
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ENYAU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IN TEREGO & YUMBE DISTRICTS



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

Census: Field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions (LGIs).

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project.

Cut-off date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project.

Development Assistance: Means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons especially those displace to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels.

Displaced Persons: Persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, will suffer direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically

relocated.

Economic Displacement: Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, etc.) caused by the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities/components. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the Project.

Entitlement: Range of measures (including compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation) aimed at compensating affected people and restoring their economic and social conditions.

Involuntary resettlement: Involuntary 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 option to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement.

Land expropriation: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

Land: refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land which may be required permanently or temporarily for the Project.

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.

Project-affected household: All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project-affected person: Any person affected by Project-related activities which cause changes in use, or access to land, water, natural resources, or in some circumstances, can lead to loss of income and/or changes in livelihood either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Refugee: A person who has fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A detailed plan of future resettlement and relocation activities often conducted after project boundaries are clearly defined.

Resettlement assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement.

Resettlement: The process of relocation and rehabilitation caused by project related activities.

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.

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

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAO	Chief Accounting Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSOs	Community Social Organisations
DLB	District Land Board
DLG	District Local Government
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GO	Grievance Officer
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
HHS	Household Survey
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LC	Local Council
LGRC	Local Grievance Redress Committee
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program

M&E	Monitoring and valuation
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Authority
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SC	Sub County
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

.1 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT AREA

The Ministry of Water and Environment identified the Ora - Ala Water Supply System, as one of the interventions in raising the safe water access in refugee hosting communities and settlements especially in northern Uganda. The Ora - Ala water supply and sanitation system comprises two separate surface Water Supply Systems with water sources from River Enyau and Nyagak. For purposes of this report, the resettlement aspects presented are for Enyau Water Supply System only.

Enyau Water Supply System shall be executed in the districts of Terego and Yumbe. The project area is approximately 678km² covering Odupi sub county in Terego district and Ariwa subcounty in Yumbe district. R. Enyau was established to have adequate water to meet the water requirement for the projected population of 107,922 in the ultimate year 2043. Assuming an average household size of 4.6 individuals, this translates to 23,461 households expected to benefit at the maximum supply capacity of the water scheme.

Raw water will be abstracted from River Enyau at rate of 2,977m³/d in Terego district and treated at a facility about 7.4km downstream of the intake through a transmission system (pipes). Treated water will then be distributed to the benefiting centers downstream along a

transmission network of about 45,215 meters. The design consideration for Enyau Water Supply System will consist of four storage tanks targeting sub-counties of Odupi and Ariwa.

The sanitation component of the project has provided for a two 9-stance water borne toilets that shall be constructed. The toilet facilities shall have a section for female users and a section for male users. The section for female users shall comprise 3 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities while the section for male users shall comprise 2 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities plus urinals. In addition, the project shall construct a water office which will be used for managing the WSS.

.2 RAP METHODOLOGY

The methodology for RAP preparation has been based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from official records available at National and District levels. The primary data was generated through administering of a semi structured household data collection tool to the PAPs and stakeholder engagement and field cadastral and property valuation surveys. The following are the major activities that have led to the development of this RAP

- Review of secondary data included review of national and international policies and guidelines relating to land acquisition and resettlement, review of project specific documents such as the Environment and Social Impact Statement and project design.
- Field activities
 - a) Reconnaissance; this was undertaken to gain understanding of the project area and helped in the formulation and design of data collection tools
 - b) Stakeholder engagement at different levels were undertaken to disclose the project and associated activities and gather views and concerns about the same. Suggestions from the engagements have been incorporated into the RAP study to the extent possible.
 - c) Socioeconomic survey The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for affected households in line with ESS5. This helped establish the socio-economic profile of PAPs, extent of impacts, baseline parameters and indicators that can be measured during monitoring and evaluation and also to inform the RAP Implementation. The socio-economic PAP household survey was conducted from 16th to 26th February 2023.
 - d) Cadastral surveys The purpose of the land, asset survey and asset inventory/valuation exercise was to provide a framework through which Project Affected persons (PAPs) could be identified, subsequently fairly assessed and appropriately compensated or resettled before commencement of project works. This was achieved through the following sub activities. Using the control points the proposed 3 m corridor was set out on the ground to define the project area. The area was pegged with extents clearly marked at 20m intervals.
 - e) Asset Surveys: Using the Asset Survey Form in conjunction with support from Local Chairpersons (LCs), all PAPs were identified and verified. The names and other particulars of each affected property owner were recorded, including their contact and identification details. Valuation was done for all properties found within the 3 m corridor as demarcated by the surveyor. This compensation assessment covered only perennial crops, fruit trees and commercial trees, structures and improvements and land where the treatment plant and reservoir tanks will be located.

- f) Livelihood Restoration Plan: The ESS5 states that for projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration. Both cash and non-cash interventions have been explored and suggested under this RAP.
- g) Vulnerability assessment: These groups were identified through the household socio-economic questionnaire, community engagements and home visits. In this RAP, the vulnerable groups identified include:
 - i. Disabled persons, visual, mentally or physically;
 - ii. The elderly beyond 65 years particularly those who live alone;
 - iii. Refugees whose structures are affected;
 - iv. Households whose heads are widows or single mothers and
 - v. Very poor households.
 - vi. Female headed households
 - vii. child headed households

.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION

This RAP takes into account the Uganda Legal Framework as well as the key Donor Guidelines on resettlement and compensation. The Uganda Government requires compensation to be paid if damage is caused to land and other private property. The Relevant Uganda laws on compensation and resettlement include the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995; and the Land Act, Cap 227; The Local Government Act (1997) and Land Acquisition Act (1965).

The same requirements are also articulated by the major Development Partners of Uganda (especially the WB) Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines and the environmental and social standard 5. The main principle on Involuntary Resettlement is to ensure that affected people are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. In this project there will be relocation of 135 structures in addition to compensation for lost land, crops and trees. An additional Disturbance Allowance of 15% of the value of the affected property will also be given to all PAPs.

.4 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Considering that the project will have a minimum number of displaced households, the main player to implement this RAP will be the MoWE, the Local Government representatives in the project area and the Grievance committee. The main activity will be payment of compensation and ensuring that all PAPs have received adequate compensation at replacement cost.

There are therefore three main actors who will be involved in carrying out compensation as required in the implementation of the Enyau Water Supply Project. These are;

- i) Ministry of Water and Environment
- ii) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (approving compensation rates) and;
- iii) Local Government (responsible for handling the affected people);

.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC BASELINE

Most of affected persons will not physically be impacted by proposed water supply project because of the limited land requirement, however because it is a legal requirement, all PAPs in the 3 m corridor have been assessed.

Nevertheless, during the census and valuation exercise, the RAP team identified 261 Claimants some of whom were absent and could not be directly interviewed. In such cases the chairperson LC 1 witness the valuation exercise but the signing will be done at a later stage in the presence of affected PAPs. Field primary data indicated that majority of the project affected people were Lugbara 57.1% followed closely by Kakwa at 35.1%. Minority ethnic groups included Alur, Baka and Kuku.

In general, settlement patterns within the area are not planned and houses are mainly temporary (mud and wattle with grass thatched roof) with a very few semi-permanent (iron roofed with mud and wattle walls) structures which serve as residential accommodation.

Firewood is the main source of energy for domestic needs across the entire project area. In the settlement camps, a number of PAPs were observed to supplement firewood with charcoal. Wood gathering for both firewood and building materials and charcoal were observed as main economic activities besides serving domestic interests directly.

Majority of respondents in the project area are farmers. Being a rural setting all affected households practice crop farming as the main economic activity. Evidently, cassava, maize and sorghum doubled as both cash and food crops in declining order of importance. Some respondents mainly in the settlement camp practiced horticulture.

In addition, most respondents do keep animals and or birds. Poultry, goats and cattle are the most common animals kept by the impacted households. The number of animals (cows) was notably low because respondents are mainly crop farmers.

Concerning land ownership, majority of the likely impacted people live on their own land which they either inherited or acquired by way of purchasing for PAPs outside the camp. This is so because the area is rural and majority of PAPs have been settlers for more than 10years. For areas where refugees have settled, the land is under the custody of office of the prime minister although users have specific portions allocated to them and those are the areas that have been assessed as belonging to respective PAPs (refugees)

.6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Stakeholder engagements were guided by the Local Government Act as well as the Ugandan Constitution, which guarantee fair and adequate compensation for project impacted people. The RAP team also took note of donor safeguards specifically World Banks Environmental and Social Standard 10, which addresses stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

Engagements were conducted at district, respective sub counties levels and each of the affected villages. The RAP explained likely impacts particularly as they related to the human factor at the design stage, during implementation and during the operational phases of the proposed Enyau water supply Project.

Key issues raised included; fear of undervaluing their property, damage to their dwelling and business structures, delayed compensation, project timeframe, structures for receiving and

addressing grievances, restricted access to earmarked area, how unintentional damage to property outside the corridor would be treated and community programs.

.7 ENTITLEMENTS

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to PAPs who currently own land where permanent structures such as treatment plant and reservoir tanks, regardless of land size, current use or legality of tenure. In addition, compensation will be provided for loss of perennial crops, calculated using the approved district rates. For this particular project compensation for crops was calculated using rates from Yumbe approved district valuation rates. Similarly compensation will be paid for affected structures regardless of their nature permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation under this RAP:

- i. Land owners within the 3 m corridor along the proposed project alignment;
- ii. People whose structures are likely to be affected by Enyau water supply project;
- iii. People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities; and
- iv. Institutional and/or community property that may be affected by land acquisition.
- v. Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation according to the laws of Uganda and best international practice.

As guided by Section 77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), Disturbance Allowance of 15% shall be awarded in addition to the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (the required statutory period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land

. 8 LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

The total number of claimants is 261 where by 70.5% (103 claimants) of these are men and 29.5% (43 claimants) are women. There will be easement on land of 3 m for project infrastructure i.e. water transmission and distribution lines. Land for a water treatment plant and the four water reservoir tanks will be fully acquired by the Ministry of Water and Environment. The above activities and structures will have impacts on structures, crops and trees and to a small extent land. Despite the limited corridor of 3 m, a number of structures are affected mainly in the refugee settlements. One hundred thirty-five (135) structures were determined as affected. This was attributed to the limited land allocations and the preference of communities settling in trading centers, which increases pressure on land and subsequent encroachment on the access road reserve. Only 3.447 acres of land is affected while a number of crops and trees are affected.

.9 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

Ministry of Water and Environment will commit themselves to ensure a smooth compensation exercise following key principles below;

- A. Resettlement and compensation of PAPs will be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws and World Bank standards;
- B. PAPs shall be adequately, promptly and equitably compensated before commencement of works at the project-affected sites.

- C. Special consideration will be given to especially disadvantaged and/or vulnerable people such as women, widowed, illiterate, the very old, refugees and the disabled.
- D. The project should promote and provide in-kind compensation as an option for especially vulnerable groups.
- E. Resettlement compensation shall aim to ensure that people are not worse off after resettlement and that their livelihoods have been improved or at least restored to pre-implementation levels;
- F. The project will consider a 15% per cent disturbance allowance in addition to the assessed compensation values for affected property; and
- G. In consideration of the differences between national legislation and the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the higher of the two standards will be followed, where it best applies in this RAP,
- H. Valuation of crops was based on the rates provided by Yumbe (which had the latest) district land Boards in line with the Local Government Act; (2017)
- I. All PAPs will be paid through the Bank if the amount is more than 300,000 but those whose total amount is less shall be compensated in cash

.10 RELOCATION

During stakeholder engagements it was established that some PAPs whose residences are affected could still continue using part of their land since only a small portion would be affected. For this reason, backward relocation has been suggested and where it is established that this may not be possible. Therefore, there will be no special arrangement for integration with host communities because the PAPs will remain in the same villages

.11 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

Acquisition of the right to access the 3 m corridor and land required for project activities will result in a loss of only 3.447 acres of land hence impact on agriculture productivity is expected to be minimal. However as established from the property valuation report, a total of 135 structures belonging to both households and institutions will be affected. The affected structures mainly belong to refugees hence the likelihood of increasing vulnerability of this particular group of PAPs.

Both land based and non-land based strategies have been suggested. For land based, specific interventions include, provision of agro inputs and farmers' capacity building. While the non-land based approach has considered financial literacy such that PAPs use their compensation packages sustainably, employment opportunities to PAPs and loan provision.

.12 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS

The project developer (**Ministry of Water and Environment**) shall therefore put in place mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on mediation by preferably a committee comprising of selected members some of whom shall be independent of the project. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, which does not necessarily

replace the existing judicial system. Procedures relevant to this amicable mechanism will include three different levels:

- i. Registration by the developer, or its agent, of the complaint, grievance or dispute;
- ii. Processing by developer, or its agent, of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken; and
- iii. In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by the developer, (or its agent) because of the complaint, an amicable mediation could be triggered involving a mediation committee independent of the project.

In instances where all the above steps are exhausted and the aggrieved person remains unsatisfied, then they will be advised to seek redress in the courts of law.

.13 COST AND BUDGET

The total number of claimants is 261 while the total valuation package is UGX **477,468,540**. Below is a detailed breakdown of the compensation schedule.

S/N	ITEM	TOTAL VALUE
1.	Structures	117,095,180
2.	Crops / trees	120,377,000
3.	Land	4,942,001
4.	Disturbance allowance @15%	36,362,127
5.	20% Estimated implementation cost	55,755,261
6.	Cost of Livelihood Restoration Program	86,635,000
7.	Transport allowance	7,830,000
8.	Rent allowance	1,080,000
9.	Grievance management cost @ 2%	5,575,526
10.	Contingence cost estimated @ 10%	27,877,630
11.	Monitoring and evaluation estimated @5%	13,938,815
GRAND TOTAL		477,468,540

.14 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

i. Relocation and Compensation Impacts

Implementing the proposed water supply system will lead to *physical and Economic Displacement* of people. There will be loss of crops/trees, structures and to a small extent land. This will be because the area along the proposed Enyau water supply Project is currently used for agriculture, settlement and animal grazing which activities shall be interrupted during the construction phase of the proposed project. Various crops and trees, 135 structures and 3.462 acres of land will be affected by the proposed project.

ii. Compensation Strategy

The compensation/resettlement will have to comply with two sets of requirements, the Ugandan Law and the International Donor Safeguard Guidelines. The latter are more advantageous to PAPs, especially with regard to the valuation at “full replacement cost” as opposed to the depreciated value taken into consideration by Ugandan valuation methodologies. As part of the strategy, all stakeholders will be involved, and the respective sub counties (Odupi and Ariwa), Terego and Yumbe districts, and lead agencies (Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development) will monitor payments of compensation. All affected people will be adequately and equitably compensated based on the asset valuation report.

iii. Payment Procedure

It will be a requirement for the PAP not to remove structures, gardens, and or trees before compensation has been concluded and grievances attended to where they exist. It is important that the key stakeholders (PAPs, LCs, a Sub County representative, a district representative, representatives from ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development) agree fully with the compensation packages and schedule. At all times the PAPs shall be kept informed of the resettlement schedule to which they should agree before implementation. The Public disclosure strategy proposed herein will ensure that the process is transparent and all stakeholders can verify the actions being taken.

iv. Proposed Time Schedule

A proposed resettlement/ compensation - implementation and monitoring program will be executed and will cover resource mobilisation, formation of relevant implementation committees, payment of Disturbance allowances and compensation as well as the monitoring of the exercise. This will be concluded within a period of about 4 months (16 weeks) given that the number of PAPs is 261.

.15 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLETION AUDIT

It will be important to carry out a monitoring, evaluation and Audit exercise to determine the progress and effectiveness of the RAP. This will establish among others: -

- Amounts of compensation paid within a stipulated period,
- Compliance with eligibility criteria as described in this RAP,
- Actual delivery of compensation packages,
- Ministry of Water and Environment will therefore monitor the following: -
 - Total amount paid out and the rate at which it is being paid;
 - Number of grievances recorded settled and those pending;
 - Level of stakeholder participation

Ministry of Water and Environment will make internal arrangements to do this task.

.16 CONCLUSIONS

In this RAP a number of key principles have been followed which include the following:

- Minimising compensation needs by ensuring that all project activities are confined within the 3 m corridor as indicated in the project design.
- Key stakeholders have been involved in the study and will be involved in the compensation exercise;

- Prompt compensation is recommended for successful implementation of the project.

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), with financial support from the World Bank, under the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP) is undertaking Water and Sanitation sub-projects in small towns and rural growth centres. The Project focusses on three strategic areas: (i) delivering necessary Water and Sanitation Services (WSS) infrastructure and catchment management measures in targeted areas; (ii) supporting water related institutions (MWE, local government, and service providers) to establish and consolidate operational efficiency and service quality in small towns and rural areas; and (iii) strengthening national and regional capacity to improve Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). The Project comprises of four components: Component 1–WSS in Small Town & Rural Growth Centers which cover Support to Small Town & Rural Growth Centres and Support to Refugee & Host Communities; Component 2–WSS in Urban Large Towns; Component 3–Water Resource Management and, Component 4–Project Implementation & Sector Support. Sub-components.

The proposed project that this Resettlement Action Plan focuses on falls under component-1 and specifically Support to Refugee & Host Communities. The project will be implemented by MWE at central level through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, with close collaboration with Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Regional center- based in Lira as well as district local governments. Under this project, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) identified the Ala - Ora water supply system, as one of the interventions in raising the safe water access in refugee hosting communities and settlements especially in northern Uganda. The Ala - Ora water supply and sanitation system comprises two separate surface water supply systems with water sources from River Nyagak and Enyau. For purposes of this report, the Resettlement and social aspects presented are for Enyau water supply system only.

Enyau Water Supply System shall be executed in the districts of Terego and Yumbe. The project area is approximately 678 km² covering Odupi, Omugo and Uriama sub counties in Terego district and Ariwa subcounty in Yumbe district. R. Enyau was established to have adequate water to meet the water requirement for the projected population of 107,922 in the ultimate year 2043. Assuming an average house hold population of 4.6 individuals, this translates to 23,461 households expected to benefit at the maximum supply capacity of the water scheme. Raw water will be abstracted from River Enyau at rate of 2,977 m³/d in Terego district and treated at a facility about 7.4km downstream of the intake through a transmission system (pipes). Treated water will then be distributed to the benefiting centers downstream along a transmission network of about 45,215meters. The design consideration for Enyau Water Supply System will consist of four storage tanks targeting sub-counties of Udupi and Ariwa.

The sanitation component of the project has provided for a two 9-stance water borne toilets that shall be constructed. The toilet facilities shall have a section for female users and a section for male users. The section for female users shall comprise 3 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities while the section for male users shall comprise 2 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities plus urinals. In addition, the project shall construct a water office which will be used for managing the WSS.

1.1 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Enyau WSS will be located in 4 sub-counties, 10 parishes and 25 villages in the affected districts of Terego and Yumbe. **Table 1** below presents a summary of the various administrative units crossed by the Enyau WSS. Figure 1 presents an overview of the project area as impacted by the project.

Table 1: Administrative units crossed by the Enyau Water Supply System

	District	Subcounty	Parish	Village
	Terego	Odupi	Otumbari	Angazi
	Terego	Odupi	Azaapi	Balawi
	Terego	Odupi	Azaapi	Opira
	Terego	Odupi	Azaapi	Naranga
	Terego	Odupi	Imvepi	Amia
	Terego	Odupi	Imvepi	Lokido
	Terego	Odupi	Lugbari	Awa hill
	Terego	Odupi	Imvepi	Ediofe
	Terego	Odupi	Imvepi	Jue
	Terego	Odupi	Lugbari	Yinga
	Yumbe	Ariwa	Okuyo	Loli
	Yumbe	Ariwa	Okuyo	Okuyo Centre
	Yumbe	Ariwa	Kafe	Ombeci
	Yumbe	Ariwa	Rigbonga	Lugbari caku
	Yumbe	Ariwa	Rigbonga	Ayivu
Total	2	2	7	15

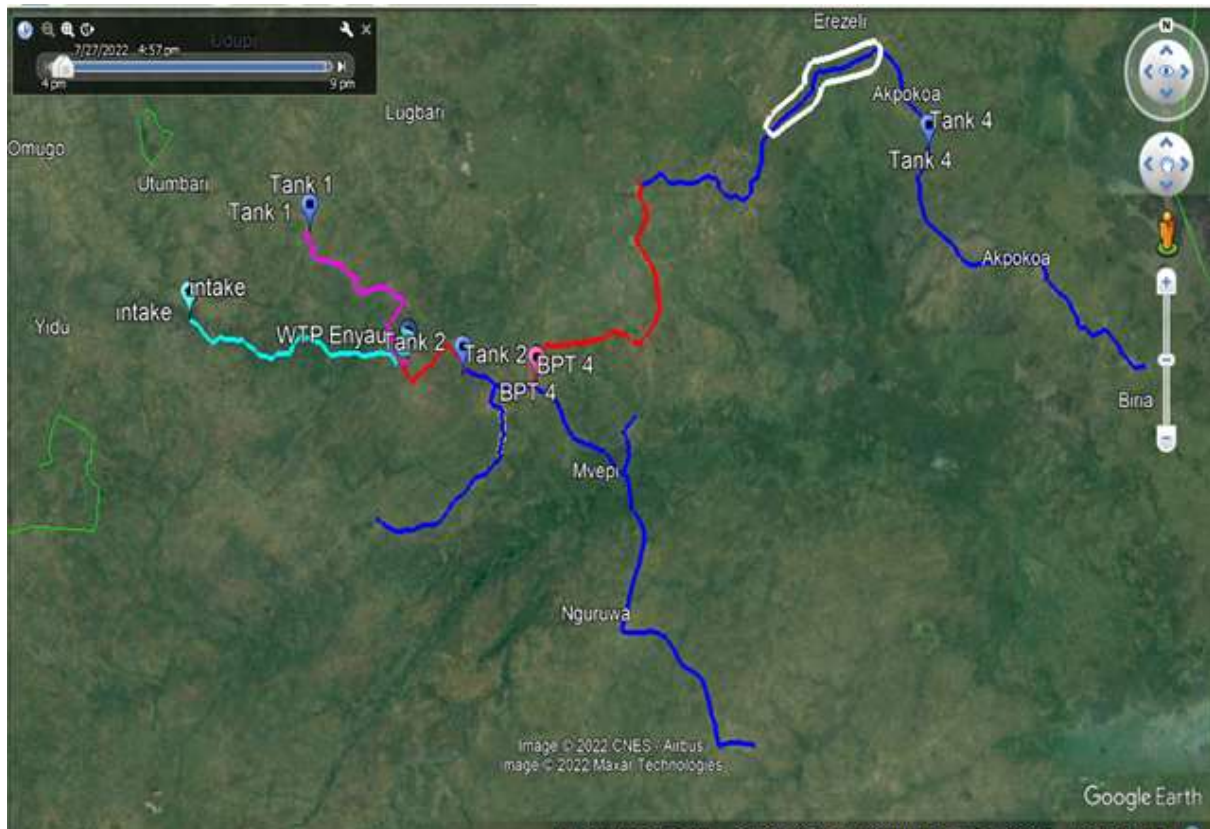


Figure 1: Image showing alignment of the proposed Enyau Water Supply Project

Raw water will be abstracted from River Enyau at rate of 2,977 m³/d in Terego district and treated at a facility about 7.4km downstream of the intake through a transmission system (pipes). Treated water will then be distributed to the benefiting centers downstream along a transmission network of about 45,215meters. The design consideration for Enyau Water Supply System will consist of four storage tanks targeting sub-counties of Odupi and Ariwa.

The sanitation component of the project has provided for a two 7-stance water borne toilets that shall be constructed. The toilet facilities shall have a section for female users and a section for male users. The section for female users shall comprise 3 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities while the section for male users shall comprise 2 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities plus urinals. In addition, the project shall construct a water office which will be used for managing the WSS.

1.2 RATIONAL FOR UNDERTAKING A RAP

The feasibility study and the ESIA study determined that the proposed project will trigger the ESS5 on land acquisition, restrictions on land and involuntary resettlement. Therefore, this requires the developer or their representatives to undertake appropriate levels of assessment commensurate with project categorization.

The proposed project activities during pre-construction, at construction and operation could generate negative consequences on the social welfare of the people hence must be mitigated and safeguarded in line with local and international environmental and social safeguard requirements.

For the above reason, Ministry of Water and Environment has conducted a Resettlement Action Plan study for the proposed Enyau water scheme which captured all land owners/users within a corridor of 3 m along the proposed alignment for the water pipes and major fixtures for the project.

Planning of resettlement activities is an integral part of preparation for developments that are likely to cause both physical and economic displacement. The fundamental objective of resettlement planning is to avoid resettlement whenever feasible, or, when resettlement is unavoidable, to minimize its extent by exploring all viable alternatives. Where land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and restricted access or use are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities should be carried out in a manner that provides sufficient opportunity for the people affected to participate in the planning and implementation of the proposed alternative action.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The specific objective of this study is to prepare a detailed RAP to establish the actual Project Affected Persons (PAPs), compensation, resettlement costs and modalities. Under this project, a total of 261 PAPs have been identified and a total of 135 structures will be relocated as determined from the property valuation survey.

The goal of the RAP is to minimize the negative economic and social impacts that arise from either Involuntary Resettlement (IR) or loss of property/livelihood for the Project Affected Persons resulting from; relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets; and loss of income sources and livelihood. In view of the above, the specific objectives of this RAP are:

- i. To raise awareness of the project and its consequences among affected communities;
- ii. Carry out consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons and obtain their views and suggestions regarding social impacts of the proposed project and measures to cover the losses.
- iii. To determine eligibility and entitlements for resettlement and livelihood restoration; and establish indicators for monitoring and evaluation.
- iv. To establish the actual compensation costs necessary for those who may lose land, structures, crops and trees (fruit trees);
- v. To prepare strategies to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts, affected livelihood sources and establish a mechanism to address grievances arising from the operations of this project; and
- vi. To guide smooth implementation of the RAP.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

The Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared to cater for resettlement impacts for the proposed project area. Since this is privately owned land, land acquisition principles shall be adhered to, to avoid/minimise negative impacts. The RAP will therefore focus on the property/livelihood lost and relocation impacts for the 242 households and 19 institutions identified to be owning and using land along the project area. Scope of the RAP comprised of;

- i. Consultation and participation of affected communities was undertaken throughout preparation of the RAP and their feedback incorporated, to the extent possible, in designing RAP implementation strategies.
- ii. Review of Uganda legislation, guidelines, and World Bank policies on land acquisition, compensation, development of infrastructure projects.
- iii. Documentation of all activities to be disrupted by the project.
- iv. Property survey and valuation;
- v. Socioeconomic survey on a representative sample of affected households to obtain a social profile of affected persons. The survey aimed at establishing a baseline against which effectiveness of resettlement assistance could be measured. This survey was based on a comprehensive social economic tool covering the following key areas among others:
 - Information on family/ household members
 - Household land holdings and assets
 - Livelihood in affected households
 - Health & vulnerability
 - Household economic and expenditure
 - Welfare indicators
 - Dispute resolution
 - Availability and access to basic social services
- vi. Preparation of the RAP was based on the principle that lives of affected people should not be worse off after displacement
- vii. Implementation arrangements providing guidance on proper implementation of the RAP including institutional arrangements; implementation timeframe and the resettlement assistance needed to bridge involuntary resettlement requirements of Uganda Government and those of the W.B.
- viii. Developing a grievance redress mechanism.
- ix. Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.5 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The RAP will be implemented to fulfill involuntary resettlement requirements of both Uganda Government and those of multilateral funding institutions, specifically the World Bank. All PAPs will be compensated and a 6-month period from the time of compensation will be given to them to vacate affected assets. Therefore, a disturbance allowance of 15% has been considered. If resettlement payments are not made to PAPs within 2 years from the time of the first property valuation, this RAP and property valuation shall be updated to reflect and accommodate changes in property values.

2 RAP METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the procedures and methodology that has been followed in preparing this RAP including; reconnaissance visit; stakeholders' identification, mapping and consultation, identifying PAPs and their properties, cadastral and valuation assessment, identifying vulnerability groups for special assistance considerations, socio-economic assessment and profiling of the PAPs; and RAP preparation.

The methodology and approach adopted is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of the Government of Uganda and the WB safeguard standards especially ESS5.

The methodology for RAP preparation has been based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from official records available at National and District levels. The primary data was generated through administering of a semi structured household data collection tool to the PAPs and stakeholder engagement and field cadastral and property valuation surveys. The following are the major activities that have led to the development of this RAP

2.1 REVIEW OF SECONDARY DATA

The RAP development started with the review and analysis of the secondary data related to the proposed project. A review of the national and international laws, policies, and standards related to land acquisition and resettlement was undertaken including a gap analysis between local and international standards. The reports that have been reviewed include:

- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (2018)
- Related national policies with a bearing on this project development
- The 1995 National Constitution of Uganda.
- The 1998 Land Act.
- The Land Acquisition Act, 1965.

2.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 RECONNAISSANCE

A reconnaissance field visit was made to the project area, on the 15/01/2023. The objective of the reconnaissance visit was to introduce the project to the key stakeholders, generate key issues for consideration during detailed assessment studies, gain a general understanding and appreciation of the, social characteristics of the project site, streamline study methods, and respective data collection tools; and conceptualize potential risks and impacts that may arise out of project implementation.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Engagements

Stakeholder engagements were based on National laws and ESS 10 of the World Bank ESF. A stakeholder engagement plan was developed and this guided the project throughout the development, implementation and monitoring stages. Consultations were conducted at district, sub county and village levels. PAPs were further consulted during household surveys. stakeholder engagements, concerns and how they have been integrated into the RAP report are highlighted in chapter 6 on stakeholder consultations.

2.2.3 The Socio-Economic Survey

The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for affected households in line with ESS5. This helped establish the socio-economic profile of PAPs, extent of impacts, baseline parameters and indicators that can be measured during monitoring and evaluation and also to inform the RAP Implementation. The socio-economic PAP household survey was conducted from 16th to 26th February 2023. The consultant constituted three teams which undertook the socio-economic, property and valuation surveys. Household heads were targeted but where they were not available, their spouse or adult household member was interviewed. The questionnaire was used to collect basic information that largely formed the baseline chapter of this report.

Main themes or areas where information regarding the PAPs' was collected include; household demographic structure, employment and labor, property and land holdings, assets affected, educational profile, household health wellbeing and welfare, income and expenditure patterns, the anticipated impact of the proposed project activities, the preference for compensation among other issues.

To ensure that quality socio-economic data is collected the consultant undertook the following:

- Pre-testing of data collection tools.
- Recruitment of enumerators for data collection.
- Training all enumerators about the aim and objectives of the assignment, tools to be used and the expected ethics to be upheld.
- Daily review of filled socioeconomic Tools for quality control.
- Analysis of Data using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Findings of the socio-economic analysis are presented in chapter three of this report.

2.2.4 Cadastral Surveys

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

Using the control points the proposed 3 m corridor was set out on the ground to define the project area. The area was pegged with extents clearly marked at 20m intervals. The survey was carried out using GPS equipment in RTK mode. The following steps were followed to achieve an accurate strip map;

- Setting out of the entire 3 m radius,
- Site visits in the presence of PAPs and LCs,
- Recording all properties,
- Measurement of affected land and properties,
- Digital updating of the strip map.

Equipment, Tools and Instrumentation; During cadastral surveying, the following tools were employed. These included: -

- Leica Differential GPS TC1200 and all its accessories
- Leica total station Wild TC1600 and all its accessories
- Bluetooth Communication Devices (Walkie Talkies)
- Location Unit (Handheld GPS Garmin GPS map 62)
- AutoCAD Civil 3D Software
- Global Mapper and Google Earth Imagery applications
- Warning Tape

- Pegs
- White Paint
- Protective Gear & Wear

Each affected land parcel in the marked area was clearly identified including the affected person (PAP). All affected structures/improvements were geo-referenced and reflected on the accompanying survey strips, submitted as part of Valuation Report.

2.2.5 Asset Surveys

Using the Asset Survey Form in conjunction with support from Local Chairpersons(LCs), all PAPs were identified and verified. The names and other particulars of each affected property owner were recorded, including their contact and identification details. This was to ensure easy identification of PAPs during the Verification, Disclosure and Compensation Payments by MoWE.

Valuation was done for all properties found within the 3 m corridor as demarcated by the surveyor. This compensation assessment covered only perennial crops, fruit trees and commercial trees, structures and improvements and land where the treatment plant and reservoir tanks will be located.

The Valuation Report includes location of land, property owner, description and type of property affected (land, buildings, crops, fences etc.) and individual amounts attached to each item as above. Other items in the Valuation Report includes Disturbance Allowance and then total awards for each affected person or institution. The valuation report is the basis of compensation for lost and affected property.

2.2.5.1 Determination of Compensation Awards

- i. Affected land where necessary (i.e where it is not in road reserves) is to be both fully and partially acquired in the project area. Land has therefore been valued at current market Value. It is assumed that a registered title would eventually be acquired By Ministry of Water and Environment.
- ii. All improvements are understood to be cleared with no further activity by the present proprietors and occupiers. Buildings have been assessed at replacement cost and crops have been assessed in accordance with appropriate District Rates.
- iii. In the valuation report which has been compiled, it has been assumed that the data used and the valuation report generated (as at the date of Valuation) unless otherwise qualified represents the final project area selected after detailed engineering design.

2.2.5.2 Livelihood Restoration Plan

The ESS5 states that for projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration. This is because quite often, cash payments and physical relocation strategies are not adequate without longer-term livelihood restoration strategies. To achieve this requirement and objective, the RAP has objectively come up with strategies for livelihood improvement and restoration of the economically project affected households and groups as detailed in chapter 11.

2.2.6 Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerable groups are the people who may be disproportionately affected or disadvantaged by the resettlement process. These groups were identified through the household socio-economic questionnaire, community engagements and home visits. In this RAP, the vulnerable groups identified include:

- viii. Disabled persons, visual, mentally or physically;
- ix. The elderly beyond 65 years particularly those who live alone;
- x. Refugees whose structures are affected;
- xi. Households whose heads are widows or single mothers and
- xii. Very poor households.
- xiii. Child headed households
- xiv. female headed household

The RAP team identified and consulted these vulnerable groups that may require special assistance during the implementation stage.

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

There are a number of legislations, which are pertinent with resettlement and land acquisition in Uganda. However, for the purpose of this project the basis of valuation for compensation lies in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act 1998.

3.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

It is the Uganda Government Policy that persons affected by development projects such as the proposed Enyau Water supply and sanitation Project be adequately compensated for their land, structures and crops/trees. For the case of this project, the main compensation will cover land, 135 Structures and perennial crops/trees that fall within the 3 m corridor. There is an elaborate Legal and Institutional Framework to ensure compliance with the Policy requirements. Furthermore, funding agencies (World Bank,) have their own Safeguard Policies and Directives (e.g. ESS5) regarding land acquisition, resettlement and restricted access of persons that shall be observed.

3.1.1 THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY 2013

The overall policy goal is to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilization in Uganda. In Uganda the National Land Policy is key when it comes to land issues especially as they relate to resettlement and land acquisition. It is therefore important to take note of the Uganda National Land Policy 2013 because this project involves land take.

The Policy aims at sustainable management of land and its resources while at the same time acknowledging the significance of land in social and economic development, by leveraging the land resource base for all productive sectors for Uganda's transition from a rural subsistence agro-based economy to a modern economy. The goal of the policy therefore is ***“to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda's land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development”***.

Its objectives include the need to: -

- To enhance the contribution of the land sector to overall socio- economic development, wealth creation and poverty reduction in Uganda;
- To reform and streamline land rights administration to ensure efficient, effective and equitable delivery of land services;
- To ensure sustainable utilization, protection and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources on land for national socioeconomic development;
- To ensure planned, environmentally-friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development.

The Land policy guarantees the right to own land and provides specific guidelines to govern the acquisition of the land by non-citizens of Uganda; and among others it addresses most of the multiple social, cultural, economic, ecological and political functions of land while guiding the development of policies in other productive sectors;

The Pivotal Policy Statement of Uganda's National land Policy is that ***the State as a trustee for the citizens of Uganda, shall exercise the power of compulsory acquisition, responsibly and strictly in public interest.***

Vulnerabilities associated with land tenure will be identified and respective measures suggested.

3.1.2 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY, 1994

The Government of Uganda Policy as outlined in the National Environment Management Policy promotes sustainable economic and social development that enhances environmental quality without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The policy seeks to promote long-term, socio-economic development for improved health and quality of life through sound environmental and natural resource management. Therefore, this RAP is developed and will satisfy the requirements of the National Environment Management Policy.

3.1.3 THE ENERGY POLICY, 2001

The policy goal is to meet energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner. The policy recognises linkages between the energy sector and other sectors such as economy, environment, water resources, agriculture, forestry, industry, health, transport, education, decentralisation and land use. Hence, at the sectoral level, the policy strengthens provisions for social inclusion during development of energy projects.

This policy recognises the energy sector as potentially having more significant environmental and social impacts than most other economic sectors. Since energy development and environmental and social damage are related, the policy recognises the need to mitigate both physical and social environmental impacts of energy projects and therefore the project area was no exception to this study.

3.1.4 THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY, 2017

The aim of this Policy is to guide and direct at all levels, the planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programmes with a gender perspective. The purpose of the national gender policy is to establish a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda's development process. The RAP highlights likely vulnerabilities associated with the project and how they are likely to compromise the full participation of women in planning implementation of the RAP. ***Strategies to ensure full participation of women either as property owners/co-owners or spouses have been considered under this RAP study.***

3.1.5 NATIONAL POLICY ON ELIMINATION OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV), 2016

Women's Empowerment, is the process of enhancing women's capacity to take charge of their own development. The process involves enabling women to make their choices, have a say in decisions that affect them, ability to initiate actions for development, change in attitudes, and increased consciousness of equal access to and control of resources and services in

order to take charge of available opportunities. The policy seeks to promote, prevent and respond, and end impunity of gender-based violation in the country. ***The RAP process and all project processes will be undertaken cognizant of provisions within this act.***

3.1.6 THE UGANDA NATIONAL CULTURE POLICY (UNCP), 2006

The UNCP notes that culture concerns itself with socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions and all other products of human work and thought. Culture includes intangible and tangible heritage, which is varied, complex, and in constant evolution. The intangible heritage includes language, oral traditions, performing arts, music, festive events, rituals, social practices, traditional craftsmanship, knowledge and practices concerning nature. Its major objective is to conserve, protect and promote Uganda's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. ***This policy was observed during RAP process and shall continue to be observed during the implementation phase.***

3.1.7 THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS POLICY, 2004

This Policy provides overall policy framework for national HIV/AIDS response mandates sectors to mainstream HIV/AIDS into all programmes, plans and activities. One of the policy objectives is to minimise the socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS on the population and promote involvement of those infected and impacted upon by the disease.

3.1.8 NATIONAL POLICY ON DISABILITY, 2016

One of the policy objectives is to ensure that the capacity of PWDs and their care-givers access essential services and entitlements is enhanced. Some of the suggested strategies include ensuring participation of PWDs in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all relevant initiatives; and implementing interventions through communities, local authorities, CSOs, the private sector networks and other actors so as to enhance capacity and increase the outreach. **The RAP study has documented and suggested appropriated livelihood measures to benefit people with disabilities.**

3.1.9 NATIONAL ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN'S (OVC) POLICY, 2004

The mission of the policy is to provide a framework for the enjoyment of the rights and fulfilment of responsibilities of the orphans and other vulnerable children. It informs programmes and legal and administrative actions that affect the safety, well-being and development of orphans, vulnerable children and their care-givers. The RAP has been undertaken in respect to principles outlined in this policy.

