the area since some people will be displaced. • Availability of safe water • Employment opportunities for the community • Promotion of hygiene and sanitation •
3	<p>What could be the mitigation measures for this project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and adequate payment (compensation) of the affected persons to ease resettlement • Giving the affected persons ample time to relocate their businesses. • Demarcation of the gazette area of work to avoid people from further developing it. • Extension of the pipelines to most parts of the town <p>More sensitization to let people know more about the project</p>
4	<p>Are you the women involved in the decision making in your homes?</p> <p>It was found out that some women are involved in the family decision making and others are not and those that are involved do not participate in making decision on critical issues.</p>
5	<p>What economic activities are you engaged in?</p> <p>The women are engaged in different economic activities and these include,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail trade • Trading in fishing gears • Buying and selling of fish (tilapia, Nile perch, and silver fish) • Restaurant/eating houses • Farming • Making of crafts like mats from papyrus • Selling water to homesteads (from the lake) • Among others
6	What improvement measures can be put in place to help women?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of awareness through trainings, meetings • Provision of business skills to the women • Provision of financial support (loans) to help them grow financially • Provision of free legal support to the women since they suffer from different forms of violence • Provision of fishing gears and other inputs to the women • Involvement of women in development projects
7	<p>Is there land in the village for resettlement?</p> <p>The women agreed that land can be got in the villages for resettlement but the challenges would be the price of land, process of relocation to those areas and conducting the businesses they are running now.</p>
8	<p>What forms of compensation would you prefer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some women want to be given cash since they already have land elsewhere and this cash can be used to boost their businesses. <p>Others want land since they do not have where to go.</p>
9	<p>Do you women have land and how did you acquire it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single women who are engaging in business have land purchased in their names • Others have land portions that were given to them by their parents • Some married women have land agreements written in their names and their spouses • Others do not have land.
10	<p>Do you foresee conflicts arising out of compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cases where money is given, some family members may face challenges in using the money; there may be conflict between husband and wife leading to family break up. • In case land is given as compensation, this may be sold and the money squandered. • The amount of compensation may not be seen as adequate by others causing disgruntlement thus affecting the project. • If during assessment not all people are captured, this may cause conflict because those not captured will miss compensation.
11	<p>What challenges have you faces in the last five years and what are their causes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate safe water, this is because the water sources (bore halls) are few and very far. • Famine due to the long dry spells in the region. • Decline in the fish business due to political pronouncements and practice of illegal fishing. • Loss of animals due to disease out break • Out breaks of dihoorea and other water borne disease due to the use of unsafe water. • Loss of goods to the markets due to the bad roads. • General decline in business
12	<p>What opportunities do you see for improving on the standard of living?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of fishing gears and fishing activities • Willingness of the community members to work • Peace and security in the area. • Presence of the lake which provides water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for improved agriculture • Availability of markets to conduct business. • Existence of the ferry in the area • activities, provided agricultural inputs, giving support to youths and women groups among others.
13	<p>How is service delivery in your area?</p> <p>Service delivery is fair since we are within the town council. The town council has opened roads, management of garbage, sensitizing the community of a number of programmes, regulating fish and fishing</p>
Date 1st 10 18	Youths in Kayago ward
No.	Reactions
1	<p>Do you people support this water project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth are in support of the project because of the big challenge in getting safe and clean water.
2	<p>What do you see as the likely impacts of this project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction People's buildings/structures. • Degradation of the environment. • Pollution of the lake during construction • Displacement of people. • The youths dealing in water selling will lose their jobs/businesses. • Not all people will be connected. • People may not be compensated adequately thus making resettlement difficult. • New people coming to do the construction will come with different practices thus affecting our culture.
3	<p>What could be the mitigation measures for this project?</p> <p>Early and adequate payment (compensation) of the affected persons to ease resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving the affected persons ample time to relocate their businesses. • protecting the environment to avoid degradation. • Extension of the pipelines to most parts of the town • More sensitization to let people know more about the project.
5	<p>What economic activities are you engaged in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth are engaged in different economic activities and these include, • Retail trade • Transport (bodaboda) • Trading in fishing gears • Gambling (Betting) • Buying and selling of fish • Farming • Selling water to homesteads (from the lake) • Brick making • Constructions • Welding • Saloons, among others

