

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIPURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO
DISTRICTS
PROJECT REFERENCE ID: AHAI/2024/3/SERIAL NUMBER



FINAL
RESETTLEMENT
ACTION PLAN

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SUBMITTED BY



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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Asset Inventory: A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired by the project.

Bona Fide Occupants: Bona fide occupants are landless households within the public/private land for residential and business purposes. Bona fide occupants qualify for compensation if their property is affected.

Census: Field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of PAPs as a result of the land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Government Institutions (LGIs).

Chief Government Valuer (CGV): The Chief Government Valuer is mandated on behalf of Government to approve the value of property, land and the level of compensation for all the affected persons within the scheme.

Command Area: Area of land typically extending from the river banks, owned by the irrigation scheme and within which the developer has rights to construct a dam, canals and other associated infrastructure.

Compensation: Payment in cash, in kind to which the project affected people are entitled, in order to replace lost assets, resources or income. African Development Bank Operational Safeguards. Involuntary Resettlement lost assets include; expropriated land (including trees and crops that cannot be harvested), housing, structures, and other fixed assets, including assets acquired for temporary project use.

Compulsory Possession: Refers to the process whereby the promoter (in this case the GOU) is entitled to take possession of property required for the realisation of the project and duly designated as such, although there may be outstanding grievances and/or pending court judgments concerning the involuntary acquisition or valuation of such asset.

Cut-off date This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for the project will not be eligible for compensation. This is usually the commencement date of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. Beyond the census commencement date, any new/further speculative developments that are carried out by the PAPs in the project area are not eligible for compensation. The cut-off date applies when there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated project area and the census date to prevent further population influx.

Dissemination: Dissemination refers to the transfer of information from project officials to the affected population.

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

of the project or its associated facilities. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the project

Economic Rehabilitation: This implies measures taken for restoration of income or economic recovery so that the affected population can improve or at least restore its previous standard of living.

Eligibility: The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.

Entitled Persons: Entitled Persons are PAPs who either qualify for or are entitled to assistance and/or compensation as they will be relocated or otherwise affected by the Project. EPs are deemed to include persons entitled to compensation under the legal framework of Uganda Law.

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Entitlement Matrix: The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Grievance: A grievance is defined as a concern or complaint that is raised by an individual or a group of individuals affected by the project or company operations. Both concerns and complaints can result from either real or perceived impacts of a project's operations.

Grievance Procedure: The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

Income Restoration: Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected people. Restoration of incomes of all PAPs is one of the key objectives of the RAP.

Injurious Affection: Injurious affection comes about when construction activities depreciate the value of or increases the cost of using the land, or limits the activities on or the use of that land, interferes with the amenity or character of the land, deters purchasers from buying the land or makes it more expensive to use the land, and the affected person or the claimant is entitled to compensation for injurious affection.

Involuntary Land Acquisition: The possession of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project, against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested rights.

Involuntary Resettlement Refers to: (a) physical displacement (i.e., physical relocation of residence or loss of shelter), and/or (b) economic displacement (i.e., loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered

involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition resulting in displacement.

Land: Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the project.

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation. It includes purchases or leasing of land and purchases or leasing of access rights (way-leave)

Livelihoods: All the various ways of subsistence, the sum of ways of making a living of an individual or a group of people, such as a household.

Livelihood Improvement: Livelihood improvement refers to programs or measures designed specifically to improve the assets, levels of economic productivity, and/or standards of living to above pre-project levels. Livelihood improvements in the context of this document are targeted to displaced people whose livelihoods are affected by the project. Livelihood improvements are required as part of the resettlement action plan to conform to the spirit and intent of Performance Standard

Participation: Genuine participation involves transfer of decision-making power to those affected (e.g., providing options). Participation, in this sense, represents a step by which APs assume responsibility over their lives. ‘Responsibility’ is the end-objective of the participatory process.

Project Affected Area: This is an area that is subject to a change in use as a result of construction and operation of the water treatment plant project.

Project Affected Persons: Any person, household, firm or private institution that, as a result of the implementation of the project, loses the right, title or interest to own, use or otherwise benefit from

- a) Standard of living adversely affected;
- b) land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, stone mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired/possessed, because of restricted access or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or
- c) Business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Public participation: This is a process by which a project or project agency involves individuals and groups that are positively or negatively affected by a proposed intervention (e.g., a project, a program, a plan, a policy). Public participation is basically concerned with

involving, informing, and consulting the public in the planning, management, and other decision-making activities that can be considered as part of the political process (UNEP)

Rehabilitation assistance:

- Means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable the PAPs to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels, or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.
- Support provided to people who are going to be physically displaced by the project. Assistance may include; transportation and other services that are provided to affected people during relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances to compensate affected people for inconveniences associated with resettlement and settle up expenses during transition to a new location and lost workdays.

Replacement Cost: refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for: (i) land, based on its productive potential; (ii) houses and structures, based on the current market price of building materials and labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material, and (iii) residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, based on their market value (as determined by the District Land Board). Such cost needs to further account for any removal costs, utility connection costs, taxation costs imposed on new housing/re-established businesses etc. Where markets do not exist, surrogate values must be determined

Resettlement: Refers both to physical and economic displacement, permanent or temporary, that are caused by the project, related to land acquisition and the process by which these impacts are mitigated and addressed.

Resettlement Action Plan: A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Resettlement Strategy: The approaches used to assist people in their efforts to improve (or at least to restore) their incomes, livelihoods and standards of living in real terms after resettlement. The resettlement strategy typically consists of payments of compensation at replacement costs, transition support arrangements, relocation to new sites (if applicable), provision of alternative income-generating assets (if applicable), and assistance to help convert income-generating assets into income-generating streams.

Severance: Severance comes about when a claimant's retained land is made less valuable, deserving payment of 'severance' compensation.

Stakeholders: Stakeholders are people/communities who may - directly or indirectly, positively or negatively – affect or be affected by the outcomes of projects or programs (AfDB 2001). Primary stakeholders are the beneficiaries of a development intervention or those directly affected (positively or negatively) by it. Secondary stakeholders are those who

influence a development intervention or are indirectly affected by it. They include the borrowing government, line ministry and project staff, implementing agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, private sector firms, the Bank and its shareholders and other development agencies.

Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable people are individuals and groups that may be directly and or differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.

For this project, vulnerability is any disadvantage condition that contribute to limited ability to cope with and recover from adverse impact caused by the resettlement project, and to claim or take advantage of the project compensation payment and assistance provided by the resettlement project.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Form
%	Percent
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDB OS2	AfDB Operational Safeguard 2
AHs	Affected Households
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CEIC	Community Environment Information Centre
CFA	Cooperative Framework Agreement
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DLBs	District Land Boards
DN 1600 mm	Diameter Nominal 1600 millimetres,
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWTP	Domestic Water Treatment Plant
EAC	East African Community
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS5	WB Environmental and Social Standard Five
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCALA	Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GOU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICF	Inner City Fund

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ISS 2023	AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (2023)
IVS	International Valuation Standards
IWMDP	Integrated Water Management and Development Project
IWTP	Irrigation Water Treatment Plant
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
km	Kilometres
LC I	Local Council I
LC III	Local Council III
LCV	Local Council V
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
m ³	Cubic Metres
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MIS	Management Information System
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
mm	Millimetres
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MWACRID	Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation
National IDs	National Identification Cards
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NDP III	Third National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PLCs	Parish Land Committees
PN 10mm	Pressure Nominal 10 millimetres,

PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
RMC	Resettlement Management Committee
ROW	Right of Way
RTK	Real Time Kinematic
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TU	Technical Unit
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGRN	Uganda Geodetic Reference Network
UGX	Uganda Shilling
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USD	United States Dollar
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
VAT	Value Added Tax
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Table0-1: Compensation Summary Sheet

	Variables	Data
General		
1	Region/Province/Department	Mid-Western
2	Municipality/District	Kiryandongo, Masindi
3	Village/Suburb	Kaduku 1, Kaduku 2, Katugo, Kemiyaambi, Kinyonga, Kinyonga 1, Kisenyi, Kitaleba, Kitukuza, Nyirarwenkunyi, Waibango, Bisenyi, Kinumi, Kitwetwe, Kimengo, Kiryana, Myeba, Nyakarongo, Karwala Kididima
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction of Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure.
5	Project overall cost	5,206,592,764/=
6	Overall resettlement cost	UGX
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	June 30 th 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	June 17 th to 22 nd 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	June 17 th to 22 nd 2025
Specific information		
10	Number of landowners affected by the project	357
11	Number of HHs Physically displaced	0
12	Number of HHs economically displaced	357
13	Number of affected households	357
14	Number of females affected households	05
15	Number of vulnerable affected households	21
16	Number of major PAP/Landowners	357
17	Number of minor PAP/Landowners	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	25
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of arable/productive lands (arce) ROW Wayleave	183.476
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	357
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of tree-crops lost	7715
26	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	17
27	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
28	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	2
29	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	5
30	Number of movable/semi-permanent structures	4

E.1 Introduction

➤ Project Background

Uganda's rapidly growing rural population places significant pressure on natural resources, especially water, with only 70% of rural residents accessing improved sources and fewer accessing safe drinking water. In response to chronic water scarcity and climate vulnerability, particularly in the cattle corridor areas of Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and with funding from the African Development Bank intends to implement the Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project. The project aims to supply clean, treated water for domestic use and irrigation across 15,000 hectares to benefit 87,000 people and 10,340 livestock. It will also support sustainable agriculture, improved public health, climate resilience, and economic growth in alignment with Uganda's Vision 2040 and NDP III.

The project will supply clean water for domestic use and irrigation across 15,000 hectares, benefiting over 87,000 people and livestock, while enhancing climate resilience, agriculture, and public health. The project will draw water from the Nile at Masindi Port and serve areas in Masindi and Kiryandongo districts. It comprises several components, including water abstraction from the Kyoga Nile, a treatment plant to process 325,000 m³/day (320,000 m³ for irrigation and 5,000 m³ for drinking), and transmission mains extending from Masindi Port across varied terrain to Kaduku Hill. However, the project will require to acquire 124.73 acres of land 93.05 acres in Kiryandongo and 31.69 acres in Masindi to establish the necessary project infrastructure thus affecting households across several villages. This land take underscores the need for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide fair compensation, livelihood restoration, and protection of vulnerable groups. The RAP, aligned with Ugandan law and AfDB safeguards, ensures displacement impacts are mitigated through clear eligibility, entitlements, institutional arrangements, monitoring, and inclusive stakeholder engagement.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed in compliance with Uganda's legal framework and the AfDB's safeguards to mitigate displacement impacts and ensure fair compensation, livelihood restoration, and protection of vulnerable groups throughout implementation.

➤ Objectives of the RAP

Preparation of the RAP aimed to achieve the following objectives;

- i) To identify and assess the full range of people and assets affected by land acquisition and project activities through socio-economic surveys, census, and asset inventories.
- ii) To minimize or avoid displacement where possible through alternative designs and provide justification for unavoidable resettlement.

- iii) To establish a legal and policy framework by analysing national laws, African Development Bank safeguards, and identifying any legal gaps that must be addressed for compliance.
- iv) To define eligibility criteria and prepare an entitlement matrix to guide compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration efforts for all categories of PAPs.
- v) To develop valuation methodologies and compensation frameworks based on replacement cost principles and aligned with national and AfDB guidelines.
- vi) To formulate resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration plans tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups and affected communities to improve or restore pre-displacement living standards.
- vii) To outline institutional responsibilities and capacity requirements for RAP implementation, including inter-agency coordination, grievance redress mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement.
- viii) To prepare a detailed implementation schedule and budget covering all RAP-related activities from planning to post-resettlement support.
- ix) To establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track RAP implementation progress, outcomes, and enable corrective actions where needed.
- x) To ensure community participation and consultation throughout the planning and implementation process to foster transparency, ownership, and acceptance of resettlement measures.
- xi) To identify and plan for integration with host communities where relocation is required, including infrastructure, services, and conflict resolution mechanisms.

➤ **RAP Methodology**

The preparation of the resettlement action plan was adopted four methods;

- i) **Census and Socio-Economic Survey:** it allowed to identify the people who will be displaced by the project, including all the relevant characteristics of those people such as the conditions of vulnerability and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement
- ii) **Land Survey:** the land surveying exercise preceded the valuation exercise. The exercise was carried out in the presence of the owners or their representative and it aimed at mapping all the parcels and structures crossed by the transmission line in order to produce the strip maps. The land parcels were enumerated and to each of them were associated a code linked to the owner's name and surname as identified in the census.

- iii) **Assets Inventory and Valuation:** the survey systematically documented all assets that will be affected by the development project to ensure fair compensation and effective planning for resettlement. The land economist collected the applicable rates and developed compensation calculations.
- iv) **Consultation and Engagement:** two rounds of consultation were conducted, the first at institutional level with all the stakeholders who play a key role in the land acquisition process before starting the field surveys and a second at village level with leader and PAPs during the field surveys.

E.2 Project Description

Project components: The proposed water source/abstraction point is located along the Kyoga Nile in Masindi Port, 18 km downstream the outlet of Lake Kyoga (Kimyoga Village, Waibanga Parish, Masindi Port Sub County, Kibanda County, Kiryandongo District at UTM Coordinates 36N 399074.31 187379.09).

Treatment Plant: The incoming raw water from the pumping station in Masindi Port will have to meet a demand of 325.000 m³/day, of which 320.000 m³/day will be for irrigation and 5000 m³/day for drinking water consumption is located in Kimyoga Village, Waibanga Parish, Masindi Port Sub County.

Transmission Mains: The proposed transmission mains begin at the Masindi Port water source, extending toward and across the Kampala-Gulu Highway up to Kaduku Hill, with an additional branch connecting to a sub-reservoir at Soul Agric Farm. From the intake to the treatment and sedimentation plants, the irrigation and drinking water pipelines (DN 1600 mm PN 10 and DN 300 mm PN 10 respectively) span approximately 800 meters. From there, main transmission lines extend about 18.7 km to the NFA hill reservoirs, including a DN 1600 PN 35 irrigation line and a DN 400 mm PN 30 treated water line to Kaduku Hill.

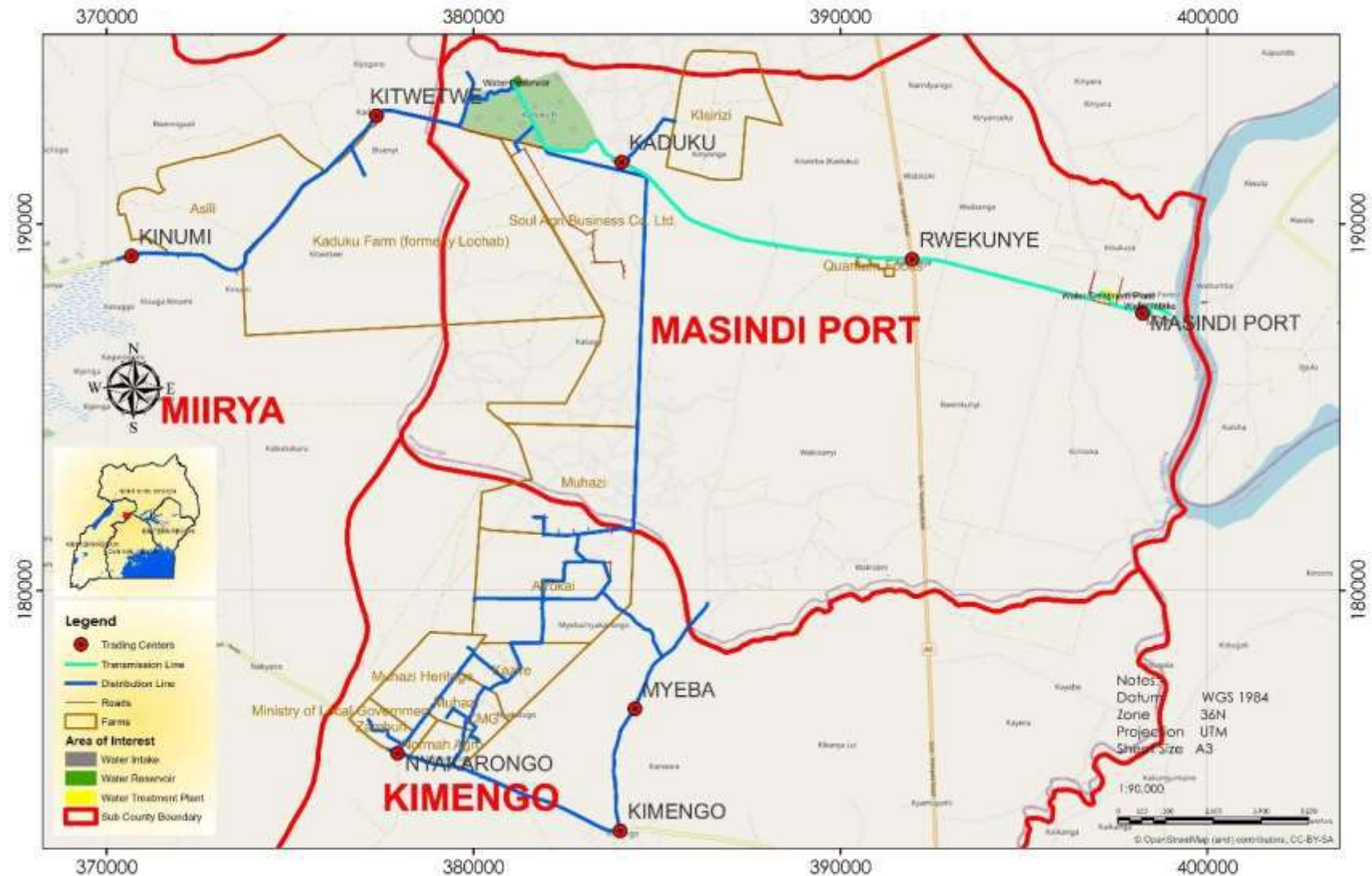
Storage Reservoirs: The proposed reservoir site is located approximately 8km from Masindi Port Road and it crosses the Kampala Gulu highway to Kaduku Hill. The site is located on a hilly terrain of Kaduku Central Forest Reserve.