3.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.2.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA, 1995

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. The Constitution prescribes the tenure regimes in which rights and interests in land may be held and or changed as customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold. It also gives the government and local authorities a statutory power of compulsory acquisition of land in public interest, and makes provision, inter alia, for

the “*prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation*” prior to the taking of possession of the property.

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes the “Licensee” or “Sharecroppers”, these terms having similar meanings in practice. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops. Licensees have no legal security of tenure because their tenure is purely contractual.

The rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act, CAP 227. The consent of a spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction on land on which the family ordinarily resides by the head of household.

Under Article 26, the relevant sections include the following: -

1. Every person has a right to own property either individually or in association with others.
2. No person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied
 - a. The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and
 - b. The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law, which makes provision for
 - i. Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
 - ii. A right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.

This constitutional requirement should be upheld by MoWE during all processes leading to acquisition of land for project structures and acquisition of consent from landowners for where pipes will be.

3.2.2 THE LAND ACT, 1998 AS AMENDED IN 2010 (CAP227):

The Act addresses landholding, management control and dispute resolution and creates a series of land administration and regulation. It then defines the incidence of each tenure regime (institutions. customary, freehold, *mailoor* leasehold tenure systems). section 4 provides mechanisms of acquisition of certificates of customary ownership(ss.5-9), or the conversion of customary tenure to freehold(ss.10- 15), or collective management of land held under customary law (ss.16-27), the protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disability(s.28), the conversion of leasehold into freehold (s.29), the security of tenure for ‘tenants by occupancy’(ss.30-39),and the creation of a Land Fund to assist various people wishing to obtain secure rights in land(s.42).The Act also creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Parish Land Committees, District Lands Boards and Uganda Land Commission (ULC).

The act further states that the District Land Tribunal shall, in assessing compensation referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 77 take into account the following:-

- a. In the case of a customary owner, the value of land shall be the Market Value of the unimproved land;
- b. The value of the buildings, which shall be taken at Market Value in urban areas and Depreciated Replacement Cost in rural areas;

- c. The value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner, tenant or licence.

In addition to compensation assessed under this section, there shall be paid as a Disturbance Allowance of fifteen per cent or if less than six months' notice to give vacant possession is given, thirty percent of any sum assessed under subsection (1) of this section.

The rights of spouse and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act. Consent must be obtained by the head of household of the spouse and the children prior to any transaction on land on which the family ordinarily resides. The Land Act, 1998, includes the following provisions under Section 40:

No person shall

- i. Sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; or
- ii. Enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledging, mortgage, lease of any land;
- iii. Give away any land inter vivos, or enter into any transaction in respect of land in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse;
- iv. In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children of majority age; and
- v. In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children below the age of majority, except with the prior written consent of the Committee (2); in the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans below majority age with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.

3.2.3 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1997)

The Local Government Act (LGA) was enacted to give effect to the policy of decentralisation and devolution of functions, powers and services; and to provide for decentralisation at all levels of local government to ensure good governance and democratic participation in, and control of decision making by the people. The Local Government Act provides for the system of Local Governments, which is based on the district. Under the district there are lower Local Governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected Councils. The chairman nominates the executive committee of each council. The functions of this committee include:

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

The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based. In addition, local administrations (districts and local councils or LCs) of Terego and Yumbe covered by this project will have an important role during resettlement and verification of affected persons.

3.2.4 LAND ACQUISITION ACT (1965)

This Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose.

The Government of Uganda is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. Any dispute as to the compensation payable is to be referred to the Attorney General or court for decision.

The Land Acquisition Act stops at payment of compensation. It is not a legal requirement to purchase alternative land for the affected people by the project. Once they are promptly and adequately compensated, then the obligations stop there. The Government through the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development will pay the compensation to the affected persons.

There is no requirement or provision in the law that people need to be moved or that alternative land be made available or bought. Each affected person is entitled to compensation; on receipt of his/her compensation is expected to move and has no further claim.

Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, Article 26(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution emphasizes that, it is only after all people having interest in the land have been fully and adequately compensated, that Government then takes possession of the land and the land is then managed by the Uganda Land Commission.

3.2.5 THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT, CHAPTER 230

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

3.2.6 THE JUDICATURE ACT

Customary law is stipulated under the Act as law applicable in Uganda though it is subordinate to written law. Further the custom in issue should not be belligerent to natural justice or equity. Some customary laws recognize the importance of maintaining clean water sources particularly for drinking water. There are cultural practices that recognize the value of the common good which could be harnessed.

3.2.7 THE WATER ACT, CAP 152

The purpose of the Water Act is to provide for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply; to provide for the constitution of, and facilitate the devolution of water supply and sewerage undertakings. The objectives of the Act include the promotion of the rational management and use of the waters of Uganda through application of appropriate standards and techniques; and the coordination of all public and private activities which may influence the quality, quantity, distribution, use or management of water resources. Promotion of the provision of a clean, safe and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes to all persons is a major objective (section 4 Water Act).

"Domestic use" of water is defined in section 2 of the Act to include use for the purpose of basic human consumption; watering not more than thirty livestock units, (approximately 43 cattle or 50 horses or 75 donkeys or 200 goats or 200 sheep or a mixture of these animals); subsistence agriculture, and watering a subsistence fish pond. The National Water Policy makes provision of water for domestic use a priority. The policy categorically states that in allocating water, domestic needs of a community should be reserved within the available water resource.

Resettlement activities are expected to comply with the Water Act in as far as displacement and relocation of persons and their livestock are concerned.

3.2.8 DISABILITIES ACT, 2006

Section 28 of this Act (PWD Act) provides for Adequate Standard of Living and Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities. This Act is relevant to the Project since it points out the requirement for identification and support of any PAPs identified as PWDs (Vulnerable) to ensure that their rights to resettlement compensation and adequate standard of living is not compromised.

3.3 GUIDELINES FOR COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT UNDER LAND ACQUISITION (GCALA) JUNE 2017

Government developed Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) to harmonise and improve the overall practice of valuation assessment to achieve fair and adequate compensation. The main objective is to ensure that project affected persons are handled in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, and to support the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) who is mandated to standardize proposed annual District compensation rates for approval by the district land boards country wide. The Land Acquisition Act CAP 2287 gives the Minister responsible for Lands the authority to acquire land compulsory where the land owner or occupier is not willing to sell by agreement to authorised bodies (referred to as "acquiring authority"). The Chief Government Valuer is the appointed Assessment Officer referred to in the Act to advise Government on the compensation amount.

Compensation following a compulsory acquisition of land is based on the principle of fairness and adequacy. This means that the PAP should be no worse off in financial terms after the acquisition than the PAP was before. It is always necessary to value land on the basis of its open market value without any increase or decrease attributable to the scheme of development which is related to the compulsory acquisition.

3.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Although Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for triggering off this RAP there are a number of institutions that will be important in the resettlement process and these include;

3.4.1 MINISTRY OF LAND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) is responsible for policy formulation, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Uganda. The District Land Boards (DLB) are responsible for the management of land in the districts and ULC manages all land vested in the Government of Uganda such as that where the water

treatment plant and reservoir tanks are proposed. Within this Ministry, the Chief Government Valuer's (CGV) Office deals with valuation of assets in connection with the acquisition of land for public interest and is responsible for approving the assessment methodologies used and the Valuation Report. The office ensures that PAPs are treated fairly and land is acquired in time for implementation of government projects. In addition, the office will be involved in grievance management especially grievances related to values of land and property. At local level, matters pertaining to land will mainly involve District Land Boards at District level and Parish Land Committee at community level.

3.4.2 MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has responsibilities for the social and economic welfare of the population including cultural affairs, youth, labour and disadvantaged groups. This Ministry guides all actors in the social development sector and creates an enabling environment for social transformation, leading to improved standards of living for all, increased equality and social cohesion. The Ministry is important in ensuring that the rights of vulnerable social groups are protected, and no further vulnerabilities are created for such groups.

The MGLSD will be instrumental in ensuring that there is protection of Vulnerable Groups such as women, PWD, children, widows and elderly during RAP implementation and project development. The Community Development Officers at the district and sub-county level will support the delivery of livelihood restoration and special assistance programs for vulnerable PAPs, supporting service providers appointed by MoWE and supporting/encouraging participation of men and women in the RAP development and implementation.

3.4.3 THE UGANDA LAND COMMISSION (ULC)

The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) is in charge of holding and managing all Government land. The Land Act details ULC mandate. They are important in this RAP because the project is acquiring government land.

3.4.4 TEREKO AND YUMBE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

All districts in Uganda operate under a five-tier system of local government. The LC5 and LC3 have both political and administrative powers, while the others are administrative units. Within the district, the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) represents the Central Government. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) heads all civil servants in the district and is therefore the chief executive officer. The sub-counties and town councils are headed by sub-county chiefs and town clerks respectively, who co-ordinate all the district and central government development programmers at that level. Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, social and economic development, supervising government projects, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership and democratic practices in their area. The system is ideal for community mobilisation and participation in government affairs and development programs in their areas.

The responsible District Administrations (Local Government) of Terego and Yumbe and respective affected sub counties will be involved in the proposed compensation efforts until its successful completion. Authorities at respective district and lower administrative levels will directly participate in the implementation process to ensure equity and success of the project and environmental compliance.

3.4.5 The District Land Board(Dlb) And District Land Office (Dlo).

The DLO consists of five units responsible for physical planning, surveys and mapping, property valuation, land registration/ land management and the secretariat of the DLB. The DLO supports the supervision and regulatory mandates of the MLHUD-CGV, at the district and community levels. Both Terego and Yumbe districts have a well established DLOs and well-staffed DLOs. The DLOs will therefore support the RAP implementation process at the district and community level.

3.4.6 DISTRICT LAND TRIBUNAL (DLT)

The jurisdiction of the DLT is to grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals, the commission or other authority with responsibility relating to land; determine any dispute relating to the amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired under section 42 of the 1998 Land Act; determine disputes in respect of land; make consequential orders relating to the cancellation of entries on certificates of title or the cancellation of titles and vesting of titles in cases handled by the lower land tribunals; and determine any other dispute relating to land under the 1998 Land Act. This institution will play a significant role in the Grievance management.

3.4.7 THE AREA LAND COMMITTEE(S)

The area land committee whose primary function is to assist the DLB and DLO in an advisory capacity on matters relating to land, including ascertaining rights and easements in land, and other functions conferred on it by the 1998 Land Act. The area land committees are instrumental in RAP planning and implementation and have been engaged during land and property assessments. They will also be engaged to witness and ascertain ownership during disclosure and verification phase. They can also be co-opted as mediators in the GRM for this project.

3.5 THE WORLD BANK'S ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF)

The World Bank Environment and Social Standard (WB-ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations where project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use are inevitable. ESS5 points out that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons by way of relocation or economic or both.

The World Bank ESS5 states that where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons should be carefully planned and implemented. This is the aim and objective of this RAP.

The overall objectives of the ESS5 are as follows:

- a) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- b) To avoid forced eviction.
- c) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- d) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- e) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- f) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- g) There are a number of requirements under the WB-ESS, specifically ESS5 and ESS10 to which this detailed RAP shall apply and comply with.

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

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

3.5.1 GAPS BETWEEN LOCAL LAWS GOVERNING COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT AND THE DONORS' POLICIES AND THE MECHANISMS TO BRIDGE GAPS

There are some differences between the World Bank Policy and the Uganda Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. For instance: The Ugandan Laws restrict themselves to fair, adequate and prompt compensation (cash), while the World Bank Policy extends it to providing alternative land and resettling the person. In Uganda, compensation is based on the right of ownership. The World Bank ESS5 is fundamentally different from this, and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by a specified cut-off date.

Most of the Donor Requirements are more favorable to PAPs than the provisions of the laws of Uganda. In most cases, the Government of Uganda is strongly committed to comply with Donor Requirements. Table 3 presents a gap analysis and proposed measures to bridge the them in the RAP.

Table 2 Gaps analysis and strategies to be applied to link the gap

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
1.	Eligibility	<p>Uganda laws recognize land occupancy under four regimes of land tenure, namely freehold, leasehold, <i>mailo</i> and customary. Under this tenure, occupants and landowners are eligible for compensation for land, improvements to land, crops and structures. Ugandan law does not consider compensation for Non- legal land users.</p> <p>The constitution of Uganda gives ownership to all citizens of Uganda. Everyone is free to own land, whether men or</p>	<p>Eligibility criteria provides for recognition of PAPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; ▪ Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; ▪ Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use; ▪ Project Affected People (PAPs) with title as well as PAPs who do not have a formal title but have customary and traditional land rights or who have a recognized claim to the land at time the census begins – are entitled to compensation for land that they lose (as well as other assistance) 	<p>The RAP has adopted the World bank definition of rights and includes even those who may not have legal rights. Everybody is entitled to 15% Disturbance allowance onto of valuation awards</p>

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
		women.		
2.	Land Owners (loss of land)	The national legislation does not explicitly call for provision of the land-for-land compensation option as the best/preferred option.	Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation for affected assets is to be provided for full replacement cost based on market values.	The RAP recognizes all types of ownership and proposes cash compensation and physical resettlement for vulnerable PAPs
3.	Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognizable claim to the land that they are occupying)	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. Illegal tenants are not entitled to compensation	This category of people will need to be assisted with the resettlement process and livelihood restoration regardless of their land-less status. This category of people is also entitled to compensation for loss of crops/trees or developments on land.	Given the tenure regimes in the project area, squatters are unlikely to be encountered (mainly refugees). Under such circumstances, the W.B provision will be upheld.

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
4.	Land Users/ Sharecroppers /Tenants (These PAPs include tenants or any other persons using the land to grow crops).	Entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.	Land users are not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets that belong to them, as well as to relocation assistance as the case may be and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.	This category of PAPs will be entitled to compensation for crops and other assets that belong to them, assistance with the resettlement and livelihood restoration process, as per ESS 5.
5.	Owners of temporary structures (residential or otherwise)	Cash compensation based upon rates per sq.m. established at District level + disturbance allowance (15%) – Rates are based on market value	Recommend in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and transaction costs.	PAPs shall be consulted on their preferred compensation options during disclosure.
6.	Owners of Permanent buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value. A disturbance allowance of 15% is applicable and rates are based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Both in kind and cash compensation options will be discussed and PAPs shall be given an opportunity to choose their preferred option

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
7.	Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per sq.m./bush/tree/plant established at District level plus a disturbance allowance (15%).	This category of PAPs is entitled to compensation for crops based on market value for lost crops. They are also entitled to livelihood restoration assistance (such as land preparation, provision of seedlings, training etc.).	This category of PAPs will be entitled to compensation for crops and livelihood restoration assistance, as per ESS5 objectives.
8.	Annual Crops	No compensation. 6 months' notice to harvest crops.	According to WB, these are assets to be compensated like other properties.	PAPS will be given the mandatory 6 months or more to harvest their crops.
9.	Business Income	No compensation. 6 months' notice to vacate premises	Establish access to similar opportunities.	Ample time will be given to business owners to find and relocate to other places within the community. Rent for two months will be provided to the 9 business.
10.	Livelihood restoration	There is no provision in the Ugandan law.	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored to the pre-project levels or better conditions.	MoWE will provide training, and/or other types of assistance to affected PAPs and provide vulnerability assistance to those who may be categorized as needing such.
11.	Timing of compensation	Land can be accessed as long as the PAP	The developer is required to have made the payment by check or deposited beforehand	PAPs will be paid before accessing the affected land.

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
	payments	gives consent.	the agreed compensation (as per valuation undertaken) to an individual or joint account for the affected person's access prior to accessing land.	If this is not possible probably because of disputes, the developer will put in place mechanisms for reaching consent and shall establish an account for deposition of compensation amounts up until such circumstances are resolved.
12.	Consultation and disclosure	Several policy frameworks exist that support consultation. They include the constitution, the decentralization policy, and the Gender policy.	ESS-10 provides requires that the promoter Consults project-affected persons and host communities as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits. (as documented in a project resettlement policy framework), and establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Both the Ugandan legal and policy framework and the ESS10 provisions will be harmonized and followed. Transport allowance will be provided to facilitate movement for affected PAPs
13.	Relocation assistance and livelihood restoration	There is no provision for this in the legal and policy framework.	Where involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre- displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of	PAPs will be given 15% disturbance allowance on top of valuation awards; Also, there will be support for livelihood restoration including targeted special

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
			project implementation, whichever is higher. Provide assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.	assistance for vulnerable PAPs.
14.	Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	Grievance redress mechanism is provided in Land Tribunals and formal courts	The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and integrated in the promoter's project management system.	<p>GMCs will be established at village level and trained before the RAP implementation.</p> <p>It will seek to resolve issues quickly to avoid expensive and time-consuming legal processes.</p>
15.	Cut-off date	There is no legal provision for the establishment of a cut-off date.	Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) no written forms and in relevant local languages.	Cut-off date was taken as the date when the individual PAP was assessed and the general one where the whole exercise was completed.

4 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Considering that the project will have minimum number of displaced households, the main player to implement this RAP will be the developer (MoWE), District Local Government representatives from Terego and Yumbe and the Grievance committee. The main activity will be payment of compensation and ensuring that all PAPs have received adequate and timely compensation at replaceable cost for structures that may be damaged.

There are therefore three main actors who will be involved in carrying out compensation as required in the implementation of the Enyau water supply system. These are;

- i. Local Government (responsible for handling the affected people);
- ii. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (approving compensation rates) and;
- iii. Ministry of Water and Environment.

4.1 MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MOWE)

Government of Uganda and often the development Partners require preparation of a *Resettlement Action Plan* for Enyau Water supply. This has been done to ensure equitable compensation and minimize social disruptions or negative effects on people's livelihoods arising from implementation of the project. The compensation shall assist those who have lost assets as a result of the project to maintain their livelihood through income restoration. MoWE has the overall mission: to promote and ensure the rational and sustainable utilization, development and effective management of water and environment resources for socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, the MoWE shall take lead on implementation of the project and shall ensure all recommendations to minimise negative relocation impacts are implemented. Ministry of Water and Environment will be responsible for implementing the approved RAP through:

- Developing work plans for implementation of the RAP
- Coordination between the RAP implementation team from MoWE and other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Reviewing the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and facilitating stakeholder engagements for effective RAP implementation;
- Disclose the compensation awards in manner consistent with the guided procedure as stated in this RAP report
- Delivery of RAP resettlement compensation and other any additional assistance measures;
- Providing support to other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the RAP implementation.

4.1.1 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Ultimately, the outcome of the RAP implementation will define the intended goal of the overall RAP study which is to minimal displacement and disruption of PAPs' livelihood as a result of the proposed project activities. The implementation process is clearly proposed below;

4.1.2 Implementation Process

The implementation process will entail; Identifying and verifying the details of the PAPs disclosing to them relevant information related to their entitlements and facilitating the payment of any compensation and other assistance benefits.

PAPs will be given an opportunity to review the property survey and valuation results as well as the compensation alternatives through disclosure prior to compensation. This is also part of the ESS5 and ESS10 that emphasizes disclosure and access to information as part of participatory stakeholder engagement.

The implementation team will mobilize the PAPs and keep them informed of the various phases of the RAP implementation process. The implementation team will also create awareness among the PAPS and communities living along the alignment.

The following five components will form part of Implementation of the RAP: -

- i. Notifications will be at different levels. At the district and sub county levels, area local leaders and PAPs to secure collaboration, mobilisation and preparation of the PAPs for detailed disclosure activities. Key contents of the approved RAP, requirements for detailed disclosure, the RAP implementation plan, display of the strip map and PAP lists and share out copies of RAP. Shared copies will be without individual PAP data.
- ii. Notifications for disclosure. This is the second level and will involve identification of PAPs and Verification of properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses; During this stage, there will be confirmation of the identity of the claimant(s) through valid identification documents such as National Identity Cards, Passports and Driving Permits, Resident or UNHCR permits for refugees. Verification of ownership of the affected property ownership through sale agreements, consents from property owners for licensee and or tenants and confirmation from area leaders.
 - Disclose PAP household entitlement matrix item by item to the registered claimant and other household members present. Specifically, final compensation values, disturbance allowance, additional assistance measures and other allowances as provided for by this RAP. Explanation in detail how the compensation awards were established.
 - Seek clarification from PAPs and some household members on the preferred form of delivery of compensation.
 - Affected households will be encouraged to use joint accounts if married but the implementation team will respect the decisions of the PAP
 - The different amounts computed for payment will be disclosed to PAPs individually. Details of the different amounts such as value of asset, disturbance allowance and relocation assistance were applicable.
 - Explain to the PAPs what the consent form means and implies including issues about period to vacate acquired land. This would be followed by signing of consent forms.
 - A record of vulnerable PAPs will be updated. An enabling environment such as use of local language for communicated will be employed to ensure that these special groups get the assistance they deserve.
 - For institutions, disclosure will be at their premises or registered addresses.
- iii. Display of PAP lists at the sub county level
- iv. Preparation and payments of entitlements for affected Land and property; and Compensation payments shall be undertaken in accordance with national and

World Bank standards and policies upon which this document has based. A number of procedures will be followed

- Complete lists of PAPs will be reviewed and cleared for those with all the required documents such as valid identification documents, signed and stamped consent forms. All disputed property will also be recorded.
 - A list of PAPs to be paid will be generated and those not due will be recorded with corresponding reasons.
 - Financial literacy training will be undertaken for those PAPs who are due for payment as a preparatory activity before actual disbursement of compensation awards. This will include offering of basic training for those planning to diversify their investment options.
 - Compensation above UGX 300,000/= shall be paid to the bank account of the PAP(s).
 - Compensation below UGX 300,000/= shall be paid through mobile money number(s) of the PAP(s) duly registered mobile phone number.
- v. Resettlement of the PAPs where need be; and
- vi. Expropriation of acquired land and securing of the 3 m
- PAPs shall be prepared for submission of their property marked as affected by the project. This shall be through provision of sufficient information as shall be provided to the PAPs by the RAP implementation team. Notice to vacate the land, for areas where structures are proposed or affected shall be given before relocation and clearance of the corridor and corresponding infrastructure land.

4.1.3 Rap Completion Audit

At the end of above listed activities in the RAP implementation process, a completion audit report will be submitted to MoWE for review. The RAP completion audit report shall indicate the following:

- i. The effectiveness of RAP implementation processes which will be assessed among others by; delivery of compensation payments and other resettlement measures; the grievance handling system; the M&E system put in place; nature of community and stakeholder engagements, the level of inclusiveness exhibited and the socioeconomic impacts of the resettlement measures.
- ii. Substantiate that delivery of all entitlements as set out under the RAP following stated standards.
- iii. Evaluate the actual output of the RAP exercise against expected output and give reasons for discrepancies if any.
- iv. An external evaluation study will be commissioned by MoWE and comparison will be made with the internal audit exercise. The two will be synchronized to form a basis for future reference.

4.2 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Chief Government Valuer in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of, Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the Valuation Roll. This demands fair and transparent compensation and as such all property valued are first inspected by the Chief Government Valuer. In the case of this project, structures, crops and trees compensation rates are approved by the Terego and Yumbe District land Boards on advice of the Chief Government Valuer in the MLHUD. However, because Terego district did not have approved district rates, those of Yumbe the neighbouring districts were adopted.

4.3 DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Terego and Yumbe Local Governments are responsible for ensuring that all affected persons have received a fair and appropriate compensation/ livelihood restoration. Their institutional mandate and roles are described in legal and regulatory framework chapter. Importantly, they will play a role as initial arbitrators in case of disagreements and misunderstandings and have capacity to identify and co-coordinate all players in the resettlement programme at the Local Government level.

The District and sub-county local governments may assist the RAP implementation unit to mediate in grievances related to RAP implementation, especially if they are related to compensation values as obtained from the Yumbe District Compensation Rates as used in the valuation report.

4.4 NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

There are several NGOs working along the proposed water transmission and distribution line alignment. The NGOs work in the fields of human rights, gender and women rights, livelihoods support, health, psychosocial support, conflict resolution, governance and civic participation. The capacities of some of these NGOs are developed in areas of livelihood support, gender and women and children's rights and conflict resolution. A description of brief profile of these NGOs and various roles they can play to support RAP implementation is presented as part of the livelihood restoration plan.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The baseline presented below has been based on review of secondary data, a household survey conducted, observation and stakeholder engagement. The socioeconomic survey was conducted with PAPs whose property is affected by the proposed Enyau water supply system Project. A total of 205 PAPs were interviewed out of the 242 households (19 being institutions) representing a response rate of 84.7%. The number of respondents was lower because some PAPs owned more than one property within the corridor hence were registered for each of the property yet they couldn't be interviewed multiple times. A notable number of PAPs (37) could not be reached during the household survey because they lived as far as Kampala, Arua, South Sudan and the diaspora.

The ESS5 recommends that resettlement planning should necessitate carrying out a census of all displaced persons and an inventory of their affected land and assets at the household level recorded. The socio-economic survey was conducted from 18th-27 February 2023 following closely on property valuation survey and the cadastral survey.

The RAP study established that most people will lose crops and trees including fruit trees as well as other ornamental trees, land (where the treatment plant and reservoir tanks shall be located) and structures mainly in the settlement camp. The sections below provide different social characteristics covering the impacted persons within the 3 m corridor along the proposed alignment for the proposed Enyau water Project.

5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PAPs

5.1.1 POPULATION

According to the 2014 housing and population census Terego district which was a county in Arua district then had a total population of 204,021 people with 97,663 males and 106,358 females. According to population projections of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the non-refugee population of Terego District for 2020 was estimated at 233,300 people (UBOS, 2019). On the other hand, the population of Yumbe district was 484,822 according to the 2014 census. The population of Odupi, sub county in Terego district and Ariwa sub county in Yumbe district which are the project host sub counties was disaggregated as presented in Table 3 below

Table 3: Population of affected Sub counties

Sub county	Male	Female	Total	Average H.H
Odupi	19,970	21,454	41,424	5.7
Ariwa	12,487	11,956	24,443	7.2
Total	32,457	33, 410	65,867	

Source: NPHC 2014

The scheme is expected to serve a population of more than 150,579 persons because this has grown over the past eight years after the census due to reproduction and influx of refugees from neighbouring countries of Congo and South Sudan.

5.1.2 GENDER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Majority, 162 (76.6 %) of the project affected household heads are males, and a small proportion 50 (23.4% ;578) are female. Existence of lower percentages of female-headed households in the project area is an indication that families are intact therefore, the project should be planned such that its activities do not increase family break ups. The low female-headed households is also consistent with the patriarchal nature of Ugandan communities.

5.1.3 AGE GROUPS OF PAPS IN PROJECT AREA

Majority (64.4%) of household heads were noted to be below 45years of age an indication that a considerable number of project affected people are still youthful and can actively participate in project activities. Only 7,3% of household heads were above 65 years hence categorised as vulnerable. Important to note is that none of the household head was below 18 years which indicates that if any there are few child headed families among the affected families.

Table 4 Age distribution of household heads

Age group of PAPS	Ariwa Sub county		Odupi Sub County		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
18-25 Years	2	4%	18	11%	20	9.8%
26-35 Years	4	9%	42	26%	46	22.4%
36-45 Years	19	42%	47	29%	66	32.2%
46-55 Years	7	16%	22	14%	29	14.1%
56-65 Years	11	24%	18	11%	29	14.1%
Above 65 Years	2	4%	13	8%	15	7.3%
Total	45	100%	160	100%	205	100%

5.1.4 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

According to the survey, 90.7% of the household heads were married. It was further established that 4.4% were widowed, 1% (2) were widowers, 1% were divorced while 2.9% reported being single. These findings have health implications because HIV/AIDS is reported to be more common among women and men who are widowed, divorced or separated than among those who are married or never married according to reports that informed the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020 (UAC, 2015). This is a key factor because HIV is associated with infrastructure projects under which the Enyau scheme falls. Therefore, it is recommended that an HIV management plan be prepared and followed during implementation of the project.

5.1.5 ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

More than 6 dominant ethnic groups were identified in the project area. Field primary data indicate that majority of the project affected people were Lugbara 57.1% followed closely by Kakwa at 35.1%,. Minority ethnic groups included Alur, Baka and Kuku. As noted from **Table 5**, the others group had mainly refugees who were hesitant to disclose their ethnicity.

Table 5: Ethnicity of respondents

Tribe of respondent		Ariwa		Odupi		Total	
Alur		0	0%	1	1%	1	0.5%
Lugbara		38	84%	79	49%	117	57.1%
Kakwa		7	16%	65	41%	72	35.1%
Baka		0	0%	2	1%	2	1.0%
Bari		0	0%	1	1%	1	0.5%
Kuku		0	0%	1	1%	1	0.5%
Other		0	0%	11	7%	11	5.4%
Total		45	100%	160	100%	205	100%

Religiously people in the project area differed based on the district. PAPs from Ariwa Sub County mainly subscribed to the Islamic faith while those from Odupi were mainly Catholics. Details are presented in the *Figure 2*.

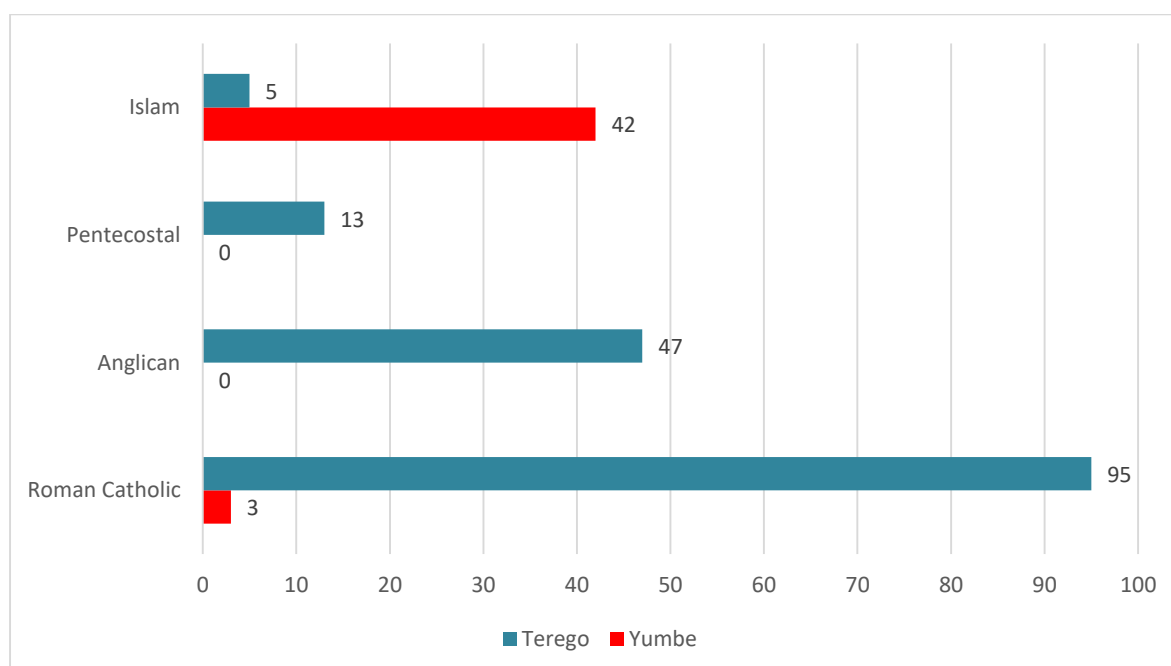


Figure 2 Religious affiliation of PAPs

Recommendation: Noting from the religious affiliation of majority of respondents, Sunday for Terego and Friday for Yumbe may not be good days for RAP implementation activities. The RIT should therefore plan cautiously. Similarly, Kakwa and Lugbara should be the main languages for communication.

5.2 EDUCATION

In all the two sub-counties of Odupi (Terego district) and Ariwa (Yumbe district) majority of the respondents completed Primary level education (74.6%). Only 9.8% of the respondents had no formal education at all while only 2.9% had reached a Tertiary institution. From the baseline survey it was also revealed that only 51.7% of the respondents were able to read and write while 48.3% could not.

These findings are indicative of very low literacy levels which imply that the RAP process should consider the fact that primary school dropouts may not ably read or write and as such might need assistance regarding resettlement processes that require reading and writing. Below is a graphical representation of literacy levels among PAPs.

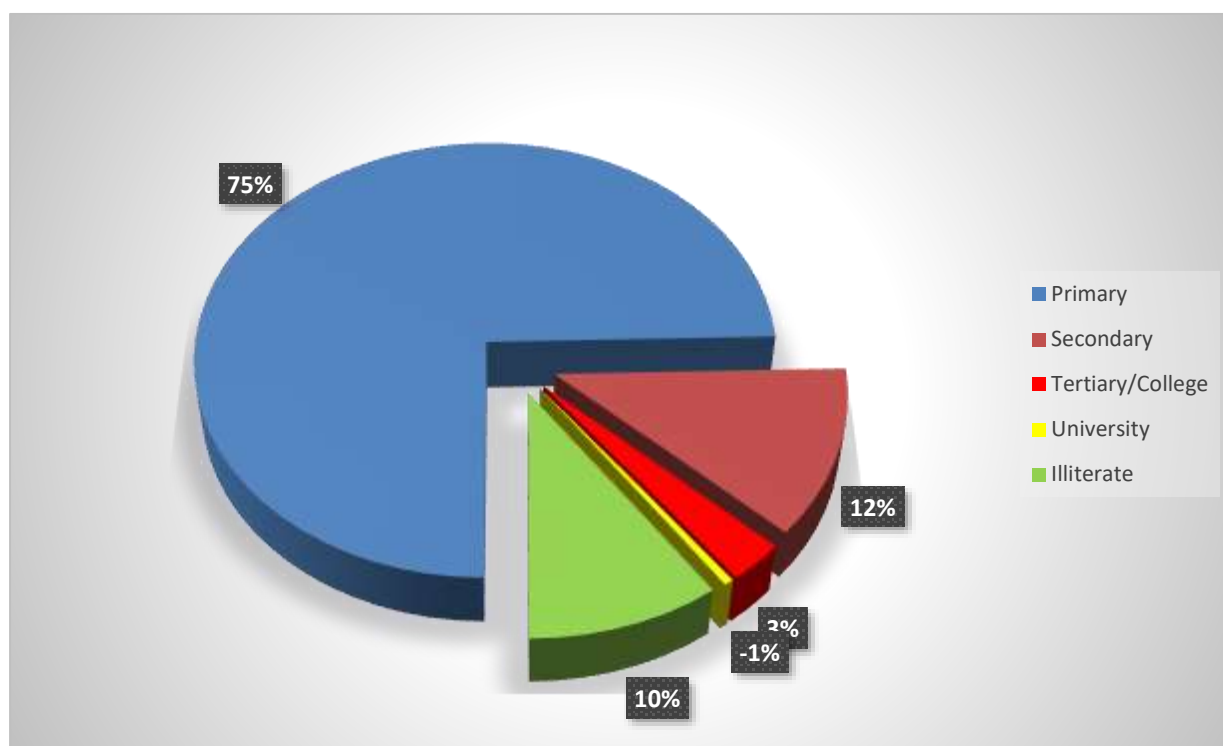


Figure 3: Education levels for PAPs

Recommendation: The RAP Implementation Team (RIT) should keenly monitor and guide PAPs concerning processes that require reading and writing so that PAPS are at the same pace regarding RAP processes.

5.3 VULNERABILITY WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups are defined as those people who by virtue of specific conditions or circumstances including age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources may be more likely to be adversely affected by project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of project benefits. A number of vulnerabilities were noted in the project area as presented in *Table 6* below

Table 6: vulnerability among respondents

Condition of vulnerability	Respondents
Partially deaf	1

Female headed household	4
Child headed household	3
Very poor	36
Widow/widower	5
Sickly	16
Old	32
Chronic illnesses	4
Mentall disabled	3
Physically disabled	9

The above has been expounded on in the vulnerability assessment and livelihood restoration chapters of this detailed RAP.

5.4 HEALTH

Majority of households reported having had a member ill in the past 3 months. Common illnesses identified during the study included malaria which was ranked highest because occurrence in the last 3 months was recorded by 46% of the sampled households. Cough and respiratory tract infections also had high incidences. Other illnesses registered included typhoid, diarrhea, ulcers, hernia, intestinal worms, epilepsy, syphilis, burns, sin rush and witchcraft. Findings for occurrence of common illnesses tally with national statistics that indicate that malaria is the most common illness among the population therefore the developer should plan for its management among his workers.

5.4.1 ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Health is an important component of human capital because sickness results in loss of livelihood opportunities and perpetuation of poverty hence the need to have quick and easy access to health care services. In the project area, (52%) of the respondents indicated that they were using health center IIs to access healthcare services. 36% of the respondents went to HCIIIs while only 2% were able to reach HCIVs/Referral hospitals to access healthcare services and 5% went to private clinics for health care services. Some members of the community go to other places to access healthcare such as traditional healers/herbalists.

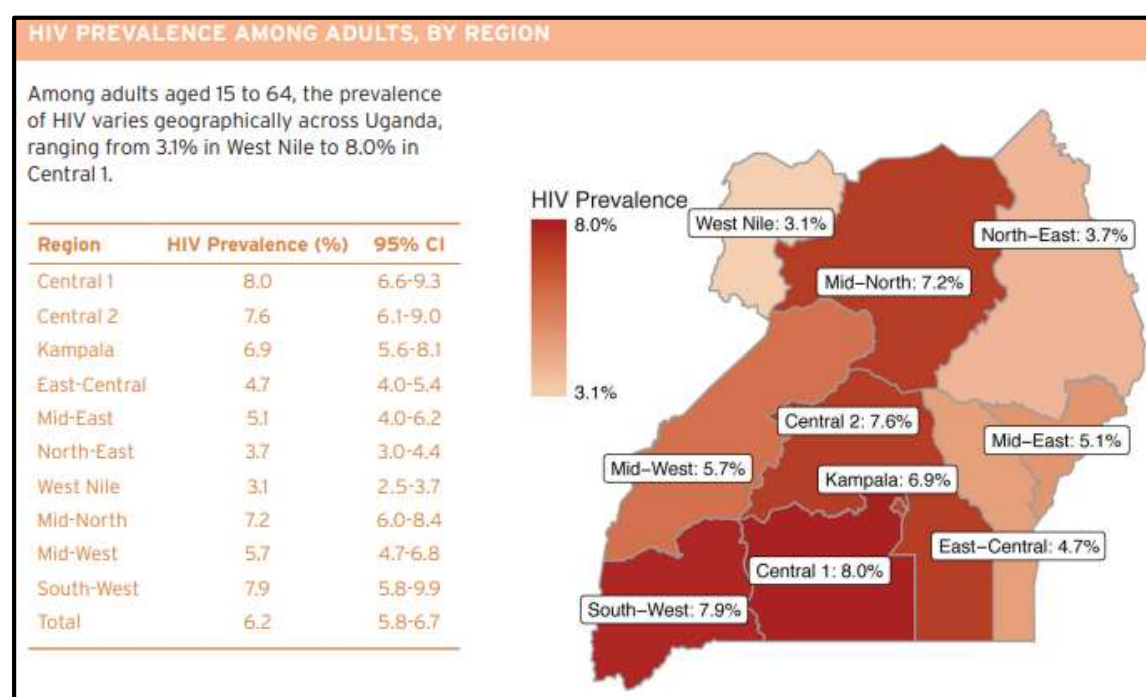
Some of the health facilities where communities go for treatment in the project area include Zone 3 Health Centre II, Zone 4 Health Post, Zone 3 HC III, Yumbe hospital, Kuru Hospital, Yinga HC III, Otumbari HC IV, Odupi HC III, Imvepi Zone 3 HCIII, Imvepi Zone 4 HCIII, Barifa HC/III, Ariwa Health Center III, Arua R/H, Ayivu Health Center II, Health Centre 29

5.4.2 DISTANCE TO HEALTH CENTERS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Ministry of Health Uganda recommends a maximum distance of 5 km to the nearest health facility. From the field survey, majority of the respondents in the project area indicated that they travel 0-1km (33%), 1-2km (22%), 2-3km (20%) and over 4km (11%) to access the health facility in the respective areas where they reside. Other members of the community use different health facilities such as Private clinics/ drug shops (2%), and traditional healers/herbal medicines.