6	<p>What improvement measures can be put in place to help youth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of awareness through trainings, meetings • Provision of business skills to them • Provision of financial support (loans) to help them grow financially • Provision of fishing gears and other inputs to the youth • Involvement of youths in development projects •
7	<p>Is there land in the village for resettlement? Yes, the land can be got in the villages for resettlement but the price of land could be high.</p>
8	<p>What forms of compensation would you prefer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth want money
10	<p>Do you foresee conflicts arising out of compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most youths are using family land and this may bring conflicts. • Mismanagement of the money leading to family disintegration. • Un consummate compensation may not be seen as adequate by others causing disgruntlement thus affecting the project. • If during assessment not all people are captures, this may cause conflict because those not captured will miss compensation.

Focus Group Discussions with Elders in central ward

Date 1 st 10 18	Elders in central ward
No.	Reactions
1	<p>Do you people support this water project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community members are support of the project due to the high need of safe and clean water.
2	<p>What do you see as the likely impacts of this project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of compensation if not properly handled may bring conflicts. • Creation of employment opportunities for the young generation. • Services (clean and safe water) brought nearer to the people. • Destruction of the environment and pollution. • Loss land causing displacement of people. • This may bring Conflicts on issues of land ownership. • People may not be compensated adequately thus making resettlement difficult. • Displacement of people will affect the growth of the town. • Promotion of hygiene and sanitation •
3	<p>What could be the mitigation measures for this project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and adequate payment (compensation) of the affected persons to ease resettlement • Giving the affected persons ample time to relocate their businesses. • Demarcation of the gazette area of work in time. • Extension of the pipelines to most parts of the town • More sensitization to let people know more about the project.
5	<p>What economic activities are you engaged in? The women are engaged in different economic activities and these</p>

	<p>include,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail trade • Trading in fishing gears • Buying and selling of fish (tilapia, Nile perch, and silver fish) • Restaurant/eating houses • Farming • Making of crafts like mats from papyrus • Selling water to homesteads (from the lake) • Among others
7	<p>Is there land in the village for resettlement? Yes there is land but some youth and some women (most people) these days prefer to stay in towns than in villages.</p>
8	<p>What forms of compensation would you prefer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either land or cash depending on the situation on the ground.
10	<p>Do you foresee conflicts arising out of compensation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cases where money is given, some family members may face challenges in using the money especially in a polygamous family. • In case land is given as compensation, this may be sold and the money squandered.
11	<p>What challenges have you faces in the last five years and what are their causes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine due to the prolonged drought. • Rampant unemployment amongst the community members. • Poverty among the community members • Operation in the lake leading to decline in the fish business. • Loss of animals due to disease out break • Rampant theft cases among the youth • Loss of goods to the markets due to the bad roads. • General decline in business
12	<p>What opportunities do you see for improving on the standard of living?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of fishing gears and fishing activities • Willingness of the community members to work • Peace and security in the area. • Presence of the lake which provides water • Availability of land for improved agriculture • Availability of markets to conduct business. • Existence of the ferry in the area • activities, provided agricultural inputs, giving support to youths and women groups among others.
13	<p>How is service delivery in your area? Service delivery is fair since we are within the town council. The town council has opened roads, management of garbage, sensitizing the community of a number of programmes, regulating fish and fishing</p>



**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYEGEWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT**

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 03 Oct 2018

VENUE: Wabindu

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
25	Okoda Moses	APUR	Wabindu @	078966479	[Signature]
26	OBYER - JAMES	APUR	Wabindu @	-	[Signature]
27	Amuli Jasper	APUR	Wabindu @	077356744	[Signature]
28	Osoro BODNY	PEASANT	Wabindu @	-	[Signature]
29	OPOK ROBERT	FISHERMAN	Wabindu @	-	[Signature]
30	Osoro FRANCIS	FISHERMAN	Wabindu @	-	[Signature]
31	Amwani FRANCIS	APUR	Wabindu @	-	[Signature]
32	Olwak TONY	APUR	Wabindu @	07732643	[Signature]
33	Amuza Bony	PEASANT	Wabindu @	07732643	[Signature]
34	Okello BILL	APUR	Wabindu @	039200325	[Signature]
35	ONIEDA - S.			077661151	[Signature]
36	ODRO - S.	FR			[Signature]
37	Oruku Alexon	EMA LCI	Wabindu @	-	[Signature]
38	Amua YAPI	COUNCILLOR	WABINDU	-	[Signature]
39	Osoro GENTIA	"	WABINDU	-	[Signature]
32	GEORGE OPOK	FARMER	WABINDU	078825874	[Signature]
33	OPUY MOSES	FISHERMAN	WABINDU @	078379764	[Signature]
34	Okwendo J Robert	FISHERMAN	WABINDU @	-	[Signature]

