



**THE REPUBLIC OF  
UGANDA**

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND  
ENVIRONMENT**

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**IRRIGATION FOR CLIMATE  
RESILIENCE PROJECT  
(ICRP)**

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**SECTIONAL  
RESETTLEMENT ACTION  
PLAN (RAP)**

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**FOR**

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**MATANDA IRRIGATION  
SCHEME COMMAND AREA  
PIPE NETWORK  
(SECONDARY AND  
TERTIARY PIPE NETWORK)**



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**PREPARED BY**

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ACRONYM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Area Land Committees
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDO	Community Development Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CIWA	World Bank Cooperation in International Waters
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DEO	District Environment Officer
DFCU	Development Finance Company of Uganda
DIZ	Direct Impact Zone
DLB	District Land Boards
DLO	District Land Office
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
DPO	District Production Officer
DSMP	Dam Safety Management Plan
DSTV	Digital Satellite Televisions
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWO	District Water Officer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EIS	Environmental Impact Statements
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
FRV	Fair Replacement Value
GCALA	Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition
GCI	Galvanized Corrugated Iron
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Gravity Flow Schemes
GISO	Gombolola Internal Security Officer
GoU	Government of Uganda
GRCs	Grievance Resolution Committees
GRM	Grievance Resolution Mechanism
HC	Health Center

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
ICRP	Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IPMP	Integrated Pest Management Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KDLG	Kanungu District Local Government
KM	Kilo Meter
LARF	Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework
LC	Local Council
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
Ltd	Limited
LR	Livelihood Restoration
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Fisheries
MAVA	Market and Asset Valuation Assessment
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Mr.	Mister
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MWE-WfP	Water for Production Department
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCORE	Nile Cooperation for Results
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OC	Officer in Charge
OP	Operation Policy
OPD	Out Patient Department
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PFPs	Private for Profit
PHPs	Private Health Practitioners
PLC	Parish Land Committees
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNFPs	Private Not for Profit

Pty	Private registered company
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
RESSA	Regional Environmental and Social Standards Advisor
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSA	Regional Safeguards Advisor
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infection
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SC	Sub County
SDA	Seventh Day Adventists
SMC	Safe Male Circumcision
SPSS	Scientific Package for Social Scientists
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Town Council
TCMPs	Traditional and Complementary Medicine Practitioners
TCP	Tropfenwasser Consulting Professionals
TV	Television
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Uganda Shillings
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Statistics
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisations
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USD	United States Dollar
VHT	Village Health Teams
WB	World Bank
WfPRC-W	Water for Production Regional Centre - West

## DEFINITIONS

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

**“Census”** means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities.

**“Project”** means proposed Matanda Irrigation Scheme command area pipe network.

**“Project Affected Person(s) (PAP(s))”** means any person/people 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.

**“Project-Affected Household (PAH)”** is a household that includes one or several Project Affected Persons as defined above. A PAH will usually include a head of household, his/her spouse and their children, but may also include other dependents living in the same dwelling or set of dwellings, like close relatives (e.g., parents, grandchildren etc.).

**“Project-Affected Area”** is an area which is subject to a change in use as a result of the construction or operation of the project.

**“Compensation”** means payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project at the time the assets need to be replaced.

**“Customary private ownership of land”** refers to land held under **customary tenure** but recognized as belonging to an individual or family (rather than the community). This form of ownership is **legally recognized** but differs from formalized systems like freehold or leasehold.

**“Cut-off date”** refers to the first day of the census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and inventory of affected assets. Persons occupying the project area after this date are not eligible for compensation or assistance. A "cut-off" date for eligibility for compensation and resettlement measures for this project is 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2024.

**“Displaced Persons”** mean People or entities directly affected by the project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets, or have access to assets reduced. This RAP confirms that there will be no Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) under this project; and all land acquisition will be conducted in accordance with OP 4.12 requirements.

**“Economic Displacement”** means loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the project or its associated facilities. However, no separate associated facilities that cause additional resettlement are being financed/implemented outside the defined corridors under this sectional

RAP. This RAP covers persons affected by land take and related temporary works within the corridor. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the project unless in exceptional cases where loss of livelihood necessitates relocation.

**“Physical Displacement”** means loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

**“Involuntary Land Acquisition”** refers to the taking of land or restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas or loss of land, buildings or other assets either by relocation or restriction of access to economic resources, that occurs involuntarily due to a development project.

**“Land”** As per the Land Act, Cap 227, land includes the surface of the earth and subsurface, all water bodies and wetlands, and everything growing on or permanently affixed to the land.

**“Land acquisition”** means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

**“Rehabilitation Assistance”** means the provision of development assistance in addition to Compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities needed to enable Project Affected Persons and Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

**“Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)”** is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when program locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. The objective of this RAP is to provide a framework for mitigating negative impacts arising from land acquisition and to ensure that all affected persons are compensated in line with OP 4.12. Eligible persons include legal owners, customary owners, tenants, licensees, and those without formal legal rights but who occupy land prior to the cut-off date.

**“Replacement Cost”** means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs (such as taxes, registration fees, cost of transport associated with registration of new land and land transfer, etc.). The cost is to be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to Ugandan law for sale of land or property and without deduction for depreciation and salvage materials per the WB OP 4.12. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows; (a) “Replacement cost for agricultural land” means the pre-ICRP project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes.

**“Replacement cost for houses and other structures”** means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs

will include: (a) transporting building materials to the construction site; (b) any labor and contractors' fees; and (c) any registration costs.

**“Resettlement Assistance”** means the measures to ensure that ICRP Project Affected Persons and Displaced vulnerable Persons are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement.

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Introduction

The Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) with support from the World Bank is implementing the Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP). The project development objectives are to provide farmers in the project areas with access to irrigation and other agricultural services, and to establish management arrangements for irrigation service delivery.

The project will support construction of two new public large-scale irrigation schemes (Kabuyanda, in Isingiro District; and Matanda, in Kanungu District) and the related establishment of management structures. Private farmers around the command area in Isingiro and Kanungu Districts shall be supported to develop small and micro scale irrigation under the farmer-led approach.

Matanda Irrigation Scheme project area shall be constituted by three main components, i.e., the dam (water reservoir), main pipeline, and the irrigable command area. Matanda Dam shall be a 32.0 m Roller Compacted Concrete dam with reservoir of storage capacity of approximately 29.5 Million Cubic Meters, and will affect three sub Counties of Kanyantorogo, Katete and Kihanda in Kanungu District.

Bulk water shall be transported from the dam to the irrigable command area of approximately 9,000 Hectares, over a distance of 11 Km. At the irrigable command area, there shall be a pipe network consisting of secondary and tertiary lines to supply water to the farms, the pipes terminating at hydrant points.

### B. Project Description

Matanda Irrigation Scheme will be located in southwestern part of Uganda, in Kanungu District. The project area shall be constituted by three major components, i.e., the dam (water reservoir), main pipeline, and the irrigable command area. The irrigation system will impound Kiruruma River waters with the dam and reservoir affecting 9 villages in the three sub-counties of Katete, Kanyantorogo and Kihanda. The dam drains through a total area of approximately 138.0 km<sup>2</sup> comprising the sub-counties of Kanungu TC, Rutenga, Rugyeyo, Kirima, Kambuga, Katete, Kanyantorogo and Kihanda. The catchment is comprised of a number of small tributaries that join to form River Kiruruma. The predominant land tenure in the project area is customary, with instances of freehold and leasehold.

The main pipeline of 11 Km on the other hand shall traverse 11 villages in the three subcounties of Kanyantorogo, Kihhi Town Council and Kihhi Subcounty.

The net irrigable command area to be served by the dam is about 9,000 Hectares, and extends Northwards from the dam. These 9,000 hectares shall affect the five (5) subcounties of; Kihihi, Kihihi Town Council, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama and Nyanga.

Of the 9,000 Hectares, the pipe network of 4,420 hectares has been designed and this designed area shall be implemented in two phases, i.e., Phase 1, having 2,200 hectares and Phase 2, occupying 2,220 Hectares. The pipe network of Phase 3 having an area of approximately 4,500 hectares, is yet to be designed. In each of the two designed phases, water shall be delivered from the dam to the designed scheme blocks through a pipe network consisting of Secondary and Tertiary pipelines.

The designed Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the irrigable command area affects upto 34 villages, located largely in Kihihi Subcounty, and partly in Nyanga Subcounty and Kihihi Town Council. However, Phase 1 that's to be implemented first engulfs 18 of the 34 villages, all in Kihihi Sub-County. The discussions in this RAP report concentrates on the Phase I area, considering that it shall be the first phase to be implemented.

### **C. Public Consultation and Participation**

Public consultation aimed at sharing information about the project, obtaining information about the concerns, needs and priorities of the potential affected persons, managing expectations and misconceptions regarding the project, collecting information about the trends, practices, and norms in the project area and creating and enabling environment through which the project will smoothly operate. Several meetings were held between July 2024 to July 2025 and the in that period, the following stakeholders have been consulted;

- Local government officials (Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), District Environmental Officer, Resident District Commissioner, District Forestry Officer, District Agricultural Officer, Operation Wealth Creation, Town Clerk, Councillors, Local Council II Chairpersons, Local Council I Chairpersons, Officer in Charge (OC), Local Council III Chairperson, Gombolola Internal Security Officer (GISO), District Speaker, Opinion Leaders, Elders, Sub County Chief, Community Development Officer).
- Local Community (Community members from various villages).
- PAPs including the vulnerable PAPs such as the elderly, orphans, physically disabled, the injured, widows, the very poor, and child headed households.

Views and concerns from stakeholders at all levels (national, local government and direct and indirect project affected persons) were sought through interviews and public meetings. Issues/concerns were raised and suggestions provided by the different stakeholders.

### **D. Potential Project Impacts**

The proposed construction of Matanda Irrigation Scheme command area will have impacts on people in Kihihi Subcounty; and Kanungu District as a whole. The impacts of the project on households will include both positive and negative impacts. Below is a summary of the impacts.

**i. Impact on Land**

The major land requirement for this component of the project is land for the construction of the command area pipe network and the associated access roads (40.4 Hectares). The access roads shall run parallel to the command area pipe network. Construction of the command area pipe network will lead to loss of land and property, loss of crops and trees, loss of burial grounds, limited access to water supply, increased pressure on health facilities, loss of income/means of livelihood, and emergence of increased vulnerability for members of vulnerable groups.

**ii. Impact on Access Roads**

There shall be an access road running parallel to each command area pipe network. This access road shall be constructed to aid accessibility of the command area pipe network in the event that there is need for routine maintenance, and generally ease mobility within the whole scheme.

**iii. Impact on People**

A total of 1,051 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall directly arise from the construction of Matanda command area pipe network. 1,036 of these are individual PAPs whereas, 15 are institutional PAPs (schools, churches, mosques and Kihihi Sub-county). The predominant land tenure in the project area is customary, with instances of freehold and leasehold. The construction of the command area pipe network shall not only lead to loss of economic livelihoods but also cause a physical displacement of 72 PAPs and economic displacement of 979 PAPs whose land parcels are partially impacted. Details of the affected PAPs are as tabulated in tables 4 and 5.

**iv. Impact on Trees and Crops**

The construction of the command area pipe network shall affect crops and trees within the construction corridor thereby causing economic lossess and loss of livelihoods. Therefore, a count of crops or trees that were found to have been planted by PAPs within the bounds of the command area pipe network corridor was made in the presence of owners or their representatives and in the company of the LCs Chair persons or members of the LC One Executive, such that the crops and trees could as well be considered for compensation purposes. A list of the affected crops is detailed in table 6.

**v. Impact on Graves and cultural sites**

A total of 16 PAPs will have graves affected following the construction of Matanda command area pipe network. The graves range from modern Cemented graves to the ordinary stone covered mud mounds. The population is attached to their graves and queries were made about the effect on the graves

by the project activities, to which they were told that there will be a grave relocation plan to be developed by the Ministry RAP team, to help guide in the grave exhumation and relocation process.

**vi. Impact on Public Infrastructure**

There are fifteen institutional land parcels due to be affected by the construction of Matanda command area pipe network. Four of the institutional land parcels belong to two schools, 3 land parcels are owned by three churches, 2 of the land parcels have mosques, whereas the other 6 land parcels are owned by Kihihi Sub- County. For most of these PAPs, the items to be affected shall be the land itself, and the trees growing on it, with the exception of Kabuga Modern Primary School, for which a permanent and semi-permanent structure will be affected.

**vii. Positive Impacts from the Project**

Despite having some of the negative impacts highlighted above, the proposed construction of Matanda command area pipe network is expected to bring positive impacts. The following positive impacts are expected:

- Improved road connectivity spanning the 51 Km of the command area pipe network.
- Provision of employment opportunities for local people.
- Development of skills among the project workers
- Improvement of access roads

**E. Valuation for Losses and Compensation Framework**

To prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it is imperative that a comprehensive asset and affected persons' inventory is prepared. The inventory specifies the type of buildings/structures, crops/trees, size of land and land tenure system affected.

At the affected land and plots, the valuer took a careful assessment of the affected property. This was done through both measurement and enumeration of the affected property. Photographs of affected persons and property were taken during the assessment. Seasonal crops were not included in the assessment as a six-month notice to vacate the land will be issued to the PAPs before land take, giving them a chance to harvest their crops. However, a transitional allowance will be provided to ensure that any changes in livelihood derived from such crops is adequately compensated.

Estimates for compensation payable for crops, trees and temporary structures were computed using Kanungu District Compensation Rates of 2024/25. Estimates for compensation payable for land take, semi-permanent and permanent structures were based on the prevailing market values (replacement cost)

for the year 2024. Sizes of the different structures were measured in square meters. A disturbance allowance of 15% has been awarded on top of the assessed amount in compliance with the Land Act, Cap 227. The upper limit for the disturbance allowance was considered because more than six months' notice to vacate will be given to the PAPs.

#### **F. Eligibility criteria for PAPs**

PAPs were considered eligible for compensation if;

- They have land within the directly affected area.
- They have developments/structures on the land within the directly affected area.
- They have crops or trees that will be affected by the project.
- Their crops are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises.
- They are affected during the fine tuning of the design and construction.
- They suffer from downstream effects and injurious affection.
- Eligibility may also be claimed collectively, e.g. as a community, farmer's group, religious group etc., when the assets lost are of communal property or use.

#### **G. Resettlement and relocation approach**

The RAP adopts a predominantly cash-compensation and self-relocation approach. The physically displaced households will identify relocation sites of their choice within the wider community. MWE and the District/Lower Local Governments will provide relocation counselling and advisory support through the local leadership structures, with additional assistance to vulnerable households to avoid homelessness and impoverishment. A notice period will be observed prior to civil works, and relocation readiness checks will be undertaken for physically displaced households before the contractor is allowed to take possession of the corridor.

#### **H. Livelihood Restoration Measures**

From the land and valuation surveys, the negative impact on livelihoods is expected to be substantial, considering that 40.4 Hectares of land shall be affected and has to be permanently acquired. Crops that will be affected mainly include bananas and coffee. Other crops are seasonal crops such as maize, sweet potatoes, beans, vegetables, sorghum, millet, yams etc. Fruit trees include; mangoes, avocado, pawpaw and jackfruit. Timber trees that will be affected include eucalyptus and pine trees. Proposed livelihood strategies are mainly land based and these include;

- Land / Agricultural based livelihoods and support for the preparation of new fields, provision of farm inputs, and skills in good agricultural practices.
- Provision of training in proper usage of irrigation infrastructure.
- Collaboration with the districts to intensify the provision of agricultural extension services to the farmers.
- Promotion of horticultural agriculture among the farmers through training.
- Promotion of agroforestry among the affected households and farmers in the area in general through basic training.
- Training in good agricultural practices and improved technology including the use of modern technology to cultivate land more efficiently, organic pesticides and integrated pest management.
- Provision of replacement ‘economic’ trees plus technical support in maintaining them until reaching full productive potential.
- Access to employment opportunities during project construction
- Financial literacy and management training

### **I. Organizational Responsibility and RAP Implementation Schedule**

Ministry of Water and Environment will be the main implementing institution for this RAP. Other institutions that will be involved include Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, District Land Boards (DLBs), District Land Offices (DLOs) and Private Sector entities among others.

The anticipated implementation schedule of the command area pipe network sectional RAP is as indicated in table 55. The RAP implementation commenced with the socio-economic surveys in August 2023, design dessionation and asset valuation and census survey of PAPs in July 2024, and the recently concluded disclosure of compensation entitlements in December 2025. The RAP will be declared complete after a satisfactory RAP completion audit report is prepared and cleared.

### **J. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed to enable timely settlement of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures will be anchored and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. The grievance redress procedure ensures

involvement with Kanungu district and the respective sub counties' and parishes' officials and other key stakeholders and provides for record keeping to determine the validity of claims, and to ensure that solutions are taken in the most transparent and cost effective ways for all PAPs.

The grievance resolution mechanism will involve four stages, starting from the lowest as, the Parish level grievance Redress Committee, followed by the Sub-County Level grievance redress committee, the District level grievance redress committee and the MWE/ICRP-PCU as the last level of redress in the GRM ladder. The first point of grievance resolution will be at the parish level, if the grievance is not resolved at this level, it will be forwarded to the sub county for further management. If at the sub county level, the grievance is not resolved, it will be forwarded to the District Grievance Resolution Committee. If the grievance procedure at the first three levels fails to provide a settlement, the District or the PAP can still approach the ICRP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for redress of their issues.

The Grievance Resolution Committees will utilize all avenues to solve grievances before the affected parties can go to the courts of law.

### **K. Stakeholder Engagement**

Different stakeholders were consulted during this study through: structured and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions and community meetings. Stakeholders included those at national, local government and community levels – directly and indirectly affected community members. Other stakeholders consulted include large scale farmers and cooperative societies. Views and concerns of the different stakeholders on compensation and resettlement were collected and documented.

MWE has engaged PAPs for the Matanda irrigation scheme command area, so far, on four (4) separate occasions;

- 1) Dissemination of the Final Design (23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024),
- 2) Survey and Valuation of affected property within the infrastructural corridor (29<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024)
- 3) Draft Valuation Report Validation Exercise (17<sup>th</sup> February to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2025, and 2<sup>nd</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> July 2025 by the CGV team).
- 4) GRC Formation. (17<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> March 2025)
- 5) Disclosure of compensation award (11<sup>th</sup> November – 8<sup>th</sup> Decemeber 2025)

### **L. Budget and Funding Arrangements**

The Government of Uganda will be responsible for the funding of the resettlement activities. The Matanda command area pipe network compensation figure stands at UGX. 12,793,164,789 (Twelve

Billion, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three Million, One Hundred and Sixty-Four Thousand, Seven and Eighty Nine Shillings ). This total figure includes the compensation of assets budget of UGX. 6,234,249,808 as approved by the Chief Government Valuer on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2025. The compensation of assets figure includes a 15% Disturbance Allowance that will be paid to the 1,051 No. PAPs whose land, crops and structures shall be affected following the construction of the command area pipe network. The breakdown of the total compensation value is as shown in the table below.

S/N	Item	Total (UGX)
1	Compensation of Assets	6,234,249,808
2	Livelihood Restoration	5,395,900,000
3	RAP Management and Implementation	1,163,014,981
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>12,793,164,789</b>

Funds for livelihood restoration measures and the RAP implemenattion have been provided for as broken down in the table above.

## **1.0 BACKGROUND**

The Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) with support from the World Bank is implementing the Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP). The project development objectives are to provide farmers in the project areas with access to irrigation and other agricultural services, and to establish management arrangements for irrigation service delivery.

The project will support construction of two new public large-scale irrigation schemes (Kabuyanda, in Isingiro District; and Matanda, in Kanungu District) and the related establishment of management structures. Private farmers around the command area in Isingiro and Kanungu Districts shall be supported to develop small and micro scale irrigation under the farmer-led approach.

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Bulk water shall be transported from the dam to the irrigable command area of approximately 9,000 Hectares, over a distance of 11 Km. At the irrigable command area, there shall be a pipe network consisting of secondary and tertiary lines to supply water to the farms, the pipes terminating at hydrant points.

### **1.1 Description of the Project Area**

Matanda Irrigation Scheme will be located in southwestern part of Uganda, in Kanungu District. The project area shall be constituted by three components, i.e., the dam (water reservoir), main pipeline, and the irrigable command area. Matanda Dam shall be a 32.0 m Roller Compacted Concrete dam with reservoir of storage capacity of approximately 29.5 million Cubic Meters.

Bulk water shall be transported through the main pipeline from the dam to the irrigable command area of approximately 9,000 Hectares, over a distance of 11 Km. At the irrigable command area, there shall be a pipe network consisting of secondary and tertiary lines to supply water to the farms, the pipes terminating at hydrant points. These 9,000 hectares shall affect the five (5) subcounties of; Kihhihi, Kihhihi Town Council, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama and Nyanga.

Of the 9,000 Hectares, the pipe network of 4,420 hectares has been designed and this designed area shall be implemented in two phases, i.e., Phase 1, having 2,200 hectares and Phase 2, occupying 2,220 Hectares. The pipe network of Phase 3 having an area of approximately 4,500 hectares, is yet to be designed. The discussions in this RAP report concentrates on the Phase I area, considering that it shall be the first phase to be implemented. In each of the two designed phases, water shall be delivered from the

dam to the designed scheme blocks through a pipe network consisting of Secondary and Tertiary pipelines.

The designed Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the irrigable command area affects up to 34 villages, located largely in Kihihi Subcounty, and partly in Nyanga Subcounty and Kihihi Town Council. However, Phase 1 that's to first be implemented engulfs 19 of the 34 villages, all in Kihihi Sub-County.

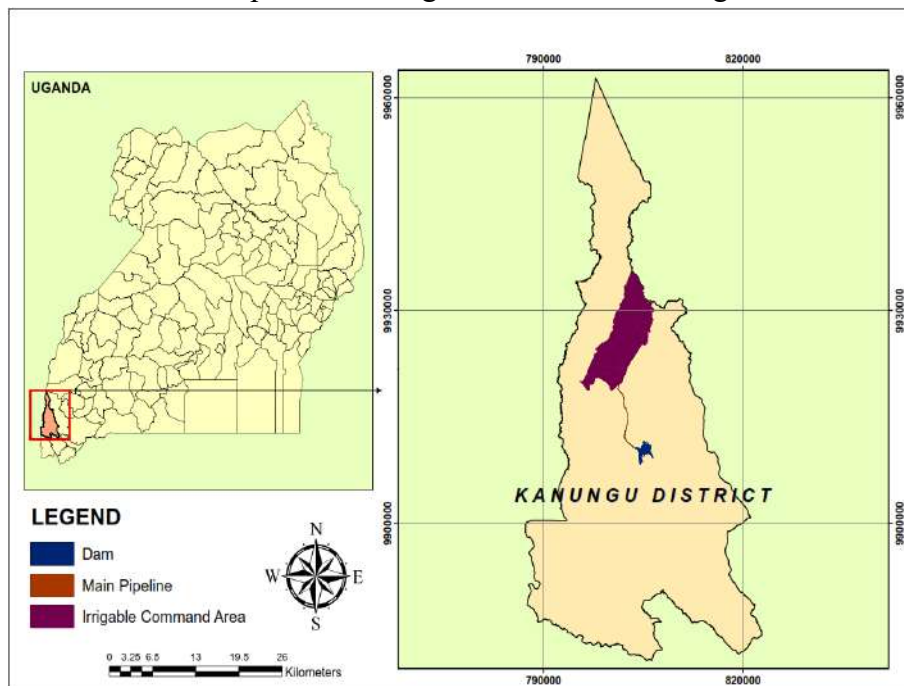


Figure 1: Location map of Matanda Irrigation Scheme in Kanungu District

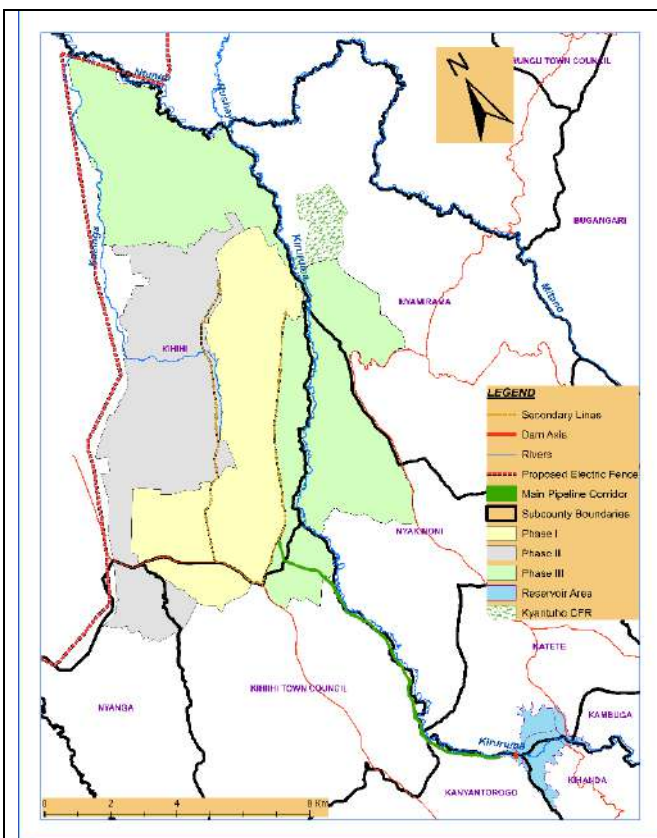


Figure 2: Matanda Irrigation Scheme Implementation Phases

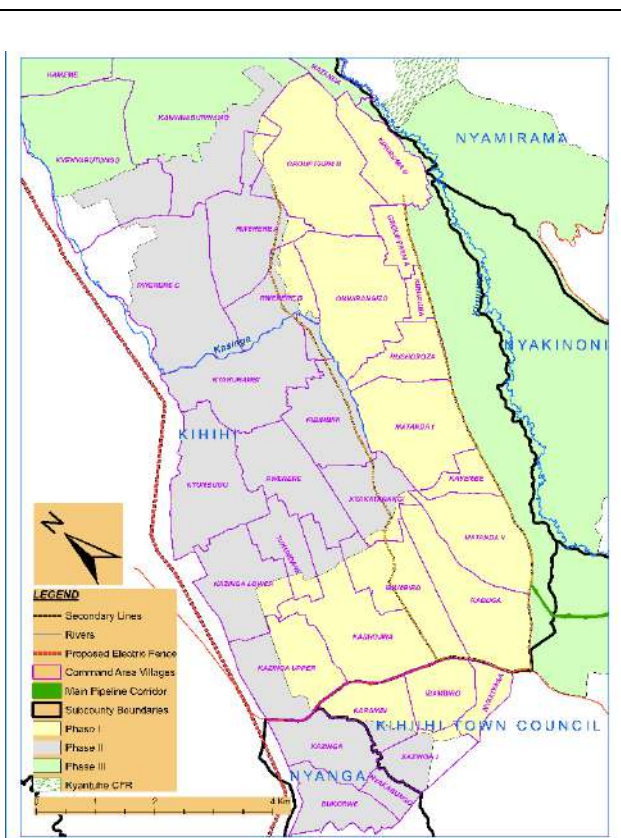


Figure 3: The Irrigable Command area administrative units in phases I & II

Table 1: Administrative Units engulfed by Phase 1 of the command area

S/N	VILLAGE	PARISH	SUB-COUNTY
1	Kabuga	Kabuga	Kihihi
2	Matanda II		
3	Matanda I		
4	Kayembe		
5	Rushoroza	Kibimbiri	
6	Omwirangizo		
7	Kiruruma		
8	Group Farm A		
9	Rwerere B		

10	Kanyinaburinamo		
11	Group Farm B		
12	Kiruruma B		
13	Rwerere A		
14	Nyarurambi	Rushoroza	
15	Ibambiro		
16	Kibimbiri		
17	Kyakatarangi		
18	Kashojwa		
19	Bushere		

## 1.2 Objectives of the RAP

The main objective of the RAP is to identify, discuss and assess the adverse impacts on land, people's activities and assets due to the proposed project and propose a set of mitigation measures that are commensurate to the extent of impacts. Further, it aims to ensure the following:

- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programmes, providing sufficient mitigation measures.
- Affected people are 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.
- Affected people are meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programmes.
- The RAP carries forward the findings of the ESIA studies. Besides listing the non-tangible impacts, it quantifies the tangible impacts and enlists the affected persons/households along with their impacted properties.

## 1.3 The Scope of the RAP

- Extent of impacts, based upon the census/survey of population affected by the project;
- Assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts;
- Consultation with stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, district officials, women and youth groups, the host communities and the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in each of the villages found in the proposed project.

- Review criteria to determine eligibility and other entitlements or forms of assistance for the selected option;
- Valuation based on entitlements applicable and determination of an appropriate compensation package providing the full compensation budget;
- Determination of other measures necessary to assist affected people to improve or restore living standards in line with the ESMP;
- Review existing grievance mechanisms to help formulate clear procedures for settlement of disputes including taking into account traditional dispute settlement mechanisms and judicial recourse;
- Review existing and recommend on potential institutional arrangements for coordination and implementation of the RAP including the costs of implementation;
- Design a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan to enable assessment of achievement/progress of RAP implementation based on indicators; and
- Present a detailed schedule of RAP implementation activities.

#### **1.4 Matanda Irrigation Scheme Command Area Sectional Rap**

During the ICRP negotiations in February 2020, the GoU through MWE and the World Bank agreed on the opportunity of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reflecting the sectioning of large civil works. It was agreed that the various plans could be implemented in sections, provided that this is adequately reflected in the main RAP report approved and agreed with the World Bank. The RAP completion report will be produced for each section. With reference to the Matanda Irrigation scheme, MWE thus decided to prepare three Sectional RAPs in the following order: (I) Matanda Dam sectional RAP; (II) Matanda Main Pipeline Sectional RAP; and (III) Matanda Irrigation Network (Secondary and Tertiary) Sectional RAP.

Following the disclosure of the first sectional RAP of the Matanda Dam on 06<sup>th</sup> February, 2025 on the MWE website (<https://mwe.go.ug/library/matanda-dam-sectional-rap>), and the subsequent RSA clearance of the Matanda Main Pipeline Sectional RAP in July 2025, MWE has embarked on the preparation of the third Matanda sectional RAP for the command area pipe network. This sectional RAP has been prepared in accordance with Ugandan Policies, with the social safeguard policies of the World Bank Group notably the Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, and with the ICRP Financing Agreement.

Although the project's initial environmental and social assessments were prepared under the World Bank Safeguard Policies (OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement), this RAP has been reviewed to ensure consistency with relevant Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) principles, particularly ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement). This means that, while formally developed under OP 4.12, the RAP upholds ESF's core objectives, ensuring that affected

persons are compensated and assisted in restoring or improving their livelihoods and standards of living.

### **1.5 Guidelines for Compensation under Land Acquisition (GCALA), 2017<sup>1</sup>**

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

<sup>1</sup>

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Guidelines for Compensation Assessment Under Land Acquisition (GCALA), 2017 Stipulates for the overall practice of valuation assessment to achieve fair and adequate compensation to project affected persons in accordance with the Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Principle 8:** The assessment shall identify and recognise multiple layers of rights on the affected land and property as contained in the Laws of Uganda. Affected persons with no formal legal rights to land shall be included in the assessment provided that they have established rights to property and developments on the land taken, prior to the cut-off date. In such cases, where applicable, there will be a 30/70% or 40/60% landlord/tenant split<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> A 30/70% or 40/60% landlord/tenant split in compensation following land acquisition is not explicitly prescribed by statute but is derived from judicial precedents, customary practices, and administrative guidelines under the Land Act (1998, as amended)-Section 31 & 32 and Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226)-Section 7 and further operationalized in the MLHUD's GCALA, 2017

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

**Principle 10:** Grievance mechanisms; in case of contestation of the compensation award, a mediation committee constituting the sub-county Community Development Officer, Sub-County Chief and the District Valuer who may be called upon to provide guidance. The assessor and the complainant shall attend the mediation committee meeting and the grievance shall be resolved within one (1) month from disclosure of entitlements. During the period of grievance resolution, no interest shall apply. The grievance resolution mechanism will involve four stages at the Parish level, Subcounty level, District level and ICRP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for the redress of PAPs issues.

### **1.6 Methodology in preparing Matanda Command Area Sectional RAP**

The methodology adopted in preparing Matanda command area pipe network RAP was consistent with the procedures given in the designed ICRP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), as stipulated in section 4.0 of the RPF. Furthermore, all additional land required for the project will be acquired in accordance with the RPF. The Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared to guide potential land acquisition and potential resettlement for the construction of infrastructural projects in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank (WB) and its Operational Policy 4.12 and fit with the national legislation.

To meet the foregoing objectives, the following were undertaken during preparation of the RAP;

- a) Consultation with project affected people in each village within the irrigable command area. These meetings sought to involve PAPs in formulating ideal compensation and resettlement strategies.
- b) Review of Uganda legislation and guidelines on land acquisition, compensation, development of infrastructure projects.
- c) Census of all property owners to be affected by the command area pipe network construction and property valuation.
- d) Socio-economic survey on affected households to obtain a social profile of affected persons. The survey aimed to establish a baseline against which effectiveness of resettlement assistance could be measured. This survey was based on a comprehensive socio-data questionnaire and,
  - information on family/ household members
  - household land holdings and assets
  - livelihood in affected households
  - health & vulnerability
  - welfare indicators
  - expenditure patterns
- e) Preparation of a resettlement action plan comprising an entitlement matrix with impact categories. Compensation and resettlement assistance were based on the premise that lives of affected people

should not be worse off after displacement.

- f) Implementation arrangements providing guidance on proper implementation of the RAP including institutional arrangements; implementation time frame and compensation budget derived from property valuation.
- g) Consultation and participation of affected communities was undertaken throughout preparation of the RAP and their feedback incorporated in designing resettlement strategies.
- h) Developing a grievance redress mechanism.
- i) Developing a monitoring, evaluation and completion audit framework.

## **1.7 Literature Review**

Several legal documents were reviewed particularly those relevant to land acquisition, compensation and grievance handling procedures. These included most of the legal documents (Bills, Acts and policies including the different national and international resettlement policy frameworks). The study reviewed particularly; The National Irrigation Policy, the national Gender Policy, the HIV/AIDS policy, the Uganda Resettlement/Land Acquisition Policy Framework, Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Land Act, National Environment Act, Local Government Act, Land Acquisition Act, Historical Monuments Act, Investment Code Act, the Water Act, the Physical Planning Act, Registration of Titles Act, Domestic Violence Act, the Children's Act and the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act.

Apart from reviewing the national legal requirements, the study also reviewed the most relevant World Bank Operational Policies i.e. OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources; OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement; and OP 17.40 Public Disclosure

The team also reviewed a number of studies completed for the project including the ESIA and Feasibility Study (FS) for the project to ensure that there is consistency and harmony between the reviewed mentioned reports and the RAP report.

## **1.8 Stakeholders Consultations**

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with a wide range of Project stakeholders. Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning impacts of a project and expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for MWE and representatives of affected populations to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and the timing of resettlement activities. World Bank OP 4.12 requires that people likely to be affected by a development project be consulted so that their views and concerns are incorporated in project planning. Knowledge of what the community perceives will facilitate the development of a comprehensive and effective RAP. Therefore, Stakeholder engagement during resettlement planning and implementation enables a two-way interaction between MWE and PAPs, among others. Stakeholder engagement is essential to gaining a comprehensive, mutual awareness and understanding, and in encouraging mutual

responsibility, ownership, and trust among all the stakeholders affected by the project. Public consultations also allowed early exposure of potential problems and efforts to be made to address potential problems.

Consultations were conducted with all PAPs including the vulnerable PAPs such as the elderly, orphans, Physical disabled, the injured, widows, the very poor, and child headed households. The table below shows categories; dates & details of stakeholder consultations carried out by the field team. The lists of attendances have been compiled separately and presented as appendix VI.

*Table 2: Categories, Date & Details of Stakeholder Consultations*

S/N	Category of Stakeholders	Date Consultations were Held	Details/Names of Stakeholder Engaged
1	Local government leaders (District and Subcounty)	23 <sup>rd</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2022	RDC, CAO, LCV, DPO DWO DEO, DCDO, DNRO, LC-3, Sub-County Chiefs, Councilors
2	Local government leaders and affected community	29 <sup>th</sup> July – 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2024; 17 <sup>th</sup> February – 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2025, 17 <sup>th</sup> - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2025.	District and Subcounty leadership, LC-Is and PAPs

## 1.9 Valuation Methodology in Uganda

The Uganda legislation provides specific guidelines in terms of valuation. Compensation following the acquisition of land in Uganda is based on the principle of equivalence<sup>3</sup>, which is broadly assumed to be the financial equivalent of the asset taken. To ensure for their fair replacement, the value of land and permanent buildings in this RAP is based on the market value, i.e., the probable value which the property will fetch when offered for sale. Replacement cost is based on current market values and prevailing technology. World Bank’s OP 4.12 stipulates that depreciation of an asset and value derived from

<sup>3</sup>The principle of **equivalence** is legally codified in:

1. Constitution (Article 26) – "Fair and adequate compensation."
2. Land Acquisition Act (Section 7) – "Just and fair" market value.
3. Land Act (Section 59) – Open market value + replacement cost. These laws ensure compensation is not symbolic but financially equivalent to the loss suffered.

salvaging materials from razed structures should not be discounted when deriving replacement cost. Additionally, the policy (OP 4.12) requires replacement value to include cost of materials transport to site, labour costs and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset.

In addition to the compensation derived from market value, the PAP is entitled to a statutory payment referred to as disturbance allowance of 15 or 30 percent depending on the duration given to the affected household to vacate the land. For this RAP, the disturbance allowance considered is 15%.

Valuation of temporary structures and crops/trees is based on approved annually updated district compensation rates by the CGV. These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year. The rates are arrived at following market research on the prevailing/current market rates (replacement cost) at the time of compilation of district rates. For this RAP, the Kanungu District Compensation Rates of 2024/2025 were used to arrive at the crop and plant values and Temporary Structures values in the project area.

Compensation may also arise where land or improvements are affected but not necessarily acquired in the interest of the execution of works, such as during injurious affection or due to a change in the project design. This type of compensation is payable when the loss occurs i.e. when some right in property other than its acquisition are temporarily affected due to interference with the activities being conducted on it.

In Uganda, valuation for compensation of land and improvements that are affected by Government projects was originally undertaken by the office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV). This practice has changed in recent times and private valuers are now used to compile valuation assessment reports on behalf of Government. However, the CGV's office retained its oversight role <sup>4</sup>in ensuring that standards are maintained, and government interests are duly protected as provided for under section S.6(1) of the Land Acquisition Act Cap.226.<sup>5</sup> The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act, Cap 227 and will be adjusted or complemented as needed in accordance with the RPF to be in line with the WB OP 4.12.

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<sup>4</sup> Under the Ugandan laws, the primary mandate of the CGV is derived from The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), sections 6-8

<sup>5</sup> The Land Acquisition Act defines the Assessment Officer as a Public Officer or other person appointed by the Minister to be an Assessment Officer for the purpose of the Act, either generally or in a particular case. Furthermore, the MLHUD's GCALA, 2017, is a key operational document that provides detailed procedures for implementing the Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226).

## **2.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS**

The Project will consist of a mix of temporary and permanent land take and access restrictions. Temporary land take and loss of access will occur during construction, while permanent land take will arise in the case of the construction of the Main Pipeline, the pipe network within the irrigable command area and permanent scheme access roads to be developed within the irrigable command area.

### **2.1 Project Components that will Require Resettlement**

- Construction of the secondary and tertiary pipe network within the command area.
- Construction of intersections (where the pipeline under construction directly meets an existing road at a crossing point).

These activities will lead to loss of land and property, loss of crops and trees, loss of burial grounds, limited access to water supply, increased pressure on health facilities, loss of income/means of livelihood, and emergence of increased vulnerability for members of vulnerable groups.

#### **2.1.1 Matanda Irrigable Command Area Pipe Network**

The Ministry has already undertaken stakeholder engagements, surveys and valuations for irrigable command area pipe network and the assessments were approved by the CGV on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2025 and the disclosure to the PAPs is scheduled for November 2025. The RAP report for the irrigable command area pipe network will be prepared separately following agreed sectional RAP approach under ICRP. The dam's RAP is the first to be prepared because the design got concluded before other sections of the project components and approved by the Bank and procurement for works have since commenced. The following are the highlights of the irrigable command area sectional RAP;

Bulk water shall be transported from the dam to the irrigable command area of approximately 9,000 Hectares, over a distance of 11 Km. At the irrigable command area, there shall be a pipe network consisting of secondary and tertiary lines to supply water to the farms. Of the 9,000 Hectares, the pipe network serving 4,420 hectares has been designed and this designed area shall be implemented in two phases, i.e., Phase 1, having 2,200 hectares and Phase 2, occupying 2,220 Hectares. The pipe network of Phase 3 having an area of approximately 4,500 hectares, is yet to be designed. Phase I of the command area comprising area of 2,200 hectares shall be implemented first, and therefore, the foregoing RAP discussion in relation to Matanda Irrigation Scheme command area is in reference to Phase I.

It is worthy to note that, the majority of the pipelines (the Secondary and Tertiary) are designed to run parallel to existing roads, with the exception of some tertiary pipe networks terminating in gardens. To aid access during the routine operation and maintenance of the pipe networks not running parallel to existing roads, a road has to be constructed. Furthermore, these pipes shall be large diameter pipes which shall require earth moving equipment during the excavation of pipelaying canals.

The need to accommodate maneuvers of the earthmoving equipment and the roads that aid access during routine maintenance of the pipe network necessitates wide enough pipe network corridors of between 6 and 8 meters. To provide exclusive right of way during construction of the pipe network, there has to be compensation paid for the affected land, structures, properties and crops within the pipe network corridors, considering that the non-usage of these affected corridors would deprive the affected persons of economic livelihoods.

### **2.1.2 Access Roads**

The majority of the pipelines (the Secondary and Tertiary) of the command area are designed to run parallel to existing roads, with the exception of some tertiary pipe networks terminating in gardens. However, to aid access during the routine operation and maintenance of the pipe networks not running parallel to existing roads, a road has to be constructed.

Important to note is that most of these existing access roads that the command area pipe network shall run parallel to are of earth standard, and the contractor shall be required to improve/construct these roads to gravel standard to enable the easy transportation of construction materials, pipes, machinery and electro mechanical equipment to the site, and also to extend social services such as education, health, and administration to the communities.

During the improvement/construction of these existing roads, there may be dire inconveniences to mobility of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, such as temporary road closures or narrowing of the already narrow existing roads. To ensure continuity and non-interruption of accessibility by the community during the construction works, alternative/temporary access roads may be created.

Moreso, in addition to direct impacts, construction of the command area pipe network, and the associated access roads is expected to cause temporary impacts such as: temporary restriction of access to some farms and homes; increased dust, noise, and vibration; and safety risks from machinery and excavation works. Mitigation measures to some of these impacts will include advance notice to communities, provision of alternative access routes, dust suppression, noise control, and strict enforcement of site safety protocols.

For the cases where there is need to improve the existing roads or creation of temporary access roads, the contractor shall be required to have minimal interruption in accessibility to public institutions such as schools and health facilities along the proposed alignment of the road during construction and/or alternative entry points with clear instructions being provided (such as road signages), strict enforcement of site safety protocols and timely and relevant communication by the contractor while on site. Also, construction near schools will be prioritized during holidays.

The impacts that may arise from the improvement of these existing access roads and creation of temporary access roads includes; Loss of residential structures and business structures, and Loss of business income.

For instances where the contractor requires land for temporary access roads, or due to the improvement of the existing access road, there happens to be Loss of residential structures and business structures, and Loss of business income, the contractor will be required to enter in to lease/rental agreement with the property owner for use of the land and/or assets. The temporarily acquired land and/or assets should be returned to the owner after use in as close to their original condition or as agreed by both parties.

## 2.2 Category Of Impacts

### 2.2.1 Impact on Land

Land measuring a total area of 40.4 hectares is required for the command area pipe network corridor. Construction of the command area pipe network and the associated access roads, will lead to loss of land and property, loss of crops and trees, loss of burial grounds, limited access to water supply, increased pressure on health facilities, loss of income/means of livelihood, and emergence of increased vulnerability for members of vulnerable groups. The Ministry will mitigate this by providing compensation to the project affected persons, for the loss of their land, property and economic livelihoods.

### 2.2.2 Impact on People

To determine the compensation payable to the PAPs, an economic assessment of the properties and land parcels to be affected by the construction of Matanda command area pipe network was conducted between 23<sup>rd</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024. Subsequently, a valuation report was prepared and submitted to the Chief Government Valuer for approval. The valuation report, which has been approved by the Chief Government Valuer on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2025, indicates that a total of 1,051 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall arise from the construction of Matanda Irrigation Scheme command area. The 1,051 PAPs and their respective villages and affected property are listed in tables 4 and 5 respectively below;

*Table 3: Number of PAPs in each of the command area villages*

S/N	Village	Number of PAPs	Parish	Sub County
1	Kabuga	25	Kabuga	Kihihi
2	Matanda II	128		
3	Matanda I	112		
4	Kayembe	64		
5	Rushoroza	64	Kibimbiri	

6	Omwirangizo	74		
7	Kiruruma	55		
8	Group Farm A	50		
9	Rwerere B	51		
10	Kanyinaburinamo	9		
11	Group Farm B	107		
12	Kiruruma B	48		
13	Rwerere A	95		
14	Nyarurambi	40		
15	Ibambiro	3		
16	Kibimbiri	72	Rushoroza	
17	Kyakatarangi	47		
18	Bushere	7		

*Table 4: Numerical summary of PAPs with varied types of affected properties or assets*

S/N	Type of affected property	No. of PAPs with the affected property	Remarks
1	Permanent Structures	74	These consist of burnt bricks and mortar walls with Galvanized Corrugated Iron (GCI) sheets roof
2	Semi-Permanent structures	79	These consist of mud and wattle structures, or structures with wooden walls and shutters or burnt bricks and mud plastered walls.
3	Temporary Structures	45	These include kiosks, animal shades, resting shades, bath enclosures, etc
4	Crops Only	562	These are land parcels with only perennial crops captured as the only development on the land
5	Bare land	226	The land parcels had no development or perennial crops at the time of the economic assessment.
6	Graves	16	31 graves to be relocated. Most of the graves are Earth/flat graves, with a few cemented ones
7	Fence	166	The fences are majorly live hedge fences, barbed wire, and chain-link

Table 5: Breakdown of affected properties, village wise

S/N	VILLAGE	Permanent Structures	Semi-Permanent Structures	Temporary Structures	Crops Only	Bare land	Graves	Fence	Beehives	Total PAPs
1	BUSHERE	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	7
2	GROUP FARM A	1	1	1	18	23	0	10	0	50
3	GROUP FARM B	3	3	3	66	25	1	9	0	107
4	IBAMBIRO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
5	KABUGA	1	1	0	9	6	0	9	0	25
6	KANYINABURIMANO	2	2	1	5	2	1	2	0	9
7	KAYEMBE	5	3	3	32	12	0	14	0	64
8	KIBIMBIRI	4	6	5	49	11	3	3	0	72
9	KIRURUMA	3	2	0	26	14	0	13	0	55
10	KIRURUMA B	4	4	1	22	9	0	12	0	48
11	KYAKATARANGI	8	7	2	19	20	0	1	0	47
12	MATANDA I	4	7	3	69	20	1	12	0	112
13	MATANDA II	22	11	2	55	16	2	39	0	128
14	NYARURAMBI	4	8	5	25	6	2	1	0	40
15	OMWIRANGIZO	4	5	4	50	11	3	7	0	74
16	RUSHOROZA	0	6	6	25	16	1	17	0	64
17	RWERERE A	9	11	7	50	26	2	9	0	95
18	RWERERE B	0	2	2	37	8	0	5	0	51
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,051</b>

Table 5 above breaks down the affected properties, village wise. It is important to note that a PAP can have multiple properties, all affected within the projected corridor, in one single entry. For example, a PAP can have a Permanent Structure, Fence, Semi-Permanent Structure, etc., all affected within the affected land parcel. However, “Crops Only” and “Bare land” are mutually exclusive.

