**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

**INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWMDP)**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR LARGE SOLAR POWERED PIPED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND SANITATION FACILITIES IN SELECTED RGCs IN ADJUMANI AND LAMWO DISTRICTS**



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

[TABLE OF CONTENTS ii](#_Toc144481507)

[LIST OF TABLES viii](#_Toc144481508)

[LIST OF FIGURES ix](#_Toc144481509)

[LIST OF ACRONYMS xii](#_Toc144481510)

[GLOSSARY OF TERMS xiv](#_Toc144481511)

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY xix](#_Toc144481512)

[1. INTRODUCTION 1](#_Toc144481513)

[1.1 Background 1](#_Toc144481514)

[1.2 RAP Objective 1](#_Toc144481515)

[1.3 Project Description 2](#_Toc144481516)

[1.3.1 Project Location 2](#_Toc144481517)

[1.3.2 Agoro RGC in Agoro Sub County 3](#_Toc144481518)

[1.3.3 Padibe West RGC in Padibe West Sub County 4](#_Toc144481519)

[1.3.4 Pangira RGC in Lokung Sub County. 4](#_Toc144481520)

[1.3.5 Arra RGC in Pachara Sub County 4](#_Toc144481521)

[1.3.6 Arinyapi RGC in Arinyapi Sub County 5](#_Toc144481522)

[1.3.7 Gulinya Junction RGC in Ukusijoni Sub County 5](#_Toc144481523)

[1.3.8 Project Components 6](#_Toc144481524)

[1.3.9 Resettlement Process 6](#_Toc144481525)

[1.4 RAP Format 7](#_Toc144481526)

[2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 9](#_Toc144481527)

[2.1. Introduction 9](#_Toc144481528)

[2.2. Ugandan RAP Policy Framework 9](#_Toc144481529)

[2.2.1. Uganda Vision 2040 9](#_Toc144481530)

[2.2.2. The National Water Policy, 1999 9](#_Toc144481531)

[2.2.3. National Land Policy, 2013 10](#_Toc144481532)

[2.2.4. National Gender Policy, 1997 10](#_Toc144481533)

[2.2.5. National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence, 2016 10](#_Toc144481534)

[2.2.6. HIV/AIDS Policy, 2005 11](#_Toc144481535)

[2.3. Ugandan RAP Legal Framework 11](#_Toc144481536)

[2.3.1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 11](#_Toc144481537)

[2.3.2. The Land Act, Cap 227 as amended 12](#_Toc144481538)

[2.3.3. The Land Regulations, 2004 Regulation 16](#_Toc144481539)

[2.3.4. The Land Acquisition Act (1965) 17](#_Toc144481540)

[2.3.5. The Roads Act, 2019 17](#_Toc144481541)

[2.3.6. The Access Roads Act, Cap 350 17](#_Toc144481542)

[2.3.7. Local Government Act (1997) 17](#_Toc144481543)

[2.4. Ugandan RAP Institutional Framework 18](#_Toc144481544)

[2.4.1. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) 18](#_Toc144481545)

[2.4.2. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) 19](#_Toc144481546)

[2.4.3. Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD) 19](#_Toc144481547)

[2.4.4. Lamwo and Adjumani District Local Governments (DLGs) 19](#_Toc144481548)

[2.4.5. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) 20](#_Toc144481549)

[2.4.6. Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) 20](#_Toc144481550)

[2.5. International RAP Implementation (Applicable) Standards and Guidelines 20](#_Toc144481551)

[2.5.1. World Bank Safeguard Standards 20](#_Toc144481552)

[2.5.2. UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement 22](#_Toc144481553)

[2.5.3. Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests, and Fisheries (VGGT) 22](#_Toc144481554)

[2.6. Comparison of Ugandan Legislation and World Bank ESS5 23](#_Toc144481555)

[3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 31](#_Toc144481556)

[3.1. Introduction 31](#_Toc144481557)

[3.2. National Regulatory Framework and International Best Practice 31](#_Toc144481558)

[3.3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis 32](#_Toc144481559)

[3.4. Information Disclosure 37](#_Toc144481560)

[3.5. Stakeholder Engagement Methods 38](#_Toc144481561)

[3.6. Stakeholder Consultations Conducted During RAP Preparation 40](#_Toc144481562)

[3.6.1. Initial Site Visits and Transect Walks 40](#_Toc144481563)

[3.6.2. Stakeholder Engagements for local government RGC Water Supply and Sanitation System 40](#_Toc144481564)

[3.6.3. Local Community Consultations 47](#_Toc144481565)

[3.6.4. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Local Government Political and Technical Leaders 47](#_Toc144481566)

[3.7. Engagement with Youth and Vulnerable 47](#_Toc144481567)

[3.8. Planned Stakeholder Engagements During RAP Implementation 47](#_Toc144481568)

[4. BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA 49](#_Toc144481569)

[4.1. Introduction 49](#_Toc144481570)

[4.2. Methodology 49](#_Toc144481571)

[4.2.1. Household Socio-Economic Surveys 50](#_Toc144481572)

[4.3. Lamwo District Sites Socioeconomic Baseline 50](#_Toc144481573)

[4.3.1. Household Characteristics 50](#_Toc144481574)

[4.3.2. Household Division of Labour and Household Resources 56](#_Toc144481575)

[4.3.3. Availability and Access to Socio-Economic Services 58](#_Toc144481576)

[4.3.4. Vulnerability in the Household 65](#_Toc144481577)

[4.3.5. Livelihoods Resources and Activities 67](#_Toc144481578)

[4.3.6. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation 68](#_Toc144481579)

[4.3.7. Project Impacts 69](#_Toc144481580)

[4.3.8. Livelihood Restoration 73](#_Toc144481581)

[4.3.9. Compensation Issues 75](#_Toc144481582)

[4.3.10. Project Risk 76](#_Toc144481583)

[4.4. Adjumani District sites socioeconomic Baseline 79](#_Toc144481584)

[4.4.1. Household Characteristics 79](#_Toc144481585)

[4.4.2. Household Division of Labour 83](#_Toc144481586)

[4.4.3. Availability and Access to Socio-Economic Services 85](#_Toc144481587)

[4.4.4. Vulnerability in the Household 90](#_Toc144481588)

[4.4.5. Livelihoods Resources and Activities 92](#_Toc144481589)

[4.4.6. Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation 93](#_Toc144481590)

[4.4.7. Project Impacts 94](#_Toc144481591)

[4.4.8. Livelihood Restoration 99](#_Toc144481592)

[4.4.9. Compensation Issues 101](#_Toc144481593)

[4.4.10. Project Risk 102](#_Toc144481594)

[5. PROJECT IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION 105](#_Toc144481595)

[5.1. Introduction 105](#_Toc144481596)

[5.2. Category of Impacts 105](#_Toc144481597)

[5.3. Project Affected Persons 106](#_Toc144481598)

[5.4. Magnitude of Impacts 106](#_Toc144481599)

[5.4.1. Loss of Land 106](#_Toc144481600)

[5.4.2. Loss of Structures (Buildings/Improvements) 107](#_Toc144481601)

[5.4.3. Loss of Crops and Trees 107](#_Toc144481602)

[5.4.4. Summary of the Cost implication of the RAP by RGC and category of property affected 107](#_Toc144481603)

[5.4.5. Project Impact Minimization Efforts 108](#_Toc144481604)

[5.5. Identifying Project Impacts 109](#_Toc144481605)

[5.5.1. Land Acquisition 110](#_Toc144481606)

[5.5.2. Loss of Structures 110](#_Toc144481607)

[6. COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK 112](#_Toc144481608)

[6.1. Introduction 112](#_Toc144481609)

[6.2. Compensation Eligibility 113](#_Toc144481610)

[6.2.1. Entitlement Cut-off Date 114](#_Toc144481611)

[6.2.2. Speculative Structures 114](#_Toc144481612)

[6.2.3. Damage Caused During Construction PHASE 115](#_Toc144481613)

[6.3. Entitlement Matrix and Payment Options 115](#_Toc144481614)

[6.4. Cadastral and Asset Surveys 123](#_Toc144481615)

[6.4.1. Cadastral Surveys 123](#_Toc144481616)

[6.4.2. Asset Surveys 123](#_Toc144481617)

[6.5. Valuation Assessment 124](#_Toc144481618)

[6.5.1. Permanent Land Affected (Borehole sites, Reservoir sites, access roads, and sanitation facility sites) 124](#_Toc144481619)

[6.5.2. Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution pipes) 124](#_Toc144481620)

[6.5.3. Permanent Buildings and Other Structures 124](#_Toc144481621)

[6.5.4. Non-Permanent Buildings and Other Structures 125](#_Toc144481622)

[6.5.5. Perennial Crops and Trees 125](#_Toc144481623)

[6.5.6. Sub-total Valuation Award 125](#_Toc144481624)

[6.5.7. Disturbance Allowance 125](#_Toc144481625)

[6.5.8. Total Valuation Award 125](#_Toc144481626)

[6.6. Valuation Report 125](#_Toc144481627)

[6.7. Unknown Landowners 126](#_Toc144481628)

[6.8. Land Disputes 126](#_Toc144481629)

[7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN 127](#_Toc144481630)

[7.1. Introduction 127](#_Toc144481631)

[7.2. Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Planning 127](#_Toc144481632)

[7.2.1. Specific Objectives 127](#_Toc144481633)

[7.3. Principles for Livelihood Restoration Planning 128](#_Toc144481634)

[7.4. Basis and Context of Developing livelihood restoration interventions 128](#_Toc144481635)

[7.4.1. Consultations with PAPs and other Stakeholders 129](#_Toc144481636)

[7.4.2. Analysis of the data collected through the socioeconomic survey 129](#_Toc144481637)

[7.5. Categorization of Livelihood Activities for PAPs 129](#_Toc144481638)

[7.5.1. Land Based Livelihoods 129](#_Toc144481639)

[7.5.2. Farming as a source of livelihood 129](#_Toc144481640)

[7.6. Proposed Livelihoods Restoration and Enhancement Interventions 130](#_Toc144481641)

[7.6.1. Livelihoods interventions for land-based livelihood activities 130](#_Toc144481642)

[7.7. Other proposed general livelihoods restoration and enhancement interventions for all PAPs 130](#_Toc144481643)

[7.7.1. Compensation and other related support measures 131](#_Toc144481644)

[7.7.2. Business enhancement initiatives 131](#_Toc144481645)

[7.8. Monitoring and Evaluation 131](#_Toc144481646)

[7.9. Implementation Framework 132](#_Toc144481647)

[7.9.1. Resources 132](#_Toc144481648)

[7.9.2. Budget 132](#_Toc144481649)

[8. VULNERABILITY OF PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS 133](#_Toc144481650)

[8.1. Introduction 133](#_Toc144481651)

[8.2. Vulnerability Identification Process 133](#_Toc144481652)

[8.3. Identified Vulnerable Persons 134](#_Toc144481653)

[8.4. Vulnerability Support Programs 134](#_Toc144481654)

[8.5. Implementation Roles and Responsibilities 135](#_Toc144481655)

[9. HOUSEHOLD SIGN-OFFS AND MOVES 136](#_Toc144481656)

[9.1. Introduction 136](#_Toc144481657)

[9.2. Group Disclosure 136](#_Toc144481658)

[9.3. Household Verification and Disclosure Schedule 136](#_Toc144481659)

[9.4. PAP Verification 137](#_Toc144481660)

[9.5. Sign off Process 137](#_Toc144481661)

[9.6. Compensation Payment 139](#_Toc144481662)

[9.7. Moves 139](#_Toc144481663)

[9.8. Mutations and Title Processing 139](#_Toc144481664)

[10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM 140](#_Toc144481665)

[10.1. Introduction 140](#_Toc144481666)

[10.2. Principles, Goals and Objectives 140](#_Toc144481667)

[10.3. Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) 141](#_Toc144481668)

[10.3.1. Village Level GMC 141](#_Toc144481669)

[10.3.2. Sub county or Town Council GMC 141](#_Toc144481670)

[10.3.3. District GMC 142](#_Toc144481671)

[10.3.4. Ministry GMC 143](#_Toc144481672)

[10.4. Publicizing the Grievance Redress Mechanism 143](#_Toc144481673)

[10.5. Grievance Types 143](#_Toc144481674)

[10.5.1. Cadastral Survey Grievances 144](#_Toc144481675)

[10.5.2. Valuation Grievances 144](#_Toc144481676)

[10.5.3. Family and Land Ownership Disputes 144](#_Toc144481677)

[10.5.4. Legal Grievances 144](#_Toc144481678)

[10.5.5. Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Violence Against Children (VAC) related grievances 144](#_Toc144481679)

[10.6. Grievance Handling 145](#_Toc144481680)

[10.6.1. Gender Responsiveness 145](#_Toc144481681)

[10.6.2. Grievance Handling Stages 145](#_Toc144481682)

[10.6.3. Receiving Grievances 146](#_Toc144481683)

[10.7. Grievance Resolution Procedure 147](#_Toc144481684)

[10.7.1. Valuation and Cadastral Survey Grievance Resolution 147](#_Toc144481685)

[10.7.2. Family and Land Ownership Dispute Resolution 147](#_Toc144481686)

[10.7.3. Legal Grievance Resolution 148](#_Toc144481687)

[10.7.4. Involvement of third Parties in Grievance Management 149](#_Toc144481688)

[10.8. Grievance Database Management and Tracking 150](#_Toc144481689)

[11. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK 151](#_Toc144481690)

[11.1. Purpose and Objectives 151](#_Toc144481691)

[11.2. Introduction 151](#_Toc144481692)

[11.3. Monitoring Framework 151](#_Toc144481693)

[11.3.1. Performance Monitoring 152](#_Toc144481694)

[11.3.2. Internal Monitoring Process 152](#_Toc144481695)

[11.4. Evaluation Framework 153](#_Toc144481696)

[11.5. Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Indicators 154](#_Toc144481697)

[11.5.1. Performance Indicators 155](#_Toc144481698)

[11.5.2. Impact Indicators 157](#_Toc144481699)

[11.6. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports 158](#_Toc144481700)

[12. ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK 160](#_Toc144481701)

[12.1. Introduction 160](#_Toc144481702)

[12.2. RAP Implementation Team 160](#_Toc144481703)

[12.3. Other RAP Implementation Parties 161](#_Toc144481704)

[13. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET 164](#_Toc144481705)

[13.1. RAP Implementation Schedule 164](#_Toc144481706)

[13.2. RAP Implementation Budget 165](#_Toc144481707)

[14. CHANGE MANAGEMENT 167](#_Toc144481708)

[14.1. Introduction 167](#_Toc144481709)

[14.2. PAP Name Changes and Additions 167](#_Toc144481710)

[14.3. Changes in Compensation Amounts 167](#_Toc144481711)

[14.4. Changes in Ownership 167](#_Toc144481712)

[14.5. Future RAP Development 167](#_Toc144481713)

[15. ANNEXES 168](#_Toc144481714)

[15.1. Chance Finds Form 168](#_Toc144481715)

[15.2. Stakeholder Consultation Details 170](#_Toc144481716)

[15.3. Project Grievance Register 182](#_Toc144481717)

[15.4. Grievances Referral Form 183](#_Toc144481718)

[15.5. Family Consent 184](#_Toc144481719)

[15.6. Consent Form for Grievance Management Committee Members 185](#_Toc144481720)

[15.7. Reporting form for VAC and GBV incidents on the project 186](#_Toc144481721)

[15.8. List of PAP by RGC 189](#_Toc144481722)

[15.9. Attendance Lists 191](#_Toc144481723)

# LIST OF TABLES

[Table 2‑1: Comparison of Ugandan Legislation and World Bank 24](#_Toc144456278)

[Table 3‑1: Identified Stakeholders by Category 33](#_Toc144456279)

[Table 3‑2: Stakeholder Engagement Methods 39](#_Toc144456280)

[Table 3‑3: Key Issues Arising from field consultations in Lamwo District 41](#_Toc144456281)

[Table 3‑4:Key Issues Arising from field consultations in Adjumani District 45](#_Toc144456282)

[Table 3‑5: Schedule of Planned Stakeholder Engagements during Implementation stage 48](#_Toc144456283)

[Table 4‑1: Opinion on Project Displacement 94](#_Toc144456284)

[Table 5‑1: Summary of identified PAPs 106](#_Toc144456285)

[Table 5‑2: Summary of Land and Property Valuation/Assessment for Compensation 108](#_Toc144456286)

[Table 5‑3:Distribution of number of PAPs by category of Affected property in each RGC 111](#_Toc144456287)

[Table 6‑1: Detailed Entitlement Matrix 116](#_Toc144456288)

[Table 7‑1: Proposed livelihoods restoration measures for land-based livelihood activities 130](#_Toc144456289)

[Table 7‑2:Showing the Costing for the Livelihood Restoration and enhancement program 132](#_Toc144456290)

[Table 10‑1: Sub county/ Town Council GMCs per RGC 142](#_Toc144456291)

[Table 10‑2: Grievance Handling Steps 145](#_Toc144456292)

[Table 10‑3: Grievance Officers at Different Levels 146](#_Toc144456293)

[Table 11‑1: RAP Performance Monitoring Indicators 155](#_Toc144456294)

[Table 11‑2: RAP Impact Indicators 157](#_Toc144456295)

[Table 12‑1: RAP Implementation Roles and Responsibilities of MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant 160](#_Toc144456296)

[Table 12‑2: Organizational Roles and Responsibilities of Other RAP Implementation Parties 161](#_Toc144456297)

[Table 13‑1: RAP activity implementation schedule 165](#_Toc144456298)

[Table 13‑2: Estimated RAP Cost for Compensation and Administration 166](#_Toc144456299)

# LIST OF FIGURES

[Figure 1‑1: General Location of the Proposed 6 RGCs Water Systems 3](#_Toc144481724)

[Figure 4‑1:Age distribution of respondents 51](#_Toc144481725)

[Figure 4‑2: Gender Distribution of respondents 51](#_Toc144481726)

[Figure 4‑3: Ethnicity in the Project Area 52](#_Toc144481727)

[Figure 4‑4: Religious Affiliation of the PAPs 53](#_Toc144481728)

[Figure 4‑5: marital Status of PAPs 53](#_Toc144481729)

[Figure 4‑6: Education level of PAPs 54](#_Toc144481730)

[Figure 4‑7: Residential status of PAPs 55](#_Toc144481731)

[Figure 4‑8: Household Members Temporarily Leaving the Household 55](#_Toc144481732)

[Figure 4‑9:Household Resides in affected land 56](#_Toc144481733)

[Figure 4‑27: Level attended 70](#_Toc144481734)

[Figure 4‑28: Project impacts due to displacement 71](#_Toc144481735)

[Figure 4‑30: Disruption to access to health services 71](#_Toc144481736)

[Figure 4‑31: Disruption of economic activities 72](file:///C:\Users\PINNACLE\Desktop\Draft%20RAP.docx#_Toc144481737)

[Figure 4‑32: Disrupted Access to Utilization of Common Property 72](#_Toc144481738)

[Figure 4‑33: Disruption of Social Networks 73](#_Toc144481739)

[Figure 4‑44: Challenges Anticipated during resettlement 73](#_Toc144481740)

[Figure 4‑35: Support to restore Livelihood 74](#_Toc144481741)

[Figure 4‑36: Type of Assistance for Livelihood Restoration 74](#_Toc144481742)

[Figure 4‑37: Awareness on Adequate compensation 75](#_Toc144481743)

[Figure 4‑39: Preferred kind of compensation 75](#_Toc144481744)

[Figure 4‑40: Disability to access compensation 76](#_Toc144481745)

[Figure 4‑41: Incidence of major risk in last six months 77](#_Toc144481746)

[Figure 4‑42: Is the respondent a landlord 77](#_Toc144481747)

[Figure 4‑43: Possession of a Bank Account 78](#_Toc144481748)

[Figure 4‑45: Knowledge of Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission 78](#_Toc144481749)

[Figure 4‑48: Household head gender distribution 79](#_Toc144481750)

[Figure 4‑49: Ethnic composition of the households 80](#_Toc144481751)

[Figure 4‑50: Religious affiliation of the household head 81](#_Toc144481752)

[Figure 4‑51: Marital status of household head 81](#_Toc144481753)

[Figure 4‑52: Education levels of household head 82](#_Toc144481754)

[Figure 4‑53: Residence Status 82](#_Toc144481755)

[Figure 4‑54: Members of the Household Temporarily leaving Home 83](#_Toc144481756)

[Figure 4‑55: Household Residence status in affected land 83](#_Toc144481757)

[Figure 4‑56: Responsible for Market Produce 84](#_Toc144481758)

[Figure 4‑60: Distance to the Market 87](#_Toc144481759)

[Figure 4‑63: Most Common Health problems 89](#_Toc144481760)

[Figure 4‑64: Community Households with health problems in the past 6 months 89](file:///C:\Users\PINNACLE\Desktop\Draft%20RAP.docx#_Toc144481761)

[Figure 9‑1: Verification and Disclosure Process 138](#_Toc144481762)

[Figure 12‑1: RAP Implementation Organizational Structure 163](#_Toc144481763)

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACAO | Assistant Chief Administrative Officer |
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| CAO | Chief Administrative Officer |
| CBR | Community Rehabilitation Program for the Disabled |
| CDO | Community Development Officer |
| CDP | Community Development Plan |
| CESMP | Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plans |
| CGV | Chief Government Valuer |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| DCDO | District Community Development officer |
| DGMC | District Grievance Management Committee |
| DISO | District Internal Security Officer |
| DLG | District Local Government |
| DTT | District Technical Team |
| EHS | Environment, Health, and Safety |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| ESF | Environmental and Social Framework |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standard |
| FAL | Functional Adult Literacy |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FDG | Focus Group Discussion |
| FRV | Full Replacement Value |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GMC | Grievance Management Committee |
| GO | Grievance Officer |
| GoU | Government of Uganda |
| GPS | Geographical Positioning System |
| HEP | Hydro Electric Power |
| HIV | Human Immuno-deficiency Virus |
| HoH | Head of Household |
| IWMDP | Integrated Water Management and Development Project |
| LC I, II, III, V | Local Council I, II, III, V |
| LSBI | The Guiding Principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments in Africa |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MC | Municipal Council |
| MDA | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MGLSD | Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development |
| MLHUD | Ministry of Labor, Housing and Urban Development |
| MoFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| MWE | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| MZO | Ministerial Zonal Offices |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NFA | National Forestry Authority |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NTS | Non-Technical Summary |
| NWSC | National Water and Sewerage Corporation |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister |
| PAD | Project Appraisal Document |
| PAH | Project Affected Household |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| PCR | Physical Cultural Resources |
| PIM | Project Implementation Manual |
| PST | Project steering Team |
| PWD | Person with Disabilities |
| P/S  RAP | Primary School  Resettlement Action Plan |
| RDC | Resident District Commissioner |
| RGC | Rural Growth Centre |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization |
| SAS | Senior Administrative Secretary |
| SC | Sub county |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| SPP | Source Protection Plan |
| TC | Town Council |
| TCGRC | Town Council Grievance Management Committee |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| UTM | Universal Transverse Mercator |
| VAC | Violence Against Children |
| VGGT | Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit |
| WB | World Bank |

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Asset Survey** | A detailed survey of all buildings, farms and crops within the Project Area, recording ownership, constructional and crop details, measurements, photographs, and Geographical Positioning System (GPS). |
| **Chance finds** | Physical cultural resources encountered unexpectedly during Project implementation. |
| **Community** | A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality. |
| **Compensation** | Payment, in cash or in-kind, for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a Project. |
| **Complete Structures** | Buildings, including houses and institutional structures, which have enclosed walls, roofs and levelled earth or concrete floors. |
| **Diminution** | A form of land degradation where the affected land may not be used for its ‘highest and best use.’ |
| **Displacement** | All the people affected by a Project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household, firm, or public or private institution who, as a result of a Project, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in all or any part of a house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest, and grazing land), or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; (iii) business, occupation, place of work, residence, habitat, or access to forest or community resources adversely affected, with or without displacement or (iv) loss of access to fishing/ hunting grounds. |
| **Economic Displacement** | Loss of income streams or means of livelihood caused by land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a Project or its associated facilities. For example, economic displacement can result from loss of access to farmland and can occur without physical displacement occurring. |
| **Eligible Crops** | Crops planted within the Project Area by Project-Affected People before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP. |
| **Eligible Land** | The land (cropped and fallow, agricultural and communal) within the Project Area that is affected by the Project |
| **Eligible Structures** | The buildings and structures constructed within the Project Area before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP. |
| **Entitlements** | The benefits set out in the RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate. |
| **Entitlement Cut-off Date** | The date established as the deadline for entitlement to compensation. Persons occupying the Project Area after the Entitlement Cut-Off Date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the Entitlement Cut-Off Date will not be compensated. |
| **Farmer** | A person who has acquired the right to use a piece of land for farming activities, either for cash generation or home consumption, and is engaged in such activities at the time of the Entitlement Cut-Off Date. |
| **Full Replacement Cost** | The market value of assets plus transaction costs, where depreciation of structures and assets is not taken into account. |
| **Highest and Best Use** | The reasonable probable and legal use of vacant land or improved property which is physically possible, appropriately supported, financially feasible and that results in the highest value. |
| **Household** | A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. |
| **Incomplete Structures** | Buildings and structures missing any major construction elements such as walls, roofs, rammed earth or concrete floors, doors, and/or window openings. |
| **Institutional Structures and Infrastructure** | Buildings, structures and facilities for public, government and religious use, such as schools and churches, within the Project Area, and being used for the purpose for which they were established at the Entitlement Cut-Off Date. |
| **Involuntary Resettlement** | Resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of Project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement. This occurs in cases of:   * lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and * negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail. |
| **Land** | Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the Project. |
| **Landowner** | Is a person who has lawful possession over a piece of land. The Landowner may or may not own structures and crops on the land. |
| **Land Acquisition** | The taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of a Project under eminent domain. |
| **Livelihoods** | All the various ways of sustenance of a living or the sum of ways of making a living, of an individual or a group of people, such as a household. |
| **Livelihood Programs** | Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for Project-Affected People through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, which may include activities such as training, agricultural production and processing and small and medium enterprises. |
| **Non-resident Household** | A household that owns an asset in the Project Area, which existed on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, but resides outside the Project Area. |
| **Occupied Structures** | These are structures that have signs of regular and sustained human occupancy, for a period prior to the Entitlement Cut-Off Date. |
| **Physical Cultural Resources** | Physical Cultural Resources include resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance. |
| **Physical Displacement** | Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a Project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location. |
| **Physically Displaced Household** | Households who normally live in the Project Area and who will lose access to shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the Project that requires them to move to another location. |
| **Project** | Planning and execution of activities for construction of the Lamwo Water Supply and Sanitation Project |
| **Project Area** | The area of influence of activities to be undertaken in construction of Lamwo Water Supply and Sanitation Project. |
| **Project Affected Household (PAH)** | All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by a Project. |
| **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** | Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or Perennial Crops and Trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.  These people may have their:   * Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location; * Right, title, investment in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset temporarily or permanently possessed or adversely affected; * Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected. |
| **Relocation** | A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the Project Area. |
| **Replacement Cost** | A method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.  Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs.  Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.  Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.  With regard to land and structures, International Finance Corporation (IFC) defines “replacement costs” as follows:   * Agricultural Land: The market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. * Land in Urban Areas: The market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. * Household and Public Structures: The cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the Project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. |
| **Resettlement** | A process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at a designated site. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.  This covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning—physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons (DPs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards. |
| **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** | The document in which a Project Proponent specifies the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to project-affected persons and communities. |
| **Resettlement / Relocation Assistance** | Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a Project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work day allowances. |
| **Resident Household** | A household occupying a Project Area house, built on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, as their primary or sole residence. |
| **Right-of-Way** | Is an easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes; this can be transport related, as well as electrical transmission lines, or oil and gas pipelines. The right-of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance, expansion or protection of services, and may also impose restrictions on certain other use rights. |
| **Sharecropper** | A person who enters into an agreement with a landowner to farm a specified area of land for an agreed period, and pays a proportion of the income accrued, or a share of the produce, to the landowner as payment. |
| **Social License to Operate** | The concept of a Social License to Operate exists when a Project is seen as having the approval and broad acceptance of society to conduct its activities.  It is not a license provided by civil authorities.  It comes from the acceptance of Project development and activities by directly affected and neighbouring communities. |
| **Socio-economic Survey** | A detailed socio-economic survey of all households within the Project Area, recording detailed demographic and socio-economic data at the household and individual level. |
| **Speculation** | The erection of buildings or structures, or planting of crops within the Project Area, with the sole aim of claiming compensation from the Project proponent. Speculation may be pre-cut-off; occurring before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date has been declared, or post-cut-off; occurring after the Entitlement Cut-Off Date. |
| **Stakeholders** | Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a Project or having the ability to influence a Project. |
| **Tenant** | A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not. |
| **Unoccupied Structures** | Structures, which have no signs of regular and sustained human occupancy. |
| **Victoria Nile** | A section of the River Nile that connects Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga and Lake  Albert as if flows downstream from Lake Victoria. |
| **Vulnerable Persons** | People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability. |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction**

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

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

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) commissioned Pinnacle Enviro Consults Limited (PEC) to carry out the ESIA, SPP and RAP for the 6 proposed large solar powered water supply and sanitation system projects in Pangira, Padibe West and Agoro Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) in Lamwo District; and in Arra, Arinyapi and Gulinya Junction Rural Growth Centres in Adjumani.