Distribution and control systems: The distribution system will serve the parishes of Kimengo, Kaduku, Waibango, Bigando, and Kiguulya, as well as growing towns including Asiri, Bisenyi, Mile 10, Kiziba, and Masindi Port. The population to be served is projected to increase from approximately 41,620 in 2024 to 87,143 by 2049.

➤ Project location

The project is located in Kiryandongo and Masindi Districts all located in the mid-western region.

Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development (MWACRID) Project in Kiryandongo & Masindi Districts



E.3 Minimizing Resettlement

The analysis of project alternatives considered ways to minimize negative social and environmental impacts while maximizing benefits. The “no-project” option was deemed unviable as it would worsen water scarcity, reduce agricultural productivity, and increase climate vulnerability. Three design options for storage and distribution were assessed: Option 1 (daily 16/24-hour operation with moderate on-farm reservoirs), Option 2 (weekly 16/24-hour operation with large on-farm reservoirs), and Option 3 (24/24-hour centralized reservoir system). Ecologically, Option 1 posed moderate localized impacts, Option 2 created extensive farm-level disturbances, while Option 3 heavily impacted Kaduku Hill’s Forest but preserved farmland. Socially, Options 1 and 2 gave farmers more flexibility but higher costs, while Option 3 reduced on-farm costs but limited independence. In terms of land use, Option 2 required the most farmland alteration, Option 1 had scattered moderate effects, and Option 3 concentrated impacts at Kaduku Hill.

For intake works, two approaches were analysed: groundwater with minimal treatment and Nile River water with comprehensive treatment. Groundwater abstraction risked lowering water tables but had limited ecological disruption, while river intake ensured greater supply security and health benefits, albeit with higher land use and treatment impacts. Considering technical, environmental, and socio-economic trade-offs, the study concluded that Option 1 (on-farm reservoirs with manageable storage capacity) combined with river water intake and treatment was the most sustainable alternative, striking a balance between water reliability, cost efficiency, and minimized ecological damage.

E.4 Social and Economic Impacts

➤ Positive Impacts

Pre-construction: The main positive impact in the pre-construction phase is the improved irrigation scheme design, cited by 7.3% of respondents (34), which reflects early benefits in planning, water management efficiency, and consideration of local farming needs. Minor positive effects (1.1%) included other unspecified benefits, suggesting that pre-construction engagement and technical preparation already bring value to the affected communities.

Construction phase: During construction, the primary positive impact is employment creation, affecting 11.5% of respondents (54 households), providing both income opportunities and skill development. Improved irrigation infrastructure (4.3%) and opportunities for training and skills acquisition (3.0%) further strengthen local capacities. Additionally, increased revenue collection (2.4%) was noted, highlighting potential fiscal benefits to local authorities from project-related economic activities.

Operation phase: In the operation phase, the most significant positive impacts include improved

crop productivity and food security, each cited by roughly 7.3% (34) and 4.7% (22) respectively, demonstrating direct benefits to farmers' livelihoods. Other notable benefits include enhanced household income, improved nutrition, increased agricultural activities, and contribution to local and national economic growth, though reported by smaller percentages (0.4–1.3%). Collectively, these impacts indicate that once operational, the MWACRID Project will contribute to sustainable agricultural development, better livelihoods, and local economic strengthening.

➤ **Negative Impacts**

Pre-construction impacts: The pre-construction phase of the MWACRID Project is expected to affect a portion of the population in both Kiryandongo and Masindi districts. Loss of land and potential displacements are the most significant impact, affecting 12.4% of respondents (58 households), with similar proportions in Kiryandongo (12.3%) and Masindi (12.5%). Anxiety from potential loss of livelihood or livelihood uncertainty was reported by 5.6% of respondents (26 households), reflecting concerns about future economic stability.

➤ **Construction phase impacts**

During the construction phase of the MWACRID Project, several localized environmental and social impacts are anticipated. Noise and vibrations are expected to affect 5.6% of respondents (26 households), with similar exposure in Kiryandongo (5.2%) and Masindi (5.8%). Risk of soil erosion was noted by 4.9% of respondents (23 households), highlighting potential impacts on farmland and drainage systems. Increased pressure on roads within the command area due to higher traffic volumes may affect 3.0% of respondents (14 households), while risk of vegetation loss was reported by 2.4% of respondents (11 households).

Physical displacement: The construction of water intakes, treatment plants, irrigation lines, service roads, and major infrastructure such as reservoirs and dam components may require land acquisition and lead to the physical displacement of households. This could affect homesteads, kiosks, and semipermanent structures located within the project's construction footprint.

Economic displacement: The MWACRID Project will acquire a total of 183,476 acres of land, with the largest share in Kiryandongo District (147 acres) and in Masindi District, 37 acres will be taken. Several structures are affected particularly fences overwhelmingly dominate the affected physical assets accounting for 65% of all structures reflecting the extensive use of boundary demarcation in both residential and agricultural plots. Kiosks comprise the next largest category at 24%, indicating the impact on small-scale retail businesses. Several crops and trees of highly diverse mix of including 37 plant species and tree types affected by the project will be affected.

Prostitution, crime and drug abuse: A large influx of males for a construction project increases demand for sex in an area. Concerns have always been raised about increased prostitution, crime

and drug abuse in areas as a result of new social activities specifically in night clubs. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

Disturbance during construction: The MWACRID Project is expected to attract a sizable number of workers contractors, technicians, and support personnel during dam, reservoir, treatment plant, and irrigation network construction. This influx, particularly into rural sub-counties like Kimengo, Masindi Port, and Kaduku, may result in social tensions, overburdened social amenities, gender-based violence, and increased cost of living for locals.

Disruption of families: High disposable income especially for male workers increases predisposition to extra marital affairs. Cases have been reported where men with new disposable income completely abandon their families resulting into school dropouts, single mothers and increased risk of child labor. Social vices are likely to increase including family breakdowns and increase in the number of street children. This is due to workers exploiting the local communities taking advantage of high disposable income compared to community members and taking advantage of company resources. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

Increase of STD and VBD: A large influx of males for a construction project increases demand for sex in an area. Concerns have always been raised about increased prostitution, crime and drug abuse in areas as a result of new social activities specifically in night clubs. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation. The proposed project is expected to be generating an influx of migrant workers which will increase the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs. The impact of increased risk of HIV includes pressure on local health systems, impact on community livelihood and social cohesion. Increased HIV prevalence would result into reversal of economic gains within the community and may reduce the ability of the community to benefit from the project. The impact is local, long-term, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

Child labour, potential of child abuse and school dropouts: The proposed project area has schools and settlements. It is likely that workers associated with the project will engage in sexual relationships with school and under aged children. The young school boys may end up working at the project site in order to make money for survival hence dropping out of school. The community indicated that re-occurrence of such behaviours may reduce community support for the project. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

Gender concerns: Gender concerns for the project particularly relate to infringement on the rights of women in the workplace. The concerns include; sexual harassment, denial of

employment opportunities, physical violence, and male partners forcefully taking away women's pay and lack of proper public facilities such as toilets and shelter for their children as they work.

Impact on vulnerable groups: Construction of proposed bulk water supply and irrigation infrastructure could have significant impacts on vulnerable groups within the local community. Vulnerable groups may include women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged individuals. These groups may face increased risks of exploitation, displacement, and reduced access to resources due to the influx of workers and the pressures on local infrastructure and services. The construction activities could exacerbate existing inequalities, leading to social tension and undermining community cohesion. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

➤ **Operation Phase Impacts**

During the operation phase of the MWACRID Project, the key impacts are primarily related to agricultural intensification and water infrastructure management. Risk of increased use of agrochemicals and fertilizers was reported by 2.8% of respondents (13 households), potentially affecting soil and water quality. Impacts on public health and safety, particularly the increased risk of drowning in irrigation canals for children and livestock, were noted by 1.9% of respondents (9 households). Additionally, there is a potential increase in child labour, which could disrupt children's education, affecting 1.1% of respondents (5 households). These findings highlight the need for targeted awareness campaigns, safety measures, and monitoring programs to mitigate operational-phase risks.

E.5 Land Tenure System

➤ **Landholding and land ownership**

Access to land: Overall, 65.6% (143) of the PAPs have access to land either owned or borrowed while 34.4% (75) indicated no access. District-level findings show that land access is slightly higher in Masindi (66.2%, 104) compared to Kiryandongo (63.9%, 39), although the difference is marginal and suggests broadly comparable access conditions between the two areas. Conversely, lack of land access is more prevalent in Kiryandongo (36.1%, 22) than in Masindi (33.8%, 53). to enhance inclusivity and resilience of affected communities.

Type of land tenure: Overall, the combined results show freehold tenure as the dominant system (38%) followed by customary (11%) and mailo land (14%). In Kiryandongo, land ownership is mainly under freehold tenure system accounting for 54% (21), compared to 33% (34) households in Masindi, indicating a stronger prevalence of individualized land rights and formal ownership in Kiryandongo.

Land occupancy status/ownership: In Kiryandongo, 26% (10 households) reported being landowners with formal titles, which is more than double the proportion in Masindi at 12% (12 households). This suggests that land rights in Kiryandongo are relatively more formalized, offering greater legal protection during land acquisition processes. However, the largest category in both districts is landowners without land titles, comprising 31% (12 households) in Kiryandongo and 45% (47 households) in Masindi, translating to an overall 41% (59 households).

Land use: In Kiryandongo, the majority of PAPs (63.8%, 30) are engaged in crop farming, compared to 41.7% (43) in Masindi, underscoring Kiryandongo's stronger reliance on subsistence and smallholder agriculture. Conversely, Masindi shows a more diversified land use, with significant proportions engaged in small-scale industry (19.4%, 20), houses/accommodation (10.7%, 11), and renting out land 5.8%, activities that are almost absent in Kiryandongo.

Structure of land ownership for the land affected: In Kiryandongo and Masindi shows that ownership is predominantly individual-based, accounting for 74.3% (162 households) overall, with Masindi having a higher proportion (78.3%) compared to Kiryandongo (63.9%). Family ownership is the second most common form, representing 20.2% (44 households), more significant in Kiryandongo (23.0%) than Masindi (19.1%), indicating stronger reliance on extended family arrangements in Kiryandongo.

E.6 Census and Socio-Economic Baseline of PAPs living in the Project area

➤ Socio-demographic characteristics

Household leadership: Of the 218 PAPs, most (89 % 195) identified as heads of household, with spouses accounting for the remaining 11 % (23). The results further show that the majority of respondents in both Kiryandongo and Masindi districts are heads of households, accounting for 85.2% (52) and 91.1% (143) respectively. On the other hand, a small proportion are spouses accounting for 14.8% in Kiryandongo and 8.9% in Masindi, resulting in an overall 10.6%. Comparatively, Masindi has a slightly higher representation of Heads of Households than Kiryandongo while Kiryandongo has a higher proportion of Spouse respondents. This indicates that in both districts, survey responses were more concentrated among household heads.

Gender composition: A large proportion 62 % (136) of the PAPs are male and 38 % (82) are female respondents, indicating a moderate gender imbalance. District specific gender distribution results show a notable variation between the two districts. In Kiryandongo, participation is fairly balanced with 53% male and 48% female, indicating inclusivity and minimal gender disparity, while in Masindi, the gap is much wider, with 66% male and only 33% female, suggesting underrepresentation of women and possible barriers to their participation; additionally, 1% in Masindi preferred not to disclose their gender, pointing to sensitivity around identity disclosure.

Age distribution: Overall, the combined mean age across both districts is 46 years. The analysis of respondents' mean age shows slight variation between the two districts, with Kiryandongo recording a higher average age of 48 years compared to Masindi's 45 years. The age distribution results further show that both Kiryandongo and Masindi are dominated by respondents in the middle-age brackets, though with slight differences in proportions. In Kiryandongo, the largest group is 40–49 years (28% 17), followed by 30–39 years (16% 10) and 50–59 years (18% 11), indicating a relatively older respondent profile.

Level of education: The survey results show that in Kiryandongo, most respondents have not completed primary education (38% 23), with very few attaining higher levels such as diplomas (3% 2) and none with a university degree hence indicating relatively low educational attainment. In contrast, Masindi demonstrates slightly better educational attainment, with a higher proportion of respondents having completed primary education (27% 43) and progressed into secondary (19% 29) and even tertiary levels (4% with university degrees and 1% postgraduate). Comparatively, national statistics reflect that while Uganda has achieved near-universal primary enrolment, transition rates remain a challenge: only 54% of pupils transitioned to secondary school in 2014 (UBOS, 2016; CEIC, 2023).

Religious affiliation: A comparative analysis of religious affiliation in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts reveals distinct patterns that reflect regional and national trends. In Kiryandongo, the majority of respondents identify as Catholic (36.1%), followed by Protestant/Anglican (21.3%) and Pentecostal/Saved (18.0%). Masindi exhibits a higher proportion of Protestant/Anglican adherents (38.9%), with Catholics constituting 28.0% and Pentecostals/Saved at 21.7%. Nationally, according to the 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census, 36.2% of Ugandans are Catholic, 29.0% are Anglican, and 14.3% are Pentecostal, with Muslims comprising 13.2% of the population.

Marital status: The analysis results on marital status in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts shows clear differences. In Kiryandongo, 52.5% of respondents are married or cohabiting monogamously, 11.5% polygamously, and 23% are widowed, whereas Masindi has a higher monogamous marriage rate (74.5%), lower polygamy (8.9%), and only 5.7% widowed.

Household size: The survey results indicate that households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi have a mean of 5.5 permanent members, reflecting relatively large family units consistent with rural Ugandan household structures (UBOS, 2016).

Prevalence of household vulnerabilities: Among the 21 vulnerable households, the survey results reveal notable household vulnerabilities among PAPs in Kiryandongo and Masindi. In Kiryandongo, vulnerabilities were reported among a few households, including elderly-headed households (33.3%), female-headed households (33.3%), and widowers (33.3%), while no households reported physical disability or limited meals. In Masindi, vulnerabilities were more

pronounced, with 41.7% of households having a member with a physical disability, 25% containing elderly persons (60+ years), 16.7% of household heads having education below primary level, and 8.3% of households consuming two or fewer meals per day.

➤ **Local Economy and Livelihoods**

Access to income: Overall, 52.3% (114) of respondents across both districts have access to income, highlighting that a significant portion of PAPs rely on limited or irregular income sources. The survey results indicate notable differences in access to income between Kiryandongo and Masindi. In Kiryandongo, only 36.1% (22) of respondents reported having access to a regular source of income, while 63.9% (39) did not, compared to Masindi, where 58.6% (92) reported access and 41.4% (65) lacked income sources.

Participation in income generating activities: Overall, the burden of participating in income generating activities heavily concentrates on household heads (85% 97) and, to a lesser extent, spouses (26 % 30) with minimal child (9%) or extended family involvement. District specific analysis of participation in income-generating activities among PAPs shows that in both Kiryandongo and Masindi, the majority of households actively engaged with 81.8% of households in Kiryandongo and 85.9% in Masindi reporting household-level participation. Spouses contribute in about a quarter of households in both districts (27.3% in Kiryandongo; 26.1% in Masindi).

Sources of income: Analysis of PAPs' sources of income shows that in Kiryandongo, livelihoods are dominated by commercial crop farming (30%), followed by salaried work (15%), commercial livestock (15%), and wage-based casual labour (15%), while in Masindi, the most significant sources are commercial crop farming (17%), salaried work (16%), subsistence farming on small plots (16%), and rental or property-related income (16%). Overall, across both districts, commercial crop farming (19.3%) and salaried employment (15.8%) are the leading sources of income.

Estimated Monthly Income: Analysis of monthly household income shows notable variation between the two districts, with respondents in Kiryandongo reporting an average income of UGX 260,000, while those in Masindi earn nearly double at UGX 461,408, resulting in a combined mean of UGX 438,750.

Reasons for Unemployment not working: Overall, more than half (55.8%) of unemployed PAPs attributed their status to limited opportunities, a finding consistent with national labour force data where underemployment and limited non-agricultural job creation remain key barriers. District specific results on the reasons for not working among PAPs indicates that the lack of employment opportunities is the dominant factor in both districts, though more pronounced in Kiryandongo (73.7%) compared to Masindi (41.7%), reflecting broader structural challenges in rural labour markets.

Financial institution utilisation: The survey shows that household use of financial institutions differs significantly between the two districts. Results show that only 29.5% (18) of households in Kiryandongo utilise financial services, compared to 51.6% (81) in Masindi, resulting in an overall uptake of 45.4% (99) across both districts. The results indicate that Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) are the most widely used financial institutions in both Kiryandongo (66.7% 12) and Masindi (67.5% 52), reflecting the strong reliance on informal, community-based savings mechanisms in rural Uganda. Formal bank usage is lower, with 38.9% of households in Kiryandongo and 33.8% in Masindi accessing banking services.