### 2.2.3 Impact on Trees and Crops

The construction of the command area pipe network and the associated access roads will lead to destruction of crops and trees within the pipe network corridors thereby causing economic losses and loss of livelihoods. The count of all the crops and trees due to be permanently affected by the existence of the command area pipe network was undertaken and is detailed in the CGV approved economic assessment matrix. This economic assessment attracted a 15% additional top up to the compensation values which was added to ensure appropriate compensation for the permanent economic loss. The economic assessment of crops or trees along the command area pipe network corridor was made in the presence of owners or their representatives and in the company of the LCs Chair persons or members of the LC One Executive, such that the crop developments as well as land to be permanently affected were considered during economic assessments. A list of the affected crops is as tabulated below.

*Table 6: List of affected crops and trees captured during the valuation exercise*

S/N	Tree/Crop	S/N	Tree/Crop
1	Acacia trees	25	Lemon Trees
2	Amatugunda Tree	26	Mango Trees
3	Apple Tree	27	Musambya Trees
4	Avocado Tree	28	Musizi Trees
5	Bamboo Trees	29	Neem Tree
6	Banana Clump	30	Nkago Trees
7	Banana Plant	31	Nongo Tree
8	Bush Trees	32	Omubirizi Trees
9	Coffee Trees	33	Omulangala Trees
10	Compound Trees	34	Omusisa Tree
11	Cypress Trees	35	Omutooma Tree
12	EKifabakazi Tree	36	Orange Trees
13	Ekishararazi Tree	37	Oruyenje Tree
14	Elephant grass	38	Palm Trees
15	Entondigwa beans	39	Passion fruit
16	Eucalyptus Trees	40	Paw paws
17	Flower Plants	41	Pine Trees
18	Flower Trees	42	Pineapple plant
19	Grevillea trees	43	Pumpkins
20	Guava Trees	44	Sugarcane Clump
21	Guava Trees	45	Teak Trees
22	Jack Fruit Trees	46	Umbrella Trees

23	Jambula Trees	47	Vanilla Plants
24	Kabakanjagala Tree		

#### 2.2.4 Impact on Public Infrastructure

There are fifteen institutional land parcels due to be affected by the construction of Matanda command area pipe network. Four of the institutional land parcels belong to two schools, 3 land parcels are owned by three churches, 2 of the land parcels have mosques, whereas the other 6 land parcels are owned by Kihihi Sub- County. For most of these PAPs, the items to be affected shall be the land itself, and the trees growing on it, with the exception of Kabuga modern primary school, for which a permanent and semi-permanent structure will be affected.

#### 2.2.5 Impact on Graves

A total of 16 PAPs will have graves affected following the construction of Matanda Irrigation Scheme command area pipe network. As part of a resettlement process, graves must be relocated. The exhumation and reburial process will be agreed with the next of kin of the deceased, and religious or community leaders, authorities and other stakeholders as appropriate.

Cultures have different rituals to be performed and procedures to be followed. These cultures and respective practices shall be respected and facilitated by the RAP Implementation Unit. During the community engagements, the social safeguards team of the Ministry discussed with the affected PAPs on the exhumation and reburial process and these PAPs consented to have their graves assessed, valued and have since signed compensation consent agreements, during the disclosure exercise. The facilitation for this exercise will in part be based on the relocation costs package provided for in the entitlements. The approved district compensation rates for graves were applied during the valuation of the relocation costs for graves.

Furthermore, after the payment of the compensation packages and prior to the commencement of construction works of the command area pipe network, an exhumation and reburial consent agreement between the Ministry and the next of kin of the deceased shall be signed. The agreement shall detail the processes and procedures to be performed prior to the exhumation and reburial process, and the roles and responsibilities of the parties in the agreement.

The exhumation and reburial process; shall be undertaken within one to three months after compensation, after confirmation that the land for relocation has been identified and prior to any construction activities which is usually several months ahead, and will comply with national and local legislative requirements by observing the following steps;

- Identification: displaced graves must be surveyed, and relevant information captured in a spatially-referenced dataset;

- Consultation: next of kin of the deceased must be consulted to reach agreement regarding the grave relocation, including entitlements;
- Permitting: as applicable, the necessary permitting must be obtained for implementation; and
- Implementation: Graves must be exhumed and reburied in a culturally sensitive and appropriate manner and in accordance with agreements reached with the next of kin and national and local legislative requirements.

A detailed grave exhumation/reburial plan (including consent agreements, rituals, permitting, and timing) will be prepared and implemented prior to civil works, in consultation with next of kin and local leaders.

*Table 7: PAPs with affected graves along the command area pipe network corridor*

S/N	Village	Number of PAPs	Parish
1	Bushere	0	Kabuga
2	Group Farm A	0	
3	Group Farm B	1	
4	Ibambiro	0	
5	Kabuga	0	Kibimbiri
6	Kanyinaburimano	1	
7	Kayembe	0	
8	Kibimbiri	3	
9	Kiruruma	0	
10	Kiruruma B	0	
11	Kyakatarangi	0	
12	Matanda I	1	
13	Matanda Ii	2	Rushoroza
14	Nyarurambi	2	
15	Omwirangizo	3	
16	Rushoroza	1	
17	Rwerere A	2	
18	Rwerere B	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	

Since the grave relocation costs package provided for in the CGV approved PAP entitlement matrix may not be sufficient for the entire exhumation and reburial process, the Ministry RAP Implementation Unit has provided for a budget that will facilitate the whole exhumation and reburial process, under the RAP Implementation budget. The project intends to provide grave relocation assistance to the tune of 1,000,000 UGX for each affected grave. There were 31 graves affected along the command area pipe

network corridor. This shall be paid to the PAPs in the 6 months between when they are required to vacate and commencement of construction works.

### **2.2.5.1 Grave Relocation Management Plan**

The command area pipe network construction will affect 31 graves belonging to relatives of 16 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and may require exhumation and relocation. These graves are located within the pipeline right-of-way and would be directly impacted during excavation and trenching works. Management of impacts on graves is guided by the following principles:

1. Consultation and Consent Process
  - Individual consultations shall be held with each affected household to inform them about the necessity of relocation and the legal requirements.
  - Meetings will be conducted in the presence of local leaders and elders to ensure transparency and cultural sensitivity.
  - Written consent (*an Exhumation and Reburial Consent Agreement* between the MWE and the next of kin), shall be obtained from each affected family, confirming agreement to the relocation process and the preferred relocation site.
  - Where the deceased belonged to a particular cultural or ethnic group, the respective cultural leaders were consulted to ensure compliance with traditional rites.
2. Cultural and Religious Considerations
  - Most of the affected graves belong to members of the Bakiga and Banyankole ethnic group who observe specific cultural rites for exhumation and reburial.
  - Religious leaders (Christian, Muslim, or traditional faith leaders) will be engaged to perform the ceremonies according to the beliefs of the family.
  - Cultural leaders will oversee traditional rites to ensure compliance with community norms.
3. Relocation Process
  - Exhumation will be conducted by certified personnel in the presence of family members, cultural leaders, and local authorities.
  - Remains will be reburied in the family's preferred location, with associated cultural rituals fully facilitated.
  - Transport of remains will be handled respectfully, with appropriate covering and protection.
4. Budget and Assistance
  - The RAP provides for UGX 1,000,000 per affected grave as relocation assistance, to cover exhumation, transport, reburial materials, ceremonial expenses, and other costs. the RAP Implementation budget. This money is available under the the RAP Implementation budget.

- Where necessary, additional disturbance allowances will be provided to affected households.
5. Documentation and Records
- A register of all relocated graves will be maintained, indicating the original and new locations.
  - Photographic and written documentation will be kept for transparency and to respect the cultural importance of these sites.

#### **2.2.5.2 Chance Find Procedure for Graves**

While the RAP has identified known graves, there remains a possibility that additional graves or cultural artifacts may be discovered during excavation, trenching for the pipelines, or construction of the pipelines' access roads. If the Contractor discovers any physical cultural resource such as (but not limited to) cemetery and/or individual graves, artifacts, archaeological sites, paleontological finds, etc. during excavation or construction, the Contractor shall:

- 1) Immediate suspension of works. – If a suspected grave is uncovered, the contractor will immediately stop work in the affected area and secure the site. The site shall be secured to prevent any damage or loss of removable items. Where possible, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible officers from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and the consultant agents take over the site.
- 2) Notification. The contractor will notify the Supervising Engineer and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within twelve hours of the discovery, who will contact the owners of the chance find, inform the District Local Government, and the relevant cultural/religious leaders. The Supervising Engineer and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will provide resettlement compensation and/or assistance for relocation and reburial if it is a chance grave;
- 3) Consultation and consent. The next of kin and/or community representatives will be consulted, and cultural/religious leaders will guide the process as per the Grave relocation management plan.
- 4) Relocation process. The same respectful procedures outlined in the Grave Relocation Plan will be followed. Costs will be covered by the project.
- 5) Record Keeping. Document and file the Steps which have been taken to safeguard the chance find, including location, description, photographs, and relocation details, for inclusion in the project's cultural heritage register.
- 6) Resume construction activities. Works will resume only after written clearance from the Supervising Engineer.

### **3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE COMMAND AREA**

The socio-economic baseline study underpinning this Sectional RAP was carried out in August 2023 for the entire Matanda Irrigation Scheme project area (dam, main pipeline and the irrigable command area). The baseline therefore provides scheme-wide demographic and livelihood characteristics, service access, vulnerability considerations, and socio-economic conditions across Matanda Irrigation Scheme project area. In this Chapter, only the relevant extract for the command area subproject area is presented, focusing on households and PAPs within the command area pipe network corridor.

The complete scheme-wide socio-economic profile, including detailed tables, figures, and supporting illustrations, is annexed to this RAP as Appendix VIII. However, for ease of reference and continuity of the main report, a summary of key command area socio-economic characteristics is presented below.

#### **3.1 Profile of affected persons and type of impacts in the Command Area**

The command area has 1,051 PAPs associated with land take of approximately 40.4 ha, distributed across 18 villages within the project's command area footprint. The nature of impacts within the command area is predominantly economic displacement, mainly through land acquisition and loss of crops/trees, with a smaller proportion facing physical displacement due to structures affected within the corridor.

In terms of displacement typology, the command area has 72 households physically displaced and 979 economically displaced. The primary categories of affected assets and developments include: PAPs with affected permanent structures (74), semi-permanent structures (79), and temporary structures (45); PAPs with crops/trees only (562); PAPs with affected bare land (226); PAPs with affected graves (16); and PAPs with affected fences (166). These impact patterns point to a livelihood context where land-based production and homestead assets are central to household welfare.

#### **3.2 Demographic characteristics of command area households**

##### **A. Household headship and gender**

Household headship in the command area is predominantly male. The command area socio-economic profile indicates that 56.6% of households are male-headed, while 43.4% are female-headed. This distribution implies that a notable proportion of households may have gender-related vulnerability and differentiated access to land, decision-making, and productive resources, which should be considered during engagement, disclosure, compensation decision-making, and livelihood restoration measures.

## **B. Household size and composition**

Household sizes in the project area (including the command area) demonstrate common rural extended family arrangements. The largest proportion of households reported 4-6 members (46.1%), followed by 7-9 members (25.6%), and 1-3 members (22.9%). Larger household sizes have implications for dependency ratios, food security, and labour availability for agriculture, which remains the primary livelihood base.

## **C. Marital status and social organization**

Marriage remains the dominant marital status among household heads within the wider project influence area. The socio-economic survey indicates that 81.4% of household heads are married, with 7.3% widowed, 8.8% single, and 2.3% divorced/separated. The RAP also notes social and cultural dynamics that may influence household formation and stability (including customary norms), which are relevant for household decision-making around compensation and resettlement options.

## **D. Religion and community structures**

Religious affiliation is predominantly Christian within the area, with Protestant and Catholic denominations representing the majority. Religion and related community structures (churches and faith-based groupings) serve as important community entry points for information dissemination, engagement, and social support, especially in rural settings.

### **3.3 Education, literacy and human capital**

Education attainment and literacy influence the level of understanding of compensation options, land documentation, and engagement processes. District and project-area baseline information indicates that a portion of the population has never attended school, while the majority attained primary education, and a smaller proportion attained secondary and above. Adult literacy is reported as relatively high overall, although pockets of illiteracy remain. In practical terms, this implies that disclosure and engagement approaches in the command area should combine written materials with verbal explanations in local language, household-level follow-ups, and community meetings to ensure broad comprehension and informed consent.

### **3.4 Land use patterns and land tenure in the command area setting**

#### **A. Land use**

Land use in the project influence area is predominantly agricultural. The socio-economic survey indicates that crop farming is the main land use, reflecting reliance on land for both food production and

income generation. This is consistent with rural livelihood systems in Kanungu District where land serves as the primary household productive asset.

## **B. Land tenure**

The dominant tenure system in the project area is customary tenure, reported at 64.6%. Customary tenure is typically characterized by family inheritance, clan-based arrangements, and informal transfer mechanisms, which may or may not be supported by formal documentation. This has direct implications for verification of eligibility, establishment of legitimate claims, spousal and family consent, and management of disputes. It further underscores the importance of inclusive disclosure and confirmation of rightful interests during compensation planning, especially for women and other potentially excluded household members.

## **3.5 Livelihoods and economic activities**

### **A. Primary livelihood base**

The command area economy is largely agrarian, dominated by subsistence-oriented and semi-commercial mixed farming systems. Households rely on crop production for food security and seasonal income, with limited diversification into non-farm enterprises. Agricultural production patterns are shaped by rainfall dependence, household labour availability, and access to land and inputs.

### **B. Crops and production systems**

Food crop production is led by maize, followed by beans and millet, as captured in the socio-economic survey. These crops are important for household consumption and local trade. In addition, coffee is identified as a key cash crop in the area, contributing to household income and serving as a major component of rural livelihoods. Where tea is grown, it is linked to established processing and market outlets, reflecting the presence of structured value chains for certain cash crops.

### **C. Irrigation practice**

Despite the presence of water resources in parts of the area, irrigation is not widely practiced under current conditions. The socio-economic survey indicates that most households do not irrigate and depend on rainfall, while only a small proportion practice limited irrigation, mainly for vegetables and rice near water sources. This highlights the significance of the irrigation scheme's potential to transform production, but also underlines that transitional support and sensitization may be required for households to successfully adopt irrigated agriculture.

### **3.6 Income levels, expenditure patterns and household welfare**

#### **A. Sources of income**

Agriculture constitutes the dominant source of household income in the project influence area, with the vast majority of households indicating crop production as the primary income base. Salaried employment and trade represent smaller proportions and are generally concentrated around trading centres and service institutions.

#### **B. Income ranges**

The RAP presents monthly income distributions that show a substantial share of households at low-income levels, with a notable proportion earning up to UGX 100,000 per month, and smaller proportions in higher income brackets. This suggests constrained household financial capacity and limited resilience to shocks, especially for households that rely primarily on smallholder production.

#### **C. Expenditure priorities**

Household expenditure priorities commonly include agricultural inputs (such as seeds and related seasonal investments) and education costs. The prominence of agriculture-related expenditures indicates that compensation, if properly utilized, can support livelihood re-establishment through replacement of productive assets, restoration of farm plots, and input purchases. However, the RAP also recognizes that households may have competing needs, which supports the case for structured livelihood restoration support and financial literacy/household planning guidance for eligible PAPs.

### **3.7 Health profile and access to health services**

Health conditions and access to health services influence household productivity and vulnerability. In the project influence area, malaria is the most commonly reported illness, and many households reported recent sickness episodes within a six-month period. Chronic conditions such as hypertension and diabetes were also reported and can affect household earning capacity and the ability to participate in labour-intensive livelihood activities.

Health-seeking behaviour is mainly oriented towards government health facilities, which serve as the primary point of care for most households. However, physical access remains a constraint for sections of the command area. The command area profile indicates that 28.4% of respondents travel over 5 km to reach a health facility, while other households reported shorter travel distances. This distance burden has implications for service uptake, especially for vulnerable households, and should be considered in planning project-related health and safety sensitization, HIV/AIDS interventions, and referrals.

### **3.8 HIV/AIDS considerations**

The RAP treats HIV/AIDS as a relevant social risk, particularly in relation to workforce influx, mobility, and potential exposure. Mitigation measures typically include awareness campaigns, collaboration with district health structures, and inclusion of HIV/AIDS and broader public health sensitization within contractor obligations and project community engagement programs.

### **3.9 Water supply, sanitation and waste management**

Water access is a key welfare indicator and a determinant of household time use. Project-area baseline data shows that households use a mix of water sources including yard taps/public tap stands, protected springs, rivers/streams, rainwater harvesting, and other sources depending on locality and season. While improved sources are present, households still rely on surface water sources in some areas.

Access distance remains a challenge for sections of the command area. The command area profile indicates that 30.6% of households travel over 5 km to access safe water, with other households reporting shorter distances. This implies time burdens and potential exposure to water-related diseases, particularly where surface water is used.

Waste management practices in rural settings are generally household-based and may include open dumping and burning. These practices carry health and environmental implications, and community sensitization measures remain relevant. Sanitation coverage is reported as relatively high at the district/project baseline level, but functionality and maintenance vary across communities.

### **3.10 Communication, information access and community engagement pathways**

Access to information in the project influence area is primarily through radio and community meetings, with radio stations serving as key channels for mass communication. These channels are effective for project information dissemination, disclosure reminders, grievance redress communication, and scheduling of engagement meetings. Given varied literacy levels, the RAP recognizes the importance of combining media-based communication with direct household engagement, particularly for PAPs affected by the command area corridor.

### **3.11 Employment and local labour dynamics**

Employment opportunities in the command area setting are largely tied to agriculture and small-scale informal activities. Youth livelihoods commonly include petty trade and motorcycle transport services in trading centres. The RAP indicates community expectations that project contractors should prioritize local labour where feasible. This presents an opportunity for local employment benefits, provided

recruitment is transparent and linked to community structures, while also ensuring occupational health and safety compliance and avoidance of child labour.

### **3.12 Implications for RAP implementation in the Command Area**

The socio-economic profile demonstrates that command area PAPs depend heavily on land and agricultural production for food security and income, with customary tenure prevailing and household incomes generally modest. Access constraints to health and safe water, particularly for households travelling long distances introduce additional vulnerability. As such, RAP implementation in the command area should prioritize: (i) inclusive disclosure and consent processes that reach women and vulnerable persons; (ii) fair and timely compensation that enables restoration of productive capacity; (iii) livelihood restoration support aligned to agricultural seasons and input needs; (iv) strong community engagement using local communication channels.

## **4.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter describes the Ugandan policies, laws and institutional framework relevant to the land acquisition and resettlement activities for the proposed Matanda Irrigation Scheme development. The chapter also describes the relevant sections of the World Bank Operating Policy 4.12 guideline on Involuntary Resettlement. A comparison and gap analysis of the Ugandan laws and World Bank's O.P 4.12 is also provided.

### **4.1 Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

This Resettlement plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Government of Uganda and the World Bank for land acquisition and resettlement. The Government of Uganda has set standards to follow when land is to be acquired for public interest. Under the Ugandan Constitution, the government is authorized to acquire land for a public purpose and compensate affected persons in accordance with the law. It specifically provides for the "prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation" prior to taking possession of the land. Similarly, the World Bank has clear standards on the resettlement of displaced persons under the Operational Policy 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement. The overall objectives for the OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement are the following:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) 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 the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- c) 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.

### **4.2 Policy Framework**

#### **The National Irrigation Policy**

Irrigated land produces 40% of global food (IFAD, 2015). Currently, Uganda's ratio of cultivated area under irrigation to the irrigation potential is only 0.5%. This compares lowly to 3.6% for Tanzania, 2.0% for Kenya and 1.6% for Burundi. The comfort of receiving rains to sustain two cropping seasons in a year has provided little impetus to Government to invest extensively in irrigation. Little attention has been accorded to technological and human capacity development in irrigation. Despite the advantages that the country holds in the ease of undertaking irrigation development, the potential has not been harnessed. Uganda's rain-fed agriculture has progressively been constrained by frequent threats of, and actual occurrence of, droughts and floods affecting efforts for increased production; fight against hunger and poverty. Uganda's vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by a rapidly growing population, a

factor that has increased pressure on natural resources (mainly wetlands and forest covers) leading to environmental degradation.

### **National Gender Policy 1997**

The overall goal of the National Gender Policy 1997 is to mainstream gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve social, legal/civic, political, economic and cultural conditions of the people of Uganda, in particular women. Thus, in the context of the water sector, it aims to redress the imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities and promotes participation of women in all stages of the project cycle, equal access to and control over significant economic resources and benefits. This policy would especially apply to recruitment of irrigation infrastructure construction labour where women are expected to have equal opportunity as men for available jobs.

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

### **HIV/AIDS Policy**

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

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

### **Uganda Resettlement/Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002**

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

- Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets as a result of the Matanda MPIS to maintain their livelihoods. In accordance with Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance of either 15% or 30% depending on duration is to be

provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses.

- Community infrastructure must be replaced and ideally be improved in situations where it was deficient. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water sources.

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

## **Uganda Vision 2040**

In ‘Vision 2040’, Uganda sets goals to be achieved by the year 2040 ranging from political, economic, social, energy, water, and environment. With respect to environmental goals, Ugandans aspire 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, irrigation has to be prioritized in order to offer a springboard for Ugandans to attain middle-income status by 2040.

The 2040 vision acknowledges that the slow accumulation of infrastructure i.e., water among others delays economic development, which must be propelled by water as a factor of production in agricultural and industrial sectors.

## **4.2 Relevant National Laws**

### **Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995**

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

- The value for customary land is the open market value of unimproved land;
- The value of buildings on the land is taken at open market value.
- The value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. Annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to the landowner/ occupier of the land are excluded in determining compensation values;

- In addition to the total compensation assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of 15% or, if less than six months' notice to vacate is given, 30% of the total sum assessed.

Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land of 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 of the same Constitution, which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. The Constitution also prescribes the tenure and land regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in land may be held (Customary, Leasehold, Mailo, and Freehold). It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land for public interest and provides for the “*prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation*” prior to taking possession of the land.

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

**i) Land tenure regimes and transfer of land**

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

**a) Customary Tenure**

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

**b) Freehold Tenure**

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

### **c) Leasehold tenure**

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

### **d) Mailo land tenure**

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

Persons who buy portions (kibanja) on Mailo land are protected by Ugandan law to live on and use the land, but they are obliged to pay certain annual royalties to the mailo land owner (currently UGX 1000 per household per year according to land law). No title deed is associated with kibanja purchase: the mailo owner would simply write a sale (purchase) agreement witnessed by village local leaders (LCs), giving the kibanja buyer full rights to own and use the purchased portion of mailo land. Such a buyer can sell his/her kibanja to a new owner but notify mailo owner and local leaders about the changed ownership. In cases of compensation, an apportionment of land value of 60% and 40% share of the market value is given to the landlord and kibanja owners respectively, depending on developments invested on the affected land. For example, a kibanja owner who has a permanent structures or perennial crops is entitled to a 60% share of the compensation value while one with only temporary structures or annual (seasonal) crops is entitled to only 40%.

The Mailo tenure system:

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

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes “Licensee” or “Sharecroppers”, these terms having similar meanings in practice. Licensees are persons granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops and not perennial types. Licensees have no legal

security of tenure or any property right in the land and their tenure is purely contractual.

It will be noted, however, that WB safeguard policies require compensation of PAPs irrespective of legality of their tenure on land. In the entitlement matrix that forms part of the dam sectional RAP, 27 licensees were enumerated, and are awaiting payment following the approval of this RAP.

## ii) **Rights of spouse and children**

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

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

- a. Sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; or enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease of any land;
- b. Give away any land or enter into any transaction in respect of land:
  - In the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans, whom are still minors, with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.
  - In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse;
  - In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children (minors) except with the prior written consent of the Committee<sup>6</sup>;
  - In the case of land on which a person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children of majority age.

## **Land Act, Cap 227**

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

Regarding control of land use, the Act reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred

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<sup>6</sup>“Committees “are defined under Section 65 of the Land Act; they are Parish Land Committees.

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

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

The Land Act (1998) and Land Acquisition Act (1965) have implications for the Project dam area, pipe line and command area, especially in areas where land acquisition is inevitable. Section 43 of The Land Act (1998) gives powers to the Government or Local Governments to acquire land for public interest. This is in accordance and subject to the provisions of Article 26 and Clause (2) of Article 237 of The Constitution.

Land acquisition in the public interest is also subject to Section 42 Sub-Section 7 Paragraph (b) of the Land Act 1998, where it is emphasized that *“no person from whom land is to be acquired shall be required to vacate that land until he or she has received the compensation awarded to, or agreed to, by them”*. Paragraph (d) and (e) of the same Section and Sub-Section also emphasise that the Uganda Land Commission (which is supposed to acquire land for public interest on behalf of Government) shall pay all reasonable costs of disturbance to the person from whom land is to be acquired in addition to compensation for any losses caused by severance.

Section 78 of the Land Act gives valuation principles for compensation i.e., compensation at 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 <sup>7</sup>shall be calculated at a sum of 15% of the sum awarded to that person, where more than six-month notice to vacate is given. If less than six months' notice is given for possession, the disturbance allowance is computed at 30%. [see Section 78 (2)].

Where no agreement is reached, the Minister responsible may compulsorily acquire such land in accordance with Section 43 of the Land Act (1998). The Act creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB), Parish Land

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<sup>7</sup> The Land Act (1998, as amended) Section 78 (2), provides for a disturbance allowance of 15% or 30%, depending on the duration of vacation required, to be awarded on top of a PAP's entitlement for

Committees (PLC) and Land Tribunals. Should any dispute arise over compensation payable under Sub-Section (3) of Section 74, it is referred to the Land Tribunal.

*Relevancy: The Land Act, together with the World Bank OP4.12 will govern all aspects related to land taken by the project and its compensation either by replacement with physical land parcels or cash payments.*

### **The National Environment Act No.5, 2019**

Section 51 of the Act empowers the minister on to declare a special conservation of an area in order to protect ecosystem and conserve biologic diversity. The National Environment Act also in section 52 states that the authority shall in consultation with the land agency take all measures it considers necessary in order to protect river banks and the shores of lakes in Uganda from Human activities that will adversely affect the rivers and lakes. The National Environment ( Wetlands, River Banks and Lakeshores Management) Regulations, Section 29 states that the rivers specified in the **Sixth Schedule** (R. Nile from Lake Victoria to Lake Albert, R. Aswa, R. Katonga, R. Nkusi, R Kafu, R. Rwizi, R. Kagera, R. Mpanga, R. Manafwa, R. Mpologoma, R Semliki, R. Mubuku, R. Mayanja, R. Sezibwa, R. Malaba, R. Sipi, R. Namatala) to these Regulations shall have a protection zone of one hundred (100) meters from the highest watermark of the river whereas Rivers not specified in the Sixth Schedule shall have a protected zone of thirty meters from highest watermark of the river and no activity shall permitted within protected zones without the written authority of the Executive Director. Each local environment committee shall determine watering points and routes for animals to have access to the water in each river.

### **Local Government Act (1997)**

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

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

The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based. The local administration (district and local councils or LCs) of Kanungu District will have an important role during resettlement and

verification of affected persons.

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

### **Land Acquisition Act (1965)**

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

*Relevancy: This Act is relevant to the Project as Kanungu District Local Government will be major stakeholder and will have jurisdiction over implementation of the Project. The Act also requires that owners of affected property are compensated before land is taken over by a project.*

### **Historical Monuments Act 1967**

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

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

Sub-section 12(1) requires that any portable object discovered in the course of an excavation shall be surrendered to the Minister who shall deposit it in the Museum. However, the Act adds that, notwithstanding provisions of the subsection, where any object is discovered in a protected site, place, or monument, the owner of the protected site, place, or monument shall be entitled to reasonable compensation. This Act also requires preservation of “chance finds”<sup>8</sup> that could be encountered during construction of water and sanitation infrastructure. In addition, any physical cultural resources encountered during resettlement activities, should be compensated, relocated or preserved in accordance

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<sup>8</sup>Chance finds are unanticipated discovery of material remains of archaeological or historical significance.

with this Act.

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

### **Investment Code Act, Cap 92**

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

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

### **The Water Act, 1997 (Cap 152)**

The Water Act (1997) provides for use, protection and management of water resources and supply. The Water Act also has implications for compensation or minimum damage to avoid loss of livelihood in respect to water resource investigation and survey. The act notes that, in exercising the powers under section 14(1), the authorised person shall cooperate with the owner and occupier of the land; cause as little harm and inconvenience as possible; and among other provisions in the act, leave the land as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was prior to entry being made.

*Relevancy: The Act, in line with what MWE aspires for this project, seeks that compensation is provided or minimum damage to avoid loss of livelihood in respect to water access or rights.*

### **The Physical Planning Act, 2010**

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

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

### **Children Act, Cap 59**

The Act provides for the reform and consolidation of the law relating to children; to provide for the care,

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

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

### **Domestic Violence Act, 2010**

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

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

### **The Registration of Titles Act, Cap 230**

This Act provides for the registration, and certification and rectification of titles respecting land. It also provides rules relative to lease of land and other matters regarding land such as mortgage and legal actions regarding land and the bringing of land under this Act. Certificates of title shall be in one of the forms in the Third Schedule to this Act.

### **The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003**

Section 6 of The Act empowers the Minister to declare an area to be a forest reserve. The Act also ensures that Rivers, Lakes, Riverbanks and Lake Shores and the Ecosystem are protected from human activity. Section 13(2) states that a forest reserve shall be managed in a manner consistent with the

purpose for which its declared and for purposes of doubt, a forest reserve shall not be put under use other than in accordance with a management plan. The responsible body to manage forest reserves is the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

Section 14(1) states that no person shall operate in a forest reserve unless permitted or authorised by the Authority. For purposes of collaboration, Section 15 of the Act also empowers the Authority to enter collaboration with other agencies for purposes of managing a forest reserve.

### **4.3 Institutional Framework**

The preparation and implementation of the resettlement strategies will require the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful resettlement program, and it is preferable to address this early into the project cycle, ensuring that all participating parties are made aware of each other's responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and authority limits.

#### **Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)**

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is responsible for ensuring sound environmental management that in turn ensures that there is sufficient water for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. MWE has the responsibility for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management.

Water for production refers to development of water resources for productive use (crop irrigation, livestock and aquaculture), rural industries, and other commercial uses. Water for Production is a critical area that contributes to the overall National Development Plan. The long-term objective of the Water for Production Department is "to promote development of water supply for agricultural production in order to modernize agriculture and mitigate effects of climatic variations on rain-fed agriculture" through:

- Bulk water transfer from areas of plenty to areas of scarcity.
- Promoting water resources assessment and planning for agricultural production - increasing the capacity of the farmers to access and use water for; crop, livestock and fisheries production.
- Promoting appropriate water harvesting technologies for irrigation and livestock development.
- Promoting the participation of the farmers and the private sector in financing and planning, development and management of irrigation and livestock water supply systems.
- Provision of technical support to line ministries and local Government.

#### **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)**

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development will be responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and the coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban

development. Under this ministry, 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. The Chief Government Valuer's office will also be involved in resolving public complaints that will arise from valuation of land and compensation payments. Additionally, property or cadastral survey report is submitted to the Commissioner for Surveys & Mapping in MLHUD for review and approval. The Department of Lands in liaison with the District Land Boards is responsible for implementing the registration and transfer of interests in land. MLHUD will therefore play a direct role in compensation and resettlement activities of proposed Matanda MPIS Project.

### **Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is the lead agency for water use and management for agricultural development on-farm. The on-farm functions carried out by MAAIF include, among others, policy formulation for water use for irrigation, livestock, aquaculture and other agro-based activities; carrying out nationwide assessments on water for agricultural production needs; developing standards, guidelines and specifications for water use and management "on-farm" and schemes; planning/budgeting for water use and management of water use on public farms and schemes respectively; technical guidance to public sector developers on water use and management, quality assurance and livestock; on-farms promoting appropriate technologies on efficient water use by all categories of farmers and monitoring and support supervision on water use for irrigation and agricultural production.

Irrigation being a major component of the project, and MAAIF will collaborate with the Ministry of Water and Environment during implementation of the project. It will provide policy guidance on water use for irrigation and any other related issue that may arise.

### **Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)**

The MGLSD has, among its strategic objectives, emphasized the need for protection of vulnerable people from deprivation and livelihood risks, the creation of an enabling environment for increasing employment opportunities, and productivity for improved livelihoods and social security for all, especially the poor and vulnerable; and ensuring that issues of inequality and exclusion in accessing services across all sectors and levels are addressed.

The MGLSD will have a primary role of ensuring that the rights of minorities including women, orphans and other vulnerable groups are prioritized or protected.

### **National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**

The National Environmental Act provides for the establishment of NEMA as the principal agency responsible for coordination, monitoring and supervision of environmental conservation activities. NEMA is under the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) but has a cross-sectoral mandate to oversee the conduct of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) through issuance of ESIA guidelines, regulations and registration of practitioners. It reviews and approves Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) in consultation with any relevant lead agencies.

NEMA works with District Environment Officers and local environment committees at local government levels who also undertake inspection, monitoring and enforce compliance on its behalf. In Government ministries, NEMA works with Environmental Liaison Units to ensure that they effectively incorporate environmental issues in their activities, policies and programs. For this RAP, the Ministry RAP Implementation Unit together with NEMA will have the responsibility to assess and monitor compliance of the Resettlement Action Plan with regard to Environmental and Social Safeguards.

### **Uganda Land Commission (ULC)**

The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) holds and manages land in Uganda vested in or acquired by the Government of Uganda. Leases on public land are granted by the ULC. When the Project acquires land for the development of project infrastructure, the land will be transferred to the ULC.

### **Office of the Administrator General**

The office of the Administrator General plays a key role in provision of Legal documentation such as Letters of Administration, Guardianship orders etc. all of which are necessary during RAP studies and their subsequent implementation.

### **Local Governments**

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

In the context of land acquisition, the primary responsibility of the Local Government will be:

- To review the progress of the land acquisition and resettlement implementation and problems, if

any, identified through monitoring;

- To make decisions regarding actions to solve the problems and designate officers to carry out these actions;
- To assist in the identification of property owners; and
- To resolve resettlement grievances.

The Districts' Land Boards will:

- Facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land;
- Compile and maintain a list of compensation rates payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non-permanent nature and any other things that may be prescribed;
- Review every year the list of rates for compensation; and
- Deal with any matter which is incidental or connected with the above functions.

The office of the District Environmental Officer will:

- Review the Environmental Assessment report;
- Monitor and supervising activities relating to the environment within the district;
- Participate in the identification and selection of relocation sites.

District Community Development Officer

- Review the grievance management system
- Monitor social issues
- Participate in community engagements
- Participate in grievance resolution

The Local Councils will play the following roles:

- Mobilize the general community and Project Affected Persons;
- Witness the process of land survey, census of affected property and persons;
- Verify Project Affected Persons;
- Resolve Grievances; and
- Monitor RAP activities.

### **Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations**

Independent NGOs and Civil Society Organizations will be involved in the implementation process of the Resettlement Action Plan. Activities they will be involved in may include witnessing the RAP process, overseeing of livelihood restoration programs, monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities etc.

#### **4.4 World Bank Standards on Resettlement**

The land acquisition and resettlement process is further guided by the existing regulations acknowledged

as World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, Framework of November 2002, which is a synthesis of relevant Laws of Uganda and internationally approved principles and guidelines as represented by the World Bank's Operational Guidelines and Bank Policies.

### **Involuntary Policy on Resettlement – O.P 4.12**

The World Bank Resettlement Policy and procedures (OP 4.12 and BP 4.12) is applied for projects that require World Bank financing. The World Bank OP 4.12, Annex A (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socio economic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, and grievance redress procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation. In the following paragraphs the most relevant paragraphs from the policy are listed.

WB OP 4.12 (6a) demands that the resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among others and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs.

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, people with disabilities, women and children and indigenous people and ethnic minorities.

WB OP 4.12 (12a) states that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction (less than 20%) of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.

WB OP 4.12 Para (6b and c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

WB OP 4.12 (13a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement.

In addition, displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

WB OP 4.12 Para 13 (a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising.

WB OP 4.12 para. 6(a), stipulates who will be eligible for assistance, and discourages inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Furthermore, the borrower is required to provide prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project, considering all forms of tenancy, whether with formal or informal rights.

#### **OP 17.40 Public Disclosure**

According to the WB's policy on disclosure of public information, whenever a Resettlement Plan (RAP) is required by the World Bank, a RAP must be prepared as a separate, free-standing document. This document must also be available at a place accessible to, and in a form, manner and language understandable to the displaced or affected people and local NGOs. MWE and World Bank will disclose the RAP on their websites.

#### **4.5 Comparison between Ugandan Legislation & World Bank Policies on Resettlement and Compensation**

Despite this harmonization of national laws and international provisions, a number of differences remain which are summarized in the following comparison of the relevant laws and World Bank guidelines:

Table 8: Summarized differences between provisions under laws of Uganda and the World Bank guidelines

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets	<u>Provisions under Laws of Uganda</u> (Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)	WB Requirements	Complementary Measures/Measures adopted under this RAP
Land Owners	Full Market Value of land/Cash Payment for Land loss	Requires in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost	Cash compensation based on market value + 15% disturbance allowance. Resettlement assistance and Livelihood restoration will be provided.
Informal/illegal occupants or Squatters	Ugandan law does not make specific provision for squatters or informal/illegal settlers and compensation is given to only legal occupants. The Land Act treats only lawful occupants and bona fide occupants as statutory tenants of the registered owner.	Informal occupants, even with no land rights are entitled to compensation for developments on land and resettlement assistance.	WB OP 4.12 requirements apply. Compensation for improvements on land; and resettlement assistance will be provided for and has been incorporated in the livelihood restoration budget.
Customary Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the number of rights they hold upon land.	Must be compensated whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy. Have recognizable claims on land and	WB OP 4.12 requirements apply. Cash compensation for crops, trees or any improvements made

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets	<u>Provisions under Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	WB Requirements	Complementary Measures/Measures adopted under this RAP
		are entitled to compensation for land and developments on land	to the land, including structures. Crops will be compensated based on the district compensation rates and a 15% Disturbance allowance awarded. Resettlement assistance and Livelihood restoration will be provided.
Owners of “Non-Permanent” Buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per square meter. Established at District level under District Compensation Rates and disturbance allowance of 15 % (if more than 6 months’ notice to vacate is given) or 30% (if less than 6 months’ notice to vacate is given) – Rates determined by the District Land Boards.	Requires in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour	District compensation rates + disturbance allowance.  Cash compensation.  Resettlement assistance and Livelihood restoration to be provided.
Owners of “Permanent or semi-permanent” Buildings	Valuation by Valuer and disturbance allowance of 15 % (if more than 6 months’ notice to vacate is given) or 30% (if less than 6 months’ notice to vacate is given). Valuation is based on market value	Requires in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour	Cash Compensation at Full replacement cost + 15% disturbance allowance and resettlement assistance.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets	<u>Provisions under Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	WB Requirements	Complementary Measures/Measures adopted under this RAP
			A top-up allowance of 10% to compensate for the rise in price of construction materials.
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m <sup>2</sup> / bush / tree / plant established at district Level and disturbance allowance (15%). Rates are calculated as the one-year net agricultural income.	Requirements not specified. Income restoration.	Cash compensation using Kanungu District rates + 15% disturbance allowance, and Income restoration.
Annual Crops	No compensation. 6 months' notice to harvest crops.	No specific provision. Income restoration. Land for land compensation allows people to re-establish annual crops immediately.	No compensation. Expected to be harvested. However, in the event that livelihoods are lost compensation will be given.
Business Income	No compensation. 6 months' notice to vacate premises	Establish access to similar opportunities.	In the context of this project, practical livelihood restoration measures have been proposed.

It should be noted that, overall, there are no major differences that would create conflicts between the Laws of Uganda and the requirements of the World Bank. For this reason, this “Resettlement Action Plan” will consider mainly the Laws of Uganda as mentioned but adopt some of the World Bank

guidelines where Ugandan Laws are lacking due to the following reasons.

- i) Resettlement losses most often arise because of land acquisition, through expropriation and the use of regulatory measures to obtain land. The said losses can however only be addressed through existing laws and regulations
- ii) To ensure that affected people are not disadvantaged in the process of development, it is important to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement. If resettlement is unavoidable, then displaced persons should not only be adequately compensated for their losses, but they should be given opportunities to share in the project benefits, including direct provision of labour for construction activities and improved access to social services when the irrigation scheme is completed.
- iii) According to the Ugandan Constitution as well as the Land Acquisition Act, in the case of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes the owner or landholder has to be compensated "fairly, adequately and promptly". However, it is not a legal requirement to purchase alternative land for the affected people and assist in resettlement. The majority of the affected people normally are happy to receive cash payment for the lost developments and land on full replacement costs compared to what they sunk into the property.
- iv) According to Water Act Cap 152 it states that easements should be paid for land, structures and assets, crops and trees damaged. As no legal provision is made for forms of compensation other than cash, restoration of loss of income and livelihood should also be covered by compensation payments.
- v) Land acquisition and payment of compensation will be handled by Ministry of Water and Environment who will work through the existing institutional arrangements, with appropriate lines of accountability within the existing institutional framework, which will include district/local administrations or urban councils.
- vi) District authorities manage most of the land in the rural areas. These institutions are stakeholders in settlement activities. They will be consulted during planning and implementation of land/easement acquisition and compensation, and they will play a key role in this process at the grass root level. Local councils will participate in managing land acquisition and compensation activities.
- vii) A just inventory of land to be acquired and crops and buildings to be removed will be carried out. This entails a complete count and description of all property that will be acquired or lost as a result of the construction works. The land inventory shall specify the type of land and its size and location, so that each can be correctly valued. The physical inventory lists each asset, including structures (homes, animal pens, store houses) and infrastructures (e.g. wells) and other assets e.g. trees by type (fruit or timber) age and size, for valuation purposes. The study team will pay special attention to the current values of assets and will value each asset individually.

These gaps, and how they will be bridged, are discussed in table 22.

Table 9: Gap analysis between WB guidelines and the laws of Uganda

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (WB GL)	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 when taking land “for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health.” Both Uganda’s Constitution 1995 and the Land Act 1998 give the government and local authorities power to compulsorily acquire land under <i>Eminent Domain</i>	Gap – Uganda developed Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) in 2017 and the two principle laws on land: the <i>Constitution</i> and <i>Land Act</i> do not mention specific provisions for avoidance or minimizing involuntary resettlement	All viable alternatives including marketing conservation as a livelihood option will be explored to avoid involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize	Ugandan Constitution requires that prompt, fair and adequate compensation be paid prior	Gap – Measures to minimize impact are not provided for and	Livelihood restoration measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses at

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
	impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (WB GL)	to displacement.	it is unclear how to interpret “prompt, fair and adequate” compensation	full replacement cost will be provided during RAP implementation.
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (WB GL)	There are no explicit provisions under Resettlement or relocation laws for livelihood assistance.	Gap – No provision for livelihood assistance during resettlement process	The project will provide a comprehensive livelihood restoration plan that will provide any additional support required on top of compensation to achieve livelihood restoration.  The program will have a strategy for enabling the PAPs restore their incomes to at least pre-project levels
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (WB GL)	Permanent buildings valued based on full replacement cost and on top of this a <i>Disturbance Allowance</i> of 15% or 30%) is provided if a six or three- months’ notice to vacate compensated assets, respectively, is issued to	No gap	For permanent buildings, the project will provide compensation based on full replacement value. This will include the payment of government valuation rates, and a statutory disturbance to

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
		<p>project affected persons.</p> <p>Non-permanent buildings will receive a cash compensation based on District Compensation Rates plus disturbance allowance of 15% or 30% (depending on notice period).</p>		<p>cover incidental costs and a top-up allowance of 10% to compensate for the rise in price of construction materials.</p> <p>For temporary structures and perennial crops the project will provide compensation based on the district compensation rates + disturbance allowance. The district rates are arrived at following market research on the prevailing/current market rates (replacement cost) at the time of compilation of district rates. Considering that the crop varieties to be assessed are very many, for example see table 6, the district rates form a uniform, guiding document/matrix that</p>

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
				valuers can use for projects' compensation costing within the jurisdiction of the district. Cash compensation will be provided and appropriate Livelihood restoration measures to be adopted.
5.	Compensation and other kind of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (WB GL)	No person from whom land is to be acquired shall be required to vacate until they receive full compensation (the exception could be with absentee landlords/ property owners).	The meaning of "other kinds of assistance" are not explicit in Uganda's law	Compensation and necessary assistance on a case-by-case basis will be provided to all the affected PAPs prior to displacement.
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (WB GL)	Land acquisition act Sections 3 and 5 only provide for a declaration that land is needed for public purpose and a notice to persons having an interest to be published, respectively. Sections 6-8 of this Act empowers the CGV to assess compensation for land acquired by the	There is no equivalence on preparation of resettlement plans and making them available to the public	Preparation of resettlement plans will be undertaken in a consultative manner and final RAP documents will be made available to the public

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
		government, requires the CGV to ensure valuations are " <b>just and fair</b> " (aligned with market value), and grants the CGV authority to <b>review and approve</b> private valuer reports for government projects.		
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (WB GL)	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (for example RAP Guide for roads).	Potential gap exists in regard to stakeholder involvement and information disclosure	Consultations will be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner and language understandable to affected people. (WB GL)	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (for example the RAP guide for roads by UNRA, GCALA, 2017, Uganda National Land Policy (2013).	No Gap.	Information provided to PAPs during consultations will be in a formal manner and language that they understand

No.	WB Guidelines	<b><u>Laws of Uganda</u></b> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	<b>Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda</b>	<b>Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project</b>
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (WB GL)	The Land Acquisition Act, makes provision for an enquiry whereby project affected persons (PAPs) can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	While PAP participation is inherent in the RAP process, it contains a number of differences with the requirements of WB guidelines.	PAP participation will be provided for and promoted throughout the RAP preparation and implementation process.
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established and resolved in timely manner for the affected people and their communities.	The Land Act, 1998 had provided for land tribunals to resolve all land related issues. However, since their suspension in 2007, the High Court handles all land-related cases as provided for in the Land Acquisition Act.  The Land Act also states that traditional authority mediators must retain their jurisdiction to deal with and settle land disputes.	<b>Principle 10:</b> of Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA, 2017) Grievance mechanisms; In case of contestation of the compensation award. A mediation committee shall be constituted to be chaired by the LC III-	Establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Grievance committees to be instituted but the procedure will not replace existing legal process in Uganda. Rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement,

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	<b>Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda</b>	<b>Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project</b>
			Chairperson and comprised of the Sub-County Community Development Officer, Sub-County Chief and the District Valuer who be called upon to provide guidance. The assessor the complainant shall attend the mediation committee meeting and the grievance shall be resolved within one (1) month from disclosure of entitlements. During the period of grievance resolution, the aggrieved party	complainants can still seek legal redress.