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

The Project is proposed to be located in Pangira, Padibe West and Agoro Rural Growth Centres (RGCs), Lamwo District; and in Arra, Arinyapi and Gulinya Junction Rural Growth Centres in Adjumani.

**Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework**

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

Key Ugandan legislation and policies that will govern the Project include: The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Land Acquisition Act (1965), The Land Act, Cap 227, The Land Regulations, 2004, Water Act Cap, 152, The Roads Act, 2019, The Access Roads Act, CAP 350 and the Local Government Act (1997)

The key International RAP Implementation Standards and Guidelines (Applicable Standards) that guide this RAP and its implementation are: The World Bank’s safeguard standard on involuntary resettlement, ESS5, United Nations (UN) Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement, Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests, and Fisheries (VGGT)

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

**Stakeholder Engagement**

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

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

Identified Stakeholders

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

Information Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

Planned Stakeholder Engagements During RAP Implementation

Stakeholder engagements will be continuous throughout RAP implementation stage. More than one topic as described below, are to be addressed within the planned engagements.

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

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

**Socioeconomic Baseline of the Project area**

Socioeconomic surveys were conducted majorly to achieve two objectives i.e. (i) to define project impacts and (ii) to provide a monitoring baseline following an initial desktop data review process. Effective resettlement planning entails conducting a displaced persons’ census and an inventory of affected land and assets at household, enterprise and community levels.

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

All affected households were surveyed. The majority of the respondents were the heads of the affected households. Perspectives of both genders were captured and represented, in addition to gender-specific Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), observation and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

Qualitative data was gathered to provide a triangulation for the quantitative data collection surveys. Qualitative data collection was based on KIIs, FGDs, and participatory methodologies including transect walks with a view to making informed observations about some specific aspects across sections of the villages.

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

All affected households were surveyed (with the majority of the survey respondents) being head of their households; male or female.

**Compensation Framework**

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

Affected persons includes:

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

Compensation Eligibility

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

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

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

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

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

Entitlement Cut-off Date

The date of cadastral and asset surveys is the entitlement cut-off date. PAPs were informed of entitlement cut-off dates during the stakeholder consultations as well as during the PAH surveys. Each PAP was provided with a copy of the Asset Survey Form that was dated and signed off by the Valuer, PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson. Cadastral and asset surveys were carried out from 6 March – 11 March 2023

**Vulnerability Status of Project Affected Persons**

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

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

**Grievance redress mechanism**

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

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

Grievance Management Committees (GMCs)

The GMCs shall be established at three different levels as follows: (i) Sub county/Town Council GMC,

(ii) District GMC and (iii) Ministry GMC

Grievance redress mechanism Publicizing

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

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

**Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Framework**

Monitoring Framework

Monitoring is an internal management function that measures RAP implementation progress and performance including key procedure progress such as compensation and resettlement.

Performance Monitoring

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

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

**RAP Implementation Schedule and Budget**

MWE has committed that this RAP shall be implemented within a period to be determined after the completion of this RAP Plan.

The overall RAP Budget is estimated at **UGX.**  **134,241,250.** With the inclusion of the administrative costs, this totals to an estimated budget of **UGX. 218,813,238.**

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

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

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

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) commissioned Pinnacle Enviro Consults Limited (PEC) to carry out the ESIA, SPP and RAP for the 3 proposed large solar powered water supply and sanitation system projects in Pangira, Padibe West, and Agoro Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) in Lamwo District.

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

## RAP Objective

The World Bank ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) states that “a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary taking of land”. Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project and specify the procedures to be followed and actions to be taken to properly resettle and compensate project affected people (PAPs) and communities.

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

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

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

1. Undertake a review of Uganda laws, regulations, and international best practices for involuntary resettlement, identifying gaps as well as strategies to address any gaps
2. Undertake stakeholder consultations
3. Ensure that detailed household-level surveys of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including cadastral and asset surveys of affected properties, are completed
4. Develop a comprehensive compensation framework and entitlement matrix
5. Develop compensation packages necessary for resettlement and compensation payment.
6. Design a grievance redress mechanism to handle arising grievances during the RAP Implementation
7. Develop a RAP monitoring and evaluation framework

## Project Description

### Project Location

The Project is located in the two districts of Lamwo and Adjumani. In Lamwo District the proposed project sites are situated in Pangira, Padibe West and Agoro Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) in the sub counties of Lokung, Padibe West and Agoro Town Council respectively. In Adjumani Districts the project sites are situated in Arra, Arinyapi and Gulinya Junction RGCs in the sub counties of Pachara, Arinyapi and Ukusijoni respectively.

Lamwo District is bordered by the Districts of Amuru to the East, Kitgum to the East and South East, Pader and Gulu to the South and South West respectively. Lamwo District is one of the districts that form Uganda’s common border with the Republic of South Sudan in the north

Adjumani District is situated in Northern Uganda's West Nile Sub-Region and is surrounded by Amuru District to the south and east, Arua and Moyo to the west, and South Sudan to the north. It is located at 3° 30' 00" north latitude and 31° 45' 00" east longitude. The altitude of the Adjumani district is somewhere between 900 and 1500 meters above sea level. Mostly, it consists of gently sloping ground that merges with rock outcrops. The national census from 2014 indicates that the district’s population yearly growth rate is 0.9%.

The district lies on the eastern bank of the Albert Nile, which is its common border with the Moyo District. Arua and Yumbe in the west. Adjumani is one of the districts that form Uganda’s common border with the Republic of South Sudan in the northeast.

The project location map is shown in Figure 1-1 below.

Source: Feasibility and Preliminary Design Report (December 2021)



Figure 1‑1: General Location of the Proposed 6 RGCs Water Systems

### Agoro RGC in Agoro Sub County

Agoro Rural Growth Center is located in Agoro Sub County at coordinates 36N 501960m E and 419820 m N. The RGC is located in the North Eastern part of Lamwo District approximately 22km off the high way to South Sudan. The core areas in Agoro RGC are to serve the proposed Agoro Trading Center with and surrounding settlements. There are six parishes in the area and these include Pobar, Laruc, Rudi, Ngacino, Lopulingi, and Lorunya. The center has 1 primary school and a Health center III.

The water source for the piped water system is ground water from borehole BHDWD77386 and BHDWD77387.

The water supply system infrastructure (treatment, storage and distribution network) has been designed for the ultimate year 2044 to supply Agoro RGC and contains the following aspects:

a) Construction of 2No new borehole pumping houses

b) Supply and Installation of 2No. Submersible pumps

c) Raw Water Pumping Main to the adjacent Water Treatment Plant (334 m3/day).

d) Construction of Water Treatment Plant (334 m3/day) meant to remove iron from the water.

e) Combined Treated Pumping Main 738m from the WTP to the reservoir 104m3 tank in Agoro

f) Construction of a new 104m3 storage reservoir representing 30% of MDD.

g) Construction of a distribution network for the project area totaling to 6.456km in length

h) A total of 98 service connections shall be made in the initial year increasing to 125 in the ultimate year.

### Padibe West RGC in Padibe West Sub County

Padibe West Rural Growth Center is located in Padibe West Sub County at coordinates 36N 474886m E and 381762m N. The RGC is gazetted as a town council and is already served with National grid. There are two parishes in the area and these are Ywaya and Madi Kilochi. The RGC has a Health center III, Police barracks, Sub County H/Q, trading center, 2 primary Schools, 1 government aided secondary school and 1 private secondary school and two churches.

The development approach which consists of boreholes DWD22743 (7m3/h) at coordinates 474885.00 m E and 381756.00 m N and DWD39084 (6m3/h) at coordinates 475730.00 m E and 382509.00 m N in Laguri village Aceba Sub county as the water sources to supply Padibe West RGC contains the following aspects:

a) Construction of 2No new borehole pumping houses

b) Supply and Installation of 2No. Submersible pumps

c) 2No. Transmission Mains from the respective boreholes to the reservoir tank.

d) Construction of a new 62m3storage reservoir on a 15m steel stand.

e) Construction of a distribution network for the project area totaling to 6.358km in length.

f) A total of 56 service connections shall be made in the initial year increasing to 72 in the ultimate

year.

### Pangira RGC in Lokung Sub County.

Pangira Rural Growth Center is located in Lokung Sub County at coordinates 36N 461411m E and 399548m N. The RGC is located approximately 13km from the District headquarters to the west. The area has one primary school and a small daily market being operated at the trading center.

The water source for the piped water system is ground water from boreholes BHDWD77396 and BH-DWD77397. The water supply system infrastructure (treatment, storage and distribution network) has been designed for the ultimate year 2044 to supply Pangira RGC and contains the following aspects:

a) Construction of 2No new borehole pumping houses

b) Supply and Installation of 2No. Submersible pumps

c) Raw Water Pumping Main to the adjacent Water Treatment Plant (384m3/day).

d) Construction of Water Treatment Plant (384m3/day) meant to remove iron from the water.

e) Combined Treated Pumping Main from the WTP to the reservoir tank.

f) Construction of a new 131m3 storage reservoir on 15m tower.

g) Construction of a distribution network for the project area totaling to 13.018km in length

h) A total of 123 service connections shall be made in the initial year increasing to 157 in the ultimate year.

### Arra RGC in Pachara Sub County

Arra Rural Growth Center is located in Pachara Sub County at coordinates 36N 367113 m E and 389609 m N. The RGC is located approximately 18 km along Moyo - Adjumani Highway in the North of the Adjumani Town. The RGC has Arra Primary School, Ferry Landing Site in Omi Arra Health Center III and a market. This community has only 2 functional boreholes. The major trading center consists of core built up with permanent houses and Fringe scattered with semi-permanent houses and is served with national grid.

The demand of Arra RGC will be supplied by surface water from the new NWSC-Adjumani system through a tap off from the Clear water tank at the WTP to be located in Mijale via gravity main delivering the water to the Arra reservoir 2.3km downstream of the plant. The development approach will thus consist of;

a) Supply and Laying 2.32km of OD75 HDPE PN10 gravity mains from Adjumani WSS WTP in Mijale to the new Arra RGC Storage Reservoir

b) Construction of a new 55m3 elevated storage reservoir on a 10m tower.

c) Construction of a distribution network for the project area totaling to 10.219km in length.

d) A total of 105 service connections shall be made in the initial year increasing to 134 in the ultimate year.

### Arinyapi RGC in Arinyapi Sub County

Arinyapi Rural Growth Center is located in Arinyapi Sub County at coordinates 36N 389781m E and 383814m N. The RGC is located about 30km north east of Adjumani Town via Dzaipi Trading Center on Gulu - Adjumani Highway. The core areas to be served in Arinyapi Sub County are the proposed settlements, primary school, Health center III and sub county headquarters.

The water source for the piped water system is ground water from boreholes DWD89614 of 55m3/h and DWD-77400 of 12m3/h all in Arinyapi Sub-county. The water supply system infrastructure (treatment, storage and distribution network) has been designed for the ultimate year 2044 to supply Arinyapi RGC and contains the following aspects:

a) Construction of 2No new borehole pumping houses

b) Supply and Installation of 2No. Submersible pumps

c) Raw Water Pumping Main to the adjacent Water Treatment Plant at BH 89614 (315m3/day).

d) Construction of Water Treatment Plant (315m3/day) meant to remove iron from the water.

e) Treated Pumping Main 3.8km long from the WTP (BH 89614) to the new reservoir tank.

f) Borehole pumping mains 700m long from BH 77400 to the reservoir.

g) Construction of a new 131 m3 storage reservoir on 10m tower.

h) Construction of a distribution network for the project area totaling to 8.319km in length

i) A total of 174 service connections shall be made in the initial year increasing to 219 in the

ultimate year.

### Gulinya Junction RGC in Ukusijoni Sub County

Gulinya junction Rural Growth Center is located in Ukusijoni Sub County in Adjumani District at coordinates 36N 354347m E; 363287m. Gulinya RGC water supply project is intended to serve the upcoming trading center, the surrounding villages including the primary school, health center III and the sub county headquarters among others. The area is connected to the national grid is located approximately 17km along Adjumani - Obongi high way.

The water source for the piped water system is ground water from borehole DWD89615 of 80m3/h in Ukusijoni Sub-county. The water supply system infrastructure (treatment, storage and distribution network) has been designed for the ultimate year 2044 to supply Ukusijoni RGC and contains the following aspects:

a) Construction of 1No new borehole pumping house

b) Supply and Installation of 1No. Submersible pump of 30 m3/h at 148m of head

c) Supply and Lay of 4.046km transmission mains from the borehole to the Reservoir

d) Construction of a new 131m3 storage reservoir on a 10m steel tower.

e) Construction of a 1m3 break pressure tank.

f) Construction of a distribution network for the project area totaling to 19.438km in length.

g) A total of 230 service connections shall be made in the initial year increasing to 291 in the ultimate year.

### Project Components

In order to address the water supply and sanitation gap in Lamwo, 3 Large Solar Powered piped water supply systems and 10 toilets have been proposed at Agoro, Padibe west and Pangira RGCs. A replica of the infrastructure has been proposed and planned for Adjumani District. For the Adjumani site locations, 3 Large Solar Powered piped water supply systems and 10 toilets have been proposed at the 3 identified RGCs of Arra, Arinyapi and Gulinya Junction.

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

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

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

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

### Resettlement Process

This RAP relates to the six typical resettlement programme iterative steps:

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

Basing on the activities so far conducted, his RAP has been developed and include:

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

## RAP Format

This RAP is comprised of the following chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
3. Stakeholder Engagement
4. Baseline Socioeconomic Conditions of the Project Area
5. Project Impacts Identification
6. Compensation Framework
7. Livelihoods restoration Plan
8. Vulnerable Persons
9. Household Sign-offs and Moves
10. Grievance redress mechanism
11. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Framework
12. Organizational Framework
13. RAP Implementation Schedule and Budget
14. Annexes

# POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## Introduction

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

## Ugandan RAP Policy Framework

### Uganda Vision 2040

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

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

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

### The National Water Policy, 1999

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

This policy is relevant to the Project since the proposed water abstraction will promote rational use of source water and avoidance of contamination of water course. The policy advocates for integrated and sustainable development management and use of water resources with full participation of all the key stakeholders.

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

### National Land Policy, 2013

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

The key policy objectives include the following:

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

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

### National Gender Policy, 1997

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

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

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

### National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence, 2016

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

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

### HIV/AIDS Policy, 2005

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Ugandan RAP Legal Framework

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

### The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

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

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

### The Land Act, Cap 227 as amended

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

* Customary land value is the open market value of unimproved land
* The value of buildings on the land is calculated at open market value for urban areas and replacement cost for rural areas;
* The value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops, is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates as set by District Land Boards. Annual crops could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner
* In addition to the total sum assessed, if 6 months’ notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 30% (of the total sum assessed) is paid; if less than 6 months’ notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 30% (of the total sum assessed) is paid.

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

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

#### Land Tenure Regimes and Transfer of Land

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

1. Customary
2. Freehold
3. Mailo
4. Leasehold

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

Mailo Land Tenure

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

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

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

Customary Tenure

Customary Tenure is the dominant Project Area tenure – held by all the identified 30 PAPs, as shown below.

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

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

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

Freehold Tenure

Section 3(2) of the Land Act Cap 227, as amended, defines Freehold Tenure as a form of tenure deriving its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law which:

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

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

In the project area, no PAP was identified and confirmed to possess land under this land tenure system in both Lamwo and Adjumani Districts.

Leasehold Tenure

Leasehold Tenure is:

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

Kibanja (Lawful and Bona Fide Occupants)

A Kibanja Landholder is either a bona fide or lawful occupant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Licensee

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

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

Licensees in the Lamwo Water Supply and Sanitation Project include relatives who have been given rights to carry out agricultural production as well as building a temporary structure but without necessarily having legal land rights no PAPs are licensees.

#### Rights of Spouses and Children

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

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

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

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

### The Land Regulations, 2004 Regulation

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

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

### The Land Acquisition Act (1965)

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

### The Roads Act, 2019

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

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

### The Access Roads Act, Cap 350

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

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

### Local Government Act (1997)

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

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

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

## Ugandan RAP Institutional Framework

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

* Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
* Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
* Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)
* Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD)
* Lamwo District Local Government
* Office of the Prime Minister
* Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)
* Utility Companies and Agencies

### Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

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

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

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

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

Gulu and Arua Ministerial Zonal Offices (MZOs) for the Lamwo and Adjumani District project areas, respectively, will also be involved in the mutation and titling process for the land for the water sources (borehole sites) and reservoir sites.

### Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD)

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

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

### Lamwo and Adjumani District Local Governments (DLGs)

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

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

These DLGs will also have to issue a permit to MWE for laying pipes along the existing roads in their jurisdictions.

### Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) derives its mandate and functions from the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other related subordinate laws, including; the Budget Act (2001), the Public Finance and Accountability Act (2003), and acts establishing agencies and auxiliary organisations. The Ministry plays a pivotal role in coordinating development planning, mobilizing public resources, and ensuring effective resource use and accountability for the benefit of all Ugandans.

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

### Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)

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

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

## International RAP Implementation (Applicable) Standards and Guidelines

### World Bank Safeguard Standards

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

* ESSI (Assessment and Management of risks and Impacts).
* ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions).
* ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management)
* ESS4 (Community Health and Safety)
* ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement)
* ESS6 (Biodiversity conservation and Sustainable management of living Natural Resources)
* ESS7 (Indigenous peoples/sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities)
* ESS8 (Cultural Heritage)
* ESS9 (Financial Intermediaries)
* ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure)

The IWMDP Project is under the World Bank’s safeguard standard on Cultural Heritage, ESS8 and on involuntary resettlement, ESS5. The ESS5 is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources, may take place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:

* Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
* Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons who are physically or economically displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Project affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
* Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
* Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option for people whose livelihoods are land-based. Whenever replacement land is offered, land should be of at least equivalent value in terms of productive value and locational advantage.
* ESS5 eligibility criteria include: -
  + Those that have formal rights to land
  + Those that do not have such rights
  + Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land that they occupy.

The legal right to compensation under Ugandan Law is applicable to those with proprietary interest in the affected land.

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

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

ESS5 also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the standard requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

ESS5 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons.

### UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights. Reasonable measures should be taken to identify, record, and respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights, whether formally recorded or not; to refrain from infringement on tenure rights of others and to meet the duties associated with tenure rights.
* Safeguard legitimate tenure rights against threats and infringements. Tenure right holders should be protected against the arbitrary loss of their tenure rights, including forced evictions inconsistent with their existing obligations under national and international law.
* Promote and facilitate the enjoyment of legitimate tenure rights. Active measures should be taken to promote and facilitate the full realization of tenure rights or the making of transactions with the rights, such as ensuring that services are accessible to all.
* Provide access to justice to address infringement of legitimate tenure rights. Effective and accessible means should be provided to everyone, through judicial authorities or other approaches, to resolve tenure rights disputes. Affordable and prompt outcome enforcement should also be provided. States should provide prompt, just compensation where tenure rights are taken for public purposes.
* Prevent tenure disputes, violent conflicts, and corruption. Active measures should be taken to prevent tenure disputes from arising and from escalating into violent conflicts. States should endeavor to prevent corruption in all forms, at all levels, and in all settings.

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

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

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

## Comparison of Ugandan Legislation and World Bank ESS5

Involuntary Resettlement gaps in Ugandan Legislations and the World Bank ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) are discussed in Table 2-1 below

Table 2‑1: Comparison of Ugandan Legislation and World Bank

| **Resettlement Topic** | **Country Legislative Requirements** | **Applicable WB Standards** | **Gap** | **RAP Approach to Close Gap** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Stakeholder Consultation | National regulations pertaining to stakeholder consultation are:  1) The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995  Section 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, addresses the right of access to information. It states that every citizen has the right of access to information in the State’s, or any other State agency or organisation’s possession except where the release of information is likely to prejudice the State’s security or sovereignty or interfere with any other person’s right to privacy.  2) Access to Information Act, 2005  Part II of the Access to Information Act, 2005 stipulates the right of access to information. It states that subject to Act provisions, every person shall have the right to obtain access to an official document, other than an exempt document. | Ensure resettlement activities include free, prior and informed consultation, although projects are encouraged to use negotiated settlements. Ensure women’s perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into resettlement planning and implementation.  Relevant information disclosure and PAP participation will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement. | National legislation envisages limited stakeholder and community consultation. | The Project shall ensure continuous Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation that facilitates free, prior and informed consultation and negotiation with affected people throughout the resettlement process.  As part of the livelihood program, the Project will provide PAPs with access to free advice and relevant training throughout the resettlement process. |
| Displacement Minimization | Resettlement avoidance or minimization is not discussed. | Feasible alternative project designs should be considered to avoid or at least limit physical or economic displacement. | National law does not require efforts to minimize resettlement. | The RAP includes sub-sections in the Introduction and Project Impacts sections outlining the measures taken to avoid displacement and impacts where possible. |
| Baseline Surveys | Law requires asset inventories by a registered valuer for the purpose of valuation. | Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable either as a result of a negotiated settlement or expropriation, a census will be conducted to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify persons who will be displaced by the Project and determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance. | National law only requires asset surveys for valuation purposes | Eligibility and entitlements have been determined by a series of baseline surveys, including land and asset surveys as well as socio-economic surveys. Baseline surveys have been developed to capture all affected assets as well as a detailed socio-economic baseline to monitor project outcomes and inform livelihood programs. |
| Entitlement Cut-off Date | Per Ugandan law, once the Assessment Officer takes possession, the land immediately becomes vested in the Land Commission, according to the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Act Cap 227 (Section 42) which provides for compulsory acquisition of land, must comply with the provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995). | Requires that a cut-off date is ideally agreed to between parties and enacted following asset inventory.  The ESS5 requires that the cut-off date information is well-documented and disseminated throughout the Project Area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the Project Area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal. | National law includes no clear cut-off date whereby existing assets can be verified, except after valuation. | The date of cadastral and asset surveys is taken as ‘entitlement cut-off date’. The PAPs were informed about this during the stakeholder engagements and during the surveys for each PAP. Each PAP retained a copy of the Asset Survey Form that was dated and signed off by the Valuer, PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson. |
| Food Security | Ugandan law does not explicitly mention food security measures. | Projects should assess food security levels and ensure that safeguards are in place (food aid) if the Project places PAPs at risk of food insecurity. | National law does not envisage food security considerations in detail. | Valuations to be based on replacement cost at market rates, without depreciation.  The commencement of construction works to be timed with the harvesting period |
| Asset Valuation | In Uganda, it is not a legal requirement for a project to purchase alternative land for PAPs. Once PAPs are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent’s obligations have been met. | Valuation should be based on replacement cost at market rates without depreciation. | National law does not necessarily calculate assets based on replacement cost, and it is not clear whether valuation accounts for depreciation | Used updated District Compensation Rates for the Project.  The compensation rates used are without depreciation |
| Eligibility | The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 vests all land directly in the citizens of Uganda, and states that every person in Uganda has the right to own property. Ugandan law recognizes four distinct land tenure systems: Customary Tenure, Freehold Tenure, Leasehold Tenure, and Mailo Tenure.  Registered and customary land owners are entitled to compensation based on the open market value of the unimproved land. | Eligibility criteria should recognize the rights of those affected people who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.  The cut-off date, census, and asset survey will establish the status of the displaced persons. | National law focus on people with land tenure rights and does not cater for compensation of illegal/informal occupants/users of land | All land users, including those without legal documents such as Licensees and Kibanja Landholders have been adequately identified in the cadastral and asset surveys and are eligible for compensation |
| Compensation Choices | The Land Acquisition Act (1965) stops at compensation payment to PAPs. In Uganda, it is not a legal requirement for a project to purchase alternative land for PAPs. Once affected people are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent’s obligations have been met. | In-kind compensation is preferred to ensure PAPs are adequately rehoused and re-established, as well as to avoid the risks associated with cash compensation.  Cash compensation may be appropriate when impacts are minimal (less than 20% of land holdings). | National law does not envisage In-kind compensation in detail. | The Project does not cause physical displacement  Cash compensation will be provided and the Project will seek to facilitate (through support for financial literacy development and the establishment of bank accounts and investment funds) that PAPs are equipped to manage cash compensation effectively. |
| Compensation Payment and Moves | Once the Assessment Office takes possession, the land immediately becomes vested in the Land Commission, according to the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Act Cap 227 (Section 42), which provides for compulsory acquisition of land, must comply with the provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995). | Compensation should be paid before resettlement; PAPs should be assisted with opening bank accounts as required, accompanied by Financial Management Training. | Broadly compatible | Compensation payment to occur before taking of possession of required land. The timing of construction activities will be aligned with harvest season to reduce disruptions to household food supply |
| Additional Assistance | The Ugandan Land Act provides for the award of a statutory disturbance allowance assessed at 30% of the assessed compensation amount or at 30% with less than 6 months’ notice to vacate the land. The general interpretation of disturbance allowance is a payment to compensate for the inconvenience caused, which could include a range of incidental costs such as transportation and transitional expenses. | Requires additional assistance for disturbance, moves and loss of income during transition | Broadly compatible | Additional assistance may be provided as part of vulnerability assistance program. |
| Livelihood Restoration | There are no explicit provisions under Ugandan law for livelihood restoration following involuntary resettlement. | Livelihood measures should be developed to ensure PAPs are no worse off than then they were prior to relocation, and will ideally be better-off. The Project should be seen as a development opportunity with clear benefits for PAPs. | Ugandan law does not provide for livelihood restoration following involuntary resettlement, yet WB ESS5 requires livelihood restoration in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better. | The RAP includes a detailed section outlining the approach taken in identifying existing livelihoods of affected households and the specific measures and provisions for restoring and improving livelihoods. |
| Vulnerability Assistance | National law does not detail particular assistance for vulnerable persons. | Vulnerable persons and households should be identified, and programs established to offset impacts and allow households to take advantage of project benefits. | National law does not make provisions for vulnerable assistance. | The RAP includes a detailed section outlining the approach taken in identifying potentially vulnerable households and the specific measures and provisions for vulnerable groups and persons to be given consideration that is appropriate to their circumstances |
| Gender Considerations | National law does not detail particular considerations for women. | The consultation process should ensure that women’s perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation.  Women’s and men’s preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored. | National law does not take into account gender considerations in detail. | The RAP includes specific measures to ensure the views of women have been captured during the socio-economic surveying process and safeguards are put in place to protect the rights of women throughout the resettlement process, particularly compensation.  The RAP includes measures specifically designed for improving the livelihoods of women affected by the project which aims to ensure women are active participants in all livelihood programs |
| Grievance Management | The Land Act, 1998 states that land tribunals must be established at all districts. The Land Act empowers the land tribunals to resolve disputes and it provides for appeal to higher ordinary courts. The Land Acquisition Act provides for aggrieved persons to appeal to the High Court. | The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance redress mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and integrated in the promoter’s project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve grievances related to compensation and Affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases to improve the resettlement process. | National law does not explicitly require the establishment of an independent and accessible grievance redress mechanism. | A multi-tiered grievance redress mechanism has been developed for the Project.  Measures have also been taken to ensure adequate engagement with PAPs to increase awareness and access to the grievance redress mechanism. |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | The Land Acquisition Act (1965) stipulates that once PAPs are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent’s obligations have been met and there is no legal requirement or provision that people should be moved or provided with alternative land. | Monitoring and evaluation activities should be integrated into the overall project management process, and the RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the monitoring and reporting schedule. | National law does not detail project M&E procedures. | The resettlement process will include a monitoring and evaluation process to track progress against agreed resettlement key performance indicators. |

# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

## Introduction

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

## National Regulatory Framework and International Best Practice

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

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

Paragraph 2[b] of the ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) states that “displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs”. Paragraph 13[a], requires that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement including providing appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms.

The ESS5 emphasises the importance of open and transparent engagement between the project and project stakeholders as an essential element of international best practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve project environmental and social sustainability, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution toward successful project design and implementation. Consultation promotes broad community participation and support as a basis for affected communities’ involvement in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.

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

Internal Best Practice provides the following guidance:

* The nature, level of effort, and frequency of stakeholder engagements should be commensurate with project risks and impacts
* Consultations should be performed in a manner that provides affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures
* Effective consultations ought to be a two-way process that:
  + Begins early in the RAP planning process and continues as risks and impacts arise
  + Is based on prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant information
  + Is based on transparent, objective, meaningful, and easily-accessible information presented in a culturally appropriate language and format understandable to affected communities
  + Focuses on inclusive engagement with directly affected people as opposed to those not directly affected
  + Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation
  + Enables meaningful participation of all stakeholders and
  + Is documented.

This RAP is steadfast to the above national and international requirements for land acquisition projects on stakeholder engagements. There have been meaningful stakeholder engagements from the beginning of RAP planning. There has also been a concerted effort to ensure engagement activities up to now that have been carried out in major and commonly used local languages spoken in the Project Area, Luo and Madi in Lamwo and Adjumani Districts, respectively.

## Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

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

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

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

The identified stakeholders shown in Table 3-1 below shall also be key RAP implementation participants.