➤ **House Ownership and Types**

Ownership dwelling: The survey indicates that the overwhelming majority of households in both Kiryandongo (95.1% 58) and Masindi (96.2% 151) own their dwellings, with only a small fraction renting (0.9%) or living in caretaker arrangements (3.2%). In both Kiryandongo and Masindi districts, the majority of households reside in iron-sheet roofed houses (68.9% and 72.6% respectively), though a notable share still live under grass-thatched roofs, especially in Kiryandongo (18.0%). Wall construction shows more variation: in Kiryandongo, burnt bricks (34.4%) and cement-plastered structures (23.0%) are more common, while in Masindi burnt bricks dominate at nearly half (49.7%), with mud and wattle also significant (17.2%). Floors are mainly cementing screed in both districts, though Kiryandongo has a slightly higher share of earth floors (31.1%) compared to Masindi (27.4%), and some households in Kiryandongo also use floor tiles (6.6%). Regarding housing completion, both districts have a mix of complete and incomplete houses, with Masindi showing more completed structures (35.0%) compared to Kiryandongo (27.9%), although levels of incompleteness are also slightly higher in Masindi (34.4%) than Kiryandongo (32.8%). Overall, Masindi households appear to have marginally better housing conditions than those in Kiryandongo.

➤ **Major household problems**

The MWACRID RAP socio-economic survey highlights that the five most pressing household problems are low income (87%), unemployment (47%), food shortages (47%), production-related challenges (30%), and drought (28%).

➤ **Common means of transport:**

The RAP socio-economic survey findings reveal that motorcycles are the dominant means of transport for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), with 93% of households reporting their use, followed by walking (74%) and bicycles (55%).

➤ **Sources of information**

The analysis of communication and information access in the MWACRID project area shows that telephones (85%) and radios (84%) are the dominant sources of information, confirming the centrality of mobile connectivity and radio broadcasting in rural Uganda. Informal networks such as neighbours (22%) and places of worship (18%) continue to play a critical role in community information exchange.

➤ **Sources of Water**

Access to water sources: The survey results indicate that households in the MWACRID project area rely on a mix of improved and unimproved water sources, with public stand posts (20.2%)

and rainwater harvesting (12.8%) being the most common. District specific results show that households in Kiryandongo District more frequently depend on rainwater harvesting (16.4%) and water bodies such as rivers and swamps (13.1%), whereas Masindi households rely more on public stand posts (24.2%) and vendors (10.8%). The seasonal analysis of household water sources in the MWACRID project area shows strong seasonal variation in reliance on different sources. Rainwater harvesting is predominantly used during the wet season (73%), while public stand posts (98%), vendors (95%), privately owned boreholes (90%), and public boreholes (78%) are used consistently through both seasons, highlighting their role as reliable year-round sources. Less common sources, such as valley dams/tanks (58%) and water bodies (75%), are also relied upon during both seasons, while unprotected springs/wells (75%) are mainly used in the wet season. Personal taps, protected springs, ponds, and house connections serve very small portions of the population but remain important supplemental sources.

Distance to nearest water source: Access to water remains a significant concern within the MWACRID project area, with households traveling an average distance of 1.3 km to reach their nearest water source. The analysis of distance to the nearest water source indicates that the majority of households (64.7% 141) access water within 1 km, with Masindi (66.9% 105) having slightly better proximity compared to Kiryandongo (59% 36). About 19.7% travel between 1.1–2 km, while 7.8% travel between 2.1–3 km.

Perceived water quality: Households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi generally perceived their water quality positively across the key parameters of smell, taste, and colour, with over 80% rating them as either good or very good. Specifically, 85.3% rated water smell as good or very good, 77.5% rated taste positively, and 78.9% considered the colour good or very good. However, a small but notable proportion expressed concerns, particularly with taste (14.7% fair and 7.8% poor/very poor) and colour (15.6% fair and 5.5% poor/very poor), reflecting seasonal variations and possible contamination from surface water and poorly maintained sources.

Challenges associated with water sources: The analysis of challenges faced by PAPs in accessing water reveals several critical barriers to safe water supply. The most common problem is congestion at water points, with 73.4% of households reporting delays due to large crowds and long queues. Other significant challenges include low yield or poor flow (29.4%) and long distances to water sources (28.0%).

Household water treatment practices: Despite the high incidence of water-related challenges reported by households, including concerns over quality and reliability. Water treatment at the household level remains low across both districts, with only 24.8% (54) of PAP households reporting that they treat their water before use, while the majority (75.2% 164) do not practice any form of treatment. A slightly higher proportion of households in Kiryandongo (26.2% 16) reported treating their water compared to Masindi (24.2% 38).

➤ **Household food insecurity patterns**

Experience of food insecurity: Nearly half of the surveyed households (49.1% 107) reported experiencing food shortages in the 12 months preceding the survey. The problem is more pronounced in Kiryandongo (59.0% 36), compared to Masindi (45.2% 71), indicating a higher level of vulnerability in Kiryandongo. The survey data indicate that food insecurity among PAP households in Kiryandongo and Masindi is highly seasonal, peaking during the months of May and June, when 25.8% and 27% of households respectively report experiencing food shortages.

In Kiryandongo, June (23.3%) and May (21.7%) are the most critical months, whereas in Masindi, June (28.8%) and May (28.0%) dominate, reflecting a slightly higher intensity of food insecurity in Masindi. Moderate food insecurity is also observed in April and July, while the rest of the year shows relatively low prevalence.

Causes of household food insecurity: The analysis of food insecurity causes among PAP households highlights that limited land for production (32.7% 18) is the most significant constraint, particularly in Masindi (38.5% 15), followed closely by the effects of prolonged drought (27.3% 15), which is more pronounced in Kiryandongo (31.3% 5). Other notable causes include deterioration in soil fertility (12.7%), food crop loss pre- and post-harvest (7.3%), and high cost of food (3.6%), all of which compound household vulnerability.

➤ **Migration patterns in the MWACRID project area:**

Migration is an important socio-economic phenomenon in the MWACRID project area, with 54.1% (118) of households reporting at least one member migrating to other areas. In Kiryandongo, 50.8% (31) of households reported migration, slightly lower than Masindi, where 55.4% (87) of households indicated at least one migrating member. The analysis of migration drivers in the MWACRID project area shows that economic and food security factors dominate, with unemployment (29.7% 51) and inability to access sufficient food (27.9% 48) being the primary reasons for household members relocating. In Kiryandongo, unemployment (32%) and food insecurity (30%) are slightly more pronounced than in Masindi (28.7% and 27%, respectively), reflecting localized labour and agricultural productivity challenges. The lack of clean water (12.8%) emerges as the third leading cause, particularly in Masindi (15.6%), highlighting how inadequate water infrastructure can compel migration.

➤ **Participation in Agriculture**

Crop production type of farm tools used in crop production: The survey shows that crop production in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts heavily relies on traditional, low-mechanization tools. The majority of households (65.6%) use hand hoes as their main implement, with slightly higher usage in Masindi (68.6%) than Kiryandongo (61.5%). Ox ploughs are used by 30% of households, reflecting modest adoption of animal traction. Mechanized farming is extremely limited, with only 2 respondents (2.2%) reporting use of tractors. Other tools are negligible (2.2%).

Purpose of crop production: The data reveals that all households (100% 65) engaged in crop production do so for domestic consumption, underlining the subsistence nature of agriculture within the project-affected communities. However, 45% (29) of these households also produce crops for sale, suggesting a partial integration into local markets and an opportunity to enhance household incomes through surplus production.

Livestock and poultry rearing: Livestock rearing remains an important supplementary livelihood activity among households in Kiryandongo and Masindi. The survey results show that poultry (31.3% 10) is the most commonly kept livestock overall, with higher ownership in Kiryandongo (44.4% 8) compared to Masindi (14.3% 2). Cattle (28.1%) and goats (28.1%) follow as significant sources of livelihood, particularly in Masindi, where cattle (42.9%) and

goats (35.7%) are more prominent. Sheep (9.4%) and pigs (3.1%) are relatively minor.

Purpose of keeping livestock: Livestock serves both economic and subsistence functions in the project area. Overall, 52.4% of households keep livestock primarily for sale, underscoring its role as a source of household income. A slightly smaller proportion, 47.6%, rear livestock mainly for domestic consumption, reflecting its contribution to household nutrition and food security. Across districts, the patterns are relatively balanced: in Kiryandongo, 57.1% keep livestock for sale and 42.9% for home use, while in Masindi, the distribution is even, with half (50.0%) keeping livestock for sale and half (50.0%) for consumption.

Livestock production methods: Livestock production practices in the project area vary across districts, reflecting differences in land use patterns and livestock management systems (Table 21.7.2). Overall, the most common system is the communal/pastoral system (40.0%), practiced exclusively in Masindi (57.1%), where households depend on shared grazing lands and mobility for feeding. The extensive system (30.0%), characterized by mixed herds (cattle, goats, and sheep) grazed on ranches using natural resources without fodder banks, is practiced in both districts, though more prevalent in Masindi (28.6%). Tethering (20.0%), where livestock are restrained by ropes, appears in both districts but is relatively minor. Fenced dairy farming (10.0%), involving semi-intensive or intensive practices with fodder planting, was reported only in Kiryandongo.

Main problems affecting agricultural production and productivity: Households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi face multiple challenges that constrain agricultural production and productivity. The most pressing issue is drought (29.8%), which significantly undermines yields and threatens food security. This aligns with broader climate variability trends that expose smallholder farmers to rainfall dependence. The scarcity of land (23.8%) and infertile soils (21.8%) further exacerbate production constraints, reflecting population pressure, declining soil fertility, and limited access to land improvement inputs such as fertilizers and organic amendments. Pests and diseases (8.8%) also affect crops, while floods (7.0%) present a localized but serious risk to production in low-lying areas.

Adoption of modern agricultural inputs: Survey results show that only one-third of households (33% 21) reported are accustomed to using modern agricultural inputs while the majority, 67% (43), responded do not use modern agricultural inputs. This indicates limited coverage or uptake of the intervention/service across the project area. Data disaggregated by district, show a similar pattern in Kiryandongo, 36% (10) reported “Yes” compared to 64% “No,” while in Masindi, 31% (11) reported “Yes” and 69% “No.”

Value addition in agricultural produce: Survey findings indicate that engagement in value addition is generally low across the project area. Overall, only 11% (13) of households reported engaging in valuation addition with Kiryandongo showing slightly higher affirmative responses (15% 5) than Masindi (10% 8), while the majority of households responded “No”. This pattern highlights limited coverage or awareness of the intervention/service, suggesting that targeted efforts such as sensitization, outreach, and improved accessibility are needed to enhance participation and ensure that project-affected households can fully benefit.

Market availability for agricultural products: Of the 125 PAPs, survey results indicate that

just over half of households (53% 66) report access to markets for their agricultural products, while 47% (59) do not, reflecting uneven market availability across the project area. In Kiryandongo, 59% (20) of households reported market access compared to 51% (66) in Masindi, suggesting slightly better availability in Kiryandongo.

Primary buyers of agricultural products: The survey shows that the majority of households sell their agricultural products through local markets (41.2% 56) and mobile buyers (37.5% 51), highlighting these as the dominant channels for farm produce. Fewer households sell to neighbours (15.4% 21), directly vend their produce (3.7%), or through cooperatives (2.2%). District-level differences show that Kiryandongo relies more on local markets (47.4% 18) and mobile buyers (42.1% 16), while in Masindi, although local markets remain important (38.8% 38), a notable share also sells to neighbours (19.4% 19).

Access to agricultural training and extension services: Only 16% (19) of the 118 agricultural households reported receiving any form of agricultural training or extension support over the last two seasons, while a significant 84% (99) indicated no access to such services.

Key constraints on agricultural production and productivity: The main constraints affecting agricultural production and productivity among households in Kiryandongo and Masindi are drought, scarcity of land, and infertile soils. Overall, 29.8% (119) of respondents cited drought as a major challenge, while 23.8% (95) reported scarcity of land and 21.8% (87) identified infertile soils. District-level patterns show that drought is slightly more pronounced in Kiryandongo (31.9% 36) than Masindi (28.9%83), whereas land scarcity is more significant in Masindi (25.1% 72) and infertile soils in Kiryandongo (26.5%30).

➤ **Seasonal timing of drought events (2021–2024)**

Analysis of four consecutive years of drought incidence reveals a consistent seasonal pattern. Analysis of drought occurrence across months in Kiryandongo and Masindi between 2021 and 2024 shows clear seasonal patterns. Across all years, June consistently registers the highest proportion of drought events, with 5.0–5.6% of households reporting drought in this month, followed closely by July (3.1–3.6%). These months coincide with the peak dry season, indicating heightened water stress for crops and livestock during mid-year.

Effects of drought on household well-being: Drought has significant impacts on households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi, affecting crop production, food security, and income. The most commonly reported effect is loss of crop yield (30.0%), followed closely by poor quality of crops (28.6%), highlighting both quantitative and qualitative impacts on agricultural production. Food insecurity affects 22.3% of households, reflecting the direct link between drought and household nutrition.

➤ **Household and Community Gender Dynamics**

Household decision-making dynamics: Survey results indicate that decision-making in project-affected households is predominantly influenced by women (40.8% 89), followed by men (34.4% 75), while joint decision-making by both spouses occurs in 22.5% (49) of households. District-level patterns show that in Kiryandongo, women make the majority of decisions (45.9% 28)

compared to men (36.1% 22), whereas in Masindi, men's and women's individual decision-making is more balanced, with a slightly higher proportion of joint decisions (25.5% 40).

Intra-household control over resources and benefits: Land is primarily controlled by men (23%) and jointly by both spouses (16%), with women individually controlling 14% overall. Equipment and labour show higher joint control (31% each), reflecting shared responsibilities in agricultural production, while women individually control 13–14% of these resources. Money, education/training, and other resources are more evenly distributed, with women individually controlling 12–17%, men 11–17%, and joint control ranging 21–22%. Regarding benefits, joint control is most prominent.

Forms of child violence in the community: Among the 36% of households that reported child exposure to violence, the most prevalent form identified was child labour exploitation (41%), followed by neglect by caregivers (36%) and denial of access to basic needs (31%). Alarming proportions also reported defilement (27%), rape (23%), and bullying (17%) highlighting serious protection and safety risks, especially for girls.

Main perpetrators of violence against children: The data reveals a concerning duality in child protection risks, with parents and strangers both identified as the leading perpetrators of violence against children in the community (54%). Caregivers (38%) and peers/fellow children (29%) also constitute a significant share of abusers, indicating that abuse occurs both within and outside the household. The presence of violence from boyfriends/girlfriends or intimate partners (20%) suggests early exposure to harmful relationships, potentially linked to child marriage and sexual exploitation.

Domestic violence in the community: The findings indicate that 56% (121) of respondents have either experienced or witnessed domestic violence within their community, while 45% (97) report not having witnessed such incidents. District specific results indicate that a higher prevalence in Kiryandongo (60.7%) compared to Masindi (53.5%), suggesting that domestic violence is a significant social concern across the project area.

Main victims of domestic violence in the community: The survey indicates that married women are the most affected group, representing 35.9% (84) of reported victims, followed by girls (20.9% 49) and men (15.0% 35). Boys account for 10.7%, while other children and domestic workers, such as maids/house helpers, collectively make up 16.2% of victims. District-level data show similar trends, with married women being the primary victims in both Kiryandongo (35.6% 21) and Masindi (36.0% 63), while girls and boys face a somewhat higher burden in Masindi.

Common forms of domestic and gender-based violence in the community: The survey reveals that domestic and gender-based violence (GBV) is a significant concern in the community, with the most common form being the physical beating of women (39%), followed by verbal abuse (22%), rape and early marriages (35% each). Other reported forms include unwanted sexual touching, economic abuse such as using a woman's money without consent, and more severe acts like burning or acid attacks.

Primary perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence: The data indicates that the primary perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence in the community are

overwhelmingly male spouses, accounting for 93% of reported cases. Other significant perpetrators include strangers (37%), female spouses (34%), and employers or bosses (24%), suggesting both intimate partner and non-partner violence are prevalent. Additional perpetrators identified include external workers (15%), security personnel (7%), other relatives (5%), and community members (1%).

Avenues for gender-based abuses or domestic violence cases resolution: In this community, cases of gender-based abuses and domestic violence are predominantly reported or resolved through local governance structures, with 43% of respondents indicating the Local Council I (LC I) as the primary avenue. The police are also a significant point of reporting or resolution, cited by 36% of respondents.

➤ **Physical Cultural Resources**

A systematic and unsystematic archaeological survey conducted within the project area, primarily focusing on the zone of direct project influence, identified a total of 30 archaeological and cultural heritage sites. These include 4 mosques, 15 churches, 1 burial site, 3 archaeological sites, and 7 medicinal plant sites. Of these, 10 sites are expected to be directly affected by the project, while 20 may experience indirect impacts (see appendix for detailed PCR report). The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

E.7 Legal, Policy, and Institutional Framework

➤ **Uganda Legal Framework**

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995: The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides for sovereignty over land and the legal framework for compensation and resettlement in Uganda. Article 237(1) vests all land in Uganda on behalf of its citizens prescribes various tenure regimes in accordance with rights and interests over which land may be held – customary, freehold, Mailo, and leasehold. Article 237(1) (a), permits the Government to acquire land in the public interest. Article 26 provides a right to own property either individually or in association with others. **Relevance to the project:** The proposed MWACRID project will affect land of different tenure systems (customary, leasehold, and freehold), structures and other properties. The constitution is therefore relevant for the Resettlement Action Plan.