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
			<p>may go to court.</p> <p>Potential gap exists in terms of accessibility and affordability by PAPs if the High Court must handle land-related grievances</p>	
11.	<p>Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take</p>	<p>Land acquisition Act in Section 5 only provides for a notice to persons having an interest in private property to be published</p>	<p>Although PAPs are required to be identified and served notices, there is no explicit provision for baseline census and socioeconomic surveys as part of a RAP process</p>	<p>The project will conform to WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation and implementation of the RAP.</p>

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
	advance of such benefits.			
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.	<p>Ugandan law does not make specific provision for squatters or illegal settlers and compensation is given to only legal occupants. The Land Act treats lawful occupants and bona fide occupants as statutory tenants of the registered owner.</p> <p>Under Section 29 of the Land Act, “lawful occupant” means a person who entered the land with consent of the registered owner, and includes a purchaser; or a person who had occupied land as a customary tenant but whose tenancy was not disclosed or compensated for by the registered owner at the time of acquiring the leasehold certificate of title.</p>	Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands are not entitled to be resettled or compensated	WB OP 4.12 requirements apply. Compensation for improvements on land and resettlement assistance will be provided for and has been incorporated in the livelihood restoration budget.

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> <i>(Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017)</i>	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
		<p>“Bona fide occupant” means a person who before the coming into force of the Constitution had occupied and utilised or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more; or had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local authority.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, a person on land on the basis of a licence from the registered owner shall not be taken to be a lawful or bona fide occupant under this section.</p> <p>Any person who has purchased or otherwise acquired the interest of the person qualified to be a bona fide occupant under</p>		

No.	WB Guidelines	<b><u>Laws of Uganda</u></b> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	<b>Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda</b>	<b>Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project</b>
		this section shall be taken to be a bona fide occupant for the purposes of this Act.		
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	The law is not explicit about land-based resettlement strategies	Gap- No law addressing the land-based resettlement strategies	Cash compensation based on market value + 15% disturbance Allowance was preferred by the PAPs who say they have since identified alternative lands in close-by neighbourhoods for resettlement and are awaiting payments to acquire these lands.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).	There are no equivalent provisions on relocation assistance, transitional support, or the provision of civic infrastructure	Gap- No provision addressing relocation of special purpose and civic infrastructure	The project will provide a livelihood restoration plan to support PAPs in transition
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the	There is no distinction made on the basis of gender, age, or ethnic origin in Ugandan law during compensation.	Gap-Several policies talk about prioritising vulnerable groups, however	The project will conform to the requirements of WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation of the RAP in regards to

No.	WB Guidelines	<u>Laws of Uganda</u> ( <i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, The Land Act, 1998 (Amended), The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226), The Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230), GCALA, 2017</i> )	Gaps between WB Guidelines and Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted for this Project
	poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.		not specific law addresses them.	the needs of the vulnerable groups.
16.	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, an abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.	There is no explicit provision for abbreviated RAP in the Ugandan law.	Gap-No law providing specifically for resettlement plans.	The project will conform to WB OP 4.12 in cases of land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 PAPs.

## 5.0 DETERMINATION OF ENTITLEMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### 5.1 Entitlement Framework and Eligibility Criteria

PAPs were considered eligible for compensation if;

- They have land within the directly affected area.
- They have developments/structures on the land within the directly affected area.
- They have crops or trees that will be affected by the project.
- Their crops are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises.
- They are affected during the fine tuning of the design and construction
- They are affected by opening up of access roads.
- They suffer from downstream effects and injurious affection.

#### 5.1.2 Vulnerable Groups

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

All vulnerable households (see table 23) that are affected by construction of the command area pipe network will be eligible for additional/special assistance. Special/additional assistance will include assistance throughout the compensation and claim process. The assistance provided will seek to ensure that they rightfully get their compensation, they receive continuous explanations about the process and they will in addition get assistance with opening up bank accounts, etc.

*Table 10: Number of Vulnerable Persons along Matanda command area pipe network corridor*

<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of Vulnerable Persons</b>
Disabled	Lame, one-eyed, hit by stroke, deaf, mentally ill, or missing arm/leg	25
Widows		157
Elderly	Above 60 yrs	184
<b>Total</b>		<b>366</b>

The RAP requires the development of a Vulnerable Persons Assistance Plan as an additional measure to support vulnerable groups. The Vulnerable Persons Assistance Plan is a targeted component of the broader Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), providing additional, tailored support to vulnerable PAPs (e.g., elderly-headed households, PWDs,

female-headed households). It involves the identification of vulnerable groups and the development of measures to support them during resettlement planning, agreement negotiation, compensation disbursement, physical relocation, and livelihood restoration where needed. It sets out the programmes of interventions that should be adopted during the implementation phase of resettlement to ensure that the potentially vulnerable are offered the protection necessary to ensure that they do not suffer disproportionately during the process. A Vulnerable Assistance Programme will be developed by the Project to provide a safety net for vulnerable households. The objective will be to identify, assess, support, remediate, and monitor project-affected households experiencing severe hardship, as part of the overall Livelihood Assistance Package for each household. Vulnerable groups that were identified during the surveys (see table above) will be specifically identified during RAP implementation, registered, and tracked so as to ensure that they are assisted. Table 24 below gives the measures that the RAP proposes for the vulnerable identified within the command area pipe network corridors.

*Table 11: Proposed vulnerable people program*

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Possible Interventions</b>
Elderly (above 60 years)	<p>Analysis of the data from the survey indicates that there is a total of 184 Elderly PAPs. While all preferred cash compensation during the surveys, resettlement packages will give options for elderly PAPs who may change their minds and prefer in kind compensation with special facilitation of self-relocation since the project does not provide for resettlement sites. Some of the possible interventions for the elderly shall be:</p> <p>Support in the relocation process by working with PAPs in determining new location. Guide the PAP in the importance of relocating them near to their kins and former neighbors to maintain informal support networks; Support in nutritional and health status of elderly persons post-resettlement to ensure successful integration into the resettled community; Assistance in case of moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage; Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (going to the bank with the person to cash the cheque). Link them to government assistance programs to support their livelihoods.</p>
Widows	<p>157 widows were identified within the project area. Since all preferred cash compensation, assistance will be given to them to receive their compensation money on time. Other interventions shall include:</p> <p>Provision of specialized livelihood training for women to address gender skills gap; Improve access to productive assets (credit, legal reform); Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (going to the bank with the person to cash the cheque); Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses; Implement livelihood improvement programs to improve</p>

	women’s educational opportunities (literacy and numeracy training). Link them to government assistance programs to support their livelihoods.
Disabled (Lame, one-eyed, hit by stroke, deaf, mentally ill, or missing arm/leg)	According to the survey carried out, there are 25 PAPs with disability, in the nature of lame, one-eyed, paralyzed/hit by stroke, deaf, mentally ill, or missing arm/leg. All the PAPs preferred cash compensation. Some of the possible interventions shall include;  Provide specialized livelihood training appropriate to the disabled; Assistance in the post payment period to secure their compensation money; Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage, providing mobility support for disabled persons during moving; Health care if required at critical periods: moving, transition period. Link them to government assistance programs to support their livelihoods.

Vulnerability will be one of the cross-cutting issues for implementation and post implementation phase monitoring. Monitoring the treatment of vulnerable people during the compensation and resettlement process shall be done as a special, focused activity and preferably sub-contracted to one or more local NGOs. The monitoring plan will ensure that vulnerable categories have been appropriately disaggregated, considered and treated and part of the monitoring process and ensure that any additional monitoring measures required are put in place. This may mean individual consultations with these groups to ensure they are receiving the appropriate levels of compensation and support. Independent NGO verification may be required to be put in place.

No refugee settlements or refugee PAPs were identified during the census/valuation in the subproject villages. Where any refugees are later identified, they will be treated as vulnerable/disadvantaged and supported in line with WB requirements and the entitlement framework.

### 5.1.3 Eligibility for Relocation

Eligibility for resettlement will consider the following categories of PAPs:

- 72 PAPs who will be permanently displaced (See table 28) are eligible for relocation.
- 979 PAPs who will only suffer economic loss but will not be permanently displaced (See table 28) are not eligible for relocation unless in exceptional cases where loss of livelihood necessitates relocation.

### 5.1.4 Loss of Income

Out of 1,051 PAPs, 7 PAPs who will be losing income due to the fact that they are licensees on land that will be affected during construction of the command area pipe network are eligible for relocation (See table 43). Their economic loss results from loss of access to land for hire for cultivation purposes. The project will compensate these PAPs for their crops and they shall access alternative land parcels available for hire from other land owners or from their former landlords who will purchase alternative pieces of land

nearby.

### **5.1.5 Proof of Eligibility**

During the valuation process, a great deal of care was taken to ensure that the rightful owners are recorded. Photocopies of certificates of titles, land sale agreements, confirmation from family members, neighbors and local leaders were also be considered for PAPs who had them. In addition, photographs of PAPs recorded were taken and shall be attached to each file during the implementation of the RAP. In the case of absentee PAPs during the assessment period, their documentation and photographs will be taken prior to payment of their compensation packages. The Ministry RAP team shall continue with their efforts of getting their contacts and/or their whereabouts from their close relatives and friends for engagement, in order to reduce the number absentee PAPs.

During the disclosure exercise, the RAP Preparation Team shall also consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and ownership; and these include the following; written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land (e.g. certificate of title, land sale agreements), received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor. Additionally, documents proving succession grants, Letters of Administration in case of death of the owner, and Guardianship Orders in case of minors shall be accepted. Confirmation from family members, neighbors and local leaders will also be considered for PAPs lacking the required documents, such as the land sales agreements. In such cases, the family members, neighbors and the local leaders shall be probed to mention for how long such a PAP would have owned that land, from whom did the PAP acquire the land, and the general history of the land in question.

### **5.1.6 Salvage of Materials**

PAPs shall be given a chance to salvage materials or other items from their land before construction activities commence. They will be given at least a 6 months' notice to move as provided by law.

### **5.1.7 Moving Arrangements**

PAPs shall receive notice that they must relocate at least 6months prior to the date of works commencement. PAPs will be assisted with moving expenses and transitional assistance where necessary. Furthermore, financial literacy training will be undertaken before compensation is done to the affected PAPs. The Ministry will prepare reports regarding this exercise.

### **5.1.8 Cut-off Date**

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the valuation assessments of the land and assets/developments on the land and a census of all the affected people are complete. The general meaning of the cut-off date and its implication was disseminated to the communities during the public meetings held at the local government and village levels. The cut-off date was disclosed as 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2024. Subsequent verification/validation exercises (including MWE verification during the disclosure exercise and CGV ground-truthing) were conducted to confirm eligibility, correct errors, and update records without

re-opening eligibility to ineligible entrants after the cut-off.

## 5.2 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for the losses triggered by the project (e.g. land, structures, trees, crops, etc.). Hence, based on analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix is developed on categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits. Table 25 shows the entitlement for the different assets.

Table 12: Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Type of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/ Entitlement/Benefits
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss  Remaining land viable for present use.	Title holder/Owner	Cash compensation for affected land at market value.  15% disturbance allowance.  Transfer of the land to PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. These fees will be covered by MWE
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected	Title holder/owner	Compensation in cash of the affected land at market value  15% disturbance allowance.  Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)
Buildings and structures	Partially or fully affected	Owner regardless of title to land	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets at replacement cost  15% disturbance allowance. No deduction of

			<p>depreciation value</p> <p>A top-up allowance of 10% to compensate for the rise in price of construction materials.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p>
		Rental/leaseholder/squatters	<p>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant/squatter).</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance</p>
<p>Public assets (e.g. Schools, Churches, health Facilities, water provision facilities, etc.)</p>	<p>Loss of structures and crops, loss of land</p>	<p>Public institutions (i.e., schools, mosques, churches and public land). Out of the 15 institutional land parcels to be affected by Matanda command area pipe network, four of the institutional land parcels belong to two schools, 3 land parcels are owned by three churches, 2 of the land parcels have mosques, whereas the other 6 land parcels are owned by Kihihi Sub- County.</p>	<p>Compensation to owners or operators by the replacement value will be made by Government as per prevailing market rates.</p> <p>For public utilities like community water sources, relocation costs are provided</p>
Crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	<p>Cash compensation.</p> <p>15% disturbance allowance. Livelihood restoration assistance before the works commence.</p>

Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected based on district compensation rates (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed, food and other crops)  Ample notice for harvest of mature crops
Cultural assets (e.g. graves, shrines etc.)	Loss of cultural property	Community /owner	Cash compensation based on district compensation rates  Relocation assistance for moving of asset to a secure site. Provide financial assistance for rituals/ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources
Trees	Loss of trees	Private Farmers/CFM groups/squatters	Cash compensation based on district compensation rates  Ample notice for harvest of mature trees  Livelihood restoration  Replacement of trees in another area within the area of interest to the PAP
Developments on land	Loss of crops/trees and other eligible developments	Licensees	Cash compensation for developments on the land.  Ample notice for harvest of mature trees

			<p>Livelihood restoration</p> <p>Replacement of trees in another area within the area of interest to the PAP</p>
Annual crops (Seasonal crops)	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops	Landlords/legal title holders, Owners with no legal documents	<p>Timing of project execution to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops.</p> <p>Provision for missed crop cycles or actual income losses at an average rate of 600,000 UGX per PAP.</p>
Business Income	Loss of Business Income	Landlords/legal title holders, Kibanja owners, Tenants	<p>For loss of profits of non-farm businesses; support shall be provided for business re-establishment costs. The support shall be in the form of relocation assistance for businesses moving to a new location, skills training or employment support if restarting the business is not feasible, and business restoration grants or microfinance support.</p> <p>Loss of rental income is provided to property owners who lose rental revenue due to displacement, eviction, or demolition of their rental properties. Adequate and fair cash</p>

			<p>compensation is to be provided for the affected rental property (including land, temporary structures, and semi-permanent or permanent structures). In case of temporary loss (e.g., due to construction), compensation shall be for several months until the property is restored. Whereas in the event of permanent loss (e.g., due to displacement), compensation shall be for the full market value of the property plus a portion of future lost rent (e.g., 3 years of rental income).</p>
Employment	Loss of Employment	Workers in businesses	<p>Assist in livelihood training, skills and support for workers in businesses.</p> <p>Link them to other potential economic activities like Youth Livelihood programs (YLPs), Community Driven Development (CDD) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship programs (UWEP). Provision of transitional allowance to cover cost of living.</p>

			Recommendation to be given employment by the contractor – for those with skills or casual labour.
Vulnerable groups	Land, and any development on land	Elderly, disabled, female-headed, child-headed, sick	The primary entitlement measure is cash compensation for affected land at market value, cash compensation for any development on land based on the district rates, and a statutory disturbance allowance of 15%  Special assistance for each vulnerable PAP for example assistance in the procurement of construction materials for those who will lose buildings.
Relocation Assistance	Relocation costs	Landlords/legal title holders, Kibanja owners, Tenants	Provide relocation assistance inform of transport assistance to all the PAPs based on the estimated costs of relocation to areas within the project's limits and it was budgeted at 300,000 UGX per PAP.

## 5.2.1 Verification and Disclosure of Entitlements

### Validation of Census Data

Before the final submission of census data to the CGV for approval, the Ministry undertook validation of the captured data with all the PAPs, from 17<sup>th</sup> February to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2025 by the MWE team, and 02<sup>nd</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> July 2025 by the CGV team, to ensure that the PAPs attributes and property captured are correct and up-to-date.

The affected households/institutions were free to ask any questions for clarification from the RAP team regarding the census data that is not clear to them. The RAP implementation team made sure that the affected households had understood all the steps and requirements before the census data report could be submitted to the CGV. Where errors were identified by the PAPs, the Ministry RAP team corrected the census data report before submission to the CGV. This exercise ensured openness and transparency of the RAP process to minimize on the emerging grievances.

### **Verification, Disclosure of Compensation Principles and Unit Rates**

Disclosure was carried out by the Ministry RAP team between 11<sup>th</sup> November to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2025. The disclosure was conducted through scheduled village sessions and one-on-one disclosure meetings held at agreed upon venues to ensure confidentiality (only the PAP and required witnesses, where applicable). The LC I representatives, elected PAPs' representatives and representatives from the local government at both Sub County and District levels were part of the verification, confirmation and disclosure team.

Following the CGV's approval of the census data, the RAP team held meetings with PAPs for disclosure of the entitlements. The objective of the meetings was to disclose the CGV approved values and obtain consent from the PAPs who would have accepted the CGV approved values, and register complaints from those who disagreed. The PAPs who raised grievances were advised to register their grievances with their respective GRCs at parish level, for grievance management and resolution. The exercise yielded 958 out of 1,051 PAPs who consented and signed compensation agreements; engagements with the remaining, yet to consent, PAPs are on-going. Where a PAP completely refuses to consent after reasonable engagement, MWE will cause a re-assessment of the affected properties (as applicable) and re-disclose the revised entitlement, in line with the GRM.

For purposes of exercise transparency, the RAP team disclosed to PAPs their entitlements in the presence of the local government authorities with particular reference to the Community Development Officer, District Surveyor, Sub County/Town Council representatives and Area Land Committee representatives who acted as witnesses to the exercise and took note of the concerns from PAPs who did not consent.

#### **5.2.2 Conclusion of Agreements**

After the affected persons/households/institutions confirmed that the compensation and resettlement packages adequately reflect their lost assets and are acceptable to them, they signed consent compensation agreement forms, at that moment of disclosure before works commencement. The PAPs'/Next of Kin contact details were captured for ease of contact and sharing information on compensation progress from the RAP team. In case of family

property or married persons, consent was given by the spouse as required by the Land Act Sections 39 and 40. A sample/template of the consent compensation agreement forms is attached as Appendix VII.

### **5.2.3 Procedures for Delivering Compensation Entitlements**

The RAP implementation team will draw up a payment plan to ensure that payments are not delayed and are systematic. The criteria of payment will be a lump sum paid to an individual PAP as a sum of the affected property owned on the affected land. Payment of compensation for all amounts more than Uganda Shillings Three Hundred Thousand (UGX 300,000/=) will be made through the bank. Money will be transferred directly from the developer's account (Bank of Uganda) to the affected persons account through Electronic Funds Transfer system (EFT). Payments less than Uganda Shillings Three Hundred Thousand (UGX 300,000/=) will be paid directly in cash to the affected people. PAPs with compensation packages of more than UGX 300,000/= were encouraged to open bank accounts in banks of their own choice.

During the disclosure process, the RAP Implementation team invited commercial banks within the vicinity of the project area, such as Stanbic, Centenary and Post Banks to pitch camp at the disclosure locations. This was in abid to offer support to the PAPs who don't have bank accounts in the account opening processes, and also reduce the need for the PAPs to move long distances in order to open bank accounts.

Each person who will receive compensation will sign an acknowledgement receipt form for the payment. This form summarizes the compensation amount per item affected (land, crops, structures) plus the disturbance allowance. The following parties shall sign the Compensation Payment Certificate: compensation recipient/claimant, PAP's witness, MWE Representative and Area / Parish Land Committee representative.

The RAP team has tried to avoid direct cash compensation as much as possible for purposes of tracking payments accurately and to minimize risks associated with cash payments, where after payments, PAPs can be attacked by the thieves. Bearing this in mind, after explaining this risk to the PAPs, majority approved this procedure and it was agreed during community engagements that all PAPs of values above UGX 300,000/ be paid through bank accounts while those PAPs with compensation packages below UGX 300,000/ to be paid in cash.

## **6.0 VALUATION METHODS AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES**

### **6.1 Valuation Methodology in Uganda**

The Uganda legislation provides specific guidelines in terms of valuation. Compensation following the acquisition of land in Uganda is based on the principle of equivalence and asset replacement value, which is broadly assumed to be the financial equivalent of the

asset taken. The asset is valued on the basis of current market value. The Valuer ensures that the market value is substantiated from the community and the PAPs are explained about the valuation guidelines. It is after this explanation and discussion with the PAP that the surveying and the valuation consent agreements are entered between the PAPs and the Government as an indication that asset replacement value procedure has been agreed and approved by the PAP. Further, confirmation of this is at the time of value disclosure where a PAP is given another chance to approve the CGV approved values before the PAP enters into the Consent Compensation agreement. All this clarifies that the value of assets can only be agreed and consented to by the PAP.

In addition to the compensation derived from the actualized/current market value, the PAP is entitled to a statutory payment referred to as disturbance allowance of 15 or 30 percent, as provided for in the Land Act (1998, as amended), depending on the duration given to the affected household to vacate the land. Valuation of temporary structures and crops/trees is based on approved annually updated district compensation rates. District Compensation Rates are arrived at following market research on the prevailing/current market rates (replacement cost) at the time of compilation of district rates. In cases where District authorities have not fulfilled their obligations to compile or review these rates and a particular project takes place in that District; it is common practice to compare the relevant rates with those of neighbouring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

Compensation may also arise where land or improvements are affected but not necessarily acquired in the interest of the execution of works. This type of compensation is payable when the loss occurs i.e. when some right in property other than its acquisition are temporarily affected due to interference with the activities being conducted on it.

During preparation of this RAP, the valuation surveys were carried out by a certified/registered valuer and verified by the Chief Government Valuer, as stipulated in the designed project RPF section 4.2.10. The valuation of affected property for Matanda command area pipe network corridor followed the following procedures:

### **6.1.1 Land Surveys**

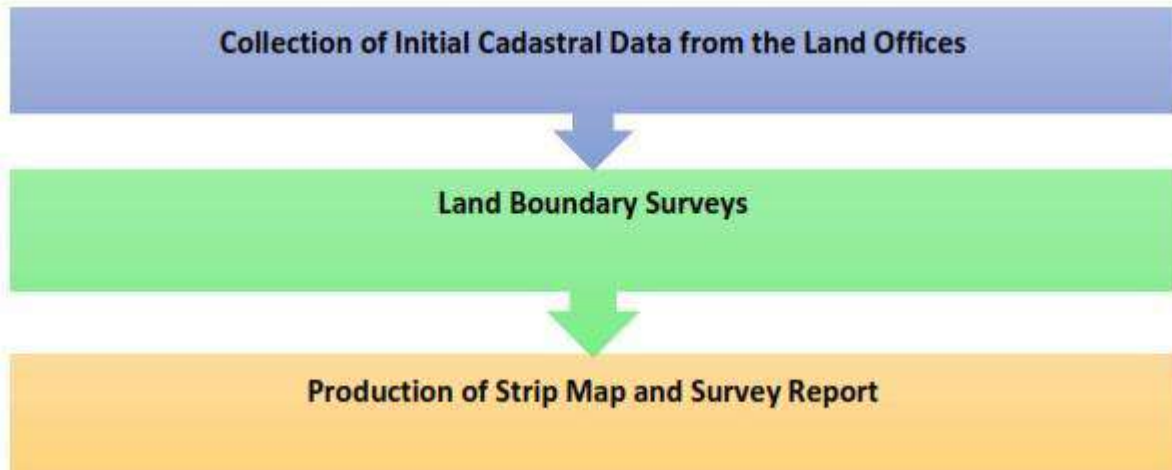
#### **Collection of Initial Cadastral Data from Land Offices**

A request for cadastral data from Department of Survey and Mapping in Entebbe was made to enable the Consultant acquire information about all the surveyed or titled pieces of land within the proposed directly affected area, which was got and used during the surveys and valuation for confirmation of boundary correctness.

#### **Land Boundary Surveys**

Land boundary surveys were carried out between 29<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024 to demarcate and determine the actual size of land to be acquired by the project. The survey was conducted by professional land surveyors.

Surveying and opening land boundaries helps to show ownership of property and to calculate the extent of the impact of land acquisition. Property owners and the LC I Chairpersons worked closely with the land survey teams for purposes of transparency, confirming land boundaries and ownership of the affected property. Based on the survey data, a Strip Map of the properties and the land to be taken by the proposed project has been produced. Figure 56 shows the land survey steps/methodology during detailed RAP preparations.



*Figure 4: The land survey steps/methodology during the detailed RAP preparations*

### **6.1.2 Preparation of a Valuation Methodology**

For each valuation that is to be undertaken, a valuation methodology is prepared by a registered Valuer and submitted to the Chief Government’s Office for approval. A valuation methodology for this project was prepared and submitted to the CGV and approved on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2021. This methodology is as described below and was followed when assessing the affected property and persons.

### **Inventory and Registration of Affected Properties and Persons**

In order to prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it is imperative that a comprehensive asset and affected persons’ inventory is prepared. The inventory specifies the type of buildings/structures, crops/trees, size of land and land tenure system affected.

At the affected land plots, the valuer took a careful assessment of the affected property. The inventory was done through both measurement and enumeration of the affected property between 29<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024 and approved on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2025. Photographs of affected persons and property were taken during the assessment. Seasonal crops were not included in the assessment as these will be harvested by the owners before the land take. The valuer worked closely with the affected persons and the local authorities.

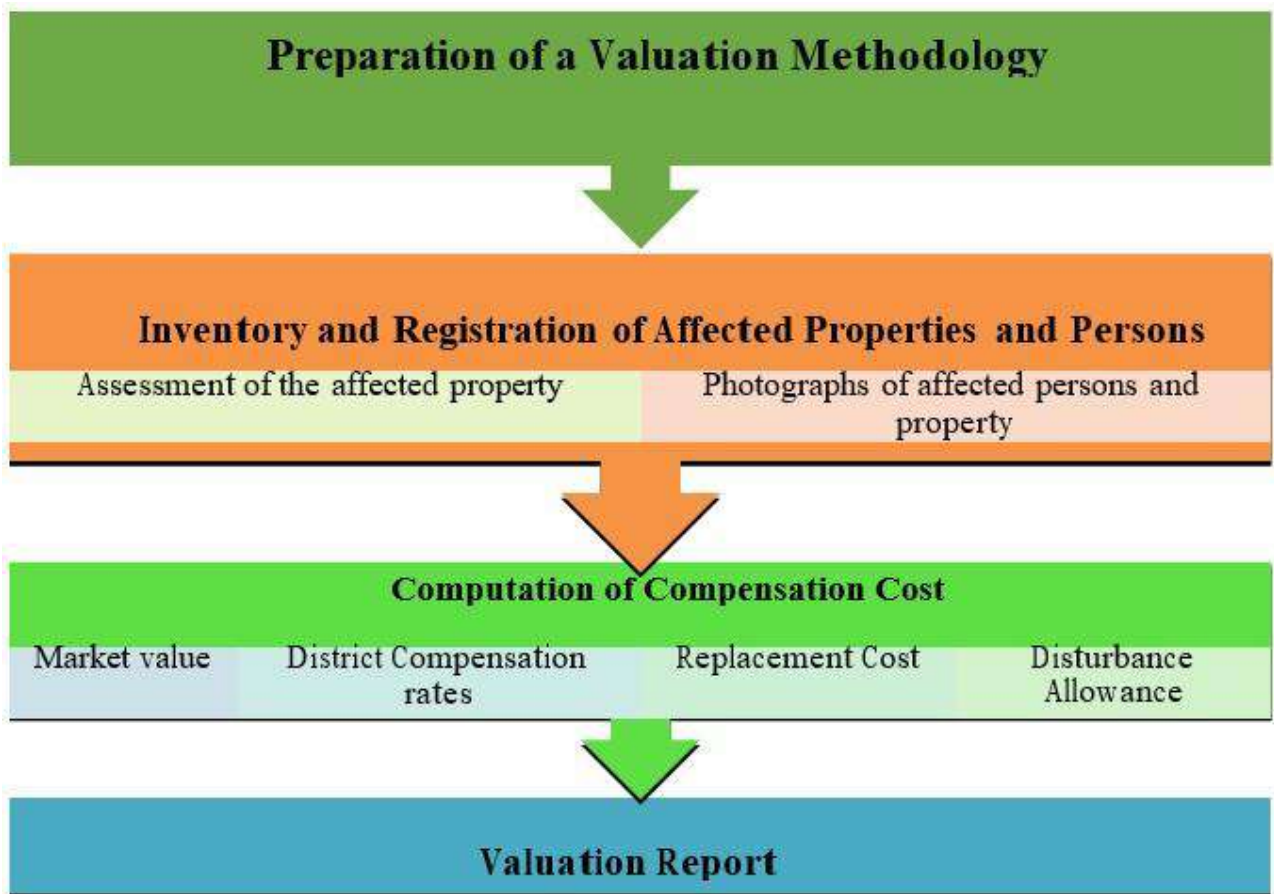


Figure 5: The valuation methodology /steps during preparation of this RAP

## 6.2 Computation of Compensations

### 6.2.1 General Overview of Computation of Compensation

Compensation and its computation have continuously been hindering factors in the successful and timely implementation of Resettlement Action Plans in Uganda. More often, the majority of the grievances raised by affected persons are related to compensation packages. It is thus important to provide appropriate compensation approaches that meet both the Ugandan and World Bank requirements.

The valuation assessment is reached through a direct application of the applicable rates that are provided by the District Land Board for the Project Affected area and is submitted in draft to the CGV together with the strip map for review and comments. Following on from this, the final report is submitted to the Client through the office of the CGV for technical approval. The approved report becomes an official document for implementation of compensation payment.

The two categories of rates used in the valuation of assets for compensation are:

- 1) Statutory rates as provided for in the Constitution and the Land Act. These include rates

for crops, economic trees, temporary structures and graves, and are determined by District Land Boards (DLBs) with input from the relevant technical professionals. The district compensation rates as per the Ugandan law serve as a reference in determining the compensation values payable for crops, economic trees, temporary structures and graves. These rates are usually verified and topped up when needed to ensure that compensation meets the OP4.12 requirement to provide full replacement value.

For this RAP, the neighbouring Kanungu District Compensation Rates of 2024/25 were used to arrive at the crop and plant values and Temporary Structures values in the project area. These rates were verified by comparing with the prevailing market rates for the crops, trees, temporary structures and graves, and the conclusion arrived at was that the rates were positively comparable to the market rates, and therefore, no top up was required to ensure that compensation meets the OP4.12 requirement to provide full replacement value.

The District Land Board (DLB) develops the District Compensation Rates supported by the District Land Office (DLO) and other relevant District Technical Team. The developed rates are then submitted to the Chief Government Valuer’s (CGV) office for review and approval. The CGV reviews and makes changes to the rates and sends them to the DLB. The rates are then adopted for implementation within the jurisdiction of the district. The District Compensation Rates can be accessed at the districts or at the CGV’s office. It is a statutory requirement that the rates are updated annually.

2) Market related rates derived from market analyses conducted by the office of the CGV or a delegated appointee who is a registered Valuer. These rates are specifically applied to land interests, semi-permanent building and permanent buildings. Factors considered during the assessment of these assets include market conditions, tenure systems, covenants, securities, and physical conditions of the asset.

For this RAP, the market related rates considered for computation of asset compensation figures for land and permanent structures are for the time period between July and August, 2024.

*Table 13: General Basis for Cash Compensation Calculations*

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Compensation under Ugandan Law</b>	<b>World Bank O.P. 4.12</b>	<b>Compensation Basis Considered under this RAP</b>	<b>Number of PAPs affected</b>
Land	Valuation based upon market value of land plus a 15% or 30 % disturbance allowance including transaction costs.	Value is computed at full replacement cost.	Cash compensation based on market value + 15% disturbance	1,044

Permanent structure	Valuation on case-by-case basing on materials, and the replacement cost plus a 15% or 30% disturbance allowance.	Structural values are computed at full replacement cost. For cases of salvage value, there will also be no deduction for depreciation of assets in calculating the compensation rates.	Cash Compensation at Full replacement cost + 15% disturbance allowance and resettlement assistance. A top-up allowance of 10% to	74
Non-permanent House	Valuation based upon the official district approved compensation rates with type of materials and condition taken into account as well as replacement value plus a 15% or 30 % disturbance allowance.	Structural values are computed at full replacement cost. For cases of salvage value, there will also be no deduction for depreciation of assets in calculating the compensation rates.	Cash compensation based on District compensation rates + disturbance allowance. Livelihood restoration	79
Other Structures (graves, toilets, plots racks etc.)	Valuation based upon the official district approved compensation rates with type of materials, condition and age taken into account plus a 15% or 30% disturbance allowance.	Replacement cost with additional facilitation for cultural rituals and relocation assistance.	Cash compensation based on district compensation rates, Relocation assistance with additional facilitation for cultural rituals and relocation assistance.	227
Crops/Trees	Valuation based upon the official district approved compensation rates and count of trees and crops on the affected land/plot plus a 15% or 30% disturbance allowance.	Compensation at full replacement cost.	Cash compensation basing on District rates + 15% disturbance allowance	562

All the assets mentioned in table 26 above apply to this sectional RAP. Amounts calculated for compensation for this project were in respect of official district approved compensation rates for crops, trees, and temporary structures. Cost estimates for land were calculated at market value including transaction costs, whereas semi-permanent and permanent structures values were computed at replacement cost including transaction costs. The disturbance allowance depends on the duration to be given to the PAPs to

vacate the land. For this project, a disturbance allowance of 15% has been considered.

Table 26 provides a summary of valuation guidelines under national legislation and World Bank's O.P. 4.12, and the compensation basis considered. The compensation basis considered in the Matanda command area pipe network RAP is as guided by the ICRP RPF. The RPF generally guides that a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for each activity that triggers resettlement and submitted to the World Bank for its approval. Moreover, the RPF was developed fusing the requirements of the World Bank (WB) and its Operational Policy 4.12 and the national legislation.

It should be noted that interests in assets may be vested in more than one person or entity. The valuation procedure therefore, recognizes each interest and allocates the appropriate value to these interests so that fair and adequate compensation can be demonstrated in terms of individual interest, and not merely the combined interests in an asset. The following general guiding principles are followed when valuing assets.

- Valuation of assets must separate the different interests in the asset under review. Each interest must be valued in terms of fairness and adequacy;
- Land must be valued separately from any improvements to facilitate the valuation of separate interests and allow for the establishment of consistent land rates across the project;
- Annual crops are not valued if sufficient notice is given to harvest the crops. In the event that crops cannot be harvested, or incidental damage is caused, standard rates for annual crops will apply for the assessment of damaged crops.
- The value of salvaged materials at the time of resettlement will not be deducted from compensation.

This RAP and the valuation of assets took into consideration the different principles. These were described in simple and understandable terms during the consultation meetings.

## **6.2.2 Valuation Basis Considered in this RAP**

### **6.2.2.1 Land**

- i. Land acquisition for this project is categorized into the following: Permanent land acquisition for long term occupation. This covers land for the command area pipe network laying and the adjacent access roads.
- ii. Temporary land acquisition for short term occupation during the construction phase. Temporary land acquisition has not been considered in this RAP as the land for this purpose had not yet been earmarked. The temporary land shall be acquired by the contractor prior to commencement of construction works for establishment of the contractor's campsite/yard or temporary access roads. The contractor will agree with respective owner(s) of the identified land to lease a certain size of land for establishing the campsite, for an agreeable time frame, whilst the Ministry's Environmental and social safe guards' team closely monitors the transaction to

ensure that the valuation and surveys of the land being acquired temporarily will be acquired in accordance with the project RPF.

- The temporarily acquired land and/or assets should be returned to the owner after use in as close to their original condition or as agreed by both parties.
  - In these instances of temporary land or asset acquisition, the Landowner will be offered a “rental (or subsistence) allowance” for the period of loss sufficient to cover the economic/ livelihood loss incurred by the temporary loss of access to their land. The “rental allowance” is equivalent to the lost productive value of the land at the local market value for the year in which the compensation is paid.
  - At the end of the “rental period” the productivity of the land will be assessed against the productivity prior to the “rental period”. If the productive land has not been adversely affected, it will return to the Landowner. However, if the land has been adversely affected, then the Landowner will be offered either:
    - (a) In-kind compensation in the form of replacement land (hectare for hectare, quality for quality) of equal productivity; or
    - (b) Assistance to restore the productivity of the land.
  - For leasehold land, the leaseholder should be reimbursed for any rent paid for the period of disturbance. The leaseholder may also be entitled to compensation for loss of crops.
- iii. These conditions will be clearly provided for in the contractor’s contract. The Contractor will also be required to carry out Environmental and Social Impact Briefs on the identified camp sites. Compliance will be monitored by the MWE RAP team. The temporary land acquisition will be based on market rental values of the area.
- iv. Along with salvage value, there will also be no deduction for depreciation of assets in calculating the compensation costs.

The assessment for land for this project was based on market value rates for the year 2024 and in accordance with Section 77(1) (a) of the Land Act.

During the exercise, market surveys were carried out in consultation with the local people, LC I leaders, and District Land Board committee representatives to obtain information on land transactions in the project area. Where no market information was available in a particular village but available in the next village the latter information was used. Table 27 shows the basis for the land values per village.

Market survey data collected within the project area between 29<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024 indicated an acre of land was purchased between 12 million to 130 million as shown in table 27 below. This value of land is based on the market value i.e. the probable value which the property will fetch when offered for sale. To cater for the effects of inflation, a

30% top up was awarded on the current market rates of land at the time of the economic assessments. For example, the market price of an acre of land in Kabuga village was approximately 26 million UGX, but the rate applied in the entitlement matrix is 35 million UGX, to cater for inflation effects. Copies of land sale agreements (land comparables) for one year prior to the period of assessment were obtained from PAPs to help determine the market value of land. The size of land taken has been multiplied by the market value of land to compute compensation for permanent land take.

Table 14: Basis for Land Values per Village

VILLAGE	LAND RATES APPLIED (UGX)					
	FARMLAND USE/ZONE		COMMERCIAL USE/ZONE		RESIDENTIAL USE/ZONE	
	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
BUSHERE	50,000,000					
GROUP FARM A	12,000,000	15,000,000	80,000,000		35,000,000	
GROUP FARM B	12,000,000					
IBAMBIRO	20,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000
KABUGA	20,000,000	35,000,000	130,000,000		50,000,000	80,000,000
KANYINABURINAMO	12,000,000					
KASHOJWA	25,000,000	35,000,000	85,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000
KAYEMBE	15,000,000		100,000,000		70,000,000	
KIBIMBIRI	12,000,000	20,000,000	70,000,000		30,000,000	35,000,000
KIRURUMA	25,000,000					
KIRURUMA B	15,000,000		45,000,000		35,000,000	
KYAKATARANGI	15,000,000				25,000,000	
MATANDA I	20,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	70,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
MATANDA II	20,000,000		70,000,000	85,000,000	50,000,000	
NYARURAMBI	10,000,000	15,000,000				
OMWIRANGIZO	15,000,000					
RUSHOROZA	15,000,000		50,000,000			
RWERERE A	12,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000		35,000,000	
RWERERE B	15,000,000					

Unregistered land/customary land is a lawful form of land ownership in Uganda, as much as is registered land/freehold land. The two forms of land ownership command different market values due to the fact that registered land is considered more tenure secure. Therefore, in computing the PAPs entitlements, PAPs with registered land are compensated for the extra cost (registration and title charges) incurred by the PAP during the registration process of the formerly customary land. However, the market price awarded to the PAPs in possession of unregistered land is considered sufficient enough to allow them replace their lost lands elsewhere, considering that a 15% top up was awarded on the current market rates of land at the time of the economic assessments.

For cases where the registered land (in which case a land title should be available) could not be conclusively identified for purposes of this Valuation, but the owner could be well known and identified by the lawful tenants or neighbors and local council authorities, the land is in that case assessed as customary, pending conclusive identification of the land (registered title) at a later date when the owner can bring a copy of the land title or

when the RAP Preparation Team verifies the registration status of the land with Ministry of Lands Zonal Office in Rukungiri District. If the land is found to be registered, the extra cost for registration shall be awarded to the subject registered owner as the title is made available or confirmed.

For cases where the ownership of unregistered land/customary land could not be conclusively verified due to lack of appropriate documentation, such as a land sales agreement; confirmation of ownership from family members, neighbors and local leaders was done. In such cases, the family members, neighbors and the local leaders would be probed to mention for how long such a PAP would have owned that land, from whom did the PAP acquire the land, and the general history of the land in question. At the end of the project, all the acquired land parcels (customary, freehold or leasehold) will be titled in the names of the Ministry.

#### **6.2.2.2 Crops and Trees**

The Kanungu District Compensation Rates of 2024/2025 were used to arrive at the crop and plant values in the project area. Section 59 of the Land Act provides for District Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts. The district rates are arrived at following market research on the prevailing/current market rates (replacement cost) at the time of compilation of district rates. Considering that the crop varieties to be assessed are very many, for example see table 6, the district rates form a uniform, guiding document/matrix that valuers can use for projects' compensation costing within the jurisdiction of the district.

Enumeration of crops was done mainly by head count. However, enumeration by area coverage was also used where appropriate. In both cases, the Valuation team was as much as possible cognizant of the normal agricultural standards.

Seasonal crops were not assessed with assumption that by the time the project construction starts, these crops will have been harvested. However, a budget for restoration of lost income due to missed crop cycles; and transitional losses has been provided for under the LRP, as discussed in section 7.4.2.2.6.

#### **6.2.2.3 Permanent/Semi-Permanent Buildings & Structures**

The basis was full replacement cost/value of the building including site works (if any) without depreciation. External built-up areas of the buildings were multiplied by relevant rates of construction per meter square. Sizes of the different structures were measured in square meters. A 10% value adjustment was added to cover up for escalating building material costs. This is due to the fact that in 2024, there were high price fluctuations on construction materials, compared to other commodities in the market at the time whose prices were relatively stable. The instability in the construction materials prices was majorly due to the high fuel prices, subsequently upping the inflation rate for construction materials in the year 2024. Since the compensation of permanent buildings is based on

market value (FRV), an inflation adjustment factor of 10% was therefore applied to construction materials.

Replacement cost is defined as the present-day cost of acquiring a substantially similar present-day asset that could provide a similar level of service to the asset in question. Replacement cost is based on current market values and technology of the day.

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

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

#### **6.2.2.4 Temporary Structures**

These include a site house, granaries, chicken houses, etc. Computation of compensation values for such were derived from the construction rates as provided in the Kanungu District Compensation Rates for the financial year 2024/25.

#### **6.2.2.5 Valuation of graves and cultural heritage**

As stated in the principles, the asset is valued on the basis of fair value without consideration of the decrease or increase in value due to reasons that led to the acquisition. The special value to the owner in most cases is excluded. Indeed, there is no formal guidance on the assessment of “cultural” or “sacred” value for the Developments. If a cultural heritage or sacred sites cannot be avoided, the most appropriate compensation approach should be the replacement method.

**Guidelines for valuation of graves:** The approved district compensation rates for the graves were applied. This compensation package is provided to in part facilitate the relocation of the grave(s) or a cultural heritage site. Since the relocation costs package may not be sufficient for the entire process, the Ministry RAP Implementation Unit has provided a budget that will facilitate the whole exhumation and reburial process.

**Valuation of businesses and loss of income:** Under the land acquisition Act Cap.226 it is recognised that the land acquisition process can affect business and lead to loss of income. Claims of business loss shall be packaged by the assessor and brought to the office of the CGV on a case by basis to check its merit. Loses of income for affected persons and businesses should take into account net daily/monthly profit for the following cases;

- Loss of profits of non-farm business verified by an assessment of visible stocks and

activities.

- Loss of rental income verified by evidence of a rental agreement or rental payments and filed rental tax returns or property rates where applicable shall be used as a benchmark.
- Loss of employment income verified by proof of an employment agreement or salary payments.

*Table 15: Summary table outlining the valuation method and reference rates for each asset class*

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Affected Asset</b>	<b>Valuation Approach under this RAP</b>
1	Land	Full market value
2	Permanent/Semi-Permanent Structures	Full replacement cost/value of the building including site works (if any) without depreciation.
3	Temporary Structures	Kanungu District Compensation Rates of 2024/2025
4	Graves	Kanungu District Compensation Rates of 2024/2025
5	Cultural Heritage sites	Replacement method
6	Business and loss of income	Packaged by the assessor taking into account the net daily/monthly profit

### **6.2.3 Disturbance Allowance**

As guided by S.77 (2) of The Land Act, Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), a disturbance allowance of 15% has been awarded on top of the assessed amount. This statutory disturbance allowance is meant to cover incidental costs such as transportation costs, temporary accommodation charges or storage fees. The disturbance allowance of 15% is on the assumption that the project affected persons will be given a notice of at least 6 months to give up vacant possession of the property.