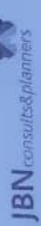


THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYEGEWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 07/10/2018 VENUE: KAYINGO - NAMASALE T.C



ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
24	Godfrey Musya	11	Kayingo	0782264570	[Signature]
25	Tim GABALIEL	11	11	0750357336	[Signature]
26	ODOO Juma	11	11	07861041705	[Signature]
27	MASAB Asibaku	11	11	081217622	[Signature]
28	AUGUSTIN FELIX	11	Kayingo A	0779925515	[Signature]
29	MURERE SHARIF	11	11	11111111	[Signature]
30	RNMANTHAWI MUSA	11	Kayingo A	078956024	[Signature]
31	ALISO REHEMA	11	Kayingo B	11111111	[Signature]
32	AKIIDI KADISA	11	KAYINGO B	0782220046	[Signature]
33	Abelino SHABA	11	KAYINGO B	0770701164	[Signature]
34	Kypalezi ALI	11	Kayingo B	078229082	[Signature]
35	CHRISTINA ALI	11	Apito Dai	077145409	[Signature]
36	AJO PURICK	Youth Councilor	Apito Dai	078292432	[Signature]
37	Chobo Ismail Cassim	11	KAYINGO C	078187774	[Signature]
38	OBAY FELIX	11	KAYINGO A	11111111	[Signature]
39	ABOR TUMBA	11	KAYINGO A	0732005235	[Signature]
40	MUGAID MURHAMIL AIZI	MEMBER	KAYINGO B	077070773	[Signature]
41	Babikundombe	Sociologist	JBN Consultants	078187774	[Signature]
42	Collins Abandiraman	Valuation Engineer	JBN Consultants	077555567	[Signature]
43	MEZAYA FUNSAL	DRIVER	JBN	075911241	[Signature]
44	Pawula Testoloya	Sociologist	JBN Consultants	073515911	[Signature]



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYEGEWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 02/08/2018 VENUE: Kabinog

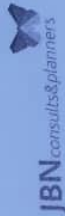


ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
01	Okeello Binyonyi Imorano	SEC WORK	21-15	078249178	[Signature]
02	BAZYIE ASANIS	B-SEC	B CELL	0776054053	[Signature]
03	AKYIA ISHAC MIKE	RESIDENT	B CELL	0775007086	[Signature]
04	Emmanuel Sebasa	Farmer	B CELL	0772808277	[Signature]
05	ALIAS F. GEDERY	FARMER	B CELL	11111111	[Signature]
06	ALICE ROBERT	FARMER	B CELL	11111111	[Signature]
07	DORIAN C. MUSA	FARMER	WAPCO B	11111111	[Signature]
08	RUCIA GEORGE	FARMER	WAPCO B	07539754	[Signature]
09	ALYA BEASHT MURUGU	FARMER	WAPCO B	11111111	[Signature]
10	Emmanuel Daudel	FARMER	Kabali	11111111	[Signature]
11	Elipre Isaac	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
12	ENYALIG ROBERT	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
13	OMONO RONAL	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
14	ETUM BOSCO	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
15	KOMAKEL AMBROS	FARMER	WAPCO	07827710	[Signature]
16	OPONGO MOSIS	FARMER	WAPCO	07271360	[Signature]
17	Amelii W	FARMER	11	11111111	[Signature]
18	OPONGO Sam	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
19	OBUNA DENVISH	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
20	OPRO Jimmy	FARMER	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
21	Abelca Justine	11	WAPCO	11111111	[Signature]
22	RAMA BEYI	11	WAPCO	078249178	[Signature]
23	LILLY	11	WAPCO	078249178	[Signature]
24	OYAKA	11	WAPCO	078249178	[Signature]