Table 3‑1: Identified Stakeholders by Category

| **Category** | **Stakeholder** | **Primary** | **Secondary** | **Project Interest** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Funding Agency | World Bank |  |  | World Bank review and provide a “no objection” to the RAP Report, release Project funding, and monitor the proper RAP implementation (via the timely sharing of detailed monitoring reports). |
| Central Government (Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)) | Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) |  |  | MWE is the Project Proponent and the beneficiary of the proposed Project financing.  MWE’s key interest is to develop the Lamwo Water Supply and Sanitation Project.  MWE is also responsible for directly overseeing compensation activities, coordinating all livelihood restoration activities, identifying and co-coordinating resettlement program participants, managing grievances, and monitoring RAP implementation  MWE ,through her Directorate of Water Development (DWD) has the mandate to promote the provision of clean and safe water to all persons, investigate, control, protect and manage water in Uganda for any use in accordance with the provisions of the Water Statue, 1995. |
| Office of the Prime Minister |  |  | The Office of the Prime Minister through the Department of Refugee Management leads and enhances National Response Capacity to Refugee Emergency Management through:   * Receiving and granting asylum to refugees in accordance with both international and national legal frameworks * Settling refugees granted asylum, developing and implementing humanitarian interventions * Advising government and other stakeholders on refugee matters * Providing physical protection to refugees * Improving the physical infrastructure of the Refugee settlements, ranging from roads; staff accommodation, offices, reception centres among others; and   Enhancing the Refugee livelihoods through provision of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) |
| Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) |  |  | MLHUD also sets land policies and regulations and approves district compensation rates.  MLHUD’s Chief Government Valuer approves the Valuation Report.  Additionally, the titling of the land for the water source and reservoir sites land surveys will be approved by MLHUD’s Commissioner for Surveys and Mapping. |
| Administrator General |  |  | The Administrator General Processes Letters of Administration for estates of the deceased. |
| Solicitor General |  |  | The Solicitor General’s office provides legal compensation advice/ opinions to government agencies in cases where PAPs are located in wetlands and forest reserves.  It also provides legal advice for agreements including project implementation-related contracts. |
| Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD) |  |  | MGSLD is a secondary stakeholder primarily focused on labor conditions during Project Implementation |
| Surveyors Registration Board |  |  | The Surveyors Registration Board regulates the practice and professional conduct of Ugandan Surveyors and Valuers. |
| Local Governments | Resident District Commissioner (RDC) |  |  | The RDC monitors government Programs, including the Lamwo and Adjumani Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and chairs the District Security Committee.  The RDC shall be involved in mobilizing Project support during stakeholder engagements and disclosures.  The RDC will also be a member of the District Grievance Management Committee to assist with resolving grievances unable to be resolved by the Sub county Grievance Management Committee. |
| District Chairpersons and Mayors of municipalities |  |  | District Chairpersons and Mayors are the political heads who mobilize PAPs to participate in RAP planning and implementation  They will be instrumental in mobilizing Project support.  The District Chairpersons and Mayors shall also be a member of the District Grievance Management Committee to assist in resolving grievances unable to be resolved by the Sub county Grievance Management Committee. |
| Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) |  |  | CAO is the district Accounting Officer responsible for convening family meetings for processing Letters of Administration.  The CAO will be instrumental in mobilizing Project support.  The CAO shall also be a member of the District Grievance Management Committee to assist with resolving grievances not resolved by the Sub county Grievance Management Committee. |
| District Technical Teams (DTT) |  |  | DTT provides professional/ technical advice on RAP-related matters including surveys, physical planning, agriculture, community development and health.  DTT also provides agricultural extension services. |
| District/Sub county and Town Council Councillors |  |  | District/Sub county and Town Council Councillors represent their constituents’ views , including PAPs, in the district council and they mobilize PAPs to participate in RAP Programs |
| District Land Board |  |  | The District Land Board provides district compensation rates and application approvals for land registration. |
| Sub county Technical Staff (SASs, CDOs, Health Assistants and Parish Chiefs) |  |  | Sub county Technical Staff provide agricultural extension services and mobilization and sensitization support; and they will also assist with addressing grievances. |
| LCIII Council (LCIII Chairpersons/Mayors and Councillors) |  |  | The LCIII Council represents their constituents’ views and mobilizes PAPs to participate in RAP Programs.  They will also be instrumental in grievance handling. |
| Area Land Committees |  |  | Area Land Committees settle land disputes, participate in grievance redress, and approve land registration applications for customary land. |
| Local Council I (LCI) Chairperson |  |  | LCIs are responsible for community mobilization, PAP verification, and grievance redress. |
| Affected Persons | All Project-affected Persons (PAPs), including:   * Landowners and other eligible land users (including settlers or “non-landowners”) * Business owners and employees * Vulnerable people |  |  | PAPs participate in the Project and agree to compensation package and resettlement assistance |
| Host Communities |  |  | Host Communities participate in PAP resettlement site identification to ensure any adverse Project-induced impacts on host communities are mitigated. |
| Civil Society | Community, National, and International Groupings |  | * ˣ | Civil Society educates community members on their rights, advocacy, and activism including monitoring RAP implementation activities as well as raising awareness on violence against children |

## Information Disclosure

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

* Development of a non-technical summary RAP version in both English and major and relevant local languages, Luo for the case of Lamwo and Madi for the case of Adjumani
* Oral communication in relevant local languages (as highlighted in the bullet above) via community meetings and household-level meetings
* Supporting vulnerable PAPs (that require additional assistance) to ensure comprehension of agreements and the sign-off process

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

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

## Stakeholder Engagement Methods

Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process. It involves two major stages:

1. **Stage I** covered the RAP preparation. It focused on the following:
   1. Creating Project and RAP process awareness
   2. Stakeholder mobilization to participate in RAP activities including cadastral survey, asset survey, socio-economic surveys, and vulnerability assessments
   3. Management of grievances and other concerns

Stage I included three major steps:

Step 1: Engagement with district and Sub-county leaders during reconnaissance surveys and awareness creation

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

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

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

A consultative approach was used in the stakeholder engagement process. Consultation was a two-way process involving information sharing between the RAP Team and stakeholders. The local leaders, especially the LCIs, helped mobilise PAPs. Consultations meetings were scheduled with prior arrangements with the respective communities to enable participation of all interested groups including women and children participate without limitation arising from fixed and predetermined times from the organizers.

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

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

Engagements in Stage II will be a continuation of the engagements conducted in Stage I. The activities will be tailored to specific stakeholders including PAPs, and local leaders. Table 3-2 below provides a summary of stakeholder groups and how they were (or will be) consulted.

Table 3‑2: Stakeholder Engagement Methods

| **Target Group** | **Engagement Method** |
| --- | --- |
| Regulators (NEMA, CGV, Ministerial Zonal Offices (MZOs)) | * Consultative regulatory matter meetings * Periodic RAP process progress reports * Correspondence through emails and letters. |
| Policy Makers (MWE, MLHUD, CGV) | * Sensitization meetings to create RAP process awareness * Periodic RAP progress reports to update stakeholders * Correspondence through emails and letters. |
| Local Governments (CAO, LC V, RDC, Councillors, Area Members of Parliament, District Land Boards, LCIII Chairpersons, Sub-county Chiefs, CDOs) | * Sensitization meetings to create awareness * Periodic reports and courtesy calls to update district leaders * Consultative livelihood restoration and community development program meetings. |
| Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/ Communities | * Sensitisation meetings to create Project and RAP process awareness * Consultative compensation package meetings with PAPs * Focus Group (FG) discussions with vulnerable PAPs, women, and children * Group meetings on PAP verification and compensation package disclosure * Family meetings with PAPs regarding land and property disputes, Letters of Administration, and grave relocations * Individual PAP meetings to disclose compensation packages and notices to vacate * Sensitization materials (posters, radio messages, leaflets) * Consultative livelihood restoration meetings. |

## Stakeholder Consultations Conducted During RAP Preparation

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

The Lamwo District local government and their affected lower local governments were consulted, and community meetings and key informant interviews were held. District and Sub county leadership were informed about the commencement of RAP activities.

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

### Initial Site Visits and Transect Walks

PEC, in consultation with MWE carried out field mission to the proposed project area in December 2022 to amongst others, hold preliminary discussions with Lamwo and Adjumani Districts Local Government Officials and the respective Lower Local Government Officials of RGCs and residents on a range of aspects of the project and with respect to the assignment.

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

PEC also carried out separate consultations with district and lower local government officials, and Local Councils (LCs) to enlist stakeholder support and co-operation. Some of the salient and major issues arising from the engagements are as summarized and presented in Tables 3-3 and 3-4 below for the respective RGCs of Lamwo and Adjumani Districts

### Stakeholder Engagements for local government RGC Water Supply and Sanitation System

Engagements were conducted at both the higher and lower local government levels. During this engagements information disclosure was given to the stakeholders before they were given opportunity to raise any issues they felt would be useful for the smooth planning and implementation of the water supply and sanitation project in their areas of jurisdiction. In each of the districts, engagements with all the three lower local governments were scheduled and conducted at the respective sub county headquarters. The exception was in Lamwo where an additional engagement had to be conducted in the lower local government of Aceba that was curved out of Padibe West after the initiation of this water project. For record purposes, suffice to note that almost the entire Padibe RGC now resides in the newly curved out sub county of Aceba. A combined meeting was held for both the technical and political leaders.

The respective local political heads and their councillors from the affected parishes were requested to attend in order that they would help in the mobilization and sensitization of the affected people. The purpose of these meetings were to update stakeholders on Project objectives, leadership expectations, survey progress, as well as to identify their Project-related concerns and interests and to introduce the various field team that would be carrying out the various project related activities in their areas. The next sections provide insights about who and the remarks from the respective sub county officials in relationship to the water supply project in their areas of jurisdiction. The RAP implementation teams should be able to internalize all the concerns and observations expressed for each of the project areas.

The salient issue that came up was the due to recent subdivision of the sub county, other units had come into being including Aceba sub county that was now the mother host of the water project. With this development in mind, the RAP team had independent consultation meetings in their respective sub county headquarters. The issues raised in each of these meetings were recorded and are presented in the Tables 3-3 and 3-4 below. A summary of stakeholder views and concerns raised during RAP planning as well as the RAP Team’s responses are shown in Annex 14-2 attached.

Table 3‑3: Key Issues Arising from field consultations in Lamwo District

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder | **Issue** | **Discussion** |
| District Leaders | Land issue sensitivity | The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) emphasized the sensitivity of land in Lamwo therefore cautioned the team, especially those conducting household survey, to be mindful of the choice of words used when interacting with the population. |
|  | Vulnerable persons | The issue of the vulnerable groups affected by the project should be point of interest when acquisition and resettlement matters are being addressed |
|  | Regard for stakeholder views | The contractor should be asked to listen and give priority to the local community members when service provision during project implementation  The team should work with the local clan leaders given that most of the land is under customary land tenure system where these leaders play a key role in matters of land |
|  | Information Disclosure and sharing | There is limited sharing of information about the project  The DWO is not ‘officially’ updated about progress of the project. The district leadership is always seeking updates from DWO but little is known; and  MWE need to routinely share updates, involve local leaders and technical officers in planning as well as information disclosures |
| Lokung Sub county  Local Government | Stakeholder engagements | The survey team should work in consultation with the physical planning department at the district so the district physical plans are aligned to the project designs  The compensation results should have a win-win outcome between the affected people and the project proponent  Avoid SGV/VAC during project implementation  Local content – especially physical works should enlist the involvement of local people  Requirements and views of the community should be taken into consideration during the planning and implementation processes  Project should take into consideration population densities in deciding where the water distribution outlets are being put on place  The project should adjust and extend the water supply to the newly established sugar factory at Adodi in Ngomoromo Parish to serve the huge population of the factory workers  Cultural sites should be respected when laying down the project infrastructure  The locals also raised what language was going to be used in the household survey because they feel comfortable using the local languages  The SAS noted that the consultants should share a copy of the RAP report with them so as they are able to refer and follow up with the water project in future during project implementation. |
| Compensation | The stakeholder also raised the issue of the land owners and if will they be compensated and how will they be paid or when will this be done. They wanted to know whether compensation would be done after or before the start of the project implementation.  The issue of why they were going to use the district compensation rates which they think they are not fair. |
| Local context | The Lokung Sub county chief also requested the team to carry out a comprehensive study of how the people live at household level, that this will help on the smooth running of the project. |
| Location and distribution | The CDO was considered of the location of the water sources and the storage. When planning for the distribution the consultant should look at the institutions with huge population such as schools, health centers and also the sub-county headquarters, for example, Pangira Primary School.  The people also raised the issue of why the storage was taken to or planned for in Pawor instead of Pangira giving reason that the biggest population is in Pangira.  The community also raised the issue of payment thus how much will they pay for connection and how often will they be paying for the water.  The management of the newly established sugar factory at Adodi- Ngomoromo parish requested to be considered for the extension of the water supply to the factory to cater for the large workforce population there.  The people were also considered of what happens in an event that the pipes cause harm and will the installation of the pipe require relocating the locals.  The leaders in Padibe west raised the issue of the fear that water will not be available due to power challenges like solar or electricity.  What would be the possible requirements for a person who wants to be connected say at household level. |
| Security | Leaders at all levels raised the issue of how the project equipment, for example, the solar panels and the water sources will be protected from people who may easily vandalize them. |
| Padibe Sub county Local Government | Compensation | The sub county leaders noted and reiterated the need to engage clan leaders during compensation as they are the custodians and are knowledgeable on the boundaries of land in their communities. |
|  | Stakeholder consultations | Consultations should also be made with the district land officer and the physical planner |
| Aceba Sub County Local Government | Water demands for communities | The Sub county is currently experiencing a higher demand for water compared to what is supplied  Implementation of this project would help alleviate the water supply to the communities especially those in the project areas in the sub county  The government should also plan to have water supplied to the new sub county headquarters given it is still new  The LC III Chairperson noted concern for rehabilitation of the existing water sources as some members may not access piped water due to the cost implication. |
| Ability to pay | Some households fail to pay UGX. 2,000 monthly fees for boreholes and the cost of the piped water may be any issue for most the households in the communities targeted by this project. |
| Local community leaders and member | Employment | The community were considered if they will be given opportunity such as casual labour for example digging trenches a construction at the site. |
|  | Cultural Heritage | As a community, the Acholi have some sacred places and trees that may be affected during the construction of the water systems and the such places need to be protected to avoid their destruction. |
|  | Gender Equity | The leaders strongly encouraged the women(wives) to be vigilant on how their spouses use the money and ensure that it’s used well. |
|  | Health | The community also cautioned the project team to sensitize the youth on HIV\AIDS and asked the team coming to work to avoid the women and school going girls. |

Table 3‑4:Key Issues Arising from field consultations in Adjumani District

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder** | **Issue** | **Discussion** |
| Arra Sub County Local Government | 1. Land tenure | The leaders reported that almost the entire community land is managed under the customary land tenure system. All the project affected communities hold their land under this tenure system. |
| Ability to pay for water | The monthly contributions for water are high and some people find it difficult to raise in time. The project should be cognizant of this fat when setting up water rates in the upcoming water project |
| Cultural Sites | Interference with culture mainly if the Arra tree near the Nile is affected |
| Community Involvement | Active involvement of community throughout the entire project throughout the project cycle should be instituted to enhance community ownership and sustainability of the project |
| Use of existing water management structure | There are existing water user committees for boreholes. The project should capitalize on the existing water user committees for the forthcoming project too |
| Compensation of affected persons | Concerned with timing of compensation, whether it will be after or before compensation. For the previous project, where a dry borehole was drilled, land owners were not compensated and will be reluctant to give up their land before they are compensated. |
| Compensation | Delayed compensation cause hiccups in the implementation f projects. It is advisable this coming project should place in advance to have compensation issues sorted out before implementation of the project. |
| Health and Sanitation | The leaders and health workers emphasized that the area is faced with diseases such as malaria and typhoid. This mostly is a result of river contamination through direct waste disposal into the river system which puts the place at high risk of disease spread  The issue of sanitation within the community is poor thus toilet usage is not a priority among the people, waste disposal too. Therefore, let’s use this project to sensitize the communities about sanitation.  The health workers emphasized on the issue of project workers to avoid young girls and peoples wives so as to prevent spread of HIV\AIDS. |
| Arinyapi Sub county Local Government | Community participation | The proponent should ensure that there is active involvement of community throughout the entire project |
| Use of existing water management structures | Capitalize on the existing water user committees for boreholes to smoothly transition to the new water system |
| Ukusijoni Sub county consultations | Water for production | The sub county leaders noted that access to water is a major challenge for both human beings and animals. They reiterated that the implementation of this project will be a welcome idea for both domestic and animal use; and proposed that the design of the water supply scheme factor in water needs for animals |
| Community | Natural calamities | The residents noted that the area is mostly challenged with long droughts, famine, and floods which affect agriculture thus affecting livelihood. |
|  | Community involvement | The people requested that the team should actively involve the community throughout the entire project period, this will help avoid future problems. |
|  | Use of existing water management structures | The leaders suggested they should build on and train the already existing water user committees instead of creating new committees |
|  | Compensation | The community expects compensation of the land that the project will go through. |
|  | Employment | The issue of giving causal job opportunities to the youth was emphasized because they can be able work and be able to earn a livelihood from doing work from the project. |
|  | Water maintenance | The community were inquisitive on who and how will the project pipes be maintained in terms of technical mechanics, say when there is breakage. |
|  | Irrigation | The community inquired if the project will be able to support the farmers with irrigation since they have long drought periods which affects the agriculture activities in the project area. |
|  | Water connection | The local community also asked if the water will be connected to households and at what cost or its going to be at communal collecting points. |

### Local Community Consultations

Consultations with the affected communities, like with other stakeholders, were carried in compliance with the Ministry of Health Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on COVID-19 by ensuring that consultations participants observed recommended sitting distances from one another during the consultations. Although these consultations mainly targeted people to be affected by land acquisition for the Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facilities Sites and land owners along existing community access roads along which pipes will be laid, other community members where equally asked to attend and even raise issues they felt may be of benefit to the smooth implementation of the project. The affected communities/PAPs were mobilized with support from the local leaders that had been engaged at Sub county level engagements with the help and support of their local community leaders, especially the local councils of the project areas.

**PAP Survey Participation**

PAPs participated in the cadastral, asset and socio-economic surveys. The surveys and the need for them to witness surveys was explained to PAPs. The mobilisation approach was house-to-house following the Project designs and pipe routing. Many PAPs, or their representatives, witnessed the field surveys first-hand from 27 February to 18 March 2023

### Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Local Government Political and Technical Leaders

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were used to consult stakeholders on development priorities and the likely resettlement assistance and other interventions that may be required to plan for the smooth implementation of the project. These interviews were held with at both higher and lower local government levels with Officers and political leaders at their respective levels and targeted the following officers the district level: Chief Administration Officers, District Water Office, Community Development Office, District Physical Planner, RDC and district local council office. At the Sub county level, the target officers for these interviews included: Town Clerk and Senior Assistant Secretaries of the affected sub counties, Sub county level community development officers and the officer for production at that level.

## Engagement with Youth and Vulnerable

Engagement to date with youth members of the affected areas has occurred through both the household surveys and community engagements through livelihood assessments and FGDs to more accurately explore livelihood programs that support desired capacity-building. It is planned that people identified as vulnerable through the household surveys will also be directly consulted to confirm their vulnerability, as part of the vulnerability identification and assessment process.

## Planned Stakeholder Engagements During RAP Implementation

Stakeholder engagements will be continuous throughout RAP implementation stage. The RAP Implementation Consultant will be responsible for the overall execution of stakeholder engagement activities. MWE’s responsibility will be in ensuring that these engagements are carried out as planned.

The teams shall work with higher and lower local government Technical Officials, elected leaders and community leaders to ensure smooth implementation of planned stakeholder engagement activities. A set of topics, as described in Table 3-5 below, are to be addressed within the planned engagements.

Table 3‑5: Schedule of Planned Stakeholder Engagements during Implementation stage

| **#** | **Topic** | **Stakeholder Group** | **Format** | **Date/ Frequency** | **Lead Entity** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Project Coordination Meetings | MWE, WB | Project Meetings | Bi Monthly | MWE |
| 2 | RAP Disclosure | District Local Governments, Affected Communities | Debrief Workshop, Community Meetings | Monthly and Quarterly | RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE |
| 3 | Follow-up Surveys | Affected Communities | Field Surveys | Monthly and Quarterly, or as needed | RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE |
| 4 | Household Sign-off/ Valuation Disclosure | PAPs | Group Disclosures at Community Meetings Individual Disclosures | Regularly, after CGV approves Valuation Report | RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE |
| 5 | Compensation Payment | District Local Governments, PAPs | Small Group PAP Consultations | Regularly, after CGV approves Valuation Report | RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE |
| 6 | Livelihood and Vulnerable Programs | PAPs | Community Meetings | Regularly, after completion of compensation payment | RAP Implementation Consultant and MWE |

# BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA

## Introduction

This chapter presents the current socio-economic situation of the people that will be directly affected by the water project within the project areas of Lamwo and Adjumani Districts. The chapter describes socioeconomic characteristics of the affected households, including questions aimed at capturing the full range of livelihood Capitals based on the household characteristic, quality of life, household division of labour and decision making between the different gender categories, project risks, vulnerability, livelihood resources and activities available to the household and anticipated negative impacts and the mitigation measures to resettlement activities. ESS5 requires that a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data be conducted in order to:

* Identify people who will be displaced by the Project
* Determine compensation and assistance eligibility
* Discourage an inflow of people ineligible for these benefits into the project area.

Real resettlement planning entails conducting a census of affected persons and an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community levels. This chapter, further, summarizes socio-economic baseline information collected during the RAP preparation stage, and describes the methods used to collect this data.

## Methodology

The socioeconomic data was collected via a diversified-method approach combining both quantitative and qualitative assessments. Where necessary, secondary data sources where used to obtain the required data. Quantitative surveys were conducted for all PAPs.

A total of 27 households were surveyed. The vast majority 93.24% of the survey respondents were the head of their household. Perspectives of both genders were captured and represented, with 83.38% male and 16.62% female respondents in addition to gender-specific Focus Groups (FGs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

Qualitative data was gathered to provide supporting details for the quantitative data collection surveys. Qualitative data collection was based on KIIs, community meetings and FGDs. In some instances, village transect walks were undertaken to observe and record own accounts of interest to the RAP study.

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

### Household Socio-Economic Surveys

The key instrument for collecting socio-economic data was a Household Socio-Economic questionnaire.

The household survey processes were undertaken in two steps:

**Step I**: The cadastral and asset survey recorded affected household head or person who will receive compensation on behalf of the household, capturing information of land and or assets to be affected and recording all these on an asset survey form. Where a household had multiple parcels or interests to be affected, the cadastral and survey exercise was done for the respective number of parcels/interests. A unique identifying number called PAP REF for the individual household was created and is used in the data sets and any other form of reporting in regard to this project.

**Step II:** Affected Household Census was conducted and recorded all information on household information using the household socio economic survey questionnaire.

This chapter hinges on the second step and provides an analysis of the social and economic baseline for each of the two project districts in the following sections. The current socio-economic situation was majorly formed through a combination of primary survey data, secondary data and stakeholder consultation. The key target groups are household heads were the household heads with assistance with other adult and knowledgeable household members.

The project area has been broken down to site (RGC) level, the number of PAPs who participated in the study. Whereas the valuation report indicated that there were 34 affected properties, the baseline study was able to interface with 27 affected households. The discrepancy is majorly as a result of some affected properties being in multiples under the same ownership; and some of the property owners being absentee land owners or existing institutions like schools, religious bodies and local government infrastructure in the project areas.

The account below is given for each of the districts (Lamwo and Adjumani). The analysis is broken down to highlight the situation in each case for each of the rural growth centres that forms part of the project areas.

## Lamwo District Sites Socioeconomic Baseline

### Household Characteristics

**Respondent age distribution**

The modal age group for the respondents in Lamwo District 37-54 years formed the majority (48%) of the household heads. The age bracket of 55 and above year followed, forming 37% of the household heads. The age bracket of those 19-36 years and above was the smallest at about 15% of the household heads. This trend was uniform cross the project sites, except in Agoro where those in the age bracket of 55 and above years formed the majority of the household heads.

Figure 4‑1:Age distribution of respondents

**Gender Distribution of household Heads**

The majority of the household heads in Lamwo sites were male. Overall, the males formed nearly 85.2% of the household heads amongst the affected household. Households in Agoro and Pangira had high proportions of male-headed households compared to those in Padibe West, where male-headed households made up to 76.2% of the respondent households. The table below shows the gender distribution of the household heads

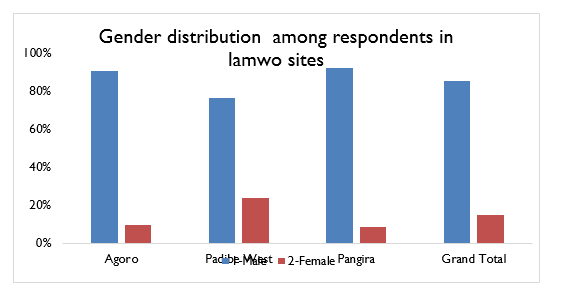


Figure 4‑2: Gender Distribution of respondents

**Ethnic Distribution by Site**

Different ethnic groups in Uganda have different cultural practices that determine the way they relate and accommodate new developments that come their way. Understanding and appreciating those way of life makes it easier to introduce new ideas to them. The distribution by ethnicity in the project area is presented in Figure below. The table shows that the major ethnic groups in the project area is entirely Acholi. The figure below shows the compositions of the ethnic composition of the affected persons in the 3 RGCs of Agoro, Padibe West and Pangira as shown in the table below.

Figure 4‑3: Ethnicity in the Project Area

**Religious Affiliation by Site**

One of the major aspects that the RAP implementation schedule and activities shall need to take note of is the religious beliefs and respective activities. Similarly, religious denomination shall be taken as an opportunity to mobilize communities for the project sensitization and other related activities. In the Lamwo Project sites, the two dominant religious affiliations are Catholics and Protestants. Padibe West and Pangira have a nearly equal divide of these two denomination; while Agoro has slightly more Protestants compared to the catholic faithful among the PAPs. It is only in Agoro that beyond the Catholics and Protestants, there was also a Pentecostal.

Figure 4‑4: Religious Affiliation of the PAPs

**Marital Status by Site**

As a performance indicators marital status can be one of the that can be used to measure the effect of the project on matrimonial relationship and social cohesion. The survey results show that the project mainly affects those in married or cohabiting, constituting nine in every 10 PAPs. Among those in a marriage, those in Monogamous relationships form the bulk with one in three among the marrieds. PAPs who are either widowed or separated/ divorced constitute only about 11.2% of the PAP households. There is a uniform variability among the married category in the three RGCs in the district.

Figure 4‑5: marital Status of PAPs

**Education Level**

Education plays a key role in unlocking a person’s potential to adopt or adjust and take up new innovations and developments especially at a later time in one’s life, displacement and resettlement being one such development. Household heads who did not go to school at all and those that never completed primary level of education will need assistance from the project implementation team during signing of compensation documents and throughout the entire resettlement and livelihoods restoration process.

From the survey carried out among the PAPs, a significant majority (about one in every two) did not complete primary level of education, making up a substantial proportion of those that will need to be skilled to adopt and cope with the resettlement initiatives. Pangira and Padibe West are the most affected in this aspect.

Figure 4‑6: Education level of PAPs

**Residential Status**

Migration is one of the three factor responsible for population changes in an area. It also has an implication in a person’s knowledge about issues that are of the nature of social networks and how they affect them in an area, depending on how long they have stayed in that area, implying that most PAPs are well versed with the project area and massive physical relocation has to be minimized.

Results from the survey of the PAPs in Lamwo reveal that nearly 90% of them are native to their locations, leaving only about 10% as migrants. This trend was observed as uniform in all the three RGCs.

Figure 4‑7: Residential status of PAPs

**Household Members Temporarily Leaving the Household**

Members of the Household temporarily leaving home Respondents were asked if, among their household members, there are those that temporary leave the household for some reasons. The results show that in most (85.2%) of the households reported that their members do not take temporal leave away from the household. In those households where this happens, the main reason is for studies and employment. Pangira and Agoro sites had the least (less than 10% in each case) proportions of their household members temporarily leaving the household.

Figure 4‑8: Household Members Temporarily Leaving the Household

**Household Resides in affected land?**

Household residence in affected land is a prerequisite for physical displacement. From the survey results, a majority (90.7%) of the respondents stated that their households reside in the affected land, implying they may need to relocate to new locations within or outside the project areas. While some may be in the RoW, others stay within the vicinity while others reside within the village. For those staying in the RoW, this will call for preparations to support the affected households with relocation assistance.

Figure 4‑9:Household Resides in affected land

### Household Division of Labour and Household Resources

Division of labour is of interest in as far as establishing how responsibilities are distributed within the households if the gender stereotypes are to be addressed and different household members are to effective contribute to development in the household. The survey endeavored to look into this aspect so where there are gaps the responsible institutions apply the necessary policy and legal framework as they plat their institutional roles during the implementation of this RAP.

**Woman-led household responsibilities**

In Lamwo project area, the findings indicate that the primary responsibility of domestic work is shouldered by a woman in about 72% of the households. Pangira and Padibe West sites have higher proportions with 83.3 and 76.2% respectively. The proportions are lower in Agoro, standing at 61.9%. Similarly taking care of the children is mainly undertaken by a woman, where this is the practice generally at 85.2%. the situation is not significantly different across the various sites in the district.

**Man-led household responsibilities**

Rearing of livestock is the responsibility of a man. Generally, this was the case in about 50% of the surveyed respondents. The findings indicate that this was higher in both Pangira and Padibe West sites where it was established at 58.3% and 52.4% respectively. Other than the man of the house, the boy child was second in responsibility of rearing of livestock and at a general level of 33.3%. the responsibility of women rearing animals is not common stay in Pangira and only happens in few households in Agoro and Padibe sites (14.3% in both cases). This practice was not reported anywhere in Pangira.