## **7.0 RESETTLEMENT MEASURES**

### **7.1 Land Acquisition Process**

#### **7.1.1 Signing of Land Transfer and Land Mutation Forms**

Registered landowners (leasehold/private land) shall sign land transfer and mutation forms and submit the original certificate of title of the affected land to MWE for subdivision and transfer of ownership of the acquired land.

Customary land owners sign compensation agreements (sample copy attached in annex VIII) contained in which there is a provision committing the Project Affected Person (PAP) to support the transfer of the compensated portion of land to the government for the benefit of the project and issuance of a certificate of title in the names of Government.

Following the payment of all the land owners, the government shall process a land title for the compensated corridors.

#### **7.1.2 Application for Land Title**

The process of land titling starts immediately after compensation payment, signing of land transfer forms and mutation forms by the PAPs and surrendering of original certificate of title to the implementing agency (MWE). The individual subdivision survey files for each plot will be prepared and submitted to the district and national land and survey offices for processing deed prints.

Thereafter, the applications for consent transfer and deed prints are taken to the Chief Government Valuer's office for stamp duty assessment which is then paid to Uganda Revenue Authority (URA). Thereafter, the deed prints, proof of payment of the stamp duty and endorsed transfer forms are taken to the respective district land registry offices to obtain the mutated and residual titles. At this stage, registration and title charges are paid to the land registry.

MWE is obliged to pay all transaction fees for processing of the subdivision and residual titles and to return all the residual titles to the land owners. This will be done even where the PAP did not have a formal title at inception.

### **7.2 Physical Displacement**

The command area pipe network land take is approximately 40.4 hectares of private land in the eighteen villages as listed in table 1. The construction of the command area pipe network shall not only lead to loss of economic livelihoods but also cause a physical displacement of 72 PAPs.

Tabulated below is the numerical summary of the PAPs with their associated nature of displacement that shall arise as a result of the construction of Matanda command area pipe network.

Table 16: Village wise summary of PAPs with the associated nature of displacement

S/N	Village	Nature of Displacement		Total Number
		Physical/Permanent	Economic	
1	Kabuga	1	24	25
2	Matanda II	22	106	128
3	Matanda I	6	106	112
4	Kayembe	4	60	64
5	Rushoroza	0	64	64
6	Omwirangizo	3	71	74
7	Kiruruma	3	52	55
8	Group Farm A	1	49	50
9	Rwerere B	0	51	51
10	Kanyinaburinamo	2	7	9
11	Group Farm B	3	104	107
12	Kiruruma B	4	44	48
13	Rwerere A	9	86	95
14	Nyarurambi	4	36	40
15	Ibambiro	0	3	3
16	Kibimbiri	3	69	72
17	Kyakatarangi	7	40	47
18	Bushere	0	7	7
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,051</b>

From the table above, a total 72 PAPs shall be physically displaced following the construction of the command area pipe network. These are the individual PAPs who shall loose both shelter and economic livelihoods due to the eminent construction of the command area pipe network.

On the other hand, the 979 economically displaced PAPs are the people whose livelihoods are affected by the project land acquisition through loss of income or obstructed access to means of income/livelihood, to such an extent that even if they are not physically displaced, they will have to move to regain similar economic opportunities. Economically displaced PAPs will not require physical relocation unless in exceptional cases where loss of livelihood necessitates relocation.

### **7.2.1 Physical displacement and Mitigation Measures**

During the economic assessment, PAPs were taken through the types of compensation and after which two alternatives of compensation were discussed i.e. Government direct relocation and re-establishment of the economic livelihood status versus the compensation by cash with 15% disturbance allowance. All the PAPs (100%) were in favor of cash compensation arguing that they are financially able to determine better livelihood after receiving fair and appropriate compensation. The Ministry RAP team however promised the PAPs financial training before their compensation packages is paid.

The project takes note that in table 28 above, there will be physical displacement of 72 PAPs that possess both permanent and semi- permanent structures. The project also takes note that full economic compensation based on the prevailing market rates was considered plus 15% disturbance allowance for both developments and land. Bearing in mind, however, that the physical displacement may be way above the capacity of the Project Affected Persons to cope with especially on ensuring that they maintain the current economic status or better, the project intends to mitigate such a situation by putting in place livelihood restoration measures, as discussed in section 7.4 below.

Furthermore, following subsequent engagements with the PAPs, a concern regarding the availability of land and housing for purchase and support for PAPs in finding new land and housing, was raised by the MWE RAP team. The PAPs confirmed that, following conclusion of the disclosure of the compensation entitlements, they shall embark on a search for available land and housing for purchase for relocation purposes within the vicinity of the current PAP locations, and have confidence that these lands and houses are available. The PAPs have since requested the government that following the conclusion of the disclosure exercise and entering into consent agreements, the government should pay them their compensation entitlements, so that they can start the search for relocation sites.

The PAPs were also notified that prior to payment of their compensation entitlements, there will be a joint verification between the PAPs and the MWE RAP team, to ascertain that suitable alternative land and housing have been identified and secured and that the location of the chosen land/housing has access to essential services such as schools, health facilities, and water supply.

Furthermore, at these community engagements, the MWE RAP team informed the PAPs that, before payment of their compensation packages, the project will provide and institute a monitoring framework to ensure desirable self-relocation outcomes, including;

- Pre-relocation planning and counseling. There will be a follow up on the intended use of compensation cash by the PAPs and put in place measures to support sustainable use of compensation cash (money management training),
- Follow-up visits during the notice period to vacate, to determine whether the displaced persons have found sites/houses for relocation. Resettlement satisfaction by the MWE RAP team shall be assessed against the following criteria:
  - Site location and layout, house design, house construction;
  - Agricultural plots (fertility, size, assistance);
  - Availability of public services (water, power, health and education);
  - Livelihood restoration (are they better or worse off?); and,
  - Check access of resettled people to ownership (actual delivery of title deeds) for the resettlement plots and houses.
- Verification that the physically displaced households have identified relocation arrangements before works begin,
- Follow-up visits will be conducted within six months after relocation to confirm that living standards have been restored or improved in accordance with OP 4.12,
- Targeted support for vulnerable households to avoid homelessness/impoverishment risks.

This monitoring framework is to be put in place to ensure that those affected/displaced persons have equal or better living standards after the project and are not worse off because of the project.

### **7.3 Social Connectivity**

The issues regarding the loss of social connectivity amongst relatives and friends was also discussed and the PAPs assured the Ministry social safeguards team that the majority were preferring staying close to their relatives by purchasing and settling in the nearby parishes, and the furthest would be in the neighboring sub counties. In the interaction with most of the PAPs, they assured MWE team that they will settle in the nearby villages in order to maintain the social connectivity and no complaint whatsoever has been registered that their social connectivity will be disrupted. The Ministry RAP team was also assured by the PAPs that even if their children leave their current schools, still the schools within their new areas of settlement will be appropriate for their children. The parents were requested to inform the RAP team in case they needed support at the time of children relocation.

In subsequent engagements, parents confirmed that none required support and therefore, no facilitation plan was required. The exception request from the parents was for the Ministry to allow their children be relocated after the end of their academic terms but not

to be told to relocate their children during the middle of the school academic terms. This request was agreed in principle that after compensation, the PAPs will be given up to six months to prepare for the relocation of their families and school children to the alternative areas.

#### **7.4 Livelihood Restoration Measures**

WB OP 4.12 Para (6c) states that displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period. This is based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. It recommends the provision of development assistance in addition to the compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.

In addition, WB OP 4.12 Para (2c) requires that 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.

This section provides for applicable income restoration measures for PAPs whose income will be affected or disrupted during the construction of Matanda command area pipe network. The proposed income restoration measures will minimize the impact of income loss and will provide PAPs with quick means of re-establishing their livelihoods.

##### **7.4.1 Basis for beneficiary targeting, sequencing and budget estimates**

The Livelihood Restoration Measures presented in this Section have been prepared to provide a practical framework for restoring and improving livelihoods affected by the construction of the Matanda command area pipe network corridor. As already indicated under eligibility and targeting, all PAPs are eligible, but the delivery of measures will be differentiated to ensure that support is proportionate to the level and nature of impact and to give priority to households that require additional assistance.

Accordingly, the interventions are structured into:

- a) Broad-based measures that are relevant to all directly affected households (e.g., financial literacy and compensation utilization support, sensitization and mentorship, and facilitation of productive reinvestment),
- b) Targeted measures for those with more significant livelihood disruption (including households that lose structures, households with substantial crop/tree losses, those most impacted by land take along the corridor, the identified vulnerable PAPs, and any licensees whose seasonal livelihoods are disrupted).

The indicative beneficiary figures provided in the tables under this section therefore reflect the command area PAP database (1,051 PAPs) for interventions that are universal in nature, while targeted interventions will be implemented based on verified impact severity and vulnerability screening during implementation.

With regard to costs, the budgets presented in this RAP are indicative planning estimates prepared for the purpose of RAP implementation budgeting. The final budgets and precise quantities will be confirmed and updated during implementation, following;

- a. Completion of compensation payments and household-level engagements,
- b. Confirmation of PAP preferences and readiness to participate (where participation is programmatic rather than entitlement-based), and
- c. Development of detailed implementation arrangements and procurement packages.

In practice, the project will prepare a detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) Implementation Schedule and Costing based on unit costs obtained through prevailing market rates and/or procurement quotations, and aligned to seasonal agricultural calendars to ensure that support is delivered when most needed.

#### **7.4.1.1 Implementation coordination and engagement of partners**

Implementation of the livelihood restoration measures will be led by MWE, working closely with Kanungu District Local Government (DLG) structures (including the Chief Administrative Officer's office, the District Community Development Office, District Production/Commercial Office, District Environment Office, and relevant Sub-county leadership).

During RAP preparation, stakeholder engagements confirmed the relevance of the proposed interventions and the preferred delivery modalities. However, the formal engagement and assignment of roles to specific Government departments, NGOs/CSOs and service providers will be undertaken during the LRP implementation phase through:

- i) Establishment/activation of a district-level coordination mechanism for RAP/LRP implementation;
- ii) Preparation and approval of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for implementing partners/service providers; and
- iii) Execution of formal collaboration arrangements (such as letters of commitment and/or MoUs, where necessary) to clarify responsibilities, reporting and accountability.

#### **7.4.2 Eligibility**

All PAPs will be eligible for livelihood restoration measures. However, the measures need to be targeted so that those who need most support can access it. The identification of the households mostly in need of the support is based on the criteria of:

- Areas which are the most impacted by the land take, i.e.; the command area pipe network corridor
- Households losing structures
- Households losing crops/trees

- Vulnerable PAPs

### 7.4.3 Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programs

The proposed livelihood restoration programs have been mainly based on the current livelihood activities, the imminent receipt of compensation packages, government plans and views elicited from stakeholders. Quite many stakeholders including PAPs proposed provision of employment opportunities, promotion of agroforestry and use of irrigation infrastructure among others.

Some of the existing government programs for improving livelihood were not considered since they were more aligned to provision of loans to youth, women and PwDs groups. This is mainly because previous experience indicates that many of the affected households most times fail to repay the loans and end up in a worse situation than before the project.

Based on findings from PAPs stakeholders' engagements, the socio-economic data from the census and observations, the recommended livelihood interventions are predominantly land-based although there are also some suggested non-land-based activities as described in the foregoing sections.

#### 7.4.3.1 Land-Based Livelihood Interventions

The proposed land-based livelihood interventions will focus on improved agricultural production through support for the preparation of new fields, provision of farm inputs, and skills in good agricultural practices.

**Goal:** To enhance production levels, food security and household incomes of the affected farming families in the Matanda command area and initiate the resumption of their livelihood activities.

Preparation of Terms of Reference for implementing partners/suppliers will be prepared by MWE and approved by World Bank. Procurement of service providers will be undertaken by MWE.

##### 7.4.3.1.1 Provision of Agricultural Inputs

**Beneficiaries:** All the directly affected households and the 7 licensees who depend on seasonal crops and were identified during the asset inventory; the provision of agricultural inputs shall be as proposed in Table 29.

**Implementing strategy:** One supplier will be contracted to procure and deliver the following agricultural inputs to those involved in crop agriculture activities i.e., 1,051 PAPs for the command area pipe network PAPs with only seasonal crops.

1. Artificial fertilizers (DAP, NPK and Urea) – each PAP will get 150kg of assorted fertilizers. These are the most commonly lost nutrients from the soil during farming.

2. Agricultural chemicals (insecticides, nematicides and fungicides) – 3litres of assorted chemicals will be required by each PAP. Agricultural chemicals are being provided because of the outbreaks of pests and diseases that need to be controlled.
3. Household implements: three hoes, one axe, one pick axe, one panga, and one spade. Each PAP will thus receive a package of 7 agricultural implements.
4. Planting materials; crops (beans, maize, coffee), and fruit trees (passion fruits, mangoes, avocado, citrus). Each PAP will be entitled for support with inputs covering at least one-acre area of cultivation. One acre has been used a unit of calculation for in-puts including seeds, because it is the common local measurement unit in regard to crop agriculture and easily understood by PAPs and members of the community. The number of acres to be supported will be discussed further with World Bank prior to implementation.

**Duration:** Agricultural inputs will be provided during the dry spell (January – February and July – August) so that they can be used for land preparation. Seeds will be provided towards the onset of the rains/start of the season (March and September). Farm inputs (hoes, axes, pick-axes, spades and pangas) will be provided together at one time. The support for crop farming will continue for two planting seasons (12 months). Uganda has two crop seasons each calendar year; thus 12 months are considered appropriate. This is based on past experiences and international best practice in good agricultural practices, where providing extension services demonstrates that subsistence farmers normally require about two to three seasons to adopt new or improved techniques. Support in the second season will be to cement good practice so that monitoring and evaluation of the programming’s success can serve to confirm and document results. This will also be done to take care of eventualities especially if season one fails due to natural calamities. The MWE RAP team and the local government will follow up on the distributed materials and their performance in the field. During this period, any setbacks will be identified for corrective action.

**Sustainability:** PAPs will be empowered with skills of selecting good seeds for planting and good management skills through the proposed agricultural trainings. For sustainability, trainings will be carried out by NGOs and Local Government and will be supervised by the MWE/MAAIF Safeguards teams. Supported PAPs and communities in the project area will be attached to local government agricultural extension workers for further and continued support. In addition, information on certified agro-input dealers will be shared with the PAPs during the trainings.

Table 17: Agricultural inputs by number of beneficiaries, quantities, potential service providers, timelines for implementation and key indicators.

<b>Livelihood Restoration Program</b>	<b>Estimated number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total Quantity</b>	<b>Prospective service providers/ implementing agent</b>	<b>Timelines</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Provision of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, hoes, axes, pangas)	1,051		01 supplier registered with PPDA	3 months	Number of PAPs by gender that received a set of farming inputs
Procurement of Implements (hoes, axes, pangas)				3 months	No of implements supplied
Fertilizers (3 assorted types with 50kgs per acres i.e. 150kgs)	1,051	157,650		12 months	
Pesticides (liters per acre)	1,051	1,051		12 months	
Fungicides (Kgs per acre)	1,051	1,051		12 months	
Farm implements (Hoes, pangas, spades, pick axes, axes)	1,051	7,357		3 months	
Provision of seeds (beans, etc.)	1,051	36,785	01 supplier registered with PPDA	12 months	Number of PAPs by gender that received

					seeds by type
Assorted seeds (e.g. maize)	1,051	10,510			
Bananas	1,051	472,950			
Coffee	1,051	472,950			

#### 7.4.3.1.2 Provision of Fruit Trees Seedlings

**Beneficiaries:** All PAPs (i.e. 1,051 PAPs within the command area pipe network corridor) will be provided with the following fruit trees: mangoes (*Mangifera indica*), avocado (*Persia americana*) and oranges (*Citrus spp.*). All PAPs are eligible for all available fruit trees, including licensees that are renting land.

**Implementing Strategy:** The two (02) suppliers to provide agricultural in-puts will as well supply, procure and distribute the fruit tree seedlings to the PAPs. The RAP MWE safeguards team will be responsible for supervising and monitoring the process.

**Duration:** The activity will be a one-off activity with close monitoring for 18 months. In case some trees fail to establish, replacements will be provided within the 18 months' period through a beating up phase. PAPs will be trained in planting and management of the fruit trees. The trainings will be carried out by the Local Government Extension and zonal National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) Staff and experienced NGOs. The Terms of Reference will be prepared for each implementation activity.

**Sustainability:** PAPs will be equipped with skills in selecting good planting materials and training in grafting (as indicated in the Agricultural Trainings sub section) to enable them to produce their own seedlings after project.

Table 18: Fruit trees by number of beneficiaries, quantities, potential service providers, timelines for implementation and key indicators

Key Actions	Est. no. of Beneficiaries	Total Quantity	Prospective service providers / implementing agent	Timelines	Indicators
Provision of fruit trees seedlings (mangoes, avocado, oranges)	1,051	10,051	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-Contractors</li> <li>• Registered suppliers with PPDA</li> </ul>	12 months	Number of PAPs by gender that received fruit tree seedlings by type

#### 7.4.3.1.3 Provision of Timber trees

**Beneficiaries:** PAPs losing woodlots

**Implementing Strategy:** Forestry Sector Support Department at Ministry of Water and Environment will take lead in implementing this activity. Forty thousand (40,000) timber trees (eucalyptus and pine) will be distributed to PAPs losing timber trees in the within the command area pipe network corridor. These are the main trees affected, requested and have high demand and market value. Each PAP will receive an equivalent number of those trees that are being lost.

**Duration:** The support will be a one-off with close monitoring and supervision by the RAP team, NFA and Local Government for a period of 12 months. The trees will be distributed only to eligible PAPs during the rainy season, to facilitate their growth and establishment.

**Sustainability:** PAPs will be equipped with skills in selecting good planting materials and grafting to enable them to produce their own seedlings. The selected NGOs and Local Government will train the PAPs.

*Table 19: Timber trees by number of beneficiaries, quantities, potential service providers, timelines for implementation and key indicators*

<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Est. no. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total Quantity</b>	<b>Prospective service providers / implementing agent</b>	<b>Timelines</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Provision of timber trees (eucalyptus and pine)	1,051	40,000	NFA	12 months	Number of PAPs by gender that received timber tree seedlings by type

#### 7.4.3.1.4 Agricultural Trainings

**Beneficiaries:** All PAPs are eligible for the agricultural trainings.

**Implementing strategy:** MAAIF with support of the district production teams or one competent agricultural related NGO will take the lead in training PAPs in the following topics.

### **Crop farming topics**

1. Site selection and land preparation
2. Planting and field management
3. Pests and diseases control
4. Soil and water management / conservation,
5. Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage)
6. Value addition and marketing
7. Seed selection and propagation

### **Livestock management topics**

1. Farming management trainings
2. Livestock products and bi-products management (meat, milk, dung etc.)
3. Value addition and marketing

**Duration:** This program will continue for three seasons (18 months). This is because international experience in teaching good agricultural practices and providing extension services demonstrates that subsistence farmers normally require at least two seasons to adopt new or improved techniques. Support will be extended into a third season to cement good practice and so that monitoring and evaluation of the program's success can serve to confirm and document results.

*Table 20: Agricultural trainings by beneficiaries, quantities, service providers, timelines and key indicators*

<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Est. no. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total Quantity</b>	<b>Prospective service providers / implementing agent</b>	<b>Timelines</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Crop Farmer Training (agronomy, harvest and post-harvest handling, value addition and marketing)	2 persons from PAP's household	2,102	10	MAAIF/Local Government	12 months	Attendance lists, training manual/report, number of trainings

Training in livestock best management practices (structures, livestock breeding, pests and diseases, Livestock products handling, Value addition)	About 30% are estimated to like this program Based on OWC estimates	2,102	10	MAAF/ Local Government	12 months	Attendance lists, training manual/ report, number of trainings
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#### 7.4.3.1.5 Support to Farmer Groups

**Goal:** Support groups of farmers for PAPs to find better ways to increase production, access finance and to market their output.

**Beneficiaries:** All PAPs are eligible.

**Implementing strategy:** A competent NGO will be procured to work with the Local Government through Agricultural Extension staff, Community Based Services Department and Trade Department.

The assumption behind this strategy is that getting organized is vital for small-scale farmers in general. On their own, individual farm families cannot do much with improving their livelihoods. Normally, they lack the capital, skills, experience and scale to solve problems, invest in lucrative businesses, and market their produce. However, when farmers are supported to work together as a group, they become stronger and can be able to raise capital through individual savings, which in turn they can invest in their own individual enterprises. When in groups, farmers are able to identify and exploit opportunities available in the communities, can learn from each other and build their skills to analyze problems and find solutions. Support to farmer groups will be in form of:

1. Helping PAPs to form groups (a maximum of 10 groups – on average) 3 groups per sub-county
2. Linking PAPs with existing Government programs (UWEP, YLP, Parish model and OWC);

3. Linking farmer groups to credit facilities like Micro Finance Support Centre (Government has provided funds that can be accessed by Groups especially SACCO once the set criteria is met)
4. Facilitating farmers' groups to form higher institutions like SACCO's. Several farmer groups will be helped to form SACCO's through dissemination of appropriate information about the registration process with Ministry of Trade. The registration fees will be borne by the registering group.
5. Linking farmer groups to markets; and
6. Training farmers' groups in management of group dynamics

**Duration:** The support will last for a period of 18 months

**Sustainability:** The service provider will work closely with the local government so that even when the Project phases out, they will be available to work with the PAPs and the community.

*Table 21: support to organized farmers by number of beneficiaries, quantities, potential service providers, timelines for implementation and key indicators.*

Key Actions	Est. no. of Beneficiaries	Prospective service providers / implementing agent	Timelines	Indicators
Support to organized farmers groups (linkage to the markets, financial institutions, management of group dynamics)	1,051	Local Government	18 months	Number of groups, Number of participants by gender

#### 7.4.3.2 Non-Land Based Livelihoods and Assistance

In addition to land-based livelihoods, the project will support non-land-based livelihood activities to enable PAPs restore and improve their income.

**Goal: To equip PAPs with skills and knowledge so as to facilitate livelihoods diversification, financial management, and informed decision making.**

#### **7.4.3.2.1 Community Empowerment Programs**

Community Empowerment is the process by which people gain control over the factors and decisions that shape their lives, Community empowerment programs will include the following:

1. Financial literacy
2. Gender empowerment

#### **Financial Literacy Training**

**Goals:** To ensure that by the end of the project:

1. At least 90% of the affected population have sufficient financial knowledge, skills, confidence & capability to motivate them all the way to financial Independence
2. Compensation done is utilized effectively on income-generating activities that will better the lives of affected persons, by empowering PAPs to better their lives.

**Beneficiaries:** All PAPs and other community members- Extra efforts have been made to ensure Social Inclusion by segmenting the target audience in order to effectively provide the relevant education to each group. The project initiative is targeting 3,000 persons, segmented as follows: Women, men, youth. Other Vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled, widowed, young/very old HH heads and others), house owners (affected), Village Saving Groups like SACCOs; Entrepreneurs, Small NGOs, Local government and other members of the host community that have direct influence on the PAPs. This will go a long way to enhance continuity & sustainability.

**Implementation strategy:** The project will consider financial literacy as “having the knowledge, skills and confidence to manage one's finances well, taking into account one's economic and social circumstances”. The PAPs will be supported to gain “financial knowledge”, “skills” and “confidence”.

While the project will not provide credit services to PAPs and communities, households will be linked to existing community and district micro-credit facilities and encouraged to save and invest in businesses.

The training for financial literacy will utilize various but predominantly participatory approaches including practical exercises, use of visuals and audios as well as role plays. Separate sessions for the vulnerable persons will be organized at the village level. For sustainability purposes, the project will also use a Training of Trainers (ToT) approach.

The training will take a 3-phased approach: Pre-compensation, During and Post-compensation mentorships/hand-holding.

During the pre-compensation stage, participants will be introduced to the concept of financial psychology to create a sense of self-awareness of their own emotional and

psychological relationship with money. This will go a long way to help them deal with current anxieties; motivate learning and propel them to change their attitude towards better financial behaviors.

Other main topics of discussion will include: financial planning-setting financial goals and budgeting; financial decision-making processes, expenditure management interfacing with formal and informal financial institutions, increasing earnings and savings, financial record management, planning ahead for the future, understanding investment principals and secondary impacts of upcoming opportunities. These will be spread in 3 sessions per participant group.

One (01) service provider with experience in delivering financial literacy will be contracted to deliver the service. This will be supported by the project social safeguards specialist and the Kanungu District Local Government.

**Sustainability:** To foster sustainability, Local government and small NGOs will be empowered with the necessary skills, knowledge and confidence, under the Training of Trainers’ activities.

Furthermore, in a bid to foster continuity; there will be a pool of trained financial mentors/advisors (from within the community); who will offer continuous support and advice to the PAPs. They will ‘Walk the journey’ together with them, help facilitate functionality of fund management committees and ensure plans are followed through. They will also support the tracking and documenting of success stories.

**Duration:** Estimated to cover a total period of 12 to 18 months. Financial literacy activities will commence before households are paid their compensation cash. In addition, follow-up trainings, mentoring/handholding will continue to support interested PAPs during and after compensation. An overall summary of the activity is shown in Table 34.

*Table 22: Financial Literacy Training for PAPs*

<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total Quantity</b>	<b>Prospective service providers / implementing agent</b>	<b>Timelines</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Financial Literacy	All PAPs + members of the PAPs household and some community members	4,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service provider</li> <li>• Kanungu District</li> <li>• MWE safeguards specialist</li> </ul>	12 to 18 months	Number trained by segment

## **Gender empowerment**

**Beneficiaries:** All PAPs will benefit from the training.

Gender inequality is one of the most significant identity-based failings in Uganda community Development, with women invariably more marginalized than men. Women are to some extent marginalized in aspects of access to and control over productive resources, education and health services, decision making platforms, and political representation.

Discrimination on the basis of sex is outlawed under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (as amended).

Uganda is a party to international human rights treaties which expressly prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender. These include the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the UN International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women among others. Uganda ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985.

The project will provide training and unpack all key issues related to gender and all other forms of discrimination.

**Implementation Strategy:** Gender empowerment training will be done as a component for the Project's commitment to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. The project safeguards team will design a training tool that will be administered in form of interactive workshops. This tool will be implemented by the GBV service provider to be procured by MWE. The ultimate goal for the workshops will be to raise awareness, encourage learning, and build knowledge and skills. It will help women and men to understand the role gender plays and to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for advancing gender equality in their daily lives. Training for gender equality is part and parcel of delivering our commitments to equal human rights through:

- Empowerment campaigns; and
- Consenting to compensation forms

**Duration:** Gender empowerment activities (Table 35) will commence before households are paid their compensation cash. However, follow-up trainings will continue throughout the RAP implementation phase.

Table 23: Gender Based Violence Trainings

Key Actions	Beneficiaries	Total Quantity	Prospective service Providers/implementing agent	Timelines	Indicators
Gender empowerment activities	All PAPs + 3 members of the PAPs household +some community members	3,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service provider</li> <li>• Kanungu District</li> <li>• MWE safeguards specialist</li> </ul>	12 to 18 months	Number trained by gender

#### 7.4.3.2.2 Vocational /Entrepreneurial Skills Training

**Goal:** To provide PAPs, with vocational skills so that they can benefit from gainful employment.

**Beneficiaries:** This particular strategy will particularly target out of school youth in the affected households, between 15-25 years, giving priority to those from vulnerable households. The baseline survey showed generally scarcity of skills among affected households thus the basis for the vocational trainings for selected members of the affected households mainly the trainable youth from the vulnerable PAPs households. From each vulnerable PAP’s household, 2 people will be given an opportunity to choose one of the proposed vocational skills trainings below.

**Implementation strategy:** The Project will partner with already existing institutions. The institutions identified during the FGDs include:

- Kihanda Technical Institute
- God cares vocational Institute
- Kihiki Polytechnique
- Nyakatare Technical Institute
- K16 Girls vocational center

The following vocational trainings are proposed:

1. Welding skills – targeting particularly male youth
2. Carpentry – targeting male youth
3. Hair dressing – particularly targeting female youth
4. Tailoring – targeting particularly female youth
5. Small cottage industry (e.g. soap making, envelopes, books, paper bags etc.) targeting both male and female youth.
6. Business skills

The method of training will be both class and practical by the chosen service provider.

**Duration:** The proposed duration for the trainings is 18 months. The RAP team will supervise the implementation of the trainings by visiting the training institutions at the beginning of each training semester and towards the end of the semester. After training in a particular vocation, beneficiaries will also receive training sessions in business skills to enable them undertake their learnt trades in a business-like approach.

**Sustainability:** The beneficiaries will be given start-up kits at the end of the training to help them start their small enterprises.

*Table 24: Vocational Skills by number of beneficiaries, quantities, service providers, timelines and key indicators*

Key Actions	Beneficiaries	Total Quantity	Prospective service Providers / implementing agent	Timelines	Indicators
Vocational/Entrepreneurship Training)	22 members from each vulnerable PAPs' household - one male and one female youth	800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO</li> <li>• Training Institutions</li> <li>• Kanungu District</li> <li>• MWE safeguards specialist</li> </ul>	12 to 18 months	Number trained by gender

*Table 25: Proposed Start-up Kits for Vocational Training*

Vocational Training	Start-up Kit
Welding	Welding machine, grinder, vice, axle blade, 2 torches, cable, oil, goggles, overalls, safety boots, drill, square, libit gun)
Carpentry	Lander, spoke shieve, hammer, handsaw, square, crump, libet plane
Hair dressing	Hair drier, hair cosmetics, hair tools
Tailoring	Hair drier, hair cosmetics, hair tools
Small cottage industry	Soap making, envelopes, books, paper bags

### 7.4.3.2.3 Functional Adult Literacy Training

**Goal:** To provide PAPs with functional literacy skills that will equip them with essential life skills for reading and writing for personal and community development; build their capacity for income generation and self-reliance; thus, enabling them to attain improved living conditions and a better quality of life.

**Beneficiaries:** Approximately 500 PAPs who cannot read and write

**Implementation strategy:** Working with the Community Development Officers, the project will run a literacy programme that will focus on linking literacy to people's livelihoods and needs. The following adult literacy trainings are proposed:

1. Reading: "Functional literacy", i.e. the ability to read at a particular grade level.
2. Writing: Written literacy best considered as an individual's capacity to write what she needs to in clear and reasonably accurate language.
3. Math: "Numeracy" or "mathematical literacy" referring to the ability to perform the basic mathematical operations - addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and whatever else - normally needed in everyday life.
4. English as a Second or Other Language (ESOL): Basic English speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills.

**Duration:** The proposed duration for the trainings is 6 months

**Sustainability:** The adult literacy programme (Table 38) will be linked to other skill-specific vocational training on a need's basis, to equip beneficiaries with key income-generating skills. They will be sensitized on availability of financial services to support the development and continuation of income generating activities. The project will also utilize the existing Community Development systems to continue the mentoring support to these PAPs.

*Table 26: Functional adult literacy training by number of beneficiaries, quantities, service providers, timelines and key indicators*

Key Actions	Beneficiaries	Total Quantity	Prospective service Providers / implementing agent	Timelines	Indicators
Functional Adult Literacy training	PAPs who cannot read and write	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO</li> <li>• Training Institutions</li> <li>• Kanungu District</li> <li>• MWE safeguards specialist</li> </ul>	6 months	Number adults trained by gender

#### **7.4.3.2.4 Employment Opportunities**

**Goal:** To facilitate access to employment opportunities for eligible persons within the project area.

**Beneficiaries:** Youth, Women and Men in the project area

**Duration:** During the construction phase

**Monitoring Indicators:** Number of Local persons considered for employment during Construction

#### **7.4.3.2.5 Training farmers in alternative livelihood activities (Apiculture and Aquaculture)**

**Beneficiaries:** At least 500 people, selected from the Youth, Women and Men in the project area.

**Duration:** 12 months.

**Monitoring Indicators:** Number of Local persons trained in apiculture and aquaculture.

#### **7.4.3.2.6 Income Restoration**

Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets as a result of implementation Matanda Irrigation scheme command area pipe network to maintain their livelihoods. In accordance with Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance of 15% has been provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance, however, might not be sufficient to cover income losses.

Findings of the household survey affirmed that the main land use in the project area is agriculture and mainly crop farming, tree planting, livestock growing, fish farming, residential dwelling and trading business. These PAPs engaged in these economic activities shall have missed crop cycles or actual income losses that might be incurred between the time PAPs are displaced and when Livelihood restoration is effectively implemented.

Provisions for missed crop cycles or actual income losses shall be for all the 1,051 directly affected PAPs. Findings of the socioeconomic survey revealed that the majority (32.8%) of the respondent households earn 100,000 UGX and below monthly. Therefore, the provision for missed crop cycles or actual income losses was made at an average rate of 600,000 UGX per PAP based on the monthly earnings of the majority in the project area and this was estimated at 100,000 per month for 6 months.

Additionally, the project intends to provide relocation assistance in form of transport assistance which will be provided to all the PAPs based on the estimated costs of relocation to areas within the project's limits and it was budgeted at 300,000 UGX per PAP. There were 1,051 PAPs considered. This money shall be paid to the PAPs in the 6 months between when they are required to vacate and commencement of construction works.

#### 7.4.4 Roles and Responsibilities of the Livelihood Restoration Actors

Table 27: Roles and Responsibilities of the Livelihood Restoration Actors

Institution	Responsibilities
World Bank (IDA)	Funding through ICRP and Technical Support
Ministry of Water and Environment	ICRP Implementing Agency, Monitoring and Supervision
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	ICRP Implementing Agency, Monitoring and Supervision
National Forestry Authority	Technical Support to tree seedling beneficiaries
Kanungu District Local Government	Community Mobilization, Technical Support to tree seedling beneficiaries
Impacted Sub County of Kihihi	Community Mobilization and Agricultural extension services
Vocational Training Institutions	Vocational training and skilling of youths and other LRP beneficiaries
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Community Mobilization and Agricultural extension services

Table 28: LRP Implementation Cost Estimate

S. N	Item/Activity	Amount (UGX)
1	Fruit tree seedling supply and planting support	350,000,000
2	Timber Tree seedling supply and planting support	300,000,000
3	Provision of Agricultural Inputs	500,000,000
4	Agricultural trainings	500,000,000
5	Support to farmer groups	500,000,000
6	Financial Literacy Training	500,000,000
7	Gender Empowerment	500,000,000
8	Vocational /Entrepreneurial Skills Training	300,000,000
9	Functional Adult Literacy Training	300,000,000
10	Opening up of community access roads	350,000,000
11	Training farmers in alternative livelihood activities (Apiculture and Aquaculture)	350,000,000
12	Relocation Assistance to PAPs (Costs of shifting)	315,300,000
13	Income Restoration (for missed crop cycles and income loss)	630,600,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,395,900,000</b>

## **8.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

Extensive consultations were undertaken during the RAP preparation with the aim of understanding the situations pertaining to the resettlement action planning. It was important to consider all the stakeholders (particularly, those affected PAPs) to be involved in the project preparation and implementation. The consultations aimed at providing communities the opportunity to know project objectives, possible socio-economic impacts and the mitigation measures, as well as specific aspects of land take and displacement.

Meetings were organized and held in each village within and around the irrigable command area with help of local council leaders. In these meetings, principles of compensation for various types of losses were disclosed and entitlement options discussed. Ugandan laws and World Bank guidelines regarding resettlement were also explained to the communities and other national level stakeholders.

Different stakeholders were consulted during this study through: structured and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions and community meetings. Stakeholders included those at national, local government and community levels – directly and indirectly affected community members. Other stakeholders consulted include large scale farmers and cooperative societies. Views and concerns of the different stakeholders on compensation and resettlement were collected and documented.

MWE has so far engaged PAPs for the Matanda command area pipe network corridor on four (4) separate occasions;

1. Dissemination of the Final Design (23<sup>rd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024),
2. Survey and Valuation of affected property within the infrastructural corridor (29<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024)
3. RAP Validation Exercise (17<sup>th</sup> February to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2024 by the MWE team, and 2<sup>nd</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> July 2025 by the CGV team).
4. Formation of GRM structures (17<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> March 2025)
5. Disclosure of compensation entitlements (11<sup>th</sup> November to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2025)

### **8.1 Dissemination of the Final Design**

Between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024, MWE disseminated the Final Design for Matanda command area to the District, the Sub Counties, and the Community at large. The main objective was to explain to the PAPs' the location of the project areas and the infrastructure corridor as well as development and clarify on the changes that came as a result of change in the Scheme design. The design dissemination exercise was conducted as tabulated below;

Table 29: Levels of conducting Project Design Dissemination

Level	Location	Date
District	Kanungu District Local Government	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2024
Sub County	-Kihihi Town Council - Nyanga Sub-County - Kihihi Sub-County	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2024
Community (Villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kabuga</li> <li>• Matanda II</li> <li>• Matanda I</li> <li>• Kayembe</li> <li>• Rushoroza</li> <li>• Omwirangizo</li> <li>• Kiruruma</li> <li>• Group Farm A</li> <li>• Rwerere B</li> <li>• Kanyinaburinamo</li> <li>• Group Farm B</li> <li>• Kiruruma B</li> <li>• Rwerere A</li> <li>• Nyarurambi</li> <li>• Ibambiro</li> <li>• Kibimbiri</li> <li>• Kyakatarangi</li> <li>• Kashojwa</li> </ul>	25 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> July 2024

Table 30: District, Sub County, and Community reactions; and responses from the MWE team (Conducted between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024)

No	Question / issue / concern/ comments	Response / clarification
1	What are the benefits of the project?	Improved access to irrigation and drainage services, improved agricultural production and productivity, improved catchment management in the project areas, and increased capacity in irrigation management
2	How much will you pay for an acre of land?	The affected property is identified and

		<p>delineated by a registered surveyor, whereas, the value of the affected properties is assessed by a registered valuer, who both furnish the CGV with survey and valuation reports. The CGV then exercises its supervisory mandate and makes their own independent assessment, on whether to agree or recommend modifications on the furnished reports. When the CGV is satisfied with the provisions of the reports, an approval is done and forwarded to MWE for disclosure to the PAPs to also get the consent/acceptance from the PAPs to avoid unnecessary grievances. The basis of determining the value of property by the registered valuer is based on market rates and the nature of developments carried out on the land by each PAP.</p>
3	How long will I take to shift from the affected land?	<p>After compensation, MWE shall communicate a time frame within which the PAP shall be expected to vacate the affected land and the vacation date and the notification shall also be discussed, agreed and signed by both parties.</p> <p>This is provided for in the Ugandan laws and is reflected in the disturbance allowance awarded to the PAPs. Currently the law provides for a disturbance allowance of either 15% or 30% of the total compensation amount depending on the grace period given (minimum 6 months or less than 6 months respectively).</p>
4	Will water be for paying by the users?	<p>The Irrigation Water Users will be paying a fee for Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) and will be determined by the costs required for maintenance and operation of the scheme. All these processes of payment will be discussed with the water users through the Irrigation Water User Association.</p>
5	When is compensation?	<p>PAPs will be compensated when the compensation process is concluded ie Survey &amp; Valuation Assessment, Validation, and Approval of the Report from the CGV</p>

		Disclosure and Endorsement of the Compensation Values by the PAPs, and signing of the Compensation consent agreements. The time for compensation shall be communicated to all PAPs once the report is approved by the CGV and as funds get availed by Government. The Government however pledges that all PAPs will be compensated before the construction of the command area pipe network starts. The emergent grievances are expected to be sorted before works can commence and or at least within 42 days after each grievance has been lodged with the GRCs.
6	Some of our land is titled; shall it attract the same value as land that is not titled?	Land that is titled will attract a higher value than the one that is not titled. However, the value further depends on the developments that are on the land whether titled or not. Land Lords with titles were requested to present the titles to the MWE team.
7	Can government get land for example in the National Park for relocation of PAPs?	Government cannot relocate PAPs to the Queen Elizabeth National Park because that is a gazetted place for animals not human beings. However, government will compensate PAPs with money in addition to the 15% as Disturbance fee which will assist the PAPs to relocate to the areas of their choice.
8	Is compensation only for crops or even bare land can be compensated?	The compensation is for both the affected land and the crops, and/or any other development on that land e.g., trees, structures, etc.
9	Will there be employment opportunities for the local people?	During construction and implementation, you will get business for your local materials and also local labor will be available for those who qualify and are willing to work.

## 8.2 Survey and Valuation of affected property within the infrastructural corridor

A number of activities were continuously undertaken during the survey and valuation exercise of the affected properties, and they included;

- Sensitization of the stakeholders and PAPs on the survey and valuation process;
- Continuous stakeholder engagement and mobilization during ongoing field activities;
- Identification of affected villages / cells and their respective leadership;
- Identification and confirmation of the number of PAPs to be affected by the project corridor;
- Identification and confirmation of the dominant crops and affected assets;
- Identification and confirmation of the major land tenures and uses.
- Assessment and valuation of property and confirmation with the PAPs;
- Obtaining Consent from PAPs on the survey and valuation activities;

The survey and valuation process led to identification and confirmation of 1,051 PAPs along the command area pipe network corridor, whilst affecting an area of 40.4 Hectares. These 1,051 PAPs are spread across the 18 villages (*as listed in table 1*).

During the survey and valuation activities, it was confirmed that the major land use within the command area pipe network corridor is crop husbandry with the majority of the land (99%) being held customarily privately under customary land tenure. Compensation valuation for such land is carried out considering the open market value of unimproved land. Similarly, there are five (05) titled/registered land parcels due to be affected in the course of construction of the command area pipe network, whereas, seven (07) licensee PAPs shall also be affected as tabulated below in table 43. No squatters were found along the command area pipe network corridor during the RAP assessments.

*Table 31: Land holding status along Matanda command area pipe network corridor*

S/N	Tenure	Total Number of PAPs	Number of Male PAPs	Number of Female PAPs	Area of land affected by each tenure (acres)
1	Customary	1,039	742	297	98.824
2	Freehold	5	4	1	0.988
3	Leasehold	0	0	0	0
4	Licensee	7	6	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,051</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>99.812</b>

The Licensed tenants exist on land by mutual agreements respected by the Local Governments and the land lords, and are always paying their due rental fees regularly as per the laid-out agreements. The rights of each category are guaranteed in the traditional settings of these communities. On the other hand, persons owning property as a group whether customarily or by title, the group individual rights are guaranteed by the land law or group constitutions.

The most dominant crops to be affected are coffee plantations, with trees of various species to be felled as well during project implementation. A list of the crops/trees affected is as tabulated in table 6.

During valuation, all particulars of the structures/crops to be affected were recorded including the type, name, maturity of trees, numbers of perennial crops/trees captured; all this to ensure correctness in the valuation and to avoid any ambiguity during validation and compensation; and to reduce the grievances.

The exercise of the survey was explained to the people illustrating the main components of the project and how the project will be implemented. Valuation was participatory encouraging all PAPs to participate throughout the exercise for the identification of the affected items and valuation. After which, the consent agreements for the survey and valuation were entered between the PAPs and Government as a sign of consent and transparency. *(See attached Appendix V)*

### **8.2.1 Dissemination and discussion of the compensation process**

MWE officers briefed the PAPs on the compensation process. They requested the PAPs to participate and be co-operative throughout the whole process of compensation. The compensation process was explained as follows;

- i. Undertake field survey and valuation for land, perennial crops and structures within the infrastructural corridor.
- ii. Make a draft Valuation Assessment Report.
- iii. Validate the report with the PAPs
- iv. Submit the report to the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) for approval.
- v. Disclosure of the approved CGV values to the PAPs.
- vi. MWE and the PAPs discuss and review the compensation agreement
- vii. The PAPs sign the compensation agreements
- viii. PAPs declare their bank account details to the Government.
- ix. Government pays the PAPs.

### **8.2.2 PAPs' Validation Exercise of Matanda command area pipe network**

In February 2025, MWE carried out the first validation exercise for the command area pipe network corridor, to ascertain with the PAPs if the data captured was correct and up to date. The CGV then carried out the final validation for the economic assessment, in July 2025 to acquaint themselves with the project area as per their supervisory mandate to validate the data captured by the MWE team, subject to their approval.

During the first validation exercise, in February 2025, MWE together with the Kanungu District/Sub-County and LC1 Officials/ Representatives identified, verified and validated all PAPs. The activity included recording names and particulars (photographs of the affected persons, copies of National Identification Numbers (NINs), telephone numbers of PAPs and their next of Kin and properties) of each PAP. Each PAP cross checked and confirmed their name and property with the assistance of Local Council I Chairpersons. The team also gave opportunities to PAPs to ask any questions for clarity.

PAPs with cases such as minors requiring guardianship, landowners who are incapacitated and cases which require processing of letters of administration as well as powers of attorney shall be supported and guided by the MWE/District designated project staff on the process and procedures of acquiring, and filling up these statutory documents. However, None of the PAPs has been identified in this category of need especially children PAPs but once they are identified shall be assisted by the project. All the PAPs who acquired the above documents submitted them to MWE officials and were presented to CGV.

The PAPs presented their identification documents and MWE officials verified them to ensure consistency with the information provided in the draft valuation report. For cases where they differed, they were edited in the draft report and captured in the revised report.

For PAPs who were not satisfied with the items captured during the valuation of their property, re-assessments were done from 17<sup>th</sup> February to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2025. The team of Valuers, Surveyors, Sociologists, and Local Council I Chairpersons went back to the ground together with the complaining PAPs to re-assess the affected property. 80 PAPs expressed dissatisfaction with the draft assessment report and corrections were made during the compilation of the Final Valuation Report.