5.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Apart from the huge health burden from unsafe sanitation and water chain management, HIV/AIDS continues to impact heavily on the productivity and social life of many households in West Nile region. In fishing villages, the infection rate is alarming (> 10% as compared to the 6.4% national average). Yet, effective prevention and mitigation both requires adequate knowledge as well as social mobilization in order to optimize the limited support services on delivery.



HIV prevalence by region (source: *Uganda Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment (UPHIA)*)

According to the socioeconomic survey study of households along the project area, all of the respondents (100%) interviewed knew how HIV/AIDS could be contracted through various ways as illustrated in Table 7 below

Table 7: Knowledge of HIV transmission among PAPs

Ways of HIV contraction	Percentage responses
Unprotected sex	87
Using sharp instruments	7
Blood transfusion	4
Mother to child	2

Source: HHS 2023

Respondents also pointed out poverty as the major factor contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS in the project area, this was alluded to by 32% of the respondents. Other factors included, lack of adequate information about HIV, peer pressure to engage in early sex,

alcohol/drug abuse, prostitution, parent neglect, early marriage, rape/defilement, not attending antenatal clinics and limited services in area. It was reported that majority female adolescents and young women are at risk due to involvement in premarital sexual activities as a means of survival.

5.4.4 HIV/AIDS AWARENESS

Respondents acknowledged receiving information about HIV from multiple sources but mainly radio (76.2%), health facilities and community out reaches. Other channels cited included NGOs, posters, television, leaders, friends, family members and bill boards (mainly in refugee settlements).

According to the HH survey, the commonest way of prevention of contraction and spread of the disease was identified to be abstinence and proper condom use, faithfulness and safe child birth. Since these strategies already exist in the community, the HIV/AIDS mitigation plans as formulated by the developer need to build on these.

5.5 WATER SOURCES AND WATER ACCESS

Communal (Public) boreholes (47%) were the most commonly used water sources followed by tap water at public stalls (23%), protected well at (11%) and Rivers/swamp (9%) as indicated in the figure below

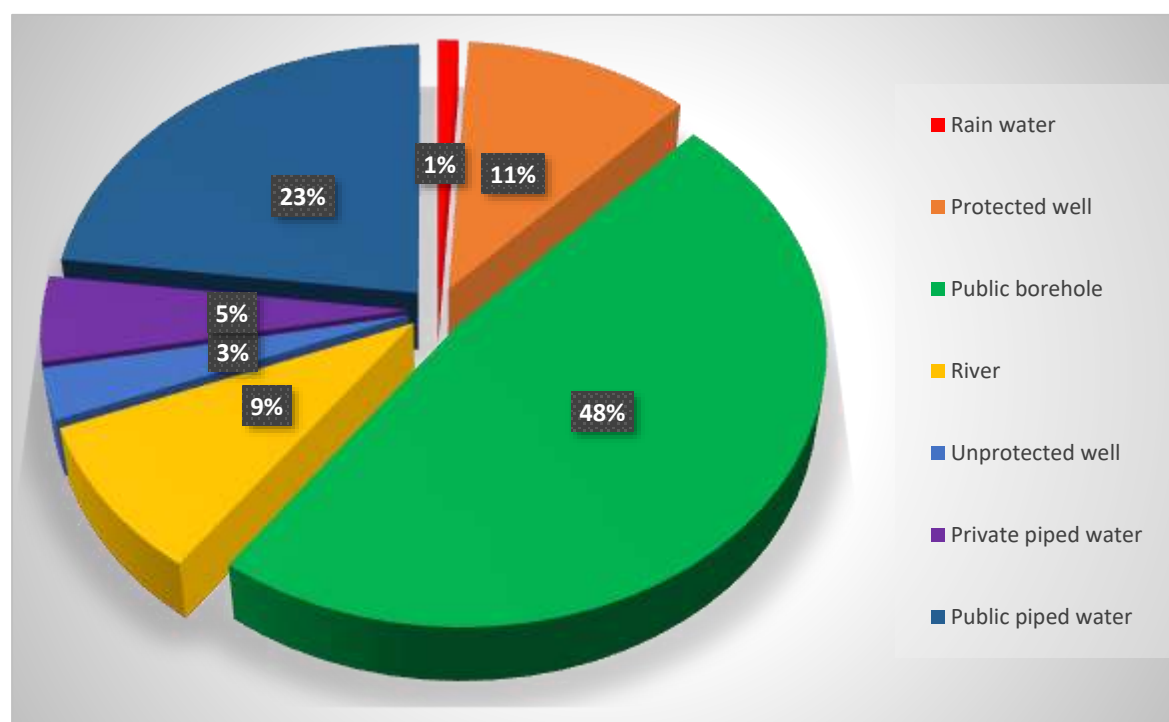


Figure 4: Main water sources in the area

Access to water sources showed that most respondents 65% in the project area obtained water from less than a Kilometer. The high access to clean water is attributed to areas within the refugee settlement which is well connected. Details of the distribution are shown in Table 8 below. The distance from a water source was relatively higher in Ariwa Sub County. In Ombechi village, it was reported that during the dry season, women and girls wake up in the wee hours of the morning to go and search for water which endangers their life.

Table 8: Distance to nearest water source

Distance to water source	Percentage
<1 Km	65
1-2 Km	17
2- 3 Km	13
3-4 Km	2
>4 Km	3

The survey further sought to establish the sort of challenges experienced with the current water sources and seasonal drying up was the most cited by 37% of the respondents. Other challenges included being expensive 19%, long distance 15%, the source being steep 13% and water source shared with animals 8%. Other challenges reported by respondents were water being contaminated, long queues and turbidly.

5.6 SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

According to the survey findings most households (84%) use ordinary pit latrines, 8% reported using a hole dug in the ground (without walls), 6% said they used nearby bush, only a few (1%) use VIP and communal latrines. Generally sanitation conditions were better in Odupi sub county compared to Ariwa.

5.7 LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Farming/Agriculture was the main livelihood activity in the project area with 78.5% of the respondents being engaged in the activity. Other economic activities in which project affected communities are engaged include casual laborers at 10.7%, petty trading at 3.9% as detailed in *Table 9* below.

Table 9 Main sources of income for affected households

Characteristics	ARIWA SUBCOUNTY		ODUPI SUBCOUNTY		Total	
Primary Income Source of Respondent						
Farming	43	96%	118	74%	161	78.5%
Formal Employment	0	0%	2	1%	2	1.0%
Casual Labour	1	2%	21	13%	22	10.7%
Trading	1	2%	7	4%	8	3.9%
Service provision (hotel, mm, salon, transport)	0	0%	4	3%	4	2.0%
Fishing	0	0%	2	1%	2	1.0%
Brewing and Charcoal Burning	0	0%	2	1%	2	1.0%
Other	0	0%	4	3%	4	2.0%
Total	45	100	160	100	205	100

Farming being the main source of livelihood and much of the affected area being key to agricultural production, compensation for crops likely to be damaged during project activities should be extended before the project commences. In the event that there is damage to crops outside the 3 m corridor, damage will be assessed on a case by case basis and compensation paid out.

Besides the above major sources of income there are other (secondary) activities in which households are engaged such as casual labour, small trade, service provision (saloon, boda boda), carpentry, brick making, formal employment and fishing also contribute to household income.

Most of the earnings were generated from poultry (30% of the households reported to be selling poultry) and maize which was being produced by 58% of the households and fetched 52.6 million overall which was an average of UGX 340,000 per family per year. Earnings from farms of households were low due to rudimentary ways of production still practiced.

5.7.1 AGRICULTURE

From the socioeconomic baseline survey, majority of households reportedly engage in agriculture, with the main crops grown in the project area being Sorghum (59%), cassava (44%), Bananas (24%), Maize (23%) and sweet potatoes (17%). Households also still practice traditional subsistence methods of farming (73%), with only 27% of the sampled household practicing improved methods of cultivation. Improved agriculture is taking shape in both Odupi and Ariwa because of the intensive sensitization from NGOs about the need to optimize land during production given that most refugees have minimal land allocation.

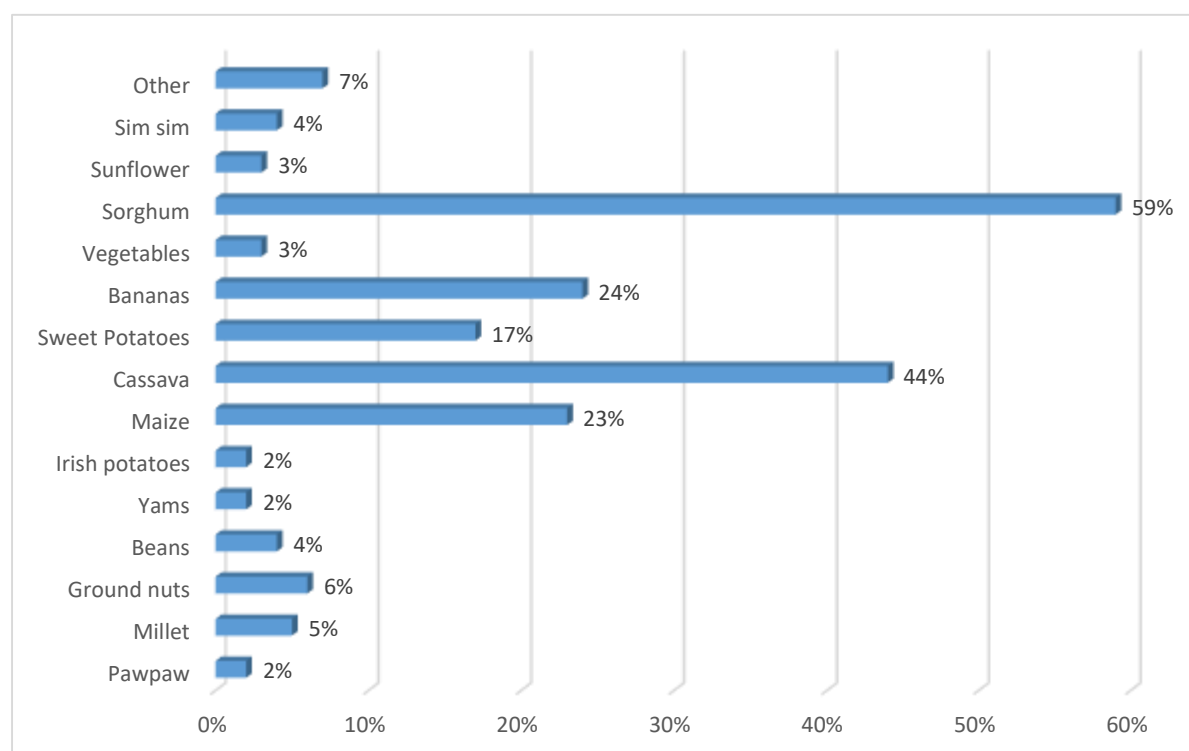


Figure 5: Main crops grown in the project area

Many Households reported growing seasonal crops (91%) with only (9%) engaged in cultivation of perennial crops and this was attributed to prolonged dry spells (64%) and land fragmentation (in refugee settlements) in the project area.

Though Sorghum is the main crop grown, Maize is a major cash crop considered by most of the population in the project footprint. Many farmers in the project-affected villages lack basic tools and equipment used for improved farming hence use traditional hoes, pangas and axe for digging and this, according to some farmers, leads to low production.

In terms of participation, farming is practiced by both men and women, although women play a more important role, especially in planting, weeding and harvesting. Women are also responsible for selling crops at the market. Despite the above participation of women, men still control the proceeds from farming because allegedly the production takes place on their land.

5.7.2 LIVESTOCK KEEPING

Apart from crop farming many households in the project area are involved in livestock rearing with the respondents reporting goats (27%) as the major livestock kept in the area followed by cattle (26%), sheep (9%) and lastly pigs (7%). Household are also involved in poultry keeping with chicken being widely reared in the project area. Other birds include turkeys, ducks and genie fowls.

Table 10: Type of animals reared

Type of animal	Percentage of households involved
Goats	27
Cattle	26
Chicken	12
Sheep	9
Pigs	7
Ducks	6
Turkeys	5
None	8

Source: HHS 2023

5.7.3 AGRICULTURE PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Although no evidence of commercial food processing facilities were observed along the proposed water line, mobile cassava mills were observed in trading centers. The presence of such mills in the communities provide a hint on the food processing initiatives within the community and the choice of cassava as a major food crop given the properties of being kept for longer times when dried.

As far as marketing of agricultural produce is concerned, bi-weekly village markets were the main trading avenues. Also agricultural produce was sold in the local trading centers and road

side market stalls. No bulking centers were seen along the entire stretch of the proposed Enyau water scheme.

5.8 HOUSEHOLD INCOMES IN THE PROJECT AREA

It was established that more than 80% of the households' income is below the national per capita income of 844 USD (Approximately 280,000 Uganda shillings per month) according to the third national development plan 2020/2021-2024/2025. Details are presented in Table 11 below. Agriculture being the main source of livelihood as earlier established means that project activities should be managed in a way that they do not infringe on this activity.

Table 11: Monthly income levels of Households

Characteristics	ARIWA SUBCOUNTY		ODUPI SUBCOUNTY		Total	
<100,000	29	64%	122	76%	151	73.7%
100,001-300,000	8	18%	17	11%	25	12.2%
300,001-500,000	5	11%	13	8%	18	8.8%
500,001-800,000	1	2%	4	3%	5	2.4%
800,001-1,500,000	0	0%	3	2%	3	1.5%
1,500,001-2,000,000	1	2%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Above 3,000,000	1	2%	1	1%	2	1.0%

It was also established that many household members are not involved in any income generating activity which strains the few working household members. Several reasons were given for some household members not working which included; some members were too young to work (62%), lack of employment opportunities (27%), too old or physically incapacitated (8%). Other reasons for not working included sickness and retirement because some respondents were above the Ugandan working age.

5.9 MAIN AREA OF EXPENDITURE

The PAPs spend 90% of their budget on two key priority areas; that is food and education as expounded in *Figure 6: main areas of expenditure* Figure 6. During the community sensitisation in Amia village, food shortage was cited as the main hardship faced by the refugee communities. The spending patterns show that a lot of household income is spent on consumption as opposed to investment save for education.

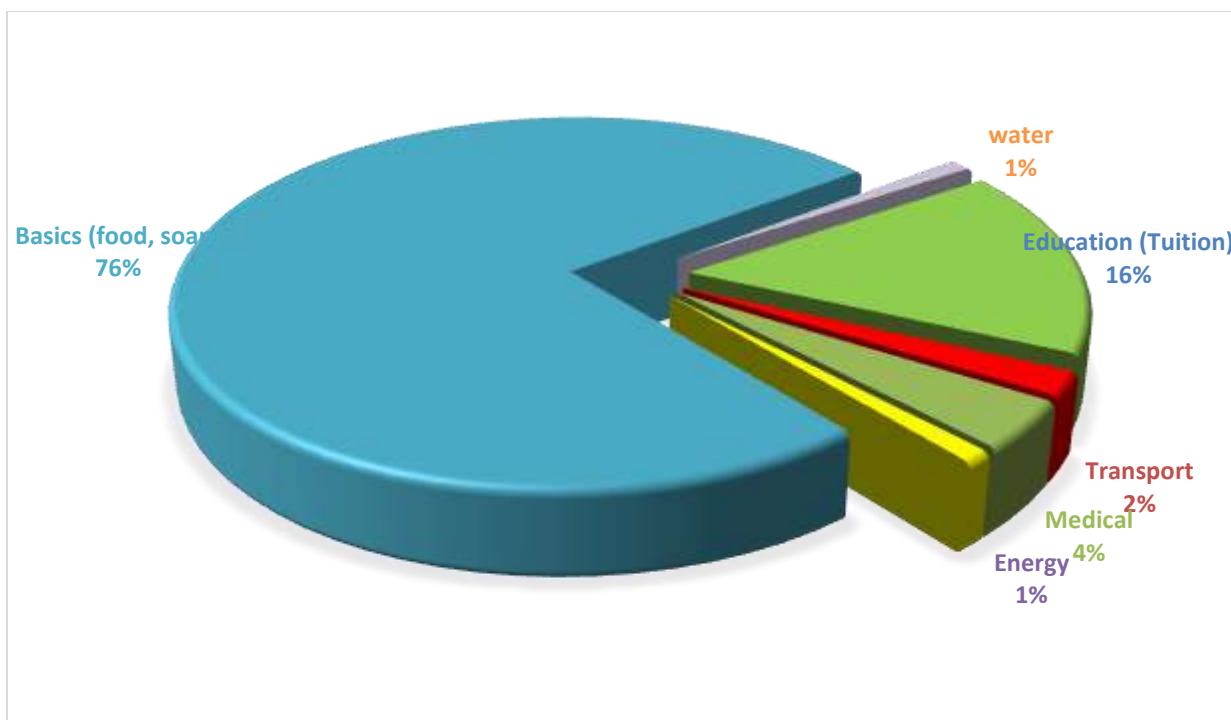


Figure 6: main areas of expenditure

Recommendation: The RIT through sensitisation will emphasise the advantage of PAPs investing their compensation payment for them to be able to replace lost assets

5.10 HOUSING

Housing in the project area is still poor, 55.1% of the respondents dwelt in houses made of mud and poles with grass thatched roofs (temporary structures), 23.4% had semi-permanent houses and only 21.5% of respondents owned permanent houses with cemented floors/compact earth floors iron sheet roofs. The disaggregate information for each sub county is presented in *Table 12* below.

Table 12 Nature of structures owned by respondents

Characteristics	ARIWA SUBCOUNTY		ODUPI SUBCOUNTY		Total	
Type of House Owned by Respondent						
Permanent	19	42%	25	16%	44	21.5%
Semi-Permanent	9	20%	39	24%	48	23.4%
Temporary	17	38%	96	60%	113	55.1%

A large proportion (97%) of the PAP Households live within the respective villages (and sites) that are affected, and only as small proportion (3%) of PAPs live elsewhere as shown in Table 13 the below.

Table 13 Household Place of Residence

Residence status	Percentage
On this very land	44%
Within the vicinity	29%
Within this village	24%
Within this parish	1%
Within the sub county	2%
Total	100%

5.11 DURATION OF STAY AT CURRENT AREA OF RESIDENCE

On the question regarding length of time a respondent had stayed in the current area of residence, majority (52) indicated that they had lived in their respective communities for more than ten years. Based on the above, it is expected that during the land acquisition process, majority of PAPs are expected to be land owners since they are natives. It should be noted a large proportion of those who indicated shorter periods of stay are refugees.

Table 14: Number of years a PAP lived in the affected village

Duration of stay (years)	
Over 20	45%
16-20	4
11-15	3
6-10	16
1-5	32
Total	100

Recommendation: The RAP should take all measures to limit actions that could cause relocation because such PAPs could lose the strong social ties built over the years lived in a particular area.

5.12 DEPENDENCY ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Land is the most used natural resource with 78% of all respondents noting agriculture as the main land use. This tally with the earlier presented findings that farming is the main source of livelihood for respondents in the project area. This implies that land related impacts such as land take should ensure that timely and commensurate compensation is given to those affected because farming is the main source of livelihood. Natural forests were the second dominant natural resource used as noted by 70% of the population. This was mainly for provision of fuel requirements. In addition, natural vegetation use received a considerably high frequency with most community members highlighting roofing material the main vegetation

use. The other natural resources noted to be commonly used according to the survey were wetlands, stone quarry, sand and rainfall.

5.13 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Households mainly receive general information from radios (52.6%) followed by mobile phones (14.1%), L.C meetings (10.2%), community radio (8.8%) and places of worship (4.8%). Other sources of information as alluded to by respondents include sensitisation workshop, IEC materials, newspapers and friends, which account for the remaining 19%. These findings indicate that radio, mobile phones and L.C meetings are the most viable avenues for conveying public information about project related activities.

Recommendation: The developer will use community meetings and where possible local radio channels to deliver information about the project.

5.14 ENERGY SOURCES

The socio-economic baseline study also collected information on fuel used by the households in the project area of influence and from the household responses firewood was the most highly used source of energy for cooking alluded to by all households. This was reported to be supplemented by charcoal.

The main sources of energy for lighting were hand held kerosene lamps locally known as *tadooba* and lanterns. It was noted that 43% of the household uses solar although this was relatively high in Terego at 58% as compared to Ariwa where only 30% of all households surveyed in these two districts respectively. Solar doubled as energy source for small businesses like shops and bars.

5.15 LAND TENURE SYSTEM

The most common land tenure system according to the respondents in the project alignment is customary land (65%), followed by Communal land system (22%), Kibanja (7%), Mailo (5%) and lease system (1%).

Based on the above field survey findings, the highest percentage of the land was owned under the customary land tenure. Given that majority of households were male-headed thus exercised control over such property suggesting a risk of vulnerability of women who may not benefit much in the event that spouses don't use the compensation payments appropriately.

5.16 LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE PROJECT AREA

Concerning ownership of land, respondents intimated that most land cultivated by HHs in the project area is owned by respondents (57.1%). Given that the project area is in a rural setting, it would be expected that ownership rights would be higher, the discrepancy arises from the fact that some areas are within the refugee settlement where ownership was considered tenancy. The details are elaborated in *Table 15*.

Table 15: status of land ownership

Land ownership status	ARIWA SUBCOUNTY		ODUPI SUBCOUNTY		Total	
Owner	37	82%	80	50%	117	57.1%

Licensee	0	0%	4	3%	4	2.0%
Tenant	1	2%	65	41%	66	32.2%
Co-owner	6	13%	3	2%	9	4.4%
Co-tenant	1	2%	4	3%	5	2.4%
Other	0	0%	4	3%	4	2.0%

Source: HHS 2023

Majority of respondents in the project footprint indicated that men (42%) own and have full rights to it while a few (14%) women owned land and (37%) indicated co-ownership, both men and women of land. Only 5% of respondents alluded to the fact that land was owned by all family members and lastly 2% indicated that land belonged to the boy child. Women play important roles in the rural economy. They work as farmers, wage earners and entrepreneurs and yet possess very minimal authority and rights over land use which in many serves as a major constrain to engaging in productive and meaningful economic activities.

The men on the other hand retain some gardens for themselves and whatever they grow, is mainly meant to be for sale to earn them (men) some income. This money is not shared at family level but rather facilitates the men's leisure time like drinking alcohol and marrying other wives.

Most of the productive assets are owned and controlled by men including; land, animals (cows, goats, sheep etc.) are property of men. In case the women own animals, they are required to have ownership licenses to be able to sell them in the market thus, the men in most cases sell on behalf of women and at times proceeds are not delivered in full amounts. Because men are the HH heads, they are not to be questioned consequently disadvantaging the women.

In Refugee settlements like Imvepi, land allocation is fair irrespective of gender as long the person is registered as a Refugee with the authorities.

5.17 HOW LAND WAS ACQUIRED

It was established that majority of the households, 43% had acquired land through inheritance followed closely by those who just settled who are represented by 31%. The above findings are in line with the earlier established fact that a considerable number of PAPs are refugees. 12% acquired it through purchase, 6% said they were given as a gift while 3% said land was for government while the remaining 5% indicated that they were occupying rented land. Land ownership was a domain of men because of the patriarchy nature of communities. A few women who owned land were widows, refugees or through purchase.

The social economic survey established that majority (65%) of the respondents do not have proof ownership because of the means of acquisition as stated in the preceding paragraph. 15% said they had tenancy agreements, 12% had purchase agreements and 8% claimed to have land titles.

5.18 ENCUMBRANCE

Concerning encumbrance, 23 PAPs (11%) reported an encumbrance on the affected piece of land. Of these 19 PAPs reported disputes over boundary demarcations with neighbours, 3 PAPs said they had mortgage while one PAP said the affected piece was claimed by another family member.

5.19 HOUSEHOLD ROLES

The survey also had a component aimed at comparing the roles of women and men in the project environment. It was established that men are more likely to be responsible for; owning productive assets such as animals, land and durable household assets as compared to females. Women are more involved in domestic activities participating in 63% of the household chores as compared to men who only participate by 5%. Though farming was noted as an activity in which all family members participated, marketing of agricultural produce was a women dominated activity as noted by 30% and less by men whose participation was estimated at 17%.

From the survey it was established that boys mainly participate in animal rearing and farming while girls are mainly involved in helping with domestic chores and farming. It was noted that roles participated in by girls are similar to those for women which can be attributed to cultural practices that tend to prepare girls for future roles as house wives. Other roles distribution are illustrated in *Table 16* below

Table 16 Frequency and distribution by person responsible for selected household roles

HH members	Domestic activities	Child care	Farming	Livestock rearing	Work for income	Attends village	Owning land	Owning livestock	Durable assets	Markets produce	Use of financial	Buying basic necessities
Woman	63	63	12	9	15	14	14	11	17	30	18	26
Man	5	9	27	35	27	28	42	33	29	17	16	16
Both man and woman	13	22	34	22	49	44	37	38	43	46	48	51
Boy child	2	1	3	19	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1
Girl child	3	1	5					1	1		1	1
All household members	14	4	19	15	8	12	5	13	9	5	16	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: HHS 2023

5.20 COMMUNITY ROLES

The gender dynamics within the wider community were also investigated through considering activities in which the larger community participates. Sports were mainly defined as a male dominated activity with boys participation standing at 66. All community activities exhibited being dominated by male household members.

These findings show that men have more control over community resources whereas women are more involved in activities at household level. This means that men have to be consulted widely on where community resources are likely to be affected because they are the decision takers. Other gender based roles are expounded on in Table 17

Table 17 Frequency and distribution by person responsible for selected community role

HH members	Community sports	Cleaning the well	Helping at funerals	Helping at weddings	Participate in cultural activities	Road maintenance	Construction of community facility
Woman	2	25	13	15	12	7	6
Man	6	8	13	11	27	37	39
Both man and woman	4	12	31	25	22	20	16
Boy child	66	5	2	1	1	4	1
Girl child	11	25	1	1			
All household members	11	25	40	47	38	32	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.21 GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

An assessment of the gender and domestic based violence was made during the household survey. Respondents were required to rate the prevalence of domestic violence and it was a tie between those who said it was very rare and relatively common at 41% each. Additionally 7% of the respondents said the vice did not exist within the affected communities, while 6% said it was rampant and the remaining 5% of respondents said they did not know about the status of this vice.

Those who reported existence of the vice were further asked to state the most common ones and *Table 18* below elaborates them.

Table 18 common abuses among PAPs

Type of abuse	Number of respondents
Not economically supporting family	8
Engaging children in work instead of going to school	3
Restriction of spouse from free association	1
Use of proceeds without spouse consent	2
Marrying off girls early	9
Forced sex	10
Verbal abuse	31
Battering	141

On further probing, the HHS established that girls and married women were the main victims representing 53 and 36% respectively. These were followed by boys and children at 4% each and men were the least victims represented by 3%. The main perpetrators of these abuses were said to be male spouses as alluded to by 165 of the respondents, female spouses at 17

and strangers at 8. Other perpetrators included community members, other relatives, employers, community leaders and clan elders represented by 4, 4, 3, 2 and 2 respectively.

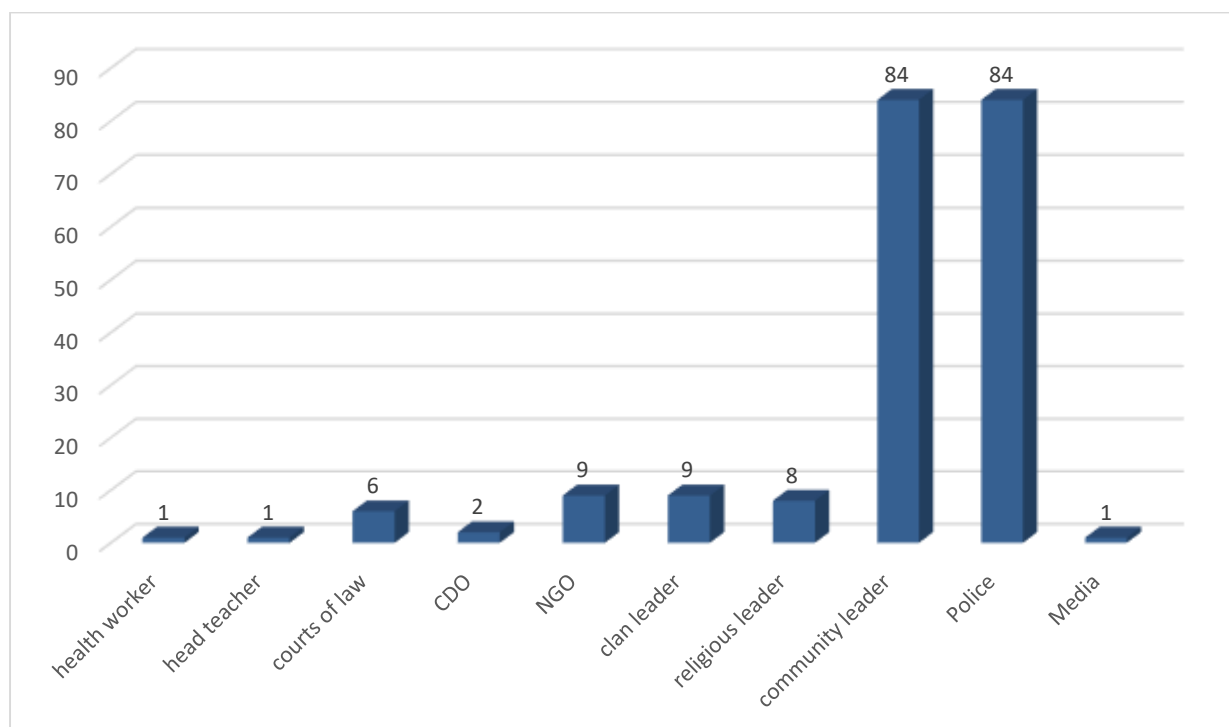


Figure 7 Referral for victims

A considerable number of respondents indicated that a number of structures as shown in Figure 7 above exist and aid in management of conflicts at community level. Community leaders, police, NGOs, elders and religious leaders are paramount in resolving conflicts at community level. Although a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism has been suggested in this RAP, existing structures such as these should be put into consideration when constituting grievance redress committees to handle compensation related complaints because they already command respect within the communities.

Recommendation: During constitution of GRC existing dispute resolution structures will be considered and ways of integrating them in the GRM as detailed in this report explored.

5.22 COMPENSATION

5.22.1 MAGNITUDE OF THE EXPECTED LOSS

As has been discussed above, a total of 135 structures and buildings are within the 3 m corridor hence have been assessed for compensation. The main impacts relate to structures, crops/trees and to a lesser extent land. The valuation team identified and subsequently valued 261 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). All these are located in the ten villages of Angazi, balawi, Opira, Naranga, Amia, Lokido, Awa hill, Ediofe, Jue and Yinga in Terego and five villages namely, Loli, Okuyo, Ombechi, Lugbari Caku and Ayivu in Yumbe district. The 261 claimants identified for compensation have been assessed at a total of **UGX 278,776,308 (TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX**

THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED EIGHT SHILLINGS ONLY) the details of compensation list are attached as appendix 1 of this RAP study.

5.22.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS OR PERSONS, FOR WHOM SPECIAL PROVISIONS MAY HAVE TO BE MADE;

Surveys were conducted with people who had property within the 3 m along the entire stretch of water pipeline as well as the location of key infrastructure for the proposed Enyau water project. This was premised on the fact that structures, within this corridor (3 m) shall be affected hence the need for relocation. Consequently, a total of 129 households were categorised as vulnerable on the basis of health status, marital status, disability, nationality status, literacy level and age of household heads (see vulnerability list appended). Notably the low literacy levels prevalent amongst the PAPs also makes them vulnerable and as such will need assistance at the time of compensation to ensure that their funds are not taken by others. A list of identified vulnerable people is attached as Appendix 3.

5.22.3 REGULAR MONITORING OF DISPLACED PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOODS

This RAP has been prepared to particularly ensure that affected PAPs' livelihood is not compromised during project implementation. The status of livelihood of displaced PAPs will be monitored on a quarterly basis for the first two years and bi annually for three years of the first 5 years of the project. This will be as a way of keeping pace with changes that may occur among affected households and an analysis of their correlation with the project will be examined before remedial measures are undertaken. In the event that detrimental impacts are detected among PAPs, these shall be handled on a case-by-case basis. More sensitisation will be conducted during disclosure to ensure that resource disbursed are not misused which could lead to families being worse than they were before the project mainly in instances where there is land take,.

5.22.4 LAND TENURE RIGHTS

The most dominant tenure system in the Project area is the customary tenure system. However because there will be minimal acquisition and restrictions within the 3 m, PAPs with interest in property have been engaged and will be compensated for their affected property and land where applicable.

5.22.5 PREFERRED METHOD OF COMPENSATION

Based on the principle of fairness, adequacy, and taking into consideration the value of the affected land and property (structures, crops and trees) respondents were asked if they preferred cash or in kind compensation. Majority (90%) indicated that cash payment was preferred as compared to in kind compensation which was represented by 5%. The remaining 5% were not certain and were willing to settle for either. The preferred method of cash compensation calls for in-depth prior preparation of the PAPS by way of sensitization before RAP implementation. However, for vulnerable categories it is recommended that in Kind compensation be considered especially for those whose structures may directly be affected. PAPs also said cash was preferred because bank processes are cumbersome and they are not familiar with such processes.

5.22.6 TIME NEEDED TO MOVE

As a requirement of the Ugandan law as regards property rights, human settlement and the need to maintain affected peoples sources of livelihoods with limited disruption and loss of assets, the PAPS were asked about how much time they needed to enable them move without much inconvenience. In reference to the survey, different individuals opted for different timelines for relocation, which ranged from immediately (56%), three months (34%), six months (7%) while 3% said they would not move because they did not have any other place to settle. However, PAPS were informed that a period of 6 months after receiving compensation would be given that is why a 15% disturbance allowance rate was considered.

5.22.7 OWNERSHIP OF BANK ACCOUNT AND NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS (I.D)

Access to financial institutions in the project area was notably very low. It was established that some PAPS depend on village saving groups for their credit and savings needs. The nearest banking institutions were noted to be in Yumbe and Arua. Because compensation deals with cash, often times this money is deposited on the beneficiary's account after the verification exercise hence the study sought to establish ownership of bank accounts among PAPS. Only 22% of PAPS said they owned a banks account while the remaining 78% PAPS said they did not.

Relatedly during verification, authentic identification documents are required from PAPS to ensure that compensation proceeds are awarded to rightful owners. During the survey, it was established that 75% of PAPS had National I.Ds and only 25% did not. Those who did not have national I.Ds were mainly refugees who were not eligible under the current requirements.

Recommendation: During the verification exercise, PAPS will be reminded to open up bank accounts and if need be nearby banking institutions will be invited to the verification exercise to assist PAPS open up accounts instantly. Since there will be minimal land take, it's likely that compensation sums for individual PAPS will be minimal hence alternatives such as mobile money or cash could be explored during implementation.

5.23 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS

The study findings revealed that 78% expected the project to have either positive or negative impacts. Further to the above, PAPS exhibited mixed perceptions about the project but majorly, the positive and negative impacts are as tabulated below.

Table 19 Anticipated project impacts

Positive impact	Frequency
Reduced congestion at existing water points	4
Support to agriculture through micro irrigation and watering of animals	6
Infrastructure development	9
Employment opportunities	47
Improved hygiene	2
Compensation packages	5

Reduced distance to water source	36
Improved access to clean water	51
Negative impacts	
Influx of migrant workers	2
Doesn't perceive any positive impact	2
Inadequate compensation	18
Limited information about the project	5
Loss of source of income	2
Destruction of burial grounds	4
Displacement	70
Exploitation of project workers (working for long hours)	4
Loss of land (restriction on use)	63

The main reason for having reservations about the project was fear for loss/damage to property. This fear featured prominently among the surveyed households although they were in support of the project. Other fears expressed included fear of loss of land and structures, inadequate compensation, loss of sources of income (gardens), influx of people in search of jobs and inadequate information about the project.

Community members went ahead to suggest what could be done to allay fears for proper project implementation and the following were suggested;

- Adequate and timely compensation should be made to the affected households. This should be commensurate to property lost.
- Sensitization and awareness creation among the communities about project land requirements, activities and anticipated impacts
- PAPs whose structures (dwellings) are affected should be relocated
- Area and respective district leaders should be involved in activities before and during implementation.
- Host communities should be considered during recruitment so that they directly benefit
- The valuation exercise should be clear and fair
- Compensation should be paid in time
- PAPs should be given ample time to relocate
- Continuous community sensitisation so that people are up-to-date with ongoing project processes.
- Engage available local labour
- Vulnerable people should be provided with additional assistance.
- Developer should have a community action plan with activities that benefit the project host community because not everyone will benefit through compensation.
- A clear grievance mechanism be developed at all administrative levels.

Based on the above suggestions it was inferred that people were supportive of the project and those with reservation were not necessarily opposed to it; rather they required continuous sensitisation about project activities and the impacts it's likely to presents.

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Stakeholder engagement and consultation process was undertaken as per the requirements of the National Environment (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) Regulations 2020, the national guidelines for compensation assessment under land acquisition (2017), and best international practice. Table 6-1 below presents the process of stakeholder consultations followed during the study. In addition to the above local requirement, the World Bank (WB) international environmental and social safeguard standards (ESS-5) in relation to stakeholder engagement and consultation requires comprehensive stakeholder mapping and engagement (disclosure and consultation).

Table 6-1 : Process for stakeholder consultations

- (a) Choose the mode of consultation, taking into account the nature and location of the project and the key issues to be consulted on;
- (b) Give advance notice of the proposed consultation, with a minimum notice of seven days;
- (c) Hold meetings with relevant stakeholders, communities likely to be affected by the project and the public to explain the project, its likely benefits, likely negative impacts and proposed mitigation measures, and to receive their oral or written views;
- (d) Where the consultations involve holding meetings, ensure that the venues of and time for the meetings are convenient to the relevant stakeholders, communities likely to be affected by the project and the public; and
- (e) Ensure that the comments received during consultations are recorded, made publicly available and taken into account during the environmental and social impact study.

Source: Extracted from the National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessments) Regulations 2020

6.2 JUSTIFICATION

Stakeholder consultations were useful in creating awareness of the project, related implementation activities and the potential impacts of project on community. Some community members, including PAPs, were also informed of the property identification and valuation principles that were followed during property valuation. The aims of the stakeholder consultations were to:

- i. Introduce the project and associated implementation activities to the community members;
- ii. Identify property and community facilities likely to be affected;
- iii. Identify community expectations and fears related to compensation;
- iv. Explain to community members the meaning of key concepts used under the RAP such as resettlement, displacement, relocation and compensation, among others;

- v. Explain to community members the procedure for property identification and assessment.

During the engagements, principles of compensation for various types of losses were detailed compensation eligibility and entitlement options discussed. It was also indicated to PAPs that a list of PAPs would be disclosed at each of the affected sub-counties and respective village L.C offices with areas, locations and property owners' names. In all engagements/meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed and the importance of amicable transactions emphasized.