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**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
 KYEGEGWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
 SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT**

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 01/10/2018
 COMMUNITY OF KAYAGO, A, KAYAGO B, APITOPIKI
 VENUE: KAYAGO - NAMASALE T.O
 ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	ALIEHA GEORGE	COUNCILOR	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
2	OGWANGI INNOCENT	CIPRESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
3	ERONGU MICHAEL	CIPRESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
4	OTIHEA ALIRED	RESIDENT	APITOPIKI	078224657	[Signature]
5	ORECH. OLUKI PHANTUS	RESIDENT	APITOPIKI	078224657	[Signature]
6	OLUM BOSCO	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
7	OKELLO BOSCO	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
8	ODONGO DENNIS	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
9	ORYGMA DENNIS	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
10	ADIGA GAFFI	U/C PERSON	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
11	AJO NIXON	GEN. SEC. LEI	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
12	AKAO JENET	RESIDENT	APITOPIKI	078224657	[Signature]
13	ANGINA OSOUMANI	LEI CIP	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
14	AGRIWE ADREU	LEI	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
15	KAMUNA ALIA	LEI	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
16	KUMBIKA MUHAMMED	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
17	IMBANI OLUO BOSCO	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
18	ERIMU CHARLES	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
19	MUKULU HASSAN	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
20	BAGIRI FOSTO	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
21	MPSURU KALIFAN	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
22	OMUNY SIMON FAMILIA	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]
23	IMBANI FOSTO	RESIDENT	KAYAGO	078224657	[Signature]

Market area
Trading Centre
Kasubi
Kawanda
Bung



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE - KALIRO,
KYEGEWA - MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT

112

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS
DATE: 01/08/2016

VENUE: Market area

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	YAPI C.P	OWNER	KASUBI	0762200214	[Signature]
2	Abelone Eshwari	Women's	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
3	Abelone Geoffrey	Community	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
4	Obwangi Smith	Woman	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
5	Obwangi Alencious	Comm. Member	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
6	Obwangi Genove	Comm. Member	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
7	DILE PA RICH	CPA	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
8	Clara	Councillor	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
9	Clara Geoffrey	Abwama	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
10	A. J. J. J.	Chairman	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
11	Obwangi Anthony	Sec. h.c.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
12	Azebao - KAMER	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
13	Obwangi Pauline	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
14	Obwangi Moses	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
15	Obwangi Charles	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
16	Obwangi Martin	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
17	Obwangi Stephen	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
18	Obwangi Walter	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
19	Obwangi Joseph	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
20	Obwangi Joseph	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
21	Obwangi Charles	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
22	Obwangi Nelson	U.C.P.	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]

Market area Cell
Trading Centre Cell
Kasubi Cell
Kawanda Cell
Bung Cell



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE - KALIRO,
KYEGEWA - MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT

112

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS
DATE: 01/10/2019

VENUE: Market area

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	ALOND BRENDA		Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
2	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
3	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
4	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
5	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
6	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
7	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
8	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
9	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
10	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
11	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
12	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
13	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
14	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
15	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
16	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
17	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]
18	EMAMA	MO	Market area	0773-5082	[Signature]



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYELEGWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT**

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 01/09/2018 VENUE: Biko

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
49	ALFENA	RONALD	BOLKOK	077225107	[Signature]
50	OGWAL HENRY		BOKOK		[Signature]
51	OLIM BIRWAN		BOKOK		[Signature]
52	ABOKO RASHID	CONSULTANT	AGAPESO	07855320	[Signature]
53	OKELLO BONNY IMAMO	SEC WORK NTC	N.T.C	078140358	[Signature]
54	DYAKA MOSES	TOWN AGENT	N.T.C	077225107	[Signature]
55	COLLINS ABINDIYAMU	JBN CONSULTANT	N.T.C	0715545307	[Signature]

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYELEGWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT**

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 01/09/2018 VENUE: Namasale Town Council

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Pile of Plo Isidore	N/A for Namasale	07256654		[Signature]
2	George	Planning NTC	0774192044		[Signature]
3	Alino Simon	SP-OCES NTC	0788456918		[Signature]
04	DJOK Obote Joseph	Dist. Councilor ABLD	0392003670		[Signature]
05	Okello Bonny Imamo	SEC WORK N.T.C	078140358		[Signature]