Ownership of household land is one of the responsibilities of a man. This was reported in 8 of every 10 households surveyed on average. Pangira RGC had the highest (100%) of the respondents, followed by Agoro at 85.7%, while in Padibe about 71.4% of the households reported this responsibility as falling under the docket of the man. Only Agoro and Pangira reported cases where a woman had a lead role in responsibility for owning land.

**Responsible for Livestock Ownership**

Ownership of both livestock and durable household assets are similarly the responsibility of a man in the project area. See Figures … and … below for details.

**Ownership of durable household Asset**

The study results show that the man has the major responsibility in ownership of durable household assets. In all project sites, the men had about 60% stakes in ownership of durable household assets. Joint ownership was observed in not more than 10% of the cases on average. While it existed in Agoro and Padibe West, it was completely not reported in any of the affected households in Pangira site. See Figure below for details.

**Using Financial Resources**

Use of household financial resources is reported to be a joint responsibility between the man and a woman in most (about 40%) of the household. However, the man was reported to be holding the sole responsibility in financial resources use in about 37% of the households in the project sites. Women were reported to be responsible in only 22% of the households. There should be deliberate efforts in enlisting the participation and bringing the women on board to ensure that the use of compensation funds is a joint responsibility of the man and woman in a household.

Buying of durable assets is mainly the responsibility of men. Taken together, the proportion of households reporting male dominance in buying of durable assets was 61.1% of the cases, followed by households where this was jointly done (27.8%) between man and woman. Agoro site households had the highest proportion of households (71.4%) where the men had the responsibility of buying durable assets while Pangira affected households did not have a single case where a woman had any responsibility in the purchase of durable household assets.

Households where men have the major responsibility in sale of durable assets by far outnumber those where it is a joint decision in Lamwo Project sites. The leading site in this was in Agoro where it was reported that 66.7% of the households had men as having the responsibility of selling durable assets. Pangira site did not report any household where a woman had any responsibility in the sale of durable assets in a household.

Comfort speaking in a meeting where decisions about infrastructure development gives a person the freedom to air out what they feel affects outcome of an activity to their satisfaction. In all project sites in Lamwo, he findings reveal that the affected households do have that comfort as attested by about 60% of the households. In each of the sites, the respondents reported the ability to at least speak to decide in 9 in every 10 households. The water project should be ready to harness this potential by consulting the affected members in all decisions they take.

**Participation in Village Meetings**

Participation in attendance and contributing in decision making in matters affecting them gives a level of empowerment a community member has, men and women inclusive. It further provides an indication of the level of empowerment an individual has, especially if they are able to attend and speak out on matters affecting them freely. Attending meetings is also a proxy measure for one’s knowledgeability about matters affecting them.

The study, sought to establish how this aspect of participation is effective in the various project sites. Overall in six out of every 10 households, joint attendance was attested to. In households where there is no joint attendance, more men attend compared to the women. There are higher levels of joint attendance in Agoro; while Pangira revealed a decreased levels of participation in community meetings by the woman.

### Availability and Access to Socio-Economic Services

This section express explores the availability, access and quality of services in the project area for consumption or use by the communities concerned.

To assess the socioeconomic service in the project area to affected households, the study examined three factors. There were: availability, access and quality as reported by the affected households in the project sites. These services were in relation to education, health agricultural extension and financial services to the community. The study also inquired and reported what challenges experienced in accessing each those services. The following sections give an account of the respective services

**Education services**

Most households in the project areas (about 77.8%) had children the nearest primary school within a distance of 2 km; while in the remaining 22.2% at least a primary school was available within a distance of 2-5 km from the household. This was within the allowable distance of not more than 5 km to a primary school as per the Ministry of Education prescribed standards. Table 4-26 below is a presentation of details on this.

To access education services, most of the children in all these areas had to walk (94.4%) to school as a means of transportation. Some few others use motorcycles to travel to school. In Agoro, all the children walk to school. Although there were children reported to using motorcycles to go to school, their proportions were quiet negligible. See Table 4-27 below for details of this.

**Distance to Primary School**

Figure 4‑10: Distance to Primary School

**Distance to Secondary School**

To access secondary education, children in all the project sites a slightly higher challenge in terms of distance travelled in that some have to travel longer distances. Agoro was the most affected, with about 28.6% of the households reporting children having to travel more than 5 km to access secondary level education. About 8% of the households in Pangira project site reported having to travel a distance of not more than 5 km to access secondary level education.

The most common means of transport was reported to be walking (as findings indicate) in about 9 in every 10 of the households to access secondary level education. Bicycles and motor cycles were also reported as the other available means of transport to access secondary level education. Besides walking and bicycle use for means of transport, some households (about 5%) used motorcycles for transportation of their children to school

Figure 4‑11: Distance to Secondary School

**Distance to Health Facility**

In health service availability and access, all the households reported to travel a distance of under 5km to access a health facility. Agoro had the highest proportion of its households accessing health services within less than I km from the household. About 25% of the households in Pangira, however, have to travel a distance between 2-5 km to access a health facility; while in about 50% of the households in each of the project sites reported having to travel -2 km to reach a health facility.

Table 4-32 below is a presentation of the commonly used means of transport to a health facility. From the results of the study, nearly 80% of the households in the all the study areas reported that the most common means of transport to the health facility was by walking. Other than walking, use of bicycles was reportedly used as one of the common means of transport in all the sites.

Figure 4‑12: Distance to Health Facility

**Distance to the Market**

In about 70% of the cases, a market was available and accessible in all project sites within a distance of under 1km. Agoro had more than 80% of its households accessing a market within a distance of less than 1 km. accessing a market within a distance of under 2 km was reported in all cases in both Agoro and Padibe west sites.

From the table below, most of the households (about 90%) walk to the market. Other means of transport to the market reported by the respondents were bicycles and motorcycles. The reported short distances could be one of the major explanations use of this means of transport to the markets nearby.

Figure 4‑13: Distance to the Market

**Distance to the Agricultural Extension Worker**

Access to an Agricultural Extension Worker to majority of the households (96%) is within 2 km. The remaining about 4% of the households travel above 5 km to access an Agricultural Extension Worker. There were, however, some variations in distances from one site to the other in distance moved to access an Agricultural Extension Worker. While Agoro most of the respondents reported having to move a distance of under 1km, most of those from Padibe west and Pangira reported having to move a distance between 1-2 km to access an Agricultural Extension worker.

To access the services of an Extension Worker, most of the households (about 80%) reported to having to walk the reminder of the households have to either use a bicycle (13%) or use a motorcycle (7.4%) Use of a motorcycle was reported by about 13% of the households and it formed the most common means of transportation to the market in all the 3 project sites.

Figure 4‑14: Distance to the Agricultural Extension Worker

**Distance to Financial Service Point**

Financial services are within reach of most of the households in RGCs, with all reporting having access to a financial service point within less than a km away. Only in Pangira were more households (58.3%) having to more between 1-2km to access a financial service point.

In all cases, the most common of transportation to a financial service point is by walking as reported by about 91% of the households. The biggest challenge encountered at the financial service point is the inadequacy of the services. Most of the times one would not be able to get deposit or withdrawal they wanted at once.

Figure 4‑14: Distance to Financial Service Point

**Most Common Health problems**

Knowledge of the most common health problems in an area will be more useful during the implementation of the RAP Plan as it provides an advance information for planning the management of health challenges for the contractor. From the study, the findings reveal that the four most outstanding challenges in the health sector throughout the project sites are: high disease prevalence incidence, inadequate water sources compared to the exiting population, shortage of medicines in health facilities and poor quality of health services take lead as presented in the table below.

Figure 4‑15: Most Common Health problems

**Households with health problems in the past 6 months**

From the findings of the survey, about 98% of the project affected households had reported having encountered a health problem within the past six months to the study. Asked as to whether they sought any medical attention, there was a 100% affirmation to this (with A Yes) the health centre (at level of health centre III). Households in Agoro and Pangira that used facilities other than Health centre III instead used Health Centre II to access medical attention. Households in Padibe West also to a small extent used clinics and health centre IV to access medical attention.

Figure 4‑16: health problems in the past 6 months

**Children aged 6-17 school attend**

On average, about 80% of the school-going children aged between 6-17 years in eligible households were attending school. Only in Pangira was the average attendance below (75%) the recorded average in all the project sites.

Figure 4‑17: Children aged 6-17 school attend

### Vulnerability in the Household

To examine the vulnerability levels at both individual and household levels, a number of factors were explored. These included: orphan hood, disability, prevalence of a chronically sick person and availability of widowed person in the household. On average, about 1 in every 3 households surveyed had an orphan as a household member. While households in Pangira had an 8.3% orphan presence, Agoro and Padibe West households had an orphan at 47.6 and 33.3%, respectively.

**Household Orphaned Children Status**

Figure 4‑18: Household Orphaned Children Status

**Household Disabled Persons Status**

Having a disabled household member was one of the factors considered for a household to be categorized as vulnerable. Disability was not reported in 11.1% of the households in in the project area. While Agoro and Pangira results for household disability status reveal less than 10% prevalence disability in surveyed households, Padibe West had most households (19%) with a disabled household member.

Figure 4‑19: Household Disabled Persons Status

**Presence of Chronically ill children in the Household**

Chronic illness amongst the children was revealed in about 37% of the households in the study households. The findings further reveal that chronic illness was uniformly distributed amongst the surveyed households in all the 3 project sires in Lamwo.

Figure 4‑20: Presence of Chronically ill children in the Household

**Widowhood Status of Household Members**

The survey also sought to establish the widowhood status among the project affected households. The results reveal that only about 15 percent of the project area households had a widowed person. Although no widowed individual was reported in Pangira, the RGCs of Agoro and Padibe West had a widowed member at 14.3 and 23.8% respectively.

Figure 4‑21: Widowhood Status of Household Members

### Livelihoods Resources and Activities

**Access to regular source of Income**

A regular source of income is one that is guaranteed at a specified point in time over a timeframe. Other than a regular source of income for a household, there may be intermittent source whose continued and reliability may not be guaranteed by a household, thus subjecting such households to uncertainty income inflows. The survey was interested in establishing whether the affected household had a regular source of income as this may have far reaching negative impacts on the affected households.

Availability of a regular source of income was assessed among the affected households. Findings indicate that only about 90.7% of them had a regular source of income. The rest of the households reported their household income as being of an irregular nature, implying that they were not certain of where their households would have a sustainable source to rely on. Among these households, it was also reported that the head of household (about 6 in every 10) was reported to be the main participant in income generating activities.

The major reported source of this income came from farming that is carried out at subsistence level.

Figure 4‑22: Access to regular source of Income

Figure 4‑23:Household Income Sources

### Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

**Ability to attend community meetings**

Sharing and disclosure of information about the project is important in getting the affected people get to plan and raise issues of concern to them. It also helps dispel fears and clarify on expectations about the project. Of concern to most affected and interested persons about a project are issues to do with how the compensation processes will be handled. This survey inquired from the affected household heads if they attended any meeting in relation to this project. While it was expressed by about 53.7% of the heads that they had attended meeting about the project, all those that said they had attended also stated that they received satisfactory information about the project. Despite this rating, still some few individuals expressed need to be provided with additional information about the project.

Figure 4‑24:Ability to attend community meetings

### Project Impacts

The water and sanitation project impacted different people depending on the location and an individual. Affected people were asked how the project had negatively impacted them and the responses were wide and varied from location to location. In all, land-related losses were the highest concern of most of the households. In Padibe West and Pangira RGCs, the loss of agricultural land was the most frequently mentions losses anticipated by the affected households. Loss of buildings and other structures was the most anticipated loss by the households all the RCs.

Figure 4‑25: Anticipated impacts from project

**Affected household members**

Generally, the effects of the project were spread to the entire family, an indication that property loss affected the entire household almost in equal measure. However, the effect as highest in Pangira (about 92%), followed by Agoro and Pangira both at about 76% Beyond the family, the male adults were the most affected in uniform proportions in all the three RGCs. The communities also experienced these project effects Arra and Arinyapi RGCs.

Figure 4‑26: Affected household members

**Level attended**

For affected households with children in school-going groups, most of the households (about 50%) reported that their children were still at the primary level of education. The secondary school category of children is second in ranking, while those households with children at higher levels than primary and secondary have minimal numbers of children whose education would be affected by the resultant displacements.

However, given that most of the caregivers’ residential structures will not be affected, it is likely that change of place of residence will not be affected.

Figure 4‑27: Level attended

**Displacement affecting class attendance**

Figure 4‑28: Project impacts due to displacement

**Disrupt access for Health services**

Due to the fact that most affected household residential quarters have not been affected. It is very likely that displacement will not be severe to the effect of having to relocate. This is confirmed by the respondents when asked as to whether they feel their access for health services will be disrupted. On average, about 80% feel their access to health services will not be disrupted. Agoro RGC had the highest (87.5%) affected households reporting that they will not be affected at all. About 80% of the affected households and 75% in Padibe West and Pangira, respectively, reported that they will not be disrupted.

Figure 4‑30: Disruption to access to health services

**Disrupt economic activities**

The project infrastructures have a permanent land-take. From the asset survey report, the findings give a confirmatory response that agricultural lands, which are also a source of food for the household and food for sale is grown on these affected pieces of land. The presence of PAPs who did not know whether their economic activities would be disrupted points to the need for clear disclosure of the project activities so all affected persons have free, prior informed consent.

**Disrupted Access to Utilization of Common Property**

Figure 4‑31: Disruption of economic activities

Common property in this case refers to publically shared properties like grazing lands, water sources and other social amenities. From the findings of the study, there is a near ninety percent response that publically used properties will not be affected. Padibe West households had the highest rating in this regard with all surveyed households reporting that their common properties will not be affected.

Figure 4‑32: Disrupted Access to Utilization of Common Property

**Disruption of Social Networks**

One of the effects of displacement is the disruption of social networks in a community as people may have to move to new and distant locations where they will lose their established social networks. Over time as people live in an area they develop close relations with friends, relatives and some social organizations that exist in their communities. This aspect was examined in the water project area. In instances where this may be expected, most households have a feeling that they will mainly lose friends (50%), relatives and social organizations (7.70%) that they will have been used to. Lose of friends was a fear mostly expressed by the respondents in Agoro (33.3%), while the loss of social organizations was the main point of concern for the households in Pangira.

Figure 4‑33: Disruption of Social Networks

**Challenges Anticipated during resettlement**

Respondents were also asked to name up to three of what they anticipated would be the major challenges during resettlement. The three most occurring challenges mentioned by the households were the relocation process, the preparation to relocate process and settling in the new place.

Figure 4‑44: Challenges Anticipated during resettlement

### Livelihood Restoration

**Support to restore Livelihood**

There may be situations where the displaced and those that will have lost their means of livelihood will require some support to cope with the resettlement consequences. While some individuals or entire households may lose their livelihood stream as a result of loss of productive assets, others may completely experience a reduction in income levels as a result of the project actions on their means of livelihoods. To address such impacts, plans should be put in place to cushion potential candidates for these negative impacts of project interventions.

Accordingly, the water and sanitation project sought to establish at individual and household level what livelihood activity may be disrupted by this project by asking if they would require any support in restoration of their existing means of livelihood. Overall, about 90.7% of the respondents replied that they would need a support system for livelihood restoration. A majority of the respondents from the Agoro RGC (95.2%) had the highest hope that their livelihoods would be restored by the project.

Figure 4‑35: Support to restore Livelihood

**Type of Assistance for Livelihood Restoration**

The finding from the study indicate that the most preferred type of assistance requested by the respondents was a form of financial assistance and construction of personal and social infrastructure lost or destroyed as proposed by about one in three respondents. Some 22.2% of the respondents also asked to be supported with provision of knowledge and skills for production. The request for financial assistance was highest in Agoro where about 52.4% of the respondents asked for this kind of assistance; followed by Gulinya and Arinyapi where about one- third of the respondents had a similar request to be support with.

Figure 4‑36: Type of Assistance for Livelihood Restoration

### Compensation Issues

**Awareness on Adequate compensation**

The results of the study reveal that overall, the respondents were about 77.8% aware of receiving adequate compensation from the losses they would incur. There was a relatively high and uniform belief that the compensation expected would be adequate for the loss of property.

The willingness to receive the compensation was in line with the awareness that the respondents had on the adequacy of their compensation.

Figure 4‑37: Awareness on Adequate compensation

**Preferred kind of compensation**

From the study results, most of the PAPs (91.8%) preferred cash compensation compared to in-kind kind of compensation. All PAPs from Agoro expressed the preference for cash compensation.

Figure 4‑39: Preferred kind of compensation

### Project Risk

This section examines some of the main risks associated with the project that if left unattended may result in some of the project affected individuals and households worse off. Each of these factors are hereunder explored.

**Disability to access compensation**

Respondents were asked if they had any disability/disadvantage that might make it difficult for them to promptly and freely participate and access or benefit from compensation, or to relocate after compensation. The findings indicate that none of them gave any reason for not being able to access their benefits.

Figure 4‑40: Disability to access compensation

**Household suffered from major risk**

In the study, respondents were asked if within the past 12 month, their household had suffered from any major risk (hardship) that might erode their assets and coping abilities during resettlement process. The results show that, in general, about only one in every ten respondents had experienced such a major risk factor. In Pangira RGC all the respondents said that they had not suffered any such risk.

Figure 4‑41: Incidence of major risk in last six months

**Respondent a landlord**

The findings indicate that about 72.2% of the respondents were landlords. In Gulinya, all the respondents were landlords. Pangira had the highest (83.3%) reported proportions of affected persons who are also landlord. Table blow provides with details of this

Figure 4‑42: Is the respondent a landlord

**Possession of a Bank Account**

Respondents were asked whether they had any bank accounts. About 6 in every 10 of the PAPs had an account. The remainder reported that they did not have any account.

Out of those who said that they did not have a bank account, about half (50%) said they needed some technical assistance to have them open bank accounts.

Figure 4‑43: Possession of a Bank Account

**Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission**

Respondents were asked whether they had any bank accounts. About 4 in every 10 of the PAPs had an account. The remainder reported that they did not have any account.

Out of those who said that they did not have a bank account, about half (50%) said they needed some technical assistance to have them open bank accounts.

Figure 4‑45: Knowledge of Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission

## Adjumani District sites socioeconomic Baseline

### Household Characteristics

**Age Distribution of the Household Heads**

The proportion of household heads in the age bracket of 37-54 years formed the majority (44%) of the household heads. This was followed by those in the age bracket of 19-36 years, forming 40% of the household heads. The age bracket of those 55 years and above was the smallest at about 16% of the household heads. This trend was uniform cross the project sites, except in Gulinya Junction where those in the age bracket of 19-36 formed the majority of the household heads.

Figure 4‑46: Household head age distribution

**Gender Distribution of the Household Heads**

The majority of the household heads were male. Overall, the males formed nearly 82.5% of the household heads amongst the affected household. This trend was uniformly distributed in the all the three project sites surveyed.

Figure 4‑48: Household head gender distribution

**Ethnic Distribution by Site**

In terms of their ethnicity, the majority were of Madi ethnic grouping, apart from in Gulinya where some Lugbara ethnicity was reported. This is in line with the information reported during the community consultation meetings.

Figure 4‑49: Ethnic composition of the households

**Religious Affiliation by Site**

In terms of religious affiliations of the household heads, the catholic faith was the most dominant in two (Arra and Arinyapi) of the three project sites as established from the household survey carried out among the affected households. Only one case was reported to belong to the Moslem faith and that was reported in Gulinya RGC.

Figure 4‑50: Religious affiliation of the household head

**Marital Status by Site**

The survey results reveal that nearly 8 in every 10 household heads were married, and lived in mainly monogamous relationships. The remainder of the other household heads were either separated or widowed. Figure … below presents the detailed of the study findings.

Figure 4‑51: Marital status of household head

**Education Level**

Most of the respondents were found to have had either no formal education or had had some formal education but did not complete their primary level of education, accounting for about 70% of the HoHs. Respondents with formal education beyond primary were only found in Arra and Arinyapi RGCs, accounting for about 50% of the household heads

Figure 4‑52: Education levels of household head

**Residential Status**

The vast majority of the affected households were found to have lived in the project areas from the time of their birth. Other than in Arinyapi, all the other two sites had their household heads reported as being native to the communities.

Figure 4‑53: Residence Status

**Members of the Household Temporarily leaving Home**

Household respondents were asked to report as too whether any of their household members living the household temporarily. The findings indicate that in very few cases (about 20%) had their household members temporarily left the household. Only Arra and Gulinya RGCs had had cases of household members leave outside the household temporarily. Among the households in Arinyapi, none of the households reported any members as having temporarily leaved outside the household.

Figure 4‑54: Members of the Household Temporarily leaving Home

**Household Residence status in affected land**

An inquiry was made to establish if the affected land residence was in the affected land for all households that this question was deemed applicable. This included households that had their households residing within the project area. From the study results provided in the table below, all eligible households (nearly 80%) reported they lived in the affected land. This was confirmed from the land survey results that reveal that most of the affected households lived within the affected land and derived their livelihoods too from the same pieces of land that had been affected by the project infrastructure.

Figure 4‑55: Household Residence status in affected land

### Household Division of Labour

The survey sought to establish how the labour and major and other critical household decisions were primarily and responsibly undertaken amongst the various gender within the household. Of particular interest were their distribution amongst the men, women, boys and girls in the household. The labour tasks identified and inquired were domestic activities, household crop farming and animal rearing activities, attending village meetings, sourcing for income outside the household and acquisition of both small and larger household assets.

As revealed by the survey results, the women were mainly responsible for domestic activities, including the care of children, production of crops and only shared equally in the sourcing of household income outside the household. Other responsibilities like owning land and rearing of larger household animals like cattle were mainly within the dockets of the men. In addition, the responsibility of marketing and selling of agricultural produce was in the hands of the men. Younger men and girls tended to take on the responsibility of labour divide in line with hoe the men and women carried on the responsibility of different labour division in the household.

Despite the above survey findings, there were divergence views held by some of the key informants in response to the division of labour and decision making and taking in critical household issues at household level. Where there are critical contrasts with the expectations like buying and selling of household assets, care needs to be taken and have the women come into place because this will affect them when issues of compensation arise

**Responsible for Market Produce**

On matters relating to women participation in community matters affecting them like making contributions when decisions are taken at community meetings, the results reveal considerable participation of women. From the KIIs conducted, it was also brought out that women participation is main limited to attendance. Their contributions during these meetings are deemed inconsequential most of the time. This is more so when issues on contribution and use of financial resources are concerned.

Figure 4‑56: Responsible for Market Produce

### Availability and Access to Socio-Economic Services

To assess the socioeconomic service in the project area to affected households, the study examined three factors. There were: availability, access and quality as reported by the affected households in the project sites. These services were in relation to education, health agricultural extension and financial services to the community. The study also inquired and reported what challenges experienced in accessing each those services. The following sections give an account of the respective services

**Education services**

Most households in the project areas (about 85%) had children the nearest primary school within a distance of 2 km; while in the remaining 15% at least a primary school was available within a distance of 2-5 km from the household. This was within the allowable distance of not more than 5 km to a primary school as per the Ministry of Education prescribed standards. To access education services, the children in all these areas had to walk to school as a means of transportation.

**Distance to Primary School**

Figure 4-57: Distance to Primary School

**Distance to Secondary School**

Figure 4‑58: Distance to Secondary School

To access secondary education, children in all the project sites a slightly higher challenge in terms of distance travelled in that some have to travel longer distances. Gulinya Junction was the most affected, with about 66.7% of the households reporting children having to travel more than 5 km to access secondary level education. About 3 in every 4 households in both Arra and Arinyapi project sites reported having to travel a distance of not more than 5 km to access secondary level education. The most common means of education was reported to be walking in about 50% of the households to access secondary level education. Bicycles and motor cycles were also reported as the other available means of transport to access secondary level education

**Distance to Health Facility**

In health service availability, all the households reported to travel a distance of under 5km to access a health facility. Arra had the highest proportion of its households accessing health services within less than I km from the household. About three quarters of the households in Gulinya, however, have to travel a distance between 1-5 km to access a health facility; while in Arinyapi 50% of the households travel less than 1 km to reach a health facility.

From the results of the study, all households in the all the study areas reported that the most common means of transport to the health facility was by walking

Figure 4‑59: Distance to Health Facility

**Distance to the Market**

From the results from the survey, about 85% of the households reported accessing a market within a distance of under 2 km from their residences. Distances above 5 km were reported to be travelled by households in Arra RGC if they gave to access a market. Households in both Arinyapi and Gulinya RGCs reported that their most common means of transportation to the market place was by walking. In Arra about 20% of the households reported use of a motor cycle as the most common means of transportation to access a market.

Figure 4‑60: Distance to the Market

**Distance to the Agricultural Extension Worker**

Access to an Agricultural Extension Worker to most of the households (70%) is within 5 km. The remaining 30% of the households travel above 5 km to access an Agricultural Extension Worker. There was a uniform distribution of households in distances travelled to access an Extension Worker across the all the RGCs. To access the services of an Extension Worker, households reported to either walk, use a bicycle or a motorcycle. Nearly half of the households (53.8%) walk to access one. Use of a motorcycle was common among the households in Arra compared to those in Arinyapi and Gulinya RGCs.

Figure 4‑61: Distance to the Agricultural Extension Worker

**Distance to Financial Service Point**

Financial services are within reach of most of the households in Arra and Arinyapi RGCs, with all reporting having access to a financial service point within less than a km away. Only in Gulinya was a household only able to access a financial service at an extended distance of up to 2 km. in all cases, the most common of transportation to a financial service point is by walking. However, the biggest challenge encountered at the financial service point is the inadequacy of the services. Most of the times, one would not be able to get a deposit or withdrawal they wanted at done once.

Figure 4‑62: Distance to Financial Service Point

**Most Common Health problems**

Amongst the challenges reported by the respondents in health care management, shortage of medicines was the most common and reported (36.4%) challenge. Other most common challenges included high disease prevalence/ incidence, poor quality of health services and the high costs for health services

Figure 4‑63: Most Common Health problems

**Community Households with health problems in the past 6 months**

From the findings of the survey, about 7 in every 10 households reported having encountered a health problem within the past six months to the study. Asked as to whether they sought any medical attention, there a 100% affirmation to this, the health centre (at level of health centre III) was the most commonly used health facility used in Arinyapi and Gulinya. Households in Arra mainly used health centre II facilities for most of their medical attention.

Figure 4‑64: Community Households with health problems in the past 6 months

### Vulnerability in the Household

To examine the vulnerability levels at both individual and household levels, a number of factors were explored. These included: orphan hood, disability, prevalence of a chronically sick person and availability of widowed person in the household.

**Presence of orphaned Children in the household**

On average, about 50% of the households surveyed had an orphan as a household member. While households in Gulinya had a 100% orphan presence, Arinyapi had a one in every four presence of an orphan amongst the households.

Figure 4‑65: Presence of orphaned Children in the household

**Presence of Household disabled in household**

Disability was reported in 23.1% of the households in in the project area. Arinyapi RGC did not reveal the presence of any disabled member in any of the households. Only in Arra and Gulinya were 33.3% prevalence of disability reported in each of the surveyed households.

Figure 4‑66: Presence of Household disabled in household

**Presence of Chronic illness among children**

Chronic illness amongst the children was revealed in about 61.5% of the households in the study households. The findings further reveal that among the affected household in Gulinya Junction, there was not any case of reported chronic illness.

Figure 4‑67: Presence of Chronic illness among children

**Presence of Widowed Household Members**

There was nearly a 4 in very 10 households that had a widowed person. Widowhood was more prevalent amongst the households in Gulinya where about 66.7% of the households had one. In Arra project households, about 2 in every 10 households had a widowed person; while in Arinyapi half of the households surveyed had a widowed person.

There was not any household that reported the presence of a displaced person amongst its household members.

Figure 4‑68: Presence of Widowed Household Members

### Livelihoods Resources and Activities

**Access to regular source of Income**

A regular source of income is one that is guaranteed at a specified point in time over a timeframe. Other than a regular source of income for a household, there may be intermittent source whose continued and reliability may not be guaranteed by a household, thus subjecting such households to uncertainty income inflows. The survey was interested in establishing whether the affected household had a regular source of income as this may have far reaching negative impacts on the affected households.

Availability of a regular source of income was assessed among the affected households. Findings indicate that only about 30% of them had a regular source of income. The rest of the households reported their household income as being of an irregular nature, implying that they were not certain of where their households from would have a sustainable source to rely on. Among these households, it was also reported that the head of household (about 7 in every 10) was reported to be the main participant in income generating activities

The findings, as presented in the table below, reveal that about 7 in every 10 households reported having an irregular source of income. Arra and Arinyapi were the most affected in this aspect as the affected households that did not have a regular source of income stood at 83.3 and 75 %, respectively.

Figure 4‑68: Access to regular source of Income

### Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

**Participation in attending community meetings**

Sharing and disclosure of information about the project is important in getting the affected people get to plan and raise issues of concern to them. It also helps dispel fears and expectations about the project. Of concern to most affected and interested persons about a project are issues to do with how the compensation processes will be handled. This survey inquired from the affected household heads if they attended any meeting in relation to this project. While it was expressed by about 92% of the heads that they had attended meeting about the project, all those that said they had attended also stated that they received satisfactory information about the project. Despite this rating, still some few individuals expressed need to be provided with additional information about the project.

Figure 4‑69: Participation in attending community meetings

### Project Impacts

The water and sanitation project impacted different people depending on the location and an individual. Affected people were asked how the project had negatively impacted them and the responses were wide and varied from location to location. In all, land-related losses were the highest concern of most of the households. In Arra RGC, the loss of grave sites and agricultural land were the most frequently mentions losses anticipated by the affected households. Land and buildings was the most anticipated loss by the households Arinyapi.