Land Act CAP 227 Part II:2,3: Part II:2–3 of the Land Act, CAP 227 categorises land in Uganda under four legally recognized tenure systems: customary, freehold, mailo, and leasehold. The Act affirms the rights of customary landowners, recognizing customary tenure as a legitimate form of ownership governed by locally accepted norms and customs. The Act establishes a decentralized land administration structure comprising the Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLBs), and Parish Land Committees (PLCs). Section 73 provides that compulsory land acquisition must be undertaken through mutual agreement with prompt compensation for affected parties, and disputes referred to land tribunals. Section 77 guides compensation assessment, taking into account the open market value for land, buildings, and

standing crops (excluding seasonal crops harvestable within notice periods), with reliance on DLB-issued compensation schedules. Furthermore, the Act mandates a disturbance allowance—15% of the compensation value, or 30% if less than six months’ notice is given for vacating land. Section 39 adds safeguards requiring prior written consent from a spouse or dependent family members before any sale, transfer, or mortgage of land on which they reside, ensuring the protection of household and inheritance rights. [*Relevance to the project:*](#) The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components.

Land Acquisition Act Cap. 226: The Land Acquisition Act Cap. 226 of Uganda, alongside the Constitution and the Land Act, governs the legal framework for compulsory land acquisition for public purposes, including valuation procedures to determine compensation. Under Section 2, it provides for authorized officers to enter land for surveys and assessments to determine its suitability. [*Relevance to the project:*](#) The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components.

The Roads Act (1949): In accordance with the Roads Act, Cap 358 (1949) of Uganda specifically Sections 2 and 3 the Minister of Works and Transport is vested with authority over all public roads and road reserves, including their control, maintenance, and management. [*Relevance to the project:*](#) The project will need to seek authorization from the Ministry of Works and Transport to utilise 23.767 Acres of land in the road reserve of Masindi Port – Kinomi Road and 4.9 Acres in the road reserve of Kimengo-Masindi Road for the construction of the different components.

The Local Government Act, 1997:

Under this Act, district and lower local councils are given the responsibility to plan and manage development activities, including natural resources, at the local government level. Thus, local governments will be involved in issues of land acquisition, compensation and environmental monitoring and compliance in this project. [*Relevance to the project:*](#) The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components spread across 2 districts of Kiryandongo and Masindi and 3 sub counties namely Masindi Port, Kimengo and Mirya which are governed by the Local Government Council in terms of land administration and registration of title. They have been involved in the preparation of the resettlement action plan and their involvement will be required during its implementation and the construction and operation phases of the project.

The Domestic Violence Act (2010): This Act provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence, for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence, for the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence, for the jurisdiction of court; for the enforcement of orders made by the court and empowers the family and children court to handle cases of domestic violence and for

related matters. [Relevance to the project:](#) Gender based violence might be exacerbated due to the influx of workers from other countries.

Employment Act, 2006: Employment Act, 2006 repeals Employment Act (Cap 219) enacted in 2000. This Act is the principal legislation that seeks to harmonize relationships between employees and employers, protect workers interests and welfare and safeguard their occupational health and safety through; Prohibiting forced labour, discrimination and sexual harassment at workplaces (Part II; Part IV).; Providing for labour inspection by the relevant ministry (Part III). Stipulating rights and duties in employment (weekly rest, working hours, annual leave, maternity and paternity leaves, sick pay, etc. (Part VI). Continuity of employment (continuous service, seasonal employment, etc (Part VIII). [Relevance to the project:](#) Both during construction and operation phases this Act will guide workplace relations between employees and employers.

➤ **Uganda Policy Framework**

Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA): The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development issued the GCALA Guidelines in June 2017 to ensure compensation for land acquisition is prompt, fair, and adequate, in line with Article 26 of the Constitution. The guidelines follow International Valuation Standards and cover compensation for land, structures, crops, trees, business losses, severance, injurious affection, and statutory disturbance allowances, including salvage options. They provide principles on fairness, replacement costs, entitlements, stakeholder consultation, appointment of assessors, grievance mechanisms, and valuation of land, minerals, cultural assets, and business losses. [Relevance to the project:](#) The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres of land from individuals and institutions for the MWACRID Project components.

National Gender Policy (2007): The Uganda National Gender Policy (2007) supports gender equality and women's empowerment, making it relevant for compensation and livelihood restoration in project-induced displacement. It emphasizes reducing gender inequalities to enable sustainable livelihoods for all, with specific strategies targeting diverse livelihood needs, labor-saving technologies, productivity incentives, social protection, and child labor elimination. These provisions guide equitable compensation and livelihood support for both women and men affected by economic displacement. [Relevance to the project:](#) The policy safeguards the interests of women in project affected households.

Uganda National Land Policy (2013): The Uganda National Land Policy provides a framework for sustainable and equitable land use to support national development, poverty reduction, and socio-economic transformation. It recognizes customary land tenure as equal to other systems, protects the ancestral land rights of ethnic minorities with provision for fair compensation if displaced, and ensures that vulnerable groups have equal rights in acquiring, transferring, and using land. [Relevance to the project:](#) The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres of land from individuals and institutions for the MWACRID Project components.

Draft Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, (2018): The policy aims to support sustainable economic development by ensuring fair and equitable treatment of people displaced by land acquisitions, preventing impoverishment and conflict. The policy outlines principles, legal and institutional frameworks, and procedures to guide responsible land acquisition, emphasizing justified use, transparent stakeholder engagement, recognition of property rights, community benefits, livelihood improvement, responsible investment, and minimizing displacement and its negative impacts. **Relevance to the project:** The project will follow responsible land acquisition practices, including compensation and resettlement, in line with the policy to safeguard affected persons.

The Uganda Agriculture Policy, (2013): The overall objective of the agriculture policy is to achieve food and nutrition security and improve household incomes through coordinated interventions that focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural productivity and value addition; providing employment opportunities and promoting domestic and international trade. **Relevance to the project:** The project supports these objectives by increasing agricultural productivity and enabling market access for surplus produce.

National Policy on Elimination of Gender-Based Violence, (2016): The policy provides a framework for the implementation of comprehensive GBV prevention measures and provision of multi-sectoral support services for survivors. It outlines the role of various state and non-state actors at local and national levels, strategic actions, and milestones for measuring progress. The new policy plays a key role in addressing critical gaps in GBV response, such as the lack of functioning referral systems that coordinate health, social, law enforcement, and judicial sectors. **Relevance to the project:** The proposed project will implement a dedicated policy to prevent gender-based violence at all stages. It will also actively engage community members, police, teachers, parents, and other stakeholders to address gender-related concerns.

National Irrigation Master Plan for Uganda (2010-2035): The policy is aimed at promoting the use of water in agricultural production through supporting farming system diversification, private investment in bulk water infrastructure and service delivery and more Public-Private Partnerships. **Relevance to the project:** The project contributes to this goal by constructing largescale irrigation systems and encouraging both public and private sector involvement.

National Irrigation Policy (2017): The policy goal is to ensure sustainable availability of water for irrigation and its efficient use for enhanced crop production, productivity and profitability that will contribute to food security and wealth creation. **Relevance to the project:** The project enhances irrigated agriculture through infrastructure that increases water availability and supports sustainable farming practices.

Uganda Vision 2040: Uganda's Vision 2040 aims for sustainable socio-economic development while preserving the environment, emphasizing water and sanitation infrastructure as key drivers

of economic growth. To transition from a primarily agrarian to an industrialized and urban society, the vision highlights the need to rapidly expand water infrastructure. It targets increasing per capita water consumption from 26 m³ in 2010 to 600 m³ by 2040, requiring universal access to safe piped water. [Relevance to the project:](#) To provide the necessary stimulus to the economy, the government through MWE in partnership with AfDB has embarked on the improvement of water supply infrastructure of which Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project is part.

The Environment and Social Safeguards Policy (2018): The Policy was formulated to ensure that environmental and social concerns are integrated in all stages of project development and all levels including national, district and local levels, with full participation of the people as means of minimizing environmental and social impacts. [Relevance to the project:](#) This RAP report represents the third phase for the proposed MWACRID Project. With the implementation of the recommended impact mitigation measures, the project is expected to promote economic and social development in a sustainable manner in line with the principles outlined in the Policy.

➤ **International Policies**

Comparison of Laws of the Country, WB ESS 5 and AfDB OS2 Policy: Compensation for the ROW will follow AfDB OS2, the Land Act, and the 2017 GCALA guidelines, with valuation reports submitted to the CGV's Office covering only affected assets. Key gaps between Ugandan law and AfDB/World Bank policies include eligibility for compensation, livelihood restoration, consultation and disclosure processes, and census/socio-economic surveys. Notably, Ugandan law excludes occupants without legal title, whereas AfDB/OS2 and WB policies provide compensation rights to all affected persons, including land replacement, which is not addressed under national legislation

NBI Gender mainstreaming Policy and Guidelines, 2012: The purpose of the NBI gender mainstreaming Policy and Strategy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in all NBI policies, strategies, processes, programs and projects through capacity building, rationalization and harmonization, research, resource mobilization, partnership development and advocacy. Guiding principles for the implementation of the The strategy forms an integral part of projects activities and aims at providing a view of the gender goals and to facilitate a process of learning and increased capacity to analyse and mainstream gender in the course of the work.

East African Community (EAC) Gender Policy, 2018: This Policy provides a framework, intended to accelerate the realization of gender equality, fairness between men and women, non-discrimination, and fundamental rights in East Africa. The Policy framework is a tool to facilitate the advancement of East Africa's political and social economic integration, guarantee that gender issues are included in the East African Community agenda, accelerate gender mainstreaming, contribute to higher living standards, and enhance the efforts exerted by the East African people to play their rightful role in a globalizing world. The EAC is committed to increase access to affordable energy for men and women to increase economic development and improve standards

of living.

The IGAD Regional Gender Equality Strategy (2023-2030): The IGAD Gender Equality Strategy sets the strategic framework for priority interventions areas of the implementation of IGAD's Vision 2050 and builds on several ongoing programs established to develop resilient ecosystems and economic growth. The gender strategy outlines an approach that intends to translate IGAD's commitments to gender equality, inclusion, and empowerment into demonstrable results and impacts.

➤ **African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System:**

Operational Safeguard 2 Involuntary Resettlement (Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation): AfDB's resettlement safeguard aims to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts when involuntary land acquisition or use restrictions are required for a project. Its objectives are to ensure that displaced persons are treated fairly, equitably and culturally sensitively, receive timely compensation and assistance, and have their pre-project living standards and livelihoods restored or improved (AfDB, 2023). Bank-financed projects must avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible and mainstream resettlement considerations into project design (AfDB, 2023). If displacement is unavoidable, the project is required to minimize displacement impacts and to plan for mitigation and compensation measures (AfDB, 2023). **Relevance to the project:** The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components.

➤ **Organizational and institutional framework**

This organizational and institutional framework will be directly responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating this RAP.

Table 0.2 Institutional Responsibilities

Institution/Actor	Description	Roles in RAP & MWACRID Implementation
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	Lead line ministry for water resources, environment, and climate resilience.	✓ Provides overall coordination and oversight. ✓ Approves and supervises RAP implementation. ✓ Ensures compliance with environmental and social safeguards.- Coordinates with AfDB and other government agencies. ✓ Prepares and implements the RAP.

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

		✓ Releases funds for compensation and resettlement. ✓ Oversees consultants, contractors, and district teams. ✓ Ensures reporting and compliance with AfDB safeguards.
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Project financier providing funds, technical support, and safeguard oversight.	✓ Provides funding for RAP and project activities. ✓ Enforces compliance with AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS 2023). ✓ Conducts supervision and monitoring missions. ✓ Supports capacity building of implementing institutions.
Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD)	Ministry in charge of labour, social development, gender equality, and protection of vulnerable groups.	✓ Provides policy guidance on gender, labour rights, GBV, and child protection. ✓ Ensures inclusion of vulnerable PAPs in livelihood restoration. ✓ Monitors labour and social safeguard standards. ✓ Supports grievance handling related to social risks.
Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD)	Ministry responsible for land administration, housing, and urban planning.	✓ Guides land acquisition processes.- Provides technical and policy support on tenure systems. ✓ Oversees RAP compliance with land laws. ✓ Coordinates with ULC and CGV.
Office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	Technical office under MLHUD responsible for approving all land and asset valuations for government projects.	✓ Reviews and approves valuation reports. ✓ Ensures compensation rates are fair, consistent, and compliant with law. ✓ Provides technical guidance on land and asset valuation methodologies.
Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	Custodian of public land and manager of government land matters.	✓ Provides guidance on compensation involving public/government land ✓ Issues consent where land under its custody is affected. ✓ Prepare and keep title for acquired project land

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

		✓ Ensures land allocation or reallocation aligns with the Constitution and Land Act.
District Local Governments (Kiryandongo & Masindi)	Decentralized government structure responsible for service delivery and community development.	✓ Facilitate community mobilization and consultations. ✓ Participate in valuation and verification of PAP assets. ✓ Support grievance redress at local level. ✓ Monitor livelihood restoration interventions. ✓ Monitor compensation of PAPs
Office of the Resident District Commissioner (RDC)	President's representative at the district responsible for oversight of government programs.	✓ Provides political oversight and ensures government interests are safeguarded. ✓ Resolves disputes that escalate beyond district technical teams. ✓ Supports security and law enforcement during RAP activities.
RAP Implementation Consultant	Technical consultant engaged by the proponent to supervise project works and safeguard compliance.	✓ Provides technical support in RAP execution. ✓ Supervises contractors and ensures adherence to safeguard commitments. ✓ Reports on progress and safeguard compliance. ✓ Facilitates stakeholder engagement.
Contractors	Private firms implementing construction works under MWACRID.	✓ Ensure RAP commitments are integrated into works. ✓ Minimize construction-related displacement and livelihood impacts. ✓ Employ PAPs where feasible. ✓ Implement OHS and community safety measures. ✓ Report social and environmental performance.
Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups (PAPs – women, PWDs, elderly, orphans, etc.)	Groups at risk of exclusion or harm due to displacement and vulnerability.	✓ Actively participate in RAP consultations. ✓ Provide feedback on livelihood needs. ✓ Engage in grievance redress mechanisms.

		✓ Benefit from targeted livelihood restoration and social protection measures.

E.8 Eligibility and Compensation Principle

➤ **Principles of eligibility for compensation**

The principles of eligibility for compensation ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) impacted by physical or economic displacement are assisted or compensated. Eligible persons include those with formal legal rights (freehold or leasehold), those with customary or ancestral claims recognized locally, and those without formal rights but who have occupied the project area for at least six months prior to a cut-off date. Eligibility extends to households with land, structures, crops, or trees in the project right-of-way (ROW), or those affected during construction or by access road development. Compensation is provided at full replacement value, covering agricultural and residential land, perennial crops and trees, and household or public structures, including associated costs such as preparation, registration, transfer taxes, labor, and contractor fees.

➤ **Principles of compensation**

- i) **Legitimate interest and immovable assets:** Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are eligible for compensation if they have a “legitimate interest” in immovable assets such as land, perennial crops, trees, buildings, and other structures existing at the Entitlement Cut-off Date. Legitimate interest typically resides with the household head, though it may be shared with spouses or extended family, and eligibility extends to those without formal legal ownership. Compensation covers assets affected by permanent land restrictions or economic displacement, including loss of crops, structures, or access to common resources, while assets established after the cut-off date are excluded.
- ii) **Speculative development:** Opportunistic or speculative assets, such as structures, crops, and trees established after the entitlement cut-off date, are not eligible for compensation. To prevent this, communities were sensitized before surveys, and survey and valuation teams were mobilized immediately afterward to quickly capture data, limiting the opportunity for speculative developments.
- iii) **Damage caused during construction phase:** Construction activities may cause unanticipated damage to land and assets, such as workers trampling crops. Affected persons can submit a compensation claim to the contractor, who will negotiate appropriate remedies, including repairs or cash/in-kind compensation, which should be provided promptly.

➤ **Entitlement Matrix**

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Agricultural Land	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land at replacement value including transaction costs 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs.
	Land remains economically unviable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice at full replacement cost 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs. Land for land replacement which is a OS5 preferred option when PAP's livelihood is land-based, will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP
	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	No recognisable legal right or claim to the land occupying land 6 months before the cut off date	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice to restore previous living standards
Residential Land	Land used as a residence partially affected, limited loss, Remaining land economically viable No need for relocation	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based at full replacement cost including transaction costs for titled or customary land. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Compensation of the whole land and assets, if 100% of plot is affected, at full replacement cost. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs (Cash or in-kind compensation as per the PAP's choice) Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost). If the PAP is given less than 6 months to vacate after receiving the compensation award, a disturbance allowance of 30% is added on top of the compensation assessed. On the other hand, if the period given to the PAP is 6 months and above, then a disturbance allowance of 15% is added Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Assets /land used for business severely affected If severely affected, the remaining assets (including land) become insufficient for business purposes (not viable any more)	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + moving allowance). Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold)	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) + moving allowance Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business. Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for.
Buildings and structures (both residential and commercial structures)	Structures are partially affected, remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost plus 15% Disturbance Allowance. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. However, MWE reserves the right to halt salvage, retain any material, or completely stop PAPs from salvaging the same where necessary. According to the MWE policy, MWE has the right to salvage anything above 50 million Uganda Shillings other than land quoted as" according to procedures for access and acquisition, management, and disposal of land." 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Entire structures are affected, remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash or in-kind compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. 15% disturbance allowance has been provided since the PAPs will be given more than 6 months to vacate after receiving their compensation Awards, as stipulated in the Land Act. Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. However, MWE reserves the right to halt salvage, retain any material, or completely stop PAPs from salvaging the same where necessary. According to the MWE policy, MWE has the right to salvage anything above 50 million Uganda Shillings other than land quoted as” according to procedures for access and acquisition, management and disposal of land.” Rehabilitation/livelihood restoration assistance if required. (assistance with skills training).be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold) Informal holder without title or lease	Ample time shall be allowed to the tenant as per the Landlord and Tenants Act 2002.