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYEGEWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 21 Oct 2018 VENUE: Biko

2/3

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
25	OKELLO WALTER	-	Biko	-	
26	EBONG WAZID	-	Biko	-	
27	MULE CALVIN	-	Biko	-	
28	OGUHAL MNEED	-	Biko	-	
29	MUTESA DEBIS	-	Biko	-	
30	OMIA JAMES	-	Biko	-	
31	ON Gora Solomon	-	Biko	-	
32	OGUHAL JUDITH	Farmer	"	"	
33	OKUHAL JUDITH	Fresh Fish	"	"	
34	LAMBID MARIYA	Fishery	Biko	078572387	
35	GOREG ETAP	-	Biko	0785341998	
36	OLUPOT TIMOS	-	Biko	-	
37	OCOTU EGIK	-	M	-	
38	OHUGA TOMMY	-	Biko	-	
39	ALHAM HUSSEIN	Journal	Biko	-	
40	OTIMMARTIN	-	Biko	-	
41	OHUIS MORIS	-	Biko	-	
42	OMARA VINCENT	-	Biko	-	
43	AGNES NCELO	CIP L.C.T	Mabilo	078117162	
44	OGUHAL EMMANUEL	S of production	Mabilo	078117162	
45	MURUGI JULIE	-	Mabilo	078377673	
46	OKONYESHAL PATO	-	Biko	075574441	
47	DEZI DENISHA TIC	-	Biko	078922668	
48	ANGURA ALEX	CEO	Biko	077747461	



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CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE - KALIRO,
 KYEGEGWA - IMPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
 SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 02 Oct 2018 VENUE: Biko

COMMUNITY OF MBIKO

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ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
01	Pennela Teshobys	Geologist	Town Council	07725191	[Signature]
02	Georgy George	P Planner	N/C	0774199046	[Signature]
03	SSEKUMATE HANNAT	-	mbiko	039000001	[Signature]
04	OKWID PATRICK	-	MBIKO	078925783	[Signature]
05	Godwin Andrew JF	General Secy	Amasale	07850233	[Signature]
06	Geoffrey Dreyko	-	mbiko	0782240011	[Signature]
07	Mikambi Amisi	-	mbiko	0771557106	[Signature]
08	Mukes Gerald	-	mbiko	078710105	[Signature]
09	Okwar Benny	-	mbiko	078302055	[Signature]
10	Elmo Julius	-	mbiko	077980000	[Signature]
11	Okot Tino WAB	-	mbiko	078688546	[Signature]
12	Ami Patrick	Business	mbiko	-	[Signature]
13	Cliveer G. William	-	Biko	-	[Signature]
14	Okot Dicker	-	"	-	[Signature]
15	Jim BRAHAN	-	Biko	-	[Signature]
16	Arech Mally	Farmer	-	-	[Signature]
17	Amo Ali	-	-	-	[Signature]
18	SPIK NABUKI	Farmer	N/C	0782300291	[Signature]
19	Shallo VSOC	-	Biko	078228084	[Signature]
20	CATHINE GIKWIM	-	MBIKO	078912778	[Signature]
21	JANE OUELLO	-	-	-	[Signature]
22	OPONGO EMMANYEL	-	-	-	[Signature]
23	ABWON CIZA	-	-	-	[Signature]
24	KOMAKOH EMNY	-	-	-	[Signature]

APPENDIX 2 : SOCIAL BASELINE SURVEY TOOL

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE PROJECT TOWNS OF NAMUNGALWE-KALIRO, KYELEGWA-MPARA-RUYONZA AND NAMASALE

Census Questionnaire

<p>RAP Prepared By:</p> <p> JBN <i>consults&planners</i> Plot 43, Najjera Road P. O. Box 34824, Kampala, Uganda Tel.: +256-772-458903 E-mail: nelsonomagor@gmail.com/info@jbn.co.ug</p>	<p>Prepared For: Ministry of Water and Environment Plot 21/28 Port Bell Road, Luzira/P.O. Box 20026 Kampala Port Bell Rd, Kampala</p>
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September, 2018