Figure 4‑70: Affected property

**Opinion on Project Displacement**

Respondents were asked if they thought the project would displace them completely. The findings indicate that about 85% of them thought they would not be displaced completely. This level of optimism was highest in both Arra and Gulinya. Respondents in Arinyapi were divided in opinions, with half the number (50%) having the view that they would completely be displaced.

Table 4‑1: Opinion on Project Displacement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjumani Sites | Yes | No |
| Arra | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Arinyapi | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| Gulinya Junction | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | 15.4% | 84.6% |

**Fear of effect of displacement on Agriculture**

A greater part of the project areas is located in rural and more agricultural based areas. This has the implication that the project areas may be located in formally agricultural based pieces of land hence reducing on the area of land available for agricultural use for the affected households. This survey sought to know from the affected households if their land that was affected was originally used for agricultural production purposes. The findings as presented in the table below show that about half (53%) of the respondents did not know if their affected pieces of land were for agricultural use. Knowledge as to whether the affected land was for agricultural use was highest (66.7%) in Gulinya Junction

Figure 4‑71: effect of displacement on Agriculture

**School attendance**

For affected households with children in school-going groups, most of the households (about 50%) reported that their children were still at the primary level of education. The secondary school category of children is second in ranking, while those households with children at higher levels than primary and secondary have minimal numbers of children whose education would be affected by the resultant displacements.

However, given that most of the caregivers’ residential structures will not be affected, it is likely that change of place of residence will not be affected.

Figure 4‑72: School attendance

**Displacement effects on class attendance**

The findings as contained in the table below indicate that about 90% of the respondents did not know or were certain that the displacement would affect their school going children’s attendance. In sites where the respondents knew this for certain, only about 7.7% had this knowledge.

Figure 4‑73: Displacement effects on class attendance

**Health Seeking behaviour**

Respondents were asked to mention health facilities they usually sought medical attention when needed. The findings show that a majority of the respondents visited either a health centre II or III for medical attention. While a health centre II as popularly used by respondents in Arra (100%), those in Arinyapi mainly (100%) used a health centre III for medical attention. The table below shows the reported preferred facility visited by the respective respondent households.

Figure 4‑74: Facility commonly visited for medical attention

**Opinion on possibility of disruption of access to Health services**

Due to the fact that most affected household residential quarters have not been affected, it is very likely that displacement will not be severe to the effect of having to relocate. This is confirmed by the respondents when asked as to whether they feel their access for health services will be disrupted. On average, about 90% feel their access to health services will not be disrupted. Arra RGC had the highest (100%) affected households reporting that they will not be affected at all. About one-third of the affected households and one-quarter in Gulinya and Arinyapi, respectively reported that they will not be disrupted.

Figure 4‑75: Possibility of disruption of access to Health services

**Economic activities disrupted**

The project infrastructure installations have a permanent land-take. From the asset survey report, the findings give a confirmatory response that agricultural lands, which are also a source of food for the household and food for sale is grown on these affected pieces of land. Although this will affect their food production chains, the respondents reported that this will not greatly affect their food production to a great extent. However, the Gulinya RGC-affected households specifically and entirely expressed the fear that their food production will be affected by the project activities.

Figure 4‑76: Economic activities disrupted

**Disruption on Access to Utilization of Common Property**

Common property in this case refers to publically shared properties like grazing lands, water sources and other social amenities. From the findings of the study, there is a near ninety percent response that publically used properties will not be affected. Arra households had the highest rating in this regard with all surveyed households reporting that their common properties will not be affected. Arinyapi and Gulinya respondents had the feeling that their public properties will not be affected at 75 and 66.7% rating respectively.

Figure 4‑77: Disruption on Access to Utilization of Common Property

**Disruption of Social Networks**

One of the effects of displacement is that people may have to move to new and distant locations where they will lose their established social networks. In instances where this may be expected, most households have a feeling that they will mainly lose friends (15.4%), relatives and social organizations (7.70%) that they will have been used to. Lose of friends was a fear mostly expressed by the respondents in Gulinya (66.7%), relatives in Arra (16.7%) while the loss of social organizations was the main point of concern for the households in Arinyapi.

Figure 4‑78: Disruption of Social Networks

**Challenges Anticipated during resettlement**

Respondents were also asked to name up to three of what they anticipated would be the major challenges during resettlement. The three most occurring challenges mentioned by the households were the relocation process, the preparation to relocate process and settling in the new place.

Figure 4‑79: Anticipated challenges during resettlement

### Livelihood Restoration

**Support to restore Livelihood**

There may be situations where the displaced and those that will have lost their means of livelihood will require some support to cope with the resettlement consequences. While some individuals or entire households may lose their livelihood stream as a result of loss of productive assets, others may completely experience a reduction in income levels as a result of the project actions on their means of livelihoods. To address such impacts, plans should be put in place to cushion potential candidates for these negative impacts of project interventions.

Accordingly, the water and sanitation project sought to establish at individual and household level what livelihood activity may be disrupted by this project by asking if they would require any support in restoration of their existing means of livelihood. Overall, about 85% of the respondents replied that they would need a support system for livelihood restoration. All the respondents from the Gulinya RGC responded affirmatively for this kind of support.

Figure 4‑80: Support to restore Livelihood

**Type of Assistance for Livelihood Restoration**

The finding from the study indicate that the most preferred type of assistance requested by the respondents was a form of financial assistance and construction of personal and social infrastructure lost or destroyed as proposed by about one in three respondents. Some 15.4% of the respondents also asked to be supported with provision of knowledge and skills for production. The request for financial assistance was highest in Arra where about 50% of the respondents asked for this kind of assistance; followed by Gulinya and Arinyapi where about one- third of the respondents had a similar request to be support with.

Figure 4‑81: Type of Assistance for Livelihood Restoration

### Compensation Issues

**Awareness on Adequate compensation**

The results of the study reveal that overall, the respondents were about 90% aware of receiving adequate compensation from the losses they would incur. While all the respondents in Arra and Gulinya were aware of the adequacy of the compensation, only about 75% were aware of the adequacy of the compensation they would receive.

The willingness to receive the compensation was in line with the awareness the respondents had on the adequacy of their compensation.

Figure 4‑82: Awareness on adequacy of compensation

**Kind of Compensation**

Cash compensation was the most preferred as expressed by about 92% of the PAPs. Arra PAPs were all in preference that they be paid in cash for their compensation.

Figure 4‑83: Preferred type of compensation

### Project Risk

This section examines some of the main risks associated with the project that if left unattended may result in some of the project affected individuals and households worse off. Each of these factors are hereunder explored.

**Disability to access compensation**

Respondents were asked if they had any disability/disadvantage that might make it difficult for them to promptly and freely participate and access or benefit from compensation, or to relocate after compensation. The findings indicate that none of them gave any reason for not being able to access their benefits. Figure … below shows the results from the study.

Figure 4‑84: Opinion on disability as a hindrance to access compensation

**Household suffered from major risk**

In the study, respondents were asked if within the past 12 month, their household had suffered from any major risk (hardship) that might erode their assets and coping abilities during resettlement process. The results show that in general, about only one in every ten respondents had experienced such a major risk factor. In Arinyapi and Arra RGCs all the respondents said that they had not suffered any such risk. In Gulinya, about 33% the respondents reported that they had experienced/ suffered such a risk. Where this kind of risk was suffered, health was main contributor. Where a major risk was mentioned, health was the major cause.

Figure 4‑85: Possibility of having suffered major household risk

**Are you a landlord**

The findings indicate that about 85% of the respondents were landlords. In Gulinya, all the respondents were landlords. Arra and Arinyapi had 83.3 and 75%, respectively, of the respondents who were also the landlords.

Figure 4‑86: Landlord status of respondents

**Possession of a Bank Account**

Respondents were asked whether they had any bank accounts. About 4 in every 10 of the PAPs had an account. The remainder reported that they did not have any account.

Out of those who said that they did not have a bank account, about half (50%) said they needed some technical assistance to have them open bank accounts.

Figure 4‑87: Possession of a bank account

**Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission**

Respondents were asked if they had any knowledge of modes of HIV/AIDS transmission. Overall, there was an above a ninety percent awareness on how HIV/AIDS is transmitted. Arinyapi and Gulinya RGC respondents were all fully in the know of how transmission modes.

Respondents were also asked if they had in mind any groups that they felt were most at risk and needed to be targeted with risk reduction information. The responses received indicate that there was no outright group that could be targeted.

Figure 4‑88: Knowledge of modes of HIV/AIDS transmission

# PROJECT IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION

## Introduction

This chapter presents the identified Project land access-associated impacts and assesses these potential impacts based on the household and asset survey results. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Such restrictions may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other livelihood means), or both. Therefore, according to ESS5, a key initial project task is the early identification of project impacts, which includes:

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

## Category of Impacts

The main socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Water and Sanitation Project in all the 6 RGCs in Lamwo and Adjumani will largely be associated with project activities. The major activities of the proposed project, which will affect the populace, include: Clearance of land for the construction of several project structures such as the Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites and Water Treatment Plants and other axillary components,

These activities may lead to:

* loss of land,
* loss of property,
* loss of crops and trees,
* loss of access to water supply,
* loss of socio-cultural resources and burial grounds
* loss of income/means of livelihood and
* creation of the potentially vulnerable people.

The land requirements for the project is broadly land for the construction of the project structures **4.407 Acres.**

The land to be acquired will have to be compensated for and assistance will also be provided to all the project affected persons operating within the proposed project in accordance with the Government of Uganda laws and the WB Standards.

## Project Affected Persons

Results from the social-economic, census studies, survey and valuation exercise carried out including the various stakeholder consultations held reveal that the biggest chuck of part of project area is mainly uninhabited land. The directly affected persons are mainly the community members who derive their livelihoods from the project area and these include; community members from Agoro, Padibe West and Lokung Sub-counties in Lamwo and Pachara, Arinyapi and Ukusijoni sub counties in Adjumani District. Table 5-2 below details how the PAPs have been affected by category of property in each of the project sites in the project area.

In summary, the PAPs were identified categorized as shown in the Table 5-1 below

Table 5‑1: Summary of identified PAPs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Category of PAPs** | **Number** |
|  | Private individuals | 27 |
|  | Religious institutions | 1 |
|  | Educational institutions | 1 |
|  | Administrative units | 1 |
|  | Total | 30 |

*Source: Valuation Report*

## Magnitude of Impacts

### Loss of Land

Total land measuring **4.407 acres** has been valued to the equivalent of UGX.  **93,026,500 /= (Ninety-Three million, Twenty-Six thousand, Five-Hundred Shillings only**). Consultations with key stakeholders such as the Lamwo and Adjumani Districts Leadership were conducted. The leaders and the recommended that the households who will need to be appropriately resettled elsewhere where physical displacement has occurred. Where substantial displacement is envisaged, the best mode of compensation to the affected communities will be construction of social amenities such as; schools, health facilities, recreation centers, and roads that will be for the benefit of the whole affected communities.

### Loss of Structures (Buildings/Improvements)

A number of structures comprising of mainly temporary structure all constructed using local materials such as; mud and wattle for the walls, earth compacted floors and grass thatched roofs. Much as these houses are regarded as temporal because of the materials used for building, they are the permanent residences of the affected people. Instead of compensating them with cash, it is recommended that they are physically resettled and permanent houses built for them by the project. The value of all the houses was calculated at **UGX. 7,106,000/= (Seven Million, One-Hundred-Six Thousand only)** an amount that may not be enough to reconstruct better structures. That money should be given to them to help restore their livelihoods.

### Loss of Crops and Trees

The valuation of crops and trees is a specialist area with guidelines being given by the respective district property compensation rates in Lamwo and Adjumani. The factors considered in the valuation of trees is its commercial value and whether it is mature (fruit bearing or not). Valuation of crops takes into account the acreage of the crop and the yield per acre in the general area. The total value of the trees and crops was to be worth **UGX. 3,130,000/= (Three Million, One-Hundred-Thirty Thousand only).** Detailed are presented in Table 5-2 below.

### Summary of the Cost implication of the RAP by RGC and category of property affected

To understand further the distribution of the total cost of the RAP activities, Table 5-2 below gives the breakdown of the cost by RGC and what the affected property is.

Table 5‑2: Summary of Land and Property Valuation/Assessment for Compensation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **No. of PAPs** | **Value of Crops/Trees** | **Value of Buildings/ Improvements** | **Affected Land Size** | **Value of Land Affected** | **Sub Total** | **Disturbance Allowance at 30%** | **Sub Total** |
| **LAMWO** | | | | | | | | |
| Agoro | 6 | 700,000 | 756,000 | 1.025 | 28,700,000 | 30,156,000 | 9,046,800 | **39,202,800** |
| Padibe | 6 | 190,000 | 480,000 | 0.666 | 13,986,000 | 14,656,000 | 4,396,800 | **19,052,800** |
| Pangira | 5 | 840,000 | 70,000 | 1.025 | 21,525,000 | 22,435,000 | 6,730,500 | **29,165,500** |
| **SUB TOTAL** | **19** | **1,730,000** | **1,306,000** | **2.716** | **64,211,000** | **67,247,000** | **20,174,100** | **87,421,100** |
| **ADJUMANI** | | | | | | | | |
| Arra | 5 | 650,000 | 3,150,000 | 0.444 | 6,993,000 | 10,793,000 | 3,237,900 | 14,030,900 |
| Arinyapi | 4 | 750,000 | 2,650,000 | 0.803 | 14,052,500 | 17,452,500 | 5,235,750 | 22,688,250 |
| Gulinya | 2 | - | - | 0.444 | 7,770,000 | 7,770,000 | 2,331,000 | 10,101,000 |
| **SUB TOTAL** | **11** | **1,400,000** | **5,800,000** | **1.691** | **28,815,500** | **36,015,500** | **10,804,650** | **46,820,150** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **30** | **3,130,000** | **7,106,000** | **4.407** | **93,026,500** | **103,262,500** | **30,978,750** | **134,241,250** |

*Source: Valuation Report*

### Project Impact Minimization Efforts

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

In addition, the Project water pipes (transmission and distribution pipes) are routed along the existing community access roads and or within UNRA road reserves. The transmission pipe from the water storage sites will be laid within the road reserve to the extent this can be achieved without affecting the existing structures and other installations that the transmission and distribution lines traverse. The easement corridors for pipes have been proposed at 3 meters wide (1.5 meter on either side of the centerline). Furthermore, the sites for permanent land acquisition, Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, and in some cases, treatment plants where applicable – are of minimal land take. There are therefore minimal impacts on economic and livelihood activities of affected persons.

## Identifying Project Impacts

A distinction is drawn between households that are both physically and economically displaced and those that are only economically displaced, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Impacts resulting from the proposed construction of the Lamwo and Adjumani Water Supply and Sanitation Project were carefully identified through a robust process of cadastral, asset, and socio-economic surveys as well as livelihood and vulnerability assessments carried out between February and April 2023. A summary of impacts is shown Table 5-2 below:

### Land Acquisition

#### Temporary Land Access During Construction

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

#### Impacts on Crops and Trees

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

#### Impacts on Timber and Other Productive Trees

The Project will impact timber-productive trees. The categorization of impacted timber and other productive trees is shown in Table 5-3 below.

### Loss of Structures

The Project will impact a few: residential houses, and other structures and fixtures. Upon payment of cash compensations, PAPs will be given sufficient time to salvage building materials from any lost structures.

The impacts on structures is discussed in detail in the following sub sections.

#### Impacts on Residential House Structures

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) will not affect any commercial structures. Only temporary residential and other structures will be affected, as shown in Table 5-3 below.

#### Impacts on Places of Worship

The Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) will affect any Places of worship. Accordingly, there will be one Place of worship (Agoro catholic Church) reported to have lost some piece of land but not their crops or trees nor, buildings in this project.

#### Impacts on Cultural Heritage

The Asset survey indicates that the Project will impact some graves. This has the implication that the activities of the Lamwo and Adjumani Water Supply and Sanitation Project have the potential to trigger ESS8 (Cultural Heritage). These are detailed in Volume II under the valuation Report

During excavation works for Project infrastructure, there might be chance finds. Any chance finds will be treated in line with the requirements of ESS8 (Cultural Heritage). The objective of ESS8 (Cultural Heritage) is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from World Bank Funded Development Projects.

Table 5‑3:Distribution of number of PAPs by category of Affected property in each RGC

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location** | **Crops/ Trees** | | | **Buildings/ Improvements** | | | **Land** |  |
| **Fruit** | **Timber** | **Others** | **Dwelling** | **Graves** | **Others** | **Agricultural** | **Total** |
| **Lamwo** | | | | | | | | |
| Agoro | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Padibe | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Pangira | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| **Sub Total** | **1** | **3** | **5** | **1** | **0** | **2** | **8** | **20** |
| **Adjumani** | | | | | | | | |
| Arra | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Arinyapi | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Gulinya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| **Sub Total** | **3** | **0** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **0** | **6** | **17** |
| **Grand Total** | **4** | **3** | **9** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **14** | **37** |

*Source: Valuation Report*

# COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

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

## Introduction

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

Affected persons includes:

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

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

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

The entitlement options offered to affected people should be based on consultation, and analysis of socio-economic survey results. In the case of physically displaced persons with a claim or formal legal right, the Project Proponent must provide the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or financial compensation at full replacement value where appropriate. Physically displaced persons who own structures but with no legal right or claim, must be offered similar housing options including security of tenure (in the case of replacement housing) so they can resettle legally without the risk of forced eviction. The ESS5 strongly favours In-kind compensation over cash compensation. There is no requirement to compensate or assist those who encroach on the Project area after the cut-off date.

## Compensation Eligibility

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

“Legitimate interest” in household-level immoveable assets is usually held by a single member, the Head of Household (HoH). The legitimate interest may be held jointly beyond an individual, i.e. by the household head and his/her spouse, or with other extended family members. In accordance with the applicable standards, the compensation framework includes gender-specific components to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments will be issued in the names of both spouses and single heads of households as relevant.

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

**Immoveable assets** comprise:

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

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

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

* Households whose residential structures affected by the Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) in the respective RGCs
* Households that will be economically displaced, as they have assets or Perennial Crops and Trees to be affected by the Project. These will lose access to their means of production (including rights to unrestricted use of agricultural land or other natural resources);
* Households conducting business that will lose the structures from which the business is operating
* Public institutions such as educational institutions, health institutions and administrative centres affected by the Project Permanent Land acquisition (especially sanitation facility sites) and Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement for Transmission and Distribution Pipes) that will lose auxiliary structures (such as gate house), fixtures (such as fences, perimeter walls and gates) and Perennial Crops and Trees
* Households experiencing loss of, or restrictions of access to some or all of their common resources (for example fuel wood)

### Entitlement Cut-off Date

The date of completion of cadastral and asset surveys is the entitlement cut-off date. PAPs were informed of entitlement cut-off date during the stakeholder consultations as well as during the PAP surveys. Each PAP was provided with a copy of the Asset Survey Form that was dated and signed off by the Valuer, PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson. In Lamwo District Cadastral and asset surveys were carried out from March 5– 15, 2023. The Cut-Off Date in this case of Lamwo was taken as March 15, 2023.In Adjumani District these surveys were carried out from March 29 – April 6, 2023. The Cut-Off date for Adjumani was taken as April 6, 2023.

Community sensitization and consultation meetings in Lamwo District were conducted between February 27- March 2, 2023 in; while Adjumani the meetings were conducted between March 6 – 7, 2023. PEC used Project maps to engage PAPs during consultations. A summary of information that was disclosed during the RAP preparation can be found in sub-sections 3.4 and 3.6 above.

### Speculative Structures

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

During the community sensitization meetings, PAPs were informed of how such structures will be handled. These meetings were aligned with the timing of the surveys to reduce time lapse between sensitization and surveying with a view to minimizing the possibility of emergence of speculative structures.

Any claims of missed assets such as buildings and others structures will be corroborated with the Asset Survey Forms that were completed, dated, and signed off by all stakeholders. In addition, the Project strip map referenced all buildings and other structures that existed on ground and within the Project land take at the time of asset and cadastral surveys. All affected assets were documented in the Asset Survey Form before the owners signed to confirm the detailed like number and their particulars of each of the assets.

### Damage Caused During Construction PHASE

Construction activities may cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. For example, construction workers may step on crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Where such instances occur, the construction team/contractor will make good the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim should be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation in such cases should reflect fairness, adequacy and timeliness.

## Entitlement Matrix and Payment Options

All entitlements associated with the eligibility defined in Section 6.2 above have been summarized in the Entitlement Matrix in Table 6-1 below.

**Table 6‑1: Detailed Entitlement Matrix**

| **Affected Asset or Right** | **Eligibility**  **Considerations** | **Entitlements** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Compensation** | **Allowances** | **Livelihood Restoration + Vulnerable Assistance** |
| **Loss of Perennial Crops and Fruit Trees** | Crops in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date and identified during asset surveys. | Cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity) | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.  Salvaging permitted | Access to financial management training |
| **Loss of Non-economic Trees and Bushes** | Non-economic trees and bushes in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration. | Cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity). | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.  Salvaging permitted | Access to financial management training |
| **Loss of Seasonal or Annual Crops** | Crops in place at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration. | Not eligible for cash compensation. | Harvesting permitted | Timing of Project aligned with harvesting seasons to ensure no loss of annual crops. However, if Project schedule affects PAPs ability to harvest, cash compensation at district rates based on size (height and maturity) + 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value.  The seasonal assets will be assessed and a valuation report prepared and approved accordingly. |
| **Permanent Loss of Land (Water Source Sites, Reservoir Sites, Access Roads, and Sanitation Facility Sites)** | Freehold and Customary Landowners (whose land **is not encumbered** with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date | Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 100% of full replacement value.  Vulnerable households: In-kind compensation with a standard plot size. Land Title Certificate or Certificate of Customary Ownership to HoH and spouse(s). | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. | Agricultural starter kit  Access to financial management training |
| Freehold, and Customary Land Owners (whose land **is encumbered with** Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration | Cash compensation at 40% of full replacement value[[1]](#footnote-1). | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. |  |
| Kibanja Landholder | Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 60% of full replacement value[[2]](#footnote-2).  Vulnerable households: In-kind compensation with a standard plot size. Certificate of Occupancy to HoH and spouse(s) | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. |  |
| **Permanent Land Use Restrictions (Easement)** | Freehold and Customary Landowners (whose land **is not encumbered** with Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date | Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 100% land interest and 80-100%. diminution of full replacement value.  Vulnerable households: In-kind compensation with a standard plot size. Land Title Certificate or Certificate of Customary Ownership to HoH and spouse(s). | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. | Access to a number of capacity-building programs.  Access to financial management training. |
| Freehold, and Customary Land Owners (whose land **is encumbered with** Kibanja interests) at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration. | Cash compensation at 40% land interest and 80 -100% diminution of full replacement value. | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. |  |
| Kibanja Landholder | Non-vulnerable households: Cash compensation at 60% land interest and 80-100% diminution of full replacement value.  Vulnerable households: In-kind compensation with a standard plot size. Certificate of Occupancy to HoH and spouse(s). | 30% disturbance allowance based on cash compensation value. |  |
| **Loss of Dwellings** | Primary residential structure **owners** (i.e. residential and sleeping structures) occupied by Physically Displaced Households present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey.  Wives in polygamous households residing in separate structures at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration and are considered distinct households with entitlement to compensation for loss of dwelling. | Cash compensation at full Replacement Cost (based on size, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered). | 30% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.  Salvaging permitted. | PAPs capacity building program of construction training.  Access to livelihood restoration programs including access to financial management training. |
| **Loss of Dwellings** | Primary residential structure **tenants** (i.e. residential and sleeping structures) occupied by Physically Displaced Households | Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation.  Provided 6-month notice to secure alternative rental housing. | Accommodation allowance based on 50% rental income of the space they are renting for 6 months.  Salvaging permitted |  |
| **Loss of Commercial Buildings** | Commercial structures **owners** present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey. | Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered). | 30% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.  Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from the business for 6 months. | Access to financial management training. |
| **Loss of Commercial Buildings** | Commercial structures **tenants** | Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation.  Provided 6-month notice to secure alternative rental housing | Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from the business for 6 months. | Access to financial management training. |
| **Loss of Rental Income** | Residential or commercial structure landlords identified at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration, and as quantitatively defined by the asset survey. | Not eligible for cash or in-kind compensation. | Transitional assistance equal to 50% of the monthly income from affected property for 6 months. | Access to financial management training. |
| **Loss of Other Structures** | Other structures (perimeter walls, fences, etc.) or incomplete structures present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration. | Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, and finishes with no depreciation considered). | 30% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.  Salvaging permitted | Access to financial management training. |
| **Loss of Public Institutions structures** | Public institutions structures present at Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration. | Cash compensation at full replacement cost (based on size, level of completeness, construction materials, higher-end finishes with no depreciation considered). | 30% disturbance allowance on cash compensation.  Salvaging permitted. |  |
| **Loss of Graves** | Graves identified before Entitlement Cut-off Date declaration. | Cash compensation for grave disturbance at district rates.  Exhuming and relocation by the Project by a qualified contractor in accordance with GoU legal requirements. All costs (UGX 1,565,000 per grave) covered by the Project. | 30% Disturbance allowance on all cash compensation value.  Funds for spiritual appeasement and rituals (UGX 1,200,000 per grave). |  |
| **Other Allowances** | All affected households and entities |  | Harvesting permitted.  Salvaging permitted.  Support opening bank accounts. | Access to financial management training. |
| **Vulnerable Persons** | Identified Existing and Potentially Vulnerable Households | Eligible for In-kind compensation for loss of land or dwellings. | Prioritisation for compensation and moving assistance. | Support: All vulnerable will be eligible for vulnerable support program (legal, psychological, educational, health support). |

## Cadastral and Asset Surveys

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

### Cadastral Surveys

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

With the help of the village chairpersons or their representatives and PAP members, ownership information was obtained.

All buildings and other structures were also geo-referenced and these are clearly shown in the Project cadastral survey strip map for both Lamwo and Adjumani Districts. It was carried out by the PEC Cadastral Survey Team. In Lamwo District, the cadastral survey exercise commenced on March 5, 2022 and was completed on the March 15, 2023; while in Adjumani District it was commenced on March 27th and completed on April 6, 2023.

### Asset Surveys

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

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

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

In Lamwo District, the asset survey exercise commenced on March 5, 2023 and was completed on the March 15, 2023; while in Adjumani District the same exercise was commenced on March 27, 2023 and was completed on April 6, 2023. It was carried out by the PEC Asset Survey Team.

## Valuation Assessment

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

The following sections provide the detailed valuation methodology.

### Permanent Land Affected (Borehole sites, Reservoir sites, access roads, and sanitation facility sites)

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

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

### Permanent Land Restriction (Easement for Transmission and Distribution pipes)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Permanent Buildings and Other Structures

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

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

### Non-Permanent Buildings and Other Structures

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

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

### Perennial Crops and Trees

All Perennial Crops and Trees were surveyed, enumerated, and categorized according to type, age, and condition and the district compensation rates were applied to derive the assessed valuation figures.

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

### Sub-total Valuation Award

The sub-total valuation award is a summation of values for: land, buildings and other structures, and Perennial Crops and Trees calculated.

### Disturbance Allowance

In addition to the compensation values, a statutory disturbance allowance (under Section 77 (2) of the Land Act (1998) is payable on top of the amount for compensation. It is anticipated that the construction and installation of the project facilities will commence immediately after payment of compensation and therefore PAPs will be given a vacate notice of more than 6 months. We thus applied a disturbance allowance of 15% on top of computed valuation figures. (See valuation report submitted as a separate volume (Volume II) to this RAP Report).

### Total Valuation Award

The Compensation Award is derived by summation of the sub-total valuation award and the disturbance allowance obtained in Sections 6.5.6 and 6.5.7.

## Valuation Report

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

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

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

## Unknown Landowners

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

## Land Disputes

A hierarchical Project Grievance Redress Mechanism has been developed and a full chapter **(Chapter 10 below)** dedicated on how to handle any grievances that may arise. Measures have also been taken to ensure adequate engagement with PAPs to increase awareness and access to the grievance redress mechanism during RAP Implementation stage are put in place.

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

# LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

## Introduction

The Lamwo and Adjumani Water supply project is going to directly result into mainly the economic displacements. From the resettlement perspective, the land acquisition and easement is considered a high risk to both the directly affected households but holistically to all the affected communities due to displacement and restriction to use the land. If appropriated mitigation interventions are not designed, these risks are likely to attract social tensions, anxieties, unrest, resistance as well as long term impoverishment among the affected households. This is the reason that partly explains why in many resettlement projects a number of households struggle to attain their former standards of living. However, for this water project has the component of permanent land acquisition for the reservoir and water source, and the pipeline is not acquired due to the fact that it is within the road reserve.

The water project, in particular, is mainly going to cause loss or restrict the livelihoods impacts in Agricultural Land for mainly subsistence use

This chapter presents the plan for the restoration and improvement of livelihoods of the affected households. The livelihoods restoration and improvement measures proposed in this RAP target the above losses that affected entities are going to suffer as a result of this project. They have been proposed based on the analysis of the income generating activities currently engaged in by the affected persons.

## Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Planning

The overall objective of livelihood restoration is to address the impacts and risks to the livelihoods affected by the Project taking into consideration the PAPs’ socio-economic circumstances. This is aimed at ensuring that no PAP suffers hardship due to the Project as set out in both the national and international industry requirements and standards. Therefore, the overall purpose is to achieve;

**a. Livelihood restoration;** which focuses on restoring or replacing the directly affected income streams of the PAPs especially those who are deemed very vulnerable. These shall be provided over and above their entitlements from land and developments.