6.3 REGULATORY BASIS

The key framework that has guided the stakeholder engagement aspects are the Local Government Act as well as the Ugandan constitution which guarantee fair and adequate compensation for project impacted people. The RAP team has also taken note of donor safeguards specifically World Banks Environmental and Social Standard 10 which addresses stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

6.4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Criteria for identification of stakeholders

A set of criteria was developed and guided stakeholder identification. The criteria are explained as follows;

- a) Interest criteria will be used in analysis to refer to the level of concern and significance of concern arising from the proposed project;
- b) Mandate criterion refers to consideration for the level of direct responsibility the stakeholder has in respect to the project; and
- c) The location criteria will be used to identify stakeholders with reference to the respective person (user) in relation to the project footprint.
- d) Vulnerability which refers to level of susceptibility that stand to compromise or make a stakeholder unable to meaningfully participate in planned project activities. This could be caused by access to land, literacy, age, gender, ethnicity, physical barriers, income and livelihood activities.

In order to develop an effective stakeholder involvement programme it was necessary to determine exactly who the stakeholders are, basing on the definition that a stakeholder is "any individual or group who is potentially affected by a project or can themselves affect a project".

S/No	Stakeholder		Relevance	Level of influence	Approach		
					Consult	Inform	Liaise
Primary stakeholders							
	Project proponent	Ministry of water and environment	Overall project management, implementation and supervision of all out sourced service providers	High	✓	✓	✓
	Funder	World Bank	Project funding and supervision to ensure compliance with ESS triggered by the project	High	✓	✓	✓
	UNHR		Overall mandate to manage refugees and to protect their interests	High	✓	✓	✓
	District local governments	Terego and Yumbe districts	To ensure satisfactory service delivery, developing of compensation rates, Conflict management, an oversight role in the RAP implementation process.	High	✓	✓	✓
	Affected communities	All villages affected by transmission and distribution lines and associated infrastructure	Sustainability of their livelihoods, fair compensation and timely compensation; access to social services	High	✓	✓	✓
Other government agencies							
	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	Valuation Supervision, RAP clearance, RAP implementation, supervision and monitoring.	High	✓	✓	✓
		Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	Sustainable community development and cultural preservation, Social protection, Occupational safety and health, Labour rights and social justice	High	✓	✓	✓

		OPM	Management of refugee settlements including services delivery and protection of refugee rights of refugees	High	✓	✓	✓
Secondary stakeholders (NGOs)							
		Care International	Handles GBV issues			✓	
		Water mission	Supports the water, hygiene and sanitation sector			✓	✓
		Peace win	Vocational training to women			✓	✓
		Child voice	Vocational skilling of school dropouts			✓	
		Doctor dip	Conservation and livelihood enhancement through savings	Low		✓	✓
		War child	Psychosocial support through counselling	Low		✓	
		TPO	Support to mentally ill refugees	Low		✓	
		ZOA	Enhance food security through training on modern methods of production and demonstration farming	Low		✓	✓
		World vision	Food security. Provision of seedlings	Low		✓	✓
		Windle Trust	Supports education	Low		✓	
		Red Cross	Support to elderly and vulnerable people	Moderate		✓	✓
		International Rescue Centre	health	Low		✓	
		World food Program	Provision of food to refugees			✓	
		Oxfam	Provision of water			✓	

6.5 APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Stakeholder engagements were planned and undertaken following decision moments or key stages. For instance under this study, consultation were undertaken at inception, during the detailed RAP study and after obtaining preliminary findings of the RAP study. The above stages were considered to be key hence likely to adopt or assimilate and incorporate findings of stakeholder engagement into the RAP process. It should be noted that most affected households were further consulted and information about the project was shared during the social economic study.

The RAP team undertook intensive public consultations at District, Sub county and village levels. Engagements were also held with some NGOs in the project area to ensure that all concerns regarding the project implementation activities and associated impacts on the local people and their livelihood activities were raised. The social expert with representatives from the valuation and land surveyors headed consultative meetings. In particular the following were highlighted by each team respectively: -

6.5.1 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SOCIAL TEAM

- The meeting was about the proposed Enyau Water and sanitation supply system.
- The purpose was to have an insight on how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled at district level;
- That the surveyor would demarcate the area within a corridor of 3 m on the ground;
- That the names picked by the surveyor would be the same names picked by the valuation team as well as the social team to ensure that data pertaining to PAPs is harmonised.
- That it was planned later to administer a questionnaire capturing socioeconomic information on the affected households.
- Information picked through the questionnaire would be used for planning purposes of the RAP study
- That PAP should provide their views which the team would capture and would be used to guide the entire RAP process
- To establish how grievances have been handled in the past similar project implementation

6.5.2 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SURVEY TEAM

The Land Surveyor explained to the PAPs the likely position of the proposed project facilities along the entire project stretch. The team further explained as follows: -

- The survey team will mark out the Enyau water supply and sanitation Project activities will be confined within a corridor of 3 m as.

- Areas where facilities such as water treatment and reservoir tank which are not linear would also be laid out
- Pegs would then be put to mark out the ear marked area.
- That once pegs and or mark are put in place, they are not to be removed for any purpose;
- That both customary and registered title owners would be asked to identify their land within the 3 m corridor;
- That there would be a grievance committee set up to deal with complaints from PAPs;

6.5.3 INFORMATION BY THE VALUATION TEAM

The Valuation team briefed the PAPs and informed them as follows:

- That the Valuation Survey Team was going to value all properties within the 3 m corridor;
- That while conducting the valuation, updated District Compensation Rates and Current market values would be used;
- That the Cut Off date was to commence immediately after valuation of property for each household.
- That 15% Disturbance Allowance to the PAPs to be relocated would be paid because the notice will be for less than 6 months.
- That Disclosure and Identification will be done prior to payment;
- That transparency will be paramount in all activities pertaining to the RAP process

6.6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Findings from the National, district, sub counties and community have been summarized as presented below. Detailed minutes of the RAP study have been appended to the report.

6.6.1 NGO FINDINGS

Water Mission Uganda

The team was informed about the available water systems which include hand pumped boreholes, solar powered and generator powered boreholes. The biggest water challenge in Ariwa Sub County is in Ombechi village which is far from the existing Water Supply Systems yet it has a rapidly growing population. They were pessimistic about the gravity flow scheme working sustainable during the dry season (February) when water levels reduce considerably.

6.6.2 DISTRICT FINDINGS

A. Office of the Prime Minister Arua

A request was made to the Ministry of Water and Environment to work closely with the existing partners such as Water Mission Uganda. It was highlighted that land ownership in the area is majorly communal therefore care should be exercised during the design and implementation of the RAP for the project. A case in point was Rhino camp settlement which borders two district of Madi-Okollo and Terego, but is faced with rampant land disputes. The MoWE was cautioned to take precautionary measures during execution of the various project activities and processes.

B. RDC Terego District

The need for MoWE to show or share the project extents with district leadership so that they make visits to these sites to better appreciate the project. The ministry was cautioned to invest sparingly in refugee settlements at the disadvantage of our own people because one day the refugees will leave but the natives will stay in these areas permanently. Advised that setting of user fees should be well thought out to ensure that it is affordable for the local communities not to abuse the scheme if they feel left out.

C. District Natural Resources Officer/District Environment Officer Terego

The DNRO was impressed that the project had a component of source protection. He requested Ecoserv to consider a wider area during preparation of the SPP to capture all communities upstream that could affect the river. He stressed that adequate and timely information about the project should be shared with the community and leaders about the project so that they are on the same page. Advised that fees should be set cognizant of the economic strength of the communities intended to be served.

D. Water Officer Yumbe

He stated that booster points should be put up to increase on coverage to include people at a higher elevation. The project should be able to fit into the other existing Water Supply Systems for better management. He proposed that the MoWE could amalgamate all small systems into one Water Supply System. He pointed out the issue of irrigation and emphasised that it would be important if the project catered for irrigation since majority of community members carry out farming and are always having water problems during the dry seasons.

E. District Environment Officer Yumbe

He pointed out that Yumbe district had very many land related cases emanating from the fact that the land is communally owned yet some individual have the desire to own land at individual level. For example, he noted that wrangles could emerge if a facility such as a water tank is located on communal land under use by a specific clan, definitely they would demand for compensation, he concluded by saying that people have not been getting clean drinking water and with this project they hope to get safe and clean drinking water so as to reduce cases of diseases like bilharzia which are common.

F. L.CV Chairperson Yumbe District

The L.C V chairperson stated that the safe water coverage is 48% in Yumbe district which is far below the national average hence this project will improve the situation. A requested was made for locals to be given priority during recruitment to reduce on the levels of unemployment and poverty in Yumbe district. Regarding the location of the public sanitary facility, he suggested that it should be located at Okuban market so as to match the population more so on market days.

G. Chief Accounting Officer Yumbe

The CAO mentioned that Ariwa was one of the most water stressed sub counties in Yumbe district adding that the capacity of wells/water sources available cannot accommodate the current population. He expressed concern about the quality of water from Enyau being low hence feared that community members could easily be at risk of contracting diseases such as bilharzia. He emphasized the issue of water costs more so during the dry season where a jerry can of water costs as high as UgX 2000 adding that the scheme would go a long way into relieving the population. Like the L.C V chairperson, he proposed Okubani market as a suitable site for the VIP Latrine.

6.6.3 SUB COUNTY FINDINGS

Consultative meetings held with sub counties of Odupi and Ariwa were interactive and participatory in nature. A number of stakeholders such as potential water users, men, women, area leaders, the youth, elderly and the disabled attended. Below is a summary of key issues that emerged and these were repetitive among the communities. A detailed account of proceedings per Sub County are appended to the report.

Table 2: Summary of key finding

Stakeholder	Issues raised	Remarks by RAP Team
Ariwa Sub County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The need to sensitize people along the transmission and distribution lines to inform the public about the ongoing project. ▪ The team was informed about the periodic reduction of water volumes in River Enyau more so during the dry season which could be a challenge. ▪ It was suggested that the sanitary facility should be put at Okuban market because it is the most convenient place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder consultation and sensitisation will be a continuous process throughout the project cycle. - A feasibility study was undertaken by the MoWE prior to commissioning these studies and it was ascertained that the available

<p>Odupi Sub County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They wanted to know whether proper assessments had been conducted to ascertain that Rive Enyau could sustain suppling the required water volumes and what could happen if the volumes reduce considerably especially during the dry season. ▪ They questioned why the ministry doesn't not abstract from the Nile which is more reliable. Requested that local people be given jobs during construction since the poverty level in the district is very high. ▪ He echoed the need to sensitize workers and community to avoid sexual relations with school going children and people's wives. ▪ The sub county leaders requested the MoWE to share a project brief about the project some that the sub county has full information. ▪ They also wanted to understand and know the terms of land acquisition and how compensation would be handled before the project is implemented. ▪ Stated that the demand for water is higher than the current supply especially during the dry seasons (months of January and February). Existing water schemes do not have the capacity to fulfil the demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A feasibility study was undertaken by the MoWE prior to commissioning these studies and it was ascertained that the available - River Nile wasn't considered because it is a gravity water flow scheme which requires that source to be a t higher elevation so that the water is able to flow by gravity - Priority shall be given to local people during recruitment. - During implementation, environment and social safeguards will be upheld throughout the project cycle. Specific management plans will be prepared to guide the implementation process.
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6.6.4 MOBILISATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Local area leaders (L.CI) were approached by the RAP team to request them to assist in mobilization of PAPs. A day or two were allocated for mobilization. The chairperson was also tasked with identifying a central meeting place because most villages were big. The information as described above was shared with all PAP who turned up for the meetings as scheduled. Given that most PAPs own gardens and some resided in other villages/areas other

than the affected village a number of PAPs were not engaged although their property was identified with the help of area leaders, elders and neighbors. The table below elaborates the turn up at consultations from respective villages. This is supported by the appended attendance lists.

Table 3: **Stakeholder engagement schedule**

S/N	Key Contact Person	Meeting dates	Sub county	Village	No. of PAPs
1.	0760829363 L.C.1 (Auutia Simon)	16/02/2023	ODUPI	Opira	30
2.	0783039664 (Pranko Sebit)	16/02/2023	ODUPI	Village 5 Zone 3 (Imvepi)	27
3.	0775908160 (Secretary Food Acile Lucien) 0777723576 (L.C.1 Ogama Kazimero)	16/02/2023	ODUPI	Village 4, Zone 3	21
4.	0777712201 L.C.1 (Orinale Joshua)	16/02/2023	ODUPI	Nyaranga	6
5.	0783320549 (A. Vicente Agotre)	17/02/2023	ODUPI	Dondi And Angazi	44
6.	0770679970 L.C.1 (Hakkim Joel)	17/02/2023	ODUPI	Village 2, Zone 3	12
7.	0781304778 L.C.1 Rep (Manduru Charity)	17/02/2023	ODUPI	Village 1, Zone 3	35
8.	0784178460 (L.C.1. Agontu George)	17/02/2023	ODUPI	Opiraa And Nyaranda A	30
9.	0787911680 L.C.1 (Amayo Jackson)	18/02/2023	ODUPI	Yinga	27
10.	0781178525/0777077609 L.C.1 (Aliowako Robert)	18/02/2023	ODUPI	Jue (Point E) Village 15	26
11.	0781108331 (Modest) 0786575978 (Tabuganatali) 0778316166 (Ezama Raymond Youth Chairman) 0774218636 L.C.1 (Adiga Paul)	18/02/2023	ODUPI	Ediofe	12
12.	0777231825 L.C.1 (Onzima Fedez)	19/02/2023	ODUPI	Siripi	30
13.	0771586669 L.C.1 (Amadile Innocent)	19/02/2023		Ariwa	49
14.	0701875875 L.C.1 (Frenzio Yakobo)	19/02/2023		Ajusia Budre	20
15.	0771440514 L.C.1 (Erima Lonzino Opika)	19/02/2023		Ongurua	25

16.	0781923041 L.C.1 (Yada Rashid)	21/02/2023	ARIWA	Okubani	38
17.	0772091289 L.C.1 (James)	21/02/2023		Ombechi	28
18.	0777534355 L.C.1 (Kemis Asega Noah)	21/02/2023		Kiranga	37
19.	0783431886 L.C.1 (Siraje Asiku) 0771625970 L.C.1 Rep (Taban Habib)	22/12/2023	ARIWA	Ayivu	38
	Total				478

6.6.5 COMMUNITY SENSITIZATIONS

Engagements were held between the 16th and 22nd February 2023. A total of 19 community meetings were held in the two affected districts, to which attended a total of 478 individuals. PAP consultation and sensitization involved a participatory approach in which the RAP team described the compensation and resettlement issues as well the schedule of activities. Then the PAPs were given opportunity to respond by asking questions or making comments about the planned project activities. The following emerged as key themes of the consultations;

- The valuation process
- Compensation and Resettlement Alternatives
- Relocation time
- Mode of payment
- Vulnerability
- Employment
- Extension of water to homes
- Location of fetching points
- Collection of fees
- Community sensitizations

Pictorial evidence of PAP consultations



Figure 8: Meeting with PAPs of Opira Village



Figure 9: Meeting with PAPs of Nyaranga Village



Figure 10: Meeting with PAPs of Yinga Village



Figure 11: Meeting with PAPs of Jue Village



Figure 12: Meeting with PAPs of Siripi Village



Figure 13: Meeting with PAPs of Ariwa village



Figure 14: Meeting with PAPs of Ombechi



Figure 15: Meeting with PAPs of Ayivu



Figure 16 meeting with PAPs of Amia village
1



Figure 17 : Meeting with PAPs of Amia village
4

6.6.6 Summary of Key Issues Raised By the Community

During PAP consultations in the project areas, a number of concerns were raised most of which were common and repetitive among PAPs. Among the concerns raised include but not limited to those presented in

Table 4;

Table 4: Key issues raised at community level

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
The valuation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They wanted to know how values are derived ▪ Communities expressed uncertainty about the valuation process were skeptical about the exercise being fair enough to meet their financial expectations. ▪ Most of the affected persons said they were not conversant with the valuation procedures and feared losing their property to project activities without adequate compensation. ▪ They emphasised that property valuation should be based on prevailing market values. ▪ Project Affected Persons wanted to know activities/property to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They were informed that the exercise was being undertaken following National legal provisions and best international practice hence it would be fair and just - Semi-permanent and temporary structures shall be valued based on district rates - Perennial crops/trees will similarly use district rates. - Land and permanent structures will be value at replacement cost following prevailing market prices. - In addition to the total value of property that one owns, a disturbance allowance of 15% shall be added. - PAPs were advised not to continue using the earmarked area because activities and developments established after the cut-off date would not be paid for. - A detailed grievance management plan will be laid out in this RAP and shall be followed during the implementation of the RAP.
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community members wanted to know the kind of property that would be compensated. ▪ Inquiry was made as to whether even bare land would be paid for. ▪ PAPs were interested in knowing how they would be compensated for inconveniences caused. ▪ The other major concern expressed was about how affected structure would be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All structures, and perennial crops/trees shall be recorded and compensated. - The project alignment was designed such that structures are avoided. In the event that a structure is affected, they will be valued at replacement cost.

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They wanted to know how their crops and property would be compensated for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only land where structures such as a treatment plant and reservoir tanks shall be compensated depending on size and location
Delayed Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation payments should be made in a timely manner to enable affected people quickly resettle and restore their livelihoods. Clarification was sought about whether compensation for affected property would be before or after project activities commence. The affected persons also needed to know how compensation would be made. Most of them preferred cash compensation but were concerned about how this money would be delivered to them. PAPs expressed concern about the slow pace of the project. They said this might be the case during extension of their compensation which according to them would be unfair. They stated that this would in turn lead to loss of livelihood since they would have restrictions on use of the ear marked area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment for compensation is a process so it takes some time for reports to be approved before actual payments are extended. PAPs will be informed of the progress of the process through their area leadership. Compensation will be paid out before the proposed water Project activities start. During disclosure, a case-by-case examination will be conducted and the preferred mode of payment shall be registered for each PAP whether bank or cash compensation
Relocation time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquiry was made about how much time would be given to PAPs to vacate the marked areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A period of six month shall be given to PAPs to relocate hence a disturbance allowance of 15%.
Payment mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community members wanted to know how this water would be paid for after implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministry of water and environment will elaborate on the process of how the water shall be paid for and how much. Further engagement will be made to enlighten communities about the procedure for payment.

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inquiry was made by the community members to know if the government will let the elderly get services free of charge because they are too old to work and sustain themselves Concern was expressed about the fact that most communities are refugee settlements therefore may not be in position to pay for water hence decisions should be made bearing this in mind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government is aware of all this and they know the kind of people they are extending the service to so it will be very affordable We shall compile a report and let the ministry be in the know
Casual labour/Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community members wanted to know if the contractors will offer them employment Concern was expressed about the likelihood of the contractor recruiting workers from outside the community for activities that community members can ably execute. In the settlement camps, community members said preference for employment is offered to Ugandan even when they express interest. Delayed or little payment for services offered was expressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task your leaders to talk to the contractors immediately they see them on ground so that they get you to do the casual labour In regard to non-payment, they were advised to involve their local leaders during the recruitment exercise and also request for contracts and/or formal letters of appointment.
Extension of water to homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inquiry was made by the community members to know if it will be possible to extend this water to their homes for domestic use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, extension of water to homes will be done but not at the expense of the government
Water fetching points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members wanted to know how the water will be distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water points will be put in central places where everyone can access clean and safe water. Actual points shall be determined by MoWE at a later stage with consultation of the community.

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
Collection of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members wanted to know who would be responsible for the collection of the money that will be paid at the water points Community members also wanted to know who will be responsible for collection of money for the water extended to homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water user committees will be formed and they will be responsible Northern Umbrella
Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs were interested in knowing whether they could continue using portions of their land that are affected. They wanted to know the procedure to follow in the event that one is not in agreement with results of the valuation exercise Some community members also suggested that a village grievance committee be formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before RAP implementation grievance structures will be put in place right from the village, Sub County, district and if at the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development. All these shall be channels through which complaints related to the project can be lodged.
Damage outside the corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What will happen if property outside the demarcated 3 m is damaged? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any damage outside the corridor shall be considered for assessment on a case-by-case basis.
Community benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They requested that the project considers to implement an activity that can benefit the project host community because they are offering land and yet targeted areas are far hence some land owners may not benefit directly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During project implementation, a comprehensive needs assessment will be undertaken together with the community to identify an activity that could be funded to benefit the entire community. A livelihood restoration plan has been suggested for vulnerable groups affected under this project In addition, the developer will be asked to make consideration for employment of local people who express the will and ability to work.

In spite of all the above concerns and fears expressed, the project received overwhelming support in all the communities consulted. As highlighted from the concerns above, affected communities seem to be concerned most about the access to water, project timing, the valuation exercise and computation of compensation values.

Clearly communities are not familiar with, activities that precede land take/acquisition and often distrustful of, the valuation procedures and compensation criteria. Most affected property (structures) belonged to refugee communities who are fairly served with water hence will require continuous sensitisation throughout the project cycle. The consultants attempted to respond to their concerns and they were informed that further sensitization and consultations would be conducted before the compensation exercise begins.

6.6.7 MEASURES TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION

In order to increase community participation in RAP implementation the following are proposed:

- **Setup of Resettlement Management Teams:** The Resettlement Management Teams will be setup to implement the RAP and will consist of two smaller teams namely:
 - I. **Compensation Committee** - The committee will comprise representatives of the affected persons (2), District Steering Committee members, Land Valuation Board, and Local Council Leaders. The Compensation Committee will be responsible for organizing and ensuring that compensations payable to PAPs are made in line with the provisions and this RAP; and
 - II. **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** - The Grievance Redress Committee will be responsible for receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes. The GRC will work with the MoWE and overseen by the District Community Development Officers of Terego and Yumbe to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented. If affected persons are not satisfied with the grievance redress structures, they will be entitled to seek redress through the District Land Tribunals or Ugandan Courts of Law. It is important that the GRC be set up as soon as possible because disputes could arise from any RAP process or activity.

The above strategies are critical for successful implementation of the RAP. It is strongly recommended that the firm to implement the RAP should request the leadership to nominate focal persons and team member for these committees with clear terms of reference and time frame. Having these clear from the onset shall enable the consultant to identify capacity needs that could be addressed either through mentoring or information dissemination.

7 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for the losses triggered by the project (e.g. land for the treatment plant and water tank reservoirs, structures, trees and perennial crops). Hence, based on analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix has been developed for categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits.

The list of the identified properties and owners (PAPs) is attached in the valuation and surveyor's report (appendices 1 and 2 respectively). During the stakeholder consultations, compensation and entitlement alternatives were explained to the PAPs and other stakeholders.

7.1 LAND OWNERSHIP

There will be land take for a corridor of 3 m for the entire stretch ofkm for the proposed water project and associated facilities. It was however established during the survey that most of the land in the project area is customarily owned and household land holdings vary depending on location. For instance, land holdings for areas outside the resettlement camp are big whereas for villages within the settlement camp, land holdings are extremely small. The ownership aspect was considered during the survey and findings are detailed in the survey report appended to this report.

7.2 CASH COMPENSATION

Ministry of Water and Environment who are the developers are likely to be funded by an international agency hence international land acquisition guidelines shall be synchronised with national laws and guidelines and applied. The project will therefore have to comply with both the requirements of the Ugandan Law and WB safeguards. The latter are more advantageous to PAP, especially with regard to the valuation at **“full replacement cost”** as opposed to the depreciated value taken into consideration by Ugandan valuation approach.

7.3 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

As guided by Section 77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), Disturbance Allowance of 15% shall be awarded on top of the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (the required statutory period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land (in this case harvest the crops / trees) and or relocate their structures elsewhere. In this report, it is recommended that a 15% Disturbance Allowance be considered.

7.4 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT PACKAGE

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

7.4.1 OPTION 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES

These measures are designed to be appropriate for the majority of PAPs, whose property is likely to be affected. The measures include a mix of cash compensation for lost assets (land, structures and crops/trees) and other assistance measures such as relocation assistance. It is assumed that cash compensation will be used by PAPs to replace lost assets.

7.4.2 OPTION 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (VULNERABLE GROUPS)

These measures have been developed to assist vulnerable groups, or those who would prefer to receive replacement assets rather than cash compensation. In this scenario, structures (houses) would be replaced (with the same tenure as in pre-resettlement condition), and assistance would be provided to move the household if need be. No cash compensation would be provided if physical assets are replaced, but a disturbance allowance of 15 percent shall be provided to overcome any short-term changes in livelihood.

7.4.3 MEASURES COMMON TO BOTH SCENARIOS

Transport costs associated with any case of relocation shall be provided on a case-by-case basis for each affected person, depending on travel distance involved. However this is not expected because most affected structures are temporary structures which will relocate on the remaining parcel of land. For all property worthy of relocation are encountered a case-by-case approach will be taken.

7.5 RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

The core principle was to avoid displacement where avoidance was not possible then compensation was considered. In the course of land surveying and setting out the project area on the ground, this principle was followed. Cash compensation for land where tanks and the treatment plant will be located, structures, perennial crops and trees assessed at the current Yumbe district compensation rate plus a disturbance allowance of 15% will be paid to the PAPs.

7.5.1 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land where the treatment plant and reserve tanks are proposed regardless of land size, current use or legality of tenure. Under the Primary Entitlement Measures (Option 1), cash compensation will be provided, based on government valuation amount, and disturbance allowance of 15%. The total land value for affected land has been determined to be Ugandan shillings **4,942,001 (FOUR MILLION NINE HUNDRED FORTY TWO THOUSAND SHILLINGS ONLY)**.

A. Double claimants

In instances where a piece of land is claimed by more than one person, the RAP team will value and cost the land and everything there on but no compensation will be made. Compensation for such land will only be extended if a written land ownership document is presented and this has to be in consultation with area local leaders, elders and the Sub County within which such a piece exists and Terego or Yumbe districts.

B. Absentee land lord

Along the entire stretch of the proposed project alignment, a total of 37 land owners were not met during the household social survey, land surveying and valuation because the owners work and reside in far places mainly Arua, Nebbi, Kampala and South Sudan. However, their property was valued and identification numbers as generated on the cadastral maps allocated. Further identification will be done during the disclosure period. However if they are not identified between the disclosure and notification for payment period, compensation for such property will be under custody of the developer until owners show up.

7.5.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CROPS

A. Perennial Crops

Cash compensation will be provided for loss of perennial crops, calculated using the approved district rates (considered adequate for replacement value). For this particular project compensation for crops was calculated using rates from Yumbe for both districts because Terego did not have any approved district valuation rates. The total value for crops and trees has been determined to be Ugandan shillings 120,377,000 **(ONE HUNDRED TWENTY MILLION THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND SHILLINGS ONLY)**.

B. Annual (seasonal) Crops

Given that the developer will give PAPs the statutory 6 months before project commencement, a disturbance allowance of 15% has been considered and seasonal crops have not been considered. It is assumed that these will be harvested by the time project activities commence.

C. Unintentional Damage to Crops

If there is unintentional damage to crops during execution of activities for the proposed Enyau water supply project whether owned by PAPs or not, compensation will be paid for both annual and perennial crops, based on approved district rates. Consideration under such circumstance will be on a case by case basis.

7.5.3 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF STRUCTURES

Households whose family home (principle place of residence) is located within the project corridor (3 m) and are likely to be displaced to give way for the project but whose remaining/residual piece of land is not enough to enable construction of their replacement houses will also be considered vulnerable. Such a household will have to be moved from that piece of land to another. This activity will be part of the RAP implementation and will be carried out by MoWE or the Consultant who will be implementing the Resettlement Action Plan on their behalf.

A. Owners of Permanent and Semi-permanent Structures (Residential)

For current owners, under the primary entitlement measures (Option1), cash compensation for semi-permanent structures will be provided, calculated basing on replacement value and a disturbance allowance of 15% added (as required by Uganda Government).

For the vulnerable groups for whom non-cash based compensation (Option 2) is preferred, a new structure (mainly residential) will be provided. This will be of similar size, design and tenure as current structures, and where possible, will be located in the same village as the current structure. It should however be noted that vulnerable groups like the elderly will need help from the project in the selection of relocation sites. Given that most affected structures belonged to refugees, it is suggested that they be relocated within the same areas because the choice of where they settled was strongly tied to their country of origin as a way of keeping close social ties. The project implementers should take into account the above when selecting relocation sites for the vulnerable PAPs, especially the locational advantages (proximity to the affected area to maintain the social networks). This process will be undertaken in consultation with the affected household if categorised as highly vulnerable.

B. Owners of Temporary Structures

The value for temporary structures will be calculated based on Yumbe district rates as provided for in the law. Under both primary and secondary entitlement measures (options 1 or 2), building materials may be salvaged from old structures to be utilised again, at owners' cost. In addition, for people moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance will be provided for such households if any.

C. Unintentional Damage to property (structures)

If there is unintentional damage to structures during execution of the Enyau water project, compensation will be paid for all losses. This will be calculated on the basis replacement value for permanent structures, or district rates for temporary structures. Consideration for such damages will be on a case-by-case basis as this could not be determined with precision during the time of the RAP assessment.

7.5.4 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY

Where community property are affected and relocation is occasioned then this shall be done in a culturally acceptable manner following guidance from community leaders, area elders and community members. Associated costs shall be borne by Ministry of Water and Environment who are the developers.

7.5.5 PAYMENT OF COSTS OF TRANSPORT FOR THE COLLECTION OF COMPENSATION

The project will provide cash compensation for the payment of transport to collect compensation payments for PAPs who live far from the affected property. In addition, the

contractor will ensure that compensation payments are made within communities of affected people to minimise long travel distances.

7.6 VERIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE

During the implementation phase, the local government structures i.e. the LGs and the lower councils (LCs 1-3) will work very closely with Ministry of Water and Environment on aspects of verification of data and information related to the compensation and payment processes. Roles and responsibilities will be discussed prior the RAP implementation.

All PAPs identified in the census will be informed through the announcements and information flow from their technical and political leadership. Consultation and information will not be limited to clearly identified owners or users of land to be compensated but also the respective Local Government administrations through the lands officer and the local council leaders of the 15 affected villages to help identify owners or users in order to sensitize them on the project and its implications. It is proposed that,

- The display of strip maps and project affected persons should be both at the sub-county headquarters and at each of the affected villages. This will serve to reduce the transaction costs relating to accessing information and shall promote accountability and transparency especially when it comes to verifying who the actual PAP is.
- Grievance management committees should be accessible on ground preferably at the sub-county and at respective village level to handle all grievances. Having a focal person at the village ensures that everyone has access to these structures.
- It is proposed that a timetable for verification be prepared and communicated to sub-county leadership prior so that they are able to equally mobilize their counterparts prior to the verification process.

7.7 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

Census of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted and concluded between the 16th and 26th February 2023. The outstanding mitigation measure has been to pay compensation for affected land, structures, lost crops and trees. The Ugandan law favours cash compensation rather than replacement of structures/land. In this case both cash (for amounts below 300,000) and bank deposit compensation has been recommended. Besides, it has been recommended that a Disturbance Allowance of 15% to the PAPs be paid because the mandatory 6 months period before relocation shall be granted.

7.8 PAYMENT OPTIONS

Payment will be made in the following ways:-

By agreement between the MoWE (implementation team) and the PAPs or entities (individuals /households):

1. The developer will offer compensation in cash complying with the entitlement matrix at full replacement cost to the entity who may accept that amount as compensation payable to him or her and;

2. Such sums will be disbursed directly to the beneficiary entity with the relevant records of payments consigned to the PAP, a representative of the RAP implementation team and the records of the appropriate local government authority (District Land Boards).

All PAPs will have the option of receiving cash compensation in a lump sum. The total amount of compensation will remain the same whether it's paid in cash or through the bank. Below is a detailed tabulated entitlement matrix.

Table 5: Entitlement matrix

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
1.	Loss of land	Land whether used for agriculture, residential, business, institutional land	Landlords/ legal title holders Customary land owners State/ local government Institutions (various)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For households whose land is earmarked for the project Cash compensation based on market value, (equal to replacement value). Disturbance allowance (15%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For households who will lose all their land, or for those who can't continue current activities on remaining land: Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value) OR replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure OR assistance from the project to identify new site. Security of tenure: where land for land options are chosen by households, similar tenure will be provided Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as will be deemed necessary.
2.	Loss of structure	Permanent structure (residential)	Owner of the building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation and or physical relocation, Disturbance allowance, Moving allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical relocation, Disturbance allowance, Financial management training
			Tenant	Sufficient notice period	-

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
		Business premises	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation and or physical relocation Disturbance allowance Compensation for loss of income during the period required to re-establish the structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical relocation Disturbance allowance Compensation for loss of income during the period required to re-establish the structure.
3.	Loss of semi-permanent structures e.g. (residence or other structures such as agriculture shed, fencing, latrine)		Landlords/ legal title holders customary land owners squatters/tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures (transport at owner's cost). For those moving to a new settlement, or nonadjacent land, transport assistance to move households will be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of permanent structure For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, determined on a case by case basis. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport will be at owners' cost).
4.	Loss of temporary structure e.g.		Landlords/ legal title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of replacement permanent structure As in option one

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
	houses, agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc)		customary land owners tenants squatters	<p>increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or nonadjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	
5.		Temporary business structures such as kiosks,	owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation relocation • Moving allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of affected structure ▪ Moving allowance ▪ Compensation for income lost during the re-construction of the affected structure.
6.	Loss of perennial crops		Landlords/ legal title holders customary land owners Illegal users (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value). ▪ Damage to crops during the excavation and construction process: Paid on case by case basis, based on project compensation rates i.e. full replacement value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As in option one

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
				compensation and transition allowance.	
7.	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops		Landlords/ legal title holders Customary land owners Share croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual crops shall not be valued because PAPs will harvest them before project activities commence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As in option one
8.	Displacement of Physical Cultural Resource sites		Landlords/ legal title holders customary land owners tenants squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation as per approved district rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for option one
9.	Payment of transport fees to collect compensation		PAPs who reside beyond 5km away from the designated convening area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide cash compensation for the payment of transport for the collection of compensation. This will be 5000 per household head. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As in option one
10.	Compensation payment options		All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment will be made by cash or paid into a bank account, based on the amount to be received and the PAP's choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As in option one Where structures are replaced, no cash payment shall be made

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total amount will be the same regardless of the method chosen. 	

8 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

This section describes the project components and their potential impacts in terms of property and livelihood activities likely to be affected by project implementation. It further presents the PAP categories and types of livelihood properties/structures and socio-economic services that are likely to be affected or lost as a result of the proposed Enyau water Project. The property analysis is based on records accessed from the land surveys, PAP valuation roll and PAP census. Wherever applicable, the project implementation activities and the extent of impacts have been presented. Alternative measures to minimize resettlement, displacements and restricted access are also discussed.

8.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

It is to be noted that this in this RAP 261 PAPs are affected by the project. Of these claimants 223 are men and 43 women and 19 institutions. All project affected persons have been valued for land for areas where reservoirs and a treatment plant will be located, structures, crops and Trees. The list of Project Affected Persons and the affected property been provided in appendix 1 of this report which is the Valuation Report.

8.2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES THAT GIVE RISE TO RESETTLEMENT

There will be easement on land of 3 m for project infrastructure i.e. transmission and distribution lines. Land for a water treatment plant and the four water reservoir tanks will be fully acquired by the Ministry of Water and Environment. The above activities and structures will have impacts on structures, crops and trees and to a small extent land. Despite the limited corridor of 3 m, a number of structures are affected mainly in the refugee settlements. This was attributed to the limited land allocations and the preference of communities settling in trading canters which increases pressure on land and subsequent encroachment on the would be access road reserve. The detailed impacts are described below -

A. Impact on Land

The project activities will be confined within a 3 m corridor and all land within this corridor will not be acquired hence owners shall not be compensated except for where the treatment plants and reservoir. Only 3.462 acres of land has been determined as the total area required for the proposed permanent structures for Enyau water supply system.

Regarding the land tenure, most of the project area is under Customary Land Tenure System. From the engagements held during the PAP census, the community is aware of the proposed water project and has no objection to the project provided those who are affected are adequately and promptly compensated following the agreed compensation framework defined in this RAP.

B. Impact on Structures

It was established that 135 structures will be affected in the two districts. For Yumbe, only one structure was identifies as affected whereas the remaining 134 are in Terego section. Most structures that are affected are within villages that are inhabited by refugees, namely; Naranga

and Amia. The rest of the section in all the villages is predominantly covered with gardens of cassava, trees, ploughed gardens in preparation for the forth-coming planting season and vacant land. The affected structures within the proposed project area were categorised as detailed in Table 6

Table 6: Summary of affected structures in the 3 m corridor

Structure	Number
Semi-permanent residential	8
Temporary residential (including kitchen)	71
Temporary commercial	8
Boda boda stage	4
Public water stand	1
Metalic Kiosk	1
Latrines	29
Plate rack	3
Hedge	2
Wall fence UNHCR	1
Chain link	1
Bathroom	6
Total	135

Source: Valuation report.

Structures in the demarcated project may have to be compensated and permanently removed. It should be noted that affected structures mainly belong to refugees who have small portions of land allocated to each family hence may not be able to reconstruct their structures on the same piece for this associated cost have been catered for under the cost of the RAP. Below is a pictorial presentation of some of the affected structures.

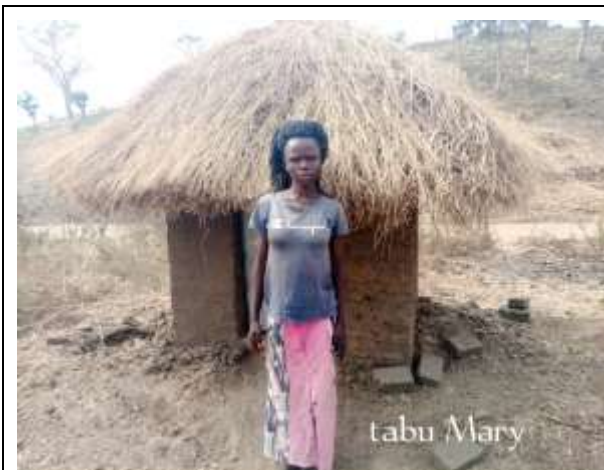


Figure 18: Affected structure belonging to Tabu



Figure 19: Affected structure belonging to David



Figure 20: A



Figure 21: A pit latrine belonging to Hakim



Figure 22: Affected structure belonging to Nema



Figure 23: Affected structure belonging to Sayima



Figure 24: Affected structure belonging to Agere



Figure 25: Affected structure belonging to Mawuwa



Figure 26: Affected structure belonging to Kalifa



Figure 27: Affected structure belonging to Aya

Source: Valuation Records

i. Impact on Commercial structures

The land survey team determined that nine (9) commercial structures eight of which are temporary and one metallic will be affected .

Table 7: commercial structures affected along the Enyau water project

Structure	Number	Use
Metallic kiosk	1	Mobile money
Temporary mud and wattle house	2	Restaurant
Temporary mud and wattle house	3	Barber shop
Temporary mud and wattle house	1	Garage
Temporary shade with turpulin	2	Grinding mill

Source: Valuation report.

ii. Impact on Public Infrastructure

There are 19 institutions and community structures affected by the project. Although property belonging to these institutions was determined as affected, no serious loss is likely to be caused save for UNHCR and Yinga Pentecostal church whose wall fence and structure respectively are affected.