1 | Page

AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

1: Interview Details

- 1.1 Interviewer's Name: _____
- 1.2 Date of interview: ____/____/2018
- 1.3 Name of respondent: _____
- 1.4 Phone number of respondent: _____ (Upon permission)

2: General Information of Household

- 2.1 District: _____
- 2.2 Sub-county _____
- 2.3 Parish: _____
- 2.4 Village/ LC1 _____
- 2.8 Name of household head: _____
- 2.9 Nationality of the household head: _____
- 2.10 Age of household head
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. (15-25) | 4. (46-55) |
| 2. (26-35) | 5. (56 and above) |
| 3. (36-45) | |
- 2.11 Type of household head
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Female headed | |
| 2. Male headed | |
| 3. Child headed below 18 years | Male ___ Female ___ |
- 2.12 Marital status of household head
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Single | |
| 2. Married | (No. of spouses): ___ |
| 3. Divorced/separated | |
| 4. Widowed | |

What is the total number of person in your household: _____ persons?

- 2.15 Vulnerability of household head:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Physical Impairment | 5. Old age |
| 2. Hearing Disorder | 6. Mental Disorder |
| 3. child headed | 7. Any other (specify)----- |
| 4. Blindness | 8. None of the above |

2.16 Does your household have people with disability or chronically ill? YES / NO If YES, How many? _____

2.17 If YES: - Type of disability/illness: (Blind, deaf, lame, dumb, mental) (HIV/AIDS, Asthma, sickle cells, cancer, diabetes, Hypertension)

2.18 Of what Religious Affiliation is your household?

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

2.19 Ethnic group

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Langi | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Acholi |
| 2. Luo | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Karamojong |
| 3. Itesot | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 6. Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

2.21 What is the nature of your dwelling ?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Brick wall | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Concrete blocks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Mud Block | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Reeds, Thatch or Sticks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mud and wattle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Stone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mud Block with plaster | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2.21 Tenure of homestead

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Customary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Freehold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mailo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Leasehold | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2.22 Assets/property owned by household (Tick multiple answer)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Land | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Car | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. House | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Domestic animals | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Bicycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. TV set | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Mobile phone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2.23 Are there any important cultural sites? 1=Yes 2=No

2.24 If yes, list sites: _____

2.13 Household members living in the homestead

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 0-4years: _____ persons | 8. 35-39 years _____ persons |
| 2. 5-9 years: _____ persons | 9. 40-44 years _____ persons |
| 3. 10-14 years: _____ persons | 10. 45-49 years _____ person |
| 4. 15-19 years: _____ persons | 11. 50-54 years _____ persons |
| 5. 20-24: years _____ persons | 12. 55-59 year _____ persons |
| 6. 25-29: years _____ persons | 13. 60+ years _____ persons |
| 7. 30-34 years _____ persons | |

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

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

3: Land Use, Land Ownership, and Crops

- 3.1 In what capacity do you live on this land?
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Landowner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Squatter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Tenant (Kibanja) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Licensee(renting) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Co-owner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Encroacher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 3.2 How did you own this land?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bought | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Inherited from parents | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Renting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Squatter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 3.3 How long have you used this land? _____ months/years Note if season, month, etc.
- 3.3 Do you use any other land apart from the one you own? 1=Yes 2=No
(Household head)
- 3.4 If Yes, list location (village, parish, or sub-county) _____

Condition of rented land

- 3.5 If land is rented, from whom?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Relatives/clan members | 3. Land owner living outside |
| 2. Land owner in the same community | 4. Government |
| | 5. Others (specify) |
- 3.6 Duration of contract of renting _____ years/months Note if season, month, etc.
- 3.7 Rent in case of cash/acre UGX_____ per year Note if season, month, etc.
- 3.8 Rent in other forms of payment (e.g. crops, livestock and animal produce)_____ Describe

4: Livelihood activity

- 4.1 What is the Primary (main) Livelihood Activity of household head?
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Farming | 6. Student |
| 2. Formal Employment | 7. Fishing |
| 3. Casual labour | 8. Brickmaking |
| 4. Trading | 9. other (specify) |
| 5. Service provision (salon, transport) | |