**b. Livelihood Enhancement;** which focuses on bettering the livelihood functionality of the affected enterprises after relocation.

### Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Planning (LRP) shall be:

* + Provide feasible and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to the Project Affected Households (PAHs).
  + Provide mechanisms for those receiving cash compensation to optimize opportunities and use their compensation money effectively.
  + Promote self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.
  + Ensure that LRP activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation and consent of those affected.

## Principles for Livelihood Restoration Planning

The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration shall be based on relevant national policies and laws, ESSs and international best practice. The key principles are:

* + Livelihood restoration activities are in addition to cash compensation, in-kind compensation and transition assistance.
  + Focus is on the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods through the improvement of income, increased production and a better quality of life.
  + Livelihood restoration strategies to be designed basing on context of the project area such as current livelihoods, local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability.
  + A combination of approaches shall be used to support restoration and improvement of income.
  + Active participation of intended beneficiaries in planning and decision making to ensure proposed support reflects local realities/priorities and have PAPs active buy-in.
  + PAPs should continuously be provided with all relevant information and support to enable them make informed decisions.
  + Capacity building shall be incorporated into livelihood restoration activities to develop PAHs skills and potential for economic diversification including financial management to enable appropriate investment of cash compensation.
  + The LRP shall be considered in a gender-appropriate manner, where both men and women will be given equal opportunity to benefit from the programs.
  + The LRP planning shall consider implementable and feasible options that shall be continuously monitored and evaluated.

## Basis and Context of Developing livelihood restoration interventions

The development of livelihood restoration interventions proposed in this RAP is a function of an assessment of the baseline situation prior to the project and views and recommendations obtained from the affected persons. ESS5 indicates 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”. For this project there is limited relocation of the PAPs.

Therefore, different approaches and methods were used to identify economically displaced HHs and other affected entities that qualify for livelihood restoration and enhancement and in developing tailored livelihood restoration interventions. Specifically, the process of establishing the existing livelihood dynamics was guided by the following approaches and methods as expounded below;

### Consultations with PAPs and other Stakeholders

Consultations with the different relevant stakeholders were made across all levels to obtain relevant information that could inform development of livelihood enhancement and restoration support. The different stakeholders consulted included; the technical and political leadership of the district and sub-county levels, local leaders, religious leaders, local communities’ leadership, community members (women, men, Youth), Vulnerable Marginalized groups (VMGs) like the, widows, and elderly persons. This was aimed at establishing project related risks, drivers and how these might translate in to livelihood destruction and impoverishment for the affected households and other entities with potential to lose their livelihoods. This information was supplemented with analysis of livelihood socio-economic data collected through the census.

### Analysis of the data collected through the socioeconomic survey

The socio-economic data of the affected households, businesses and public facilities was analyzed in order to establish the different sources of income or livelihood for these entities. The socio-economic survey also informed the identification of vulnerable groups and the development of eligibility criteria for livelihood restoration support. It also informed the criteria for identification of vulnerable household heads for targeted livelihood support. The following are the categories of livelihoods identified that will be impacted by the project.

## Categorization of Livelihood Activities for PAPs

Broadly, the affected livelihoods on this project has majorly been categorized as one (1) livelihood grouping which is that of Land based livelihoods as further expounded below;

### Land Based Livelihoods

The socio-economic survey identified a number of land-based livelihood sources undertaken by the affected households. These were mainly agricultural in nature comprising of both livestock and farming activities. The other identified land-based sources of livelihoods for the affected households include fishing for communities in Arra, Arinyapi where especially the youthful household members participate in the activity.

### Farming as a source of livelihood

From the socio-economic study, the majority of the identified PAPs engage in subsistence farming (crop farming) as the primary source of income for the project-affected households. Per se, the project proponent should endeavor to enhance agricultural-based livelihoods for the affected people to restore their livelihood. This can be achieved through creation of sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for especially women in agriculture and improvement of their skills and capabilities in agriculture to support farm-based activities. From both the community meetings and household surveys it was reported that women are the ones who mainly participate in farming activities, including growing and selling these crops. An examination in farm productivity improvement techniques indicated that the communities depend on very few techniques to do so. Among the main crops grown include; sorghum, maize, ground nuts, beans and cassava, among others.

## Proposed Livelihoods Restoration and Enhancement Interventions

### Livelihoods interventions for land-based livelihood activities

A number of the affected person are engaged in Agriculture and therefore a number of land-based interventions have been proposed for the land-based livelihood activities as presented in table 7-1.

Table 7‑1: Proposed livelihoods restoration measures for land-based livelihood activities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Category of Impacts | Summary of impact | Livelihood intervention Proposed by the PAPs |
| 1 | Reduction of available land for both commercial and subsistence use in all affected households.  (27No.) | This mainly include both subsistence and commercial crop farming. Actually. impacts will include  -loss of land  -Reduced primary sources of incomes  -Inability to meet basic household needs | * Compensation for affected land at full replacement cost for where water project related facilities will be located (Reservoirs, Water source) Training of affected farmers in different agricultural skills guided by the different value chains which exist within the RoW covering the following topics; * Planting and field management * Pests and diseases control * Soil and water conservation, * Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage) * Value addition and marketing * Compensation for all affected perennial crops at full replacement cost as guided by the district rates of the affected districts. * Alternative investment options * Financial Literacy training |

## Other proposed general livelihoods restoration and enhancement interventions for all PAPs

General interventions for livelihood restoration include those which are cross cutting to the different categories of the affected livelihoods. These interventions shall aim at enhancing the existing livelihood initiatives of the PAPs for better functionality and resilience. The livelihood enhancement interventions shall also equip all PAPs with the necessary skills and knowledge, which shall enable them, re-establish or initiate new business ventures. These shall include;

### Compensation and other related support measures

#### Compensation at full replacement cost

In order to provide compensation at full replacement cost, the affected livelihood sources especially the structures and land shall be compensated at replacement value as stated in the entitlement matrix. Efforts shall be made to pay people’s compensation within a period of six months and where there shall be delays, the valuation report will be validated to ensure that the amounts awarded are commensurate to the replacement values to ensure that the PAPs can restore their livelihoods.

#### Disturbance allowance

Each PAP on the project shall be awarded a top up of 30% over and above the net value of their assessed property as stipulated in the entitlement matrix. A similar disturbance allowance shall be given to licenses against the value of their developments as one of the ways to achieve full replacement value.

#### Transition period

To minimize loss of livelihood impacts, all PAPs engaged in livelihood activities shall be given a transition period of three months to ensure smooth transition. Where more time is required from the project, the discussions shall be held with the project team to find the most amicable solution.

### Business enhancement initiatives

#### Empowerment through financial literacy

A series of money management training sessions or financial literacy (FL) services will be provided to all PAPs particularly those whose enterprises will be affected by the project. The training will be designed to help impacted persons utilize cash compensation appropriately in support of sustainable livelihoods. It will also help increase knowledge, skills and confidence to manage personal finances while taking into consideration ones social and economic circumstance.

For MWE to successful implement this initiative, potential NGOs within the project areas need to be contacted to empower the PAPs particularly the affected enterprises and other service delivery as well as land-based livelihoods operators.

#### Transactional Skills Empowerment

One of the most required skills for all PAPs is the need for good negotiation skills during purchasing of land, and buildings. All PAPs shall be empowered during the different interactive sessions with skills and techniques in this regard. Such skills shall include basics of searching for authenticity of land, negotiation skills, identification of good quality land and fraud detection among others.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the livelihood restoration and enhancement initiatives shall be guided by the indicators as stipulated in the monitoring and evaluation chapter. This monitoring and evaluation process shall inform adaptive changes to this plan, that is, inform on which activities to be continued, enhanced, modified or stopped. The tools to facilitate this process shall be developed subsequently as informed by the livelihood design and related indicators of intended outputs.

## Implementation Framework

### Resources

The logistics and human resources shall be provided by MWE. The implementation of this livelihood restoration plan shall be based on the existing MWE resources and other as co-opted where necessary. However, it is important to note the following:

* + The project should partner with interested partners in implementation of the proposed livelihood initiatives.
  + The project shall also establish partnerships with existing government agencies and programs to implement the different constituents of the initiatives.
  + The project shall, where possible, encourage the communities to have in-kind support towards the proposed initiatives. For example, in agriculture, they could consider offering labour, during training, they can offer training spaces etc.

### Budget

The LRP will cost UGX. **13,424,125 /= (Thirteen Million, Four-Hundred-Twenty-Four Thousand, One-Hundred-Twenty-Five Only)** as presented in table 7--2 below**.** The detailed budget is presented in Annex 5.

Table 7‑2:Showing the Costing for the Livelihood Restoration and enhancement program

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Component** | **Activity** | **Total Cost** |
| 1. | Land based and Non land based | Capacity building and Financial Training | 13,424,125 |
| **2.** | **GRAND TOTAL 13,424,125** | | |

# VULNERABILITY OF PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

## Introduction

According to ESS5, a vulnerable person refers to one who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized or impoverished, such as ethnic minorities, women, female-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people, without support structures, disabled persons or war invalids. Other people making it to this category include those receiving social assistance from the Government and people living below the poverty line.

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

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

## Vulnerability Identification Process

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

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

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

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

## Identified Vulnerable Persons

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

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

## Vulnerability Support Programs

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

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

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

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

## Implementation Roles and Responsibilities

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

# HOUSEHOLD SIGN-OFFS AND MOVES

## Introduction

Where resettlement is confirmed and unavoidable, projects need to develop strategies for household sign-off and moves. The basis for an effective sign-off process stems from robust baseline data collection. The purpose of this chapter is to outline the process to ensure that each impacted household is satisfied that agreements have been presented in a transparent and fair manner.

There are two key household sign-off stages:

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

## Group Disclosure

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

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

The schedules for individual PAP verification and compensation package disclosure shall also be communicated to stakeholders.

## Household Verification and Disclosure Schedule

Upon completion of group disclosure, a compensation verification and disclosure schedule shall be developed by the RAP Implementation Consultant and widely publicized in print media in addition to being shared with the Project Area District Local Governments and Lower Local Governments.

The notice and schedule shall clearly highlight the required documents for PAP identity verification. In addition, since the Valuation Report contains PAP telephone contacts information, short message services (SMS) shall be sent to all PAPs.

## PAP Verification

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

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

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

## Sign off Process

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

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

PAPs who disagree with the compensation package shall notify the RAP Implementation Disclosing Officer and register their concerns in the area designated for grievances on the disclosure document. PAPs are also free to provide additional information and register their grievance in accordance with the RAP’s grievance redress mechanism detailed in Section 10 above.

The verification and disclosure process for this RAP is shown in Figure 9-1 below

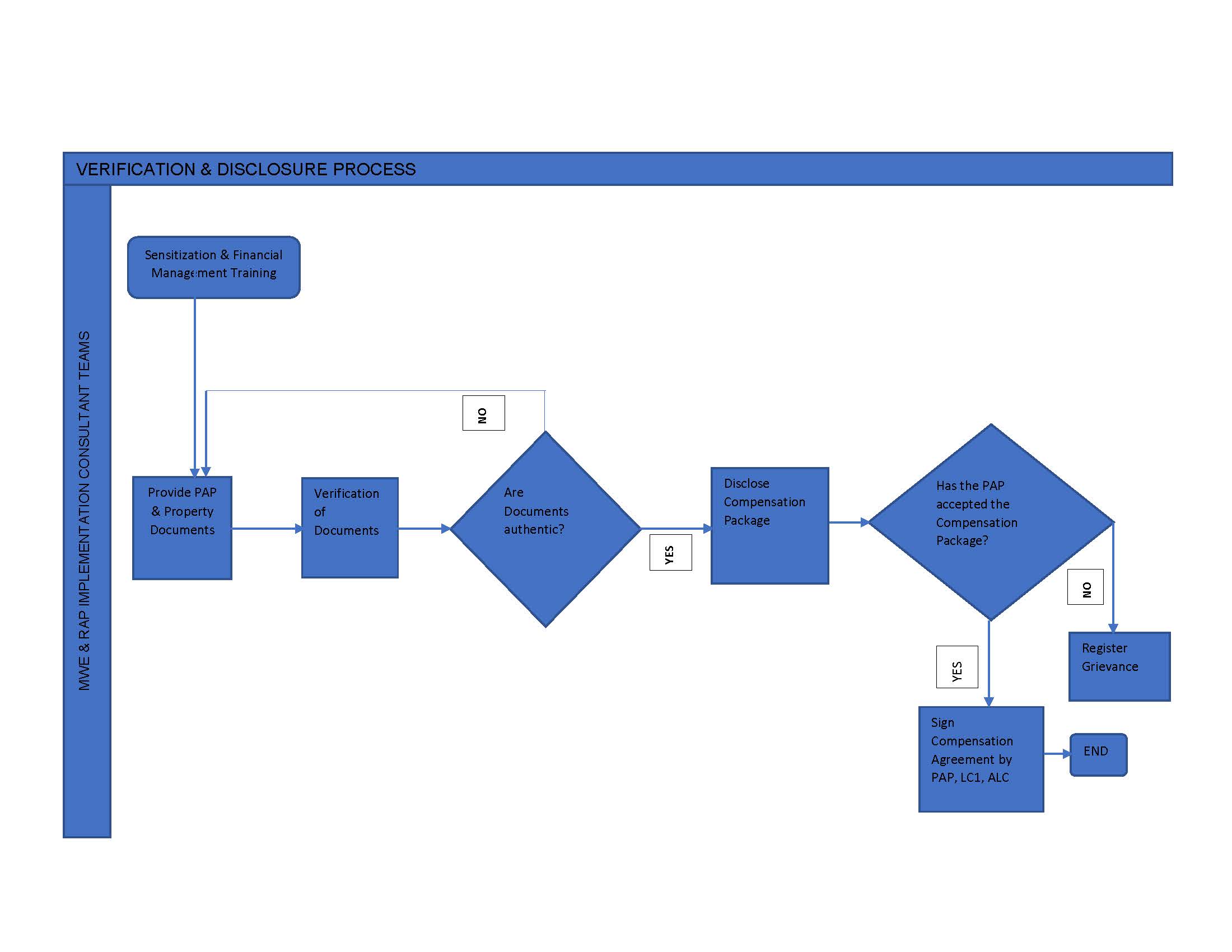


Figure 9‑1: Verification and Disclosure Process

## Compensation Payment

Upon completion of PAP disclosure and compensation agreement sign-off, the RAP Implementation Consultant shall forward the signed documents to MWE Permanent Secretary and MWE RAP Team for endorsement, after which funds shall be requested for approval by the appropriate MWE officers.

According to MWE policy, compensation packages of:

* Less than UGX 1,000,000 –-shall be paid by mobile money through a commercial bank that will send the money to PAPs registered mobile numbers at verification and disclosure step,
* Above UGX 1,000,000 million- shall be paid by Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) to PAP’s bank account during the verification and disclosure step

In cases where there are land disputes or absentee/unknown PAPs, the Project will pay the compensation into an escrow account while awaiting the legal process to determine the asset ownership. The amount will be paid to the deserving party upon the completion of the legal process.

The Project will, in line with the applicable standards, pay compensation prior to taking possession of the land. In addition, the Project aims to ensure a maximum of 2 months from signoff for PAPs to receive compensation payment.

## Moves

Upon receipt of compensation packages, each PAP will be issued a 6-months’ notice to vacate period which shall be acknowledged in writing, and they shall be required to vacate the compensated for Project Components that require permanent land acquisition within that timeframe. PAPs shall demolish compensated structures and salvage any building materials and assets within that period they will have been given to vacate.

MWE, together with the Supervision Consultant, shall introduce the contractor to the site, including sensitizing the affected communities and stakeholders on commencement of construction stage.

In case any Project land is not fully acquired for reasons beyond MWE’s control, such as land ownership disputes, negotiated entry with written consent shall be sought and a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the parties and MWE shall be reached.

## Mutations and Title Processing

The RAP Implementation Consultant shall start this process immediately after compensation funds are disbursed. The RAP shall be implemented in a systematic manner to ensure that land for borehole sites, and reservoir tanks is compensated and land titles processed in the names of MWE.

# GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This Section outlines the system to address resettlement-related grievances and complaints. It describes the goals, objectives, and various grievance system levels, in addition to efforts and options for informally addressing land acquisition-related issues and concerns.

## Introduction

ESS5 requires a project to respond to project-related environmental and social performance concerns and grievances in a timely manner. The project is required to propose and implement a grievance redress mechanism to receive grievances and concerns and facilitate their resolution.

The grievance redress mechanism shall be proportionate to potential project risks and impacts and shall be accessible and inclusive. Timely grievance redress is vital to satisfactory implementation of the resettlement process and on-schedule project completion.

The grievance redress mechanism’s goal is to deploy a reliable and effective method for project stakeholders to voice and address land acquisition and resettlement-related concerns. Similarly, the 2021 MWE IWMDP GRM guidelines will have to be taken account of.

## Principles, Goals and Objectives

In developing the Project Grievance redress mechanism for this RAP, reference has been made to the 2021 MWE IWMDP Grievance Management Guidelines.

The following principles shall be applied to the Project grievance redress mechanism:

* The grievance redress mechanism shall address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all PAPs, at no cost and without reprisal
* The mechanism, process, or procedure shall not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies. All PAPs shall be informed about the grievance process through community engagement activities and a record documenting the responses to all grievances received shall be publicly documented
* Addressing grievances shall be done in a culturally appropriate manner and shall be discreet, objective, sensitive, and responsive to the PAP needs and concerns.
* The grievance redress mechanism shall also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.

## Grievance Management Committees (GMCs)

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

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

The GMCs shall be established at the different levels as outlined below:

### Village Level GMC

This committee will be responsible for receiving complaints from PAPs, writing them on PAPs behalf and forwarding them to the Sub county GMC

### Sub county or Town Council GMC

The GMC shall be established at the Sub county or Town Council.

At the Sub county level, the GMC shall comprise the following members: SACAO (Chairperson), Local Council III Chairperson, Community Development Officer (Secretary), Environment Focal Person, Area Land Committee Member, Senior Citizen (Elder) knowledgeable in land matters, Person with Disability (PWD), Women representative, Youth representative, MWE Sociologist (Grievance Officer), Village LCI Chairperson (of the respective village) who will be ex-officio member and a PAP Representative

At the Town Council, the GMC shall be comprised of the following members: Town Clerk (Chairperson), Mayor, Community Development Officer (Secretary), Environment Officer, Physical Planner, Area Land Committee Member, Senior Citizen (Elder) knowledgeable in land matters, Person with Disability (PWD), Women representative, Youth representative, MWE Sociologist (Grievance Officer), Village LCI Chairperson (of the respective village) who will be ex-officio member and a PAP Representative

The Project has a total of 5 Sub-counties and 1 Town Council as shown in the Table 10-1 below necessitating the establishment of 5 Sub county and 1 Town Council GMCs.

Table 10‑1: Sub county/ Town Council GMCs per RGC

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Sub county/Town Council** | **RGC** |
| Lamwo | Agoro Town Council | Agoro |
| Padibe West/ Aceba | Padibe West |
| Lokung | Pangira |
| Adjumani | Pachara | Arra |
| Arinyapi | Arinyapi |
| Ukusijoni | Gulinya Junction |

The complainant will be invited to the grievance hearing and redress meeting where the grievance hearing session is required. Depending on the matter being addressed, it will be imperative that the area LC I Chairperson of the village where the compliant was lodged is invited to attend the meeting along with the complainant. This is intended to make sure fairness and the LC I will be observing and making inquiries to ensure that both parties understand each other point of view. This will instill confidence to the complainant as well. Upon successful resolution, the Chairperson of the Committee shall formally write to the complainant specifying details of actions, timeframes and any other details pertinent to the resolution. Upon agreeing to the resolution, the complainant will sign a Consent Form binding him/her to the negotiated resolutions.

If the Sub county or Town Council GMC fails to resolve the matter or if the complainant is not satisfied, the Chairperson, on behalf of the GMC, shall refer the matter to the District GMC.

### District GMC

At the District level, the GMC shall be comprised of the following members: LC V Chairperson (Chairperson), District Community Development Officer (DCDO) (Secretary), MWE Sociologist (Grievance Officer) Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Resident District Commissioner (RDC), District Engineer, District Environment Officer, District Water Officer, Chairperson District Land Board, District Police Commander (DPC), District Internal Security Officer (DISO) and a PAP Representative

The DCDO will register the referred/ appealed case in the District Complaints Register that will be provided by MWE. The DCDO who will also act as the Secretary to the GMC will screen the matter referred and bring to the attention of the Chairperson who will write and invite the complainant to the GMC within Seven (7) days.

A fair hearing process will then commence at the GMC and upon satisfaction of the resolutions/ agreement, the complainant shall sign the Consent Form and the GMC Chairperson will officially write to the complainant with a copy to the Sub county or Town Council.

If the matter cannot be resolved by the District GMC, then it will be referred to the MWE. The CAO on behalf of the District will officially refer the case to the Permanent Secretary MWE, copying the Project Coordinator IWMDP for action within a period of 14 days. The Complainant can also lodge an appeal to the PS MWE if s/he was not satisfied with the outcomes of the DGMC.

### Ministry GMC

At the Ministry of Water and Environment, a National GMC shall be comprised of the following members: MWE Chairperson, IWMDP Project Coordinator, Coordinator for Social Safeguards (Secretary), Coordinator for Environmental safeguards, Social Safeguards Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Chair of the community mediation board and A member of a recognized Non-Government Organization.

The Grievance Desk (Principal Sociologist) shall work with IWMDP PST to establish all necessary facts within 14 days upon receipt of the complaint. A report with the recommended course of action shall be forwarded to the Project Coordinator for implementation and follow up.

As much as possible, the Ministry team will engage the complainant at the village, Sub county or district levels to arrive at amicable solutions. Upon arriving at an agreed understanding, the complainant shall sign a Consent Form witnessed by the LC I Chairperson to close the grievance.

PAPs who are not satisfied with the MWE GMC’s decision shall be referred to courts of law.

## Publicizing the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism shall be widely publicized within the Project area through sensitization and community meetings.

The available handling process, as detailed in section 9.6 below, shall be publicized as part of consultation and disclosure activities, including being communicated verbally at community and public meetings and also included in all communication materials such as Sub county, Town council, and District noticeboards. Specific reference to the grievance redress mechanism shall be included in all compensation and sign off agreements.

## Grievance Types

The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism classifies grievances into five types, as described in the following sections.

### Cadastral Survey Grievances

Cadastral Survey Grievances may require the Cadastral Surveyor to rectify errors in the initial surveys, subdivision of plots, or boundary markings.

### Valuation Grievances

Valuation Grievances arise out of compensation package disagreements and may include the values determined for land, crops and trees, buildings, and other structures as well as errors of omission.

### Family and Land Ownership Disputes

Family and Land Ownership Disputes usually include:

* Disagreements between spouses;
* Disagreements between the HoH and other family members;
* Inheritance uncertainty in cases where the HoH recorded during the surveys has since passed away;
* Oppression of widows or children by family members; and
* Competing land ownership claims

### Legal Grievances

Legal Grievances require legal support services as part of RAP Implementation and they include:

* Processing Letters of Administration for deceased cases (where the legal owner or the HoH that was recorded during the surveys has since passed on)
* Incapacitated PAPs
* Absentee PAPs requiring Power of Attorney
* Cases requiring Guardianship Orders
* Misidentification of ownership
* Processing family consents

### Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Violence Against Children (VAC) related grievances

According to the WB Good Practice Note on Gender, “gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe”.

With the intention of actively protecting women from GBV during the land access and resettlement process, the Project will apply a series of distinguished measures to ensure engagement of women in Project activities and more precisely, to ensure open and easy access to the grievance redress mechanism for Project Affected Women. Therefore, the following measures will be implemented:

* Focus group and one-on-one discussions with Project Affected Women including discussions specifically related to accessing the grievance redress mechanism and raising awareness of any GBV risks
* As part of the financial management program, attendees will be sensitized on the GBV and similar vices usually meted against women
* Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism with procedures and channels to enable confidential reporting of GBV incidents
* Engage with LCIs and other community members to raise awareness on preventing and reporting GBV.

## Grievance Handling

### Gender Responsiveness

Gender differences shall be taken into consideration when addressing grievances. Men and women may not only communicate their grievances differently but may also have different types of grievances. The party handling complaints shall avoid subjective judgments that may lead to trivializing some complaints on the basis of gender.

In situations where women or men may feel uncomfortable discussing a grievance with a person of the opposite sex, the party handling the complaint shall offer discussions be held with someone of the same sex, both at the time of initial complaint registration as well as during the review process.

### Grievance Handling Stages

The steps in grievance handling are outlined in Table 10-2 below. Once received, all grievances will be responded to in a maximum of 30 days.

Table 10‑2: Grievance Handling Steps

| **#** | **Step** | **Responsibility** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Receive Grievances and Provide PAPS with a Grievance Acknowledgement Form | MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs |
| 2 | Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement | MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs |
| 3 | Grievance Sorting and Logging in database and tracking system | MWE, and RAP Implementation Consultant |
| 4 | Grievance Assignment | MWE |
| 5 | Grievance Processing and Feedback (30 days) | MWE, RAP Implementation Consultant, and GMCs |
| 6 | Corrective Actions, Grievance Follow Up and Closure | MWE |

### Receiving Grievances

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

Table 10‑3: Grievance Officers at Different Levels

| **No.** | **Grievance Committee Level** | **Responsibility/ Host office** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Sub County/ Town Council | Sub county/ Town Council CDO |
| 2 | District | District level CDO |
| 3 | MWE | Principal Sociologist |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Letter to: | The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment,  Plot 3-7, Kabalega Crescent, P.O. Box 20026, Kampala. |
| Email: | [mwe@mwe.go.ug](mailto:mwe@mwe.go.ug) |
| Telephone: | + 256 800 200 977 |
| Walk in to: | MWE Offices, GMC Offices at Sub county or District Headquarters |
| Social Media: | @min\_waterUg |
| Meetings: | Through stakeholder consultation and engagement meetings |

The procedure registering a complaint at GMCs will be follows:

* A verbal or written complaint is logged in to any member of the GMC by a complainant
* The secretary seeks clarification of specified details of the complaint
* Complaint is registered into the complaints register provided by MWE
* If complaint is not clearly understood, requires urgent attention, grave, fatal and/or bears serious implications, the GMC will visit site for on spot assessment and consultations
* The Community GMC will sit and decide if the issue can be addressed at their level of requires referral.
* If the concern can be addressed, the committee will sit with the complainant and decide on the course of action. The secretary will document the minutes and attendance list and if concluded, the complainant will sign off in the grievance register acknowledging resolution of his/her grievance. If the matter cannot be resolved by the GMC then it will be forwarded to the next level GMC until through the hierarchy elaborated in sections 10.3 above.

Where the Project identifies that the complainant is a recognized vulnerable person, as per the Vulnerability Program, they will adapt the grievance procedure to seek to ensure that the interests of the complainant are protected. These grievances will be handled with utmost importance and special considerations (document support and legal advice) will be upheld. Examples of vulnerability complainants include but are not limited to persons who may be considered vulnerable by virtue of their sex, ethnic origin, disability (physical or mental), religious affiliation, income, economic or legal status.

## Grievance Resolution Procedure

The Project shall ensure that complaint responses are provided within 30 days. Grievance resolution procedures vary with the type of grievances as shown in the below sections

### Valuation and Cadastral Survey Grievance Resolution

When valuation and cadastral survey results are disputed, MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant Team shall mark the compensation package as rejected and complete the Grievance Form with the grievance query details. If additional information is required from the PAP, the PAP shall write in his or her own handwriting (or, if the PAP is illiterate, with support from the LCI) a grievance letter addressed to the MWE Permanent Secretary.

The RAP Implementation Team Grievance Officer shall compile these valuation and cadastral survey grievances into a grievance log.

Some grievances shall require engaging with the aggrieved party to help them better understand the valuation and cadastral survey of their property.

Other cases will require the preparation of a supplementary Valuation Report which shall be subject to approval by the CGV. MWE shall share the revised valuation package with the PAP, and upon PAP acceptance, the compensation package shall be signed off and the grievance closed.

Where a PAP is still not satisfied with the outcome of the supplementary valuation, and all other grievance resolution methods have failed, s/he shall proceed to courts of law. Once the court verdict is concluded, MWE shall pay the court-approved compensation package.

### Family and Land Ownership Dispute Resolution

Family and land ownership disputes usually emerge when verification and compensation packages are disclosed. When these grievances arise, the complainant(s) shall notify the RAP Implementation Team or GMC who shall complete the Grievance Form with the query details. If additional information is required from the PAP, the PAP shall write in his or her own handwriting (or, if the PAP is illiterate, with support from the LCI Chairperson) a grievance letter addressed to the MWE Permanent Secretary in his or her own handwriting.

The RAP Implementation Team Grievance Officer shall compile these family and land ownership grievances into a grievance log. The grievance logs shall be shared with respective Sub county GMCs for scheduling of grievance resolution meetings, which should be attended by MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant Teams.

Once the aggrieved parties reach an understanding, the Grievance Form closeout section will be signed off by the complainant. A Grievance Resolution Report shall be prepared and the compensation package file amended appropriately and disclose the package.

In case the grievance is not resolved at the Sub county GMC level, it shall be referred to the District GMC for resolution. If a resolution is reached, A Grievance Resolution Report shall be prepared and the compensation package file amended appropriately and disclose the package.