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
		Owner/Customary	Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
Perennial Crops/Trees	Loss of Perennial crops within the 60m corridor	Owner/Customary	Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
	Crops affected during survey and construction	Owner/Customary	Cash compensation for affected assets Additional support or any assistance such as the replacement of house outside the corridor 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
Land, residential structures	e.g. loss of land, loss of structures, etc.	Public institutions	Construction of similar or better structures on land outside the electricity corridor. In-kind compensation as agreed by the management of the institutions.
Schools, Health facilities and other public assets (e.g. water provision facilities)	Loss structures, loss of land	Public institution	Planting of more trees outside the corridor to compensate the lost ones

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Forest Reserves	Loss of trees in forest reserve	Owner / Customary	Cash compensation for any assets affected as per the provisions of this RAP or as per the negotiations between the contractor and the PAPs. Replacement value shall be considered in all the transactions.
Land, structures	Temporary acquisition during construction	Community / owner	Cash compensation at full replacement value. Relocation assistance for moving of asset to a secure site. The approved district compensation rates for the graves shall be applied. On cultural and relocation costs, the assessor should be able to guide the affected PAP on a justifiable package taking into consideration the social and cultural norms as required.
Cultural Assets (e.g. graves, shrines etc.)	Loss of Cultural property	Owner / user	Cash compensation at replacement value. In kind compensation as per the PAP's choice. If it's the PAP's livelihood is affected Livelihood restoration measures should be put in place, or assistance to find a suitable location and prepare it.
Access to natural resources	Loss of access to o enjoy these assets	Seasonal Herders	Full replacement cost + assistance in relocation
Cattle Camps	Loss of Human and Cattle shelters	Seasonal Herders	To be assessed during the construction period and paid by the contractor
Communal Land (Barren/Forest/Grazing Land)	Disturbance during construction	Owner / user	Cash compensation (contingency)
Unmarked graveyards	Accidental. Findings during excavation works	Owner	Cash compensation (contingency)
NA	ANY	Vulnerable Household As per results of census	Transitional hardship assistance program appropriate to specific cases and based on Project assessment

E.9 Valuation Methodology

The Valuation Methodology established that all PAPs with legitimate interests in land, crops, trees, and structures existing before the Entitlement Cut-off Date are eligible for compensation at full replacement value, following both Ugandan law and international best practices. Compensation covers land, perennial crops, buildings, graves, cultural heritage, and loss of business or income, with special provisions for tenants, licensees, and protected areas, and includes disturbance allowances and salvage rights where applicable. The process involves cadastral and asset surveys, stakeholder consultations, public disclosure of compensation awards, and grievance management to ensure transparency, fairness, and timely restoration of livelihoods.

E.10 Land Survey Methodology

The land survey for the project was conducted prior to valuation, involving landowners, LC1 representatives, and local leadership. Data was retrieved from district offices and the Commissioner for Lands, with control points established using primary (5 km) and secondary (3 km) intervals, and verified with GPS/GNSS in RTK mode for high accuracy. The survey included setting out the way leaves, cadastral surveys, boundary identification, and plotting of physical features, structures, and utility facilities, with all data digitized, geo-referenced, and integrated into AutoCAD and GIS software to produce detailed strip maps. Survey equipment included GNSS receivers, GPS units, laptops, and PPE, while software tools such as Google Earth Pro, Trimble Business Centre, AutoCAD Civil 3D, ArcMap, and Microsoft Excel/Word were used for navigation, data processing, mapping, and reporting. The survey conformed to Uganda's National Geodetic Reference Network (UGRN) and specified datum parameters, producing accurate delineation of affected parcels and PAPs' boundaries, with unique reference numbers assigned for compensation and integration with valuation processes.

E. 11 Compensation Issues

➤ Awareness of project impact

The majority of the respondents (81% 177) indicated that they were aware that, if the proposed project affects their land, they would be adequately compensated at full replacement cost. However, 19% (41) were unaware of this entitlement. Among those unaware, the main reasons cited included lack of information, not being informed by local leaders, and absence during information dissemination sessions. Specifically, responses such as "not told", "I don't know about the payment procedure", and "lack of information about payment" were commonly reported.

➤ Structure of land ownership for affected land

Analysis of the structure of land ownership among project-affected households shows that individual ownership dominates in both districts, with 74.3% (162) of households overall holding land individually. This trend is more pronounced in Masindi (78.3% 123) compared to Kiryandongo (63.9% 39), indicating a higher prevalence of privately managed land in Masindi. In contrast, family-owned land accounts for 20.2% overall, slightly higher in Kiryandongo (23.0% 14) than Masindi (19.1% 30). These findings suggest that compensation and resettlement planning will primarily involve individual landowners, although provisions for family-held land should also be considered to ensure equitable engagement and fair allocation of entitlements.

➤ **Evidence of ownership for project-affected land**

A comparative analysis of land ownership evidence among project-affected households shows that the majority of respondents across both districts possess documentation for their land. Overall, 83.5% (182) reported having evidence of ownership, with Masindi exhibiting a higher proportion (86.6% 136) compared to Kiryandongo (75.4% 46). Conversely, 16.5% (36) PAPs lack ownership evidence, with Kiryandongo showing a higher share (24.6% 15) than Masindi (13.4% 21).

➤ **Forms of evidence ownership among landowners without titles**

A comparative analysis of forms of evidence of ownership among landowners without formal titles shows notable differences between Kiryandongo and Masindi. Overall, the most common form of evidence is a purchase agreement (68.7% 125), with a higher prevalence in Masindi (77.2% 105) compared to Kiryandongo (43.5% 20), indicating stronger reliance on documented transactions in Masindi. Registration receipts and letters of administration are relatively uncommon across both districts, each accounting for around 6% of cases, while customary agreements are the least reported form of evidence (2.8%), reflecting the limited formal recognition of customary land claims. Other informal proofs of ownership are more significant in Kiryandongo (15.2%) than in Masindi (2.9%), suggesting local variations in land documentation practices and reliance on informal arrangements.

➤ **Ownership of physical structures on affected land**

A comparative analysis of land encumbrances indicates that the majority of land parcels in both districts are free from legal or administrative obstacles that could delay acquisition for the project. Overall, 87.6% (191) of respondents reported no encumbrances, with slightly higher clearance in Kiryandongo (90.2% 55) compared to Masindi (86.6% 136). Conversely, 12.4% (12) of parcels have encumbrances, with a higher proportion in Masindi (13.4% 21) than in Kiryandongo (9.8% 6), suggesting that land acquisition in Masindi may require additional verification or resolution of legal issues to ensure timely project implementation.

➤ **Availability of alternative land**

A comparative analysis of access to alternative land among project-affected households shows notable differences between the districts. Overall, just over half of respondents (51.4% 112) reported having an alternative piece of land, while 48.6% (106) did not. In Masindi, a majority (55.4% 87) have access to alternative land, compared to 41.0% (25) in Kiryandongo, where the majority (59.0%) lack an alternative.

➤ **Access to information on compensation and the proposed project**

Most respondents confirmed that they had received project-related information disseminated through local leaders and community stakeholder engagements. Overall, 80.7% (176) reported having accessed the information, with awareness levels slightly higher in Masindi (83% 131) than in Kiryandongo (74% 45). However, 19.3% (42) indicated they did not receive such information, suggesting gaps in outreach and coverage that need to be addressed to ensure inclusivity. When asked whether they required additional information on the project and compensation, an overwhelming majority 89.4% (195) expressed the need for further clarification. This demand was particularly high in Kiryandongo (93.4% 57), though still significant in Masindi (87.9% 138). Only 10.6% (23) felt sufficiently informed.

➤ **Information needs on compensation and the proposed project**

The most sought-after information included clarity on the nature of the project (69.7% 136) and the principles of assessing affected structures (69.23%), followed by how the compensation package is determined including land, structures, and crops (51.7%). While Masindi respondents showed slightly higher demand for details on the determination of compensation packages (42%), Kiryandongo expressed stronger interest in understanding the principles of assessment (68.1%). Other concerns such as the amount of disturbance allowance, replacement of public utilities, time to vacate after compensation, and required documentation were less frequently cited across both districts, collectively accounting for less than 20% of responses. Overall, while both districts demonstrated similar priority areas, Masindi respondents leaned more toward the specifics of compensation entitlements, whereas Kiryandongo emphasized valuation principles, underscoring the need for a tailored information disclosure strategy.

➤ **Awareness about compensation for property loss at full replacement cost**

The majority of respondents across both districts indicated awareness that they would be adequately compensated at full replacement cost if the proposed project affected their land. Overall, 81.2% (177) expressed awareness, with slightly higher awareness in Masindi (82.2% 129) compared to Kiryandongo (78.7% 48). However, 18.8% (41) reported that they were not aware of this compensation entitlement, highlighting the need for enhanced sensitization and information dissemination to ensure all affected persons understand their rights.

➤ **Willingness to accept compensation packages**

The comparative analysis shows that the overwhelming majority of respondents in both districts are willing to accept compensation and release their land for the road project, with 98.4% in Kiryandongo and 97.5% in Masindi, translating to an overall 97.7% (213) across both districts. Only a negligible proportion 1.6% (1) in Kiryandongo and 2.5% in Masindi (5) expressed unwillingness to give up their land, indicating near-universal acceptance of the compensation and resettlement process. This high level of willingness suggests strong community support for the project, provided that compensation is delivered fairly and at full replacement cost.

➤ **preferred form of compensation**

The analysis of preferred forms of compensation reveals a strong inclination towards cash compensation at full replacement cost (90% 197), which was overwhelmingly favoured by respondents in both districts, though with a notable difference in magnitude in Masindi (94.9% 149) compared to 78.7% (48) in Kiryandongo. In contrast, physical land replacement was less desirable, chosen by only 6.9% of respondents overall, with a slightly higher preference in Kiryandongo (16.4%) than in Masindi (3.2%).

➤ **PAPs with concerns regarding displacement and compensation**

Overall, 44.0% (96) of respondents across both districts expressed concerns about displacement and compensation. The findings indicate that a significant proportion of PAPs in both districts expressed worries and concerns about the proposed displacement and compensation payment, though the extent varies across locations. In Kiryandongo, 54.1% (33) of respondents reported having worries or fears, compared to a lower proportion of 40.1% in Masindi. Conversely, a higher percentage of PAPs in Masindi (59.9% 94) stated that they did not have concerns,

compared to 45.9% (28) in Kiryandongo.

➤ **Key Concerns regarding displacement and compensation**

A comparative analysis of key concerns regarding displacement and compensation indicates that undervaluation or not receiving full replacement value is the primary concern among households, affecting 77.8% (74) of respondents overall, with a higher proportion in Kiryandongo (69.7% 23) compared to Masindi (54.3% 51). The requirement to vacate land before receiving compensation is the second major concern, reported by 62.5% (60) of respondents, slightly higher in Kiryandongo (51.5% 17) than Masindi (45.7% 43). Additionally, depreciation of compensation values due to delayed payments affects 37.5% of households, with a higher incidence in Masindi (30.9%) than Kiryandongo (21.2%).

➤ **Ownership of official personal identification documents**

A comparative analysis of the ownership of official personal identification documents among households in Kiryandongo and Masindi shows that National IDs are the most widely held, with 91.7% (200) of respondents overall possessing one. Ownership is slightly higher in Masindi (93.6% 147) compared to Kiryandongo (86.9% 53), indicating better access or uptake in Masindi.

➤ **Consistency of Names on Identification Documents and Land Titles/Sales Agreements**

A comparative analysis of the alignment between personal identification documents and land title or sales agreement names shows that the majority of respondents in both districts have consistent documentation. Overall, 71.6% (156) reported that the names on their personal identification documents match those on the land title or sales agreement, with a slightly higher proportion in Masindi (73.9% 116) compared to Kiryandongo (65.6% 40). Conversely, 28.4% (62 respondents) reported discrepancies, more pronounced in Kiryandongo (34.4% 21) than Masindi (26.1% 41).

➤ **Bank account ownership among PAPs**

A comparative analysis of bank account ownership among project-affected households shows that a majority do not currently have a bank account for compensation deposits. Overall, 61.9% (135) reported not having an account, while 38.1% (83) have one. District-level differences reveal that bank account ownership is slightly higher in Masindi (40.1% 63) compared to Kiryandongo (32.8% 20), indicating that a larger proportion of households in Kiryandongo may face challenges in receiving compensation directly through banking channels.

➤ **Intention to use compensation for non-restoration expenditures**

When asked whether they intend to use part of their compensation payment for expenditures beyond restoring lost assets, nearly half of the respondents (49% 107) indicated "Yes", suggesting a likelihood of diverting funds to meet other household obligations. A substantial 39% (87) remained undecided, reflecting uncertainty or the need for further guidance on compensation use. Only 11% (24) confirmed they would strictly use the compensation for asset restoration.

E.12 Stakeholder Engagement

The MWACRID Project implemented a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process to ensure transparency, inclusion, and participation in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Engagement objectives included informing and consulting project-affected persons (PAPs), host communities, vulnerable groups, and relevant institutions on project impacts, entitlements, compensation, and livelihood restoration. Stakeholders were systematically identified and mapped, covering directly affected villages, indirectly affected communities, government agencies, technical offices, NGOs, media, and project beneficiaries including farmers and landowners.

A mix of methodologies community meetings, public consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and household surveys was employed to capture quantitative and qualitative information on socio-economic conditions, assets, and stakeholder concerns. Engagement was conducted in two phases: initial feasibility, design, and ESIA consultations (December 2024–November 2024) involving 869 participants, and RAP-specific disclosure and data collection (June–August 2025). Information disclosure occurred at national, district, sub-county, and village levels, ensuring broad participation and feedback integration into RAP planning.

➤ **Stakeholder engagement during feasibility studies and environmental and social impact assessment**

During the feasibility, studies and design, environmental and social impact scoping, various stakeholders were involved in 19 meetings. During these phases a multi-tiered engagement approach was adopted through which a comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis was done to identify the various stakeholders including but not limited to affected households, local leaders, then using key informant interviews with district officials to gather institutional perspectives. Focus group discussions with men, women and vulnerable populations were also utilised to generate site-specific concerns around land access, livelihood risks and cultural sensitivities; and finally, door-to-door surveys collect data. The table below outlines a series of stakeholder engagement and community sensitization activities conducted so far as part of the MWACRID Project. Stakeholder consultations were carried out in the two (2) project districts and in all four (4) sub-counties for two days that is July 17-18/2024 and August 15th-18th 2024 covering particularly district level line departments including; District Water Officer, who led the team to the offices of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), and the District Chairperson, Natural Resources and Environment.

Table 0-3: Series of stakeholder engagement and consultation conducted.

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
10th June 2025	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	UIA, highlighted that as Uganda's chief investment promotion agency, it markets investment opportunities, promotes packaged projects, provides investment-related information, and offers business support, advisory, and advocacy services. UIA indicated it is committed to boosting exports by shifting from low-value raw commodity exports to diversified, processed agricultural goods, thereby creating more commercial and productive employment. Acting on a presidential directive, UIA informed the meeting that it is establishing 25 industrial parks nationwide by 2025, that is five parks annually all aimed at job creation, easing land access, fostering research, skills development, and enhancing export revenue. It emphasised that local governments have been instructed to provide free land for these parks, avoiding UIA's need to purchase land. While the usual 20% SME land allocation was not applied in this case, about 300 hectares remain available for smallholder farmers under the project. UIA also pledged to issue a letter confirming land ownership for commercial farmers within its jurisdiction.
18 th July – 01 st August 2025	Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	There were correspondences between CGV and the Ministry of Water and Environment concerning the approval of the RAP methodology. The methodology was formally submitted to MWE on 18th July 2025 and subsequently approved on 1st August 2025.
17 th July 2024	Kiryandongo District Leaders Meeting	Leaders from Kiryandongo District expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Water and Environment for considering the district for the MWACRID project, citing long-standing water scarcity affecting both domestic use and livestock. The Water Engineer pledged to provide supporting data for the feasibility study. They emphasized the need to support smallholder farmers and requested clarity on how the consultant consortium would operate. They committed district support during implementation and highlighted the presence of settled refugees in the project area. They stressed the urgency of water needs, requested expansion of the feasibility study to more areas, and pledged to manage

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
		community expectations and prevent misinformation.
17th – 18th July, 2024	Masindi District Leaders Meeting	Masindi District officials welcomed the proposed Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project expressing strong support and commitment. They appreciated the initiative, seeking clarity on payment, management, and integration with the District Development Plan. They emphasized the project's relevance, pledged political support, and committed to community mobilization. They welcomed the project, highlighted the need for environmental consultation with NEMA, anticipated potential land issues, and pledged security and anti-corruption support throughout implementation.
23 rd July 2024	Masindi Port Sub-County Leaders Meeting	Leaders of Masindi Port Sub-County highlighted the area's reliance on livestock and emerging commercial farming, the challenges posed by drought and limited water access, and the potential benefits of the project in boosting beef and honey production. Other concerns raised included poor road infrastructure, inadequate healthcare and water supply, and limited energy access. The consultations underscored the critical need for reliable water to enhance agricultural productivity, health, and resilience in the Sub-County.
13 th July 2024	Kimengo Sub-County Leaders Meeting	The sub-county leadership expressed gratitude to government for initiating the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting the urgent need for water in the area for both domestic and livestock use. They emphasized Kimengo Sub-county's large livestock population and lack of reliable water sources, sharing evidence of water stress among residents and animals. They called for an accelerated project timeline and broader coverage during feasibility studies, pledging full support and political mobilization to ensure successful implementation.
	Soul Agric Business Company	Soul Agric Business Company operates a 4,000-acre commercial farm cultivating crops such as cassava, soya beans, maize, coffee, macadamia, paw paws, and matooke. The proprietor emphasized challenges during droughts and appealed for urgent extension of