Table 8: Affected public structures

PAP Number	Village	Institution/ Community Group	Coordinates	What is Affected
IWMDP-ENYAU-021	Naranga	Boda Boda Stage	Easting 3.226733 Northing 31.228057	Temporary shade

IWMDP-ENYAU-022	Naranga	Imvepi Zone 3 Police Station	Easting 3.226733 Northings 31.228188	Public tap
IWMDP-ENYAU-023	Naranga	Pyawa C.O.U	Easting 3.227355 Northings 31.227358	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-061	Naranga	St Marita Catholic Church	Easting 3.223s553 Northings 31.230527	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-054	Opira	Yacha Primary School		Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-100	Amia	Yikuru Secondary School	Easting 3.222217 Northings 31.234100	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-101	Amia	Vocational Skill Center		Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-102	Amia	Women Centre	Easting 3.221057 Northings 31.237687	Bare land but will interfere with access during construction
IWMDP-ENYAU-103	Amia	Hope For Children Nursery School	Easting 3.220298 Northings 31.238497	Bare land but will interfere with access during construction
IWMDP-ENYAU-110	Amia	Toligamago Bodaboda Stage	Easting 3.219787 Northings 31.239878	Temporary shade
IWMDP-ENYAU-144	Amia	St. Andrew Catholic Church		Bare land
IWMDP-ENYAU-150	Amia	Imvepi Livestock Market	Easting 3.199453 Northings 31.274542	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-171	Likido	Imvepi Primary School	Easting 3.208197 Northings 31.277990	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-167	Likido	Imvepi Chapel	Easting 3.206252 Northings 31.277140	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-189	Jue	Imvepi Health Centre II	Easting 3.209097 Northings 31.27620	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-256	Yinga	UNHCR		Wall fence and trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-200	Yinga	Pentecostal Church	Easting 3.209192 Northings 31.259213	Temporary Structure
IWMDP-ENYAU-215	Okuyo	Uganda Police training school Okuyo	Easting 3.298875 Northings 31.343857	Trees
IWMDP-ENYAU-220	Ombechi	Ombech Primary School	Easting 3.298875 Northings 31.343857	trees

Source: Valuation report

C. Impact on People and Livelihoods

The RAP study determined that PAPs will not lose land save for where the reservoir and tanks. However, there will be restriction on how areas where transmission and distribution lines are

located can be used. There will be loss of structures/ buildings, crops and trees hence *economic displacement*. This applies to people whose property will be affected in all or some of the ways listed above. Given that the project area is in a rural setting where agriculture (subsistence farming) is the main source of livelihood, certainly PAPs will be economically affected. The above notwithstanding, most potentially affected people outside the settlement camp expressed less fear about the likely damage.

D. Crops and Trees

There were many agricultural activities noted within the 3 m corridor for the entire project stretch within the two districts. Crops considered include, cassava, bananas, fruits trees, commercial trees and other (indigenous) trees. In all the total crops / trees to be compensated have been valued at Uganda Shillings 120,377,000/= (one hundred twenty million, three hundred seven thousand shillings). The study has not considered seasonal crops since the PAPs will have harvested the crops before project construction activities begin.

8.3 INJURIOUS IMPACTS

In some instances, acquisition of land for project activities may cause unintended displacement or damage to property outside the corridor of interest. Such instances are unlikely because per capita land holdings are relatively big for affected households save for sections within the refugee settlements. Because the land requirement for the project was small entire parcel areas were not captured to establish the proportion of land affected in relation to the total size of the affected piece. However, in the event that such a scenario is encountered, assessment will be on a case by case basis. Likely situations may arise from:

- Only one (main) structure within a homestead is affected, rendering the remaining structures useless.
- Lost income due to restricted access to business premise during construction.

In the event that such cases are encountered, they will be handled conclusively during the RAP implementation process.

8.4 SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS

In summary the property to be affected include; land, structures, perennial crops, fruits, herbal trees and other trees of either economic or cultural importance. In principal land within the 3 m corridor will be affected because its use will be restricted. For example structures, perennial crops and trees shall not be planted in the corridor because these could interfere the under laid transmission and distribution pipes. Land required for auxiliary services by the contractor, the respective owners will be engaged for lease/acquisition of the same. The table below shows a summary of the PAPs who were impacted by the proposed Enyau water supply project.

Table 9: PAPs affected by the Enyau Water Supply Project

Affected people	Number impacted	Remark
Female	43	Structures and crops
Male	199	Structures, land and crops
Institutions	19	Structures and trees/crops
Total	261	

Source: Valuation Report

8.5 THE ZONE OF IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES

The above listed potential impacts have different zones of impacts depending on the nature. The impacts are either positive or negative. In this study, the negative impacts are mostly due to likely loss of property and damage to crops/trees. The zone of Impact is 3 m corridor across 15 villages affected by the entire project period. The possible negative impacts include the following: -

- Loss of land for permanent structures (treatment plant and reservoir area)
- Loss of crops;
- Loss of trees;
- Loss of structures/buildings
- Aesthetic impacts due to excavations
- Noise from construction

The positive impact will include the following:-

- Job opportunities during implementation phase
- Financial literacy training for vulnerable PAPs;
- Training in better farming methods.

8.6 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

Indeed the World Bank Group Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land acquisition, restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement requires that all viable alternative project designs be explored to avoid or minimize the need for resettlement and when it is inevitable, to minimize the scale and impacts of resettlement. Under this project the following considerations were made: -

8.6.1 PROJECT SITE

The proposed Enyau water supply project will strictly be contained within the demarcated area for the permanent structures and 3 m corridor for the transmission and distribution lines. The area will be explicitly acquired for locations ear marked for the treatment plant and reservoir tanks whereas for transmission and distribution lines, consent for access will be sought from the owners although compensation will be made for property on the land that is likely to be affected. For this reason, no project component will be outside the demarcated boundaries. It should be noted though that in case there is encroachment on private property by project

related activities, then a case by case consideration for compensation will be made with consensus between the property owner and the developer.

8.6.2 COMMUNITY SENSITISATION

A number of engagements were conducted at district, Sub County, community and institutional level. Additionally majority of PAPs were engaged on individual basis about the proposed development and the likely associated impacts. Stakeholder engagement was expected to build project acceptance and prepare affected communities for any project related impacts. Sensitisation serves to reduce on the anxiety resulting from other project preparatory studies because then the community will be fully aware of how the project is likely to interact with them.

8.6.3 PROJECT TIMING

The proposed Enyau water project will give PAPs ample time to harvest their seasonal crops and relocate their activities before the project starts. It is recommended that the developer gives a six months' notice to all PAPs before project activities start. Six months have been considered because a disturbance allowance of 15% was used to calculate each PAP's entitlement. This is considered reasonable for those affected to relocate hence reducing on the impact of the project. It is proposed that the project be implemented during the dry season when there are no crops in the gardens to minimise potential loss due to trampling.

This RAP further recommends to MWE that there is minimal interruption in accessing public institutions such as schools, police station, worship centres and health facilities along the proposed water pipe alignment during construction. Clear warning signage should be in place during excavation of trenches and with clear instructions be provided and timely communicated by the contractor while on site.

9 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

Sections below discuss the principles of the project and entitlement of the PAPs that will be followed to the extent possible based on the type, nature and degree of losses. Where there are gaps between the Ugandan legal framework for resettlement and World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement, mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with the Ugandan Government practices and international best practice as discussed in chapter 4 of this report.

In general, the valuation must come up with the replacement cost such that if there is relocation or structure demolition the cost of replacement must be equal to or less than the compensation value. In this project land, 135 structures and improvements and perennial crops have been considered for compensation and the sections below provide the basis for compensation.

9.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

Key principles that Ministry of Water and Environment will commit themselves to ensure a smooth compensation exercise include these below:

- i. Resettlement and compensation of PAPs will be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws and World Bank standards;
- ii. PAPs physically or economically displaced shall be adequately, promptly and equitably compensated before commencement of works at the project-affected sites. All efforts will be taken to provide necessary assistance for PAPs to restore their livelihoods;
- iii. Special consideration will be given to especially disadvantaged and/or vulnerable people such as women and child headed households, the very old (65+), disabled, very poor and refugees. For such groups, provision will be made to enhance their rights to resettlement and compensation payments. For example, the consent of spouses and children where it applies shall be a sought prerequisite for compensation payment, as provided by section 40 of the Land Act (1998);
- iv. The project shall promote and provide in-kind compensation as an option for especially vulnerable groups and project affected community resources and facilities.
- v. Resettlement compensation shall aim to ensure that people are not worse off after resettlement and that their livelihoods have been improved or at least restored to pre-implementation levels;
- vi. The project will consider a 15% per cent disturbance allowance in addition to the assessed compensation values for affected property; and
- vii. In consideration of the differences between national legislation and the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the one that supersedes of the two standards will be followed, where it best applies in this RAP, since this approach also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

- viii. Valuation of crops is based on the rates provided by Yumbe district land Board in line with the Local Government Act; (2017)
- ix. All PAPs will be paid through the Bank if the amount is more than 300,000 but those whose total amount is less shall be compensated in cash or through mobile money.

Source: Adapted from the Land Act, the Constitution of Uganda and World Bank Social and Environment Safeguard Policies.

9.2 BASIS FOR COMPENSATION

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

9.2.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

WB OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement covers involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. The ESS-5 paragraph 10 guidelines categorize those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

- a) Those who have formal legal rights to land or assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Ugandan law);
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized under national law
- c) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Under Enyau water supply and sanitation project, the following PAP categories are eligible for compensation under this RAP:

- i. Land owners of areas where the 4 reservoir tanks will be located. Also persons who have interest on the land proposed for the water treatment plant;
- ii. People whose structures are likely to be affected by the Proposed Enyau water supply project;
- iii. People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their perennial crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities; and
- iv. Institutional and/or community property that may be affected by land acquisition.
- v. Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation according to the laws of Uganda.

All persons included in the four categories are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land if they occupied the land before the cut-off date. As stated throughout this RAP document, compensation for land will only be where the treatment plant and the four reservoirs tanks will be located.

9.2.2 Cut-Off Date

Paragraph 20 of the ESS-5 states that, information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be 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 cutoff date may be subject to removal. Paragraph 30 of the same standard adds that the Borrower is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public

The cut-off date was considered by the surveying and valuation consultant as the last day of the census of affected people and properties, i.e. between 16th and 26th February 2023. During household surveys and key informant interviews that preceded the cutoff date, PAPs were verbally informed of the likely benefits and negative impacts of the project and the basis for valuation was also highlighted. PAPs were cautioned against further land development after existing assets were surveyed and valued because any additions would not be eligible for compensation.

9.2.3 SPECULATIVE STRUCTURES

Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated. This was clearly communicated to all PAPs during the property survey and valuation exercise. During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- i. Comparing claimant structures/ assets with property surveying/ valuation records a copy of which each PAP/PAP representative retained.
- ii. Consultation with LC Chairpersons to ascertain whether claimant structures existed at the time of the *cut-off date* and whether it was established in good faith or for opportunistic/compensation purposes.

9.2.4 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

A statutory disturbance allowance (under S77 (2) of the Land Act) is payable on the amount for compensation. For this RAP, the mandatory six months' notice shall be given to vacate or remove property, hence a 15 per cent disturbance allowance has been included as part of the resettlement compensation.

9.2.5 Proof of Eligibility

The RAP implementing team shall consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include; written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land (e.g. certificate of title, land sale agreements), received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor; Letters of Administration in case of death the owner, and Guardianship Orders in case of minors. Neighbours and local leaders will also be key in ascertaining the rightful owners of the affected property.

Photographs of the eligible PAPs and corresponding valid identification documents will also be attached to each PAPs' file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated. During the valuation process a lot of care was exercised to ensure that rightful owners were recorded. Confirmation from area leaders and neighbours was sought.

9.2.6 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Women and children

The entitlements for PAPs as derived from national legislation and World Bank OP 4.12 procedures are quite clear and straightforward. However, these entitlements should be seen from the wider legal perspective that associate certain obligations and responsibilities for the PAPs, especially the parents/guardians who are decision-makers in such households. Therefore, due consideration for such obligations should be recognised and upheld where they apply. This is in respect of the rights of other persons within the PAP households.

One important consideration to be upheld will be the rights of women and children in respect of the land where they stay and/or from which they derive livelihood. The Land Act (Cap 227) is very clear on this and makes it compulsory to seek the consent of spouses before resettlement compensation payments are made. The RAP implementation team will at all times remind PAPs about their obligations relating to other persons and how they should be respected, including during resettlement compensation payments. This will ensure that other persons' rights within the PAP households are upheld and the process does not lead to further vulnerabilities associated with gender and childhood. This has been emphasised as part of the information to be shared by the RAP implementation team and one of the requirements to fulfil (where it applies) during the notification for compensation payment.

B. Vulnerable groups

The RAP recognizes that there are vulnerable groups among the PAPs. These are social and distinct groups of people who might suffer tremendously or face the risk of being marginalized as a result of resettlement compensation and specifically include: (i) female headed households, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households headed by elderly/sickly persons, and household heads who are refugees and have affected structures. These have been identified and presented in this report.

The RAP implementation team therefore will need to screen, review and update the vulnerable PAP households; identify and update special assistance packages for such vulnerable PAPs.

The RAP implementation team will ensure that vulnerable PAP as identified understand the RAP implementation process and that their specific needs and concerns at that time are taken into consideration, through targeted consultations with them.

The following strategic intervention areas have been considered as possible areas of resettlement assistance to vulnerable PAP households during the RAP implementation:

- i. Targeted and localized house-to-house or group sensitisation for the vulnerable PAP households during pre-payment consultations;
- ii. Priority consideration in processing resettlement compensation payments and assistance in explaining and filling out compensation payment forms especially for the old and illiterate;

- iii. Livelihoods capacity development for selected members of vulnerable PAP households, in line with local livelihood opportunities, economy and the LRP suggested under this RAP;
- iv. Counselling and guidance for members of vulnerable PAP households; and
- v. Consideration for employment in project activities for some of the members of the vulnerable PAP households such as refugees.

9.2.7 SPOUSAL CONSENT

During compensation, an important legal requirement is that contained in Section 40 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation packages are paid out. As mentioned earlier, cash compensation entails a risk of impoverishment of female spouses and children, when for example, a male household head decides to marry another wife or squander the cash on luxuries instead of using it to enhance the welfare of his household. As earlier indicated, affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a given land parcel before the cut-off date. This principle will be adhered to during the RAP implementation stage.

10 RELOCATION SITE

Given the linear nature of the project and the required corridor of 3 m, a number of structures were noted to be affected by the proposed Enyau water project. Relocation will be implemented after compensation of the affected assets and prior to beginning of construction works. A notice to vacate the premises shall be officially written to the respective PAPs clearly providing ample time i.e. 3 months to relocate. Construction works shall commence after PAPs have been fully compensated and relocated to the new areas. In cases where PAPs who opted for cash fail to get proper relocation sites in the given time, the project community liaison Officer will liaise with the contractor to commence in the areas that have been vacated. This will provide more time to the concerned PAPs to look for appropriate relocation sites.

In the event of confirmation that a PAP's land parcel is severely affected and that's the only parcel they poses, then land replacement shall be considered on a case by case basis. It is also possible that some households may choose to relocate to a new village using their compensation payments packages. However given that most affected structures are within the refugee settlement where land holdings are very small, the need for relocation may arise although it was determined that this would mainly be on the same piece of their existing land (backward resettlement).

The Project Liaison Officer will closely monitor the displaced persons and provide them with the necessary information or assistance. In regard to vulnerable PAPs eligible to relocation, the project is expected to construct for them houses before they can relocate. Interaction with PAPs established that they preferred to identify their individual relocation sites rather than the project doing it. Therefore, there will be no special arrangement for integration with host communities because the PAPs will remain in the same villages.

However, reconstruction of new houses is not provided for in the Ugandan Law. Therefore, only vulnerable households will be considered for this arrangement, and other households will be compensated in cash for their houses.

11 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Resettlement measures or strategies have been developed in close consultation with community members, the PAPs, institutional stakeholders and in reference to the national legal regimes and the W.B Environmental and Social Standard 5, which relates to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement.

The Environment and Social Standard 5 of the World Bank's ESF states that "In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods.

The World Bank also recognizes the fact that involuntary resettlement often leads to livelihood and economic impoverishment and that cash payments and physical relocation measures are not enough without longer-term livelihood restoration strategies. The livelihoods restoration and improvement measures proposed in this RAP target potentially affected production activities of the PAPs in the project area.

11.1 OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Planning (LRP) are;

- I. To avail practicable and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to PAPS.
- II. Provide ways for project-affected households receiving cash compensation to use their compensation money effectively.
- III. To promote independence and foster economic empowerment among affected PAPs.
- IV. To ensure that the livelihood restoration plan (LRP) activities are phased and implemented after appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation and consent of those affected.
- V. Provide additional, targeted assistance for the identified vulnerable and poor project affected households.

11.2 PRINCIPLES FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLANNING

Unavoidable displacement of people and/or impacts on their livelihood, assets and common property resulting from development projects may cause severe long-term hardship and impoverishment to the affected persons unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and implemented. In developing the LRP, the team was guided by international best practices to conform to multinational donor agencies including World Bank and field surveys. The Central guiding principle in the preparation of LRP was to ensure that no project-affected persons (PAPs) are worse off after resettlement. The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration shall be based on relevant national policies and laws, ESS5 and international best practice. The other guiding principles are as follows

1. Focus is on the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods through the improvement of income and increased production.
2. Livelihood restoration activities are in addition to cash compensation, in-kind compensation and transition assistance.

3. Livelihood restoration strategies should be people centered. These have been designed based on context of the project area such as current livelihoods, existing local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability.
4. Responsive and participatory. A combination of approaches were used to support restoration and improvement of income. Active participation of intended beneficiaries in planning and decision-making was embraced to ensure that proposed support reflects local realities/priorities.
5. Multilevel approach. PAPs were provided with all relevant information and support to enable them make informed decisions. This was through engagement and involvement of stakeholders at the different levels from National, institutional, District , Municipality, division and village levels
6. Vulnerable households were considered for additional support through the planning and implementation of livelihood restoration.
7. Holistic. The LRP was considered and shall be implemented in a gender-appropriate manner, where both men and women affected by the project were given equal opportunity to benefit from the programs.
8. Sustainability. The LRP planning shall consider implementable and feasible options that shall be continuously monitored and evaluated.

11.3 FOUNDATION FOR THE LRP

The socio economic baseline study established that majority of the affected households are engaged in land based agricultural activities from which they earn a subsistence income. Hence any activity that takes away part or all land belonging to such households has a direct bearing on their livelihood.

11.4 IMPACTS THAT ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT LIVELIHOOD

11.4.1 LOSS OF LAND

Acquisition of land required for project activities will result in a loss of only 3.462 acres to areas where the treatment plant and the four reservoir tanks will be located. Currently the ear marked land is used for agriculture hence surrendering these portions will lead to loss of productive land. However because the loss is expected to be minimal.

11.4.2 LOSS OF STRUCTURES (RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL)

Based on asset surveys, a number of developments were established to exist within the 3 m corridor. These ranged from permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, metallic, wooden or reed structures and most of these were in the refugee settlement section of the proposed alignment where structures are clustered and very close to the road. A total of 135 structures were identified as affected by the project as detailed below in Table 10

Table 10: structures affected by Enyau water project

Structure	Number
-----------	--------

Semi-permanent residential	8
Temporary residential (including kitchen)	71
Temporary commercial	8
Boda boda stage	4
Public water stand	1
Metalic Kiosk	1
Latrines	29
Plate rack	3
Hedge	2
Wall fence UNHCR	1
Chain link	1
Bathroom	6
Total	135

Source: Valuation report

11.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

11.5.1 LAND BASED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION

Section 35 of the ESS 5 states that For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible. 78.5% of PAPs qualify under the above criterion because they said farming was the principle source of income and agriculture was cited as an important secondary livelihood activity among those to whom it was principle. The focus will therefore be on enhanced production to guarantee food security and improved household income.

Given that there will be minimal land take and the number of PAPs is relatively small, affected households will be targeted easily. It should be noted that only 3.447 acres shall be and for the remaining sections, land owners will continue to use their land after the pipe is buried.

Given that land holding are relatively big save for area within the settlement camp and that the project alignment is largely along the existing road network, the impact from land take is expected to be minimal. Emphasis will be on locally sustainable agricultural methods with improved enhanced methodologies. Below are highlights of what is suggested to be undertaken by the project.

A. REPLACEMENT OF TOP SOIL

Topsoil is a precious agricultural resource and for this reason, it is recommended that top soil be replaced after water pipes are laid so that the affected areas can continue being used for agriculture. Topsoil loss can reduce soil fertility from a lack of nutrients or an inability to hold nutrients and make them available for crop growth.

B. PROVISION OF AGRO-INPUTS

All the 261 PAPs as determine by the survey will receive support. Having determined that sorghum, cassava, maize, bananas, beans and groundnuts are the leading crops in the area,

it is suggested that interventions focus on provision of planting materials for the same. Below is a tabulated form of what has been proposed.

Table 11 proposed agro assistance

Input	Amount per household
Maize	5kgs
Beans	5kgs
Ground nuts	5kgs

The livelihood restoration program will be supported for a period of two year (3 seasons) for the seasonal crops.

The livelihood program shall be monitored for a period not less than three years for sustainability. Monitoring will be undertaken by MoWE in collaboration with the Local government i.e. r sub counties of Odupi and Ariwa with support from the respective district extension workers.

C. AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY BUILDING

PAP's will be empowered with skills of selecting good seeds for planting and crop and animal husbandry management skills. This has been selected as the key area where emphasis should be placed based on primary findings from the socioeconomic survey. Limited land for agriculture and prolonged drought were stated as the main challenges to agriculture production.

For sustainability, MoWE will liaise with Terego and Yumbe districts to conduct capacity building sessions. A number of NGOs in the area are into livelihood enhancement and the ministry could liaise some of these. All trainings shall involve all PAPs and any other community members and the respective Sub Counties shall be the central training venue unless otherwise suggested and agreed by the stakeholders. In addition, information on certified agro-in-put dealers will be shared with the PAPs during the trainings and pinned on sub-county notice boards to reduce on the incidence of fake seeds and drugs supplied to farmers. Pre organized groups such as those of women, youth, men and the elderly if they exist shall be targeted as these could help disseminate information easily. Below are some of the suggested themes for discussion under the trainings;

- Site selection and land preparation procedures.
- Seed selection
- Planting and field management
- Poultry / animal rearing; training in how to take care of their animals to realize high productivity
- Pests and diseases control
- Soil and water conservation,
- Irrigation technologies
- Post-harvest handling
- Value addition and marketing

The capacity building will last three seasons (18 months) deriving from food and agriculture organization (FAO) good practices in conveying good agricultural practices and provision of extension services to rural people. This is because practice has proved that subsistence farmers require at least two seasons to adopt new or improved techniques while the third season is for test trying.

11.5.2 NON-LAND BASED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS/TRAININGS

The project will support non- land based livelihood activities to enable PAPs restore and improve their income. The non- Land based intervention will focus on financial literacy training for all PAPS along the corridor before Compensation and after compensation.

A. TRAINING

Before implementation of any activity, training of PAPs for these activities will be carried out. Training can commence, a trainings needs assessment will be carried out to determine the actual interests of the people at that time. Views of physically displaced persons and other project affected persons regarding training needs shall be sought. All PAPs will be eligible for receiving livelihoods restoration training. Based on the Needs Assessment, PAPs will be grouped according to their needs / priorities. The Project will identify capable organizations or experts in the different fields. The ToR for the training experts will be drawn by the livelihood restoration office of the implementing consultant. PAPs will be trained in different activities as identified during the needs assessment. These could include financial training, improvement of land based activities and other activities such as candle and soap making among others.

B. FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING

Financial literacy trainings shall be conducted with all PAPs (women, men, youth the disabled and widowed) to mitigate the possibility of misusing the money especially because most households preferred cash compensation. The training will ensure that PAPs gain sufficient financial knowledge, skills, confidence and capability to efficiently utilize compensation awards. This in return will lead PAPs to making sensible resettlement options that will improve their standards of living. The financial literacy training will be conducted before compensation is disbursed.

All PAPS will be eligible to attend and members of the community that will be interested. The trainings will be carried out at each sub county for community members to easily access the training venue. A financial consultant will be engaged by MoWE and will conduct training sessions under close supervision of the respective sub county chiefs and the district. The training will take a 3-phased approach: pre-compensation, during and post compensation. Some of the topics to highlight during the financial literacy trainings are;

- Sources of money
- Personal development goals
- Saving and investment
- Spending patterns
- Borrowing and debt management
- Gender and business

- HIV and business
- Planning for old age or retirement

The Financial literacy training is estimated to cover a period of 18 months. Financial literacy activities will commence before PAPs are paid their compensation awards. In addition, follow-up trainings will continue to support interested PAPs during and after compensation.

C. EXTENSION OF CREDIT FACILITIES TO PAPs

Another way of restoring PAPs livelihoods is through extension of credit facilities. Consideration for credit will be for PAPs who have lost structures (residential and businesses). Credit could be extended to PAPs as start-up capital for income generating activities for individual PAPs. However, this should be followed with constant monitoring, training and capacity building in viable income generating activities to ensure that the credit is put to proper use. Training should be done prior to provision of the credit.

From socio-economic survey, it was noted that access credit was through small village savings groups mainly managed by women. The MoWE could also help PAPs to get organized in order to access the Parish Development Model Funds. All physically displaced persons and persons whose income is affected shall be eligible to access this facility. The Project's Livelihood Liaison Officer however, should assess whether credit facility will improve people's lives before making the final decision to implement it.

D. ACCESS TO JOBS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Able bodied members of the affected households will be given first priority for recruitment during the construction phase. Given the nature of the project, available jobs for the local people will mainly be in form of casual labour. It is expected that by employing them, they will be able to improve their income and this will facilitate their survival for the period they will be working. Gender equity during recruitment of the PAPs should be emphasized.

11.6 BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

The LRP will cost UGX. **86,635,000** /= (Uganda Shillings Eighty six million six hundred thirty five thousand) as detailed Table 12 below.

Table 12: Livelihood Restoration Programs cost

S/N	ACTIVITY	DETAIL	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF HH	NUMBER OF SEASONS	COST
1	Agro in-puts	maize	5	3,500	242	3	12,705,000
		beans	5	5,000	242	3	18,150,000
		Ground nuts	5	6,000	242	3	21,780,000
2	Facilitation for procurement and distribution of inputs						4,000,000

3	Agro based training		3	2,000,000	2 Sub counties		12,000,000
4	Financial management training		3	2,000,000	2 Sub counties		12,000,000
5	Monitoring implementation	District	2	2,000,000			4,000,000
		sub counties	2	1,000,000			2,000,000
Total							86,635,000

11.7 VULNERABLE GROUPS

The RAP recognised that there could be vulnerable PAPs and or family members among the PAPs. These will be identified and screened and updated during the RAP implementation. The RAP implementation team will, therefore, update, design and cost special assistance packages to vulnerable PAPs; and also cost strategies to deliver such assistance if deemed necessary. The project will therefore provide additional assistance to the vulnerable people during the implementation of the project.

- All vulnerable households who will loss of structures will be provided compensation for the affected structures will be provided preferably in kind.
- All vulnerable households that are affected by the project will be eligible for additional/special assistance in order to improve their livelihood. Special/additional assistance will include:
 - a) Assistance throughout the compensation and claim process;
 - b) Assistance to ensure that the rightful PAPs get their compensation;
 - c) Continuous explanations about the process;
- Vulnerable households will also be given priority over receipt of livelihood restoration measures described above, such as employment opportunities, assistance to start income-generating activities, provision of improved seeds, as well as assistance to open up bank accounts as may be required among others.

The special measures above will be in addition to the relocation allowances, transition allowance, capacity building for livelihood restoration etc.

Vulnerable PAPs under this project will be considered as those by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of development benefits. Under this project, the developer is committed to identifying those who are most vulnerable and in helping to uplift or ensure that their livelihood is restored to levels same as before the project or better. Such

households include female headed households, refugees whose assets are affected, the elderly (65+) and disabled household heads. See appendix 3 for the vulnerability list.

11.8 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the household survey conducted with PAPs, they were required to state how they expected to benefit from the project or what they wished the project could do to benefit the entire project host community. A wish list was generated which included the need for provision of clean water at no cost, provide food rations (refugees), provision of improved seeds, and training on modern farming methods. Based on the above, it is imperative on the part of the Developer as well as the RAP implementation team to rank the options and vet what fits within the project resource basket.

12 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

12.1 BACKGROUND

The proposed project is linear and will be confined within 3 m corridor therefore it is not expected to lead to numerous grievances and complaints. Nevertheless it is imperative that a Grievance committee is instituted. This committee shall not replace the existing legal process in Uganda rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time consuming legal action. Should the grievance procedure fail to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.

For this purpose, Ministry of Water and Environment (developer) will be required to set up a functional Grievance Redress structure and follow a well-documented system so that all PAPs are treated equitably. It is proposed that a Grievance Redress Management Reporting point be carefully selected within the project area in such a way that all PAPs (including the vulnerable and elderly) can get access. The GR system to be instituted will encourage the PAPs to solve their grievances at LC I level and for major issues that may not be solved at LC I forwarded to LC III at the sub-county.

12.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

The Grievance Redress Committee will be responsible for receiving, logging and resolving disputes. The GRC will work with the MoWE and Terego and Yumbe Districts to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented. It is important that the GRC be set up as soon as the compensation report or resettlement plan preparation starts because disputes could arise from property surveys, valuation and census operations.

12.3 LOCAL AND DISTRICT GRIEVANCES REDRESS COMMITTEES

It is proposed that Dispute Resolution and Grievance Mechanism will depend on Local grievance redress committees (LGRC) which will be initiated at village level to record grievances and also help in mediation. These committees will comprise the LC I Chairperson, a trusted village elder, a religious representative, a PAP representative and specific vulnerable group representative of relevance to the village i.e. women and the disabled who will be elected by the PAPs save for the LC I who is known and may not necessarily be a PAP. Disputes will be resolved at village level as much as possible.

At the District Level, the Grievance Redress Committee will be established (as an appeal mechanism) to deal with any grievances unsettled at the village and sub county levels. The Grievance Redress Committee at the district level will at a minimum comprise the LC3 representative, representatives of vulnerable groups, District Land Officer/Surveyor and District Community Development Officer.

When Grievance redress Committees are in place it is essential that they are oriented through appropriate training since they will be expected to provide advice on grievance resolution as well as compiling records of all Project grievances raised and their mediation at each given level.

Likely Types of Grievances and Disputes: In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely to be encountered during the implementation of compensation and resettlement programmes are:

- False identification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- Disagreement over asset valuation: either the unit rate applied or the count;
- Disputed ownership of property: for instance where the owner and occupant (refugees) are different persons, which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements;
- Dispute over ownership of an asset e.g. when two individuals claim to be owners of same asset);
- Disputes over land boundaries, either between the affected person and the project, or between two neighbours; and
- Successions, divorces and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership for a given asset.

12.4 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

12.4.1 GRIEVANCE PREVENTION

In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely to be encountered during the implementation of compensation and resettlement programmes are those fore mentioned in the section above. There are many ways to proactively solve those issues before they even become grievances. Implementers should be aware and accept that grievances do occur, that dealing with them is part of the work, and that they should be well-thought-out in a work plan. Implementers will therefore be required to do the following:-

A. Provide sufficient and timely information to communities.

Many grievances arise because of misunderstandings; lack of information; or delayed, inconsistent, or insufficient information. Accurate and adequate information about a project, activities, impacts, remedial measures and an approximate implementation schedule, should be communicated to the communities, especially PAPs, regularly. Appropriate communication channels and means of communication such as L.C announcements, churches and notice boards at market places will be used.

B. Conduct meaningful community consultations.

The developer will continue with the process of consultation and dialogue throughout implementation of the Enyau water Project. It will be important to share information, report on project progress, provide the community with an opportunity to express their concerns, clarifying and responding to their issues, eliciting communities' views, and receiving feedback on interventions among others. This approach is expected to benefit the communities and the project management team.

C. Manage Community Expectations When Grievances Arise

Projects that involve land acquisition and or restrictions on use have revealed that when PAPs present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following:

- Acknowledgment of their problem
- An honest response to questions about project activities
- An apology
- Compensation
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance
- Some other fair remedy.

Subsequently, in voicing their concerns, the PAPs also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the developer must build confidence among people that they can present grievances and the project will work to resolve them without retaliation. This will be done through sensitization meeting at the time of disclosure before compensations commence.

D. Procedures and Time Frames

It is known that the best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local systems, and project conditions. In the simplest form, a grievance mechanism will follow the steps outlined below;

- i. Receive and register a complaint. Stakeholders will be at liberty to submit a grievance (s) either in writing or verbally through established channels at village and sub county level. For clarity, grievances shall be submitted in the local language if the complainant so wishes, however at entry, such grievances will be translated into English and an equivalent explanation given to the complainant or the representative.
- ii. Screen and validate the complaint. Grievances received will be screened and categorized to establish the nature, type and worthiness of the complaint in relation to the Enyau water project.
- iii. Formulate a response. The proposed corrective action and the timeframe in which to implement it will be discussed with the complainant within 7 days of receipt of the grievance.
- iv. Select a resolution approach, based on consultation with affected person/group. The MoWE or its contractors within the agreed timeframe will undertake agreed corrective actions.
- v. Implement the agreed approach to settle the issue.
- vi. Track and evaluate results. To validate fulfillment, the community liaison officer to verify that the corrective action implemented is satisfactory will approach the aggrieved person.
- vii. Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

E. Build capacity for project staff and community facilitators

The field-level staff of the contractor will be provided with adequate information on the project such as project design, activities, implementing schedules, and institutional arrangements as well as enhanced skills in effective communication, understanding community dynamics and

processes, negotiation and conflict resolution. Building trust and maintaining good relationship with the communities by providing relevant information on the project and responding effectively to their concerns will help solve issues before they even become grievances. It is also important that field-level staff and Contractors provide regular feedback on their interactions with the communities to the district and sub county for monitoring.

As indicated under the disclosure process, the PAPs shall be given an opportunity to review the RAP including the survey and valuation outcomes as well as the compensation policies prior to the commencement of the compensation exercise. It is anticipated that a number of issues will come up among the affected communities and landowners. If an individual is not satisfied with the compensation exercise, he or she will then be able to trigger the grievance mechanism as described above. The above recommends that PAPs should as much as possible avoid court proceedings as they can be costly, time consuming and could disrupt the projects' progress. Hence the above procedure is most optimum.

12.4.2 GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN GRM

Women are identified as one of the vulnerable social groups along the proposed water scheme. For this reason, GMCs that shall be established will have at least one female PAP representative for gender mainstreaming. The GMCs shall be trained before the commencement of RAP Implementation activities. The appointed officer will be a sociologist well trained and versed with gender-based vulnerabilities and how they can be minimized including supporting women to access and use the GRM.

12.5 REPORTING

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

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

- No of grievances received / month or week
- No. of outstanding grievances currently within each level of the GM structure
- No of outstanding grievances and reasons for non-resolution
- No of resolved and closed out grievances
- No of escalated grievances and reasons for escalation

13 COSTS AND BUDGET

Apart from the actual costs for compensation, this sections also considers the cost of implementation.

13.1 SUMMARY OF THE VALUATION AND CLAIMANTS

As discussed above, the total number of claimants is 261 while the total valuation package is UGX **UGX 278,776,308 (UGANDA SHILLINGS TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED EIGHT SHILLINGS ONLY)**. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the compensation schedule.

Table 13: Summary of the Valuation matrix

S/N	DESCRIPTION	VALUATION (UShs)
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	4,942,001
2.	Crops & trees	120,377,000
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	117,095,180
4.	Disturbance allowance @ 15%	36,362,127
	Total	278,776,308

Source: Adapted from Valuation report

13.2 COSTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPENSATION EXERCISE

The valuation was completed during the preparation of the RAP. However, implementation of the RAP will require resources to meet allowances, fees and related expenses. The estimate for this cost is 20% of the total compensation package. In this case it will be 55,755,266/= **(FIFTY FIVE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY FIFTY FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SIXTY SIX SHILLINGS)**. This will cover supervisory costs for the implementation including those issues which may not have been foreseen.

13.3 COST OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

As discussed in the preceding chapter, the project will incur additional costs in the effort to restore and or enhance affected household's income. The cost has been estimated at 86,635,000/= **(EIGHTY SIX MILLION SIX THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND)**.

13.4 TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE

This will include transport allowance for PAPs to centers for disclosure meetings and livelihood trainings. It is estimated that each PAP will be given 10,000 each time for a maximum of 3 times. At the above stated rate, the total transport allowance totals to 7,830,000 **(seven million eight hundred thirty thousand shillings)**. This is considered adequate for the different distances given that it is recommended that areas that were used as meeting points

during the sensitisation engagements be maintained save for the livelihood enhancement trainings that have to be conducted centrally at sub counties.

13.5 RENT ALLOWANCE

Only 9 commercial structures are affected by the project footprint. Assuming that they are currently rented, a rent allowance for these PAPs of 120,000 UGX has been put aside. An average of 60,000 UGX per month for 2 months has been considered. Which totals to 1,080,000. This will allow these people to look for alternative business premises by the time of the construction

13.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement and post resettlement activities will be undertaken by various stakeholders thus a monitoring and evaluation cost of 5% of the resettlement budget has been included in the budget.

13.7 CONTINGENCIES

The budget for the RAP implementation includes provision of a contingency budget. Contingencies have been included to provide for any local changes in design or alignment and for any unforeseen circumstances during construction. The rate for physical and price contingencies budgeted for is 10% of the resettlement budget. The Contingency will also take care of losses during the fine-tuning of the alignment for the proposed Enyau water project.

13.8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Operation of the grievance redress mechanism during RAP implementation will require providing compensations for members of the grievance redress committees. Therefore, a budget equivalent to 2% of the resettlement budget is provided for.

13.9 TOTAL COST ESTIMATES

The Valuation report provides a more detailed account of the compensation figures per individual. The table below gives total cost of this RAP

Table 14: The total Cost of the RAP

S/N	ITEM	TOTAL VALUE
1.	Structures	117,095,180
2.	Crops / trees	120,377,000
3.	Land	4,942,001
4.	Disturbance allowance @15%	36,362,127
5.	20% Estimated implementation cost	55,755,261
6.	Cost of Livelihood Restoration Program	86,635,000
7.	Transport allowance	7,830,000

8.	Rent allowance	1,080,000
9.	Grievance management cost @ 2%	5,575,526
10.	Contingence cost estimated @ 10%	27,877,630
11.	Monitoring and evaluation estimated @5%	13,938,815
GRAND TOTAL		477,468,540

13.10 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Key outputs shall include the following:

- Compensation management report: highlighting the challenges and opportunities in implementing the resettlement action plan, issues of eligibility and documentation of new PAPs, if any for approval to the CGV.
- Grievance Resolution Report: Highlighting what grievance systems have been put in place and how grievances have been managed including lessons learnt and best practices.

14 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The main objective of resettlement and compensation is to ensure that PAPs get adequate, fair and prompt compensation. In this way it is expected that their income, production capacity and standard of living will be improved, or at least restored to levels/standards that prevailed before project implementation.

14.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles for the implementation of the RAP will be as follows:

- i) Resettlement or relocation will be minimised by taking into consideration all possible alternative measures such as confining project activities to the proposed corridor of 3 m.
- ii) Compensation will be paid before project works start in a manner that does not curtail the livelihoods of the PAPs in terms of access and utilisation of such compensation;
- iii) Compensation values awarded will be commensurate to the property affected or likely to be affected;
- iv) The compensation awards will be paid out preferably in cash for all PAPs. However in kind compensation may be considered for vulnerable households if that is what is preferred by such households.
- v) A statutory disturbance allowance of 15 4e5% per cent of the compensation value will also be included;
- vi) All other activities related to the RAP will be communicated in advance to the PAPs using the preferred channels of communication;
- vii) Where grievances arise, the respective PAPs will be given an opportunity to be heard, fairly and promptly following procedures highlighted in chapter 12 of this RAP report.
- viii) Measures will be taken to ensure that vulnerable groups get special assistance and support; and where spousal and children consent is needed, the provision will be enforced.