### 8.2.2.1 Validation Issues/Responses

The following items were raised by the PAPs during the validation exercise and MWE provided the responses accordingly to the satisfaction of the PAPS as shown below;

*Table 32: Issues raised by PAPs and MWE responses during validation exercise*

No.	Questions/Issues	Recommendations/Way forward
1	What if I don't agree with the Government Compensation rates?	No one is forced to consent and agree to the values awarded for their property. MWE RAP team therefore, urged the PAPs who might not be in agreement with the CGV's values to register their complaints through the established GRC structures. Re-assessments of items that were left out were done from 17 <sup>th</sup> February to 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2025.  They were sensitized on following grievance handling processes and management as shown in Figures 57 & 58. The grievance handling process shall follow the GRM chart, which illustrates the GRM timelines and the established feedback loops.
2	How shall we get	The MWE RAP team informed PAPs that the RAP is a process; the next

	to know about the compensation money attached to our property & when?	activity is disclosure of compensation values where each PAP would get to be shown the CGV approved entitlements. The disclosure exercise is slated for November 2025. The disclosure and compensation agreements will be entered in November 2025, and the payment of compensation entitlements is pending the approval of the RAP report by the Bank and release of compensation funds by Government.
3	When are we receiving the money?	MWE RAP team informed the meeting that it's a process since the Government has to first verify all the PAPs names and banks accounts for it to compensate the PAPs. They were informed to remain patient and engage in other activities that generate income for their families. However, the Government is committed to pay PAPs as soon as possible.
4	Aren't the PAPs supposed to negotiate with the Government on how compensation shall be done?	<p>For this project, compensation and its computation are guided by both the Ugandan legislation (majorly the Land Act) and the World Bank OP4.12 principles. For example, to meet both the Ugandan and World Bank requirements, compensation for land is based on the market value at the time of assessment (<i>which for this project was the time period between July-August 2024</i>) of the affected land with a 15% disturbance allowance, whereas for permanent buildings and other fixed assets, there will be compensation for affected building and other fixed assets at replacement cost, with a 15% disturbance allowance as top up. No deduction of depreciation value, and a right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation.</p> <p>The non-permanent structures such as kiosks, other structures such as graves, and perennial crops shall be compensated based on district compensation rates and awarded a disturbance allowance. The project used the rates for Kanungu district of 2024/25. The local district rates are arrived at by the District Land Board.</p> <p>Following the computation of entitlements for each PAP by a private registered valuer, the CGV approves the values. Disclosure of these approved values is done to each PAP and any PAP who accepts the CGV approved values shall be expected to sign a compensation consent agreement. If a PAP is not satisfied with the approved amounts, they are advised to lodge their grievances with the GRCs who with support from the district and the MWE staff, are on hand to handle these cases. Grievances related to undervaluation are usually referred back to the CGV for re-assessment.</p> <p>The PAPs were informed that the government cannot take possession of their land parcels prior to compensation.</p>
5	PAPs asked if	PAPs were guided to have bank accounts opened with commercial

	they can use Accounts of local SACCOs to receive compensation since its closer and easily accessible to the communities.	banks like Centenary, Stanbic, Equity and other local saving SACCOs with capacity to effect Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). Preference by the PAPs was given to the commercial banks and qualifying SACCOs in close proximity to the project area. The PAPs were advised to open accounts in SACCOs that can access the Electronic Funds Transfer either directly or those that link with commercial banks and are able to receive funds from the Government system. Preference was given to the commercial banks and qualifying SACCOs that charge no transaction costs at the opening of the accounts and where any payment required the funds paid remained part of the PAPs savings and opening of accounts was with those financial institutions that, provide a secure and reliable trail of payments in the form of financial statements. PAPs were encouraged to open the accounts to the financial institutions that are convenient and close to them to avoid transportation costs.
6	The community requested to know how their children would benefit as far as employment opportunities are concerned	The communities were informed that most casual workers for the contractor are always recruited from amongst the natives, but they should always be willing and able to work and morally upright. They should be youth with no criminal records like theft.

### 8.3 Formation of GRM structures

From 17<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, MWE undertook consultative meetings with the PAPs at each of the affected villages traversed by the command area pipe network before establishment of the GRM structures. A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was proposed to enable timely settlement of all forms of grievances to the PAPs. The grievance procedures are anchored and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. An elaborate discussion in line with GRM structures is as discussed in chapter 9 below.

### 8.4 Disclosure of PAPs compensation entitlements

Between 11<sup>th</sup> November and 8<sup>th</sup> December 2025, MWE performed consultative meetings with the PAPs at each of the affected villages traversed by the command area pipeline corridor before disclosing the compensation values which were approved by the Chief Government Valuer. The RAP Implementation team took the PAPs through the whole process of compensation and explained the whole process as follows;

- Undertake field survey and valuation for land, crops and structures. In land acquisition section, land to be affected was surveyed and valued.
- Make a Draft Valuation Assessment Report.

- Validate the report with the PAPs, submit the report to the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) for approval.
- Disclosure of the approved CGV values to the PAPs.
- PAPs discuss, review the compensation agreement and thereafter endorse compensation agreement.
- PAPs declare their bank account details to the Government.
- Government pays the PAPs.

Disclosure of the compensation values as approved in the Survey and Valuation Report was carried out by showing and explaining every assessment and the rate at which the affected property was valued to each individual PAP. The disclosure was conducted through scheduled village sessions and one-on-one disclosure meetings held at agreed upon venues to ensure confidentiality (only the PAP and required witnesses, where applicable). Each PAP was required to cross check their name and the property affected with the assistance of MWE officers and the Local Council I Chairpersons. The team also gave opportunities to PAPs to ask any questions for clarity.

Compensation of PAPs was based on size and tenure of landholding, property and crops affected. The PAPs were informed that the values of the property were determined by a registered private valuer and approved by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) basing on the existing compensation rates of Kanungu District. The land was valued basing on the prevailing market price in the affected area. The affected assets for compensation included land, crops and structures like houses, graves and fences. The MWE staff disclosed values to each PAP individually with a lot of confidentiality.

The PAPs who agree with the disclosed values were requested to present their documents for identification, and sign off the consent forms. These documents were attached on the signed Consent agreements. These documents include;

- ❖ 3 passport photographs
- ❖ 3 photocopies of National Identity Cards
- ❖ Bank Details i.e. Bank Account Number, Account Name and Name of Bank

The Compensation consent agreements were filled and signed in triplicate i.e. one copy for MWE, one for the PAP and another for Water for Production Regional Centre West that is to handle the payment of the Matanda Irrigation Scheme compensation.

#### **8.4.1 Consent Status of the PAPs**

Following the conclusion of the disclosure exercise (11<sup>th</sup> November to 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2025), up to 91.2% of the PAPs signed Compensation Agreements between the Ministry of

Water and Environment (MWE) acting on behalf of the Government of Uganda and the PAPs.

*Table 33: Number of PAPs who have consented against those yet to consent*

Total No. of PAPs	No. of PAPs who Consented	No. of PAPs who never consented
1,051	958	93

Based on the above statistics, the activity registered a good level of success. The remaining PAPs were advised to lodge their grievances with the GRCs who with support from the district and the MWE staff, are currently handling these cases.

Overall, the 93 PAPs (8.8%) who have not yet consented did so primarily due to absentee land owners, unresolved succession and inheritance matters, pending valuation reviews, pending document submission or requests for additional time to consult family members and obtain clarification.

All these 93 PAPs yet to consent are only losing a limited percentage of their land and none of them are among the vulnerable category.

#### **8.4.2 Mitigation for the PAPs who did not Consent**

The project developed the Grievance Redress Management guidelines and the Grievance Redress Committees were established at each parish to handle the RAP grievances. Those who did not consent were advised to register their grievances for further management. The Ministry is following the grievance handling actively to have them resolved before works can commence.

For the PAPs yet to consent siting undervaluation of their properties, MWE shall write to the CGV requesting them to consider re-assessment of the affected properties of these PAPs and award them improved values. For those yet to consent due to being absentee landlords, having unresolved succession and inheritance matters, having pending document submission or requests for additional time to consult family members and obtain clarification; these outstanding cases will be addressed through continued stakeholder engagement, targeted follow-up consultations, and verification support during the Project implementation stages.

## **9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

Taking into account the complexity of resolving disputes and grievances, PAPs have to be informed about various grievance redress procedures and of their right to appeal if not satisfied.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a system by which queries or clarifications about the project are responded to, problems with implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively.

It is best practice for the grievance mechanism to clarify at the outset who is expected to use the procedure, and to assure stakeholders that there will be neither costs nor retribution associated with lodging a grievance. The entire process (i.e. how a complaint is received and reviewed, how decisions are made and what possibilities may exist for appeal) will be made as transparent as possible by putting it into writing, publicizing it and explaining it to relevant stakeholders.

Different categories of grievances are expected during the different stages of the RAP. These are categorized into social, survey, valuation and legal grievances as shown below.

- **Social:** Grievances likely to trigger social issues include; the issue of guardianship for minors, deceased PAPs, the mentally ill, and the vulnerable.
- **Survey:** Objection to computed land size of the affected land, omission of PAPs land, missing PAPs, and land tenure system complaints. These may require re-surveys.
- **Valuation:** Rejection of compensation packages considered of low value, PAPs missing in approved Valuation Report, property not captured during the initial assessment, discrepancy of information appearing on Strip map and Valuation report. These may require re- valuations or explanation to clarify issues.
- **Legal:** Grievances likely to trigger legal redress include land disputes and family disputes among others. The project will refer these to the wider judicial system for redress and closure. PAPs requiring legal assistance and advice in acquiring of legal documents will be guided accordingly.

This grievance procedure will not replace existing legal processes in Uganda but rather will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal processes.

### **9.1 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The general objective of the proposed grievance mechanism is to provide a mechanism/process to receive and respond timely to any complaints made about the Project from different stakeholders (including those from members of the communities,

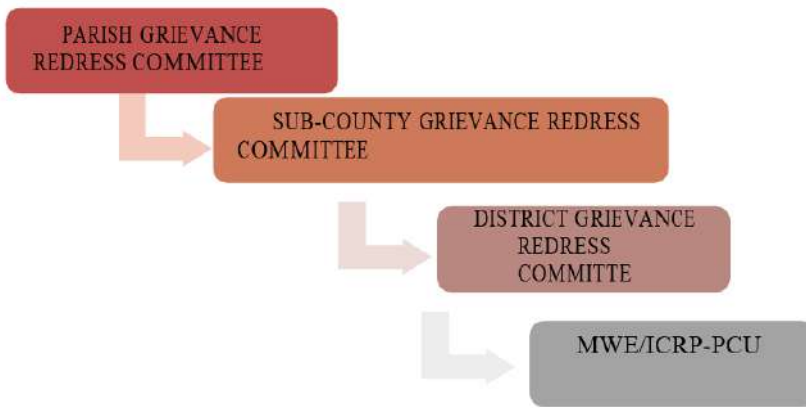
local businesses and other stakeholders) and to be the basis for developing appropriate mitigation strategies.

**Specific objectives include:**

- Establish a mechanism for responding to complaints in an understanding, transparent and culturally appropriate way (including language);
- Develop an accessible, transparent and efficient complaint procedure for people involved in and/or impacted by construction of Matanda command area pipe network;
- Facilitate effective dialogue and open lines of communication with the public;
- Manage expectations and/or negative perceptions towards construction of Matanda command area pipe network;
- Establish a system of investigation, response and prompt complaint resolution;
- Minimize grievances arising from RAP activities along Matanda command area pipe network corridor;
- Improve the Project social performance by evaluating complaints as a basis for taking remedial or preventive actions or developing responsive initiatives.
- The grievance mechanism will ensure that all Project Affected Persons including vulnerable groups e.g. the elderly, women and the disabled can easily access help at no cost.

**9.2 Established Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A simple Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed to enable timely settlement of grievances raised by the PAPs. The grievance procedures are anchored and administered at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and openness to all PAPs. The grievance redress procedure ensures involvement with the respective districts and sub counties officials and other key stakeholders and provides for record keeping to determine the validity of claims, and to ensure that solutions are taken in the most transparent and cost-effective ways for all PAPs. The grievance resolution mechanism will involve four stages as illustrated in Figure 58 below;



*Figure 6: Grievance Redress Ladder*

### **Stage I: Parish Level Grievance Redress Committees**

Grievance Redress Committees is constituted at Parish level (LC-II) so as to ease accessibility for the PAPs. This committee will comprise of the following members:

1. Chairperson
2. Parish Chief/Secretary to the committee
3. 03 farmer members (At least one of the farmers must be a woman)
4. 01 Member – Vulnerable person

Each Grievance Redress Committee selects a chairperson.

The grievance resolution committees for each of the affected parishes were established. The respective committees will handle grievances from their parishes. Complaints that cannot be handled at parish level will be forwarded to the Sub Country GRC for further management.

Representatives of community members on the GRC committees were chosen by their respective communities during village meetings/community gatherings. The selection criteria was jointly developed with the affected communities. The following was used as a guide when selecting community members on the GRCs:

- The GRC member shall be one of the affected persons;
- The GRC member must be of good standing in the community, possess local knowledge and be willing to represent the interests of the PAPs; and
- The GRC member must be trustworthy and available to attend meetings whenever called upon.

The communities evaluated these selection criteria to identify the person(s) best suited to represent them on the GRCs. Each Grievance Redress Committee selects a Chairperson and a Secretary.

### **Stage II: Sub-County Grievance Redress Committees**

Grievance Redress Committees were constituted at Sub County level (LC-3). Matanda command area pipe network corridor traverses through Kihikihi Sub County, thus one GRC at this level were set up. The grievance redress committee comprise of the following members:

1. Chairperson
2. Sub-County Chief, secretary to the committee
3. Production Officer or Agriculture Officer as member
4. One Woman representative
5. A representative of vulnerable groups (PWDs), as member
6. Chairperson of Farmer Organizations as member
7. Community Development Officer as member

Each Grievance Redress Committee selects a chairperson.

Each Committee is responsible for grievances in their Sub County. The Sub County GRCs will work with the respective village leaders to solve a grievance. If the grievance is solved at this level, it will then be closed. However, if the grievance is not resolved, it will be forwarded to the District GRC for further management.

### **Stage III: District Grievance Redress Committees**

District authorities will participate in grievance redress thus the need to establish a grievance redress committee at the district level. The grievance redress committees at the district level (Kanungu District) comprises of the following members:

1. CAO (Chairperson)
2. Lands Officer
3. Representatives of the vulnerable groups as member (PWDs)
4. District Production and Marketing Officer as member
5. District Community Development Officer as member (Secretary)
6. District Environment Officer as member
7. District Water Officer as a member

## 8. District Commercial Officer as member

The District GRC will get background information as much as possible about the case from the Sub County GRCs. If the District GRC solves the grievance, it will then be closed. However, if the parties fail to agree, the grievance will be forwarded to the Ministry of Water and Environment/ICRP – PCU for further management.

The Grievance Resolution Committees will utilize all avenues to solve grievances before the affected parties can go to the courts of law.

### Stage IV: Ministry of Water and Environment/ICRP - PCU

If the grievance procedure at the first three levels fails to provide a settlement, the District or the PAP can still approach the ICRP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for redress of their issues.

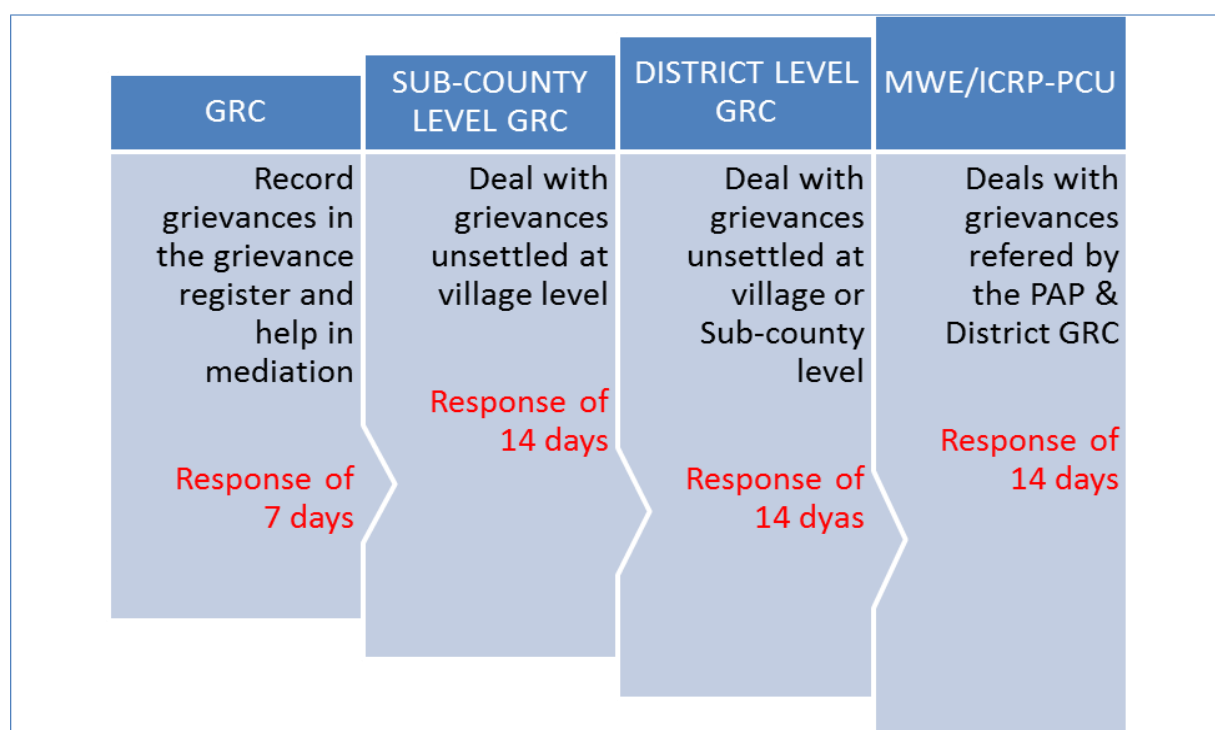


Figure 7: Graphical illustration of Grievance Redress Ladder

### 9.3 Grievance Resolution Process

Through sensitization meetings, the PAPs, other community members and other stakeholders were informed of the grievance management mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints and dissatisfactions.

Grievances may be lodged verbally or in writing and through multiple channels (GRC members, LC leaders, phone calls/SMS/WhatsApp where available, suggestion boxes, and referrals). Written records will be made for all grievances for tracking purposes.

When writing, PAPs will fill a Grievance Resolution Form or write formally to the implementing agency. The form will also be translated into the local language i.e. Runyankore-Rukiga. Stakeholders who are illiterate or lodge grievances verbally will be assisted by members of the GRC to lodge complaints. The forms will be made available at the different levels of local government. The grievances will be received by the respective secretaries at the various levels who register the grievances in a Grievance Log, give them reference numbers and categorize them. The Officer will evaluate the application and determine whether the issue can be handled administratively by the project technical team or whether the respective GRC has to meet over the matter.

For matters that require technical input/verification, the grievance will be forwarded to the respective officers for handling. All grievances will be verified in the presence of at least two members of the respective committees at the level the grievance is being resolved.

Communication of the outcome of the resolution will be provided in writing to the concerned parties or in a meeting and recordings of the proceedings taken and signed. Feedback of the outcome of the meetings or grievance resolution will be communicated verbally immediately after the resolution and, formally (in writing) within a week of the grievance resolution.

If the grievance requires the sitting of the GRC, this will be communicated by the Project Officer to the Chairperson of the GRC committee. The Chairperson will then mobilize the committee members and the concerned parties. The concerned parties will be mobilized within a week of determining the course of action for the grievance. The date and venue of the deliberations will be communicated to the relevant parties through the Chairperson of the Grievance Committee.

The frequency of GRC meetings will be determined by the number of grievances received. It is however proposed, that initially, the GRCs sit at least once a month as a minimum in each Sub-County to clear off any pending issues and to provide feedback to the project implementers.

It is foreseen that the frequency of these meetings will diminish as the issues to be addressed decrease and the meetings can then be scheduled on quarterly basis.

The guiding principle in addressing complaints is that the matters must be addressed as expeditiously as possible. The Legal Advisor on the implementing team will give guidance to cases that require legal input.

Where found practical, civil society organizations operating in the project area can be involved in the grievance resolution process. These will be involved in i) sensitizing PAPs about their rights to compensation, ii) reaching out to the communities, and iii) providing support to the disadvantaged youth through income generating opportunities. Selection of these NGOs will be based on their presence in project affected Districts and type of services they provide.

### 9.3.1 Inclusion of Women and other Vulnerable Groups

The GRCs will be sensitive to the needs of women and other vulnerable groups. For instance, meeting venues and times will take into consideration the limitations of such groups.

All aggrieved parties will have access to the grievance resolution teams at no cost.

Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., husbands abandoning affected family and eloping with different women after receiving compensation proceeds and gender-based violence emanating from contested sharing of compensation proceeds). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes.

Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local communities and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for MWE should have training in Gender-based violence.

### 9.3.2 Training

Members of the Grievance Resolution Committees at the different levels of local government will be trained in grievance management. The main topics of discussion will include GRC roles, managing gender-based violence related cases, channels of communication, guiding principles etc. The training will be conducted by the RAP implementing team.

During the RAP implementation, GRCs were established and trained to support the grievance handling as the compensation process gets concluded. Below is the tabulation of the GRCs established and trained at district and Sub-County levels.

The tables below show the established GRC structures.

*Table 34: Kanungu District Grievance Redress Committee*

S/N	NAME	TITLE	MEMBERSHIP	CONTACT
1	Tweheyo Betega David	Chief Administrative Officer	Chairperson	0772320912
2	Arinaitwe Shibah	District Environment Officer	Member	0787312009
3	Tumusiime Kate	Ass District Water Officer	Member	0771626980
4	Ndizeyi Ezra	District Community Development Officer	Secretary	0772856251
5	Nkwasiwe Godwin	District Production Officer	Member	0782415244
6	Twongyeirwe Mwajuma	District Communications Officer	Member	0774670469

7	Byamukama Mathias	District Agriculture Officer	Member	0776476266
8	Owomuhangi Calebs	District Commercial Officer	Member	0701754555
9	Eloku Emmanuel	Lands Officer	Member	0772919922
10	Twebaze Kate	Representative Vulnerable	Member	0779220586
11	JB Politique Emmanuel	District Agriculture Engineer	Member	0772422021

*Table 35: Kihihi Sub-County Grievance Redress Committee*

S/N	NAME	TITLE	MEMBERSHIP	CONTACT
1	Namusiima Lillian	Senior Assistant Secretary	Chairperson	0772311866
2	Ariho Brian	Community Development Officer	Secretary	0781841968
3	Rwakarara Alfred	Representative - Production	Member	0782824690
4	Ebwoga Tonny	Health Assistant (For: Technical Services)	Member	0778462590
5	Namanya Claire	Rep. Vulnerable Group	Member	0788191278
6	Mayombo Dick Charles	Representative Farmer Organization	Member	0777080812
7	Turyahabwe Silver	Area Lands Committee Chairperson	Member	0778711002

*Table 36: Rushoroza Parish Grievance Redress Committee*

S/N	NAME	GENDER	TITLE	MEMBERSHIP	CONTACT
1	NTAMBARA DAVID	MALE	FARMER	CHAIRPERSON	0779700646
2	NATURINDA CHARITY	FEMALE	PARISH CHIEF	SECRETARY	0773160117
3	SAIDI	MALE	FARMER	MEMBER	0782997744

	MUGISHA				
4	MUTESIGENSI HOPE	FEMALE	FARMER	MEMBER	0782312270
5	MUSA NDIZEYE	MALE	FARMER	MEMBER – PWD	0774710052
6	TWEBAZE NASSAN	MALE	FARMER	MEMBER	0773465019

*Table 37: Kibimbiri Parish Grievance Redress Committee*

S/N	NAME	GENDER	TITLE	MEMBERSHIP	CONTACT
1	SUNDAY CHAERLSE	MALE	FARMER	CHAIRPERSON	0775303341
2	SAMUEL NAHURIRA	MALE	PARISH CHIEF	SECRETARY	078FR9040582
3	ROSEMARY NANYONGYERA	FEMALE	FARMER	MEMBER	0787855150
4	WIN KANGUMISIRIZE	FEMALE	FARMER	MEMBER	0779861495
5	BARUGAHARE DEUS	MALE	FARMER	MEMBER	0775571741
6	GIDION KYASIMIRE	MALE	FARMER – PWDS	MEMBER	0787369537

## **9.4 Monitoring and Closure of Grievances, Tooling, and Facilitation of Grievance Redress Committees**

### **9.4.1 Overview**

An effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is vital for ensuring transparency, accountability, and community trust in the resettlement process. This section outlines the measures undertaken to monitor, resolve, and close grievances raised by project-affected persons (PAPs), and highlights the efforts to tool and facilitate the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) to perform their duties efficiently.

#### **9.4.2 Monitoring of Grievances**

Regular monitoring of grievances will be conducted throughout the resettlement period. A grievance log will be maintained, capturing the nature of complaints, affected individuals or groups, dates of submission, status of resolution, and actions taken. Monitoring efforts will include:

- Monthly site visits by the social safeguards team.
- Periodic feedback sessions with PAPs.
- Review meetings with GRCs and implementing partners.
- Use of a centralized grievance tracking database for consistency and follow-up.

#### **Key indicators to be monitored include:**

- Number of grievances received, resolved, and pending.
- Average resolution time.
- Recurrence rate of similar grievances.
- PAP satisfaction with grievance outcomes.

#### **9.4.3 Closure of Grievances**

Grievances will be closed following full resolution to the satisfaction of the complainants and in compliance with project policies and national regulations. Closure will involve:

- Documenting resolution with sign-off by the PAP and GRC.
- Verification of corrective actions where applicable.
- Communication to all stakeholders on the final decision.
- Filing and archiving of grievance records for audit and learning purposes.

Grievance closure will be confirmed through field verification and feedback from PAPs during follow-up consultations.

#### **9.4.4 Tooling and Capacity Building of GRCs**

To enhance the effectiveness of the GRCs, the following tooling and capacity-building measures will be implemented:

- Provision of office supplies (e.g., record books and stationery).
- Training on grievance handling procedures, conflict resolution, documentation, and gender-sensitive approaches.
- Dissemination of simplified grievance redress guidelines in local languages.

#### **9.4.5 Facilitation of GRC Operations**

Facilitation support will be provided to ensure the functionality and responsiveness of the GRCs. This includes:

- Monthly stipends for GRC members to cover operational costs.
- Regular supervisory support and mentorship by the implementing agency and social safeguards staff.
- Integration of GRC activities into broader community engagement and sensitization programs.

## 10.0 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

### 10.1 Asset Compensation

The Matanda command area pipe network compensation figure for assets stands at **UGX. 6,234,249,808 (Six Billion, Two Hundred and Thirty-Four Million, Two Hundred Forty-Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eight Shillings Only)** as indicated in the valuation report submitted and approved by the Chief Government Valuer on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2025. This financial figure includes a 15% Disturbance Allowance that will be paid to the 1,051 No. PAPs whose land, crops and structures shall be affected following the construction of the command area pipe network. These asset compensation figures will be paid to the PAPs' individual accounts once the command area pipe network sectional RAP report is approved.

*Table 38: Break down of the asset compensation value*

S/N	Affected Property	Assessed Value	Disturbance Allowance (15%)	Total Value
1	Land	1,865,655,400	279,848,310	2,145,503,710
2	Structures	1,357,858,890	203,678,833.5	1,561,537,724
3	Crops and trees	2,197,572,500	329,635,875	2,527,208,375
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>5,421,086,790</b>	<b>813,163,018</b>	<b>6,234,249,808</b>

This compensation figure was arrived at, by using the Kanungu District Compensation rates of 2024/25 that were used to compute the crop and plant values in the project area.

### 10.2 Livelihood Restoration Budget

To restore the livelihood of PAPs after project implementation, they will need community support initiatives associated with skill training, financial trainings, small business support, health and sanitation, functional adult literacy, farming/Agricultural enhancement. These will be provided during the 6-months' notice to be provided to them to vacate the compensated assets. A total budget of 5,395,900,000 UGX has been formulated (Table 51) in order to cater for the PAPs and ensure that their livelihoods are restored to their original or better condition than they were before. These top ups as listed in table 51 below, shall be paid to the PAPs in the 6 months period between when they are required to vacate and commencement of construction works.

Table 39: LRP Implementation Cost Estimate

S. N	Item/Activity	Amount (UGX)
1	Fruit tree seedling supply and planting support	350,000,000
2	Timber Tree seedling supply and planting support	300,000,000
3	Provision of Agricultural Inputs	500,000,000
4	Agricultural trainings	500,000,000
5	Support to farmer groups	500,000,000
6	Financial Literacy Training	500,000,000
7	Gender Empowerment	500,000,000
8	Vocational /Entrepreneurial Skills Training	300,000,000
9	Functional Adult Literacy Training	300,000,000
10	Opening up of community access roads	350,000,000
11	Training farmers in alternative livelihood activities (Apiculture and Aquaculture)	350,000,000
12	Relocation Assistance to PAPs (Costs of shifting)	315,300,000
13	Income Restoration (for missed crop cycles and income loss)	630,600,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,395,900,000</b>

### 10.3 RAP Management Budget

The cost for RAP implementation (**UGX: 1,163,014,981**) is 10% of the combined total cost of compensation of assets and livelihood restoration as shown in table 52 below. This cost includes contingency funds to cater for additional costs of grave relocation, grievance management (facilitation for both internal and external consultations), vulnerability and other associated costs during RAP implementation. Some of the other RAP implementation costs include expenses during regular community engagements during RAP implementation such as facilitation for community mobilization by local leaders, communication costs, venue hire for meetings, administrative costs, Stationary, transport for fieldwork/monitoring activities, public notices/announcements, start-up equipment and furniture, maintenance and service costs, hygiene sundries, refreshments for staff and visitors, etc.

The total cost for implementing this RAP is as summarized below;

Table 40: Total cost for implementing this RAP

S/N	Item	Total (UGX)
1	Compensation of Assets	6,234,249,808
2	Livelihood Restoration	5,395,900,000
3	RAP Management and Implementation	1,163,014,981
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>12,793,164,789</b>

## **11.0 RAP IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES**

A number of actors will be involved in the overall implementation of the resettlement and compensation aspects for this project, either by way of their mandate or because of the direct impact of the project on their areas of jurisdiction. These include:

- Ministry of Water and Environment, Water for Production Department (MWE-WFP);
- Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF);
- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development;
- Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD);
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);
- Local Governments;
- Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations;
- Project Task Team;
- Grievance Resolution Committees;
- Private Sector;
- Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

### **11.1 Procedures and Responsibilities**

MWE will be the overall implementing agency for this RAP. It will be responsible for the coordination of the different institutions and actors involved in the implementation activities. MWE may delegate the day to day running of the RAP activities and their implementation by procuring a consultant firm. The Consultant firm will have the required skills, experience, adequate and relevant personnel to successfully support the implementation the RAP activities. In co-ordination with the MWE, the Consultant will directly work with the Local Government authorities, the Grievance Committees and the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under the support of MWE. In the interim, before the procurement of a RAP consultant, all RAP related activities will be implemented by a dedicated team of staff from Ministry of Water and Environment, to be called the Ministry of Water and Environment RAP Implementation team for Matanda Irrigation Scheme, as identified in table 53.

The Office of the Chief Government Valuer in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development will be responsible for approving the valuation reports. Table 54 shows the different roles and responsibilities of the different actors in the planning and

implementation of the RAP while figure 60 shows organizational organogram between the different entities.

*Table 41: Ministry of Water and Environment RAP Implementation team for Matanda Irrigation Scheme*

S/N	Name	Designation	Responsibility
1	Nuwagira Paul	Senior Sociologist	Team Leader
2	Mwesigwa Isaac Bernard	Social Safeguards Specialist	Member
3	Lamech Elalu	Senior Surveyor	Member
4	Rusheesha Alex	Senior Engineer	Member
5	Nakimbugwe Joyce	Sociologist	Member
6	Emojong Paul	Surveyor	Member
7	Kamusiime Ronah	Sociologist	Member
8	Abamwesigwa Joshua	Sociologist	Member
9	Nyonyintono Siras	Valuer	Member
10	Muhwezi Mathias	Engineer	Member

*Table 42: The different roles and responsibilities of the different actors in the planning and implementation of the RAP*

S/N	Actor	Roles & Responsibilities
1	Ministry of Water and Environment, Water for Production Department (MWE-WFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall implementation of the RAP;</li> <li>• Coordination of all RAP related activities among the different stakeholders;</li> <li>• Ensure that compensation and resettlement activities are consistent with Ugandan legislation and World Bank Social Safeguard policies;</li> <li>• Review all project documentation and ensure they meet all legislative requirements and ensure safe custody of all information and documentation relevant to the RAP;</li> <li>• Provision of necessary assistance to</li> </ul>

		<p>affected persons during the land acquisition and resettlement process and ensuring that vulnerable people are appropriately compensated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appoint an agency for external monitoring of activities;</li> <li>• Appoint a consultant for preparing and implementing the RAP;</li> <li>• Publish and disseminate information on the cut-off date;</li> <li>• Participate in grievance resolution of raised complaints from the PAPs and other stakeholders;</li> <li>• Provide internal monitoring of the land acquisition and resettlement activities</li> <li>• Review whether all categories of impacts are being adequately compensated for and all categories of affected persons can at least restore their standards of living after resettlement;</li> <li>• Budget, allocate and disburse funds for land acquisition and resettlement; Provide internal monitoring of the land acquisition and resettlement activities.</li> <li>• Provide regular updates to project stakeholders;</li> </ul>
2	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of advisory services to the livelihood enhancement programs and the irrigation component of the project.</li> <li>• Monitoring of livelihood restoration programs.</li> </ul>
3	The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry through the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in liaison with Kanungu District Land Board is responsible for providing approved updated compensation rates for use in the computation of compensation packages.</li> <li>• The Office of the CGV has a responsibility to approve all valuations.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furthermore, the CGV's office is also involved in resolving public complaints and disputes that arise from valuation for land acquisition and compensation payments.</li> <li>• The Department of Lands in liaison with the District Land Board as well as the Surveys and Mapping Departments implements the registration and transfer of interests in land.</li> </ul>
4	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor to ensure that the rights of minorities including women, orphans and other vulnerable groups are prioritized or protected and also monitor issues related to livelihood.</li> </ul>
5	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of compliance of all environmental issues including social impacts on people that result from land acquisition. This will mainly be done through Kanungu District Environment Officers</li> </ul>
6	Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) holds and manages land in Uganda vested in or acquired by the Government of Uganda. Leases on public land are granted by the ULC. When the Project has acquired the land for the development of project infrastructure, the land will be transferred to the ULC.</li> </ul>
7	Office of the Administrator General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Office of the Auditor General is vital in issuing legal documents such as Letters of Administration, Guardianship Orders etc. which are sometimes necessary during Resettlement.</li> </ul>
8	The Local Government Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary responsibility of the Local Government (District and Sub County) will be to review the progress of the land acquisition and resettlement</li> </ul>

		<p>implementation and make decisions regarding actions to solve the problems and designate officers to carry out these actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All districts have five levels of local councils (LCs) however, only 3 levels are active i.e. LC V, LC III and LC I. Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership.</li> <li>• LC Is and LC IIIs interact directly with the affected population. These councils will thus be able to assist during the identification of rightful property owners, and resolving compensation grievances during the resettlement and compensation process.</li> <li>• District Land Board (DLB) will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the registration and transfer of land ownership;</li> <li>• Compile and maintain a list of compensation rates payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non-permanent nature and any other thing that may be prescribed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• District Land Office (DLO) will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical services to the DLB through its own staff to facilitate the Board in the performance of its functions.</li> <li>• Will be key in processing residual titles for the affected persons.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Area Land Committees (ALCs) will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine, verify and mark the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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		<p>boundaries of all interests in land that is subject to an application for certificate of customary ownership or in grant of freehold title.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the DLB in an advisory capacity on matters relating to land including ascertaining rights in land boundaries and disputes.</li> </ul>
9	Private Sector entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP preparation and implementation will entail involvement of private sector consultants for various planning and implementation activities, including the assessment and verification of assets, monitoring and evaluation of compensation and resettlement activities.</li> <li>• Some of the private sector firms to be involved in the RAP implementation include: Air Water Earth (that was responsible for the ESIA, socio-economic surveys, land surveys, assessment/valuation and verification of assets and compilation of the final valuation and survey reports to be approved by the CGV); Altus Consults Uganda Ltd (stakeholder consultant); Team Initiatives Ltd (Baseline consultant). More private sector firms are expected to come on board to support the RAP implementation process, such as the pipe network contractor and consultant.</li> <li>• Their roles include asset valuation, baseline surveys, socio-economic surveys, stakeholder engagement and legal facilitation of agreements.</li> </ul>
10	Grievance Resolution Committees (GRCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in resolution of grievances related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mediation between implementation agency and affected communities.</li> <li>• Monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities.</li> <li>• Mobilization of projected affected persons with grievances.</li> <li>• Participation during the verification of PAPs and disclosure of entitlements.</li> </ul>
11	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with and support to the project team.</li> <li>• Availability for the activities.</li> <li>• Engage in project consultation forums.</li> <li>• Participation in measurement and sign-off of assets.</li> <li>• Participation in monitoring &amp; evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.</li> </ul>
12	Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities.</li> <li>• Participation in the implementation of livelihood programs.</li> <li>• Witnessing the land acquisition process.</li> </ul>
13	Project Task Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Task Team</li> <li>• Monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities.</li> </ul>

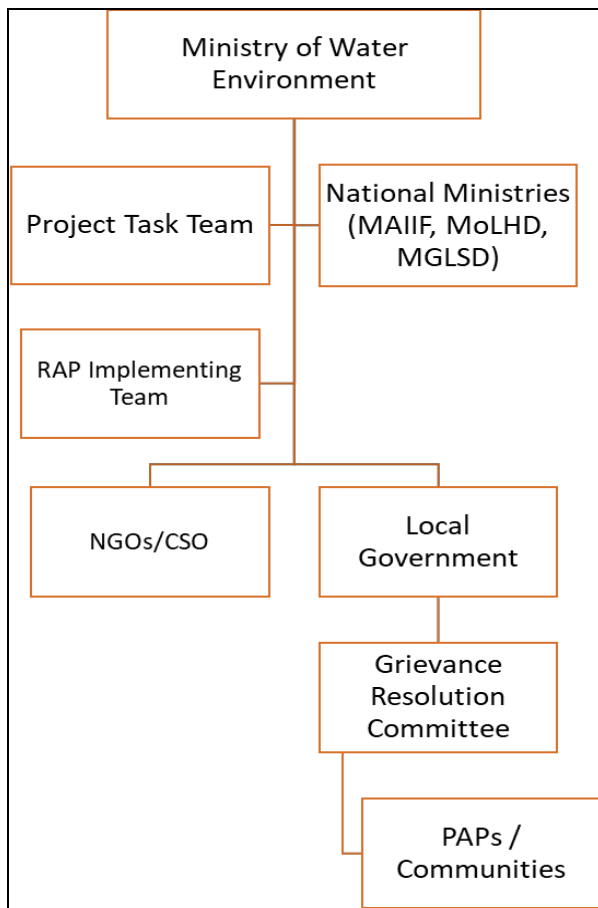


Figure 8: The different relationships between the different agencies

## 11.2 Institutional Capacities

### Ministry of Water and Environment, Water for Production Department (MWE-WFP)

The Water for Production department of the Ministry of Water and Environment directly oversees projects that are geared towards agriculture enhancement. It is therefore instrumental in guiding in relation to policy for operation and maintenance for sustainability.

There exists a Safeguard Team at the Ministry of Water and Environment with 10 persons from the Department of Water for Production. These individuals are made up of Environmentalists, Sociologists, Surveyors, Engineers and Land Use Experts.

Furthermore, the agency has substantial experience in undertaking RAP implementation activities gained through a number of water for production projects implemented in the past years. The WFP has decentralized its operations to regions, thus enhancing its capacity to handle activities in a more efficient and effective manner. It is in position to oversee the overall implementation of the RAP.

## **The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development**

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) is central in the RAP implementation process at the Central Government level and is mandated to approve all valuations in the country for public interest. In addition, there are more than 100 districts in the country that need the services of the CGV's office in relation to the approval of the compensation rates annually. The office of the CGV has the technical competency to participate, guide and regulate the valuation process. However, it is often constrained by the limited human resource and other resources such as office space and vehicles to facilitate timely inspection and verification of the valuation process before approval.

This often affects timely approvals of the Valuation reports and any re-assessments that may be required during the implementation of the RAP. These delays tend to trigger rejections of the compensation packages by the affected people that generally result from economic inflations and or increase in the value of the initially assessed properties.

There are also human resource capacity challenges within the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), where search statements must be obtained prior to compensation of affected registered land, to prove ownership. Although the ministry has recently computerized land registration, the limited staffing and other resources such as office space, often delays the response to the requests to search statements. This leads to further delays in the land acquisition process.

### **Office of the Administrator General**

The office of the Administrator General is also at the core in the compensation process. It is a common phenomenon that original owners of the properties are deceased and their estates are managed by other administrators. However, obtaining official letters of administration is a lengthy process, which is further delayed by limited personnel capacity in the office of the Administrator General and the court processes. The delays in processing and obtaining these documents before compensation often affect timelines in the land acquisition process.

### **Other Ministries involved in the Execution of RAP Activities**

The situation of low capacities is experienced by several other ministries. There are normally no specific offices assigned the role of land acquisition and resettlement. The ministries therefore sometimes rely on the private sector for these services. As result, monitoring of the different aspects of the RAP becomes very minimal or almost non-existent from the relevant ministries.

### **The Local Government Authorities**

One of the main tasks of local governments is to provide annual compensation rates

However, due to factors such as lack of budgets, the compensation rates are normally not updated. This therefore delays the process of finalizing the valuations.

Like many other local government institutions, Kanungu District has limited capacity to update compensation rates annually. In such cases the use of rates for the neighboring district as recommended by the CGVs Office is acceptable. In addition, there have not been many land acquisition projects to provide the relevant experience at both the district and sub county levels.

## 12.0 MATANDA COMMAND AREA PIPE NETWORK SECTIONAL RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The anticipated implementation of the command area pipe network sectional RAP will be as shown below.

*Table 43: RAP Implementation Schedule*

No.	Activity	Start Date	End date	Responsibility	Remarks
1	Dissemination of final design	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2024	26 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	MWE	This was done for the whole command area (Phase I & II)
2	Asset valuation and census survey of PAPs	29 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2024	MWE, Kanungu DLG, Subcounty, LC1s and PAPs.	This led to identification of 240 PAPs.
3	Socio-economic survey	09 <sup>th</sup> August 2023	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2023	MWE, Kanungu DLG, Subcounty, LC1s and PAPs.	A socio-economic survey was done in 2023 to give a holistic background of the study area upon which future monitoring and evaluation of project impacts on social aspects would be measured.
4	Declaration of cut-off date	23 <sup>rd</sup> July, 2024		MWE	Persons occupying the project area after this date are not eligible for compensation or assistance.
5	Establishment of GRCs	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	MWE, Kanungu DLG, MWE, Kanungu Subcounty and Parishes.	4 GRC committees were established at Subcounty and parish levels.
6	Validation exercise (PAPs verification by the MWE team)	17 <sup>th</sup> February 2024	10 <sup>th</sup> March 2024	MWE, Kanungu DLG, Subcounty and LC1s.	80 PAPs expressed dissatisfaction with the draft assessment report, which had errors and corrections were made accordingly.

7	Validation exercise (CGV ground truthing exercise)	2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2025	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2025	CGV	Validated entitlements of 1,051 PAPs.
8	Valuation Report approval	20 <sup>th</sup> August, 2025		CGV	Approved on 20 <sup>th</sup> August, 2025
9	Disclosure of CGV approved compensation values to PAP's and Signing of consent and compensation agreements with	11 <sup>th</sup> November 2025	08 <sup>th</sup> December 2025	MWE/WfP	All the PAPs (1,051) were disclosed to and 958 PAPs signed compensation consent agreements
10	Transfers of funds to the Water for Production Regional Centre West for compensation handling	September, 2025		MWE/ Commissioner-WfP	Funds for payment of the PAPs are available and have been transferred to the Water for Production Regional Centre – West account for compensation handling. But the compensation proceeds after clearance of this RAP report by the Bank.
11	Compensation payments	01 <sup>st</sup> April, 2026	30 <sup>th</sup> April, 2026	Manager, WfPRC-W	Awaiting clearance of this RAP report by the Bank.
12	Resettlement assistance	July, 2026	August, 2026	MWE, KDLG and Subcounty	Awaiting conclusion of payment of PAPs entitlements.
13	Livelihood restoration activities	November, 2026	December, 2026	MWE, KDLG and the Subcounty	Awaiting conclusion of payment of PAPs entitlements.
14	Land transfer	July, 2026	August, 2026	MWE, KDLG and the Subcounty	Awaiting conclusion of payment of PAPs entitlements.

15	RAP completion	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2024	Continuous	MWE, KDLG and the Subcounty	The RAP will be declared complete after a satisfactory RAP completion audit report is prepared and cleared.
16	Contract signing (for the pipe network)	May, 2026		MWE	The procurement process has been initiated.
17	Tentative commencement of civil works	July, 2026	October, 2027	MWE	Commencement of civil works along the command area pipe network shall only commence following the procurement of the pipe network contractor.
18	Stakeholder consultations and engagements	23 <sup>rd</sup> July 2024	Continuous	MWE	This is an ongoing process.
19	Grievance handling	Continuous	Continuous	MWE/GRCs	From experiences in grievance handling of the dam and main pipeline sectional RAPs, the most common grievance categories include undervaluation, family misunderstandings, mismatch in names for the bank details and National IDs, with undervaluation grievances being the most predominant. So, many grievances are expected to be lodged following the conclusion of the disclosure exercise.

## **13.0 MONITORING AND EVALAUTION OF THE RAP IMPLEMENTATION**

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to establish effectiveness of implementation of the RAP, covering resettlement assistance, relocation of PAPs, host community resilience, coping strategies, public involvement, amongst others. Monitoring and purposeful evaluation will be key factors for successful resettlement activities. Monitoring will also entail evaluation of effectiveness of *General Objectives and Approach*.

The main objective of monitoring is to provide the developer and funder with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. Both qualitative and quantitative evaluations are made to ascertain whether the affected people have achieved at the minimum their pre-project standard of living.

The Project Implementing Agency will establish a reporting system for the RAP that will:

- i. Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RAP related activities;
- ii. Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at a higher level;
- iii. Document project resettlement and compensation activities that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses;
- iv. Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RAP; and
- v. Identify mitigation measures, as necessary, when there are significant changes in the indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g. vulnerable groups are not receiving sufficient support from the project, etc.).