- 4.2 What is the secondary Livelihood Activity of household head?
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Farming | 6. Student |
| 2. Formal Employment | 7. Fishing |
| 3. Casual labour | 8. Brickmaking |
| 4. Trading | 9. other (specify) |
| 5. Service provision (salon, transport) | |
- 4.3 If your primary livelihood is farming, specify the crops you grow?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rice crop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Other crop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Animal rearing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Tree farming | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 4.4 In case you grow **other crops** apart from rice, specify the other crops. (Tick Multiple answer)
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Beans | 6. Cassava |
| 2. Maize | 7. Sorghum |
| 3. Irish Potato | 8. Vegetables |
| 4. Sweet potato | 9. Others (specify)_____ |
| 5. Banana | |
- 4.5 In case **you rear** animals, specify (Tick Multiple answer).
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Goat | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Sheep | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Cattle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Rabbits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Poultry | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Others (specify)_____ | |
| 4. Pigs | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
- 4.6 In case of **tree planting**, specify which trees grown (Tick Multiple answer).
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Guava | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Eucalyptus | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Avocado | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Grevillea | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Orange | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Others (specify)_____ | | | |
- In case of **fishing**, specify the fishing place: (Tick Multiple answer)
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. River | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Inland pond | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Lake (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 4.8 Where do you sell your produce?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Local trading center | 4. Cooperative |
| 2. local produce buyer | 5. Market |
| 3. Farm gate | 6. Others (specify) |

5: Income and Expenditure

Income and Expenditure			
	Question	Answer	Remarks
5.1	Average Annual Income	UGX per year	Household head
Source of Income:			
5.2	Farming	UGX per month/season	
5.3	Formal employment	UGX per month	
5.4	Casual labour	UGX per month	
5.5	Trading	UGX per month	
5.6	Service provision	UGX per month	
5.7	Fishery	UGX per month	
5.8	Brick making	UGX per month	
5.9	Others (Specify)	UGX per month	
Expenditure:			
5.10	School fees	UGX per month (usually per term not month)	
5.11	Medical bills	UGX per month	
5.12	Food	UGX per month	
5.13	Transport	UGX per month	
5.14	Clothing	UGX per month	
5.15	Water	UGX per month	
5.16	Energy	UGX per month	
5.17	Rent	UGX per month	
5.18	Others (Specify)	UGX per month	

6: Health

6.1A what is the type of nearest health facility?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referral Hospital 2. Church run hospital 3. privately run Hospital 4. Health centre III 5. Health centre II | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Maternity Clinic 7. Community Health Centre 8. privately run clinic / Drug shop 9. Other (specify) |
|--|--|

6.1 What is the distance to nearest health facility?

1. 100 meters
2. 100-500 meters
3. 1-1.5km
4. Over 5km
- 6.2 What is the distance to health referral facility?
1. 100 meters
2. 100-500 meters
3. 1-1.5km
4. Over 5km
- 6.3 What are the most common diseases that affect the family?
- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Malaria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Intestine Infection | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Cough | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Ulcers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Water related diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Skin diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Sexually transmitted diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other diseases (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7: Education

- 7.1 Education level of the household head
- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Primary Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. University/college | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ordinary level | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A' level | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Junior | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Vocational | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
- 7.2 Distance to the nearest primary school
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------|--|
| 1. 100 meters | | 4. Over 5km | |
| 2. 100-500 meters | | | |
| 3. 1-1.5km | | | |
- 7.3 Distance to the nearest Secondary school
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 meters | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. 1-1.5kml | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 meters | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8: Water supply and Energy

- 8.1 Primary (main) water source (*Tick appropriate response*)
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Communal borehole, | | 5. Piped water in house | |
| 2. Protected spring | | 6. Open stand pipes | |
| 3. Unprotected spring | | 7. Piped water | |
| 4. River | | 8. Rain water | |
- 8.2 What do you use the water for? (washing, drinking etc.) Multiple answer
- 8.3 Sufficiency of water source
1. Sufficient throughout the year
 2. Insufficient during dry seasons

8.4 Quantity of water collected in a day (How much does household use daily)?

1. 1 to 4 Jerry cans
2. 5 to 8
3. 8-12 Jerry cans

8.5 Distance to water sourced

1. 100 meters
2. 100-500meters
3. 1-1.5km
4. Over 5km

8.6 Do you pay for the water? Yes, No

8.7 If Yes, how Much?

1. Less than 1000UGX
2. 1000-10000UGX

2.1 Major Energy sources for cooking:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Firewood <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene |
| 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"/> |