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
		water supply for production.
15 th July 2024	NWSC Masindi District (Area Manager)	The NWSC Area Manager shared service data, noting high domestic usage, a 91% customer satisfaction index, but indicated that challenges including inactive connections, bill payment reluctance, poor water quality, and supply disruptions due to power outages. He also reported operational issues with public stand posts. These insights underscore the project's importance in addressing water scarcity, improving supply reliability, and supporting agricultural and community resilience in the region.
23 rd July 2024	UNRA Masindi Port Ferry Docking Site	Observations and impromptu consultations at Kitukuza Village underscored community dependence on untreated Nile water for domestic use and livestock, limited access to safe water, and high water-fetching costs. Local women-led businesses, livestock farmers, and ferry users stand to benefit significantly from the project. Hygiene is supported by a public sanitary facility at the dock, and stakeholders welcomed the project's promise of improved water access. Key implications include the need for careful coordination with UNRA, mitigation of construction disruptions, and proactive stakeholder engagement to align the project with community priorities and maximize social and health benefits.
22 nd July 2025	NFA	NFA expressed concern that their office had not been involved in the initial stages of the ESIA process and sought clarification on its progress and approval status. Key requests included the coordinates of Kaduku and Kitukuza forests, where project infrastructure such as the reservoir, treatment plant, and transmission lines are planned, and a joint field inspection particularly in these hotspot areas for verification was suggested. They emphasized that the ESIA should have been prioritized and managed under their oversight, and asked if the consultant had visited Kiryandongo and Masindi offices. They suggested to reduce environmental impact, a single transmission corridor was recommended, avoiding forest fragmentation. It was also clarified that Kaduku Forest is managed by the NFA as a gazetted CFR, not the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, and formal

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
		documentation to support this are available. The meeting emphasized the need for forest assessments, to prepare a biodiversity offset plan, valuation of affected assets like flora and fauna inventories, consideration of legal tree farming licensees, and securing livelihoods.
28 th July 2025	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	Kaduku Hill is a proposed site for the construction of the Kings Palace. NFA is managing the forest in coordination with the Kingdom under an MOU because the kingdom does not have capacity to manage most these resources to prevent encroachment. The Kingdom recommended a joint site visit with NFA to establish the boundaries of the forest.
29 th July 2025	Ministry of Works and Transport	The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) noted that land for the Rwenkunya–Masindi Port section has already been acquired, eliminating the need for further land acquisition, and emphasized that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) must seek formal approval to cross the Gulu–Kampala Road. While marram roads may be crossed, they must be restored to their original condition after construction. MoWT expressed satisfaction with the project design, as it minimizes impact on the existing highway. The Ministry also stressed the importance of comprehensive community sensitization during implementation to safeguard the interests of affected populations and highlighted the need to compensate individuals whose livelihoods are within the road reserve along the Rwenkunya–Kaduku–Kinomi–Masindi section.

➤ **Stakeholder engagement during resettlement action planning**

Table 0-4: Summary of Consultations

Nature of Meeting	Stakeholder Group	Key Issues Discussed	Date
District Level	Chief Administrative Officer Kiryandongo	Concern was raised about whether relevant stakeholders in the district have been adequately consulted, especially given the official's recent appointment to the district. No objection was raised to the planned study; the official expressed support for its implementation. Emphasis was placed on the need to engage both technical and political leaders throughout the project's implementation. The team was granted permission to proceed with necessary project engagements within the district. A pledge was made to support the project whenever the team reaches out for assistance.	17 th June 2025
	RDCS Office Kiryandongo District	The Deputy RDC expressed appreciation for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project and confirmed his awareness of its progress. He highlighted that monitoring government programs is within the RDC's official responsibilities. The RDC praised MWE and the consulting team for actively involving stakeholders and noted the high level of community engagement through prior meetings. He pointed out that the Kiryandongo community is generally friendly and supportive of the project. The Deputy RDC offered access to his office's radio airtime to support community sensitization and ensure broad public outreach at all stages of the project.	17 th June 2025
	RDCS Office Masindi District	The office of the RDC is fully informed about the project and has participated in several related meetings. Encouraged the project team to execute their duties with diligence and integrity. Advised the team to avoid compromise and maintain transparency throughout the project implementation.	17 th June 2025
Sub-County	LC III Chairperson	The community is eagerly awaiting the commencement of the project and is well-informed, suggesting minimal resistance or management challenges. Gratitude was expressed towards the Government of Uganda for bringing clean water and irrigation infrastructure to Masindi. A request	17 th June 2025

		was made to extend the project coverage to include Kyamwitta, which was proposed during previous engagements. No challenges are anticipated during survey activities, as the community is already aware of and supports the project.	
	LC III Chairperson Kimengo	The community in Kimengo Sub- County is willing to offer free land for the project, provided they are assured of direct benefits. The local population is already aware of the project, having participated in several meetings during the design phase, suggesting minimal resistance to implementation. There is gratitude expressed toward the Government of Uganda for initiating a project that provides clean water and irrigation. A request was made to extend the project to cover the entire Kimengo Sub-county due to its classification as a water-stressed area.	17 th June 2025
Village Level	Myeba Village	The meeting highlighted the community's urgent need for reliable water access, with residents facing severe shortages for domestic use, livestock, and irrigation due to broken boreholes and long queues. There is strong optimism that the project, now at the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) stage following feasibility, design, and ESIA phases, will finally resolve this crisis. Local leaders emphasized the need for patience amid delayed implementation and encouraged full participation in the RAP process to ensure transparency, especially regarding land acquisition and compensation using district rates. While most infrastructure will follow road reserves, some will cross private land, requiring careful coordination. Residents were also advised to avoid impersonation and to identify locations for public standpipes and cattle troughs. The water will be paid for at yet-to-be-determined rates, with the promise of long-term cost savings, and the project is expected to create job opportunities for locals. The LC III Chair reiterated the project's significance, calling for community support given the district's limited capacity to fund such a large initiative independently.	18 th June 2025
	Kinumi Trading Centre	Key issues identified from the meeting include the community's urgent need for reliable water access, as residents have long suffered from water scarcity, broken boreholes, and the challenge of sharing limited water sources with animals, affecting livestock, irrigation, and domestic use. Questions raised highlighted concerns about water fees, coverage,	18 th June 2025

		management of public water points (to be overseen by Water User Committees), inclusion of public institutions, project start timelines, local employment opportunities, and compensation only for directly affected land. The community also requested affordable water connection charges.	
	Kitwetwe Trading Centre	Key issues identified from the meeting included the LC I Chairperson's welcoming remarks, expressing gratitude that the consultant reached Kitwetwe and urging residents to be attentive. Questions clarified that transmission lines avoid buildings, pipes will be relocated if road works affect them, and water usage will be paid for in due course. The LC III Chairperson concluded by urging timely and fair compensation, noting concerns from other areas about delays, before adjourning the meeting.	19th June 2025
	Kididima-Karwala	The community was argued to allow government projects to pass through their land for overall development and service delivery, while encouraging active participation and questions during the meeting. The LC III Chairperson of Kimengo Sub-County expressed gratitude for the long-overdue project, highlighted that consultants have spent 18 months planning it within the Sub-County, and called upon LC I leaders and the team to sensitize the community to ensure the project proceeds without obstruction during implementation.	19th June 2025
	Masindi Port Sub-County	Key concerns raised included the identity of the construction company, which will be disclosed at project commencement; the possibility for individuals to apply for private water connections, contingent on their resources and future information sharing; and the project's coverage, which will initially focus on select areas before expanding gradually to address water scarcity throughout the sub-county.	19th June 2025
	Kalwala-Nyakarongo Village	Key concerns raised were whether residents with plots in the trading center would have access to water for business, which was affirmed, and whether water supply would extend to deeper village areas, with the response indicating that extension depends on individual resources and future connection information. The Chairperson concluded by appreciating the community's engagement and highlighting the anticipated positive impact of the project on the lives of people in Kimengo Sub-county.	20th June 2025
	Kaduku Village	Key concerns raised included compensation for affected properties, with assurances that compensation would be provided transparently mainly for crops, trees, and movable assets, and that beneficiaries for irrigation would	20th June 2025

		be selected fairly. The community also inquired about job opportunities for locals, which the project confirmed it would provide. Additionally, residents requested the project be implemented thoroughly and properly, noting previous water projects failed due to poor workmanship, and sought clarity on whether water access would be free or paid.	
National Level	National Forest Authority	Key issues raised during the meeting included clarifications on the legal right-of-way dimensions for the transmission and distribution lines, confirmed at 6 meters and 3 meters respectively, and the decision to install transmission lines underground to reduce visual and environmental impacts. The National Forestry Authority (NFA) emphasized minimizing environmental disruption by recommending a single transmission corridor through forested areas, particularly within Kaduku Central Forest Reserve (CFR), which was clarified to be under NFA jurisdiction rather than the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom. NFA also stressed the need for comprehensive forest, ecological, and economic assessments prior to land valuation, to inform the Resettlement Action Plan and mitigation strategies, with particular focus on biodiversity offset planning to reduce habitat fragmentation. Technical requests included sharing project coordinates in .kml format for improved spatial analysis, and careful valuation of affected natural resources such as pine trees and local flora and fauna. Additionally, livelihood considerations related to tree farming licensing were highlighted, and the meeting concluded with a call for a clear timeline for the completion of all recommended assessments to guide project implementation.	22nd July 2025
	Mwe Wetlands Resources Management Department	The Assistant Commissioner emphasized the critical need to protect wetland buffer zones by ensuring all farming activities and physical infrastructure are located outside these areas to maintain wetland integrity throughout the project. He highlighted the importance of proper agro-chemical management to minimize environmental contamination and requested detailed information on the types of crops to be grown, the chemicals to be used, and the estimated daily water abstraction volumes, stressing that a water abstraction permit must be obtained. While raising no objection to the project's progression, the Commissioner conditioned this on clarifying environmental protection measures and water resource use. He also recommended a field visit to better assess potential impacts,	24th July 2025

		particularly in farming zones, to guide informed decision-making.	
	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	The Kingdom Secretary clarified that Kaduku Hill, site of the Central Forest Reserve, is Kingdom land with plans to build the Kingdom Palace there, though currently lacking capacity to manage it, leading to an MoU with the National Forestry Authority for management. The Kingdom expressed willingness to provide alternative land if Kaduku Hill is unavailable but formally requested boundary opening and land valuation to ensure fair compensation for their interests. Additionally, the Kingdom owns over 49 acres for the proposed treatment plant, which is partly occupied by squatters needing resolution. The Secretary emphasized the need for official communication from the Ministry of Water and Environment regarding development intentions, requested a site visit to Kaduku CFR, and urged initiation of valuation, boundary assessments, and discussions on compensation and squatter management.	28th July 2025
	Ministry Of Works and Transport	MoWT appreciated MWE's proactive stakeholder engagement and expressed confidence in the project, stating MoWT has no objection provided all impacts are managed and approvals, especially for road crossings, are obtained. He cautioned against duplicating compensation along the Rwenkunya–Masindi Port Road corridor where compensation had already been done. MoWT commended the design team for minimizing road crossings and stressed the need for comprehensive community sensitisation during RAP implementation to ensure buy-in. Flooding risks at the Gulu-Kampala Highway crossing and concerns over HIV transmission during construction, particularly with reduced donor support, were noted. The Assistant Commissioner committed to sharing these discussions with the Commissioner for National Roads for further guidance and scheduling follow-up on national road crossing procedures.	29th July 2025

E.13 Implementation Schedule

➤ STEP No.1: Scoping Phase:

The project begins with a scoping phase, preparing a project brief to assess feasibility, public purpose, social and economic impacts, and RAP/LRP requirements. The land-acquiring agency (MWE) submits the brief to MLHUD via the Chief Government Valuer (CGV), who reviews and determines whether to proceed. Positive advice leads to the issuance of a notice of intention to acquire land, while negative advice may require revision or abandonment of acquisition plans.

➤ STEP No.2: Notice of Intention to Acquire Land:

MLHUD publishes a notice, establishes a moratorium area, and declares the cut-off date. The process is widely publicized through meetings, printed materials, and public displays, explaining rights, procedures, and appeals. A project-level grievance mechanism and Local Resettlement Coordination Committee are established to support PAPs.

➤ STEP No.3: RAP and LRP Development:

MWE conducts participatory surveys, asset valuation, and eligibility determination for compensation and resettlement. Full compensation packages are developed with stakeholder consultation. The CGV Technical Unit reviews and comments on the RAP, which is then revised, disclosed publicly, and negotiated individually with PAPs, ensuring rights of appeal.

➤ STEP No.4: Implementation:

RAP and LRP are implemented, including public announcement of timing, unfreezing unnecessary areas, provision of financial literacy training, establishment of bank accounts, in-kind and cash compensation, salvage, relocation, and livelihood restoration support. Internal monitoring of the implementation process is conducted by MWE.

➤ STEP No.5: Land Acquisition:

MWE proceeds to acquire land needed for the project, with legal transfer of ownership to the Uganda Land Commission or acquiring agency and mutations of titles completed.

➤ STEP No.6: Evaluation:

The National Resettlement Monitoring Committee undertakes outcome evaluation, and MWE implements any corrective measures identified to ensure compliance and effectiveness of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

Table 0-5: RAP Implementation Time-frame

Activity	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Approval of Valuation Methodology and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (done)												
Stakeholder engagement and consultations												
Preparation of RAP (done)												
Approval of RAP Report, Strip Map and Valuation Report												
Establishment of Grievance Redress Committees and Customer Care Centre												
Pre-disclosure engagements												
Identification, verification, and disclosure of compensation payment to PAPS												
Management of post-disclosure grievance and snags												
Submit batches for accounting and clearing												
Compensation payment												
Notification of vacation notices and demolition of structures												
Vacant possession of land and protection on Right-of-Way												
Site Handover to the contractor)												
Livelihood restoration (optional)												
Internal monitoring of RAP implementation												
Processing Deed Plans for the project (Continuous)												
Services for additional land take (construction phase)												
RAP Completion Report Processing												

E.14 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project establishes a Grievance Redress Mechanism to receive, assess, and resolve complaints from affected communities arising during land acquisition, resettlement, and project implementation. Grounded in Ugandan law and policy, the GRM combines administrative mediation led by local leaders and technical officers with judicial access if unresolved. Its objectives are to address grievances efficiently, transparently, and fairly, guided by principles of accessibility, accountability, cultural appropriateness, and prompt resolution. Likely grievances include inadequate consultations, undervaluation of assets, delayed or insufficient compensation, and premature construction. The GRM operates throughout the project lifecycle, with resolution typically within 30 days, managed by a Community Grievance Committee, Liaison Officers, and Project Grievance Officers. Multiple channels phone, face-to-face, letters, or third-party representation are provided for lodging complaints, ensuring participation and protection of sensitive information.

➤ Steps of grievance resolution

Step 1: Receipt of grievance

Step 2: Assessment

Step 3: Acknowledgement of complaint/grievance

Step 4: Investigation and resolution of grievance

Step 5: Closure

Step 6: Outcome of the corrective action is verified with the complainant

➤ **Grievance Structure**

Table 0-6: Grievance Redress Position and Roles

Agency/Individual	Composition	Roles and Responsibilities
National Level		Roles
MWE	PIU	• Formulating and providing operational guidelines for the GRM • Providing necessary funding • Maintaining data-base of the status of grievances • Participating in grievance resolution • Monitoring grievance resolution process • Co-ordinating the GRM functions • Providing training and orientation GR Committee members • Supervision of RAP consultant and contractor in resolving grievances
Courts of Law		• Handling appeals and land disputes
Office of the Chief Government Valuer – Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	• Chief Government Valuer (CGV) • Government Valuers	• Resolving contested valuation
Regional Level		
MWE Regional Office Moroto	• Regional manager • Environmentalists • Sociologists	• Oversee and coordinate project activities including receiving and participating in resolving grievances • Refer grievances to MWE Headquarters or pass the grievances to the project level mechanisms discussed above
Project Level GRM		
Project Level GRM	Project Management Team comprising: • Project Manager (Head)	• Participate in resolving grievances in a quick, fair, and transparent manner thereby paving way for MWE, consultants, contractors, local

	• Accountants, • Land acquisition Officers • Environmentalists • Sociologists • Health and Safety officer • Project Engineer • Community Liaison Officer	authorities, and affected people to achieve their goals and objectives.
Supervision Consultant	Supervision Team comprising: • Resident Engineer (Head) • Administrator • Environmentalists • Sociologist • Health and Safety Officer	• Reviewing and monitoring the status of grievances as presented by the contractor in monthly and/or quarterly reports • Notifying and collaborating with contractor together with District and Sub-County officials and other relevant institutions such as police as required by individual cases to ensure that the contract is administered in with the compliance with the law
Contractor	Contractor Team comprising: • Project Manager • Engineers • Environmentalists • Sociologists • Health and Safety officer	• Developing internal GRM that receives and processes grievances referred by the sub-county and district GMCs. • Informing local communities and other stakeholders of the availability of the GRM • Providing resources to implement the GRM • Implementing the approved GRM throughout project performance • Notifying the consulting engineer immediately of any complaint that requires investigation or intervention • Communicating at least weekly with the complainant regarding the status of the resolution process.
Community Grievance Management Committee	• 3 PAPs (at least one being a woman)	• Considering, recording, and sorting grievances • Investigating the issue

	• 1 opinion leader (e.g., elder, religious or clan leader) • LC-1 Chairperson of the community (as ex-officio) • 1 local NGO/CBO leader (as an observer)	• Facilitate and mediate resolution of grievance; • Documenting status of the complaint and its resolution • Passing on complicated grievances to the contractor, supervision consultant or Project Management Team • Providing feedback to the complainant.