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

- a) *Internal monitoring* – undertaken by the RAP implementation unit (Government of Uganda) / Monitoring Officer,
- b) *External evaluations* – by an independent agency or Consultant appointed by the implementing agency and the funders.

### **13.1 Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be undertaken by the implementing team with the implementing agency as the overall overseer. This will be done hand in hand with

some of the District, Sub County and Town Council staff, the village leaders and the PAPs representatives as far as possible. The role of the implementing agency is mainly to carry out the following:

- Verify the re-inventory of baseline information of all PAPs (whether it has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged),
- Provision of compensation and other entitlements, and relocation have been carried out in accordance with the WB Guidelines and other applicable Ugandan laws,
- Ensure that the RAP is implemented as designed and planned,
- Record all grievances, especially their nature, and corresponding resolution, and ensure that complaints are handled in a prompt manner.

Internal monitoring will be carried at regular intervals i.e. monthly, quarterly, etc. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by the RAP implementing team and submitted to MWE's Project Implementing/Management Unit, relevant stakeholders and project funders. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Internal Monitoring indicators will include but not be limited to the following:

**a) Personnel, Equipment and Supplies**

- Number of personnel to carry out the different resettlement activities and their qualifications;
- Type of equipment and quantities for the resettlement activities.

**b) Methods and Strategies to carry out the RAP Implementation Activities**

- Documented lessons learnt and recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of the RAP.

**c) Fund Disbursement**

- Number of PAPs affected by the project;
- Compensation paid and timelines;
- Number of PAPs who have not received compensation;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works.

**d) Grievance Resolution**

- Grievance redress mechanisms in place and functioning;
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to the project;

- Number of unresolved/resolved grievances;
- Number of PAPs who have resorted to courts of law.

#### e) **Public Participation**

- Participation of local government staff and community in the resettlement process; and
- Number of public meetings held.

The implementing team will review these statistics to determine whether the RAP implementation arrangements, as defined in the RAP, are effective in addressing RAP related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the implementing agency to determine the final cost of RAP implementation.

### **13.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation**

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent agency or Consultant appointed by the implementing agency and the funders. These will have extensive experience in social surveys and resettlement monitoring. The external monitoring will also verify the reports from the internal monitoring. External monitoring activities will entail the following:

- Periodic evaluation of implementation progress; and
- Completion audit.

The team will at a minimum annually conduct independent monitoring to assess the Project outcomes as envisaged in the RAP and engage with PAPs in this regard to verify that the Project is implemented in accordance with the measures outlined in the RAP. The independent monitoring will be done for the duration of the RAP implementation.

### **13.3 RAP Completion Audit**

The completion audit of the RAP implementation shall include:

- Summary of RAP performance;
- Compliance review of RAP implementation process; and
- Report on the quality of RAP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in the RAP.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of RAP implementation indicators, and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP activities. The aim is to learn lessons for application on future projects or other projects in the sector and in the country. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were

appropriate. A completion audit report will be submitted to the funding agency and other relevant stakeholders.

To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed but before the completion of financial commitments to the Programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed. An independent party shall be procured by the project sponsors to undertake the completion audit.

### 13.4 Reporting

Performance monitoring reports shall be prepared by the implementing team at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually) beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement. These will be submitted to the Project Implementing Unit and shared with relevant stakeholders and the funders.

### 13.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The RAP implementing team will develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; improvement of communities affected by the project; management of disputes or conflicts etc. The table below shows a sample of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

*Table 44: Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*

Activity	Indicator	Data Source	Responsibility	Timeframe / frequency of reporting	Outcome/Output
Sensitization of PAPs including the vulnerable groups, women men and Mobilization for Disclosure of entitlements	Number of meetings held with the PAPs	Minutes of the meetings	MWE	Monthly	Sensitized PAPs with a proper understanding of the principles used to calculate the entitlements.
	Number of PAPs who turned up for the meeting				
Set up of the Grievance Resolution Committees	Number of Grievances Resolution Committees set up	GRM guidelines	MWE	Annually	Instituted GRM structures and GRM training reports
	Trained Grievance Resolution Committee				
Agreement of entitlements	Number of PAPs who have agreed to entitlements	Grievance set up report	MWE	1 month after start of implementing activities	Instituted Grievance Resolution Committee with knowledge of their roles & responsibilities
Agreement of	Number of PAPs	Number of	MWE	Monthly	PAPs consented to

entitlements	who have agreed to entitlements	Compensation agreement / consent forms			the entitlements
	Progress reports				
Compensation Payments	Number of PAPs who received cash compensation	Compensation payment reports	MWE	Monthly	Compensated PAPs
	No. of PAPs who received in-kind compensation				
	No. of PAPs who have not received compensation				
	No. PAPs who received relocation assistance				
Grievance Resolution	Number of grievances received.  No. of active grievances currently within each step of the Concerns and Grievance Mechanism  Nature of grievances	Grievance Resolution Report/ Grievance Log	MWE	Monthly, quarterly	Grievance Report
	Number of resolved grievances that PAPs have appealed.				
Livelihood restoration	Number of livelihood restoration and development programmes initiated	LRP Progress reports	MWE/MAAIF	Monthly for 6 months then quarterly for 2 years	Enhanced livelihoods
	% of PAPs eligible for participation in Livelihood Restoration Schemes who are part of these schemes.				
	Number of livelihood restoration programs completed				
	Number of PAPs receiving livelihood restoration programs				

	<p>Number of households engaged in crop farming (or alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>Number of local people directly or indirectly employed by the project or third-parties linked to vocational training.</p>				
<p><b>Cultural Assets</b></p> <p>Have all cultural assets been identified?</p> <p>Have they all been relocated according to the chosen customs?</p> <p>Have affected families been provided ceremonial assistance?</p>	<p>Number of signed agreements on the relocation of cultural assets.</p> <p>Number of cultural assets (e.g. graves) that have not been identified. (either assets already recorded, or new assets declared via the grievance mechanism)</p> <p>Progress on the exhumation and relocation of graves.</p>	Relocation logs/Grievance logs/Asset surveys and socio-economic surveys.	MWE/MGLSD	Quarterly	Relocation Report
<p><b>Stakeholder Engagement</b></p> <p>Have affected communities been engaged and informed of the resettlement process?</p> <p>Have all identified PAPs been engaged on their entitlement and compensation packages?</p> <p>Has the Team made all efforts to engage vulnerable and marginalized groups?</p>	<p>% of scheduled engagement meetings held as planned during the set period (target 80%).</p> <p>% of MoM (Minutes of the meeting) and attendance lists submitted for meetings held during the set period. (Target 100%).</p> <p>% communication materials developed / translated / distributed in line with the agreed deadline and targets. (Target 100%).</p>	Stakeholder engagement plan	MWE/MAAIF	Monthly	Stakeholder engagement reports
<p><b>Vulnerable Groups</b></p> <p>Have all vulnerable groups been identified and</p>	Number of households that have not been identified as	Compensation database/Livelihood restoration database	MWE/MGLSD	Monthly then quarterly for two years	Vulnerable group assessment reports

supported?	<p>vulnerable.</p> <p>Number of PAPs who are members of identified vulnerable groups but have not been given assistance vacating the land.</p> <p>Number of vulnerable households supported during the implementation period.</p> <p>Type of support given to vulnerable households.</p>				
------------	--	--	--	--	--

## 14.0 REFERENCES

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- xvii. GoU, (2003), The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003
- xviii. IFC (2002), Handbook for Preparing a RAP, International Finance Corporation, 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA
- xix. World Bank (2004), Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 (Revised April 2004)

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Dissemination of the Final Design (23<sup>rd</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024)



*Figure 9: Dissemination of Project design on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2024 at Kanungu District offices*



*Figure 10: Dissemination of Project design on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 at Kihihi Sub- County offices*



*Figure 11: Engagement of Sub County Stakeholders of Kihihi S/C on Survey & Valuation of the affected Property at respective Sub County H/qtrs. (24<sup>th</sup> July, 2024)*



*Figure 12: Engagement of Sub County Stakeholders of Kihihi on Survey & Valuation of the affected Property at respective Sub County H/qtrs (25<sup>th</sup> July, 2024)*





*Figure 13: Community Engagement meeting for Kibimbiri Parish in Kanyantorogo S/C on 24-25/7/2024*

**Appendix II: Survey and Valuation of affected property within the infrastructural corridor (29<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2024)**



*Figure 14: Kashojwa and Tukundane village members being sensitized about the activity by Kanungu District officer*



*Figure 15: MWE, & District Production staff on Radio Talk Shows at KBS FM (24th July, 2024)*



*Figure 16: Chairperson Rusoroza village explaining the consent to survey agreement to the community members in his village; and signing of consents by PAPs in Group farm B village*



*Figure 17: MWE officer explaining the consent to survey agreement to the PAPs of Kibimbiri Village during consent to surveying and valuation signing*

**Appendix III: RAP Validation and GRC formation Exercises conducted from 17<sup>th</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 by the MWE team**



*Figure 18: Verification of PAPS in the along the command area pipe network corridor*



*Figure 19: Compensation Validation exercise of PAPs of Kashojwa and Kayembe villages along the command area pipe network corridor*



*Figure 20: Compensation Validation of command area pipe network PAPs in Group Farm B and Omwirangirizo villages*





*Figure 21: Resurvey & Re-valuation of some PAPs along the command area pipe network corridor*





*Figure 22: Sensitization meeting by MWE on compensation validation for PAPs in Rwerere A & B, and Kanyinaburinamo villages*



*Figure 23: MWE Sociologist illustrating the use of Complaint Log Books to the people of Kibimbiri Parish before the election of Kibimbiri Parish GRC.*



Sociologist presenting the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) guidelines to the communities of Rushoroza Parish prior to the election of Rusoroza Parish GRC members



Formation of Rushoroza Parish GRC

*Figure 24: Voting of Kibimbiri Parish GRC*



*Figure 25: Members of Kabuga GRC after voting*




*Figure 26: Voting of Kibimbiri Parish GRC*

## Appendix IV: List of affected crops and tree species

S/N	Tree/Crop	S/N	Tree/Crop
1	Acacia trees	25	Lemon Trees
2	Amatugunda Tree	26	Mango Trees
3	Apple Tree	27	Musambya Trees
4	Avocado Tree	28	Musizi Trees
5	Bamboo Trees	29	Neem Tree
6	Banana Clump	30	Nkago Trees
7	Banana Plant	31	Nongo Tree
8	Bush Trees	32	Omubirizi Trees
9	Coffee Trees	33	Omulangala Trees
10	Compound Trees	34	Omusisa Tree
11	Cypress Trees	35	Omutooma Tree
12	EKifabakazi Tree	36	Orange Trees
13	Ekishararazi Tree	37	Oruyenje Tree
14	Elephant grass	38	Palm Trees
15	Entondigwa beans	39	Passion fruit
16	Eucalyptus Trees	40	Paw paws
17	Flower Plants	41	Pine Trees
18	Flower Trees	42	Pineapple plant
19	Grevillea trees	43	Pumpkins
20	Guava Trees	44	Sugarcane Clump
21	Guava Trees	45	Teak Trees
22	Jack Fruit Trees	46	Umbrella Trees
23	Jambula Trees	47	Vanilla Plants
24	Kabakanjagala Tree		

# Appendix V: Copy of a signed consent to surveying form

SN 821  
KANNHINSUBURUNNO  
OT4636716



**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

**CONSENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON(S) FOR LAND SURVEYING AND PROPERTY CROPS VALUATION FOR ONWARD COMPENSATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MATANDA IRRIGATION SCHEME IN KANUNGU DISTRICT**

Ministry of Water and Environment thereafter referred to as "MINISTRY" enters into a consent agreement with the Project Affected Person(s) thereafter referred to as "PAP(s)" for the land surveys and economic valuation for onward compensation and implementation of Matanda Irrigation Scheme in Kanungu District.

**Undertaking of PAP(s)**

I/We NEUBIGIRA SAMUEL hereby consent to the following:

1. Surveys and valuation of land, property/crops to be carried out by Ministry of Water and Environment without any objection.
2. I have participated in the land survey and valuation process with my consent.
3. I shall cooperate with the Government's guidelines and procedures in the compensation exercise/ process.
4. From the survey and valuation process in which I have participated, it has been established that I am a PAP(s). The Ministry has carried out economic valuation of my property with my consent and participation which only include the following:

**Land affected**  
.....  
0.260 Acres

**Infrastructure affected**  
.....  
// // //

**Crops affected**  
.....  
17 Cabbages  
120m Beans  
9 Avocadoes

5. I consent that the Chief Government Valuer shall determine the final compensation value.
6. Once the Ministry has compensated me/ us the above affected property, I shall allow the Ministry or its agents to access my land for the development of the Matanda Irrigation Scheme.

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SN 821

**Undertaking of the Government**

- a) The Ministry undertakes to involve and engage the PAP(s) and relevant stakeholders at every stage of the compensation process.
- b) The Ministry undertakes to compensate the PAP(s), at the Chief Valuer's assessment and recommendation before commencement of construction.

**Personal Information**

Sex: M Age: 63

National ID No: CM610181042023

Name of Spouse(s):  
(i) NEUBIGIRA VERONICA (WIFE)  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

**Land Ownership (tick):**

(i) Landlord

(ii) Tenant \_\_\_\_\_ Name of the Landlord \_\_\_\_\_

**Location**

Land Identification/Assessment Number SN 821

Village KANNHINSUBURUNNO Parish KANUNGU

Sub-county KITHITH

Signature/Thumb print [Signature]

Date 14/08/2024

CS CamScanner

**WITNESSED/ CONFIRMED BY**  
**LC I REPRESENTATIVE**

Name JOSEPH Position LC I

Signature [Signature]

Date & Stamp 14/08/2024

**REPRESENTATIVE OF AREA LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Name NAKUNDA NELSON

Position LC II

Signature [Signature]

Date & Stamp 14/08/2024

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

Name NEUBIGIRA SAMUEL

Position Project Affected Person

Signature [Signature]

Date & Stamp 14/08/2024

CS CamScanner

0770933839  
Matanda II

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

**CONSENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT AND PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON(S) FOR LAND SURVEYING AND PROPERTY CROPS VALUATION FOR ONWARD COMPENSATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MATANDA BRIGATION SCHEME IN KANUNGU DISTRICT**

Ministry of Water and Environment (hereafter referred to as "MINISTRY") enters into a consent agreement with the Project Affected Person(s) (hereafter referred to as "PAP(s)") for the land surveying and economic valuation for onward compensation and implementation of Matanda Irrigation Scheme in Kanungu District.

**Undertaking of PAP(s)**

I/We LUMWIRE LININGSTON hereby consent to the following:

1. Survey and valuation of land, property/crops to be carried out by Ministry of Water and Environment without any objection.
2. I have participated in the land survey and valuation process with my consent.
3. I shall cooperate with the Government guidelines and procedures in the compensation exercise/ process.
4. From the survey and valuation process in which I have participated, it has been established that I am a PAP(s). The Ministry has carried out economic valuation of my property with my consent and participation which only include the following:

**Land affected**  
Area 0.05 acres

**Infrastructure affected**  
Barometer pipe - 01

**Crops affected**  
Mango tree - 01  
umbrella tree - 01

3. I consent that the Chief Government Valuer should determine the final compensation value.
6. Once the Ministry has compensated me on the above affected property, I shall allow the Ministry or its agents to access my land for the development of the Matanda Irrigation Scheme.

**Undertaking of the Government**

- a) The Ministry undertakes to involve and engage the PAP(s) and address stakeholders at every stage of the compensation process.
- b) The Ministry undertakes to compensate the PAP(s) on the Chief Valuer's assessment and recommendation before commencement of construction.

**Personal Information**

Sex M Age 60

National ID No: CM60025182328

Name of Spouse(s)

- i) Kaslangyize Anne
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

**Land Ownership (tick)**

(i) Landlord

(ii) Tenant \_\_\_\_\_ Name of the Landlord: \_\_\_\_\_

**Location**

Land Identification/Assessment Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Village Matanda II Parish Kabunga

Sub-county Kiwu S/C

Signature/Thumb print: AKK

Date: 09/08/2020

**WITNESSED/ CONFIRMED BY**

**LC I REPRESENTATIVE**

Name: JOSUPE JUSTUS Position: Chairman LC Matanda II

Signature: [Signature]

Date & Stamp: 09/08/2020 

**REPRESENTATIVE OF AREA LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Name: MATIKANDA NELSON

Position: C/P LC III

Signature: [Signature]

Date & Stamp: 09/08/2020 

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

Name: Mrs. Matemba Joyce

Position: Sociologist

Signature: [Signature]

Date & Stamp: 09/08/2020

Figure 27: Copies of signed consent to surveying form for a PAP





MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Inquiries for Climate Resilient Project (CRP)

No	Name	Residence	Telephone	Signature
1	Kasimulha Sidiq Usman	Marumpa	0172551023	
2	Kyran Johan Feroze	Marumpa	0782442147	
3	Muhammad Nadeem		077159514	
4	Muhammad Usman		0775914253	
5	From Nadeem		0775914253	
6	Abdullah Khan		0775914253	
7	Abdullah Khan		0775914253	
8	Abdullah Khan		0775914253	
9	Abdullah Khan		0775914253	
10	Abdullah Khan		0775914253	

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Inquiries for Climate Resilient Project (CRP)

No	Name	Residence	Telephone	Signature
1	Hafiz	Islamkot	0782442147	
2	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	077159514	
3	Muhammad Usman	Islamkot	0775914253	
4	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
5	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
6	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
7	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
8	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
9	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
10	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Inquiries for Climate Resilient Project (CRP)

No	Name	Residence	Telephone	Signature
1	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	077159514	
2	Muhammad Usman	Islamkot	0775914253	
3	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
4	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
5	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
6	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
7	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
8	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
9	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
10	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Inquiries for Climate Resilient Project (CRP)

No	Name	Residence	Telephone	Signature
1	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	077159514	
2	Muhammad Usman	Islamkot	0775914253	
3	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
4	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
5	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
6	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
7	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
8	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
9	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	
10	Abdullah Khan	Islamkot	0775914253	

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Impetus for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Signature
1	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
2	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
3	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
4	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
5	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
6	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
7	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
8	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
9	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
10	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Impetus for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Signature
1	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
2	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
3	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
4	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
5	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
6	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
7	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
8	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
9	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
10	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Impetus for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Signature
1	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
2	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
3	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
4	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
5	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
6	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
7	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
8	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
9	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
10	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...

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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Water for Production - Impetus for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Signature
1	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
2	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
3	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
4	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
5	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
6	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
7	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
8	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
9	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...
10	M. M. M. M.	...	...	...

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# APPENDIX VII: Sample of the consent forms

  
**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**  
**CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LAND, STRUCTURES AND CROPS FOR MATANDA IRRIGATION SCHEME MAIN PIPELINE IN KANUNGU DISTRICT**

This consent agreement for project implementation of Matanda Irrigation Scheme and of the affected property by construction of the main pipeline for Matanda Irrigation Scheme in Kanungu District is made this .....day of....., 2023.

**BETWEEN**

The **MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT** of PO BOX 20026 Kampala, Old Port-Bell Road, Lutrin Kampala (hereinafter referred to as the "Government" which expression shall where the context so admits include her personal representatives, trustees, nominees, heirs and assigns) of the one part;

**AND**

..... who in this agreement will be referred to as the "Project Affected Person and in brief as "PAP" which expression shall where the context so admits include her/his personal representatives, trustees, nominees, heirs and assigns) of the other part;

**AND**

WHEREAS the Government wishes to construct the Matanda Irrigation main pipeline for Matanda Irrigation Scheme under the Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project funded by the World Bank in Kanungu District to improve household incomes, food security and climate resilience through sustainable natural resource management and agricultural enterprise development;

WHEREAS the PAP and GOVERNMENT have agreed and are desirous to enter into Project implementation and compensation agreement for the Land/structure/crops;

WHEREAS the PAP consents that the Government explained the compensation process to him/her to the best of her/his understanding and knowledge and here now confirms that he/she has no any more concern regarding the compensation, project objectives and he or she willingly supports the project implementation and compensation;

WHEREAS both Government and the PAP shall jointly be referred to as "Parties";

**NOW THEREFORE, the Parties undertake as follows:**

Page 1 of 3

- 3.0 The PAP undertakes to acknowledge receipt of funds in writing after compensation.
- 3.1 The PAP allows the Government and MWE as its appointed agent to start the main pipeline construction as soon as the compensation is effected.
- 3.2 The PAP and Government have agreed that this agreement is irrevocable.

**Spousal Consent:**

I, ..... being a spouse of..... who is a PAP in the Compensation for Matanda main pipeline construction, hereby declare my consent and support for the compensation of my spouse as declared in the Chief Government Valuer's Report and in this agreement.

**Signal (Spouse)**

Signature: .....  
 Name: .....  
 Date: .....

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the PARTIES hereto have set their respective signatures the day of the month and year first mentioned above.

**SIGNED:**

Signature: .....

Name: .....

Position: .....

For: **GOVERNMENT**

**SIGNED BY:**

Signature: .....

Name: .....

**PAP**

**All witnessed:**

Witnessed by: Area Local Government, represented by:

Signature: .....

Name: .....

Position: .....

Page 3 of 3

**1.0 GOVERNMENT**

1.1 The **GOVERNMENT** guarantees that the PAP shall be compensated for his/her infrastructure/crops/ land whichever is applicable in the economic assessment before the commencement of the main pipeline construction.

1.2 The **GOVERNMENT** commits to compensate the PAP the exact amount disclosed to the PAP as per the approval by Chief Government Valuer to his/her bank account and/or by cash as has been disclosed to the PAP by MWE and captured in this agreement.

**2.0 The Project Affected Person (PAP) Commits as follows:**

2.1 The PAP consents to be compensable for the property that will be affected by the Matanda main pipeline construction.

2.2 The PAP consents that the Matanda main pipeline construction proceeds immediately after being compensated.

2.3 The PAP agrees to participate in the project activities before, during and after implementation where need be.

2.4 The PAP consents to the value for compensation that was determined by Chief Government Valuer, indemnifies Government of any future claims on the amount/value compensated, and firmly states that the value compensated is appropriate and acceptable to the PAP, the recipient.

2.5 The PAP consents that the following compensation value has been disclosed to him/her as determined by Chief Government Valuer today..... by Government for..... as affected property.

I. Uganda Shillings Amount: .....

II. Amount in words: .....

2.6 The PAP undertakes that he/she is the true beneficiary of this compensation and in case of any future claims by a third party regarding particularly this compensation, the PAP shall handle the matter on behalf of Government.

2.7 The PAP shall offer un-hindered access to the Government on the property/land after compensation to implement the project.

2.8 **The PAP consents to open a bank account for the compensation process of the compensated portion of his/her property/land for the benefit of the project and in case of a certificate of title in the name of Government.**

2.9 The PAP has willingly declared his/her bank details on which Government should deposit the compensation funds as follows:

I. Account Name: .....

II. Account Number: .....

III. Bank Name: .....

IV. Bank Branch: .....

Page 2 of 3

## **APPENDIX VIII: CHAPTER 3.0 IN FULL: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE IMPACTED POPULATION (WHOLE PROJECT AREA)**

The social-economic census survey results presented here in is for the whole project area, including; the dam area, main pipeline and the irrigable command area. The main objective of the study was to establish a baseline socio-economic setting in the project area and conduct a socio-economic analysis to determine the potential socio-economic impact of the proposed project on the local population and propose mitigation measures for identified socio-environmental impacts.

Specifically, the study was;

- To assess the existing situation of the proposed project area.
- To analyze the socio-economic impact of the proposed project on the local community.
- To collect the community's expectations and fears about the proposed project.
- To build a prior trust between stakeholders of the project and local community.

The socioeconomic situation of the project area was conducted in Kanungu District, Nine (9) Sub Counties; Kihiihi, Kihiihi Town Council, Nyakinoni, Nyamirama, Nyanga, Kihanda, Kambuga, Katete and Kanyantorogo sub counties, 58 parishes and 142 villages. The social team was helped by local council leaders and Kanungu district officers during the social economic survey. The study encompassed a review of information on existing socioeconomic situation, level of education, agricultural and physical infrastructure condition, existing natural and human resources from the previous social economic studies conducted in the area.

The findings from the socio-economic baseline survey are as described below;

### **3.1 Population and Demographic Characteristics**

#### **A. Population**

As the district strives to achieve Economic development, issues of population size and growth should critically be given thought. According to Uganda's Population and Housing Census (2014), the population of Kanungu was 252,144 of which 121,081 were males and 131,063 females as per the district development plan (2015/16-2019/20). The population structure reflects a total population of 288,545 with male being 140,518 and female being 148,027. The table below gives the summary of current population structure of the study District.

Table 45: Population Size for Kanungu District

Sub-County	Male	Female	Total	SexRatio	Land Area	Pop/Density
Butogota T/C	5,808	5,997	11,805	94	3	3,935
Nyanga	4,124	4,371	8,495	92	26	327
Kambuga	12,209	12,952	25,161	92	72	349
Kambuga T/C	3,264	3,402	6,666	93	4	1,667
Kanungu T/C	8,372	8,857	17,229	92	45	383
Kanyantorogo	10,628	11,058	21,686	94	69	314
Katete	4,022	4,303	8,325	91	34	245
Kayonza	15,639	15,938	31,577	96	119	265
Kihiihi	10,299	10,271	20,570	98	2608	8
Kihiihi T/C	11,013	11,658	22,671	92	49	463
Kinaaba	4,528	5,169	9,697	85	37	262
Kirima	9,843	10,362	20,205	92	80	253
Mpungu	6,319	7,341	13,660	84	210	65
Nyamirama	4,991	5,017	10,008	97	36	278
Nyakinoni	10,569	10,964	21,533	94	74	291
Rugyeyo	11,491	12,231	23,722	91	66	359
Rutenga	7,397	8,136	15,533	89	89	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,518</b>	<b>148,027</b>	<b>288,545</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1228.28</b>	<b>235</b>

Source: Kanungu DDP 2020/21 – 2024/25

Communities in the project area live in relatively big household sizes. A substantial number of the respondents (46.1%) reported that their households had between 4-6 members. More than a quarter of the communities (25.6%) have families of between 7-9 members while those with 1-3 members are low (22.9%). This implies that families were assured of farm labor given their bigger family sizes. Majority of respondents (90%) were staying in privately owned houses, those in rented houses were (9.8%).

This implies that study was conducted among permanent residents with established family addresses. The added areas of assessment did not exhibit any changes as they were predominantly rural areas with most of the homesteads established permanently and therefore easy to identify and select those to be subjected a questioner.

## **B. Refugee populations in the district**

Kanungu District is hosting Matanda Refugee Transit Centre, located at Matanda village in Kihihi Sub County. This is an exit and entry point for refugees mainly from DRC and Rwanda. According to Kanungu Chairperson whose views are also captured in the district development plan 2020-2025, daily, Matanda Refugee Transit center hosts 600 refugees due to tribal clashes, forced Rebel recruitments, abductions and death threats. Very many refugees are settled within the surrounding communities of the border of DRC and many organizations have come in to provide Humanitarian assistance and other services to the refugees coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister. There is poor coordination of the Humanitarian and Development Agencies that are operate in the district and this might result into duplication of services and reduce synergies.

The level of involvement of host communities in the plight of refugees is not well documented and this has led to conflicts in the host communities with refugees especially Gender based violence. In 2024/25 a total of 406 GBV cases were handled of which 108 from refugees and 298 from the host population by Community development officers. There has been establishment of parallel refugee services and as such Refugees enjoy better-equipped facilities, despite the continuous interaction and co-existence between the refugees and the communities and sharing of services.

As part of strengthening coordination enhancement, the Local Government is to lobby OPM to benefit from the DRDIP to support District level inter-agency quarterly and review meetings, Cross Border Surveillance, Data management through dissemination of information on refugee matters, radio talk shows, and community dialogue/sensitization of Host population regarding co-existence policing.



*Figure 28: Typical nature of homesteads within the project area traversed*

### **C. Age Group of Household Heads**

Findings from the socio-economic household survey showed that the average age of the household heads in both the command area and dam/reservoir area is 26-35 followed by 36-45 years. This implies that majority of the household heads are in their productive years and can therefore provide able labour force during construction and operation of the scheme, if given employment opportunities.

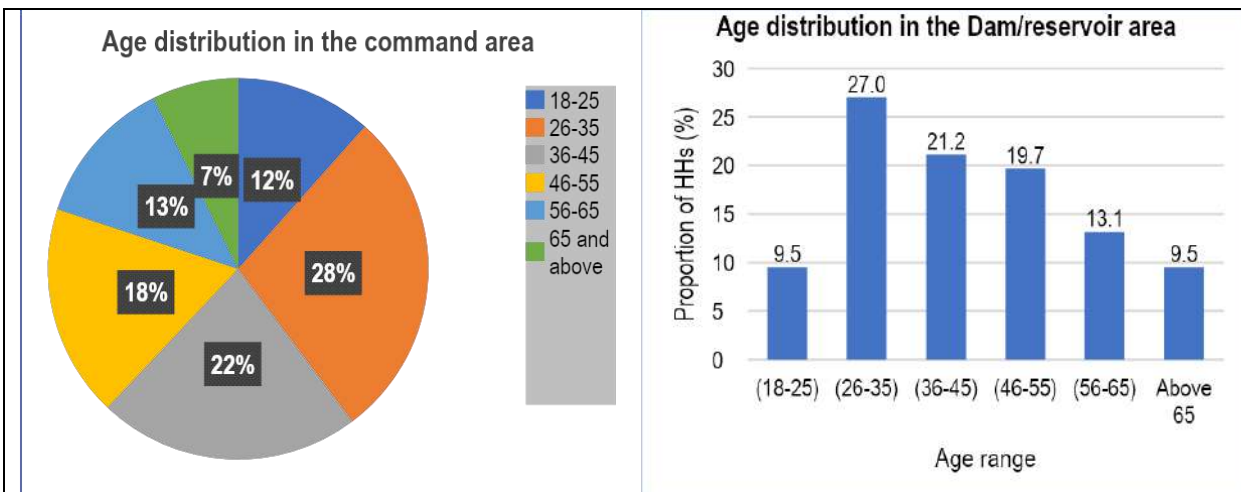


Figure 29: Age distribution of household heads in the proposed irrigation scheme command area

Figure 30: Age distribution of household heads in the proposed dam area

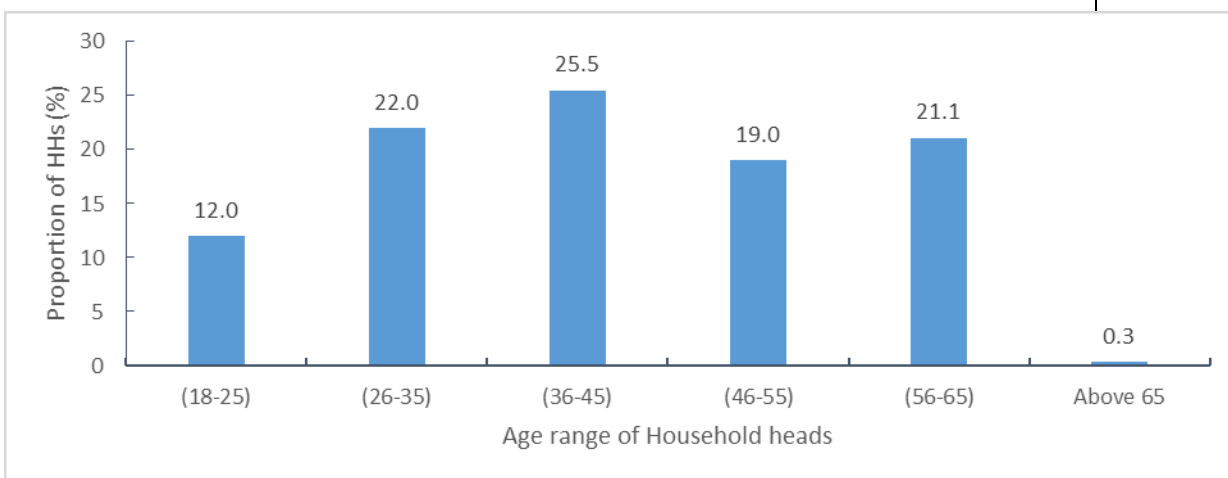


Figure 31: Age range in the project area

#### D. Gender of Household Heads

According to the 2014 population census, 51.9% of the total population in the district were women and 48% were men with population growth rate of 2.1%. Findings of the household survey conducted showed a close range between male and female household heads. Overall, in the command area, majority (56.6%) of the respondents were male whereas 43.4% female respondents. On the other hand, there were more female respondents (56.6%) in the Dam/reservoir area as compared to their male counter parts (47.4%). Figure 9 presents household heads gender distribution by subcounty in the command area.

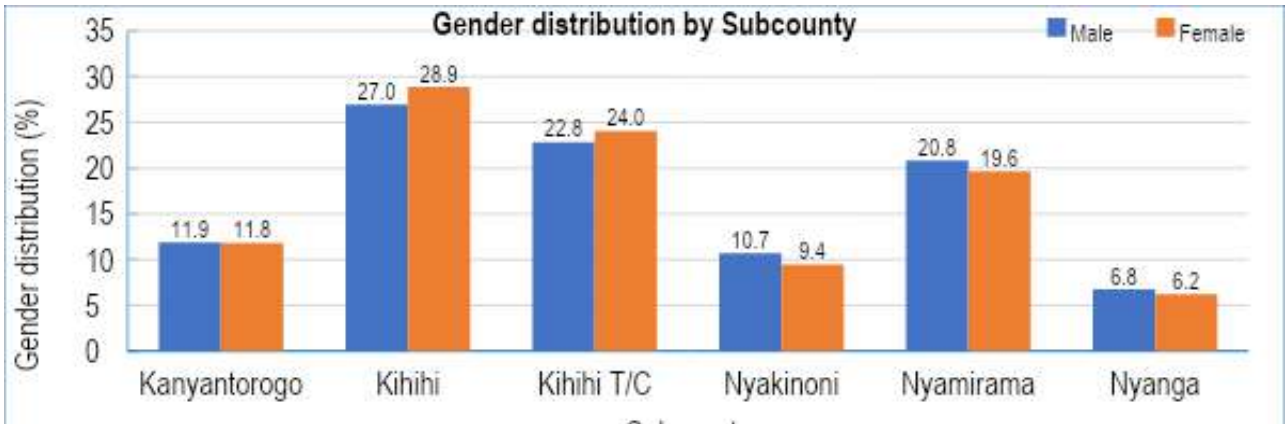


Figure 32: Household gender distribution by subcounty

The survey indicated that majority of household heads were male 54.3% against female standing at 45,7 %. This could be attributed to the fact that enumerators encouraged household heads to be interviewed and majority happened to be male. Kanungu District development plan 2020/21–2024/25 indicated that generally females were more than males, standing at 148,027 females against 140,518 males reflecting true reality of demographic characteristics of Uganda where females are generally more than men.

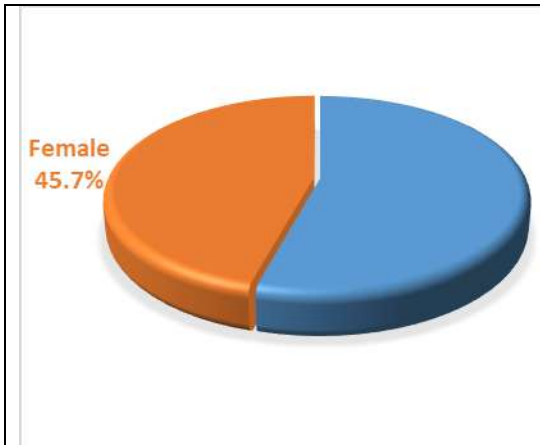


Figure 33: Gender status in the project area



Figure 34: Male dominated household survey 2023

### E. Marital status of household heads

Findings from the socio-economic household survey showed that 81.4% of the household heads are married. However, among these some were not officially married sighting challenges in paying bride price as culturally dictated before considering the marriage legitimate. 7.3% of the respondents were widowed, 8.8% single, and 2.3% divorced /separated.

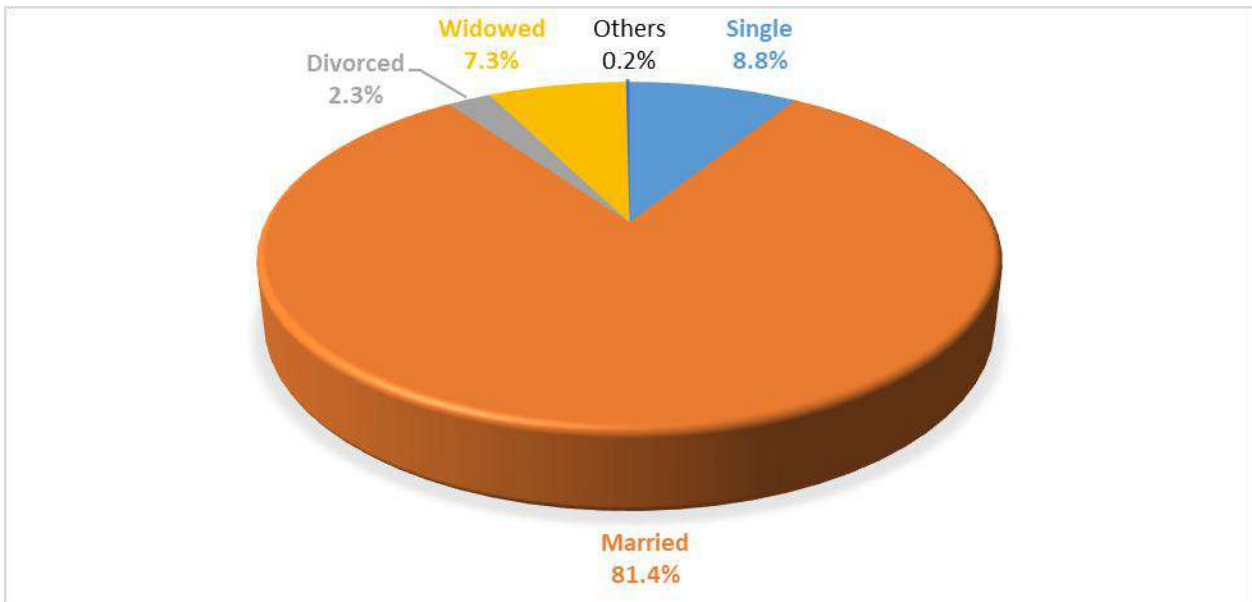
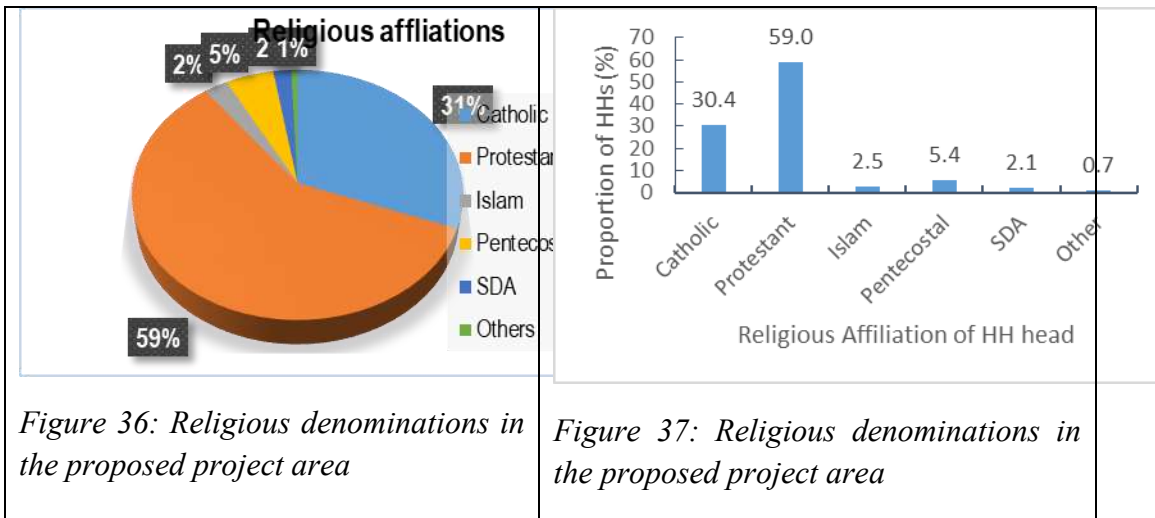


Figure 35: Household heads marital status

**F. Religion’s affiliation**

Whereas the religion denomination recorded in both the command area and Dam/reservoir area during the initial survey were dominated by Protestant (58.9%) followed by Catholics (30.8%) and Pentecostals (5.2%), Islam (2.6%) and SDA (1.9%). As presented in figure 13 below, the protestants are the dominant religion at 59.0% followed by Catholics at 30.4% Pentecostal at 5.4%. SDA at 2.1% and others including traditional /cultural believers at 0.7% as indicated in Figure 14.



There are a number of worshipping centers in the project area. These places gather a number of people and are significant in information dissemination in such communities. These will thus be fundamental in relaying project information throughout all the phases. Also, days of worship are important to note to enable planning for activities to minimize disruption during such days.

	
<p>St. Peters C.O.U, Nyakinoni</p>	<p>Kazinga Mosque</p>
	
<p>Rushoroza Church</p>	<p>Kazinga C.O. U</p>

**G. Ethnic composition**

The project area is heterogeneous, and a number of tribes were established to exist in the area. Findings of the household survey showed that majority (85.3%) of the people in the project area are Bakiga. Other tribes such as Bahororo, Banyankore, Banyabutumbi and Batwa also exist. The main language spoken in the area is Rukiga, but Runyankole is also commonly used. This implies that project personnel should embrace the common languages used in the project area for ease of implementation. It is important that local persons are recruited to ease the language concern.

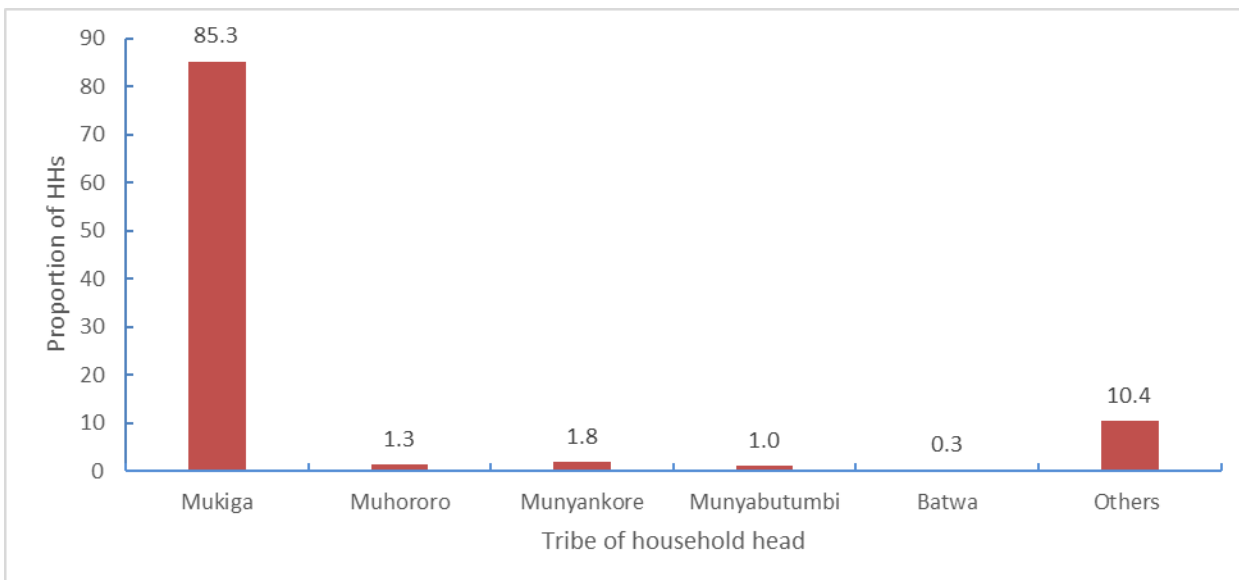


Figure 38: Ethnic composition within the project area

### 3.2 Education and Literacy Levels

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the society's stock of human capital and level of socioeconomic development and refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. Generally, there is low completion rate in the district and according to records obtained from the planning unit and highlighted in the development plan indicated negative attitudes towards education has as one of the main reasons for low completion rates in Kanungu.

In Kanungu District, the illiteracy rate among women is lower than that of men. The proportion of persons with education is also higher among women (10.9%) than among men (7.3%). The educational situation of women has improved substantially during the past two decades, at a rate faster than that for men due to the current affirmative action of the promotion of girl child education (Kanungu DDP 2015/216-2019/20).

According to the 2014 NHPC, of the population aged 15 years and above in Kanungu District, 14.8% have never been to school, 58.4% have only achieved primary school completion and 26.7% have achieved secondary education and above. Additionally, 72.03% of those aged 18 years and above are literate whereas 27.97% are illiterate.

Table 46: Education characteristics of Kanungu District

Subcounty	Current Schooling status (6-12 years)		Highest grade completed (15+ years)				Literacy status (18 + years)	
	Attending School	Not attending	Never been to School	Primary	Secondary and above	Total	Literate	Not Literate
Butogota Town Council	1,833	248	918	2,914	1,783	5,615	3,607	1,259
Nyanga	4,513	246	1,576	6,892	3,416	11,884	7,722	2,517
Kambuga	1,011	32	384	1,495	1,542	3,421	2,436	512
Kambuga Town Council	2,588	220	950	4,410	2,974	8,334	5,665	1,510
Kanungu Town Council	3,803	234	1,282	5,814	2,873	9,969	6,391	2,258
Kanyantoro go	1,349	1,392	92	521	2,280	963	3,764	2,396
Katete	5,463	764	2,507	8,204	3,321	14,032	8,243	3,951
Kayonza	3,316	534	1,742	5,519	1,939	9,200	5,520	2,498
Kihihi	3,588	183	1,362	5,509	4,111	10,982	7,455	2,003
Kihiihi Town Council	1,649	183	697	2,870	625	4,192	2,362	1,288
Kinaaba	3,467	217	1,276	5,490	2,693	9,459	6,129	2,091
Kirima	2,408	377	1,132	3,680	692	5,504	3,419	1,350
Mpungu	1,700	115	670	2,726	1,362	4,758	2,954	1,152
Nyakinoni	3,653	324	1,570	6,106	2,082	9,758	5,929	2,624
Nyamirama	1,472	112	643	2,267	1,023	3,933	2,508	891

Subcounty	Current Schooling status (6-12 years)		Highest grade completed (15+ years)				Literacy status (18 + years)	
	Attending School	Not attending	Never been to School	Primary	Secondary and above	Total	Literate	Not Literate
Rugyeyo	4,145	217	1,468	6,851	2,993	11,312	6,263	3,434
Rutenga	2,542	325	1,079	4,702	1,155	6,936	4,003	1,988
<b>District</b>	<b>48,543</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>19,777</b>	<b>77,729</b>	<b>35,547</b>	<b>133,053</b>	<b>83,002</b>	<b>32,234</b>

Source: UBOS 2014

### 3.2.1 Education Among the refugees in the Project area

According to the District development plan 2020-2025, there are 2 schools (Kameme & Matanda Primary schools) near the transit center which could offer education services. Matanda PS was blown off by wind and Kameme is a new school which has been grant Aided. The host community enrolment is striking; gross enrolment is 120%. Findings from the recent District head count indicate that the 2 schools lack adequate classrooms, teacher's houses, textbooks, furniture and teachers which prevent both the refugee and host community children from accessing quality education. Besides, the host community experience early & high teenage pregnancies and child marriages. Early marriages and pregnancy lead to girls dropping out of school, unlikely to ever return. Non-formal education pathways such as catch-up classes and accelerated education programs are required for Kanungu District.