Complainants who are not satisfied with the District GMC’s resolution shall be provided with information to assist them in referring the matter to MWE GMC or courts of law. MWE shall implement court decisions.

### Legal Grievance Resolution

Legal grievances usually emerge at the verification and compensation package disclosure stage, in which case the RAP Implementation Team Disclosing Officer shall note all PAPs requiring legal documents such as Letters of Administration, Powers of Attorney, Guardianship Orders, etc., in order to complete package disclosure and compensation payment.

The RAP Implementation Team Grievance Officer shall compile these legal grievances into a grievance log.

In cases where the legal owner is deceased, RAP Implementation Consultant will work with MWE to assist PAPs in the following ways to assist them with compensation:

* In customary land cases with compensation amounts of less than UGX 20 million, a Family Consent Form signed by family members and witnessed by clan elders, RAP Implementation Legal Expert, LC I Chairperson and SAS is required. Family members will be advised to open a joint account in the names of at least two family members for small families and four family members for larger households. Refer to Annex 15.5 Family Consent Form developed for this Project
* In customary land cases with compensation amounts of more than UGX 20 million, the process of securing Letters of Administration will be undertaken by the RAP Implementation Consultant up to the ‘No Objection’ stage
* In registered land cases, a special Letter of Administration will be processed with facilitation from MWE. The following steps shall be followed:
  + Obtaining a letter from the LCI from the village where the deceased resided. The letter must confirm that the decedent was a village resident as well as the decedent’s dates of death and burial. The inclusion of a post-mortem report or a death certificate is encouraged but not required. Where the deceased left a Will, a copy of the Will naming the executor(s) of the estate shall be submitted as well.
  + Conduct a family meeting to appoint an administrator (s) from among the family members
  + Reporting the death to the Administrator General who shall open a file regarding the decedent’s property
  + The Administrator General will call a family meeting to confirm that the family agrees with the administrator(s) chosen
  + The Administrator General will then grant a Certificate of No Objection to those chosen to administer the estate
  + Filling an application for Letters of Administration through a petition to a court of competent jurisdiction accompanied by the Certificate of No Objection from the Office of the Administrator General.
  + Application for Letters of Administration shall be advertised to the public in a local newspaper of wide circulation for a minimum of 14 days or in The Gazette.
  + Upon receiving the objection, the court shall not grant letters of administration until it has heard the person objecting and determined whether or not they have good cause for the objection but if there is no reasonable ground, the court shall go ahead and grant the letters of administration to the applicant.
  + Where no objection is filed, at the expiry of 14 days, court may grant the letters of administration to the applicant.
  + The administrator (the person who has been granted the letters of administration) holds the property in trust for the beneficiaries and must distribute the property to the beneficiaries as stated in the will or as per the law within 12 months.

### Involvement of third Parties in Grievance Management

For grievances that require third party agencies like National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD) among others, it will be the responsibility of MWE project team to guide such engagements with the respective third parties.

However, within the Local Governments, certain matters which require existing agencies involvement like security agencies, traditional institutions, etc. can be engaged by the respective local governments under the guidance of the CAO.

## Grievance Database Management and Tracking

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

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

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

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

# MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

## Purpose and Objectives

The monitoring and evaluation process is critical to achieving the goal of resettlement – improving the quality of life of PAPs. The purpose of M&E is to report RAP implementation effectiveness, compensation disbursement, the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement and consultation, and activity participation.

The M&E process has three major functions:

* To monitor the execution of resettlement activities, to measure progress and verify that resettlement is implemented in compliance with stated commitments (entitlements, activities, resourcing, budget etc.) and schedules;
* To assess whether the RAP and associated programs are achieving their stated goals and objectives; and to identify any problems/issues in implementation which require the Project to adapt resettlement program design and implementation. Internal monitoring carried out by the Project and surveys conducted by the external monitor will ensure that actions specified in the RAP are implemented; and
* To assess development outcomes: whether livelihoods, living standards and incomes of affected households are maintained or improved relative to pre-land acquisition conditions. The Project will track resettlement outcomes against the baseline conditions of the affected population preceding displacement. The external monitor will evaluate development outcomes through review of internal monitoring and consultation with MWE staff, affected persons and other key informants.

## Introduction

The WB requires projects, “monitor and report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation,” with the above objective to provide the project with feedback and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment to implementation arrangements. The Project should monitor and report on the effectiveness of RAP implementation and provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, methodology, and schedule for monitoring and reporting.

## Monitoring Framework

Monitoring considers RAP implementation progress and performance including key procedure progress such as compensation and resettlement. Specific consideration will be given to:

* Monitoring the use of RAP inputs and outputs according to established cost and time schedules
* Any emerging social or economic challenges encountered by PAPs during the compensation process
* Compliance to and completeness of compensation program
* Monitoring participation in community consultation and grievance resolution

### Performance Monitoring

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

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

### Internal Monitoring Process

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

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

The monthly internal monitoring process will entail the following:

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

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

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

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

## Evaluation Framework

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

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

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

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

Monitoring extends beyond completion of a RAP’s physical inputs to ensure that livelihood restoration and development initiatives have been successful. Regular monitoring alerts stakeholders to any problems such as crop yield decline, increased disease incidence, and/or household income declines that should trigger remedial action.

In addition to quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess PAP satisfaction with resettlement initiatives and, thus, the adequacy of those initiatives. The most effective qualitative monitoring methodology is direct PAP consultation through regular meetings, FG discussions, or similar forums established by MWE for public participation as part of the consultation framework. MWE should ensure PAP participation in all stages of impact monitoring, including the identification and measurement of baseline indicators.

To ensure quality and objectivity in the process, it is recommended that a comprehensive implementation activities and milestones evaluation is conducted on a regular basis by an external independent consultant to be procured by MWE. The external evaluation process will be informed by MWE prepared internal monitoring reports, as well as through independent surveys and consultations conducted by the consultant. These independent surveys shall be carried out with active participation of PAPs and communities.

The external monitoring objectives shall include:

* Tracking RAP implementation progress, including number of PAPs compensated, relocated, and resettled, as well as assistance provided to vulnerable persons
* Reviewing internal monitoring results and overall compliance to ensure alignment with RAP recommendations
* Ensuring measures to restore or enhance PAP quality of life and livelihoods are being implemented and gauging their effectiveness
* Assessing the extent to which the quality of life and livelihoods of affected communities have been restored
* Assessing the overall process efficiency and formulating lessons for future guidance

External evaluation activities shall determine the following:

* Project activity compliance with Project Executing Agency commitments, objectives, policies, and procedures
* Planned mitigation measure effectiveness, particularly with regard to resettlement impacts
* Effectiveness of development measures in restoring or enhancing PAP quality of life and livelihoods.

## Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Indicators

Indicator selection for the purpose of M&E has been guided by the following principles:

* Preference for fewer indicators that have significant validity over more indicators of less significant value
* Preference for indicators used by national institutions to facilitate comparison with control groups, and to avoid reinventing the wheel
* Measuring outcomes and impacts on the following measurements and indicators:
  + Monetary livelihood measurement through a quantitative income or expenditure survey
  + Livelihood improvement proxy indicators
  + Qualitative indicators measuring PAP perceptions

The RAP M&E will be performed against the indicators shown in the sections below, and whenever relevant, data collected and communicated shall be disaggregated by sex:

### Performance Indicators

The RAP performance monitoring indicators are shown in the Table 11-1 below.

Table 11‑1: RAP Performance Monitoring Indicators

| **Output and Outcome Indicators** | **Additional Notes** | **Measurement Frequency** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure | Are acceptable meetings taking place according to schedule?  **Indicators:**   * + - What major project events relevant to stakeholders occurred during the review period and was information on these events disclosed?     - When and in what manner were events disclosed?   Are relevant project developments, issues, and events being disclosed and disseminated in a clear, acceptable, and timely manner?  **Indicators:**   * + - Do stakeholders confirm they have been adequately consulted and engaged?     - Do stakeholders confirm they have been provided with adequate, understandable and timely information about the project and compensation?     - Do project personnel feel stakeholders have been adequately consulted, engaged and provided with adequate, understandable and timely information about the project and compensation? | Monthly |
| Individual Household Sign-off and Moves | Are sign-offs, and moves occurring as envisaged in the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?  **Indicators:**   * + - Did all households sign off? % complete?     - Did all households sign off freely and voluntarily?     - Is anyone refusing to sign off?     - Were all PAPs moved voluntarily, on time, and without damage to their property? Is anyone refusing to move? | Monthly |
| Compensation | Is compensation occurring as envisaged in the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?  **Indicators:**   * + - Have all households been paid to date (% complete)?     - % Households paid to date (versus schedule)?     - Are PAPs being compensated at full replacement value, including updates to take account of changes in costs (inflation, appreciation of real estate, currency depreciation)?     - Are households refusing or challenging payment?     - % of households refusing or challenging payment | Monthly |
| Livelihoods restoration programs | Are these activities taking place in accordance with the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?  Have the programs achieved the targets set for them as envisaged in the RAP and work award, measured by:  **Indicators:**   * + - Number of PAPs participating (stratified by gender and community)?     - % of PAPs who have acquired new skills from project livelihood programs (by household, community, and total)     - Were tasks completed on schedule and within budget? | Monthly |
| Gender and Security | **Gender Considerations:**   * + - Is there a change in the number of female run businesses?     - Number of women that received training   **Safety and Security:**   * + - Is number of incidents where PAPs safety and security is affected increasing or decreasing?     - Are incidents of GBV increasing or decreasing? | Monthly |
| Vulnerable Persons | Are these activities occurring in accordance with the RAP, project work plan, and schedule?  **Indicators:**   * + - Is the program achieving the targets set for it as envisaged in the RAP and detailed work plan?     - Were tasks completed on schedule and within budget? accordance with the RAP? | Monthly |
| Grievances | Are grievances being lodged by PAPs? Are grievances being logged and addressed?  **Indicators:**  Total and disaggregated by community:   * + - Number of grievances lodged     - Main types of grievances     - Number of grievances resolved (and at what level of the grievance redress mechanism)?     - Number of unresolved grievances (and for how long)?     - Reasons for unresolved grievances?     - Are PAPs satisfied with the grievance redress mechanism?     - What is the average time it takes for a grievance to be addressed?     - Are PAP issues and complaints being addressed in a manner that avoids or addresses tensions between the project and PAPs? | Monthly |
| Number of sites acquired | Based on the total number of required plots for the Project | Monthly |

### Impact Indicators

The RAP evaluation indicators (impact monitoring) are shown in the Table 11-2 below.

Table 11‑2: RAP Impact Indicators

| **Impact Indicators** | **Additional Notes** | **Measurement Frequency** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure | Is the level and quality of meetings between the project and stakeholders improving or worsening?  **Indicators:**   * + - Do stakeholders think that meetings are improving or worsening?     - Do project personnel think that meetings are improving or worsening? | Bi annual |
| Individual Household Sign-off and Moves | **Indicators:**   * + - Has significant progress been made since the last review period?     - Do PAPs feel that the sign-off and moves processes have gone smoothly and in accordance with the RAP?     - Do project personnel feel that the sign-off and moves processes have gone smoothly and in accordance with the RAP? | Bi annual |
| Compensation | **Indicators:**   * + - Does compensation enable PAPs to replace lost assets in full? | Bi annual |
| Livelihoods programs | * + - Are programs resulting in PAP restoring or replacing their livelihoods and maintaining or enhancing their levels of income, measured by:   **Indicators:**   * + - Household level changes in possession of household items, level of indebtedness, level of expenditures, monetary and non-monetary income     - No. of households unable to maintain their livelihoods post resettlement (by household per annum)     - Change in level of food insecurity (per community)     - % of PAP who claim to be worse off now due to the project?     - Change in land use (replacement of affected agricultural land by alternative land (by gender)     - Rate of re-establishment of annual and perennial crops and productivity     - Do PAPs consider themselves more employable (by gender)? | Bi annual |
| Gender and Security | **Gender Considerations:**   * + - Are there any changes in gender roles within household (economic and other)?     - What were the gender impacts of cash compensation?   **Safety and Security:**   * + - Are PAPs safer and more secure than pre-resettlement? | Bi annual |
| Vulnerable Persons | **Indicators:**   * + - Determination of whether a PAP is vulnerable due to one of the resettlement-related impoverishment risks i.e.: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, interruption of education, loss of access to common property, or social disarticulation.     - Is the program resulting in vulnerable persons being adequately assisted to mitigate their vulnerability and the number of vulnerable persons (per the RAP) being reduced, measured by?   + Reduction in total number of PAPs and potentially vulnerable PAPs (per the RAP, by category) identified pre-displacement?   + Current number of PAPs defined as vulnerable compared with last review period? |  |
| Grievances | * + - Is PAP satisfaction level with the grievance redress mechanism improving?     - Is the average amount of time it takes for a grievance to be addressed increasing or decreasing?   **Indicators:**   * + - What do PAPs say about the grievance redress mechanism, is their perception of it improving or worsening?     - What is the average time that it takes for a grievance to be addressed? |  |
| Significant progress made since the last review period | Compare current evaluation results/findings with the results of the previous review | Bi annual |

## Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

1. Monthly Monitoring Reports: Consolidated monthly reports with key ongoing monitoring findings shall be submitted to the Implementation Team, discussed, and action points determined. These monthly progress reviews shall aim at ensuring that important issues are immediately rectified. The key findings arising from the M&E framework will be summarized into the monthly monitoring reports. The reports will contain the following:
2. **Status summary**: Updated on progress made in the past month. Status summaries should be adapted for dissemination with relevant local stakeholders.
3. **Gaps and emerging issues**: This section should cover areas identified by analysis of the M&E framework where the Project may be missing targets. It is critical that emerging issues are raised as early as possible to enable sufficient time to rectify them.
4. **Conclusions and next steps**: The monthly report should include a list of the next steps that will be taking place over the next month/quarter until key Project milestones.
5. Bi-annual Evaluation Report: Conducted by the external independent evaluation consultant.

# ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

## Introduction

This chapter provides the such entities that will be playing individual roles and their responsibilities are highlighted in each case. The RAP must identify and provide details on roles and responsibilities of all the players in the implementation of the RAP process for each such entity involved. These include the public, private, governmental, and NGOs responsible for resettlement activities. These entities/ institutions and their respective mandates and responsibilities are outlines in Tables 12-1 and 12-2 below.

While the Ministry of Water and Environment will be responsible for ensuring that the plan is implemented as agreed with the lenders, other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) will be directly involved in the implementation of this resettlement plan. Local governments are also included in this category of agencies. Each of the agencies has its role to play in the process as mandated in its roles and responsibilities vested by various laws and the Constitution of Uganda.

## RAP Implementation Team

With the RAP Implementation consultant’s support, MWE is responsible for RAP Implementation for this Project.

Table 12‑1: RAP Implementation Roles and Responsibilities of MWE and RAP Implementation Consultant

| **Organization** | **Roles and Responsibilities** |
| --- | --- |
| MWE | * Lead RAP Implementation agency * Reviewing and approving the RAP and all other reports * Overall planning, co-ordination, and management of RAP implementation activities * Liaising and coordinating with all RAP participants and contributors * RAP activity budgeting * Compensation Payment, including resettlement assistance * Internal monitoring and evaluation |
| RAP Implementation Consultant | * Stakeholder Engagement * PAP Verification * PAP disclosure and Compensation Agreement sign-offs * Grievance Management including preparation of supplementary valuation reports * Management of Livelihood Restoration Programs, Community Development Programs, and Vulnerability Assistance Programs including: * Implementation of Financial Management Support programs * Implementation of Construction Training * Implementation of LCI Capacity-building Training * Provision of legal services to PAPs where necessary in the course of compensation payment * Internal monitoring and evaluation * Survey and Titling of acquired land for the water source and reservoir sites. |

## Other RAP Implementation Parties

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

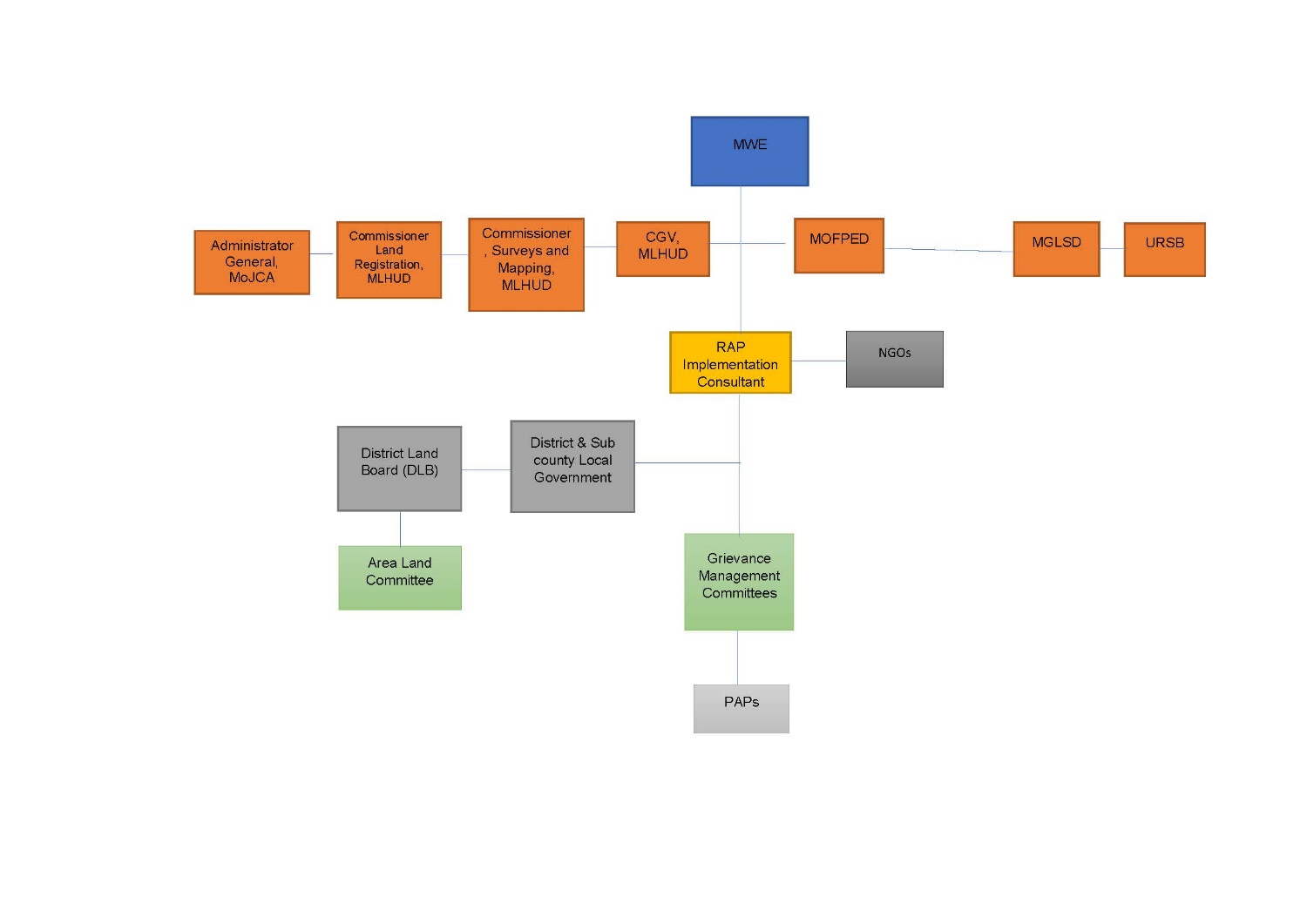
* Valuation: Office of the Chief Government Valuer
* Compensation Payment: MWE
* Livelihood Restoration: MWE, District and Local Governments of Lamwo
* Grievance redress mechanism: LCs, Local Governments, and Courts of Law.
* Land Titling: Department of Surveys and Mapping, Department of Land Registration, and District Land Boards
* Stakeholder Engagement, Grievance Resolution, and Monitoring and Evaluation: Is a crucial role that can be played by the NGOs

Organizational mandates, roles and responsibilities of additional institutions, agencies, and organization involved in RAP implementation are detailed in Table 39 below:

Table 12‑2: Organizational Roles and Responsibilities of Other RAP Implementation Parties

| **Agency/Institution** | **Roles and Responsibilities** |
| --- | --- |
| Chief Government Valuer, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development | Providing technical support to District Land Boards while setting district compensation rates  Review and approval of Valuation Report and Supplementary Valuation Report(s) |
| World Bank | RAP Review and issuance of “No Objection”  Project funding |
| Commissioner, Surveys and Mapping, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development | Approving Job Record Jackets (JRJs) and surveys for titling of the acquired land |
| Commissioner, Land Registration, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development | Land title registration for the acquired land |
| Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Administrator General’s Office) | Approving and issuing legal documentation to PAPs including Letters of Administration for estates of deceased PAPs and Guardianship Orders for guardians of PAPs below 18 years |
| Uganda Registration Services Bureau | Document registration and certification, particularly Powers of Attorney |
| District Land Boards (DLBs) | Establishing district compensation rates for crops and buildings of a non-permanent nature  Facilitating land transfers and registrations of interest, especially the conversion of compensated customary corridor land into freehold in favour of the GoU (MWE) |
| Area Land Committees | Approving land title applications for customary land  Participating in land dispute resolutions by providing land boundary and rights guidance  Witnessing and participating in the PAP identification and verification process |
| Local Governments | Mobilizing communities  LCIs: Identifying and verifying PAPs during disclosure, payment of compensation, and resettlement  Resolving family or land ownership grievances  Monitoring RAP implementation activities |
| NGOs | Stakeholder engagement  PAP sensitization on land rights and other legal issues  Providing legal aid to PAPs  Performing external monitoring and evaluation |
| Grievance Management Committees (at sub county and district levels) | Receiving quarterly Project updates  Mobilizing PAPs  Receiving complaints from PAPs  Participating in resolution of grievances, complaints, issues, and concerns  Providing input during planning and implementation of Project-related programs such as LRP and CDP  Negotiating difficult compensation cases |

The overall RAP implementation organizational structure is shown in Figure 11-1 below.



**Figure 12‑1: RAP Implementation Organizational Structure**

# RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

## RAP Implementation Schedule

During the process of roll out and implementation of this RAP, it will be the responsibility of the Implementation Team to develop actual implementation activities in agreement with the MWE lead person. The implementation schedule will be part of the notification tools and will be made public through relevant preferences to the PAPs and other stakeholders. This schedule will include:

• Dates for the start and completion of compensation payments;

• Timetables for and places of compensation payments;

• Prerequisites for compensation payments and other requirements;

• Timetable for special assistance to vulnerable groups;

• Dates for vacant possession of the acquired land from the PAPs; and

• The link between RAP activities and implementation of overall project activities.

The RAP implementation will be carried out for 4 months after the approval of the Valuation report is by the CGV. Other activities, such as stakeholder engagements, project monitoring and grievance management, will run throughout the RAP implementation cycle and the project construction period. Land acquisition is anticipated to be completed within 4 months from the start of RAP implementation and construction is anticipated to commence thereafter.

The proposed schedule is subject to change depending on when RAP approval is obtained, finances secured and relevant implementation structures established. The RAP implementation schedule is reflected in Table 13-1 below

Table 13‑1: RAP activity implementation schedule

| # | Description of activities | Months | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Preparation of compensation package Files for each PAP |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sensitization of stakeholders on RAP Implementation activities and steps |  |  |  |  |
|  | Financial Management Training of all PAPs |  |  |  |  |
|  | Verification and Disclosure of Compensation package to each PAP |  |  |  |  |
|  | Grievance Management |  |  |  |  |
|  | Payment of compensation and issuance of vacation Notices |  |  |  |  |
|  | Resettlement Assistance Roll out |  |  |  |  |
|  | Monitoring and Evaluation |  |  |  |  |
|  | RAP Completion Audit |  |  |  |  |

## RAP Implementation Budget

The proposed budget presented in Table ‎13-2 below covers the estimated costs for land acquisition, structures, crops and disturbance allowances costs of the RAP implementation, and implementation of administrative and overhead costs. The total budget is **UGX.** **218,813,238 (Two-Hundred-Eighteen million, Eight-Hundred-Thirteen Thousand, Two-Hundred Thirty-Eight only).**

Table 13‑2: Estimated RAP Cost for Compensation and Administration

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **ITEM** | **UNIT** | **AMOUNT (U. Shs)** |
| **A** | **Compensation Payment** |  |  |
| **A.1** | Buildings & Other Structures |  | 7,106,000 |
|
| **A.2** | Crops & Trees |  | 3,130,000 |
| **A.3** | Land |  | 93,026,500 |
|  | **Sub Total (A.1 - A.3)** |  | **103,262,500** |
| **A.4** | Disturbance Allowance | 30% | 30,978,750 |
|  | **SUB TOTAL** |  | **134,241,250** |
| **B** | **RAP Implementation and Administration Costs** |  |  |
|
| **B.1** | RAP Implementation and Administration (including RAP Update) | 20% | 26,848,250 |
| **B.2** | Grievance Redress Committee | 10% | 13,424,125 |
| **B.3** | Stakeholder Participation | 10% | 13,424,125 |
|
| **B.4** | Livelihood Support | 10% | 13,424,125 |
| **B.5** | Monitoring and Evaluation Internal 3% | 3% | 4,027,238 |
|
| **B.6** | Monitoring and Evaluation External 5% | 5% | 13,424,125 |
|  | **Sub Total (B.1 – B.6)** |  | **84,571,988** |
|  | **GRAND TOTAL (A+B)** |  | **218,813,238** |

# CHANGE MANAGEMENT

## Introduction

This RAP is a living document that will be periodically updated as the Project progresses. This RAP should be regarded as a key management tool and Project document to serve as the basis for any future sub project RAPs. In the subsequent changes that may arise will have this as a reference and source document in various aspects that are spelt out in the proceeding sections in this chapter.

## PAP Name Changes and Additions

Additional household member names and spelling corrections of names shall be initiated by the MWE Project sociologist, verified by the Manager Social Safeguards, and approved by the Permanent Secretary, MWE. Supporting documents, such as PAP proof of identification and declaration statements, shall be required for name additions and spelling corrections to be processed.

## Changes in Compensation Amounts

Changes in compensation amounts may occur due to changes in key PAP value input factors such as affected land size, land rates, and affected asset property.

Compensation changes shall be requested by the MWE Project sociologist, verified by the Manager Social Safeguards, and approved by the Permanent Secretary, MWE

## Changes in Ownership

Changes in ownership may occur due to assignment or transfer of interest, estate administration, and representation using Powers of Attorney.