14.2 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

The steps highlighted below will be followed during the RAP implementation. The MoWE will be in charge of handling the compensation exercise together with Terego and Yumbe District, respective Sub Counties and respective area local leaders for the affected villages. As discussed in the preceding section, the exercise will be transparent and will adhere to all core principles.

14.2.1 NOTIFICATION OF COMPENSATION

One week in advance of receiving their compensation, each PAP will receive an individual household entitlement summary. The household entitlement summary will indicate the details of the final valuation and compensation, including the following:

- i. Confirmation of the choice of options by the PAP;
- ii. The amount approved by the Chief Government Valuer;
- iii. A description of the methods used, including specifics of valuation of structures, crops and land;
- iv. The additional measures to be paid by the project, such as transitional or transport allowance, and also detail the other support offered by the Project, such as relocation assistance as and when applicable;
- v. The total cash compensation payable;
- vi. Information on the grievance procedure;
- vii. Information regarding the documents required to claim compensation (such as national I.D)
- viii. Upon receiving the individual entitlement summary, the PAP must sign acceptance of the compensation prior to receiving the compensation. In addition, the claimant will be asked for identification; and
- ix. When claimant consents to all information as presented above, a cash or cheque payment should be prepared ready for pay day.

In cases where landowners do not reside in affected areas, the contractor will check with those currently on the land to identify their location such that they sign the acceptance form.

14.2.2 PAYMENT LOGISTICS

a) Payment Days:

The days on which PAPs receive payment will depend on the day agreed upon in consultation with the PAPs upon signing acceptance forms. Payment will be disbursed to PAPs in a period of one week (7 working days). If a PAP misses their respective Payment Day – the PAP must make arrangements to go to the payment location the following day within the proposed one week.

b) Location

The MoWE or RAP implementation consultant will ensure that the payment venue/location is central to affected areas. It is suggested that villages should be combined as they were during the consultations and the same venues be retained because these were considered to be accessible hence would minimise travel distance and transport cost.

c) Entities to be present at payment location

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

- PAP/compensation recipient or his authorized representative
- The MoWE representative
- LC1
- Sub county representative
- District representative

d) Tracking payment

To track payments, photographs of all PAPs will be taken, which will be entered into and database/log maintained by the MoWE.

f) Exceptional Situations

- **Deceased Owners:** Up-to-date documentation must be obtained prior to payment of compensation to the next of kin.
- **Joint Owners:** Before compensation is effected to one of joint owners, a signed letter witnessed by area leaders must be presented showing that the other parties have consented that the said person receives payment on their behalf.
- **Disputed Ownership:** In case of disputes during RAP implementation, ownership of a property has to be verified by a letter from the local village council (LC1) and this letter will be one of requirements on compensation day. The structure for resolving such disputes are already in place within the local government administration system. If these existing structures fail, a PAP may resorts to courts of law.

Note

Regarding possible stampedes for those receiving cash payments, it is proposed that payments will be made in accordance with the order of arrival at the paying centre. Numbered cards shall be given to the PAPs as they arrive so that the order of payment is followed. Nursing and expectant mothers, elderly and disabled will be handled preferentially if they are among PAPs.

14.2.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP implementation structure described above require two categories of activities: preparatory and implementation. Preparatory activities include all activities meant to put in place mechanisms required prior to beginning of implementation. They are relevant to the full RAP and their scope shall be restricted to project affected areas unless injurious effects call for their action beyond this scope

After approval of the RAP, the early months will allow for the creation of the Project implementation team, procurement of required services and development of the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Once these preparatory activities are finished, the teams shall move on to RAP implementation. A period of 4 months (16 weeks) has been proposed for completion of RAP activities on this scheme.

A detailed RAP implementation schedule is proposed in Table 15. This schedule is to be updated by the RAP implementation team in order to ensure proper alignment with other project implementation actors.

Table 15: Proposed implementation schedule

Category	section	Activities	Time in weeks															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Preparatory	Whole scheme	Resources mobilisation																
		Formation of Resettlement Committee;																
		Formation of Grievance Committee;																
		Development of stakeholder engagement materials																
Implementation	Terego	Setting up of GRC																
		Implementation of SEP																
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs																
		Serving notices to all PAPs																
		Payment of Compensation where applicable																

	Yumbe	Setting up of GRC																
		Implementation of SEP																
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs																
		Serving notices to all PAPs																
		Payment of Compensation where applicable																

15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

15.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to report about the effectiveness of the implementation of the RAP, covering disbursement of compensation and effectiveness of public involvement, amongst others. Monitoring will also entail evaluation of effectiveness of the grievance management process. The monitoring Framework proposed in this RAP includes a review of financial disbursements, compensation complaints and grievance redress, adherence to compensation payment schedule and support of vulnerable PAPs.

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

- A. *Internal monitoring* – undertaken by the Implementation Unit
- B. *External evaluations* –by development partners, community development officers and/or environmental focal persons at district level and any other national stakeholders if deemed necessary.

15.2 INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

The specific objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process include:

- a.) identification of suitable indicators;
- b.) Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- c.) creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline; and
- d.) Setting up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes.

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

15.2.1 DURING ENYAU WATER PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

- Number of families that have been compensated;
- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.
- Number of households considered for livelihood restoration

15.2.2 AFTER ENYAU WATER PROJECT

Post project implementation monitoring should focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the measures assessed, for example:

- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.

- Number of structures that were affected
- Number of households enrolled on each subdivision of the proposed livelihood interventions

15.2.3 KEY ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- i. **Set up a system:** The RAP implementation team will provide a monitoring form to be completed monthly by the M&E Officer at two respective sub-counties. The forms will cover aspects in Section above. The information collected will be entered in a pre-set database for further analysis and compilation into quarterly reports.
- ii. **Ongoing Monitoring:** The person in charge of monitoring will oversee the implementation process which will involve:
 - a. Feedback and inputs from the Implementation.
 - b. Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - c. Receiving reports and update of the grievance database.
 - d. Receiving information from local representatives.
 - e. Direct consultation with the PAPs along the Enyau water supply Project.
- iii. **Quarterly reports:** Consolidated quarterly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring should be submitted to the district and discussed and action points determined. This monthly progress review should aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.
- iv. **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment shall be undertaken as part of quarterly auditing of all affected households, and those households that are most vulnerable shall be prioritized for target assistance. Key activities shall be to;
 - a. Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households
 - b. Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues.
 - c. Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

15.2.4 PROCESS INDICATORS

Process indicators shall be used to measure effectiveness of processes (compensation, consultation, and grievance) and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:

- Transparency of the implementation process.
- Adequacy of staff and capacity of the implementing persons/team.
- Compliance of the resettlement process with Ugandan law and international best practice (World Bank standards 5 and 10).
- Compliance with eligibility criteria as described in this RAP
- Effectiveness of the Grievance Process.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of public involvement.
- Effectiveness of the monitoring mechanism.

15.2.5 OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome indicators will assess effectiveness of the resettlement and changes that have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are outlined in Table 11

Table 16: Monitoring indicators

Category	Indicator
Fund disbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Number of PAPs paid❖ Amount of money disbursed❖ Number of PAPs not paid in prescribed time❖ Reasons for not paying PAPs who are due for payment❖ Projected disbursements in the next compensation packages
Public involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Number of community level meetings❖ Participation rates of local leaders and community in resettlement process disaggregated by gender❖ Lists of PAPs suggestions highlighting those that have been adopted❖ Number of PAPs employed on the project❖ Feedback on the performance of RAP implementation
Grievance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Number of grievances received❖ Number of grievances resolved at each stage of the project❖ Number of complaints reported to other government oversight bodies and outcomes including how the grievance were resolved❖ Number of grievances refereed❖ Number of outstanding grievances and reasons for not resolving them
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Number of income enhancement activities initiated❖ Number of PAPs who have received training in agro based activities and financial literacy❖ Number of PAPs who have received credit

15.2.6 COMPLETION AUDIT

The purpose of this Audit shall be to establish whether the developer has implemented all activities needed to ensure compliance with resettlement commitments defined by the RAP and applicable policies, and whether resettlement and compensation can be deemed complete.

Although under this particular RAP relocation was limited, in general a key objective was that resettlement, compensation and other mitigation measures lead to sustainable restoration or enhancement of affected peoples' quality of life and income levels. At such time as affected peoples' quality of life and livelihood can be demonstrated to have been restored, the resettlement and compensation process can be considered complete. Based on progress indicators and outcome evaluation indicators, the auditor will formulate conclusions on the following topics:

- Have the objectives set forth in the RAP been reached in terms of:
 - Identification of affected people and identification of impacts,
 - Compensation for all impacts of all affected people,
 - Timely delivery of entitlements and compliance with Ugandan Constitution requirement of “prompt” compensation,
- Were PAPs meaningfully engaged and their issues considered?
- Has compensation been fair and adequate to mitigate impacts? And
- Have livelihoods been improved?

16 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of steps have been undertaken to identify the social impacts related to resettlement associated with the proposed Enyau Water supply and sanitation project. The socio-economic census survey conducted between March 16th and 26th 2023 concluded that the number of the affected households is 242 and 19 institutions/community resources making an aggregate of 261 PAPs along the entire stretch of the proposed Enyau water all of whom are eligible for compensation based on the eligibility criteria as defined in this report.

The study established that the project is within a rural setting and most of the affected land is used for both settlement and agriculture plus 135 structures will be affected. Although the community is largely dependent on land based production, the process of access to the right of way is no likely to disrupt economic and livelihood activities of the affected families because they will continue to use their land after the water pipe is buried under.

The fact that compensation will be paid doesn't not mean that there will be no social disruption therefore more consultative and sensitisation meetings should be held with communities to build consensus and also help to reduce anxiety among PAPs. It is recommended that district, sub county and village leaders together with the RAP team continuously engage the community using available local media so that information about the project fully circulated among the affected communities.

Community consultation and participation of PAPs in resettlement preparation and planning is a fundamental requirement, therefore MoWE should facilitate the formation of a grievance redress committee consisting of the representatives of the PAPs and local councilors. Specifically channels that PAPs or the community can follow to resolve or register project related complaints should be made known to them.

For the RAP to be successful there will be need for continued monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that arising issues are properly addressed. At a minimum, monitoring activities proposed include, but will not be limited to the following:

- Number of those relocated;
- Welfare of PAPs after relocation;
- No of PAPs whose grievances have been resolved or otherwise,
- Number of vulnerable groups assisted in restoration of livelihood and assets.

Specific Recommendations

- In line with the requirements of World Bank resettlement guidelines, stakeholder engagement and consultation should be an ongoing process so the developer needs to involve all affected stakeholders at all stages of project development.
- Prompt compensation is recommended for successful implementation of the project.
- Before resettlement, the PAPs should be mobilized and counseled both socially and economically to avoid undue social and economic disruptions.
- PAPs should be given a minimum of 6 months' notice before the developer secures the corridor to enable them salvage their assets.

- Ministry of Water and Environment should be responsive and live up to their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the project area through an activity that may be suggested by the community.
- A clear grievance resolution mechanism

17 REFERENCES

1. National Development Plan III 2019/2020-2024/2025
2. The National Environment Management Policy, 1994, Ministry of water and Environment,Uganda
3. Yumbe District Development Plan 2012-2020
4. The National Gender Policy 1997, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Kampala Uganda
5. The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2004 Kampala, Uganda
6. The Land Act, Cap 227, Kampala Uganda
7. Vision 2040, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, Kampala-Uganda
8. Uganda Bureau of Statistics Abstract (2014)



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MWE)

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

**VALUATION REPORT AND LAND ACQUISITION PRINCIPLES OF THE RESETTLEMENT
ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ORA-ALA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS OF
ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS**

**IN REFUGEE HOSTING DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE**

(ENYAU GFS SECTION)

CLIENT:

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MWE)

PREPARED BY:

Prepared by:

ECOSURV CONSULTS

MAY 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

RAP- Resettlement Action Plan

PAP- Project Affected Persons

ULC- Uganda Land Commission

DLB- District Land Boards

MWE- Ministry of Water and Environment

GoU- Government of Uganda

GFS- Gravity Flow Systems

IWMDP- Integrated Water Management and Development Project

CERTIFICATE OF VALUE

**COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PROPERTY UNDER THE PROPOSED ORA-ALA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS OF ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS
(ENYAU GFS SECTION)**

In accordance with Terms of Reference attached to the above project, the enclosed Background Report and accompanying Valuation List, we hereby certify that the estimated value for compensation purposes is **Ushs. 278,776,308 (Two Hundred Seventy Eight million, Seven hundred Seventy Six thousand, Three Hundred Eight shillings only)** inclusive of disturbance allowance as stated in this report and accompanying strip maps is summarized as follows:

1. SUMMARY OF LAND TAKE FOR PROJECT AREA

DISTRICT	TEREGO	YUMBE	TOTAL LAND TAKE(Acres)
LAND TAKE(Acres)	3.362	0.1	3.462

2. SUMMARY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS PER DISTRICT

DISTRICT	TEREGO	YUMBE	TOTAL
No. Of PAPs	215	47	262

3. SUMMARY OF VALUATION**(a). Summary of Compensation land Rates by Village**

NO .	VILLAGE	SUBCOUNTY	DISTRICT	LAND RATE PER ACRE (Customary)
1.	OPIRA	TEREGO SUB-COUNTY	TEREGO OKOLLO	1,500,000-2,000,000
2.	OKOBO	TEREGO SUB-COUNTY	TEREGO OKOLLO	1,000,000
3.	YIGA	ODUPI SUB COUNTY	YUMBE	1,500,000
4.	LUGBARI CAKU	ARIWA SUB COUNTY	YUMBE	1,500,000

(b) Summary of Valuations by Item

	DESCRIPTION	VALUATION (UShs)
5.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	4,942,001
6.	Crops & trees	120,377,000
7.	Buildings & Other Improvements	117,095,180
8.	Disturbance allowance @ 15%	36,362,127
	Total	278,776,308

NERI KADAALI

PROJECT VALUER

**BACKGROUND AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PROPERTY UNDER THE ORA-ALA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS OF ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE HOSTING DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.
(ENYAU GFS SECTION)**

1. Background and objectives

Project Description and Background

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) identified water stressed areas in West Nile region for which to carry out feasibility study and draft detailed design of water supply and sanitation systems to improve the prevailing undesired water supply situation. Among the water stressed areas identified include parts of the districts of Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Yumbe, Lamwo and Kiryandongo refugee hosting districts.

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 (PDO) 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).

The Project will support WSS infrastructure investments in small towns located primarily in Uganda's Northern and Eastern regions and in RGCs in the country's Central and Midwestern regions. The water resources activities are designed to consolidate IWRM in overall water sector planning and infrastructure development. Specific water resources measures will be conducted in the Upper Nile and Kyoga Water Management Zone (WMZs) where Catchment Management Plans (CMPs) have been prepared for sub-catchments and where most of the WSS infrastructure investments proposed under this Project are located. The Project will integrate infrastructure investment, water source and catchment protection measures, and comprehensive sanitation planning to ensure sustainability and increased resilience to climate change and variability. The Project will provide TA aimed at consolidating water sector reforms to support efficient and effective service delivery models for small towns and RGCs.

With financing from the IDA 18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RHC), the Project will support activities designed to improve the sustainable provision of WSS services to host communities and refugee settlements focusing on the districts of Yumbe, Arua, Moyo, Adjumani in the West Nile and Lamwo in the Northern Region, where about 70 percent of the refugees in Uganda are being hosted, as well as the Mid-west district of Kiryandongo, which is currently experiencing large inflows of refugees from South Sudan.

The water supply and sanitation systems project is a development project that will lead to involuntary population displacement, either directly or indirectly. The directly affected households will bear physical loss of land, buildings crops and other improvements due to infrastructure construction.

Land take for pipelines isn't anticipated. Working corridors will be restored after completion of work, repossessed by the respective owners. There will be payment for trees, crops, and developments affected by the proposed infrastructure projects.

2. Consultants

Ecosurv Consults Ltd was contracted by the **MWE- Ministry of Water and Environment** to carry out a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study under the *IWMDP– Nyagak and Enyau Water Supply and Sanitation Systems*.

The RAP study shall include a Survey and Valuation report to be approved by the CGV.

The Valuation methodology and Land Acquisition principles Report, prepared by **Ecosurv Consults Ltd**, sets out the approach by which the consultant intends to carry out the **RAP** study, and, provides Valuation Principles for approval by the Chief Government Valuer.

Expected results are as follows:

- Establishment of a cadastral Map of the proposed pipelines, water tank areas, and water treatment areas. The cadastral map shall contain all cadastral information necessary to identify all property owners that are likely to be affected by the project with maps and drawings showing the land tenure system within the project areas.
- Using procedures and formats approved by and in close liaison with the Chief Government Valuer carry out detailed valuation of all properties affected by the project which will provide the basis for compensation.

- Pipelines are to be laid along roads and within road reserves, except for raw water mains and about 8.8km of Nyagak transmission mains which run cross country through bushes, thickets and possibly some farmland.
- A working corridor of 3M along the pipelines is anticipated.

3. Description of Site

The proposed Nyagak and Enyau project areas lies between latitudes $2^{\circ} 32'N$ and $2^{\circ} 59'N$ and longitudes $30^{\circ} 58'E$ and $31^{\circ} 23'E$ and latitudes $3^{\circ} 19'N$ and $3^{\circ} 07'N$ and longitudes $31^{\circ} 11'E$ and $31^{\circ} 25'E$ respectively in north western Uganda. Nyagak project area is approximately 1,324km² covering sub counties of Okollo, Anyiribu, Ogoko, Pawor and Offaka in Madi-Okollo District, which was curved out of Arua District where as Enyau project area is approximately 678km² in the sub counties of Ariwa in Yumbe District and Udupi and Uriama in Terego District which was also curved out of Arua District as shown in figure 1 below.

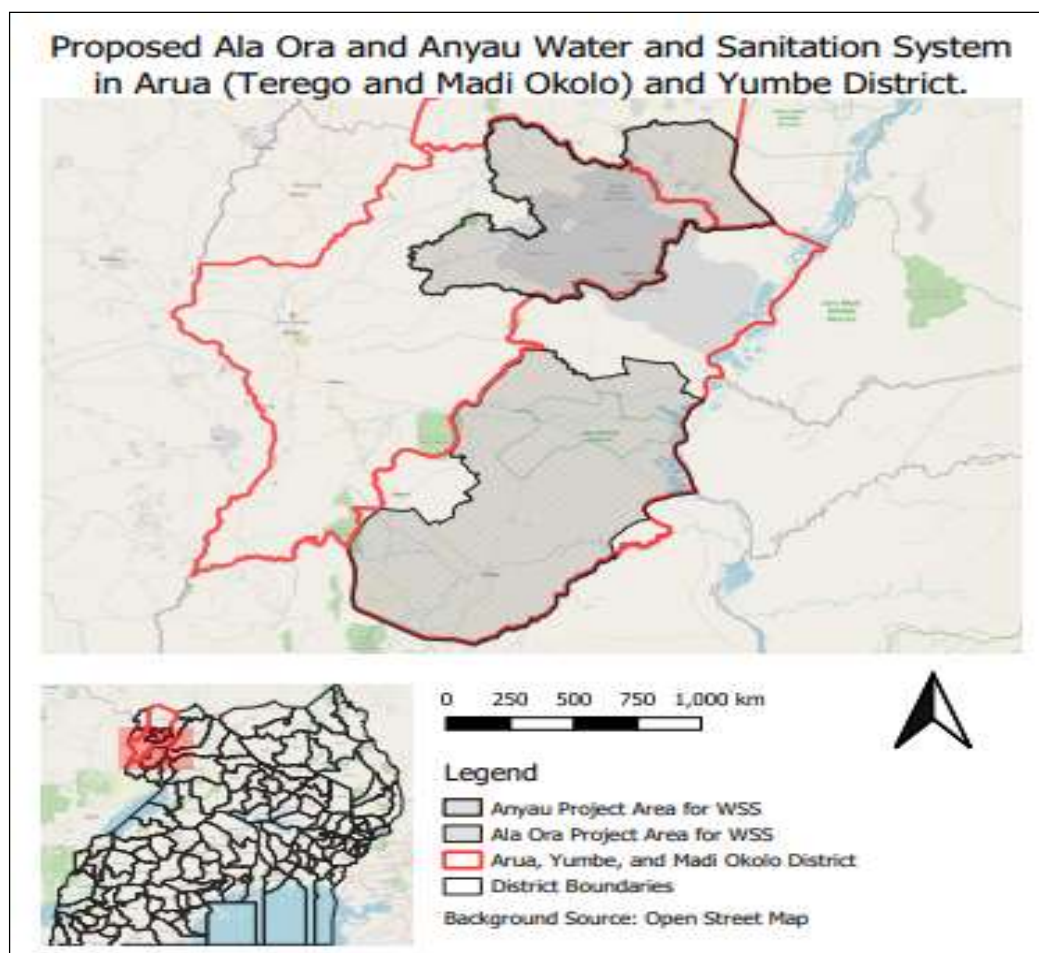


Figure 28: Proposed Project areas in the Districts of Arua (Terego and Madi Okollo) and Yumbe.

4. Institutional and Legal Framework

19 It is the policy of the Ugandan Government that persons affected by development projects in general are adequately compensated for their structures, crops and land. There is in place an elaborate Institutional and Legal Framework to ensure compliance with these policy requirements.

The position of the Ugandan Government in relation to compensation to be paid if damage is caused to land is clear under the 1995 Constitution and other Laws of Uganda.

In particular, the following Uganda Laws and policy regulations comprise the Legal Framework for compensation: -

- Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)
- The Land Act (1998)
- National Environment Management Act-Cap153
- World Bank Safeguard Policy on Resettlement.

A brief review of the laws and regulations relevant to this Valuation exercise is as follows:

a) Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)

Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land of Uganda in the citizens of Uganda. However under Article 237(2) (a), the Government or Local Government can acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the same Constitution, which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. The Constitution also prescribes the tenure and Land regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in land may be held (Customary, Leasehold, Mailo, and Freehold). It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land for public interest and provides for the “***prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation***” prior to taking possession of the land.

b) The Land Act (1998)

This Land Act (1998) addresses land holding, management control and dispute resolution. The Act is the principal legislation on land tenure in Uganda. The Act states that all land in

Uganda, whether alienated or not, is subject to all existing public rights of way which are reserved and vested in the Government on behalf of the public, and that all such rights of way are maintained by the public uninterrupted unless they are terminated or altered by the decision of the Minister in writing. The developer should seek to enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land upon payment of compensation.

The Land Act (1998) and Land Acquisition Act (1965) have implications for agriculture, especially in areas where land acquisition is inevitable. Section 43 of The Land Act (1998) gives powers to the Government or Local Governments to acquire land for public interest. This is in accordance and subject to the provisions of Article 26 and Clause (2) of Article 237 of The Constitution. Land acquisition in the public interest is also subject Section 41 Sub-Section 6 Paragraph (b) of the Land Act 1998, where it is underlined that “no person from whom land is to be acquired shall be required to vacate that land until he or she has received the compensation awarded to, or agreed to, by them”.

Section 77 of the Act gives valuation principles for compensation i.e. compensation at depreciated replacement costs for rural properties and market values for urban properties. Where the land is to be acquired, in addition to compensation assessed under this Section (S 77), a disturbance allowance shall be calculated at a sum of 15% of the sum awarded to that person, where more than six months’ notice to vacate is given.

If less than six months’ notice is given for possession, the disturbance allowance is computed at 30% [see Section 77 (2)]. Where no agreement is reached, the Minister responsible may compulsorily acquire such land in accordance with Section 43 of the Land Act (1998). The Act creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB), Parish Land Committees (PLC) and Land Tribunals. Should any dispute arise over compensation payable under Sub-Section (3) of Section 74, it is referred to the Land Tribunal.

c) National Environment Management Act-Cap153

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the principal agency in Uganda for the management of the environment and it is mandated to coordinate, monitor and supervise all activities in the field of the environment.

S6 (i) to ensure the observance of proper safeguards in the planning and execution of all development projects including those which are likely to have significant impact on the environment determined in accordance with the act, those already in existence and those that are likely to have significant impact on the environment determined in accordance with Part V of the Act.

In addition to the above there are various regulations for the management of wetlands river banks and lakeshores.

In a regulated wetland an Environment Impact Assessment and a permit is required to carry out activities in such an area.

d) *World Bank Safeguard Policy on Resettlement.*

Lending institutions for such projects are guided by their own requirements or requirements of their countries for resettlement or compensation of Project Affected persons. The World Bank Operational policy 4.12, Framework of November 2002, is a common standard of approved principles and guidelines for compensation/resettlement for most donor financed project. World Bank principles should however be harmonized with national laws of the subject country where the project is to be funded.

e) *Adoption of the International Best-Practices*

In some cases, the consultant may conform to, adopt, and adapt the best practices of international agencies for Involuntary Resettlement safeguards (The World Bank, IDB, IFC, AfDB, OECD, WCD, and Kothari Guidelines); especially when they are consistent to the Laws and policies of Uganda, or when Laws and policies of Uganda do not provide sufficient guidance on some key compensation and land acquisition issues.

- Involuntary population displacement should be **avoided or minimized** whenever feasible by exploring all viable alternative project designs. This principle may be selectively applied to conserve places of worship, cultural sites, and public utilities.
- Affected people are to be identified as early as possible in the project cycle.
- Affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted, as early as possible in the project cycle, during planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. If consultation is done as early as possible, it makes it possible to take into account their views in formulating the compensation and rehabilitation measures.
- Compensation, when appropriate, is based on the principle of full replacement cost.
- Compensation and rehabilitation measures should account for common property resources, cultural property, public facilities and infrastructure. Cultural considerations should be accounted for in identifying culturally appropriate resources, living conditions, and income-earning opportunities. This has may be applied to restore water sources by the contractor.
- All should be given based on a reasonable estimate of the time that is needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. In this project this principle has been adapted by providing 30% disturbance allowance.

- The absence of a formal title is not a bar to policy entitlements. According to the World Bank, the legal tenure that constitutes the initial eligibility criterion are registered title, as well as customary and traditional rights.
- Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people and vulnerable groups that may be at high risks of impoverishment.

5. Compensation Approach

(a) *Strip Maps*

Strip maps have been prepared to show the project areas where people are affected. All land areas have been obtained through measurements and computations carried out by the Land Survey Teams. The strip maps are also intended to show the project area affected by the treatment plant, water tank arrears and pipelines, which should be secured and protected from claims made by encroachers after compensation.

(b) *Lost and Affected Properties*

Compensation awards for lost and affected property (land, crops and structures) has been presented in the form of a **Valuation Report**.

The Valuation Report includes location of land, property owner, description and type of property affected (land, buildings, crops, fences etc.) and individual amounts attached to each item as above. Other items in the Valuation Report includes Disturbance Allowance and then total awards for each affected person or institution. The valuation report is intended to be the basis of compensation for lost and affected property

2. Determination of Compensation Awards

The project setting has been done by the survey teams in accordance with coordinates and other location data provided by other project consultants.

For determination of compensation, the Valuers and Land Survey Teams have been guided by the following:

- A. Affected land where necessary (i.e where it is not in road reserves) is to be both fully and partially acquired in the project area. All improvements are understood to be cleared with no further activity by the present proprietors and occupiers. Land has

therefore been valued at current market Value. It is assumed that a registered title would eventually be acquired by **MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**. Buildings have been assessed at replacement cost and crops have been assessed in accordance with appropriate District Rates.

- B. In the valuation report which has been compiled, it has been assumed that the data used and the valuation report generated (as at the date of Valuation) unless otherwise qualified represents the final project area selected after detailed engineering design.

a) Project Area setting out

20 Setting out for the project was done by the Project Land Survey Teams to visually indicate the extent of all stakeholders.

The Valuers, assisted by LC1s of the affected Villages, neighbours and property owners thereafter carried out the assessment exercise of the property and owners. Recording of properties to be affected including, buildings, crops and any other assets was done using valuation assessment forms that were designed for the purpose.

b) Registered Land Owners

Data for this category of owners (Registered owners) was obtained from searches of the land Register in the Land Office as well as cadastral data maps from the same source.

- Affected land in the project area was subject to partial Compensation

c) Customary Tenants

Data for customary Tenants in the proposed project area was obtained through inquiries assisted by LC1s of the affected Villages, neighbours and property owners thereafter carry out the assessment exercise

- Affected land in the project area shall be subject to full Compensation.

d) Land areas

All land areas for both registered land and customary land have been obtained through measurements and computations carried out by Project Land Surveyors.

Strip Maps have been prepared to reflect the data indicated in the Valuation Report. Generally, property boundaries, buildings and other improvements to be affected in the project area have been well identified on the land acquisition drawings prepared by the Project Land Survey Teams. Also names of proprietors of land taken and their land areas have been shown on the drawings.

e) *Trees and Crops*

Owners of seasonal crops in the proposed reserved area have not be assessed for compensation but they will be given notice to harvest their crops to allow project activities to proceed. However, owners of perennial crops and trees shall be compensated.

f) *Compensation for Communal land ownership/water sources*

Claims for Communal grazing land or other communal land ownership encountered have been handled in accordance with the appropriate laws.

3. Method of Valuation

(a) *Registered land /Customary Land*

Registered land shall be valued on the basis of open market value for comparable land in the subject locations. Customary land is also valued in accordance with market value of comparable land.

Market value is defined as "the estimated amount for which a property should exchange hands on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion".

Market values are determined by the Valuer and based on land selling values governed by the following factors:

- Location in relation to urban centres

- Economic activity in the area
- Physical and geographical factors
- Population density
- Vicinity to services such as water electricity and roads
- Cultural attitudes to land transactions.

Sources of information for market values are derived from field enquiries in the various villages/sub counties where land is to be compensated, land/valuation offices, estate agents, and enquiries for market values from the Land Offices in Madi Okollo, Terego & Yumbe Districts.

21 Sources of comparables

22 The valuer was not able to collect data about recorded actual sales of land in the project area. The valuer thus relied on enquiries from Local Councils (LC'S) Land Agents in the neighborhood and data from the CGV'S Office.

(b) Buildings and other improvements

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as buildings and structural works, fences- including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. have been assessed on the basis of current 'replacement costs' of the subject property or similar/comparable structures.

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

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

- Location in relation to urban centres
- Type and quality of materials used
- Workmanship and design of buildings

- Location of building in relation to sources of materials and labour
- Terrain of the building site and the possible amount of levelling involved
- Age of structure and condition of buildings

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

(c) *Crops and Trees*

Crops and trees were assessed using District compensation rates provided by Yumbe Districts District Land Board 2021/2022 as those compensation rates of Nebbi, Madi Okollo & Terego Districts were not current.

In this respect it is the duty and responsibility of District Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts. (S 59 of the Land Act). These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year.

In cases where District authorities have not fulfilled their obligations to compile or review these rates and a particular project takes place in that District, then it would be fairer to the PAPS (for the Consultant) to compare the relevant rates with those of neighbouring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

(d) *Eligibility for Compensation*

The following categories are eligible for compensation.

- Persons with houses / structures located in the project area.
- Persons with perennial crops
- Customary landowners whose plots are in the project area
- Registered landowners.

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

(e) *Missing Block and Plot Numbers*

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); we collected land ownership information from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this was witnessed by local councils, and neighbours.

Information collected at this stage included the land title reference (Plot No and Block No) from registered land owners, as well as information about the type of interest holder and tenure for the non-registered owners.

In cases where the landowners (or their heirs) are absentee landlords with unknown contacts, it may not be possible to get all details of land titles or their references from such owners.

As is the case in similar projects, for those absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage.

From the Valuation point of view separate entitlements are attached to the registered land owner and the lawful tenant and recorded in the valuation report. Each owner shall receive his entitlements at the implementation stage after verification of his documents.

Encumbrance on land: It is anticipated that the way leave would be recorded on the owner's title, as an encumbrance when payments have been made.

4. Disturbance Allowance

As guided by S.77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), disturbance allowance of 15% has been awarded on top of the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (beyond the period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land and relocate elsewhere.

5. Appeals Procedure

PAPs shall be given an opportunity to review the survey and valuation outcomes as well as the compensation policies prior to the commencement of the compensation exercise. It is anticipated that a number of issues will come up among the affected communities and landowners. If an individual is not satisfied with the compensation assessment, he/she shall

raise his complaint in writing to MWE or by filling a Complaint Registration Form and then forward it through the mechanism that is suggested as below:

- **Arbitration procedure:** Initiated by the client (MWE) and supervised by the Chief Government Valuer. It is aimed at bridging the gap between the amounts assessed in the approved Valuation report and the amount the project affected person contends is his entitlement.
- **Administrative Review:** In case the above (arbitration) fails, the client (MWE) may address the dispute administratively in the interest of not delaying the project or otherwise making it more costly to the project (e.g. through contractors claims or other reason).
- **Judicial process:** If the complaints have not been solved through arbitration or administratively, then the complainant can proceed to the various civil courts for a ruling on the valuation process.

6. Output of the Valuer

Valuation Lists

The detailed awards for each person shall be indicated in a Valuation List which should be read together with this report which sets out the principles.

A set of separate Strip Maps was prepared by the Land Survey Teams to show details of name and location of persons affected, land areas taken and location of buildings in relation to the project.

Limiting Conditions

This report and valuation is subject to the following limiting conditions

1. Neither the whole nor any part of the report and valuation or any reference to it may be included in any published document, circular or statement nor published without the Valuer's prior written approval of the form or context in which it may appear.
2. This report and valuation should be read together with the attached schedules and strip maps signed by the Project Land Surveyor.
3. Where it is stated in the report that another party has supplied information to the company, this information is believed to be reliable. The Valuer can accept no responsibility if this should prove not to be so. Where information is given without being attributed direct to another party, this information has been obtained by our own search of records and examination of the documents or by inquiry from Government or other Appropriate Departments.
4. The values addressed in this report should not be used in conjunction with any other assessment, as they may prove incorrect if so used without consultation and approval of the Valuer.
5. Our valuation is based on the condition of the property as recorded in the Valuation Sheet of which the Project affected person retains a copy. Any changes subsequent to these dates is not the responsibility of the Valuer.

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY REPORT

Survey Report:

6. Description of Site

The proposed Nyagak and Enyau project areas lies between latitudes $2^{\circ} 32'N$ and $2^{\circ} 59'N$ and longitudes $30^{\circ} 58'E$ and $31^{\circ} 23'E$ and latitudes $3^{\circ} 19'N$ and $3^{\circ} 07'N$ and longitudes $31^{\circ} 11'E$ and $31^{\circ} 25'E$ respectively in north western Uganda. Nyagak project area is approximately $1,324\text{km}^2$ covering sub counties of Okollo, Anyiribu, Ogoko, Pawor and Offaka in Madi-Okollo District, which was curved out of Arua District where as Enyau project area is approximately 678km^2 in the sub counties of Ariwa in Yumbe District and Udupi and Uriama in Terego District which was also curved out of Arua District as shown in figure 1 below.

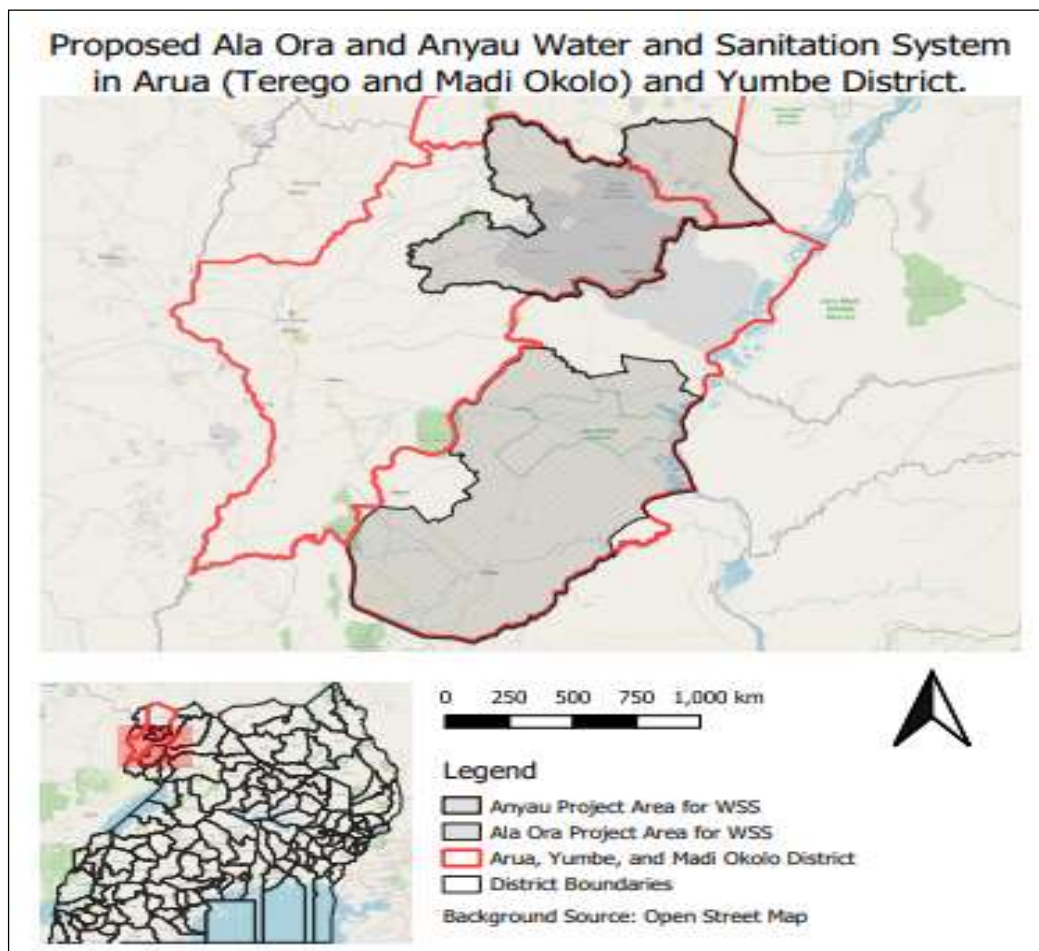


Figure 29: Proposed Project areas in the Districts of Arua (Terego and Madi Okollo) and Yumbe.

Land Survey and identification:

Total land requirements for the Enyau WSS have been estimated at 68.25 acres. However, the project case scenario is that the treated water transmission main and primary distribution network will follow road reserve hence actual land required for the project is 9.0 acres. This excludes land requirements for access road construction which will be determined by the contractor and based on his approach to the assignment. Details of various land takes are presented in table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2: Land requirements for Enyau WSS

Scheme	Component	Dimensions		AREA		
		Length	Width	m²	Acres	Hectares
Enyau	Intake Works			1750	0.432	0.175
	Treatment Plant			10550	2.61	1.055
	Tank 1	10	10	100	0.025	0.01
	Tank2	20	15	300	0.074	0.03
	Tank 3	20	20	400	0.1	0.04
	Tank 4	20	20	400	0.1	0.04
	Total			13925	3.447	1.3925
Land requirements for the raw water mains, transmission and primary distribution assuming a width of 3 meters						
Scheme	Component	Details		Length, km	Land need (acres)	
Enyau	Raw Water Mains	DN 300		7.6	5.6	
	Transmission Mains	DN 300 – OD 160		30	22.2	
	Primary Distribution Mains	OD 250 – OD 110		50	37	
	Total				64.8	
Grand total land requirements for all infrastructure (acres)						68.25

Note: Transmission mains and primary distribution mains to follow road reserve hence no need for land acquisition since its public land. Therefore, actual land to be acquired is approximately 9.0467 acres.

- ☐ A working corridor of 3M along the pipelines is anticipated•

In sections where the Government holds a right of way over the existing road presently being used as carriage way and reserve, no compensation is payable.