E.15 Livelihood Restoration and Community Development

The assessment of project-affected households shows that land-based farming is the primary livelihood (41.4%), followed by enterprise activities (33.2%) and livestock farming (21.8%), with minor engagement in formal employment and natural-resource harvesting. During post-compensation, households prefer to maintain or expand these activities, especially land-based farming (50.5%) and enterprise (39.1%), indicating a desire for income diversification. The main reasons for maintaining farming include availability of land (61.8%), fertile soil (40%), pasture (17.3%), profitability (15.5%), and market access (10%), while reasons for switching to new livelihoods are low start-up capital (50%), stable income (33.6%), and less labour intensity (32.7%). Key support needs identified to restore or enhance livelihoods include agricultural extension services (26.4%), water supply for irrigation (20.5%), entrepreneurship support (9.1%), and resource management knowledge (7.7%), highlighting the importance of targeted technical, financial, and infrastructural support to ensure sustainable livelihood restoration and community development.

The proposed livelihood restoration budget of UGX 700 million has been designed to support the recovery and enhancement of livelihoods for PAPs under the MWACRID Project.

Table 0-7: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Budget

Preferred Livelihood	Key Support Required	Amount (UGX)
Land-based farming	Extension services, improved seeds, tools, irrigation kits	180,000,000
Enterprise-based	Business training, starter capital, market linkages	200,000,000
Land-based livestock	Improved breeds, vet support, animal housing	146,000,000
Natural-resource harvest	Sustainable harvesting tools, training, cooperative support	15,000,000
Employment-based	Vocational training, job placement, tools	7,000,000
Cross-cutting support	Market access, storage, micro-credit fund, monitoring	152,000,000
Total		700,000,000

E.16 Monitoring and Evaluation

➤ **Objectives of the M&E System:**

The M&E system aims to track land acquisition and resettlement processes to minimise project impacts, ensuring that compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration measures achieve their intended results.

➤ **Performance monitoring:**

MWE will directly monitor RAP progress through monthly reports, assessing physical progress of land compensation, disbursement of funds, consultation effectiveness, grievance resolution, and implementation of resettlement programs. This internal monitoring informs timely adjustments and keeps a monthly-updated database of activities.

➤ **Impact monitoring:**

External monitoring, conducted by an independent agency, will evaluate the effectiveness of compensation, livelihood restoration, consultations, and grievance redress mechanisms. This will ensure that both directly and indirectly affected households experience the intended benefits, culminating in a completion report.

➤ **Completion audit:**

An independent audit will verify whether RAP activities were fully implemented and whether mitigation actions achieved their goals. It assesses the socioeconomic status of affected and host populations compared to baseline conditions, and identifies gaps before final project financing is concluded.

➤ **Reporting requirements:**

Monitoring and impact findings will be systematically reported, including livelihood restoration effectiveness, consultation and grievance mechanisms, compensation, displacement, and assistance progress. Reports will provide data-driven recommendations and corrective measures to improve RAP outcomes.

Table 0-8: Reporting Matrix

Progress Report	Performance Monitoring	MWE	Monthly
Impact Analysis Report	Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Biannual
Completion Audit Report	Performance and Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Once

E.17 Cost Estimation and Budget

Municipality/ Town Council/ Subcounty	Division/ Parish/ Ward	Village/ Cell	No. Of Paps	Total Land Taken (Acres)	Value Of Land Taken (Ugx)	Value Of Buildings/Structures (Ugx)	Value Of Crops/Trees (Ugx)	Sub Total (Ugx)	15% Disturbance Allowance (Ugx)	Total Compensation Award (Ugx)
Kiryandongo District										
Masindi Port	Waibango	Kitukuza	61	89.384	2,155,003,000	10,158,740	8,360,000	2,173,521,740	326,028,261	2,499,550,001
		Waibango	25	1.331	-	-	1,890,000	1,890,000	283,500	2,173,500
	Kaduku	Kitaleba	9	5.726	114,520,000	6,450,000	7,240,000	128,210,000	19,231,500	147,441,500
		Kaduku-I	20	42.559	244,564,070	60,000	165,000	244,789,070	36,718,361	281,507,431
		Kaduku-II	15	6.361	127,220,000	66,300,000	46,785,000	240,305,000	36,045,750	276,350,750
		Kinyonga	21	0.818	12,270,000	5,200,000	5,270,600	22,740,600	3,411,090	26,151,690
	Kiigya	Wakisanyi	2	0.607	3,035,000	4,000,000	2,710,000	9,745,000	1,461,750	11,206,750
	Sub-Total 1		153							3,244,381,622
Masindi District										
Kimengo	Kimengo		71	7.733	80,348,305	2,400,000	1,895,000	84,643,305	12,696,496	97,339,801
		Myeba/Nyakarongo Karwara/Kididima	26	20.891	98,450,000	14,000,000	12,555,000	125,005,000	18,750,750	143,755,750
Miirya	Kiguulya	Bishenyi	31	1.890	28,833,435	2,260,000	7,470,000	38,563,435	5,784,515	44,347,950
		Kinumi	44	2.241	47,830,000	1,050,013	3,978,000	52,858,013	7,928,702	60,786,715
		Kitwetwe	32	5.059	41,581,950	60,000	8,439,902	50,081,852	7,512,278	57,594,130
	Sub-Total 2		204							403,824,346
			357	184.600	2,953,655,760	111,938,753	106,758,502	3,172,353,015	475,852,952	3,648,205,967
Implementation Associated Costs										
Livelihood Restoration										700,000,000
External Monitoring										180,713,010
Internal Monitoring										135,534,757

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Grievance Handling And Management										90,356,505
Stakeholder Engagement										451,782,525
Sub-Total 3										1,558,386,797
Grand Total										5,206,592,764

E.18 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The RAP implementation for the MWACRID project has made substantial progress toward securing the required Right of Way (RoW) in compliance with Government of Uganda requirements and African Development Bank Environmental and Social safeguards. A total of 357 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified as per the approved RAP register. As of January 2026, RAP disclosure activities have reached approximately 90 percent of PAPs, with the remaining cases pending due largely to absentee landowners, ongoing household consultations, and logistical constraints.

Of the 357 eligible PAPs, 282 PAPs (79%) have formally consented. The remaining 75 eligible PAPs (21%) have not yet provided consent, primarily due to unresolved ownership documentation, succession and inheritance issues, valuation clarifications, and the need for extended family consultations.

E.19 Conclusion and Commitment

This RAP outlines the principles, objectives, strategies, and actions for implementing and monitoring land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement for PAPs before the MWACRID Project site is obtained. It details the project profile, legal and policy requirements, potential impacts, mitigation measures, institutional responsibilities, asset assessment and compensation methodology, socio-economic conditions of affected people, livelihood restoration measures, stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms, budget, implementation schedule, and monitoring framework.

The RAP identifies that the project will cause physical and economic impacts on 357 PAPs. Existing policies, legislation, and institutional frameworks from the Government of Uganda and AfDB will be used to mitigate these impacts through cash compensation and livelihood restoration programs.

The Ministry of Water and Environment commits to fully adhering to the RAP's policies, principles, strategies, and actions for compensation, land acquisition, and livelihood restoration.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Uganda's population, estimated at 43.7 million in mid-2022 (UBOS), is growing rapidly at an annual rate of 3.2%, with 85–90% residing in rural areas and heavily reliant on agriculture. This growing demographic place immense pressure on natural resources particularly water which is further exacerbated by climate change impacts such as erratic rainfall and diminishing water reliability. Rural communities continue to face limited access to safe, potable water, with only 70% of the rural population accessing improved sources, and an even smaller share accessing truly safe drinking water (MWE Sector Performance Report, 2022). In Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts, particularly in areas like Kimengo and Masindi-Port, communities endure chronic water scarcity and rely on unsafe or seasonal sources. These challenges are even more acute within the cattle corridor, where both human and livestock needs remain underserved. At the same time, over 99% of Uganda's agriculture remains rain-fed, rendering rural livelihoods increasingly vulnerable to climate variability, with past droughts causing economic losses exceeding USD 470 million.

To address these challenges, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and with funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB) has launched the Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project. This initiative seeks to provide clean, treated water for domestic use and establish irrigation systems across 15,000 hectares to support both subsistence and commercial farming in Masindi and Kiryandongo. Aligned with Uganda's Vision 2040 and NDP III, the project supports integrated water resource management, food security, and climate resilience.

However, the development of such infrastructure inevitably involves land acquisition and potential displacement or disruption of livelihoods. The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS 2023), specifically Operational Safeguard 2, requires that any project-induced resettlement whether physical or economic be avoided where possible, and minimized where unavoidable. When displacement occurs, the Bank mandates full compensation at replacement cost, restoration or improvement of livelihoods, and meaningful participation of affected persons throughout the planning and implementation process. The safeguard also calls for clear eligibility criteria, robust grievance mechanisms, and the inclusion

of resettlement costs in project budgets to ensure transparency, accountability, and the protection of vulnerable groups, in alignment with both human rights and sustainable development principles.

Uganda's legal framework particularly the Land Act (Cap. 227), the National Environment Act (2019), and the National Resettlement Policy Framework a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must be prepared the MWACRID project. This is essential to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs), ensure compensation at full replacement cost, restore or improve livelihoods, and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups. The RAP will also define eligibility criteria, valuation methodologies, grievance redress mechanisms, and a clear implementation plan in line with AfDB's Operational Safeguard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation) and Uganda's statutory requirements. Thus, the RAP is a critical tool to ensure that the project achieves its development goals while upholding social equity, transparency, and accountability.

The project will impact a total of 124.733 acres of land, triggering land acquisition that shall be conducted following Uganda Legislation and AfDB OS2.

1.2 Project Objectives

The aim of the **Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure** is to;

- i) ***Increase Access to Water:*** The primary objective of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project is to increase access to water for agricultural, livestock, and domestic use in the Masindi and Kiryandongo districts. By transferring water from the River Nile to the surrounding areas, the project aims to meet the water demand of a crop farming area of about 13,000 hectares, 10,340 livestock heads, and 87,000 populations.
- ii) ***Promote Sustainable Agricultural Development:*** The project aims to promote sustainable agricultural development by providing reliable water sources for irrigation. This will enable farmers in the region to increase their crop yields, diversify their production, and adopt more sustainable farming practices. The project targets progressive commercial farmers engaged in various crops and livestock production.
- iii) ***Improve Public Health and Sanitation:*** The project will also provide treated drinking

water to towns and villages within the project area, improving public health and sanitation. Access to clean water is essential for preventing waterborne diseases and improving overall quality of life for residents.

- iv) **Enhance Economic Opportunities:** By increasing water availability for agriculture, the project will contribute to increased food production, job creation, and overall socio- economic development in the region. The project is expected to create opportunities for value addition, agro-processing, and market linkages, thereby enhancing economic opportunities for local communities.
- v) **Mitigate Climate Change Impacts:** The project will help mitigate the effects of climate change on agricultural production by providing reliable water sources for irrigation. As climate change continues to impact weather patterns and rainfall variability, access to water for irrigation will be essential for ensuring food security and livelihoods in the region.
- vi) **Align with National Development Goals:** The project aligns with the government's objectives of promoting sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing water security, and improving livelihoods in rural areas. By contributing to national development goals related to food security, poverty reduction, and economic growth, the project will help advance Uganda's development agenda.

1.3 Objective of the RAP

1.3.1 Major objective

To develop a comprehensive, participatory, and compliant RAP for the proposed MWACRID project that identifies, mitigates, and manages involuntary resettlement impacts in accordance with the laws of Uganda and the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System, while ensuring the protection and restoration of the livelihoods and welfare of PAPs.

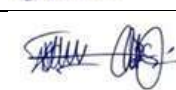
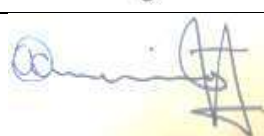
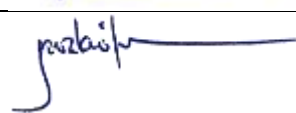
1.3.2 Specific objectives

- xii) To identify and assess the full range of people and assets affected by land acquisition and project activities through socio-economic surveys, census, and asset inventories.

- xiii) To minimize or avoid displacement where possible through alternative designs and provide justification for unavoidable resettlement.
- xiv) To establish a legal and policy framework by analyzing national laws, African Development Bank safeguards, and identifying any legal gaps that must be addressed for compliance.
- xv) To define eligibility criteria and prepare an entitlement matrix to guide compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration efforts for all categories of PAPs.
- xvi) To develop valuation methodologies and compensation frameworks based on replacement cost principles and aligned with national and AfDB guidelines.
- xvii) To formulate resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration plans tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups and affected communities to improve or restore pre-displacement living standards.
- xviii) To outline institutional responsibilities and capacity requirements for RAP implementation, including inter-agency coordination, grievance redress mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement.
- xix) To prepare a detailed implementation schedule and budget covering all RAP-related activities from planning to post-resettlement support.
- xx) To establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track RAP implementation progress, outcomes, and enable corrective actions where needed.
- xxi) To ensure community participation and consultation throughout the planning and implementation process to foster transparency, ownership, and acceptance of resettlement measures.
- xxii) To identify and plan for integration with host communities where relocation is required, including infrastructure, services, and conflict resolution mechanisms.

1.4 Team Composition and Survey Methods

The Consultant setup a team comprising of the following experts as presented in the table below;

Name	Position	Sign
Karumuna Rollanda	Team Leader / Environmental and Social Assessment Specialist	
Esther Nassonko Kavuma	Social Expert 1	
Higenyi Noah Dennis	Social Expert 2	
Ruth Mbabazi	Social Expert 3	
Tulikuno Collins	RAP Expert	
Kizza Innocent Angutoko	Valuer 1	
Reagan Maima	Valuer 2	
Kawande Charles	Surveyor 1	
Chrispus Ogwal	Surveyor 2	

1.5 RAP Valuation Methodology

The consultant designed a methodology for the assessment of compensation for land and property within the proposed wayleaves corridor as part of the RAP update study.

The land and property valuation for compensation was carried out within the broader terms of reference of the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan for multipurpose water for irrigation and climate resilience project in Masindi and Kiryandongo districts. In accordance with the scope of the assignment the tasks of impact survey and valuation are to: -

- i) Survey and value all land affected within the proposed water source sites, reservoir sites and pipeline wayleaves corridor and assets to be acquired and livelihoods to be lost.
- ii) Obtain all cadastral and other relevant information necessary in the identification of all

property owners and other persons that are affected by the project. Use maps and drawings that show the land tenure system and affected land along the alignment including lists of all the registered plots whose properties are not traceable. Each type of tenure system is to be uniquely demarcated.

- iii) Survey and verify copies of all the registered land titles, digital maps of the site and immediate neighbourhood (for purposes of injurious effects), including full cadastral survey(s) of the sites.
- iv) Prepare strip maps, drawings and data complying with requirement of the Valuation Division and the Department of Surveys and Mapping, MWLE, for purposes of acquiring properties and relocation of utilities falling within the site.
- v) Map sub-division of plots traversed by the transmission line to the stage of certified country planning. Clearly showing the plots whose owners are untraceable and whose owners have not affected name changes.
- vi) Prepare a cadastral survey of the site.
- vii) Using procedures approved by and working in close liaison with the Valuation Division, carry out detailed valuation of all land, properties and livelihoods affected by the project in order to provide the basis for compensation/resettlement.
- viii) Immediately notify MWE of any cases of absentee land owners and of those whose land tenure claims are unsubstantiated giving reasons why.
- ix) Compile land acquisition and resettlement costs.
- x) Obtain consents from land owners and occupants in accordance with the law.
- xi) Deposit at District Local Government offices, Town Council offices and at the relevant Sub-County Local Council III offices, in accordance with the Physical Planning Act, the resultant strip maps and drawings showing the alignment and property boundaries, including plot numbers, ownership and land tenure systems for their comments.
- xii) After approval, display the resultant strip maps (at a planning scale of 1:1000) at the Ministry of Water and Environment headquarters in Luzira, Local Government District headquarters (Chief Administrative Officer's office), and the relevant Subcounty Local Council III and

Town Council offices along the wayleaves.

During valuation, a range of methods were used to collect the socio-economic data of PAPs and assess the potential impacts of project activities on the human environment, community concerns, and neighborhood issues. These tools included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and structured questionnaires. The data was analyzed to determine project impacts and recommend mitigation measures. The consultant held consultative meetings with the client, the Office of the Chief Government Valuer, District and Sub-County leaders, and other stakeholders, with the client providing guidance and introductory letters to facilitate field access. Collaboration with local leaders was leveraged to guide community entry, organize sensitization meetings, and manage responses, especially in areas where private properties were affected. Furthermore, the consultant worked closely with the Chief Government Valuer's office to adhere to required principles and guidelines for data capture and property valuation, ensuring that the field forms and methodologies received prior concurrence before the final report submission.

1.6 Cut-off date

A statutory declaration by the Minister of Land, Housing and Urban Development through the publication of a notice in the gazette of Governments' intention to acquire land compulsorily is issued (Land Acquisition Act Section 3), which serves to establish the moratorium area and declare the cut-off date for eligibility. The Land Acquisition Act Section 5 mandates the CGV to publish the notice and demarcate the moratorium area on the ground.