Ownership changes shall be initiated by the MWE Project sociologist, verified by the Manager Social Safeguards, and approved by the Permanent Secretary, MWE

## Future RAP Development

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

# ANNEXES

## Chance Finds Form

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Report Reference |  |

**INITIAL DETAIL**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location of Find: | Date of Find: | Person who identified Find: |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Village: | GPS Coordinates | X: | Y: |
| Multiple Coordinates in case of a polygon  1:  2.  3.  4. | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| Description of initial find: |

|  |
| --- |
| Photo Record:  *(Insert at least one JPEG photo as example of cultural heritage site)* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Was work stopped in the immediate vicinity of the find? | Yes  No |
| Was an archeologist from the Department of Museums and Monuments contacted | Yes  No |
| If Yes state, the name of the reporting archeologist? |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Statement of Significance (scientific, spiritual, historic, aesthetic and emotive): |
| Detailed Description of Find: *(e.g. approximate size of site (area, length, height,) description of site and vegetation, description of artefacts and number amongst others)* |

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is site destroyed? | Yes  No |
| Can further impacts to the chance find be avoided? | Yes  No |
| Avoidance and negotiation measures discussed: *(Outline the different avoidance and mitigation measures discussed)* | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Impact to find (avoidance and mitigation outcome: *(Outline the course of action taken and the reason for choosing these measures.)* | | |
| Date completed form  Lodged: | Person who lodged form: | Signature: |

|  |
| --- |
| **Report verified and validated by MWE**  **Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Position: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## Stakeholder Consultation Details

**Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for Large Solar Powered Piped Water Supply Systems and Sanitation Facilities Project in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts Project**

Consultation Meeting Village with THE BENEFIARY WATER COMMITTEE IN AGORO SUB COUNTY (TUMANUNA A&B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **2nd March 2023** |  |
| Meeting in Tumanun Village |  |
| Attendance List attached below |  |
| **QUESTION AND ISSUES RAISED** | **RESPONSE** |
| 1. Will the water be connected to people’s homes at a cost or for free? | The individuals will meet the connection costs to their homes from the supply centers and connections lines but Government will fund the entire project development, but also guided that the water source protection committees will come up with proper rates for this. |
| 1. What will happen to people’s land property where the pipes will pass thus is there compensation? | Yes, it was shared that the compensation law and rules will be adhered to the satisfaction of the affected persons |
| 1. What will the cost of water be like because as per now people pay 2,000shs per month for use of the boreholes? | The payment will be guided by the need for maintaining the project and for only units consumed but an affordable rate since this is a community water project. |
| 1. Will the people be allowed to continue cultivating on the land even after installing the pipes? | Yes, since the pipes will be dag 3 fits deep and will be well buried underground |
| 1. How will people be helped interns constructing their houses if demolished since the grass is very expensive and will be given time before demolishing ? | The community was guided that compensation will follow the established laws and therefore, all affects persons will be fully compensated and resettled to their satisfaction |
| 1. What happens on property like land where is conflict over owners e.g. with cases in court ? | Compensations on such will only be given to the right owner upon fully determination of the matters by courts. |
| 1. What will happen to those occupying say church or Institutional land as tenants with their gardens or structures on it? | It was discovered that in Agoro there is no one likely to be under such circumstances along the project area but if it were to be there then compensation will still follow the established law |
| 1. How will the locals especially the youth benefit from the project before the actual water is attained? | Guided that under local content, the youth through their local leadership need to be willing to apply for the jobs that will in place for consideration by the contract where the qualify. |
| 1. Will this project take off or rather pass because we have seen projects come and die out just like that? | Assured that the Ministry with the help of World Bank had secured funding for it and we at the phase of engaging the stakeholders on how the project might affect them so that corrective action can be taken |

**Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for Large Solar Powered Piped Water Supply Systems and Sanitation Facilities Project in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts Project**

**Stakeholder Met: …**Sub County leaders

**Consultations with Padibe West Sub County LEADERS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **1st March 2023** |  |
| **Means of Engagement** | Meeting at Sub County Headquarters | |
| **Contacts** | Attendance List attached |  |
| **QUESTION**  **Key Issues and Concerns Raised** | | **RESPONSE** |
| **Sub county Chief’s Opening remarks:**   * In addition to challenges to access to   water, flooding was noted as a major challenge where everybody is affected including the sub-county headquarters premises. Access to health and education services also a challenge, there is no any health center in the entire sub-county. Community only depending on Village Health Teams. The chairperson also noted that there is no government secondary school in the sub-county. Accessibility also is a challenge since the sub-county has bad roads   * Conflict resolution * Chairperson noted that there is a functional grievance redress committee at the sub-county. He further noted the need to engage clan leaders during compensation, they know the boundaries of land. Consultations should also be made with the district land officer and the physical planner * He noted that the sub-county was recently curved out of Padibe west. There is need for extension of water to the sub-county headquarters. He noted concern for rehabilitation of the existing water sources as some members may not access piped water due to the cost implication. Currently, some households fail to pay 2000UGX monthly fees for boreholes. * Previously, LWF was drilling and rehabilitating boreholes. Training hand power mechanics and water quality assessments. Other partners in the sub-county include; food for the hungry * Sub-county chief also was concerned about points for watering animals. He proposed for development of watering animals’ points in the valley in Laguri west. * For planning purposes, the sub-county chief noted that engagements can be made with Padibe west sub-county as they still hold their physical plan | | The consultant noted all the challenges down |
| **Water quality at the reservoir**   * Community members are concerned with water quality issues at the reservoir where water will be stored in bigger tanks. One noted that if jerry cans in our home for fetching water get dirty, how about reservoir tanks? The member expects such impurities as those in jerry cans to be in the reservoir tanks. | | The consultant informed the community that there will be a washout at the reservoir for cleaning the tanks. Cleaning to be done regularly as determined by the expert |
| ***C*onnection fees and cost implications**   * Community members wanted to know if they will have to pay for connection fees to their homes. * Also, community members had concerns relating to the cost of water where they will have to pay. The elderly for example may have no money to regularly pay for water | | A consultant noted that government is constructing the infrastructure including transmission up to the reservoir and distribution puts. Household connections will be incurred by the people. There is also an opportunity of applying for a tap for commercial purposes where people pay upon fetching water. A number of households like there or five in the same location can also apply for a tap where payment is monthly. |
| ***Sharing of water sources with animals?***   * Existing water sources mainly the boreholes are shared with animals. Community members expressed concern where their animals will be watered from ow there will be water taps. | | Assurance was made to the community members that existing water sources in the area will not be tampered with thus continue to be accessed as before. Boreholes will remain open |
| **Project Duration**  Community members asked how long will the project will take for completion. | | The system is designed for a period of 20 years |
| ***Security of water***   * Community members equally expressed concerns over security of water both at the reservoir and along the transmission line, concerned with possibility of vandalism | | The water supply system will have specific plumbers who will respond upon notification on any challenge on the system. |
| ***System maintenance and response to emergencies***   * Community members expressed fears over availability of water on the taps. Concerns are around uncertainties on energy issues and maintenance issues. Access to mechanical service in case of system breaking. | | The water supply system will have specific plumbers who will respond upon notification on any challenge on the system. |
| ***Compensation***   * Community members inquired on how soon will be compensation. Will it be after or before project implementation? | | This was noted by the consultant |
| ***Project coverage***   * Members wanted to know who if all villages in Acheba sub-county will have water. | | The project will be implemented in phases whereby in the first phase, three villages of Laguri East, Laguri West and Laguri Central were considered |

**Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for Large Solar Powered Piped Water Supply Systems and Sanitation Facilities Project in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts Project**

**Stakeholder Met: …**Sub County leaders

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Sub county** | **Parish** | **Village** |
| **Lamwo** | **Lokung** |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Meeting Participants**  *(See attendance list attached***)** |  |
| Key Activities  Agenda  1. Calling the meeting to order  2. Prayers  3. Introductions  4. Welcome remarks by Stakeholder Representative  5. Delivery of information by the Consultant  6. Reactions (Questions & Answers)  7. Closing Remarks | |
| **Purpose of meeting** | To disclose information about the intended project and discuss what the anticipated resettlement impacts associated with the construction of the water supply system and sanitation system; and propose measures to mitigate such impacts. |
| **Date** | 28th February 2023 |
| **Venue** | Lokung Sub-county Headquarters |
| **Project overview.**  To address the water supply and sanitation gap in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts, 6 solar powered piped water supply systems and 20 toilets have been proposed in project sites;   * In Adjumani District - Arra, Gulinya Junction and Arinyapi; * In Lamwo District - Agoro, Padibe West, and Pangira.   These facilities will be constructed in schools, health facilities, and administrative centres in the selected districts. These water supply and sanitation infrastructure will be implemented as part of the strategy to improve access to clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene in the refugee settlements and host communities.  The main components of the Large Solar piped water systems will include; a production well as a water source, a raw water pumping main to a reservoir, an elevated storage reservoir on a steel tower, Solar Pumps, Solar Panels, chlorine dosing unit, pump motor, pump house, distribution network, and service connections. | |
| **Key notes from the discussion***:*   * The Sub-county chief started by thanking the Almighty God for the occasion. * He encouraged Pinnacle Enviro Consult to work closely with the District physical planner for proper future physical planning aspects. * He was concerned with the land issue especially the people who land will be affected by the project. He stressed that those should be adequately compensated and ESIA should be done. He was concerned about the destruction of trees where the pipes will pass. * He said local context should be put into consideration regarding how the local people live and call for respect to each other as work is being done. * He talked about the employment aspect, where he called upon the project to enable the locals to benefit from the project i.e. provision of labour and not necessarily bringing in foreigners for work that can be done by the locals. * He asked that the reports to the findings be shared with them so that they can also know what is going on about the project activities. And this can be done through sharing of contacts and email addresses. * He encouraged more stakeholder/ coordination meetings since it enables the Stakeholders to understand the Sub-county financial calendar for better planning purposes. * The CDO requested that the Sub County Headquarters and the nearby Schools also directly benefit from the project. * She also asked what the project's requirements are from the community. * One of the Stakeholder members from the Sugarcane plantation requested for the extension of water services to their plantation because they are suffering with a water problem.   **Question and Answer session**  Qn. 1 Are the affected persons going to be compensated and if yes when?  **Response**: Yes, the affected persons will be compensated for all the losses they as a result of this project.  Qn. 2: 1. How is the project going to be managed in terms maintenance and security for the equipment?  **Response**: The management and maintenance of the water supply system will be handed to the local government of their respective jurisdictions for all management functions. After the construction is completed, a formal handover will be done to this effected. | |

**Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for the Large Solar Powered Piped Water Supply Systems and Sanitation Facilities Project in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts Project**

**Stakeholder Met:** Community members.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Sub county** | **Parish** | **Village** |
| **Lamwo** | **Lokung** | **Pangira** | **Latida** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Meeting Participants**  *(See attendance list attached***)** |  | |
| Key Activities  Agenda  1. Calling the meeting to order  2. Prayers  3. Introductions  4. Welcome remarks by Stakeholder Representative(LC1).  5. Delivery of information by the Consultant  6. Reactions (Questions & Answers)  7. Closing Remarks | | |
| **Purpose of meeting** | To disclose information about the intended project and discuss what the anticipated resettlement impacts associated with the construction of the water supply system and sanitation system; and propose measures to mitigate such impacts. | |
| **Date** | 28th February 2023 | |
| **Venue** | Latida Village. 13:00 | |
| **Project overview.**  To address the water supply and sanitation gap in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts, 6 solar powered piped water supply systems and 20 toilets have been proposed in project sites;  In Adjumani District - Arra, Gulinya Junction and Arinyapi;  In Lamwo District - Agoro, Padibe West, and Pangira.  These facilities will be constructed in schools, health facilities, and administrative centres in the selected districts. These water supply and sanitation infrastructure will be implemented as part of the strategy to improve access to clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene in the refugee settlements and host communities.  The main components of the Large Solar piped water systems will include; a production well as a water source, a raw water pumping main to a reservoir, an elevated storage reservoir on a steel tower, Solar Pumps, Solar Panels, chlorine dosing unit, pump motor, pump house, distribution network, and service connections. | | |
| Key notes from the discussion  . The chairman LC I emphasized that Latida has a big population which included primary and secondary schools and therefore there is a big need for water supply.  . The Sub-county chief sought for consent for taking of photographs which was jointly agreed upon by the community.  . Pinnacle Enviro Consult team leader emphasized that though land in the area is communally owned, there was need for the family to agree on a representative during the evaluation exercise.  . He also called upon the community to engage in income generating activities as a result of the project such as restaurant services other than only looking at provision of labour to the project | | |
| **Question and Answer Session** | | |
| **QUESTIONS / ISSUES RAISED** | | **RESPONSE** |
| 1. How far will in terms of distance the water distribution pipes cover and will the water be available only at the public collection point? | | It is still in design stage and therefore the coverage cannot be certainly be told. |
| 1. Who will meet the construction including the fee for digging trenches for the water line and is the water for fee or it will be for paying? | | Both Yes and No. Government through the funders will install and meet the construction costs, but when it comes to distribution , the water management committee will be established to help come up with affordable rates for maintenance purposes. |
| 1. What are the rates that are going to use in compensation and is the compensation going to be for only those will land where the pipes are going to pass? | | The compensation rates depend on what is lost by a person. For the case of the land and permeant structures, the current market rates will be computed depending on the area. Crops and trees will be compensated for according to the rates that have been compiled and approved by the district council |
| 1. Is the water project in all the Sub Counties within the district? | | NO. This project is in selected areas in the sub county and targets some of Rural Growth Centres, Including Pangira in Lokung |
| 1. **CONCLUDING REMARKS:**   Representative from Archaeological team expressed that culture is an important project aspect and it was important to understand the community's norms and values.  He further said the project was designed to protect local beliefs which through the coming of foreign religion has deemed some local traditional beliefs and practices as demonic.  He emphasized that the sites that might be affected might include some important trees such as shea nut, graves, rocks of traditional values, medicinal plants (local herbs) and there was need to preserve and protect them.  The Representative of the LC III requested his fellow present councilors to introduce themselves and humbly appealed to the community to embrace government programs/projects in order to enhance development in the area.  The Parish Chief reminded those in attendance that water and sanitation goes hand in hand and appealed to the community to practice good hygiene behaviour like the construction of latrines and rubbish pits.  Closing prayer was led by a community member in attendance. | | |

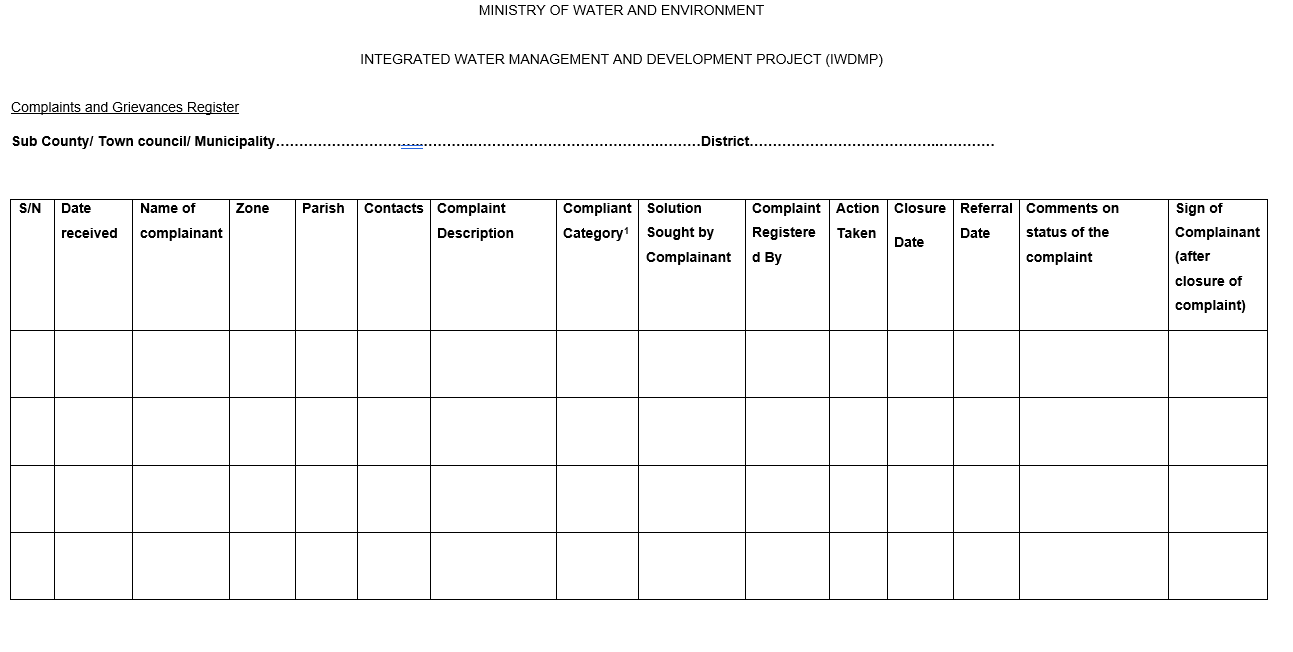
**Stakeholder Engagement Meeting for Large Solar Powered Piped Water Supply Systems and Sanitation Facilities Project in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts Project**

**Stakeholder Met: ……**Community members**.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Sub county** | **Parish** | **Village** |
| **Lamwo** | **Lokung** | **Pangira** | **Pagada** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Meeting Participants**  *(See attendance list attached***)** |  | |
| Key Activities  Agenda  1. Calling the meeting to order  2. Prayers  3. Introductions  4. Welcome remarks by Stakeholder Representative(LC1).  5. Delivery of information by the Consultant  6. Reactions (Questions & Answers)  7. Closing Remarks | | |
| **Purpose of meeting** | To disclose information about the intended project and discuss what the anticipated resettlement impacts associated with the construction of the water supply system and sanitation system; and propose measures to mitigate such impacts. | |
| **Date** | 28th February 2023 | |
| **Venue** | **Pagada** Village | |
| **Project overview.**  To address the water supply and sanitation gap in Adjumani and Lamwo Districts, 6 solar powered piped water supply systems and 20 toilets have been proposed in project sites;   * In Adjumani District - Arra, Gulinya Junction and Arinyapi; * In Lamwo District - Agoro, Padibe West, and Pangira.   These facilities will be constructed in schools, health facilities, and administrative centres in the selected districts. These water supply and sanitation infrastructure will be implemented as part of the strategy to improve access to clean water, improved sanitation and hygiene in the refugee settlements and host communities.  The main components of the Large Solar piped water systems will include; a production well as a water source, a raw water pumping main to a reservoir, an elevated storage reservoir on a steel tower, Solar Pumps, Solar Panels, chlorine dosing unit, pump motor, pump house, distribution network, and service connections. | | |
| **Key notes from the discussion**   * The opening prayer was led by Rev. Peter who is the Parish Priest. * The LC1 welcomed the Consultants, Sub-county leaders and the members of the village. He thanked them for coming despite the long awaited period. * The Sub-county chief introduced and told the people of the village why these meetings was called. He reminded the people that so far two water Wells had already been drilled and he encouraged them to use the water well. He also told them to be patient because the process (water availability, drilling and testing) involved will take some time. * He encouraged the community to preserve and protect the environment for future generations. * He also argued the affected people to use the money that would be got from the project as form of compensation well. * He encouraged the locals to provide labour where necessary and comply with the contractor's terms and conditions. He discouraged child labour and encouraged that children should attend school since child labour is illegal. * He also told them that the grievances and complaint committee should be set up. | | |
| **Question and Answer Session** | | |
| **Questions/ Issues raised** | | **Responses** |
| 1. Why was the water storage taken to Pawal first intend of connecting it directly from the source here? | | Since the water is meant for the entire area there was need to get a central place that will make distribution easier and also there will be treatment of the water before distributing it back to the community. |
| 1. What will happen if the pipes pass through cultural sites such graves because these are very vital in our cultural norms and beliefs ? | | All consideration is put in place to ensure that cultural norms and values are followed in case of relocating them. |
| 1. Will the project stop the people from using the already existing boreholes? | | No the existing boreholes will remain as a supplementary to the water project, though the project’s main goal is to lessen travel distance and hygiene and sanitation. |
| 1. Can the water be connected to someone’s home? | | Definitely yes as long as one afford the charges and can access the distribution line. |
| 1. Will there be opportunities for causal employment for the local population ? | | Yes there will be consideration for jobs and the women/ wives are encouraged to actively participate say cooking food for the contractors. |
| **Recommendations put forward included**  From the community members: Increasing the project radius area coverage since there are some people might be in position to afford but are outside the project radius area of coverage.  From Sub-county leader: Reminded that the project encourages socialization and called upon those ones with connection to help others who haven't been able to have a connection to tap the water.    Archaeological team: Remarked that he had noted the concerns regarding cultural aspects and emphasized that the project might bring cultural shocks to the community and that its paramount to conduct surveys.  He took the opportunity to ask the community about the existing cultural sites, shrines, graves, tress of medicinal importance and any other valuable aspects that could help understand the past. He made it clear that their purpose of was to identify such important cultural elements and the community identified some as shea tree, Rocks (Pukiri rocks), graves and some spiritual sites, existing clans also included Pachwera, Palwoo, Pabala, Pajele among others. | | |
| **Closing Remarks**  . The Parish chief noted that since water goes hand in hand with sanitation, she humbly requested the community to practice good hygiene by mainly constructing and continue using latrines.  . LC3 representative appealed to his colleagues to embrace government programs since the government usually come up with projects that are always intended to benefit the community.  . Closing prayer was again led by Rev. Peter, who also requested for timely provision of water to institutions such as the schools. | | |

## Project Grievance Register



## Grievances Referral Form

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

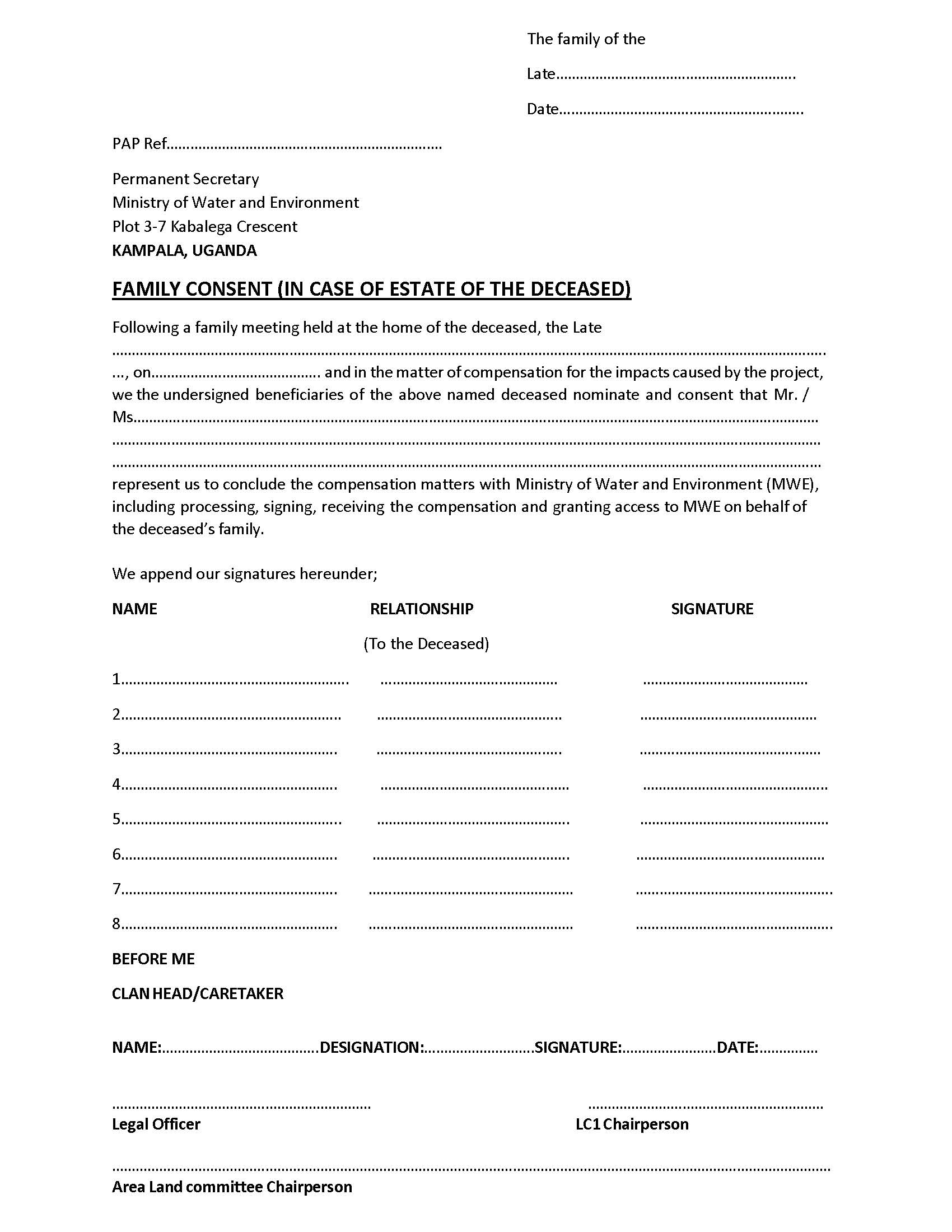
**INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWMDP)**

**Grievances Referral Form**

**Sub county/ Town council/ Municipality……….……………District…….……………Serial No: ...**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Complainant:** | **Gender:** | **Age:** |
| **Village/Zone of Residence:** | **Parish/ Ward:** | **Telephone Contact:** |
| **Date Registered:** | **Registration Number:** | **Date Referred** |
| **Description of the Grievance:** | | |
|
|
|
| **Summary of the Committee Decision (quote the minute reference):** | | |
|
|
|
| **Reasons for Referral:** | | |
|
|
|
|
| **Prepared by Secretary:** | **Approved by Chairperson** | |
| **Name:** | **Name:** | |
| **Signature:** | **Signature:** | |
| **Date:** | **Date:** | |
|  | ***Official Stamp*** | |

## Family Consent



## Consent Form for Grievance Management Committee Members

**MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

**INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWMDP)**

**CONSENT FORM FOR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP**

I………………………………………………………………………… a resident of …………………………… *(Village)* of ………………………………………. *(Parish)* do accept to voluntarily offer myself as a ………………………… *(Position)* of the Grievance Management Committee for ………………………………. *(Name of the project)* and commit to execute this responsibility on this committee for the benefit of my community.

**Signed by**

Name: ………………………………......

Telephone: …………………………………….

Village: …………………………………….

Signature: …………………………………….

**Approved by**

Name: …………………………………….

Title: …………………………………….

Signature: …………………………………….

Official Stamp: …………………………………….

Date: …………………………………….

## Reporting form for VAC and GBV incidents on the project

**Part 1: Details of the Reporter**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the Person reporting the case | Address:  Location: | Date of reporting the case: |
| Designation and relationship with the child victim and survivor | Contact details;  Tel. No (Landline):  Tel. No (Mobile):  Email: | Time of Reporting: |

**Part 11: Details of Victim/ Survivor**

| **S/N** | **Indicators** | **Details captured** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Name of the victim |  |
|  | Sex |  |
|  | Date of birth and Age |  |
|  | Residence |  |
|  | Contacts- telephone |  |
|  | Reference number |  |
|  | Nature/type of the alleged act of violence: |  |
|  | Location: where the incident took place |  |
|  | Number of times the victim has encountered such a form of violence |  |
|  | Other associated forms of violence the victim has encountered by the alleged perpetrator |  |
|  | Relationship of the victim with the alleged perpetrator |  |
|  | Impact of the act of violence on the victim i.e. physical, mental, health etc. |  |
|  | Date or time frame of the act of violence |  |
|  | Witnesses *(if any)* and their observations and their willingness to appear in case of further investigations and their telephone contacts |  |
|  | Status of reporting *(if there are previous efforts of reporting the case and the person/officer reported to)* |  |
|  | Measures or actions taken |  |
|  | Outcomes of the measures if any |  |
|  | Recommended actions and support services for the survivor/victim |  |
|  | Witnesses Name:  Address:  Contact number: | Describe the event as witnessed: |
|  | Any other information found necessary to support the case- photographic or recorded evidence |  |
|  | Form compiled by:  Name: ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,  Signature: ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | Position,,,,,,,,,,,,-  Date,,,,,,,,,,,,,,- |

**Part III: Details of the alleged perpetuator**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Notes** | *Attach all the necessary supporting information or documents and remember to retain a copy for follow-up* | |
| **S/N** | **Indicators** | **Details captured** |
|  | Name of the alleged perpetrator (attach a photo) if available |  |
|  | Sex |  |
|  | Age (if known) |  |
|  | Residence |  |
|  | Marital status |  |
|  | Contacts- telephone |  |
|  | Consent or non-consent of the perpetrator on committing the act |  |
|  | Previous incidents of violence committed by the alleged perpetrator |  |
|  | Measures taken by the duty bearers and other stakeholders against the perpetrator |  |
|  | Outcomes of the measures if any |  |
|  | Recommended actions against the perpetrator |  |
|  | Any other information found necessary |  |
|  | Form compiled by:  Name: …………………………- Signature: …………………………-  Position: …………………………- Date: …………………………- | Contact details:  Tel:………………....…………- Email: …………………………- |

## List of PAP by RGC

| **DISTRICT** | **RGC** | **PAP NAME** | **PAP NUMBER** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LAMWO** | AGORO | Acellam Charles | LM/AS/002 |
| Odok Opira Christopher | LM/AS/004A & 004B |
| Agoro Sub County Local Government | LM/AS/005B |
| Okot Valent | LM/AS/015 |
| Okongo Kulauo | LM/AS/006 |
| St. Joseph's Catholic Church Agoro | LM/AS/015A & 015B |
| **TOTAL** | **6 PAPs** |  |
|  |  |  |
| PADIBE | Kidega Jimmy | LM/PW/002 |
| Leonora Lawinyu | LM/AS/006B |
| Ocan Franko | LM/AS/014 |
| Ochen Alfred | LM/AS/021 |
| UNKNOWN 1 | LM/AS/025 |
| UNKNOWN 2 | LM/AS/026 |
| **TOTAL** | **6 PAPs** |  |
|  |  |  |
| PANGIRA | Ladur Diana Ladem | LM/LS/004 |
| Abonga Joel | LM/LS/005 |
| Angee Gladys | LM/LS/006 |
| Okello Francis Lagany | LM/LS/009A & 009B |
| Potwach Primary School | LM/LS/013A & 013B |
| **TOTAL** | **5 PAPs** |  |
|  |  |  |
| **SUB TOTAL** | **19 PAPs** |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **ADJUMANI** | ARRA | Amoko Bosco | AJ/PA/AR/002 |
| Eruaga Bob John | AJ/PA/AR/005 |
| Volo Christopher | AJ/PA/AR/004B |
| Akim Majid | AJ/PA/AR/005 |
| River Bank | AJ/PA/AR/010 |
|  | **5 PAPs** |  |
|  |  |  |
| ARINIYAPI | Anyabe Emmanuel | AJ/AR/NZ/002A & 002B |
| Mude Palmira | AJ/AR/MA/004 |
| Akuku Joseph | AJ/AR/MA/005 |
| Lada Patrick | AJ/AR/MA/007-RGC/002 |
| **TOTAL** | **4 PAPs** |  |
|  |  |  |
| GULINYA | Eberuku Wilson | AJ/UK/KC/001B |
| Akule Joe | AJ/UK/PA/002B |
| **TOTAL** | **2 PAPs** |  |
| **SUB TOTAL** | **11 PAPs** |  |
|  |  | **30 PAPs** |  |

## Attendance Lists

1. Lamwo consultations [attendance lists](file:///C:\Users\PINNACLE\Downloads\Lamwo%20Consultation%20Lists.docx)
2. Adjumani consultations [attendance lists](file:///C:\Users\PINNACLE\Downloads\Adjumani%20Consultation%20Lists%20(1).docx)

**Valuation Report and Project Strip Map *(Presented in a Separate Volume II)***

1. A landowner whose land portion is encumbered with Kibanja interests is entitled to a land interest of 40% of the Value of the subject affected land portion assuming it was free of encumbrance. The remaining 60% is the value of land interest to the Kibanja Landholder. The rationale of 60%:40% is that Kibanja Landholder land use activities contribute more to land value appreciation of the subject land compared to the landowner. Refer to Principle 8 of the MLHUD Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)