- The pipelines are routed within the existing road reserve where it applies or other land not previously acquired by Government (e.g diversions) is assessed for compensation.

Strip Maps are prepared by the land survey teams showing the existing road and the pipe line routings

- Existing roads not subject of acquisition are clearly shown on cadastral strip maps.
- Those roads with land beyond the existing road reserve where it applies, diversions or other land not previously acquired by Government is assessed for compensation.

Generally, buildings and other improvements are not affected by the pipe line design but are be well identified on the land acquisition drawings prepared by the Survey Teams.

Land survey was carried out by the land survey teams. The sub activities carried out under land survey include:

- i) setting out of the project site.
- ii) cadastral survey and data collection.
- iii) production of the strip map.

Reconnaissance Survey,

Existing Survey data was got from (***Alliance Consultants***) the design consultant who had carried out the project design.

Valuation and survey data sourced from the respective districts and land office.

The survey team adopted the survey data collection tools used by Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). Samples of the tools collected were reviewed and customized to the project context where necessary.

Stakeholder Engagement

Engagements at district, sub-county, town council and village level were held to raise awareness about the proposed roads in general. Discussions held with the affected persons about the land/property valuation and verification process and the compensation procedures. Subsequent sensitization held during the actual valuation exercise at village and sub-county levels and the sensitization meetings were continuous. The consultant will also prepare a contact list for all relevant stakeholders for easy communication and mobilization for participation in public consultative meetings. For all stakeholder engagements we will take into consideration the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic and the mitigating standard operating procedures

Setting out the project site:

The purpose of setting out the site is to physically demarcate the site as required by the client. The survey team fixed pegs on the ground to visually indicate the extent of the site to all stakeholders. General Water line reserve width of 3m was considered.

Collecting cadastral data:

This exercise involved collecting data for the various land tenures, ownership and acreage through field inspection, measurements and due diligences in land registry. It also involves survey of buildings, graves yards, and any other property that can be physically measured and later referenced on the strip map. To ensure accuracy and completeness of information collected, the study team worked with local leaders who among other things physically conducts the study team around land and buildings for proper inspection, recording and measuring.

Producing the strip map:

The ultimate output of land survey is the strip map. The strip map shows the project site, land tenure, buildings and all distances and land areas for both registered land owners and tenants (bonafide and lawful). It forms the basic document for showing how land under the various tenures is affected. Buildings and other improvements to be affected in the design should be easy to identify on the map.

Note: the strip map enclosed with this report indicates only the preliminary findings of the possible land areas (in blocks) to be acquired together with physical structures at the various locations along the project area.

Missing Block and Plot Numbers

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); we normally collect land ownership information from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this is witnessed by local councils, and neighbors.

Information collected at this stage include the land title reference (Plot No and Block No) from registered land owners, as well as information about the type of interest holder and tenure for the non-registered owners.

Some of the landowners (or their heirs) are however absentee landlords with unknown contacts. It may not be possible to get all details of land titles or their references from such owners.

As is the case in similar projects, for those absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage.

From the Valuation point of view separate entitlements are attached to the registered land owner and the lawful tenant and recorded in the valuation report. Each owner shall receive his entitlements at the implementation stage after verification of his documents.

Encumbrance on land:

It is anticipated that the way leave would be recorded on the owner's title, as an encumbrance when payments have been made

Public utilities:

Public utilities such as power lines, water lines, and telephone lines were mapped and indicated in the strip Maps.

Compiling the strip map

The immediate output of the above activities is the Strip Map. The valuation list is prepared by the Valuation Teams and it shows the compensation amounts for each affected area.

Accompanying the valuation report is the strip map prepared by the land survey teams. It shows details of names and locations of persons affected, land areas to be acquired and location of buildings in relation to the proposed project site.

Orena-Billa John Charles

Project Land Surveyor

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE WITH THE 3 M CORRIDOR

S/N	Parish	Village	NAME	Comment
1.	Utumbari	Angazi	JOKIBO DAVID	Widower
2.	Utumbari	Angazi	ATIKU BOSCO	Widower
3.	Utumbari	Angazi	ZAKARI ONDUMA	Elderly (70)
4.	Azaapi	Opira	YOMAGA LUKA	Elderly (69)
5.	Azaapi	Opira	ORALENIO ATILO	Elderly (74)
6.	Azaapi	Opira	JESCA SENYA	Disabled
7.	Azaapi	Opira	AYUME PETER	Affected structure, refugee
8.	Azaapi	Opira	NEMA ADARE	Affected structure, refugee
9.	Azaapi	Opira	DUSUMAN MARY	Affected structure, illiterate, refugee
10.	Azaapi	Opira	BEBE ISAAC	Affected structure, refugee
11.	Azaapi	Opira	LONA DAWA	Affected structure, illiterate, refugee
12.	Azaapi	Opira	NOEL AMULE	Affected structure, refugee
13.	Azaapi	Opira	ABAA STELLA	Affected structure, refugee
14.	Azaapi	Opira	BEBE MOSES	Affected structure, refugee
15.	Azaapi	Opira	DAVID MOROO	Affected structure, refugee
16.	Azaapi	Opira	BROWN JOHN	Affected structure, refugee
17.	Azaapi	Opira	MOSES MENU	Disabled , Affected structure, refugee
18.	Azaapi	Opira	JUMA JOHN	Illiterate, Affected structure, refugee
19.	Azaapi	Opira	AMIN SATIMON	Disabled, illiterate, refugee
20.	Azaapi	Opira	MARATHA TOKOSA	Affected structure, refugee
21.	Azaapi	Opira	BETTY HAYATI	Widow, refugee, Affected structure, illiterate
22.	Azaapi	Opira	EASTER TABU	Affected structure, refugee
23.	Azaapi	Opira	ARIKE AGUSTINO	Affected structure chronically ill, refugee
24.	Azaapi	Opira	CHARLES ANDAMA	Illiterate, refugee
25.	Azaapi	Opira	KUMCHETA OMVIRU	Widow, refugee, female headed household
26.	Azaapi	Opira	OCOGURU GRACE	Illiterate, refugee
27.	Azaapi	Opira	OCIMA CASTO	Disabled, refugee
28.	Azaapi	Opira	ENAGA MARTIN	Elderly (71), refugee
29.	Azaapi	Opira	ANDWEW ROBERT	Affected structure, refugee
30.	Azaapi	Opira	ABABO NATALI DRIKI	Deaf, widower, refugee
31.	Azaapi	Opira	NEMA GABA	Affected structure, refugee
32.	Azaapi	Opira	OZINGI JAMARI	Affected structure, refugee
33.	Azaapi	Opira	MARIA MATA	Elderly (68), widow, refugee
34.	Azaapi	Opira	MAKONDA EVELYN	Disabled, widow, Affected, refugee, structure
35.	Azaapi	Opira	AYIYO RWOTHO MAURICE	Affected structure, chronically ill, widower, refugee

36.	Azaapi	Opira	CHANDIGA DAVID	Mentally ill, Affected structure, refugee
37.	Azaapi	Opira	TABU MARY	Disabled, refugee, Affected structure
38.	Azaapi	Opira	AYA ROSE	Affected structure, illiterate, refugee
39.	Azaapi	Opira	SAYIMA AGNES	Affected structure, illiterate, refugee
40.	Azaapi	Opira	MAWUWA BETTY	Affected structure, refugee
41.	Azaapi	Opira	KALIFA JUSTINE	Mentally ill, Affected structure, refugee
42.	Azaapi	Opira	ALEXANDER ASIO	Affected structure, refugee
43.	Azaapi	Opira	ONZIMA LUGI	Affected structure
44.	Imvepi	Amia	BISMAL ALIMIN	Affected structure, refugee
45.	Imvepi	Amia	AYIGA JOYCE/ GALA SAMUEL	Affected structure, refugee
46.	Imvepi	Amia	ABUI ALEX	Affected structure, refugee
47.	Imvepi	Amia	KIBO JOHN	Affected structure, refugee
48.	Imvepi	Amia	ABEL MILTON	Affected structure, refugee
49.	Imvepi	Amia	BIYIGA JAMES	Affected structure, refugee
50.	Imvepi	Amia	JAMES ALORO	Affected structure, refugee
51.	Imvepi	Amia	EASTER AGUBA	Affected structure, refugee
52.	Imvepi	Amia	AMUKI	Affected structure, refugee
53.	Imvepi	Amia	THOMAS HERO	Affected structure, refugee
54.	Imvepi	Amia	OPANI ROSE	Affected structure, refugee
55.	Imvepi	Amia	MAWA JOHN	Affected structure, refugee
56.	Imvepi	Amia	ENIMA FAIZA	Affected structure, refugee
57.	Imvepi	Amia	JENDIA JOYCE	Affected structure, refugee
58.	Imvepi	Amia	AYUME FRANCIS	Illiterate, Affected structure, refugee
59.	Imvepi	Amia	AKANDRU JANET	Illiterate, refugee, Affected structure
60.	Imvepi	Amia	ALUMA CHARLES	Elderly (66), refugee
61.	Imvepi	Amia	TABU ALHAJI	Affected structure, refugee
62.	Imvepi	Amia	AKUJO JOYCE	Affected structure, refugee
63.	Imvepi	Amia	TABU VICTORIA	Affected structure, refugee
64.	Imvepi	Amia	THOMAS HERO	Affected structure, refugee
65.	Imvepi	Amia	RUPANI LOYCE	Affected structure, refugee
66.	Imvepi	Amia	TABAN JOSEPH	Affected structure, refugee
67.	Imvepi	Amia	UNKNOWN	Affected structure, refugee
68.	Imvepi	Amia	MONDAY JANET	Affected structure, refugee
69.	Imvepi	Amia	MOSES DILIGA	Affected structure, refugee
70.	Imvepi	Amia	JERISA EYEE	Affected structure, refugee
71.	Imvepi	Amia	GRACE KAKU	Affected structure, refugee
72.	Imvepi	Amia	UNKNOWN	Affected structure, refugee
73.	Imvepi	Amia	NEIMA AJIO	Affected structure, refugee
74.	Imvepi	Amia	KENYI SAMSON	Affected structure, refugee
75.	Imvepi	Amia	JOSELINE TOKOSAN	Elderly (70), Affected structure, refugee
76.	Imvepi	Amia	SURU MOSES	Affected structure, refugee

77.	Imvepi	Amia	DRAPAGA SWADICK	Illiterate, refugee
78.	Imvepi	Amia	ANZILO BUGA	Elderly (80)
79.	Imvepi	Amia	JOMA JACK	Illiterate
80.	Imvepi	Amia	MICHAEL MODI	Elderly (70), Affected structure
81.	Imvepi	Amia	MARY JUANI	Affected structure
82.	Imvepi	Amia	AMBA JANE	Affected structure
83.	Imvepi	Amia	MALIAMUNGU TOM	Affected structure
84.	Imvepi	Amia	LEMI JOHN	Affected structure
85.	Imvepi	Amia	AMULE SAMUEL	Affected structure
86.	Imvepi	Amia	ABUI JOSEPH WALTER	Affected structure
87.	Imvepi	Amia	CHARITY MADULU	Affected structure
88.		Amia	JOSEPH WAR	Affected structure
89.	Imvepi	Likido	TONGO RICHARD	Affected structure
90.	Imvepi	Likido	CHANDIGA JAMES	Affected structure
91.	Imvepi	Likido	AKIM TONNY	Affected structure
92.	Imvepi	Likido	CELINA SITIMA	Illiterate
93.	Imvepi	Ediofe	LEKURU BETTY	Elderly (66)
94.	Imvepi	Jue	KASTO ALUMA	Elderly (76)
95.	Imvepi	Jue	ALIOWAKU ROBERT	Sickly
96.	Imvepi	Jue	MODI FELIX	Sickly, Affected structure
97.	Lugbari	Yinga	SALAH TABAN	Affected structure, refugee
98.	Lugbari	Yinga	BIAGO	Sickly, refugee
99.	Lugbari	Yinga	ENZEWU DANIEL	Affected structure, refugee
100.	Lugbari	Yinga	KOTYANG GRACE	Affected structure, refugee
101.	Lugbari	Yinga	KIKONG MARY	Affected structure, refugee
102.	Lugbari	Yinga	OZOO YASIN	Affected structure, refugee
103.	Lugbari	Yinga	KILONG JANE	Affected structure, refugee
104.	Lugbari	Yinga	DUBEK CECILIA	Affected structure, refugee
105.	Lugbari	Yinga	PITA MARY	Affected structure, refugee
106.	Lugbari	Yinga	LOTIYO MORISHI	Widow, Affected structure, refugee
107.	Lugbari	Yinga	LONA JOKUDU	Affected structure, female headed household
108.	Lugbari	Yinga	PETER NGOTE	Affected structure, refugee
109.	Lugbari	Yinga	AKIO ROSE	Affected structure, refugee
110.	Lugbari	Yinga	OBIGA SAMUEL PASIKOLI	Affected structure, refugee
111.	Lugbari	Yinga	ACAKU VINCENT	Affected structure, refugee
112.	Lugbari	Yinga	DARA VICTOR	Affected structure, refugee
113.	Lugbari	Yinga	KENNETH MALISI	Affected structure, refugee
114.	Lugbari	Yinga	TIMALE	Affected structure, refugee
115.	Lugbari	Yinga	ATA JOSEPH	Affected structure, refugee
116.	Lugbari	Yinga	UNKNOWN	Affected structure, refugee
117.	Lugbari	Yinga	UNKNOWN	Affected structure, refugee

118.	Lugbari	Yinga	VIKO FARIDA	Affected structure, refugee
119.	Lugbari	Yinga	EDINA DANA	Affected structure, refugee
120.	Lugbari	Yinga	UNKNOWN	Affected structure, refugee
121.	Lugbari	Yinga	UNKNOWN	Affected structure
122.	Lugbari	Yinga	RATIBU ALICE	Affected structure
123.	Lugbari	Yinga	ALE ZAITUNI	Widow
124.	Lugbari	Yinga	ANGUDIA NOAH	Elderly (69)
125.	Lugbari	Yinga	NURU AYIBU	Elderly (74)
126.	Lugbari	Yinga	CHANDIRU NUSURA	Illiterate
127.	Lugbari	Yinga	ABELE MAIMUDO	Illiterate
128.	Lugbari	Yinga	ALIDRIGA JOHN	Elderly (70)
129.	Lugbari	Yinga	KALE JOHN	Disabled

APPENDIX 4: TOOLS USED IN DATA COLLECTION

Good morning / Good afternoon Sir / Madam,

My name is I am from the MWE/Ecoserve Ltd working on the development of the RAP for the proposed Ala Ora Gravity Flow Water Scheme. The purpose of this exercise is to understand the impacts of the proposed water Supply System and Sanitation project, and inform the planning. We request you to give us some minutes to answer a few questions. If it is an inconvenient time for you, please let us know when you will be available and we shall come back at time.

We are conducting a detailed baseline Socio-Economic survey on affected households for the water supply system project. This survey involves talking to potentially affected community members like you about their demographic characteristics, employment, sources of livelihoods, social cultural sites, settlement patterns and your access to social services. This baseline survey is also intended to identify vulnerable groups affected by the project, and assess the pre-project socio-economic conditions among the Project Affected Persons (PAPS). The information generated from the baseline survey will be used to establish alternatives to resettlement and compensation among PAPs. It will also help MWE to prepare a RAP as well as collecting benchmark information from PAPs for purposes of monitoring their future livelihoods among other factors.

Therefore, the purpose of my visit here is to request for your time so that we can have a short discussion. If you agree, I will be asking you some questions and recording your answers. Our discussion will be confidential with responses used for the purpose mentioned above. The discussion will take about 45 minutes or maximum of one hour.

Instructions:

- ***Please only select appropriate responses.***
- ***Strictly observe multiple responses.***
- ***Do not start the interview before you explain the purpose of the study (Refer to the introduction)***
- ***Respondents should be land/property, business owner located in the proposed right of way. Be guided by the Local leaders or/ and surveyor's list***
- ***Respondent is supposed to be preferably head of the household. If not, inquire about the availability of the household head and if possible get his/her contact. If none of the above applies, please contact the supervisor for advice.***

SECTION 1A: INTERVIEWER'S BIO DATA

Name of the interviewer			
Telephone Number			
Date of interview		Start Time:	End Time:
Water Supply system and Sanitation Project	1. Nyagake	2. Enyau	
Affected Area	1. Pipeline	2. Water Treatment Plant	3. Reservoir Tank.

Location and Demographic Information

1) District	2) Sub-County/Division	3) Parish/Ward	4) Village / LC I	5) Telephone Contact
1. Zombo 2. Nebbi 3. Madi Okollo 4. Terego 5. Yume				

6) Project Affected Person Names	7) Age [Years]	8) Sex	9) Marital Status	10) Highest level of Education	11) Religious affiliation	12) Relationship with Head of H/H	13) Ethnicity/Tribe	14) Next of Kin [Friend] [Give Name & Contact Details]
		1=Male 2=Female	1= Married 2=Single 3= Divorced 4=Widower 5=Widow	1= Primary 2=Secondary 3= Tertiary 4=University 5=Illiterate 6= Other	1= Roman Catholic 2=Anglican 3= Pentecostal 4=Islam 5=Other [Specify]	1=Household Head 2=Husband 3= Wife 4=Son 5= Daughter 6=Brother 7=Sister 8=Relative [Specify] 9=Other (Specify)	1. Alur 2. Lugbara 3. Kakwa 4. Madi 5. Acholi 6. Langi 7. Baganda 8. Other (specify)	Name: Relationship 1=Husband 2= Wife 3=Son 4= Daughter 5=Brother 6=Sister 7=Relative [Specify] 8=Other (Specify) Contact:

15) How Many People live in the House Hold [H/H]?	16) How many Children are going to school?	17) How many are in Primary level?	18) How many are in Secondary Level?	19) How many are in Tertiary Institutions?	20) How many are at University?	21) Does the HH head know how to read and write in English?	22) Any local language?
						1= Yes 2= NO	1= Yes 2= No

23) No of Persons with disability in the H/H	24) Type of Disability Identified	25) Describe in detail, the kind of Disability that the Person has.	26) Can the Enumerator establish if the HH is Vulnerable?	27) Can the Enumerator describe in detail the status of the HH considered to be Vulnerable.	28) Apart from the HHH, do you have vulnerable people within this household?	29) If yes, who are they / what type of vulnerabilities do they have?
	1=Crippled[Lame] 2= Blind 3=Deaf 4= Slow Growth 5=Other [Specify]		1= Yes 2= Not Vulnerable	1= Old 2= Sickly 3=Widow/widower 4= Very poor 5= Child headed Household 6=Handicapped 7= Indigenous 8=Other [Specify] 9=Female headed household 10=Elderly/aged (65 >) 11=Physically disabled 12=Mentally disabled 13=Chronic illnesses 14= 10=Illegal squatters 15=Extremely poor 16=Internally displaced people/refugee	1. Yes 2. No	1= Old 2= Sickly 3=Widow/widower 4= Very poor 5= Child headed Household 6=Handicapped 7= Indigenous 8=Orphans 9=Female headed household 10=Elderly/aged (65 >) 11=Physically disabled 12=Mentally disabled 13=Chronic illnesses 14= 10=Illegal squatters 15=Extremely poor 16=Internally displaced people/refugee

Health, Welfare & Water Sources							
30) Has any member of the household been ill in the last 3 months?	31) If yes what were they suffering from?	32) Where do you get treatment?	33) What is distance to Nearest Public Health Centre/Unit?	34) Which of these do you have in working condition in your household?	35) What is your main source of domestic water?	36) What is the distance to your preferred water source?	37) What problems do you encounter with the water source? (multiple responses accepted)
1= Yes 2= No	1. Malaria 2. Diarrhea 3. Coughs/RTI 4. 4= intestinal Worms 5. HIV/AIDS 6. Hernia 7. Syphilis 8. Gonorrhea 9. Burns 10. Ulcers 11. Skin rash 12. Cholera 13. Dysentery 14. Typhoid 15. Hepatitis B 16. Epilepsy's 17. Covid 19 18. Ebola	1=Hospital/Heath IV 2= Health Centre III 3= Health Centre II 4=Clinic 5= Traditional Healer/Herbalist 6=Self treatment 7= Others[Specify]	1= 0 – 1km 2= 1 – 2km 3= 2 – 3km 4=3 – 4km 5= Over 4 km	1= Bicycle 2=Motorcycle 3=Car 4= TV 5=Radio 6= Mobile Phone 7=Pit latrine 8= Flash Toilet 9=Private Water source	1=Protected 2=Well 3=Public Borehole 4=Private Borehole 5=River/swamp 6=Un protected Well 7=Piped water at Home 8=Piped water at public stall 9=Rain water 10=Valley dam 11=Private vendor 12=Others[Specify]	1=0 – 1km 2= 1– 2km 3= 2– 3km 4=3– 4km 5= Over 4 km	1= Too steep 2= Expensive 3= It dries up 4= Long distance 5= Contaminated 6= Shared with animals 7= other (specify)
38) What type of toilet facility do you use?	1= None	2=Bush	3= Hole in ground	4= Pit latrine	5= VIP	6=Flush toilet	7= Communal Latrine

Land ownership								
39) What is your status in relation to the Land ownership?	40) How did you acquire this land?	41) Do you possess any land ownership document?	42) For how long have you been on this affected land/plot?	43) Is there any encumbrances on this land like;	44) If yes to 43 specify the kind of encumbrance	45) What is land Tenure system?	46) How would you describe your housing type? ***	47) What is the level of house completion?
1= Owner 2= Licensee 3= Tenant 4= Co-owner 5= Co-Tenant 6= Others[Specify]	1= Bought 2= Renting 3= Inherited 4= Given as a gift. 5= Just settled 6= Public land 7=Others (Specify)	1= Land Title 2=Agreement 3=Tenancy 4= No	1= Since birth. 2= 0-10 years 3=10-20 years 4=20-30 years 5= Over 30 years	1= Yes 2= No	1= Claim by: Family Members. 2= Mortgage. 3= Dispute with neighbours 4= I don't know 5= Others[Specify]	1= Mailo 2= Customary 3= Leasehold 4= Communal 5= Kibanja 6= Other[Specify]	1=Permanent 2=Semi-Permanent 3=Temporary	1=Complete 2=Incomplete 3=Collapsed
48) Do you have a house on the affected piece?	49) If no, where is your house located?	50) Do you have a National ID?	52) For how long have owned this land?	53) How does the household use the affected structure?	54) What are the common sources of information?	55) What is the source of energy for cooking?	56) What is the source of energy for cooking?	
1= Yes 2= No	1=On this very land out of the ROW 2=Within the vicinity 3=Within this village 4=Within the parish 5=Within the sub-county 6=Outside the sub-county	1=Yes 2=No If yes, what is NIN	1= 1-5 years 2= 6 – 10years 3= 11 – 15 years 4=16 – 20 years 5=Over 20 years	1=Residential 2= Commercial 3= Rent 4=Livestock 5=Residential/Commercial 6=Other [Specify]	1= Radio 2= Newspapers 3= Mobile phone 4=Community radio 5=LC meetings 6= Places of worship 7= IEC materials (posters, brochures, newsletter etc) 8= Sensitization workshops 9= Others (specify	1=Electricity 2=Biogas 3=Gas 4=Solar 5=Kerosene 6=Firewood 7=Charcoal 8=Generator 9=None 10=Other	1=Electricity 2=Biogas 3=Gas 4=Solar 5=Kerosene 6=Firewood 7=Charcoal 8=Generator 9=None 10=Other	

*Permanent means burnt brick with mortar walls, iron/tiled roof cemented/tiled floor with or without exterior finishing

*Semi-permanent means burnt or un-burnt brick walls without mortar, mud and wattle with or without plaster with iron roof

*Temporary means mud and wattle walls with grass, banana fiber or polyethenes roof

Livelihood Sources								
57) What is the main (Primary) Source of income of the Household:	58) What is the other (Secondary) Source of income of the Household:	59) If engaged in farming, what are the types of crops grown by this Household?	60) What Food crops do you have on the affected land?	61) What Cash crops do you have on the affected land?	62) Do you practice any improved farming methods?	63) If yes which Improve methods do you practice?	64) Do you experience any challenges with farming	65) If yes, What problems?
1= Farming 2= Formal Employment 3= Casual labour 4= Trading 5= Service provision (hotel, mobile money, salon, transport) 6= Student 7= Rent collection 8= Remittance 9= Fishing 10= Brickmaking 11= Welding 12= Carpentry 13= Other (specify	1= Farming 2= Formal Employment 3= Casual labour 4= Trading 5= Service provision (hotel, mobile money, salon, transport) 6= Student 7= Rent collection 8= Remittance 9= Fishing 10= Brickmaking 11= Welding 12= Carpentry 13= Other (specify	1=Seasonal Crops 2= Perennial Crops	1=Banana 2= Sweet Potatoes 3= Cassava 4=Maize 5=Irish Potatoes 6=Yams 7= Beans 8=Ground nuts 9= Millet 10= Sim sim 11= Sun flower 12= Sorghum 13= Vegetables 14= Others[Specify]	1=Coffee 2= Cotton 3= Pineapples 4=Vegetables 5= Maize 6= Forestry 7= Fruits 6= Pine trees 7= Others [Specify	1=Yes 2=No skip to 64	1=Intercropping 2=Irrigation 3=Mulching 4=Hybrid seeds 5=Uses organic 6=Uses chemicals 7=Resistant seeds 8=Monoculture 9=Crop rotation 10=Pest control 11=Proper storage 12=Disease free seeds 13=Grafting 14=Others.....	1= Yes 2= No	1=Land fragmentation 2=Soil erosion 3=Prolonged dry spells 4=Unreliable weather 5=High cost of inputs 6=Hilly terrain 7=No mechanization 8=Lack of labour 9=Pest & diseases 10=No extension service 11=Poor farming skills 12=Infertile soils 13=Theft 14=Poor storage

Income of Affected Household				69) Expenditure of Affected Households (Rank) starting with 1 for the highest				
66) What are the types of Animals & Birds Kept by this H/H? State No. Of Each	67) Where do you sell your produce?	668) What would you estimate to be the total income for this HH (per month)			Item		70) What type of natural resources does household depend on?	71) What do use the natural resource for?
1= Cows ----- 2= Goats ----- 3= Sheep --- 4= Pigs --- 5= Chicken --- 6= Ducks --- 7= Turkeys --- 8= Other [Specify] ---	1= Local trading center 2= Local produce buyer 3= Farm gate 4= Cooperative 5= Market 6= Others (specify)	1.	<100,000/=		1.	House hold basics (Food, Salt, Soap etc.)	1=Forest/woodlot 2=Lake 3=Wetland 4=Vegetation/grass 5=Stone quarry/rock 6=Ceramic material 7=Others	1=Fishing 2=Firewood 3=Bush/Forest for charcoal burning and 4=commercial firewood 4=Timber for furniture 4=Medicine 5=Construction 6=Gathering/food 7=Hunting 8=Water for production 9=Selling for income 10=Recreation 11=Stone quarrying 12=Sand mining 13=Other [Specify]
		2.	100,001– 300,000/=		2.	Water		
		3.	300,001 –500,000/=		3.	Energy [Electricity, Gas, Charcoal]		
		4.	500,001 –800,000		4.	Transport [Including Fuel]		
		5.	800,001 – 1,500,000/=		5.	Education [Tuition Fees]		
		6.	1,500,000- 2,000,000/=		6.	Communication		
		7.	2,000,001- 3,000,000		7.	Clothing		
		8.	Above 3,000,000		8.	Medical		
					9.	Rent		
					10.	Others (Specify)		
						Total		

HIV/AIDS							
72) Do you know how HIV/AIDS can be contracted?	73) What are these modes of contracting HIV/AIDS? (Multiple response)	74) How can one avoid HIV/AIDS? (Multiple response)	75)What factors are likely to contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS in this area? (Allow multiple responses)	76)What is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection in this area?	77) Are there risky groups that are more at risk of HIV/AIDS infection in this community?	78) What are these HIV/AIDS risky groups? (Multiple response)	79) What are the sources of information about HIV/AIDS? (Multiple response)

1=Yes 2=No	1=Unprotected sex 2=Using sharp object 3=Blood transfusion 4=Mother to child 5= Other (specify)	1=Abstinence 2=Using condoms 3=Being faithful to one partner 4=Safe child birth 6=Safe blood transfusion 5=Avoid sharp objects 6=Testing & counseling 7=Avoid drugs/alcohol abuse 8=Other (specify).....	1=Poverty 2=Lack of information 3=Peer pressure 4=Alcohol abuse 5=Drug abuse 6=Parental neglect 7=No antenatal care service 8=No HIV service providers 9=Gender based violence 10=Prostitution 12=Early marriage 13=Rape 14=Defilement 15=Lawlessness 16=Other_____ 17=Don't know	1=Very low 2=Low 3=High 4=Very high 5=Don't know	1=Yes 2=No, skip to 79 3=Not sure skip to 79	1=Adolescents girls 2=Young women 3=People who abuse drugs 4=Bar attendants 5=Sex workers 6=Fishing communities 7=People with disabilities 8=Others.....	1=Television 2=Radio 3=Newspapers 4=Billboards 5=Posters/brochures 6=Community outreaches 7=Drama performances 8=Health facilities 9=NGO/CBO/CSO 10=Religious leaders 11=Traditional leaders 12=Local leaders 13=Political leaders 14=Family members 15=Friends/peers 16=Others.....
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Gender roles

88) **Among the household members, whose primary responsibility is it to**

Codes: 1.Woman 2.Man 3.Both man and woman 4.Boy child 5.Girl Child 6. All household Members

a) House hold activities	Person Responsible (Multiple response allowed)	b) Community Roles/activity	Person Responsible (Multiple response allowed)
1= Do domestic chores		1= Sports	
2= Take care of children daily		1= Cleaning the well	
3= Farming		2= Attending village meeting	
4= Livestock rearing		3= Helping at funerals (specify)	
5= Working for income		4= Helping at weddings	
6= Attending village meetings		5= Cultural roles	
7= Owning land		6= Road maintenance	
8= Owning livestock		7= Construction of community centre	
9= Owning durable household assets		8= Other (specify)	
10= Marketing produce			
11= Using financial resources			
12= Buying basic necessities			

13= Buying durable household assets			
14= Other (Specify)...			

Domestic violence				
89) How would you rate the prevalence of domestic violence in this area?	90) What are common abuses in this community? (Multiple response)	91) Who are the main victims?	92) Who are the perpetrators of the abuses?	93) Where are cases of gender and domestic abuses normally reported/referred?
1= None 2= Very rear 3= Relatively common 4= Rampant 5= Don't know	1= Battering/beating 2= Verbal abuses/insults 3= Forced sex 4= Marrying off girls early 5= Use of proceeds/money without spouse consent 6= Preventing spouse from using family land 7= Restricting spouse from free association 8= Engaging children in work instead of school 9= Not economically supporting family 10= Other (specify)	1= Girls 2= Married women 3= Boys 4= Men 5= Children 6= Maids	1= Male spouse 2= Female spouse 3= Other relative 4= Clan elder 5= Community leader 6= Stranger 7= Employer 8= Teacher 9= Community member 10= Armed personnel 11= Other (Specify)	1= Police 2= LC/community leaders 3= Religious leader 4= Clan leader 5= NGO/CBO 6= CDO/Probation 7= Courts of law 8= Head-teacher 9= Health worker 10= Media 11= Others

Resettlement &Relocation Options of Affected Household						
94) Would you prefer cash compensation or relocation to another place?	95) If you have to move, how much time do you need?	96) Do you have a Bank Account	97) Do you anticipate any impacts related to the project?	98) What are the anticipated positive impacts (List them)	99) What are the anticipated negative impacts?	100) Suggest any mitigation measures for the identified impacts
1) Cash Compensation 2) Relocation 3) I don't know	1= Immediately 2= 3 months 3=6 months 4= Will not move [State Reason]	1=Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No		1= Fear of loss of households land 2=Displacement 3=Destruction of burial ground 4=Loss of source of income 5= Lack of information about the project 6= Inadequate compensation 7= Does not perceive any project benefit 8= Influx of migrant workers	

					9= Threat to local morals 10= Increase work load 11= Other (specify)	
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Signature of Respondent..... (Optional) Signature of Interviewer.....

THANK YOU

APPENDIX 5: DETAILED MINUTES

Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of OPIRA village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		16 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Pipe coverage	An inquiry was made by the community members on how many kilometers the pipe would cover	All we are sure of is it's going to be by the roadside and for the rest of it we shall be getting all that information from the surveyor
Cost	The community members wanted to know how much they would need to extend water to their homes	This will be communicated by the northern umbrella committee to the community members that will request for extension
Compensation	The community wanted to know if a mango tree will be valued.	The prices are determined by the district land board which is a department at the district
	The community members wanted to know if the government will pay for where the tank will be placed	Yes, the land owner will be paid because this tank will permanently be on their land
Tank usage	The community also asked to know if the tank will be used by everyone yet it's on someone's land	This tank will be a reservoir tank where the water will be stored, so it will hold water that everyone will access through the taps that will be placed at the centers



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of NYARANGA village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		16 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prayer2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson3. Communication from the Ecoserv team4. Concerns/ views/Issues5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Compensation	The community wanted to know if the graves alongside the road will be compensated if affected by the project	Yes, they will be relocated and all these costs will be on the government
Payment	The community members wanted to know if there will be need to pay for the water after implementation of the project	Yes, the service will attract a small fee that will be affordable and this money will be used for

		maintenance of the water system
Compensation	The community members asked to know if the trees will be compensated if affected by the project	Yes, they will be compensated but they will not be at the same price. Different species will attract different values
Extension of water	An inquiry was made by the community members to know if it will be possible to extend this water to their homes for domestic use	Yes, extension of water to homes will be done but not at the expense of the government
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractors will employ them for the casual labour	Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see the on ground and ask for these jobs and keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of VILLAGE 5 ZONE 3 village
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Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date	17 th /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Cost	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the water will be free of charge since it's the government implementing the project	The service is not free of charge it will attract a small fee which will be affordable by everyone
Project design	The community members wanted to know if the 3 meters are going to be measured from the road side	This is why the surveyors are on ground to show us where exactly the 3 meters will be measured from
Compensation	The community members wanted to know where they will stay incase their property is affected by the project	The government will first make sure everyone is resettled and compensated before they demolish the affected properties
Compensation	An inquiry was made by the community members whether the grass will also be compensated since it's what they use to put up their houses	Unfortunately, the grass will not be compensated



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of VILLAGE 4, ZONE 3 village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		17 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
	The community members wanted to know how their suffering will be lessened by the government since they are refugees	Part of the project is t make sure that your suffering reduces but we are here specifically for the water project
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractor will offer them employment during implementation of the project	Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see the on ground and ask for these jobs

		and keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with
Vulnerability	An inquiry was made by the community members on where the government expects them to get money to pay for the service yet they are refugees	The government knows the kind of people they are extending the service to, so the water will be at an affordable fee
Water connection	The community members asked to know if the water will be connected to tap stands or individual homes	The water will be connected in centres and not individual homes
Mode of payment	The community members wanted to know if the money will be collected on a daily or monthly	This will be communicated after implementation after the formation of the water user committees
Project timeline	The community members wanted to know when the project will be implemented so they can get ready for work	As soon as compensation is done
Water system	An inquiry was made by the community members to know whether the government is planning to cut off the existing running water so that they pay for the new system	No, that's not the plan and this money collected will not be taken by anyone, it's going to be used for maintenance
Casual labour recruitment	The community members wanted to know who will recruit the casual labourers for work during implementation of the project	The contractor that will be on ground
Agriculture plan support	The community members wanted to know if the agriculture plan that the youth have in plan will be supported by the government	No, because the reason we are here is because of the water project that the government intends to implement it has nothing to do with agriculture



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of VILLAGE 2, ZONE 3 village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		17 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme		Issue/Concern raised
Distribution of water	of	The community members wanted to know how the water will be distributed
Extension of water		The community also wanted to know if the water will be extended to peoples homes
Casual Labour		The community members wanted to know if the locals will be given a chance to work or if the contractor will come with their own workers
		Response/guidance offered
		The water points will be put in central places where everyone can access clean safe water
		Yes, extension of water to homes will be done but not at the expense of the government
		Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see the on ground and ask for these jobs and keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with

Water management	An inquiry was made on who will be managing the water and payment after implementation	Water user committees will be formed after implementation and they will be in charge of management
Demolishing of properties	The community members asked if the affected property can be demolished as they relocate by the owner after they are notified that its affected by the project	Yes, one can demolish their property so that they can recover some of the materials like bricks, doors and many others
Number of taps being placed	The community members wanted to know how many taps will be placed in every village	That will be a dialogue between the beneficiaries and the contractor
Sensitization	The community also wanted to know if the sensitization was being done in all villages	No, the sensitization is for the beneficiaries and those that will be affected by the project



Category stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of VILLAGE 1, ZONE 3 village
Purpose meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme

Date	18 th /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Security	The community members wanted to know how the security of the pipes will be handled since the existing ones are being cut by some of the community members	This will be communicated to you right after implementation
Mode of payment	The community wanted to know if they will be required to pay monthly or daily after the extension of water to their homes	This will be communicated after implementation after the formation of the water user committees
Water systems	The community members wanted to know if the current system will continue to be used or if the government will stop it	This project is not stopping any system and there are so many communities benefiting from the scheme
Vulnerability	The community members wanted to know how the elderly will pay for this water when they do not have any money	The government already knows the kind of people they are extending the service to so they cannot set a fee that people will not manage, it will be rendered useless
Casual labour	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the contractor will employ people from the community	Some will be given the jobs but not everybody because the project has got a limited number of workers it requires
Mode of payment	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the water being paid for will be on a monthly or daily basis	Water user committees will be formed to manage these points
Water supply	The community members asked if the water is going to be supplied from one point	The water will be put in centres where everyone can have access to safe clean water
Survey	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether they should wait for the surveyor to show up so that they can resume construction as some of them are already putting up	We don't think structures are going to be affected because the transmission line is on the main road and they tried so much to avoid structures when coming up with the project design, but the day the valuer comes is

	structures this being the dry season	when they will value it at that level they will find it
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Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of OPIRA AND NYARANGA A village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		18 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme		Issue/Concern raised
Extension of water	of	<p>The community members wanted to know If those that are far away from trading centres will get water extended to them in their homes</p> <p>The governments initiative is to set up this water in central places where everyone can have access, but on the other hand, if you want water extended to you, you will have to request the company that will be handed to manage this scheme to extend water to your home and these expenses will be on the individual and not the government</p>
Payment for the pipes		<p>An inquiry was made by the community members if they</p> <p>No, you will not pay for anything of that sort</p>

	will have to pay for a pipe if it passes in their homes during implementation	
Employment	The community members wanted to know if they will require papers from the locals when offering them employment opportunities	This will depend on the kind of work one is asking for
Compensation	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the seasonal crops will be compensated if newly planted and are affected by the project	The government will give you a period of time to harvest your crops
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if graves will be compensated	The graves will be relocated and all these costs will be on the government



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of YINGA village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		18 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
R. Enyau during the dry season	An inquiry was made by the community members on how River Enyau will be able to provide water during the dry season since it dries up	This water will be in a reservoir tank and the tank has the capacity to hold water in both seasons
Pipeline	The community members wanted to know how far the pipeline is from the road	This is the reason the surveyor is on ground to show us where exactly the pipeline will be passing
Mode of payment	An inquiry was made on whether the water will be paid for on a daily or monthly	This will be communicated after implementation by the water user committees that will be formed
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if compensation will be done before implementation	Yes, compensation will be done before implementation
Project design	An inquiry was made by the community on whether the design can be changed to avoid peoples structures	The design actually tried to avoid peoples structures so they will not be so affected