The consultant investigated to ascertain education within the project area as measure of understanding the common ways in which communication and sensitization will best be carried out. The largest percentage of respondents in the study had attended school. This is illustrated in the figure below.

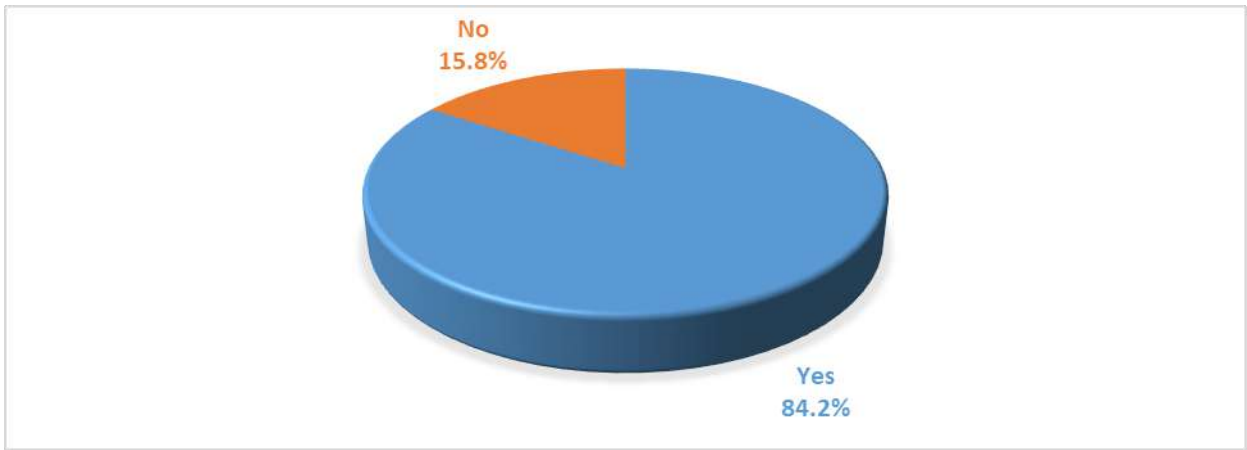


Figure 39: Education status amongst the households interviewed in the study

Findings of the household survey showed that the highest level of education attained by majority of the household heads is primary education (71.6%), followed by ordinary level (19.1%) and vocational training (3.6%). 2.4% of the household heads have completed advance level whereas 3.1% have completed university. After ordinary level, many of the students join vocational training for such courses; tourism, hair dressing, electrical and mechanical, midwifery and nursing, military and crime prevention, agricultural skills, brick laying, carpentry and joinery, computer knowledge, driving and riding, bakery, tailoring, teaching, plumbing and welding among others.

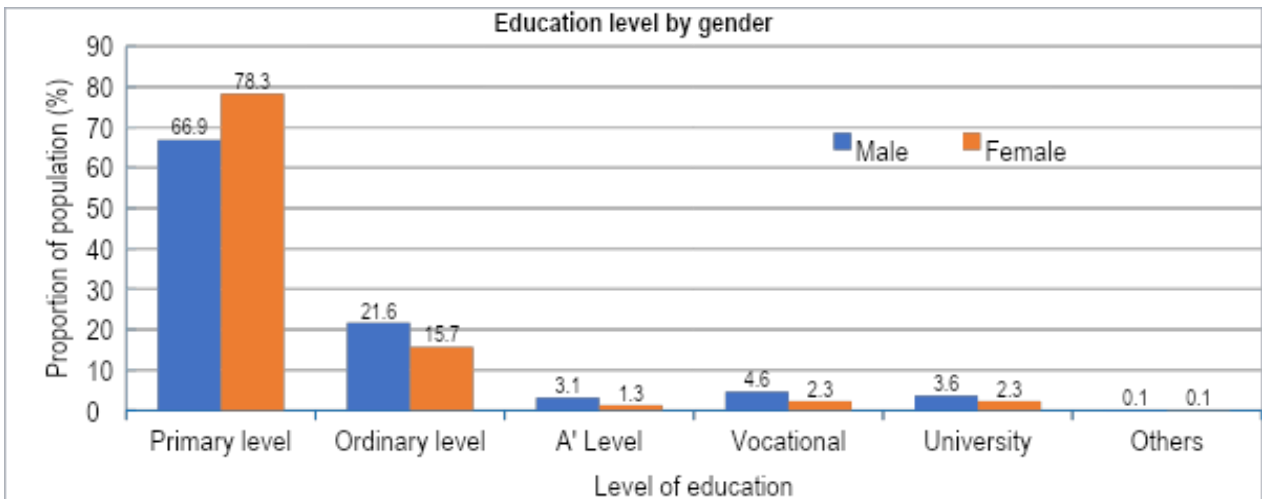


Figure 40: Education level by gender

Data collected from the villages showed that 72.0% of the respondents had attained primary level of education, 18.9% ordinary level, 2.4% A level followed by 3.2 % and 2.9% vocational and university respectively as illustrated in figure below.

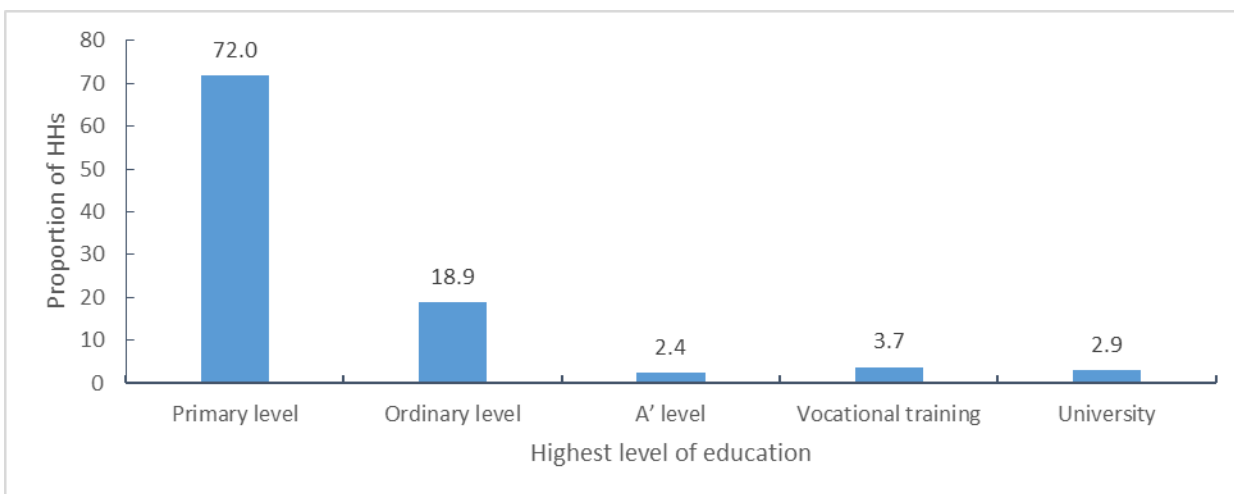


Figure 41: Education level in the project area

A number of school institutions were identified across the project area. This is an indicator that education can be accessed across all the sub counties. Notable schools that have been enumerated in the study are shown in table 10 below.

Table 47: Some of the education facilities in the command area

SUB COUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE	NAME OF INSTITUTION	EASTIN G	NORTHI NG
Kihiihi	Rusoroza	Kazinga Upper	Zendaire Day And Boarding Pri Sch	798068	9921159
Kihiihi Town Council	Rwanga Ward	Ibambiro	Kashuzwa P/School	799274	9920244
Nyanga	Nyanga	Rutooma	Nyanga Parental Care Nursery Sch	796029	9916880
Kihiihi	Rusoroza	Kibimbiri	Kibimbiri Pri Sch	800660	9924250
Kihiihi Town Council	Kihiihi Town Ward	Ruyayo	Kihiihi Community Polytechnical College	800325	9918116
Kihiihi Town Council	Rwanga Ward	Binyungu	Kagambira Foundation School	798463	9918460
Kihiihi	Kabuga	Bushere	Bushere Pri Sch	802808	9922713

Kihiihi	Kabuga	Kayembe	Kayeme Primary School	802128	9921745
Nyanga	Nkunda	Kazinga	Kazinga Pri Sch	795881	9916486
Kihiihi	Kibimbi	Rusoroza	Ermino High Sch	803619	9923756
Kihiihi	Kabuga	Kayembe	Kayeme Nursery School	802128	9921745
Nyanga	Nyanga	Rutooma	Nyanga Parental Care Pri Sch	796029	9916880
Kihiihi	Kibimbi	Rusoroza	Rusoroza Pri Sch	803772	9923674
Kihiihi	Kibimbi	Matanda	Matanda Pri Sch	805573	9923819
Kihiihi	Rusoroza	Kazinga Upper	Kororo Pri Sch	797803	9922573

Table 48: Some of the education facilities in the Dam/reservoir area

Subcounty	Parish	Village	Institution name	Easting	Northin g
Kihanda	Kihanda	Bujerengye	Kihanda Standard Academy	805745	9906707
	Kihanda	Rurama	Kihanda Technical School	805693	9907438
	Kihanda	Nyakibuga	Kihanda Cou Pr School	805663	9907596
	Rutugunda	Kitongo	Kitongo Pr School	807331	9906474
Kanyantorogo	Burema	Kashanda	Kanyantorogo Top Hill P/Sch	801684	9908407
	Kishenyi	Kishayo	Kishayo P/Sch	801230	9910251
	Burema	Kitookye	Infant Nursery And P/Sch	801201	9909812
	Burema	Kashanda	Kanyantorogo Community P/Sch	801311	9908541
	Burema	Kahama	Burema P/Sch	803239	9907102
	Burema	Kashanda	Kanyantorogo Sss	801477	9908644
	Burema	Kahama	Burema Sss	803088	9907370
Katete	Nyakishojwa	Nyakishojwa	Katete Great Lakes High	806044	9911371

			School		
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On gender basis, findings of the household survey showed that generally, men’s levels of education are higher than those of their female counterparts except for the category whose highest level of education attained primary level. This could be attributed to factors like early marriages of the girl child after primary school and lack of funds by the parents to advance their girl child after primary school. Traditional brief that educating a girl child is not as important as educating a boy child is still prevalent among some households.



Kigarama primary school in Nyamirama



Kihihi NAVNEET lovely day care

### 3.3 Land Use and Tenure System

#### 3.3.1 Land Use

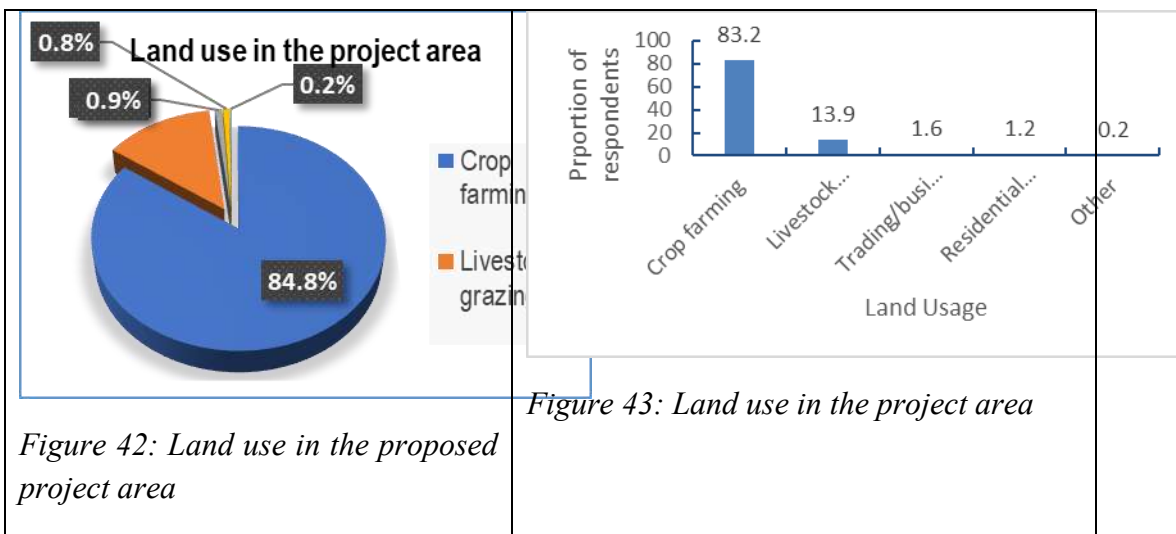
According to Kanungu DDP 2020/21 – 2024/25, agriculture is the main land use in Kanungu District and a major Economic activity. The land is highly fragmented due to traditional practices of inheritance and high population density. The concept of “land use planning” is still new and is only practiced to a limited extent in the townships, where specific areas are assigned for industries, commercial building, residential, road networks and institutional sites. Parts of the district lie in Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) biosphere reserve and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) World Heritage Site.

Subsistence agriculture is the major economic activity in the district employing 81% of the district labour force. This is characterized by use of poor methods of farming and low levels of production and productivity. Major crops grown include maize, bananas, beans, coffee, ground nuts and cassava. Major Livestock kept include pigs, poultry, goats, cattle, and sheep.

Cultivation covers most hilltops and many wetlands have been drained, while very little of the original forest outside the parks still remains. Land shortage, coupled with intensive use for subsistence agriculture, has led to soil degradation, poor yields and ultimately poverty. Some small-scale artisan fishing takes place within inland water bodies including wetlands and rivers (Kanungu DDP 2020/21 – 2024/25).

Findings of the household survey also affirmed that the main land use in the project area is agriculture and mainly crop farming; however, other use depends on ownership, tenure, and customs. The predominant land tenure in the project area is customary, with instances of freehold and leasehold. It was also observed that while men own most of the land, there are a few women as well who own land in the project area. However, most women access and use land through customary arrangements.

Consultations with communities revealed that the land is used mostly for crop farming, livestock growing, residential dwelling and trading business activities as indicated in Figures 19 & 20. 83.2% of respondents indicated crop farming as their predominant land use in the project area as indicated in figure below.



The land cover distribution in the project area was also investigated and according to the district natural resources office Kanungu is covered by several land covers as highlighted in table 12 below.

Table 49: Land cover distribution in the Kiruruma watershed

Land cover/Use	Acreage (Sq. km) (ESIA study)	Area covered (km <sup>2</sup> ) (Detailed Design)	Coverage (%) of total area
Closed Bush land	11.5	15.8	9.2%
Closed Grassland	9.2	8.3	4.9%
Dense Natural Forest	2.1	2.2	1.3%
Moderate Natural Forest	1.3	1.3	0.7%
Open Bush land	24.6	24.7	14.4%
Open Grassland	1.7	2.0	1.2%
Settlement	0.6	0.7	0.4%
Subsistence Cropland	108.3	116.0	67.9%
Wetland	0.0	0.001	0.001%

### 3.3.2 Land tenure and Ownership

There are four types of tenure recognised in Uganda under the Constitution (Article 246) and the Land Act (Cap 227): customary tenure, freehold, leasehold and mailo. Of these four, the project area is characterised by three land tenure systems: customary, leasehold and freehold. Much of the land is held in customary private ownership although there are few relatively well-off farmers with leasehold titles. Grazing lands are communally owned and land fragmentation is a common feature (Kanungu DDP 2020/21 – 2024/25). The socio-economic survey indicated that most of the land (64.6%) in the project area is customary.

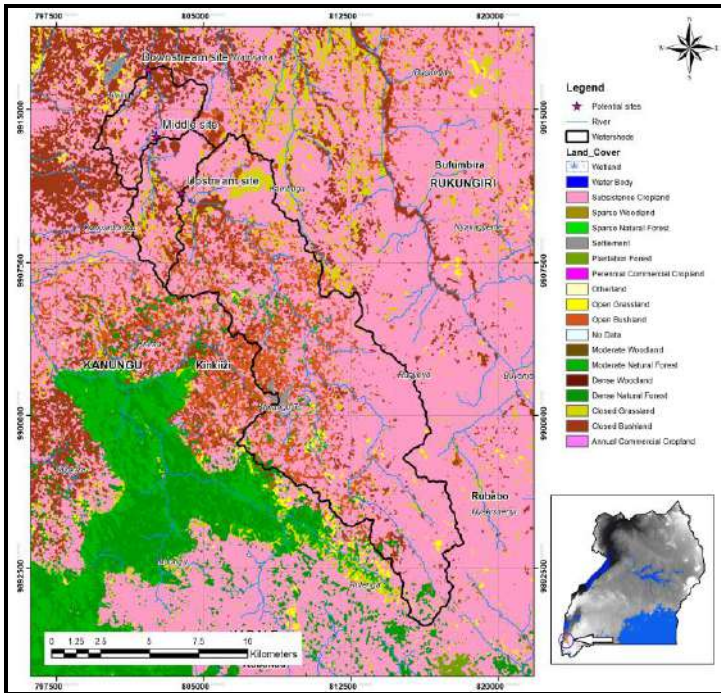


Figure 44: Area Land use and land cover (LULC) in 2014

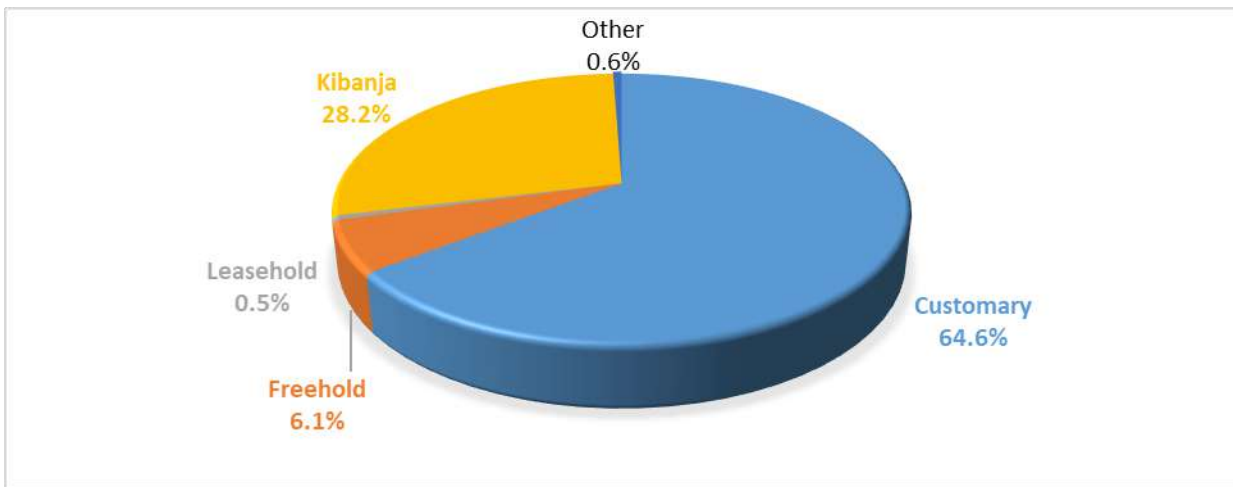


Figure 45: Land tenure systems in the project area





*Figure 47: typical land area divided up by the family head amongst his children in Kihhi subcounty*

### **3.4 Livelihood Strategies**

According to the UBOS 2024 statistics the following livelihood indicators were noted for the project area:

#### **A. Agriculture (Primary Livelihood)**

- Main Crops:
  - Food Crops: Bananas (matoke), beans, maize, sweet potatoes, sorghum.
  - Cash Crops: Coffee (Arabica), tea, vanilla.
- Livestock: Cattle (Ankole longhorns), goats, poultry.

#### **B. Income & Poverty Levels**

- Poverty Rate: ~22% (below national average of 30%).

- Average Household Income: ~UGX 1.2–1.8 million/year (~\$320–\$480).
- Income Sources:
  - Farm sales (70%) – Coffee, bananas, dairy.
  - Tourism-related jobs (15%) – Guides, lodge staff, handicrafts.
  - Small businesses (10%) – Retail shops, motorcycle taxis (boda-bodas).

### **C. Employment**

- Formal Employment: <10% (mostly government jobs, NGOs, tourism sector).
- Informal Employment: ~85% (farming, petty trade, casual labor).
- Youth Unemployment: ~35% (higher than national average).

### **D. Land Ownership & Access**

- Land Tenure: Mostly customary/mailo land, with smallholder farms (0.5–2 acres average).
- Land Conflicts: Occasional disputes between farmers and Batwa communities near Bwindi Park.

### **E. Education & Skills**

- Literacy Rate: ~75% (higher for men than women).
- Vocational Skills: Tailoring, carpentry, tourism/hospitality training (supported by NGOs).

### **F. Health & Nutrition**

- Malnutrition Rates: ~12% stunting in children under 5 (lower than national average).
- Access to Clean Water: ~65% (improved sources like boreholes).

### **G. Infrastructure**

- Roads: Mostly unpaved; seasonal accessibility challenges.
- Electricity Access: ~30% (grid and solar).

*Table 50: Household livelihood sources*

Main source of income for the household	Freq.	Percentage
Agriculture, crop	1828	89.0
Agriculture, Livestock	7	0.3
Carpentry	3	0.1
Construction	18	0.9
Trade	30	1.5
Transportation	11	0.5
Salary/Wage	37	1.8
Others	8	0.4

### **Crop farming**

Crop farming is carried out in all the Sub counties within the command area. Farming in the project area is mainly subsistence and majority of the farmers practice mixed farming. The major food crops grown include maize (49.8%), followed by beans (22.2%) and millet (13.5%), other crops grown on small scale are Rice, millet and Irish potatoes. Cash crops are also grown in the command area; coffee being the predominant crop. A few households grow cotton and tobacco. The tea grown within the command area is purchased and processed by Kayonza Tea Factory and Kigezi Development Tea Factories located in Butogota Town Council and in Rugyeyo Subcounty respectively.

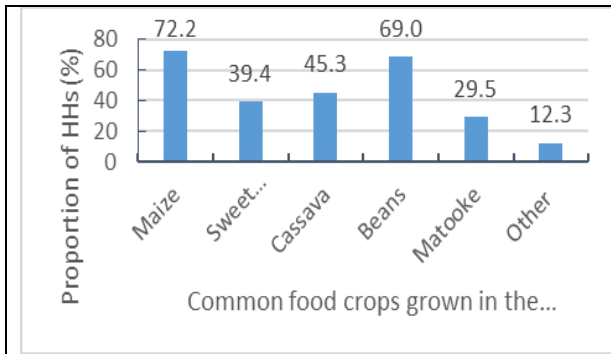


Figure 48: Common food crops grown in the command area

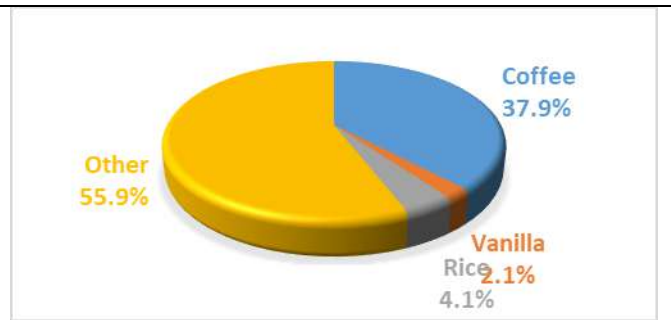


Figure 49: Common cash crops grown in the command area



Figure 50: Intercropped cash crop gardens observed within the project area

Similarly, in the dam/reservoir area, the major food crops grown by household heads include beans (84.1%), bananas (70.5%), maize (65.9%) and cassava (62.1%) among others, as indicated in the figure below. Coffee is the only cash crop grown in the area and this includes both Arabic and Robusta.

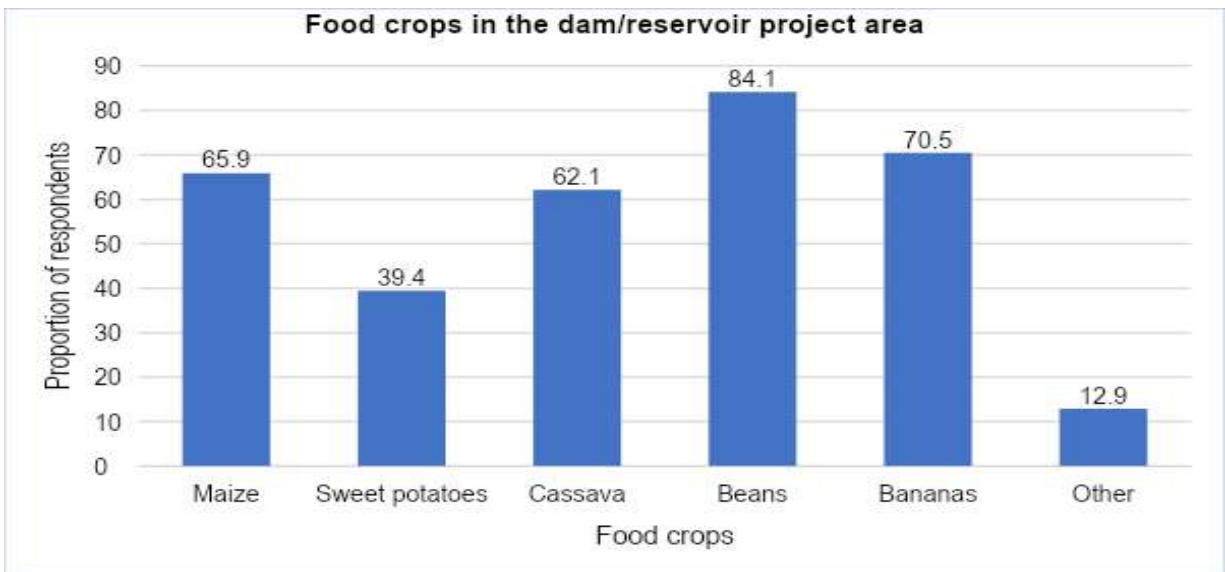


Figure 51: Food crops grown in the dam/reservoir project area

### **Production Practices**

#### **i. Agricultural Inputs and tools for farmers**

Farmers in the project area mainly use hand hoes to plough their gardens, axes and pangas to clear the land. Those that can afford also hire tractors although this is limited to only a few households because of the high rental costs involved. In the planting period, most of the farmers use recycled seeds that were spared from the previous season as they can all not afford to buy seeds at the beginning of every planting season. Local communities usually rely on abundant seasonal rainfalls to provide water inputs to their crops.



*Figure 52: Major Production tool commonly used within the project area*

Findings of the household survey conducted indicated that 60.6% of the households involved in farming use fertilizers to boost output whereas 39.4% are not dependent on fertilizers. Artificial fertilizers such as NPK and Urea are mainly used in Cereals and vegetables; Organic manure/compost is mainly used in Banana and coffee plantations whereas in some Sub counties such as Kihihi and Kanyantorogo, some farmers also use Bio slurry made from cow dung.

**ii. Size of cultivation areas**

A Key Informant Interview (KII) with the agriculture officer of Kihihi Town Council and Katete subcounty informed that in the command area and dam/reservoir areas respectively, a household is generally regarded as rich if it owns more than 10 acres of land; the size of the land cultivated therefore is an essential element to social status and perceived wealth of a household. In the project areas, the average size of cultivated land per household ranges from one to five acres, while a few individuals especially businessmen own larger plots of land that range between 10 to 100 acres. Some households also own more than one plot in different villages. The community members informed the consultants that the

size of land owned by an individual within the project area keeps on decreasing due to fragmentation.

### iii. Farm management

An FGD with farmers in Nyamirama revealed that farmers use various techniques to maintain soil fertility and improve productivity of their land, these include;

- Inter-cropping: where several types of crops are planted on the same parcel at the same time;
- Mulching: where farmers leave crop stems and residues to rot in the garden after harvest;
- Crop rotation: where farmers change the type of crop grown on one piece of land between two planting seasons; and
- Fallow: where land fallow is left between different crop production periods.



*Figure 53: Intercropped Garden as a measure of ensuring fertility and water in the soils in kakinga village*

### iv. Marketing of Crop Farming Products

Findings of the socio-economic survey (key informant discussions and focus group discussion) revealed that majority of the farmers sell their agricultural produce locally in markets. The major market in the command area is Kihhi Town Council

market that is open to the public every Saturday. This market attracts traders and farmers from all the Sub counties in the command area and deals in all commodities including livestock, farm produce and clothing among others.

Other Sub counties also have weekly markets e.g., Nyamirama market that opens every Friday and Katete weekly market that takes place every Thursday. Besides the weekly markets, some farm products are sold on the roadside on a daily basis either to neighbors in the village or to middlemen from within and districts. Trading centers are also open for daily sale of agricultural produce. Findings of the household survey revealed that majority of the respondents have to mover over 5 km to access a market to sell their produce.

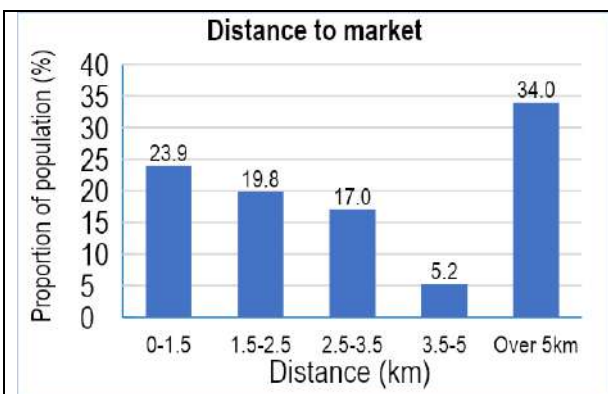


Figure 54: Estimated distance to markets



Figure 55: A trader transporting Bananas to the market in Kihhi

For cash crops like coffee, vanilla and maize, various middle men have established buying centers across the project area and many farmers exploit these avenues for marketing of their crops. According to the focus group discussion held with farmers, bananas are out sourced directly from the farmers to Kampala. Indeed, during transect drive within the project area, many tracks would be seen carrying bananas from the deep villages of Kanungu district including Matanda.



*Figure 56: Focus group discussion with farmers in Kihiki during the study.*



*Figure 57: Common transport means for bananas in the project area*

### **Challenges in Crop Farming**

#### **i. Pests and Diseases**

FGDs revealed that pests have continuously threatened farming in the command area. Various crops are attacked by different pests in different ways; some of them cause direct injury to plants by eating leaves and burrowing holes in stems, fruit and/or roots whereas others cause indirect damage, where the insects themselves do little or no harm, but transmit bacterial, viral or fungal infection to a crop, as discussed below;

- Coffee: among all crops grown in the command area, this is the most affected crop. The Twig borer is the most destructive pest to coffee in the area. It affects coffee at a young stage; “eating” branches when they are still tender. Coffee berry borer attacks the fruits or berries. Other least destructive pests include the Mill burg which feeds on all parts of the coffee plant, especially the leaves.
- Cereals and vegetables; the common pest is the Cat worm which attacks immediately after germination and feeds on the leaves. Aphids also attacked before and during the flowering phase. vermin including rats and squirrels attack cereals e.g., Ground nuts, beans and rice even after harvesting.
- Birds that’s feed on rice, beans and maize, destroying the leaves especially of the climbing beans

In Katete subcounty (dam/reservoir area), consultations with farmers revealed that the major pests and diseases in the area include banana wilt, coffee wilt and coffee rust, beans and maize weevils, tomato bright, and cassava mosaic.

ii. **Lack of good marketing skills among farmers and business people**

Most of the farmers' groups or cooperatives usually do not have marketing skill. They are managed by someone from the members of a group who do not have any knowledge on marketing and managing business as such. Groups or cooperatives will have to use marketing strategy to run their business. Some of the innovative strategies followed are: fair price shop, branding etc. there is need for Government to support farmers' groups in providing services and finance as a seed capital to start their business.

iii. **Inadequate physical infrastructure e.g. road network**

Poor infrastructure, especially the poor road network, considering the hilly nature of some parts of the project area especially Kanyantorogo, make it hard for the farmers to transport their produce from their farms to the markets.

iv. **Climate change**

This has resulted into numerous problems including changes in rainfall patterns, increased frequency, unprecedented intermittent flooding, and intensity of droughts among others which compromise the productivity of farmlands especially for areas that entirely depend on rain to water their crops.

a) **Livestock**

According to Kanungu District Five Year Local Government Development Plan II 2015/16 – 2019/20, many people in the district keep livestock on a subsistence level, primarily for milk production. Milk is part of the local diet and is a requirement for almost every household. During the field visits it was established that some households reared livestock such as goats, cattle, sheep, chicken and a few cattle and watered them along the river. However, few people kept cattle in large numbers since they are traditionally agriculturalists. The local economy benefits from the sale of livestock and livestock products such as meat, milk, skins and hides. Milk is the main cattle product, but live animals and meat are also sold at local and national markets.

During the household survey, 86.2% of the respondents mentioned that they rear livestock. Majority of households in both the command area (52.1%) and the dam/reservoir area (34.3%) are involved in poultry keeping. Findings also indicated that a significant number of respondents rear cattle (23.5% in command area and 10.5%), pigs (11.2% in the command area and 24.4% in the dam/reservoir area) and goats (5.6% in the command area and 29.1% in the dam/reservoir area). Other livestock reared include ducks and sheep among others (Figure 35).

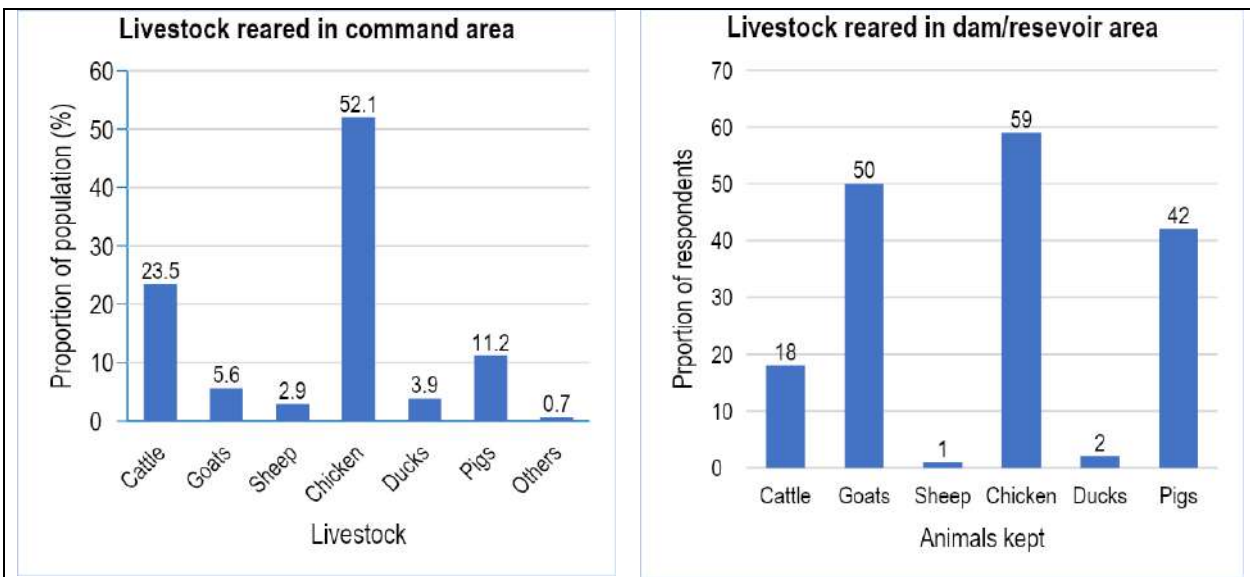


Figure 58: Livestock rearing in the project area

Grazing in the project area is mainly free range; where animals, under the supervision of a herdsman, roam freely, usually practiced in communal grazing areas; and tethering system where animals are tied to a tree or stake close to homesteads.



Challenges in livestock rearing include;

- i. Drought that leaves the animals with no pastures
- ii. Limited land for grazing
- iii. Low milk productivity of local cattle
- iv. Limited processing and storage facilities

- v. Diseases e.g., African Animal Trypanosomiasis, Fowl pox and Newcastle diseases

### 3.5 Income levels

The consultant investigated income levels in the project area as a measure to understand resilience of households but also check on weather household can afford implements once irrigation kick starts within their communities. Household earnings include income from subsistence farming, commercial farming, wage employment, income from non-agricultural enterprises, property incomes, transfers, remittances, and organizational support among others. According to household survey results, the major source of income amongst the communities within the project area was agriculture (crops) contributing 89.0% followed by salaried and trade 1.8 and 1.5% respectively as indicated in figure below.

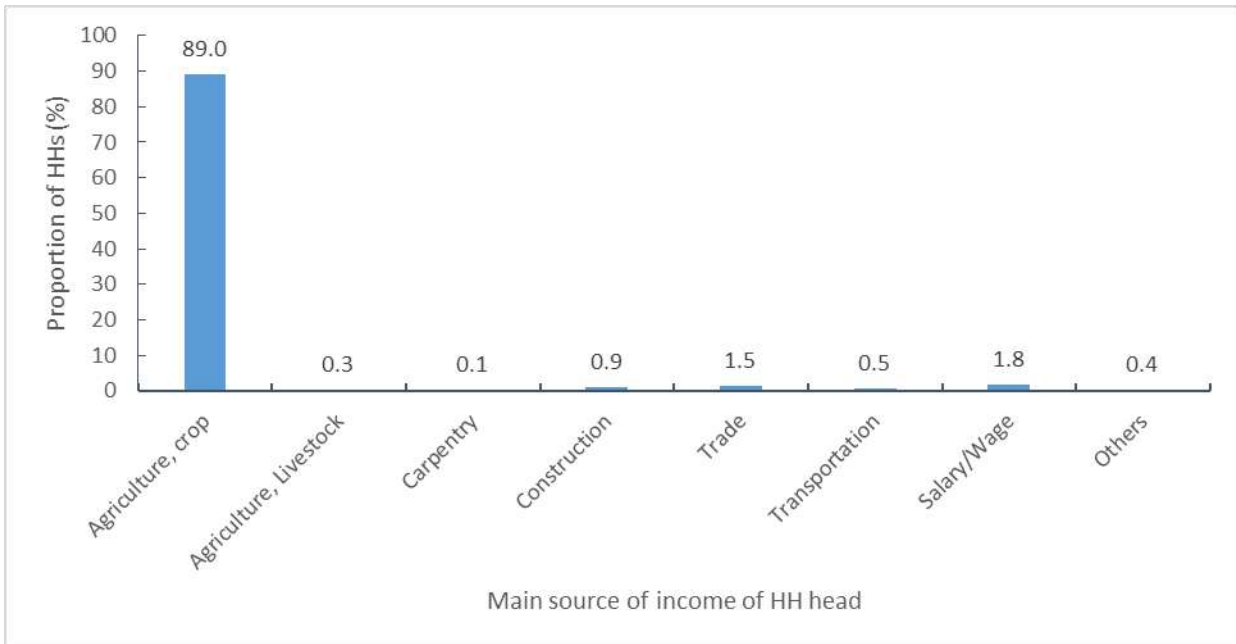


Figure 59: Income sources within the project area

Findings of the socioeconomic survey revealed that majority (32.8%) of the respondent households earn 100,000Ush and below monthly. As shown in Table 14, 18.8% earn between 100,000 to 200,000, 11.9% earn between 200,000–300,000 Ush. Only about 19.3 % of the respondents earned above 500,000 of the projects.

Table 51: Average monthly income levels within the project area

Average household Income	Freq.	Percentage
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Average household Income	Freq.	Percentage
0-100,000	673	32.8
100,000-200,000	386	18.8
200,000-300,000	244	11.9
300,000-400,000	143	7.0
400,000-500,000	160	7.8
Above 500,000	397	19.3

### 3.6 Expenditure patterns

Regarding expenditure patterns, the results of the survey indicated that for majority of the households much of their income is spent on investing in agriculture e.g buying farm inputs like seeds (26.5%) and on educating their family members (Education). Medical expenses and household assets also consume part of their monthly income (Table 15).

*Table 52: Household monthly expenditure*

Expenditure	Freq	Percentage
Investing in agriculture (seeds, land rent, tillage etc)	534	26.0
Investing in other business (shop, production etc)	93	4.5
Household assets (phone, TV, motorbike, etc)	227	11.1
Education	535	26.1
Food	397	19.3
Medical expenses	225	11.0
Others	1	0.0

### 3.7 Household assets

Asset ownership is one of the indicators for welfare measurement. In this study, the ownership referred to is by any usual member of the household and is presumed to mean that all members can access the asset. As shown in Figure 37, households in the project area own various assets including Radios, houses, land, TVs and Bicycles among others.

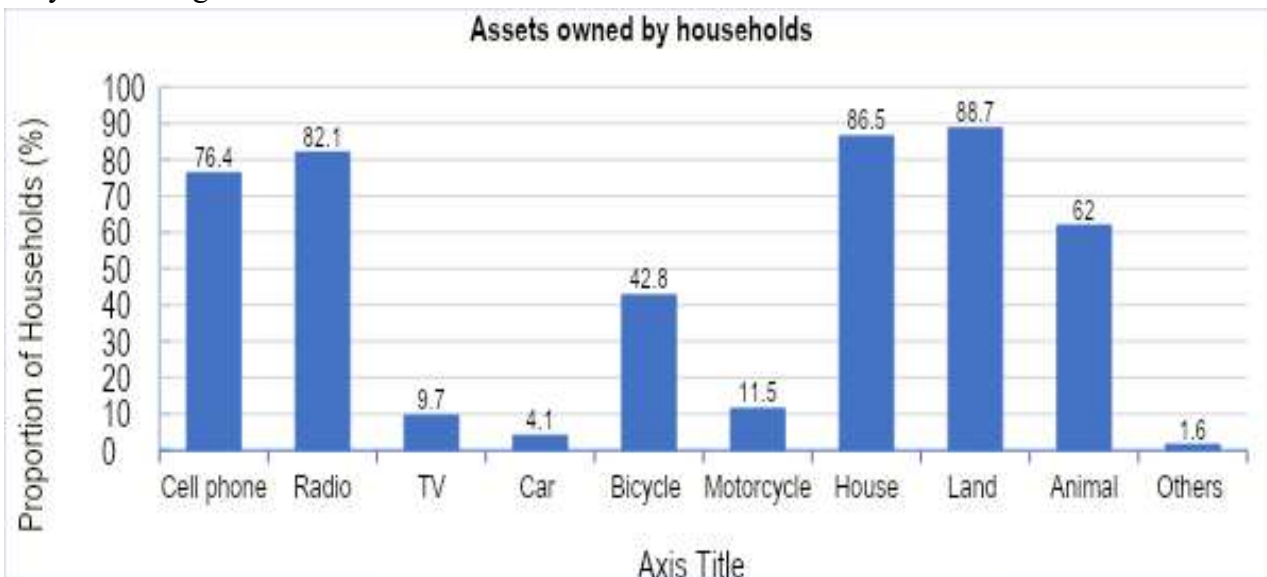


Figure 60: Assets Owned by Households in the Project Area

### 3.8 Mineral Resources

There are prospects of oil and gas products mainly in the sub-counties of Kihihi and Nyanga. Commercial iron ore deposits are found in Kyeshero Parish- Kayonza Sub-County. There are other prospects of wolfram and gold mainly in Kanungu Town Council and Mpungu Sub County. The excavation of sand and clay takes place mainly in Nyakinoni Sub County and Kambuga TC for construction and pottery purposes. Existence of various minerals such tantalite reserves in Burema parish in Kanyatorogoand Kihanda in Kirima. Gold especially in Kanungu Town council, Kayonza Sub County and Mpungu sub-county.

According to the district development 2020-2025, there is some low mining in the district: Mining and quarrying employs only 0.12% of the district labour force. Clay, sand and rock outcrops are the common minerals that are currently being exploited in the district. However, there are iron ore deposits in Kayonza that needs to be exploited and oil and gas deposits in Kihihi and Nyamirama that greatly require further exploration studies.

### 3.9 Energy

According to the district development 2020-2025 reviewed, the energy situation in the district is that more than 95% of the Population use biomass as their primary energy source for cooking, lighting and warming. For the rural communities, the use of firewood is almost 100%. The situation is worsened by the rudimental methods which are wasteful and also a health hazard considering the carbon emissions. As a result, the district has put up management measures and strategies to ensure reduction in biomass demand.

Table 53: Sustainable Energy Development programme

Development Challenges/Issue: Poor use of renewable energy			
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicators	Status	Target
Reduction of annual biomass demand	Percentage reduction of annual biomass demand	3	20
	Increase the share of clean energy used for cooking	12	40
	Increase proportion of the population with access to	35	70
Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted Interventions		
1) Increase adoption and use of clean energy	i) Promote use of new renewable energy solutions (solar water heating, solar drying, solar cookers, wind water pumping solutions, solar		
Programme Outputs	Outputs and Targets	Actions (Strategic	Departments/ Actors

Table 54: Energy sources in Kanungu District

Energy Source	Hydropower	Solar	Fuel Wood	Bio-Gas
Proportion of Population using source (%)	0.07	0.87	99	0.06

The socio-baseline study collected information on the energy used by the households and findings revealed that most households rely on wood fuel (firewood and charcoal) as a source of energy for cooking. Other sources used include electricity, paraffin, solar energy and biogas. Solar was mostly used for lighting (63.4%). A considerable number of HHs (30.5%) use Paraffin/ kerosene for

lighting, these are mainly households in the rural areas that are not connected to the grid.