2.2 Major Energy sources for lighting

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

9: Credit:

Most important form of saving

1=Crops in storage

2=Buy livestock

3=Deposit in bank

4=Save with a local SACCO,

5=Keep it with a friend/relative/at home,

6=other (specify)

9.2 For answer 3 in Q 9.1 (Deposit in bank), Please specify.

Bank name, location, distance (Answer all)

1. Bank name _____
2. Location _____
3. Distance _____

9.3 Do you have access to credit service 1=Yes 2=No

4 If yes, what is the main source of credit service? (Tick multiple answer)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Commercial banks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Government | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Micro finance institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. SACCO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Moneylenders | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Input supply | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Self-help group | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Not available | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Internal (family and friends) | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

5 If yes, main purpose of credit service

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural labor employment | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Irrigation equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Seeds purchase | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Livestock rearing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Fertilizer | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Aquaculture | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Agro-chemicals | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Trading agricultural products | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Farm machinery | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6 Do you own a bank account? 1=Yes 2=No

7 If Yes, name which Bank you use?

10: Project Awareness and Remark or opinion on the impacts

10.1 Have you been informed about the project in your area? 1=Yes 2=No

10.2 If yes, from whom did you learn about the project?

1. Developer (MWE)
2. Local Government (Parish chief, LCs, District/SC officers)
3. News
4. Neighbors/Friends
5. Relatives
6. Others

10.3 What is the project impact? Positive Negative

A) If Positive,

- 1. will improve quality of life
- 2. will provide electricity accessibility
- 3. will improve agricultural productivity
- 4. will Increase job opportunity
- 5. will boost business in trading area
- 6. will increase land valuation
- 7. Others

B) Negative

- 1. will will displace people
- 2. will lose income/land
- 3. Loss of crops
- 4. Loss of structures
- 5. will invite community split/ conflict
- 6. Others

10.5 Are you in favor of the project? =Yes 2=No
3=Undecided

10.6 If yes, are you willing to join or cooperate with project activities? (If they don't understand easily, explain by giving) 1=Yes 2=No

10.7 Other concerns about project

Thank you for your valuable responses

APPENDIX 3 : GRIEVANCE LOG

GRIEVANCE FORM	
REFERENCE NUMBER:	
NAME OF COMPLAINANT:	
CONTACT INFORMATION: <i>(Please mark how you would like to be contacted: mail, telephone, email, in person)</i>	By Post: <i>Please provide mailing address</i> _____ By Telephone: _____ By Email: _____
TYPE OF GRIEVANCE:	Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> Group: <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural: <input type="checkbox"/>
DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENCE OR GRIEVANCE:	<i>What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?</i>
HAS THIS GRIEVANCE BEEN RAISED PREVIOUSLY BY YOU OR ANYONE ELSE?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Details:
DATE OF INCIDENCE OR GRIEVANCE:	One time incidence/grievance (date ...) Happened more than once (how many times ...) On-going (currently experiencing problem)
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE HAPPEN TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM?	
Signature: Date: Please return this form to: Grievance Manager <i>[Add details of contact]</i>	
ASSESSMENT CATEGORY	
GRIEVANCE ACCEPTED Yes / No	
RESPONSE/ FOLLOW UP (SUMMARY OF RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN)	
RESPONSE TO APPLICATION	
Date: Person: Observations:	
CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SIGN-OFF	
Applicant satisfied with corrective action: Yes / No (Details) Is further action required: No / Yes (Details) If Yes, date sign-off received from Application:	

APPENDIX 4 : GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM

GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM		
Grievance closeout number		
Define long term action required (if necessary)		
Compensation required: Y N		
Verification of Corrective Action and Sign off		
1	Corrective Action Steps:	Due date:
2		
3		
COMPENSATION ACTION AND SIGN OFF		
This part will be filled in and signed by the complainant when he/she receives the compensation or the file is closed out.		
Notes:		
Date: >.....		
Complainant		
Representative of Responsible Party		
Name and Signature Name		
and Signature		
>.....		
>.....		