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of JUE (POINT E) village	
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date		18 th /02/2023	
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prayer2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson3. Communication from the Ecoserv team4. Concerns/ views/Issues5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings			
Theme		Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Payment		The community members wanted to know how much they will be paying for the service	After implementation, the project will be handed over to Northern umbrella and they will communicate on the amount to be paid and how it will be paid
Extension of water to homes	of	The community members asked if water could be connected to their homes	Yes, extension of water to homes will be done but not at the expense of the government
Project Funders		The community members wanted to know if the project is part of UNHCR	No, it's not. This is a government project being funded by the world bank
Water flow		An inquiry was made on whether the water will always flow or there will be a specific time when it will be cut off	The water will always flow

Beneficiaries	An inquiry was raised on whether schools will be able to benefit from this project	For now, the government is looking at placing these water points in centres, so that will be discussed at a later stage
Management of the water system	The community members wanted to know if the leaders will be the ones to manage the water points	This will be determined at a later stage when the water user committees are being formed



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of EDIOFE village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date		18 th /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if the casual	In any government project, the community has to benefit from it so, they will get a few workers

	labour will be from the community members	because the project requires a limited number of people.
Implementation	An inquiry was made on whether the project will actually be implemented because most organisations show up during sensitisations and never return	The fact that we keep coming back to sensitise shows that there is progress so yes the project will be implemented
Water system	An inquiry was made by the community members on what system will be used to pump this water	This is Gravity Flow System and water will flow naturally it will not require any pumping.
Extension to homes	The community members wanted to know if water will be extended to their specific homes	The governments initiative is to place this water in centres. It becomes quite expensive for the government to extend water to individual homes but, at a later stage after implementation, one will be able to extend the services to their homes at their expense



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ONGURUA village
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
Date	19 th /02/2023
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report

Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Distance to the water points	The community members raised an issue about the water points being at a distance and yet most of them reside kilometers away from these centres and asked how this will be solved	For now, the governments initiative is placing these water points in centres but we shall indicate this in the report and if there are any changes made, the ministry will communicate
Survey	The community members wanted to know when the surveyor will be showing up because this being the dry season they are building	The surveyor is around but in a different village so they will be here in less than a week's time
Water extension	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether it will be possible for them to extend water to their homes	Yes, it will be possible after implementation all you will have to do is request Northern umbrella for a personal tap and they will connect you but at your expense
Casual Labour	The community members wanted to know if they will be involved during the construction	Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see the on ground and ask for these jobs and keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with
Compensation	An inquiry was made by the community members on what kind of tress are going to be compensated	All trees will be compensated as long as they lie in the corridor that the surveyor will show us
Compensation	An inquiry was made by the community members on who will be blamed in case properties are valued and not compensated	Before construction, everyone will first be compensated so that should not be a worry

Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of SIRIPI village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date	19 th /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if they will be involved during the construction	Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see the on ground and ask for these jobs and keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with
Payment	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether they will be paying for the services or they will be free of charge	There will be a small fee and this fee will be used for maintenance
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if the government will compensate for the plans they have for where the pipeline will be passing	The government does not compensate speculation, they pay for what they are seeing
Compensation	The community members asked to know if the buildings will be compensated for everything found inside	As a PAP, you are given time to sort out what you might need for example bricks, iron sheets and others and yes they compensate the house at the level it was found
Compensation	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether compensation will be done before or after the implementation	Compensation is done before implementation
Project coverage	The community members wanted to know if the project will pass other villages	The project is only catering for the villages shown in the design
Payment mode	The community members wanted to know if the payment will be done on a daily or monthly basis	This will be communicated later after the implementation

Pipes		An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the pipes are permanent or temporary	The pipes are permanent
Focus centres	on	The community members wanted to know why focus is put on centres yet the people in need of water are those that stay kilometres away from the centres	The government initiative now is to cater for centres where everyone can be able to move to and benefit from this service
Invitation Landlords	of	An inquiry was made by the community people on whether there will be a chance to invite only landlords for a meeting	The landlords will be met when the surveyor is on ground



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ARIWA village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date	19 th /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Intervention	The community members wanted to know whether the government could intervene in case they failed to raise the money for the service	No, they will not intervene and also the government knows the people its extending the service to so the fee will extremely be affordable for everyone
Water system	The community members raised an issue about the solar panels being stolen and they get issues when it comes to pumping water	This is a gravity flow system and water will naturally flow on its own. There will be no pumping needed
Trainings	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether there will be training for the community members on how to handle the minor repairs of the system	Yes, that basic knowledge will be provided by the engineers
Representation	The community members wanted to know if it is possible for other family members to represent the Head of the House when the valuer comes on ground	Yes, it is possible for the family members to represent
Water Extension	The community members wanted to know if the service will be extended to the other people who do not stay around the centers	The government initiative is to extend a service to its people but in centers where everyone can easily access it



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of AJUSIA BUDRE village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date	19 th /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Extraction point	An inquiry was made by the community members on where the water will be extracted from	The water is going to be extracted from River Enyau
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractor will employ them for the casual labour	Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see the on ground and ask for these jobs and

		keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with
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Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of OMBECI village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date	21 st /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractor will employ them for the casual labour	Yes, you will be because casual labour will be needed but then again we urge you to meet the contractor once you see them on ground and ask for these jobs keep in mind that not all of you will get the jobs, a few will be employed

		because the contractor will require a certain number of people to work with
Service Connection	The community members wanted to know if water will be connected to their homes	Yes, the connection will be done after implementation at your own expense and not the governments
Project Timeline	An inquiry was made by the community members on when the construction will begin	The construction will begin as soon as the compensations are complete
Water Stressed	The community members said that they are happy the government has come out to provide them with this service because they are suffering and do not have water, the points available keep drying up and they also share the available water sources with animals hence contamination	Noted
	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether it will be the leaders to show the contractor where to place the main tank	No, it's not the leaders to decide, this was already determined by the engineers and a feasibility study was even done on the land where the tank will be placed
Payment	The community members wanted to know how the casual labourers will be paid	That will be a dialogue between the contractor and the casual labourers



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of KIRANGA village	
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date		21 st /02/2023	
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prayer2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson3. Communication from the Ecoserv team4. Concerns/ views/Issues5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings			
Theme		Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water service points		The community members wanted to know where the water service points will be placed	The service points will be placed in centres
Joining water systems		An inquiry was made on whether the current system can be joined with the one the government intends to implement so that	No, this is not possible because the designs differ

	once the old one goes off, the other just connects and water keeps flowing	
Water user committees	The community members wanted to know if the money will be collected by the community	Yes, water user committees will be formed by the people in the community so it will be their responsibility
Water stressed	The community members said that they are happy the government has come out to provide them with this service because they are suffering and do not have water, the points available keep drying up and they also share the available water sources with animals hence contamination	Noted
Extraction point	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the extraction point wouldn't dry up at some point	No, it won't because there is a group carrying out what we call a source protection plan to manage this water
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if the graves will be compensated	Yes, the graves will be relocated and all the costs catered for by the government



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of OKUBANI village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme
		21 st /02/2023
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme		Issue/Concern raised
Water stressed		The community members raised a concern about barely having water all day and have to move distances to fetch some for domestic use
Extension of water	of	No, the government is not extending water to homes, the government's plan is to extend water to community centres where everyone can have access to clean safe water.
Collection of money	of	Water user committees will be formed and they will be responsible
Collection of funds	of	The community members also wanted to know who will be responsible for collection of money for the water extended to homes
System		Yes, it will be running 24 hours
Casual labour		The community members wanted to know if the contractor will employ them for the casual labour
Treatment		A treatment plant will be established and that is where this water will be treated from



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of AYIVU village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Date	22 nd /02/2023	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	<div>1. Prayer</div> <div>2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson</div> <div>3. Communication from the Ecoserv team</div> <div>4. Concerns/ views/Issues</div> <div>5. Closure</div>	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water stressed	The community members raised a concern about barely having water all day and have to move distances to fetch some for domestic use	Noted
Project design	The community members raised an issue about the River Enyau drying up in the dry	The government cannot change the design and River Enyau is at a high altitude compared to River

	season and asked the government to resort to River Nile	Nile and this being a gravity flow system, River Enyau is what is in favour of the system
Compensation	The community members wanted to know whether there will be compensation for the future plans they have for their land.	The government doesnot compensate speculations, they pay for what they find
Mode of payment	The community members wanted to know if the pay will be done on a daily or monthly basis	This will be communicated after implementation by the water user committees that will be formed.



APPENDIX 6: ATTENDANCE LISTS

09/04



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 15th 02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Atale Austiani	Dwaki	MEMBER		
2	ENYGA LORANCE	Bulwala	MEMBER		
3	Widagga Sibwain	Bulwala	MEMBER		
4	AURRAGA LEND	OPRA	MEMBER		
5	ASHA SIKU WIKUTE	OPRA	MEMBER		
6	ROSONA TIRU	OPRA	MEMBER		
7	AKUMA FRANCIS	OPRA	MEMBER	0790934050	
8	NAKUNI YUDA	OPRA	MEMBER		
9	ASBEGA ALBA	OPRA	MEMBER		
10	MUKUGU KILIM	ALBA	MEMBER	0762515389	
11	ANQUYO SEVERINO	MARANCA	MEMBER		
12	AYAGO FLORENCE	OPRA	MEMBER		
13	ABDUL SEBUA	OPRA	MEMBER		
14	DUKERU JUSTINE	OPRA	MEMBER		



ESL
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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN INYAU AND NYAGAR GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (WADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

YUMBBE.

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ABRICA BRICK	Wabanga	member	0783001894	Muying
2	AZABO JOSEPH	Wabanga	CLIDA	—	—
3	ACGMA PATRICK	WABANGA	MEMBER	0788708559	Atu
4	MARITA THURU	WABANGA	MEMBER	—	—
5	Mwandu TOMASE	Wabanga	member	078240360	Mwandu
6	CELESTINE JOHNS	WABANGA	MEMBER / Lcs	077712207	CELESTINE

NYAGAK 45 ZONE3



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 16th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	BEBE ISAAC	V.S	Security	0781398156	
2	EMMAVEL AIRE	V.S	SECURITY	0761132066	
3	GBOUGA IVAN	V.S	Member	0771162434	
4	JOY ANNA	V.S	Member		
5	Lakei Lusa	V.S	Member		
6	Gueh Francis	V.S	Member		
7	Emmanuel SORO	V.S	Member	0761154260	
8	BAKOLE SIMON	V.S	Member	0713816303	
9	Amos TAREMU	V.S	Member	0785982981	
10	MOSES BEBE	V.S	Member	0719134757	
11	ATAKO CICILIA	V.S	Member		
12	JOE LUPAI	V.S	Member	0781344078	
13	ALIKIANDA ASIGO	V.S	Member		
14	DOFTI NASH	V.S	Member	0771669935	
15	AGATZ THOMAS	V.S	Member	07716385905	

DOND1



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREGO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01.	ELEMA DOBELI	DONDI	LC1 REP.	0787160176.	
02.	CHAMBA BOICO	DONDI		0781490034	
03.	TALIANI SOVINE	POBAGZI	MEMBER		
04.	MEBIRU ANNA	MEBIRU	MEMBER		
05.	TAKEBU DASPIKE	DONDI	MEMBER		
06.	OCOGORU WICE	DONDI	MEMBER		
07.	TIPERU PEKEMBA	DONDI	MEMBER		
08.	ASUBU HARREY	AGAZI	MEMBER		
09.	OCOGORU HEDAK	DONDI	MEMBER		
10.	AMUHA WICE	DONDI	MEMBER		
11.	OCOGORU SULLET	DONDI			
12.	BRICU BETY	DONDI			
13.	ONABARU BEMITA	DONDI			
14.	OCOGORU CLAPA	DONDI			
15.	SEKOLA. KUMIRI	DONDI			

DOND



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SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLOLO AND TEREGO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	AYATO DEBECA	Donki			<i>[Signature]</i>
02	ABUMA STEPHANE	Donki		0788053529	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	ALITU GEORGE	AGAZI			<i>[Signature]</i>
04	ASUMA BEWADA	AGAZI		0778688340	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	JOSEPH BELLA	ANGIDA		0787655210	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	JARVO TOM	Donki		0787665210	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	ENGAKILE STEPHANE	Donki			<i>[Signature]</i>
08	BEAUMA STEPHANE	AGAZI			<i>[Signature]</i>
09	ABUMA DAVA	Donki			<i>[Signature]</i>
10	DEUDU AWAAS	AGAZI		0764156955	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	OSIANT TERABUS	Donki			<i>[Signature]</i>
12	KUSASA TOM BUNI	Donki		0764101652	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	AMINAH A. PETER	Donki		0788375587	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	BEARLEGA PATRICK	Donki		0777400370	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	A. VICENIS AGOTRE	AGAZI	C/INM L.C.I.	0799033270	<i>[Signature]</i>



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA), FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE HOST DISTRICT OF ARUA
(MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 17th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Hakim Joel	2-3 Village 2 RWC @ P/ma	0770679970	
02	ALAHZI WERA	Zone 3 V. 2 RWC. S. S	0772385146	
03	mala Simon	Village 2. N.H.W	0776907531	
04	Loyce ROPANI	member	0789128022	
05	umi Betty	member	0762303935	
06	OPANI ROSE	member	0771997462	
05	TABBU OTIMON	MEMBER	0789212087	
06	SAMUEL APULU	MEMBER	0754833622	
07	Suzan Tabu	member	—	
08	ATIKU ROSE	member	—	
09	BOSCO BANJA	member	—	
10	TONNT BULETA	member	0776637488	
11	SUNDAT MONICA	member	—	
12	TABU GRACE	member	—	



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 17th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	AGONDI GEORGE	NYARANDA	LCI/Chief	0784178460	
02	GALUBE MOSES	NYARANDA	MEMBER	0713884517	
03	CANDA SILVANO	OPIRA	LCI PRODUCTION		
04	AGONDI CIRILO	OPIRA	MEMBER		
05	DIPAPA ROBERT	NYARANDA	ELDER FORM TEAM	0283531938	
06	TABAO SARARIRO	NYARANDA	MEMBER		
07	MALIA VICOGA	OPIRA	HEALER		
08	ALIMA RICHARD	ALYBANDA	MEMBER	0789404114	
09	ALANDA EDWARD NUNU	BOYDI	MEMBER	0782350298	
10	ADAMA PAIRIK	OPIRA		0771034118	
11	ISOMA JAMES	DOND.	MEMBER	0782845891	
12	ADZUNBU WILLY	OPIRA	MEMBER		
13	ASINDU LUCY	OPIRA	MEMBER		
14	OBITU SCORIO	OPIRA	MEMBER		
15	ASIGO BELLA	OPIRA	MEMBER		



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 17th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1-	OYEELIA GRACE	V-1			
2-	MALIAS ENWAUWEL	V-1		0760725060	
3	AID STEWART	V-1		0772226813	
4	SUNDAY TERENCE	V-1		0775401516	
5	DIKELI CHARLES	V-1		0787687989	
6	KHEMIS MICHEAL	V-1			
7	D&DAYA MARY	V-1			
8	JOSAKUNG TOKOSANG	V-1			
9	ASENIEZA GARA	V-1			
	SHAMUE LOKSUDU	V-1		0773678965	
	MORRIS BALA	V-1		0774494632	
	BETTY SUNDAY	V-1			
	ROBO ROBERT	V-1		0774354949	
	SOSAH ALIGO	V-1			
	E.LISA ALBYNA	EDIOFE	CHTS		



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	KENYI Samobon	V.1		0777862386	
	Laka Peta	V.1		0777931580	
	Aminda Rost	V.1			
	Mudo Pate	V.1			
	Amuna Burari	V.1			
	Wilson Wany	V.1			
	Esther Akoba	V.1			
	Juma Tokosa	V.1			
	Jenifa Pata	V.1			
	Babaraba Kersuk	V.1			
	Sadineka Ali	V.1			
	Mary Tulwan	V			
	Pita Ratida	V			
	Sule mataka	V.1			
	Charity Mandibwadi	V.1		0781304378	

Village 4 Zone 3



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 18th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
11	Yobon Peter	V4	Zone III	0776101246	
2	BOBOTA Thimtim	V4	"	07860353572	
3	MALISH MABES	V4	Zone III	0781329666	
4	MARHO Abe	V4	Zone III	—	
5	KLEWIS	V4	"	—	
6	187Abe Lomo	V4	Zone III	—	
7	BIDA ROBERT	V4	"	—	
8	ELIAS APITE	V4	ZONE	0784472118	
9	MIKE MORIS	V4	"	0786628955	
10	ADD STEWARD	V4	Zone III	0772226813	
11	YAKIM FELC	V4	Zone III	—	
12	Peter Luma	V4	Zone III	—	
13	MBOYI Luma	V4	Zone III	—	
14	KELIO MABES	V4	Zone III	—	
15	MADI BOBOTA	V4	Zone III	0770445392	



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT ... 18/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	AYUME Eddy	4	ZONE III		<i>Aia</i>
17	AKORO Alex	V.4	ZONE III	0771052648	<i>Aure</i>
18	JOEL MAGALISA	-	-	0760089087	<i>see</i>
19	GENET LUMASO	V.3	ZONE B	0797235339	<i>see</i>
20	ABET M121070	V.4	ZONE D	0771824554	<i>see</i>
21	JOHN KOKO-BINDO	V.2	"	0789694303	<i>see</i>

EDIOFE



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-CRA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAR GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 18th / 03. / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	EDIBO JEMIO	EDIOFE		077-2939833	
2	AVIRIYI MAREST	EDIOFE		07 8110 8331	
3	AMANDU RUMARD	EDIOFE		07402 763808	
4	ABELE O. RAFFHAEL	AMIN			
5	NYAGGA AMARDO	EDIOFE		07790441131	
6	AUDUMA GILBERT	AMIN Village		0799243395	
07	REU. MARESH	AMIN		0785030202	
08	OLYMA SIMON	AMIN		0786612546	
09	MOTO MUSEES	AMIN		0789944058	
10	ASIZO BORISH	AMIN		0760226840	
11	KIRAGA JOHN	AMIN		0778729892	
12	ADIGA PAUL	EDIOFE		0774218636	

JOE (POINT E) VILLAGE IS



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 18th / 07 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ABUMA EMILIOUS	JUE	hcl SECRETARY	0784645471	
02	MARI KEMBE	Block B.	Partner	—	
03	hinc LUBRAI mlesu	POINT E	hcl chairman	0781785225	
04	ALLOWAKE BOSELE	JUE	LoE chairman	0781178525	
05	MORO DICKHUS DANIEL	V.15	V.E. Secretary	0782027571	
06	FEN MEBASA	V.15	Teacher	0782808076	
07	MOSHI CLEMEN	V.15	Teacher	07787410401	
07	SA 2130A	JUE	WORKER	—	
08	EYISMAI JULIE	JUE	—	0776493422	
09	ATKOBEN YUBAH	JUE	—	0786347116	
10	LEMANWABER AGUA	JUE	—	—	
11	EZA TIRU PATRICIA	JUE	—	—	
12	MC NEIF JUNG	V.15	—	0760007907	
13	ASIGA JAMES	JUE	Member	0788199586	
14	CHABA KAMUETO	JUE	Land Lord	0774537510	

Due (POINT E) VILLAGE 15



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT ...18th / ...03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
15	Acidri Leuincus	Tue	Committee member	0757746780	
16	MATUA EMILY	Sue	Committee member	0782188024	
17	Mumian KASIO	Jui	Committee member	0782805072	
18	Adamu Mario	W15 Zone 2	Block leader	0762493117	
19	Lelelo Kihlo	15 Zone 2	Block B	0770904473	
20	Erick Eric	Zone 2	—	—	
50	John Joseph	Zone 2	—	—	
51	Boboya Rashid	Zone 2	B	—	
52	Murage Juma	Zone 2	B	—	
53	BESTBOX DE XONG	212	A	—	
94	John mshano	2	A	—	

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**ESL**

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**CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE
 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA), FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY
 AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE HOST DISTRICT OF ARUA
 (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.**

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT...18th.../02.../2023

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	AMAYO JACKSON	Leader Yumbe	0787911680	
2	ALEMICA GASPER T.		0760087094	GASPER
03	ALUMBA TEBER member		0789293691	
04	MUNDURU CHRISTINE		0772080969	
05	ANIRAKU PAUL	YINGA	0780187832	
06	Agondua Isaac	Yingo	0775189888	
07	BAKILE GUYI	YINGA	0781230240	
08	BRAMANI CESPINE	YINGA	0773102596	
9	AGRICULTURISTS	FARMERS	-	
10	FRED AIRMA	F	0763156436	
11	ONDOMA JIMMY	F	0762366336	
12	SABO MOSES	P. Farmer	0772021385	
13	CABIBO GEORGE	P. Farmer	077559900	
14	ANREBA RUDOLPH	Farmer	0777426155	
15	CIRIGA BENARD	P. Farmer	0776177159	
16	AFUKA JENITI			A.J
17				
18	AIKO JITA			
19	OLEGA ARISIANI			
20	KWABO SUNDAY			
30	OCOGO RICHARD			

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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAH GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 17th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	DANZIMA FEARE	SIRUPU	Leiclp	0777231822	[Signature]
02	DLASIKU THOMAS	OCEA	Leiclp	0762166139	[Signature]
03	Acema Cosmas	Ocea	Participat	0788810360	[Signature]
04	mmwigo JESUITA	SIRUPU	participat	0783768089	[Signature]
05	ETIALE WATHESKO	OCEA	"		[Signature]
06	JOTTA COLO	OCEA	"		[Signature]
07	Amma Mwakiso	OCEA	Leiclp	0780259588	[Signature]
08	ALIGA JETI	Ocea	Participat	0778170530	[Signature]
09	KATO Peter	Ocea	Participat		[Signature]
10	GIRIGA BETH	OCEA	Participat		[Signature]
11	AUDAMA FAIRANO	OCEA	"		[Signature]
12	SUDA AUA	OCEA	member	0788946050	[Signature]
13	ACIKE Gmutuwal	SIRUPU	member	0783663305	[Signature]
14	AISHA SINAWEZO	OCEA		0781698981	[Signature]
15	DANAMA STEPHEN	SIRUPU	MEMBER	0782833240	[Signature]

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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALL-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAH GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 19th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	ASIKU DAVID	OCEA V.	INSTRUCTOR	0787151156	
17	ETOLE KAZIMUKO	SIRIP	LC PRODUCTION	0786209988	
18	OKWI SEASER	SIRAP			
19	EBIRU TEGILA GABRI	SIRIP HED			
20	MUCHURU JESCA	SIRIP	Member	0788771403	
21	EMBOT JOYCE	SIRIP			
22	EMERU SAUDR	SIRIP			
23	ANIKO BEN	OCEA	Member	0773688581	
24	AMIDIRU HARR	OCEA		0769241990	
25	OSOGA GEDFREY	SIMBILI	Member	0771957598	
26	ATKINSON BETHKIM	SIMBILI	Member	0784161618	
27	MUGISA JUMWESIGE YHUSU	OCEA	Member	0782345178	
28	OK	SIRIP	Member	0775338882	
29	BATIREGA SPURNEY	SIRIP	Member	0775091879	
30	ALIONI JAMES	SIRIP	Member	0784030725	

CHUMBEA VILKATE.



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAR GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 19th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	EDUMA KENZIO DRIKA	OTUGURUA	LECTURER	0771440514	
02	ALINA VITO	OTUGURUA	ELDER	0768621022	
03	ELIANA BIASO	OTUGURUA	SECURITY	0775562545	
04	ACINI GEORGE AKUNDU	OTUGURUA	MEMBER	0726785358	
05	MISIRE SIMBID	OTUGURUA	MEMBER	0782933478	
06	MAMBO FRANCIS	"	MEMBER	0762434256	
07	MZIKU BOBBERA	"	"	0773045351	
08	OGOLUN PICHAND	"	"	0787097939	
09	ANBERA BOBBERA	"	"	-	
10	TABURAH SIYAKU	"	"	-	
11	DUMENAK MORIS	"	"	-	
12	ALIKU LEMBO	"	"	-	
13	AFIRBAKU BANUARE	"	"	0776413805	
14	DAOD DOMINIS	"	"	0772752256	
15	CHLIA PARICIE	"	"	0774565634	

Dikfuluwa Village



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 19th 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	Aliga Tonny	Okolobwa	Member	-	
17	Richard Audena	Okolobwa	Member	0778957154	
18	Alma Isaac	Okolobwa	Member	077829096	
19	Alkoru Helen	Okolobwa	Member	-	
20	Mikeru Giduk	Okolobwa	Member	-	
21	Arilu Hilary	Okolobwa	Member	0777698259	
22	Bena Di Mulya	Okolobwa	Member	078468444	
23	Olga Steven	Okolobwa	Translator	0787325925	
24	Ailo Gnatce	-	-	-	
25	Ahupaleu Polina	Okolobwa	Member	-	



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 19/08/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	MUNDURU KEAWEETH	ODIBU	National	0789224603	
02	BALO INASTHIA	ARIZZE	"	0776434446	
03	ADILLO MCEPIS	ARIDA	"	0763141862	
04	ANINA NAORISH	ARUA	UG	07804113465	
05	IOKO DEARSH	ARIZZE	National	0780347198	
06	ALUMA JOHN	ARIZZE	National	0762917575	
07	GAUVE GEEFEY MUKI	ARIZZE	"	07625694239	
08	KAMA AKUJITO	ARUA	National	"	
09	SHORU MOLLY	ARUA	"	0776415915	
10	AKURUA ALBERT	ODIBU	"	"	
11	ADURU DEWINE	ODIBU	UG	"	
12	DRAKHA BERNARD	ODIBU	"	"	
13	AGULTA ELIAS	ARIZZE	"	"	
14	ALORU BERNARD	ARIZZE	"	"	
15	MAJULI HARIFT	ARIZZE	"	"	

ARIMA

ARINWA



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 19th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ABAMIA DACIO	ARINWA	National / Member	0770641727	
02	JAK PONZIO	ARINWA	"	—	
03	DASILEU KLIM ALIZ	ARINWA	National security	0773505771	
04	KATSOBI EFII	ARINWA	"	—	
05	KOZATUA MUEHUKA	ARINWA	National	07777901807	
06	ALZAMUA ROBERT	ARINWA	National	—	
07	AFUWISIA KAZIMIRO	ARINWA	National	—	
08	Phumia Muehuka	ARINWA	National	0760194006	
09	Dorothy Muehuka	ARINWA	National	—	
10	EMMA JONATHAN	ARINWA	National	0762627780	
11	ASIMBUA BOSCO	ODUBU	NATIONAL	0715532061	
12	ATIKU BENARD	ARINWA	NATIONAL	0780622253	
13	EZAMU SKM	ARINWA	National	—	
14	EZARUKU ABINAN	ARINWA	NATIONAL	0784733102	
15	WIZAMUKU PHILLIP	ARINWA	NATIONAL	—	

AGUSIA BUDRE



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 19th / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	NATALI TO	Akwebebe	Land holder	NAAT	N. T.
02	Akuma NITA	Akumabura	Youth	0778746760	
03	WUHO BOY	Akumabura	Youth-Member	-	
04	ABYIGA Jimmy	Akumabura	Member	0783620325	
05	MADENGA VASCO	YELU	-	0784645766	
06	Angurum Sander	Akumabura	-	0781801659	
07	AKAMADRI Wilson	Akumabura	-	-	
08	Andrew Vincent	Alijo	"	0761341805	
09	Aseru Grace	Akumabura	-	-	
10	ELUMA COSMAS	Alijo	-	-	
11	BOZIMA BOSSO	Akumabura	Member	-	
12	AMUKARATI PAEN	Akumabura	Youth	-	
13	ADIRU JOICE	Akumabura	Member	-	
14	CAZIMU DAVID	Akumabura	LCI Finance	-	
15	MARIU	Akumabura	Member	-	

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT ...19/08/2023

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REF ID: A0151815



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAH GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOILLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 20/ Feb/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ANDAMWA GUDZET	Amua	Farmer	07792243395	
	Toma Jack	Amua	Teacher	07799865	
	ASILE RUCYA	Amua	Farmer	0711844451	
	OTOMA SLEITO	Amua	Farmer	—	—
	DANDOMA MOTES	Amua	Farmer	0777960361	
	S.J. ANDOMEN CATHIE	Amua	Farmer	0785764804	
	ADROMA RAYMOND				
	GONZALEZ MARY				
	ANDAMWA PESTUS				
	ANDAMWA MFOUSIO				
II	DRAPELA SUSADICK	Amua	Farmer	0777943532	
	ACILE LUCIA	Amua	Farmer	0775404160	
	ABUN JOSEPH WATTO	Amua	Farmer	0785134944	
	ASIO NEMPA				
	Charity Mandulu	Amua V.I	Farmer	0781304778	

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AT: W3V6A

1/2/2023



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN INYAU AND NYAGAH GRS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOULO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 21/2/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Enosa Kate	Amia	farmer	—	
02	Mena Juma	Amia	farmer	—	
03	TERESA K. OCE	Amia	farmer	0777118689	
04	MOSES DUBICA	Amia	farmer	—	
05	MONDAY JAMES	Amia	farmer	—	
06	MABAI JOSEPH	Amia	farmer	—	
07	MABAI JAMES	Amia	farmer	—	
08	MALIMUNUVEU TOM	Amia	farmer	077774662	
09	LEMI JOHN	Amia	farmer	—	
10	Amole Samuel	Amia	farmer	0782159271	
11	Geor Akmal	Amia	farmer	0771982061	
12	RODAS LYDIE	Amia	farmer	0789128022	
13	JANET LIKO	Amia	farmer	—	
14	RONALI HIRE	Amia	farmer	0782658554	
15	VICTOR MABAI	Amia	farmer	077713553163	
16	JORGE AKALU	Amia	farmer	—	

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YUMBI.

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KIRANGA



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAH GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND TUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 31/03/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ASIGA KEMIS AGATH	KIRANGA	LCI CLMAN KIRANGA	077834355	ASIGA
02	ASIGA SPAIN	KIRANGA	MEMBER		ASIGA
03	BRAND ETANLU	KIRANGA	ELDER	0772428795	BRAND
04	CEHKE RYSEL BAKU	KIRANGA	YOUTH CLP 2500	0778705481	CEHKE
05	KIRGA RATHUMAD	KIRANGA	MEMBER	0729161046	KIRGA
06	TIKO MAILA	KIRANGA	"		TIKO
07	MAWA ANDREW	"	"		MAWA
08	BREND JESSE	KIRANGA	ELDER	0772343054	BREND
09	MAITA ABIBU	"	MEMBER	11 11	MAITA
10	MDEGA YUSUFU	"	ELDER		MDEGA
11	AFUSA NAFAH	"	MEMBER	0762192923	AFUSA
12	SALILA DERICRU	"	"		SALILA
13	BRICIRU ZAHNA	"	"	07798971879	BRICIRU
14	OFU ZAHIRU	"	"		OFU
15	MUKI BASIL	"	"		MUKI
16	CARIBU KADARA	KIRANGA	"		CARIBU
17	ASIBUKU TARI	"	"		ASIBUKU
18	MAWA NDAH	"	"		MAWA
19	ASIGA	"	"		ASIGA

KIRANGA



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 21/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
20	BATEO DALUKA	KIRANGA	MEMBER	0777593701	
21	ISO SIBY JAMES	KIRANGA	"	0786490500	
22	ZAMBU DANA	KIRANGA	"	"	
23	TIKO RUKIA	KIRANGA	"	"	
24	WADRA ALICE	KIRANGA	"	"	
25	AMGULIGA RASHID	KIRANGA	"	0778558260	
26	IGAGA KARUMELD	KIRANGA	"	0774644625	
27	FAJUMA MUKOKO	KIRANGA	"	"	
28	ASIGA SEBEI	KIRANGA	"	0777455032	
29	NIKA GWADUKU	KIRANGA	"	078905091	
30	ODRERU ZHUKUBU	KIRANGA	"	"	
31	ANGUFIRU SAUDA	KIRANGA	"	"	
32	KASSIM HUSSEN	KIRANGA	KIRANGA C/PERSON	0711227671	
33	ALIKURU SAMIRA	KIRANGA	MEMBER	"	
34	BRICIRU SAMIA	KIRANGA	"	"	
35	WAWA ASOZAFU	KIRANGA	"	"	
36	EDAMA AMIZA	KIRANGA	"	"	
37	ALIGAMBA RABU	KIRANGA	"	"	

OMBECI



PLOT 39-Babiha Avenue Kololo
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Website: ecosrvug.com

**CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA), FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE HOST DISTRICT OF ARUA
(MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.**

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 2nd / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	TARI MUCAIDI	OMBECI	0770335819	
2	ORIA ALU	OMBECI	781378672	
3	OMBICA ADAM	OMBECI	-	
4	DARA RAMULA	"	-	
5	YASINI JABERI	"	-	
6	ARUBAKU SMALL	"	-	
7	BUGA SUKIBU	"	0788513141	
8	ATIMA ZASHEED	"	0778858624	
9	ZAITUNI MANERO	"	-	
10	BAKO ZAINA	"	-	
11	SALAMA ZADIA	"	-	
12	DRAKA ZAKIA	"	0772988278	
13	ADRONI S. KORO	"	0782286940	
14	AKIBAKU GODI	"	-	



OMBECI

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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA), FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE HOST DISTRICT OF ARUA
(MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 21st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
15	ANIMA DAZU	OMBECI	—	
16	ADRICHI PASULU	"	078577652	
17	ANDAMA AHUMA	CHARANGA	—	
18	YAHAYA ABUBAKAR	OMBECI	0778310754	
19	MAMBO SAIDI	OMBECI	0771820382	
20	ALUNCIARU ZADA	OMBECI	—	
21	AJUSI TASIN	OMBECI	0783795164	
22	WAHABU MUDASIRI	OMBECI	0785857418	
23	TANGAZA SUSADICK	OMBECI	—	
24	YAZIDI ANCIYU	CHARANGA	—	
25	ABOBO TAMAH	OMBECI	—	
26	SADAM MSA	BARIFA	0785588614	
27	AKIBAR ANDAMA	CHARANGA	—	
28	BAKOLE SADIU	OMBECI	0770450355	

Okubani



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAF GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 21/02/2023

S/N	NAMES	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	BUGUT RABIBU	OKUBANI	IMMUN	0776558461	
02	SABDI BAKOLE	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0772899235	
03	SWATA JUMA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	-	
04	LELEU AMIZA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0772238841	
05	THABA ABIBU	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0785159191	
06	BIMAZ RIMATHU	OKUBANI	MEMBER	078504976	
07	ALANU MUSA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0788624052	
08	ALICO SUMBU	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0777653530	
09	ITURU CITEGA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0771918802	
10	ITURU CITEGA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0778194460	
11	VIGA RABIB	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0780257691	
12	ACADE MATID	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0777192379	
13	ANUBAMA MATIKI	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0739844524	
14	ALUBA RIMATHU	OKUBANI	MEMBER	07 -	
15	CILIGA TATITHA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0785173639	

Okubani



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 24/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	MATHEO DATILA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0786288655	
17	GEORGE SAMPON	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0785768704	
18	BADRANI SABIINO	OKUBANI	TECHNICAL	0779701884	
19	KASIRO ANAND ANAND	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0782819058	
20	SAMIRI DATILA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0762083059	
21	EMILIO FUMBA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	—	
22	CAMBERA FUMBA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0761137014	
23	ALFRED SAMPON	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0776022360	
24	SEKINA FUMBA	OKUBANI	MEMBER	—	
25	ALISO AFRAT	AMUNGA	LEADER	0775970010	
26	JADA RASHID	OKUBANI	LEADER	0781923041	
27	ALIMAN ASIRATI	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0776175270	
28	KILKORWA LANGE	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0760545625	
29	ALIDRA MIZIMIL	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0775901215	
30	ALIDRA MIZIMIL	OKUBANI	MEMBER	0761472815	

Ayiru village
Yumbe district



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAH GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 22/12/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ITUE AKIO	KILU		-	
02	LOKORSO OKUJO	AYIRU		-	
03	ZAMUNA ONZIGA	AYIRU		078034249	
04	ABSONU+DANI SODIUS	AYIRU	PRODUCTION	0787961209	
05	GODUCE SUNDICK	AYIRU	ELDER	0773336664	
06	AKIM MUTHAMAD	AYIRU		0770818904	
07	ABMUB MATHAMUD	AYIRU		0785520989	
08	EDDRE TANY	AYIRU		0771926738	
09	PANDIO EZEKEL	AYIRU		07822240219	
10	PAPA OSCAR	AYIRU		-	
11	TABAN HMBIG	AYIRU	LCJ Representative	0771625970	
12	DAMMEDI MOSES ISH	AYIRU		0780371401	
13	JOHNO LAR	"		-	
14	REKIMIA EDORE	"		-	
15	MARIA MATIHO (HASS)	"		-	
16	SIRABI FENDU	"		0779888243	
17	CHABIA GURSSA	"	Resident	0784529829	
21	ALEMA SUNDI	AYIRU		0782800423	
23	ANDABATI RICHARD	"	Resident	0771819941	

Ayiru village
Yumbe district



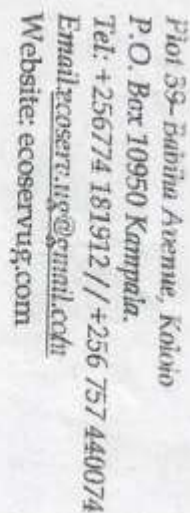
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SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 22/08/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Andanda Patrick	Ayiru	member	0774216861	Andanda
02	Alyumwa SUNDUCK	Ayiru	"	-	Alyumwa
03	OCHARTRE Simon	Ayiru	"	-	OCHARTRE
04	Mbura CHANDIGA	Ayiru	"	0777563874	Mbura
05	GOSULE BRAHMA	Ayiru	"	0787107767	GOSULE
06	OSOMA DRESO	Ayiru	"	0772436340	OSOMA
07	KRISH MUSEU	Ayiru	"	-	KRISH
08	ANGUTO ROBERT	Ayiru	"	-	ANGUTO
09	Daniel comber	Ayiru	"	0788821509	Daniel
10	AKOMOT Pabumano	Ayiru	"	0785203237	AKOMOT
11	TITERU Zia	Ayiru	"	-	TITERU
12	MUNDERU PRISCILLA	Ayiru	"	-	MUNDERU
13	ANGULO Simon	Ayiru	"	-	ANGULO
14	KULICE PHO	Ayiru	"	0783450925	KULICE
15	OCHARTRE Lucy	Ayiru	"	0771972689	OCHARTRE

15
21
36



YUMMIE.

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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAR GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0781329444	
02	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0784904446	
03	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0776837788	
04	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0784189875	
05	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0789919992	
06	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0781378672	
07	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0772910274	
08	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth			
09	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0773386644	
10	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0776369986	
11	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth		0769602828	
12	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth			
13	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth			
14	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth			
15	Nach Aguelina	Ombecth			



Ecosave Ltd

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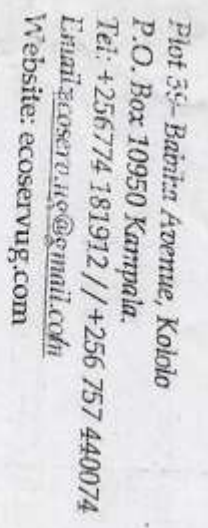
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Website: ccoservug.com

YUMMBE.

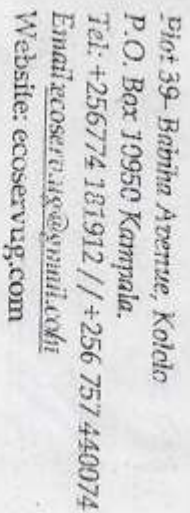
24th Dec 2023

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT	S/N	NAME
24/2/2023		

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YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT	07/2023
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