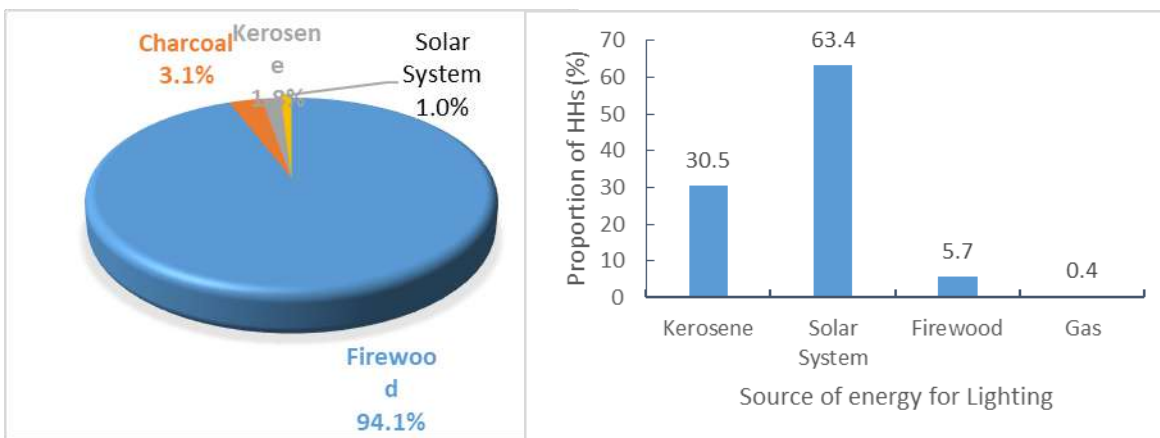


Figure 61: Sources of energy for cooking Figure 62: Sources of energy for lighting

During the site inspection, it was observed that, in the rural areas fuel wood is mostly gathered by women from nearby woodlands, and thickets. Charcoal is popular within urban settings. However, to a small extent, especially in urban areas there is use of electricity for cooking. During an FGD held with women, they mentioned that getting firewood is a big challenge and at times costly; a bundle of firewood cost between 2,000 UGX and 6,000 UGX on average.

### 3.10 Health

Good health is central to having a productive workforce, and healthcare provision is vital to the welfare of the community. The Uganda Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP) 2015/16-2019/20 is the medium-term plan driving the agenda of a healthy life for all Ugandans alongside the National Development Plan II (NDP II) and the National Health Policy (NHP II) 2011–2020. One of the fundamental goals for the HSDP is to contribute to the production of a healthy human capital for wealth creation through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services. In addition, among the guiding principles for the implementation of the NHP II is; being ‘evidence-based’ and ‘forward-looking’. The sector development plan is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.8 that advocates for achieving universal health coverage including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

The district development plan 2020-2025 indicates that there is limited access to health facilities in Kanungu. The district has 52 health facilities: with the majority

(about 50%) being HC IIs, 2 general hospitals. It is characterized by high rates of malnutrition with 35% of children stunted and 26% underweight (2016 UDHS). The majority of the people lack access to food and most children aged less than five die from preventable diseases. The assumptions involved TFR to decline to 2.5 (TFR for DD) for low fertility, population doctor ratio is 10,000, population nurse ratio is 5,000, population per health centre is 20,000, population per hospital is 500,000 and population per bed is 1,000. The results show that by 2040 low fertility scenario, 249 doctors will be required as opposed to 279 for high fertility, 5 hospitals compared to 6 and 124 health centres as compared to 140 for high fertility scenario. The cost of delivering health services in Kanungu District as per WHO recommendations will exponentially increase from Ushs.44.76bn in 2020 to Ushs.51.69bn in 2025 with continuing high fertility. In contrast, with a declining fertility, we shall spend Ushs.50.63 by 2025 hence the accumulated savings of Ushs.1.06bn which wisely utilized can fully equip and maintain the existing health infrastructure and also support the additional health centres due to increase in population. Nevertheless, the subcounty in the command area has got at least one health facility at level II. The HC IIs provide the first level of interaction between the formal health sector and the communities. These only provide outpatient care, community outreach services and linkages with the Village Health Teams (VHTs). Table 18 below presents the number of health facilities within the project area.

*Table 55: Some of the Health centres within the proposed command area*

NO.	NAME OF FACILITY	LEVEL	OWNERSHIP
1.	Bihomborwa Health Centre	II	Government
2.	Kanungu Health Centre	IV	Government
3.	Kanyantorogo Health Centre	III	Government
4.	Katete Health Centre	III	Government
5.	Kihiihi Health Centre	IV	Government
6.	Matanda Health Centre	III	Government
7.	Nyakinoni Health Centre	II	Government
8.	Nyamirama Health Centre	III	Government
9.	Samaria Health Centre	II	Government
10	Kibimbiri Health Centre	II	Government

Within the dam area, table below highlights the health centers found there;

Table 56: Some of the Health centers within the dam/reservoir area

SN.	Name of facility	Level	Ownership
1	Kanyantorogo Gvt HC III	HC III	Government
2	Katete HC III	HC III	Government
3	Kihanda HC II	HC II	Private Not for Profit (PNFP)

### 3.10.1 Common illnesses

Findings of the socioeconomic survey indicated that majority of the households (83.9%) had malaria as the common disease. Results also indicated that majority (90.4%) of the households affirmed that at least one member of their family had fallen sick in the last 6 months. The conditions/diseases suffered included flu/cough, Skin diseases, Intestinal worms, diarrhea diseases, asthma, diabetes, pressure and typhoid among others. Hypertension was recorded as the predominant long-term illness in the project area with 24.1% followed by diabetes at 18.7%. Overall, an estimated 89.2% of the household heads mentioned that they seek treatment from government health facilities, while others go to private hospitals (3.7%), NGOs hospitals at 3.7% and private clinics (3.4%) among others.

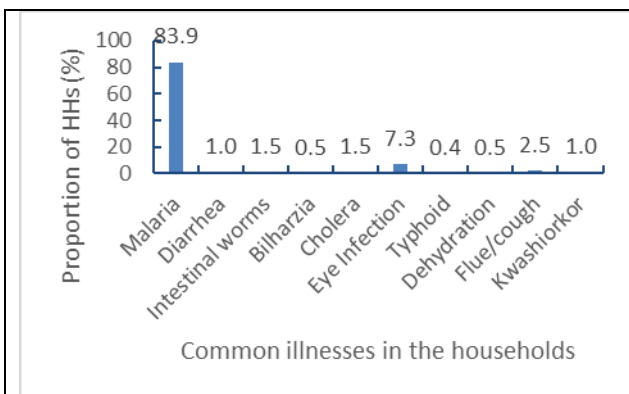


Figure 63: Diseases/accidents suffered in the last 6 months

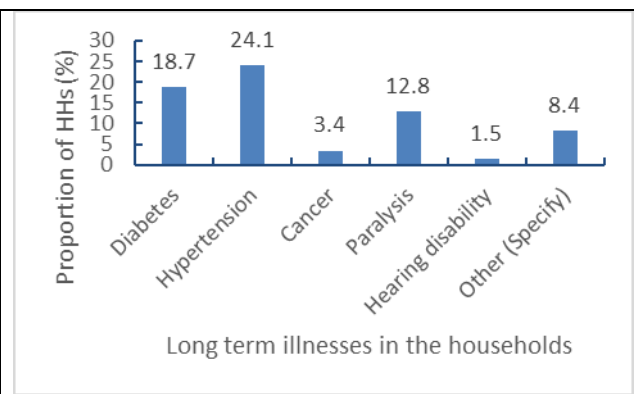


Figure 64: Long term illness

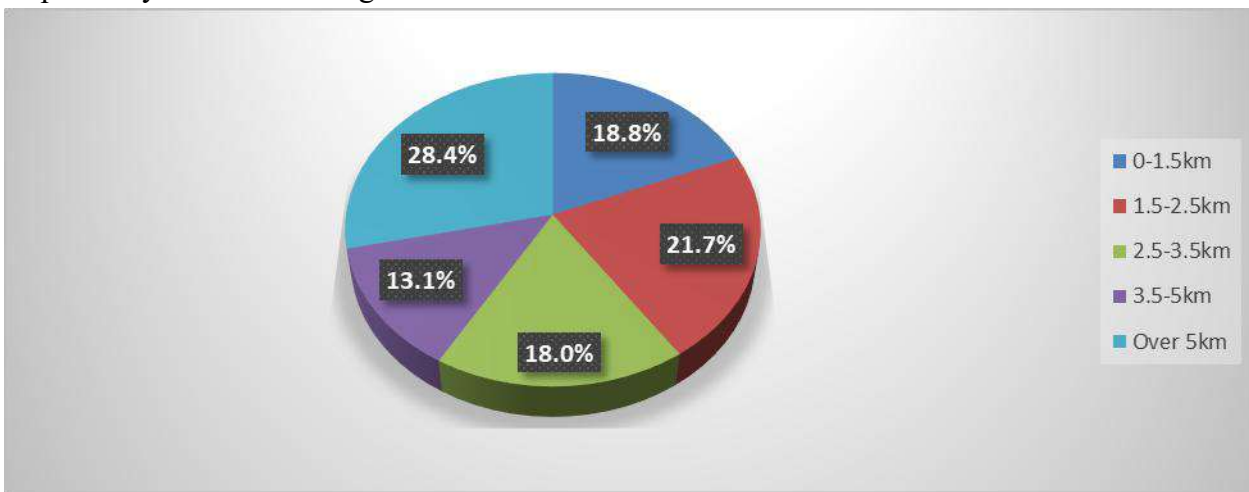
### 3.10.2 Access to Health services

It was established that various sources of health care services are sought in the management of health problems by communities. These included: medical attention from health centers, homebased health services especially those provided by village

Health Teams (VHTs) use of local herbs and seeking traditional healers especially for illnesses that are considered to be spiritual based or where conventional medicine is not considered as a remedy. Through interviews, the communities noted that their members usually seek faith-based healing especially from Pentecostal churches and sometimes mosques.

**i. Command area**

Findings of the household survey showed that majority (28.4%) of the households in the command area have to travel over 5km to access a health facility. 21.7% of the household heads mentioned that they move between 1.5-2.5km, 18.8% 0.5km respectively as shown the figure below.



*Figure 65: Distance to the nearest health facility in the command area*

**ii. Dam/reservoir site**

On the other hand, findings of the household survey indicated that in the dam/reservoir area, the majority of the respondents (28.5%) travel below 1.5km to access a health facility followed by those who travel for 1.5km – 2.5km. Nonetheless, a significant proportion of the respondents (19.7%) reported traveling over 5km to access health services, as indicated in the figure below.

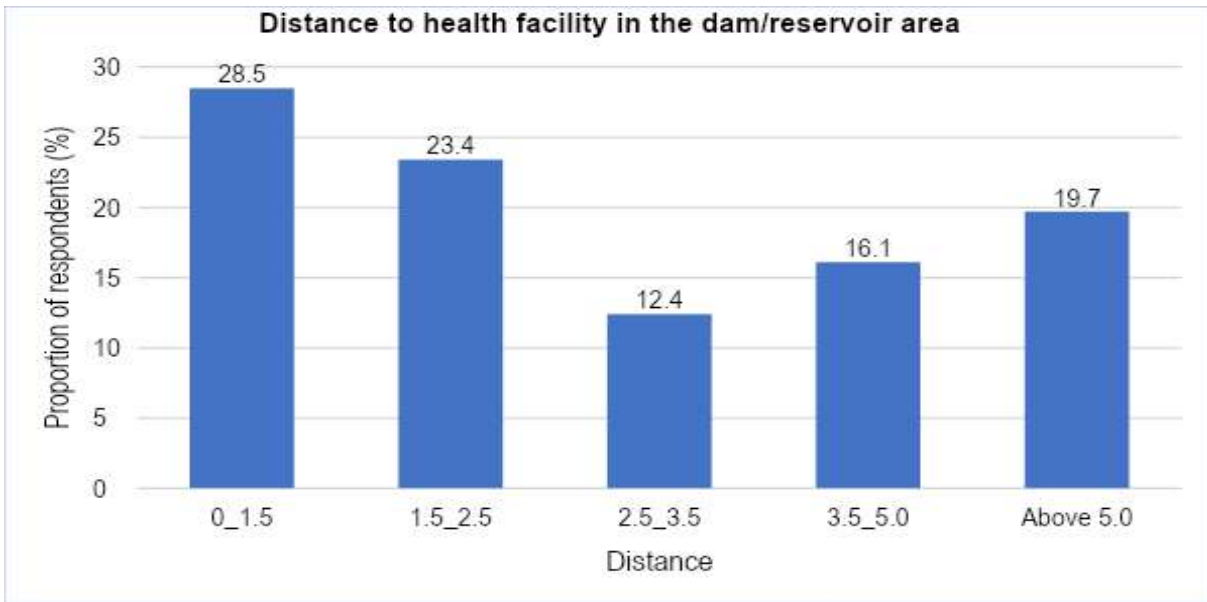
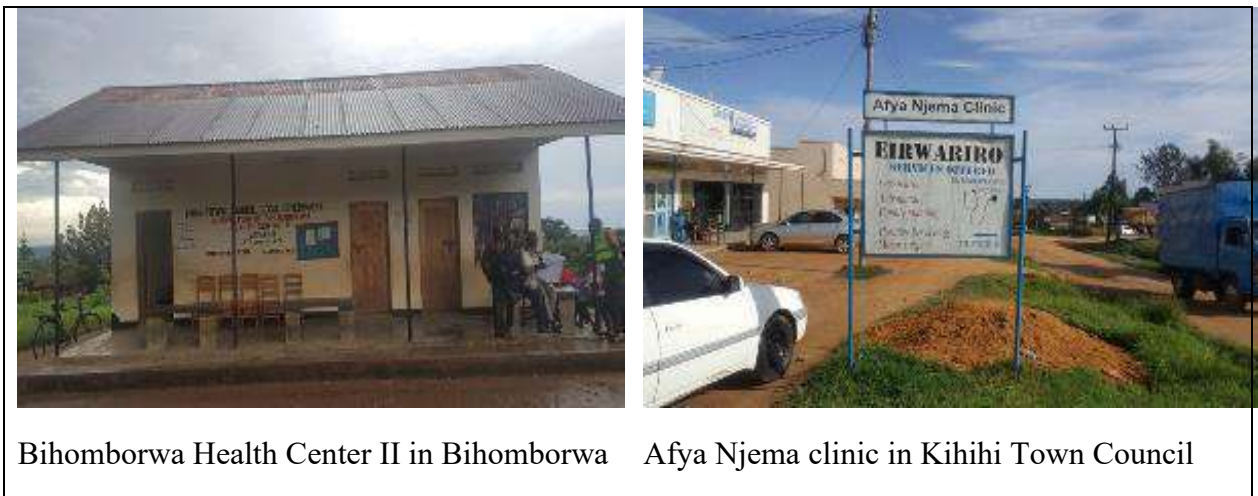


Figure 66: Distance to the nearest health facility in the dam/reservoir area



Bihomborwa Health Center II in Bihomborwa    Afya Njema clinic in Kihihi Town Council

### 3.10.3 Use of mosquito nets

During the study, it was observed that the usage of mosquito nets in the project areas is being embraced by the communities with majority (91.9%) of the respondents acknowledging that people in their households use mosquito nets whereas only 8.1% mentioned that they do not use them.

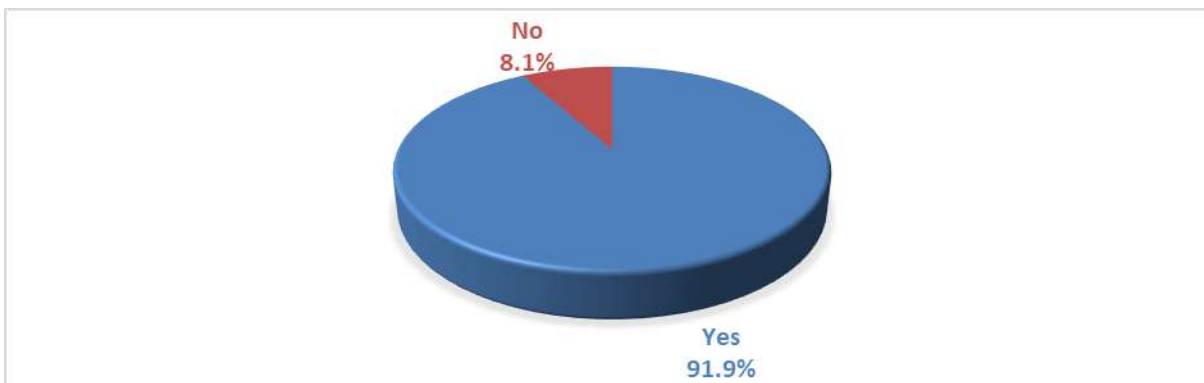


Figure 67: Mosquito net usage within the project area.

### 3.10.4 Family planning use

In regard to family planning, it was ascertained that 42.6% of households had members who use family planning methods while 57.4% did not. Some of the family planning practices adopted included, hormonal contraception including injectable such as Depo-Provera as the most common method. Other methods included breast feeding, cultural methods and vasectomy.

### 3.10.5 HIV/AIDS

According to the household survey 98.6% of respondents were aware of the existence of HIV/AIDS and ways in which it is contracted. Ways of HIV transmission stated as highlighted during interviews included, unprotected sex, infected blood transfusion, sharing of sharp instruments and mother to child transmission. According to survey the commonest way of prevention of contraction and spread of the disease was identified to be proper condom use, abstinence and faithfulness and safe childbirth. Since these strategies already exist in the community, the HIV/AIDS mitigation plans as formulated by the developer need to build on these.

According to key informant interviews at the district level indicated that there are several interventions within the district aimed at ensuring reduction of HIV including counseling and testing, community outreach, seminars and community camps. There are also a number of NGOs with a focus on HIV and Aids within the project area. These NGOs include, world vision Uganda, Aids commission, save the children among others. There also community groupings such as women groups whose objective among others is sensitizing masses about HIV and aids.

### 3.10.6 Health problems and Challenges

During the interviews and FGDs, there was general concurrence that the health facilities and services offered from there were in appalling situation. Such a situation was qualified by inadequate medicines resulting from infrequent stocks from national medical stores and long distance to health facilities.

### 3.11 Waste management

Inadequate and inappropriate waste disposal has serious implications on the general cleanliness of the environment and significantly contributes to pollution of water resources. There are three main approaches to waste management in the beneficiary communities: (1) Burning, (2) Digging a hole and (3) Communal dumping. Nearly three quarters, 78.6% of the respondents mentioned that they dispose household waste in shallow pits/ dig a hole followed by 11.6% respondents who just burn their waste, other details of disposal shown on Figure 45. This indicated, the households have basic knowledge of keeping their households clean and dangerous of disposing waste in a wrong manner to avoid disease which may come along with wrong waste management at household level.

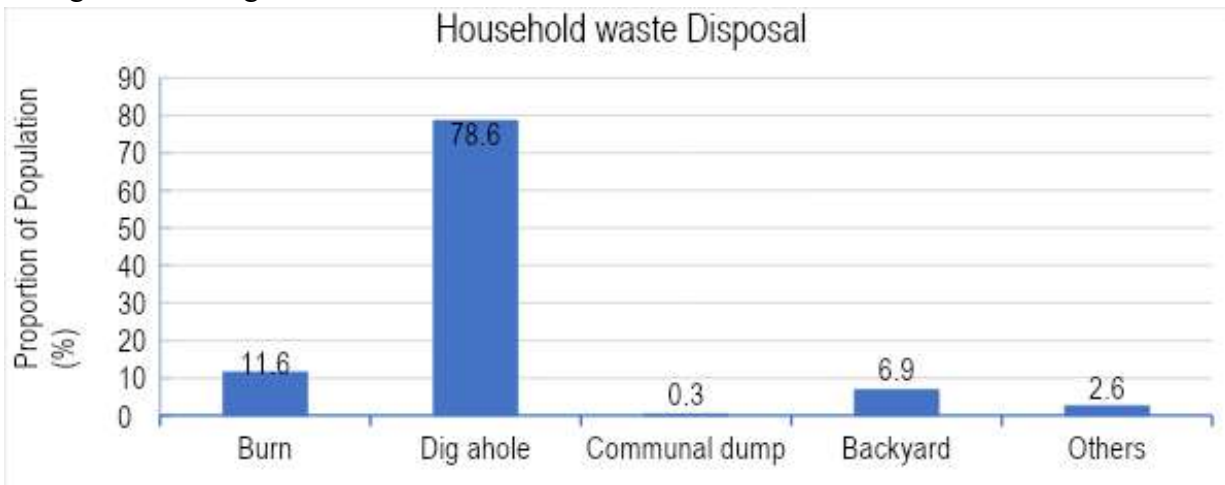


Figure 68: Solid Waste disposal methods

Of critical importance to water source protection and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases is human excreta disposal. Findings of the household survey showed that majority of the respondents had pit latrines (96.4%) followed by pour/ flash toilets (2.6%) a few of them using bush/ open disposal (0.3%) as shown in Figure 45. The households that lack the toilet facilities either practice open defecation or utilize their neighbor's' latrines. The reasons pointed out for lack of latrine included hilly terrain that makes it difficult to construct them and lack of money required.

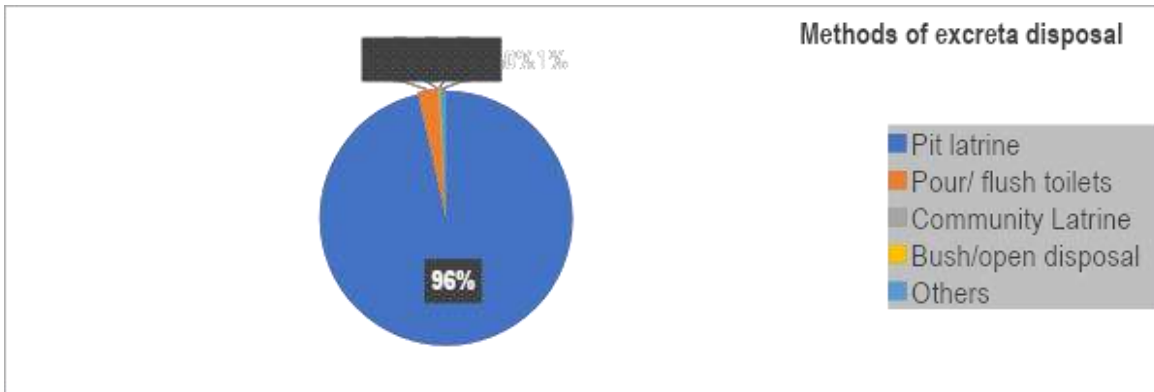


Figure 69: Methods of human excreta disposal



Traditional pit latrine in Bihomborwa



Latrine in Kihhi Town Council

### 3.12 Water supply

The right to water is directly stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda under the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy. Objective XIV articulates social and economic rights, including the right to water, health and an adequate standard of living. According to SDG No.6, it is a commitment to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 which can only be achieved through piped water supplies.

The water services in the district has greatly improved. Access to safe and clean water has increased in Kanungu District with an average increase from 71% in 2014 to 83% in 2019 while Latrine coverage increased to 94%. Under Promotion of rainwater harvesting, 8community tanks were constructed in hard-to-reach areas, 4 Gravity Flow Schemes were constructed namely Kiringa GFS Kinaaba GFS and Mafuga GFS and Bukunga GFS. The percentage of functional rural water point sources has also declined from 79% in 2016 to 34% in 2019/20. This is mainly attributed to non-functional Water user committees whose rate stands at 85%. The

poor performance of water and sanitation related indicators partly explains the high morbidity rate in the district due to water borne diseases especially among children, pregnant mothers and the elderly. This is attributed to poor water chain management in the District.

According to Kanungu DDP 2020/21-2021/25, basing on the water atlas and current interventions by the district, water coverage stands at 94.5% and functionality stands at 88.5%.

*Table 57: Safe water sources in Kanungu District*

Sources of Water	Households
Protected springs	1,021
Shallow wells	46
Deep boreholes	79
Yard Taps for public use	918
Kiosks	36
Public stand posts	1,030

*Source: (Kanungu DDP 2015/16-2019/20)*

The sources of water in the project area included communal boreholes, rivers, rain water, taps and protected springs. Findings of the socioeconomic survey showed that majority (42.6%) of the household heads fetch water from yard taps/public tap stands, 24.7% mentioned they fetch water from rivers and streams in the project area whereas 19.2% from protected springs and 5.0% harvest rainwater as showed in Figure 47.

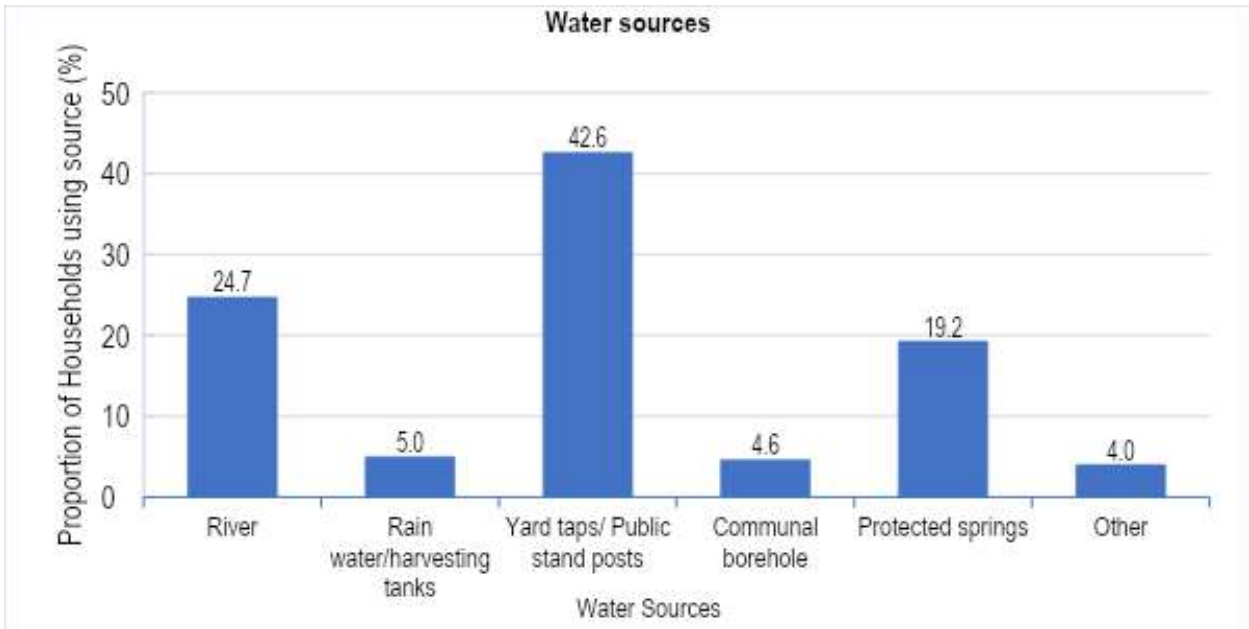


Figure 70: Water sources used by household heads

In the dam/reservoir area however, findings indicated that majority (40.9%) of the households fetch water from the river followed by those that fetch from yard taps/public stand posts (25.5%), protected springs (23.4%) and those that practice rainwater harvesting (21.9%), as indicated in the figure below.

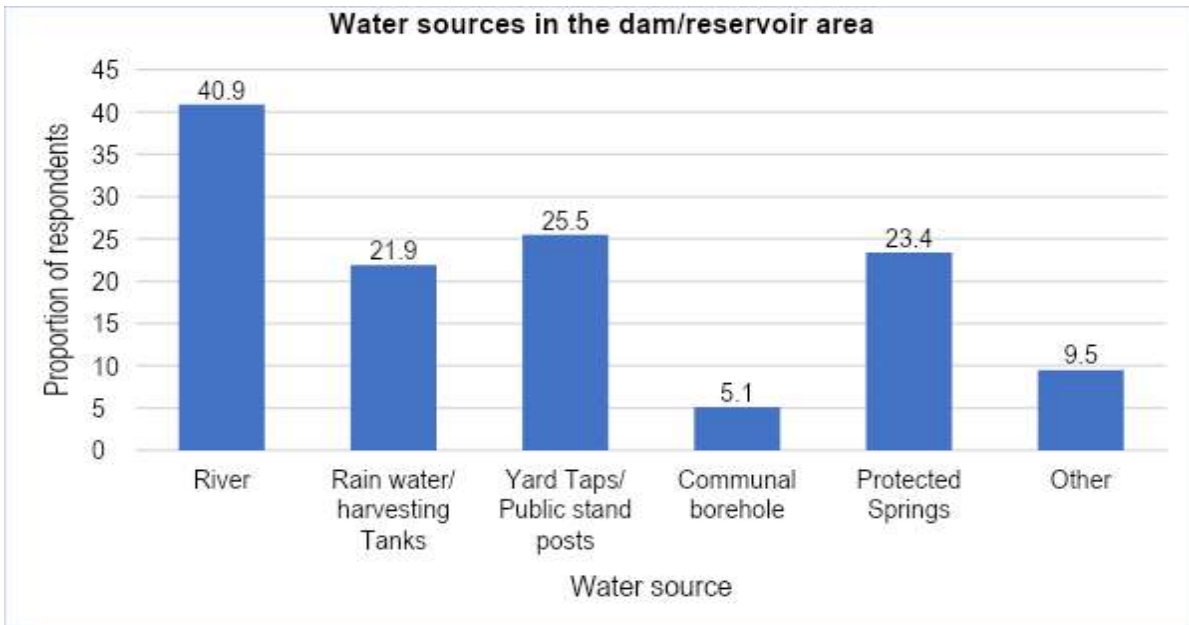


Figure 71: Major water sources used in the dam/reservoir

### 3.12.1 Distance to water sources

#### i. Command area extent

Regarding distance travelled to access water, majority (30.6%) of respondents mentioned that they move over 5km to access safe water, 20.2% access water within a radius of 1.5 km – 2.5 km and others as shown below

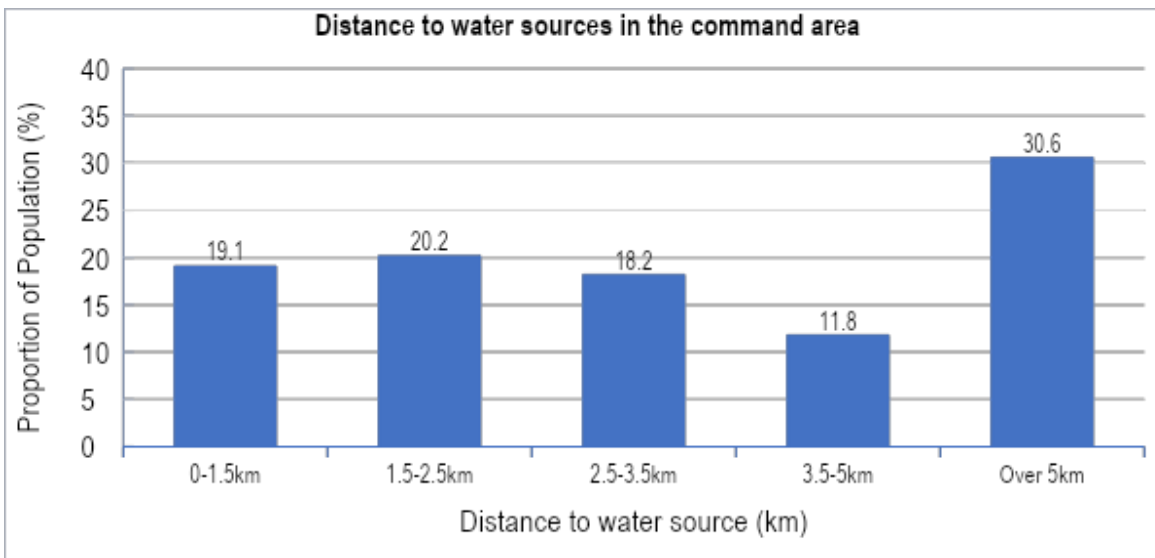


Figure 72: Distance to water sources in the command area

#### ii. Dam/reservoir area

On the other hand, findings of the survey indicated that majority of the respondents in this area travel relatively shorter distances to access water as compared to their counterparts in the command area. Majority of the household heads (60.6%) reported to move for between 0-1.5 km to access water, 29.2% reported to travel for 1.5-2.5 Km whereas only 1.5% reported to move over 5km in order to access a water source. This could be attributed to the close proximity of these communities to River Kiruruma.

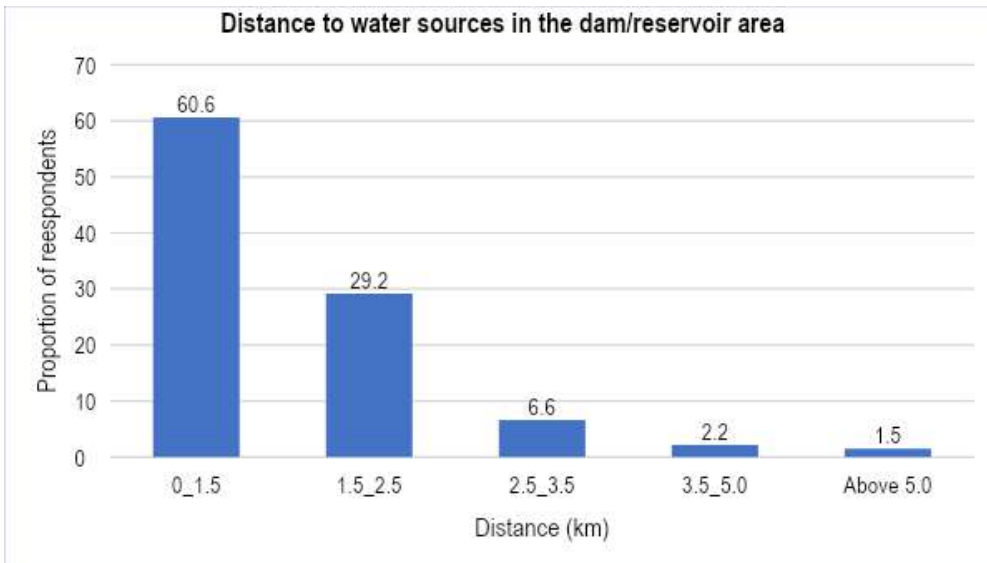


Figure 73: Distance to water sources in the dam/reservoir area

### 3.12.2 Water for production

Regarding production, irrigation is not yet widely adopted in the project area although a few farmers near streams and rivers draw water for limited watering of their crops (on about 1-2 acres) during the dry season. Findings of the survey indicated that majority (94.8%) of the farmers don't irrigate their crops and only depend on the rain to water their crops whereas only 5.2% households were practicing irrigation at a small scale and it was mainly those involved in vegetable and rice farming. However, according to the district development plan 2020-2025 there is urgent plans for the Construction of water for Agricultural production facilities (100 solar powered irrigation schemes, 2 valley tanks constructed, 5 gravity surface water irrigation schemes, 2120 soil and water conservation demonstration sites) nexus green is also expanding its operation in the project district to offer small scale irrigation facilities in the project area.

### 3.13 Communication and access to information

According to the National ICT Policy framework, information is a resource that activates various sectors of the economy, making it possible for producers and consumers to be linked to markets. Availability of information provides an opportunity for the public to participate meaningfully in governance through engaging in public discussions and contributing to decision-making.

Findings of the socioeconomic survey conducted indicated that information in the project area is best received through radios followed by community meetings. The most listened to radio in the project area are Radio Kinkiizi, Kanungu Broadcasting

Services, and Kanungu FM Voice of Kigezi. Other stations listened to include Voice of Rukungiri, Radio west, Grace Radio and Radio Uganda among others.

The district is connected to a number of telecommunication networks like MTN Uganda (consultations with the community revealed that this is the most commonly used network in the project area), UTL, Airtel Uganda and Orange Uganda. It is also connected to satellite and free to air television stations such as DSTV and StarTimes TV and others.

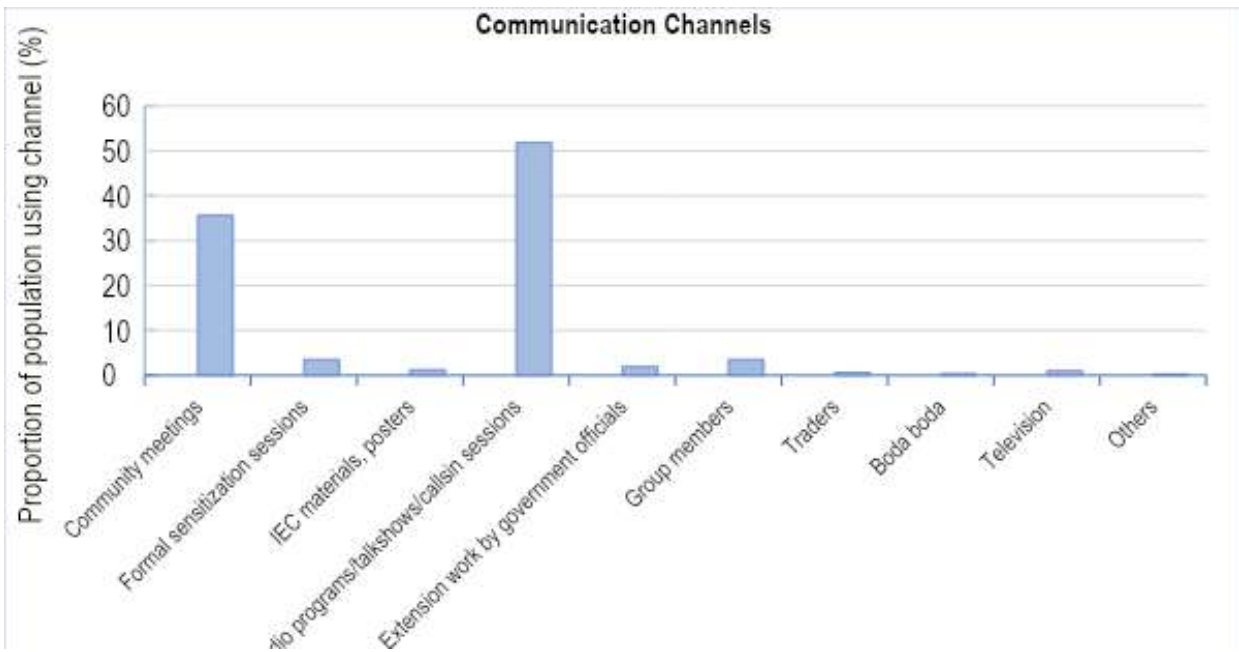


Figure 74: Channels of information dissemination

These channels of communication especially Radios and community meetings and were used during the ESIA studies especially for community mobilization and proved to be successful; these can thus be used for information dissemination throughout all project implementation phases.

Other places of information sharing in the project area include, churches, mosques, drinking places, community playgrounds and burial places.

### 3.14 Employment

Unemployment and underemployment especially among the youth is on the increase in Kanungu District. Approximately 4.7% of the total labour force in Kanungu is unemployed. This means that Kanungu labour force is young, untrained, unskilled and rural based. Although the private sector has emerged as the

major conduit for generating wage employment, the high demand for jobs supersedes the available employment opportunities (Kanungu DDP 2020-2025). During stakeholder engagements and survey, the majority of the respondents cited unemployment as a major concern in the area. The community made a request for contractors to consider the local people especially youth for any available employment opportunities during project implementation. The working youth were mainly involved in Boda boda riding, small retail shops and motorcycle spare parts vending which characteristically generate low-incomes.



Youth playing pool game in Rukarara



Chapati business in the project area

Formal employment opportunities are limited in the project area. The institutions that provide formal employment opportunities to the local people include health centers, schools, cooperative and credit societies and the local government among others.

### **3.15 Sites of Cultural or Religious Significance**

An Archaeological and Cultural heritage baseline survey was undertaken in November 2019 and September 2023 to determine the type of Cultural heritage resources present in the area and to assess the impact of dam construction on these resources in case they came into contact with the project infrastructure. Whereas local persons could reveal historical cultural orientation of the project area, a chance find procedure is recommended during implementation of the project.

#### **3.15.1 Cultural Heritage at Community level**

Focal point discussions in all the five sub counties of Kanungu district described the Banyabitumbi community tree as the outstanding cultural heritage resource in the area, this is located in Kihhi town council, Rwanga ward, within the irrigable command area of the project and is looked after by the Banyabutumbi community association. The tree used to be called Oruti rugamba because the locals say

ancestral spirits used to speak from the tree at night, this tree marks the location where the Banyabitumbi community used to Crown their traditional rulers. The location is held in high regard by the community as a historical site. The coordinates of the spot are UTM 35N 0799140, 9917050. In the study there is one location in Matanda village where the traditional Bakiga tribe art of metal implements production (Black smiths) is still being practiced at Kitazimuruka, UTM 35M 0805908 9929868 (black smith called Dabulensio Rukwesi). Photos below show the wife of the black smith demonstrating the production method and the Banyabutumbi tree in Rwanga Ward, Kihiihi Town Council.



Photo 0-1: Banyabutumbi tree in Rwanga ward Kihiihi Town Council (0799140, 9917050), Matanda Blacksmithing site 0805908 9929868

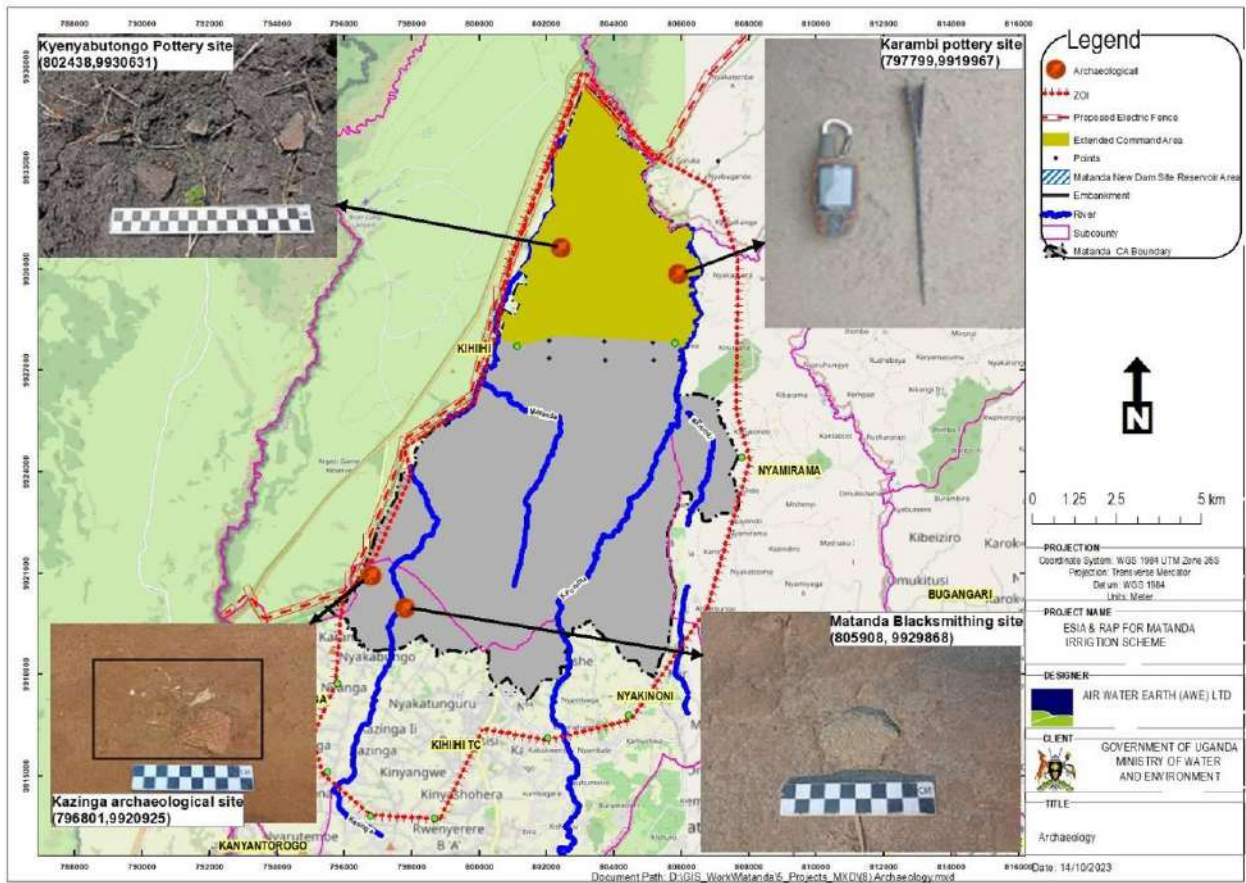


Figure 75: Archeological sites of the proposed Matanda Irrigation Scheme

### 3.15.2 Matanda Blacksmithing site

The technology of blacksmithing is still evident in the project area. The artisan uses the same old technology/furnace set up in the early iron smelting period. Instead of using iron ore, scrap metals are being utilized but with closely similar technology as the early iron smelters. A big furnace with a big tuyere made from wood and clay at the tip was recorded. According to the custodian Rukwesi Dabulensio (80 years of Age), he learnt the craft from his parents. Therefore, the technique has been hereditary which has allowed continuity. Tools made include pickaxes, Pangas, knives, arrowheads, sickles, fishing spears. This is a significant finding within the project area and should be preserved.



*Figure 76: Traditional tool for harvesting bananas*

*Figure 77: Some of the tools from the black smith site in Matanda*

### 3.15.3 Cultural heritage at Household level

Community consultations revealed that households in the project area possessed graves for family members. The graves range from modern Cemented graves to the ordinary stone covered mud mounds. The population is attached to their graves and queries were made about the effect on the graves by the project activities. There were no household shrines in the area observed. The population has adopted modern religions of Christianity and Islam.



Cemented graves

### 3.15.4 Archaeological resources

Transect walks and test pits in the project area revealed that the area contained pot shards. The pot shards (broken pottery) were of both modern and late iron age. The presence of late iron age, pot shards indicate that settled village communities existed in the area as early as 500 years from the present time. The population do not find any importance in broken pottery pieces and were amused by queries on these materials.



*Figure 78: Pot shards observed in Bihomborwa, Pot shards found in Kyenyabutongo test unit and bones recovered.*