The moratorium area is the land take area considered necessary for the project and for which people, as identified having a right or recognizable right to assets or resources located in the moratorium area during the subsequent census and asset surveys, can make claims for compensation.

The purpose of establishing the moratorium area and declaring the cut-off date for eligibility on the same day that the statutory declaration is issued, is to prevent speculative claims during the period that environmental and social studies, asset surveys and valuations are undertaken. Only persons or groups having a legitimate interest in an asset or resource located in the moratorium area on the day of the statutory declaration (cut-off date) are eligible for compensation if they meet the eligibility criteria.

The date of cadastral and asset surveys is the entitlement cut-off date. The **cut-off date** for each claimant is the date on which the PAP signs the Field data capture/Asset Survey form. A statement reading, ***"I acknowledge that by signing below, I am agreeing to the signature date as the entitlement cut-off***

date for the project and therefore any improvement or addition on my property thereafter will not be considered for compensation” is included on the form and was clearly explained to the PAPs during the stakeholder consultations as well as during field data capture. The Asset Survey/data capture Form was dated and signed off by the Valuer, the PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson.

Cadastral and asset surveys was carried out in the presence of the owners, neighbours, and Local leadership. Community meetings were held at most convenient venues. The Consultant made use of Project maps to engage PAPs during consultations.

Verification and disclosure should follow within one year from the project cut-off date after the valuation report has been approved and if the compensation award has not been paid, then the report shall be reviewed annually at a rate of 15% as per Principle 5 of GCALA June 2017.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project components

2.1.1 Proposed Water source

The abstraction point of the water supply project is located along the Kyoga Nile in Masindi Port, 18 km downstream the outlet of Lake Kyoga (Kimyoga Village, Waibanga Parish, Masindi Port Sub County, Kibanda County, Kiryandongo District at UTM Coordinates 36N 399074.31 187379.09). The Nile River Basin in Uganda covers massive wetlands and forms dense rivers, lakes and marshes.

2.1.2 Treatment Plant

The incoming raw water from the pumping station in Masindi Port will have to meet a demand of 325.000 m³/day, of which 320.000 m³/day will be for irrigation and 5000 m³/day for drinking water consumption. Treatment for the drinking water section will be more stringent to ensure excellent quality drinking water output, while for water intended for irrigation will undergo a treatment that removes the sediments that can cause problems of clogging the electromechanical parts of irrigation systems. Raw water arriving at the plant will be conveyed to an equalization/homogenization tank, capable of providing a useful volume of at least 15.000 m³, considering a retention time of about one hour.

2.1.3 Transmission Mains

The proposed transmission mains for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply project begin at the Masindi Port water source, extending toward and across the Kampala-Gulu Highway up to Kaduku Hill, with an additional branch connecting to a sub-reservoir at Soul Agric Farm. The transmission route features varied terrain including gentle ascents, steep sections, and moderate to sharp horizontal and vertical curves passing through savanna grasslands, cultivated areas, and lined settlements, particularly within town centers. From the intake to the treatment and sedimentation plants, the irrigation and drinking water pipelines (DN 1600 mm PN 10 and DN 300 mm PN 10 respectively) span approximately 800 meters. From there, main transmission lines extend about 18.7 km to the NFA hill reservoirs, including a DN 1600 PN 35 irrigation line and a DN 400 mm PN 30 treated water line to Kaduku Hill. Two surge tanks will be installed to mitigate pressure surges (water hammer effects), protecting the pipelines and

supporting pump efficiency. The generally flat terrain along much of the route simplifies installation, although vertical curves are present near road junctions and highway crossings.

2.1.4 Storage Reservoirs

The proposed reservoir site is located approximately 8km from Masindi Port Road and it crosses the Kampala Gulu highway to Kaduku Hill. The site is located on a hilly terrain of Kaduku Central Forest Reserve.

2.1.5 Distribution and control systems

The distribution system will serve the parishes of Kimengo, Kaduku, Waibango, Bigando, and Kiguulya, as well as growing towns including Asiri, Bisenyi, Mile 10, Kiziba, and Masindi Port. The population to be served is projected to increase from approximately 41,620 in 2024 to 87,143 by 2049. Pipes will be laid at an average trench depth of 2 meters and supported by sand bedding and backfill. They will be equipped with air valves at high points and washout chambers at low points to manage air release and sediment flushing. Pressure-reducing valves and flow meters will be installed to regulate supply and monitor consumption patterns.

2.1.6 On-farm storage tanks

The on-farm storage tanks shall be excavated and will be of varying capacity and will protect with a dam liner as summarized in Table 4-2. They consist of two scenarios i.e. Option 1 where the demand is met daily for each farm and Option 2 where the demand for the week is supplied once or twice a week. The required volume per week is estimated considering the irrigation water requirement and an irrigation efficiency of 70%.

2.1.7 Portable water supply infrastructure system

The portable water supply infrastructure for the project will comprise several integrated components designed to ensure the efficient collection, treatment, storage, and distribution of safe drinking water. Key elements include a diversion canal and water intake with pump stations, which channel raw water to a Domestic Water Treatment Plant (DWTP). The DWTP will feature essential facilities such as process buildings for treatment operations (coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection), a control room with advanced monitoring systems, an electrical building with power and backup systems, maintenance buildings for equipment storage, office and administrative spaces, and a guard room for security.

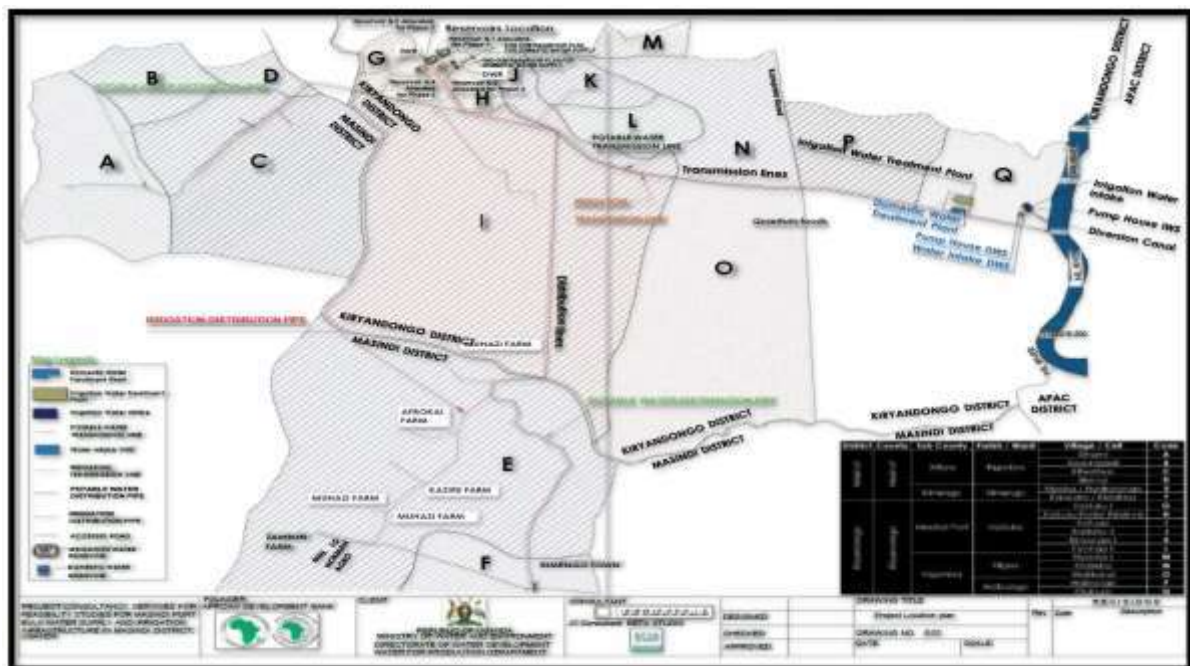
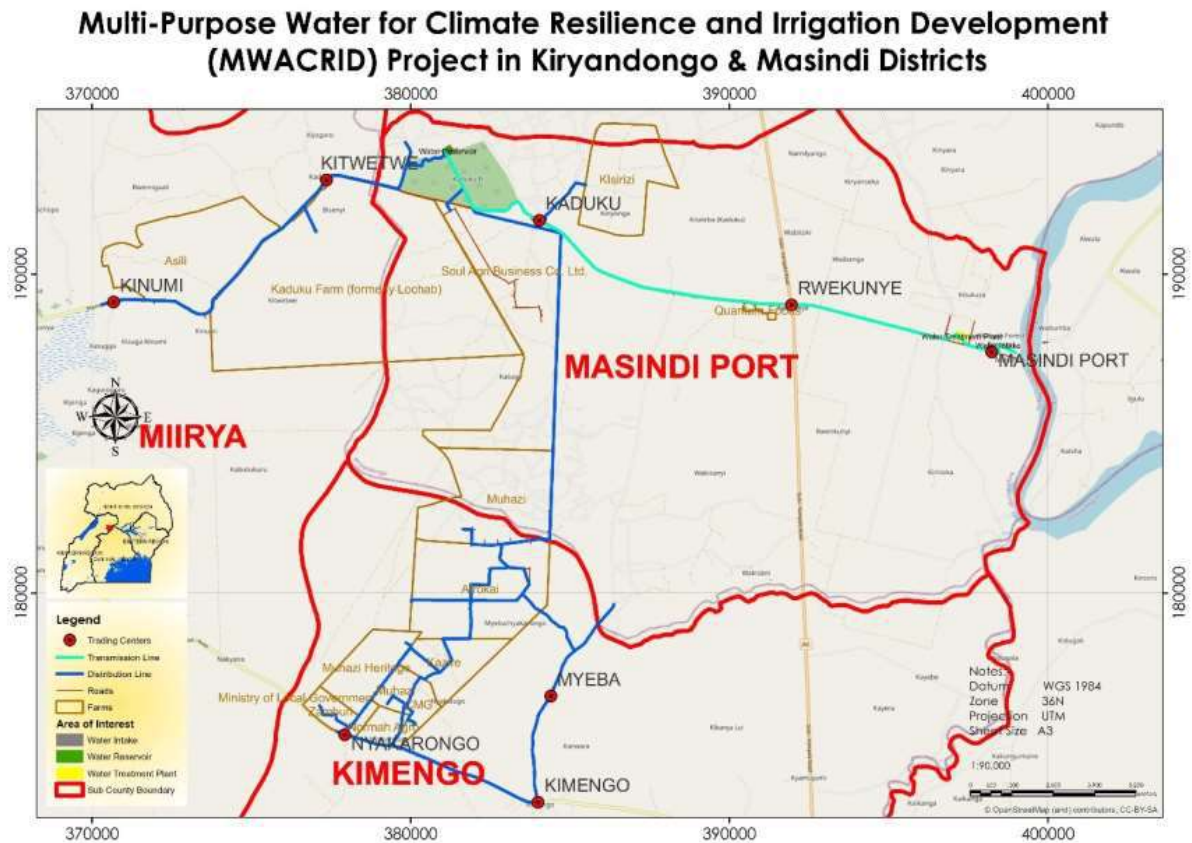
Reservoir tank Treated water will be conveyed through a transmission pipeline to main reservoir tanks, supported by a network of distribution pipelines for delivery to end users.

2.1.8 Irrigation water supply infrastructure system

The Irrigation Water Supply Infrastructure System for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts comprises several key components designed to deliver treated water for irrigation, domestic use, livestock, and rural industries. The system includes a diversion canal, water intake with submersible pumps, pump stations, an Irrigation Water Treatment Plant (IWTP), and associated buildings such as process units for coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, a control room, electrical and maintenance buildings, administrative offices, and a guard room. Raw water from the Nile will be transmitted via galvanized iron pipes to treatment facilities and pumped to storage tanks at Kaduku hill, from which a gravity-based system will distribute water through a network of transmission pipelines, main reservoir tanks, and distribution lines reaching the farm gates. This infrastructure aims to ensure reliable and efficient water delivery to support agriculture, enhance climate resilience, and improve rural livelihoods.

2.2 Project Location

The proposed Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project for both small holder farmers and commercial farmers is located in the sub counties Masindi-Port, Kigumba -Kiryandongo District and Mirya and Kimengo sub counties in Masindi District. Masindi District, located in the mid-western region, covers approximately 4,200 square kilometers and is bordered by Kiryandongo to the east, Nwoya to the north, and several other districts. Kiryandongo District, also in western Uganda, covers around 3,600 square kilometers and shares borders with Nwoya, Masindi, and other neighboring districts. Masindi Port, the project's proposed water source catchment area, lies along the western banks of the Nile River, about 194 km northwest of Kampala and 49 km from Masindi town. Known for attracting tourists for various leisure, religious, and business purposes, Masindi Port is strategically located near the Nile River, which serves as the primary water source for the project. Its coordinates are 1°41'54.0" N, 32°04'40.0"E



2.3 Project Phases

2.3.1 Pre-construction Phase

Pre-construction activities associated with design work included soil investigations and detailed survey of the transmission line route and substation location. Before entering in the construction phase, the project right of way shall be marked and acquired by the project proponent. Before any construction can start, the project ESIA approval from the National Environmental Management Authority and the RAP Approval from the Chief Government Valuer and evidence of completed compensation process.

2.3.2 Construction phase

The MWACRID Project construction phase will deliver an integrated water system for irrigation and domestic supply through four main components. First, river diversion works will create dry conditions for dam construction by excavating a diversion channel and building a temporary coffer dam. Second, the dam construction will involve site investigations, material sourcing, embankment building with seepage control, outlet and intake installation, erosion protection, and gradual filling with ongoing safety monitoring. Third, the irrigation scheme will draw water from the Nile via intake and pumping systems, treat it at an Irrigation Water Treatment Plant, store it in four large reservoirs (96,000 m³ total), and distribute it through a pressurized pipeline network serving 12,673 hectares, supported by SCADA-controlled monitoring and drainage infrastructure. Finally, the domestic water supply system will provide safe drinking water for over 87,000 people by 2049, using a separate Nile intake, a multi-stage treatment process, storage reservoirs, transmission pipelines, elevated tanks, and a SCADA-enabled distribution network designed for resilience and efficiency. The construction phase of the MWACRID Project will involve several key activities;

i) Site Preparation

- ✓ Site clearing, excavation, and leveling in designated areas
- ✓ Management of cut and spoil materials to minimize environmental impacts

ii) Groundworks and Compaction

- ✓ Compaction works to create stable bases for foundations and station alignment

iii) Materials Mobilization and Handling

- ✓ Sourcing and transporting cement, aggregates, sand, pipes, and other inputs from licensed suppliers
- ✓ Storage of construction materials on-site in compliance with environmental regulations
- ✓ Rehabilitation of borrow pits and quarries after use

iv) Concrete Works

- ✓ Construction of foundations, slabs, columns, walls, and roofing
- ✓ Drainage and finishing works for pump stations, treatment plants, and water tanks

v) Mechanical Works

- ✓ Installation of water source stations including pumps, solar power, and protective facilities
- ✓ Construction and installation of storage reservoir tanks
- ✓ Laying of transmission and distribution pipelines within consented areas and road reserves

vi) Civil Works

- ✓ Building construction (stations, offices, and ancillary structures)
- ✓ Fencing and security structures
- ✓ Solar and power infrastructure installation
- ✓ Construction of a chlorination room for water disinfection

vii) Electrical Services

- ✓ Connection of stations to hydropower and integration of solar systems for energy resilience

2.3.3 Operation and maintenance phase

The operation and maintenance of the proposed bulk water supply system will involve the following activities;

- i) Deploy full-time technicians to manage daily operations, repair breakages, and maintain water storage tanks.
- ii) Safeguard and secure all infrastructure, including fencing the site and protecting equipment.
- iii) Periodically upgrade energy systems and the reservoir tank to prevent hazards such as fires.
- iv) Harvest rainwater from roofs to support sanitation and water management needs.
- v) Install, monitor, and maintain safety support systems, including fire extinguishers, alarms, first aid kits, and emergency contacts.
- vi) Implement solid and liquid waste management, including proper collection, disposal, and sanitation of toilets and bathrooms.
- vii) Maintain physical structures and the overall site environment to ensure tidiness and operational efficiency.
- viii) Enforce health and safety measures, including controlling noise, dust, disease risks, and providing appropriate PPE to personnel.
- ix) Install safety signage and conduct personnel training on emergency procedures and safe operations.
- x) Engage and sensitize the surrounding community on site safety, security, and health measures.

2.3.4 Decommissioning phase

Decommissioning and rehabilitation will focus on the removal of temporary construction facilities and restoration of the construction footprint in line with environmental regulations and landowner expectations. Temporary structures such as workers' camps, workshops, site

offices, storage areas, mobile sanitation facilities, temporary access roads, and fuel/waste storage will be dismantled and removed. All construction debris, unused materials, and waste will be managed according to NEMA-approved procedures, with hazardous waste handled by registered handlers. Permanent structures critical to the project's operations will remain intact. After decommissioning, affected areas will be rehabilitated to restore ecological stability and support continued agricultural use or natural regeneration, including soil stabilization, replanting native grasses, and reforestation with suitable tree species. Stakeholder engagement will guide the process to ensure social and environmental compliance.

1. Dismantling and removal of temporary facilities (camps, workshops, site offices, storage areas, sanitation facilities).
2. Removal or integration of temporary access roads not part of the permanent layout.
3. Collection, sorting, and disposal of construction debris, unused materials, and waste.
4. Proper handling of hazardous waste by licensed handlers.
5. Retention of permanent structures critical for irrigation and water supply.
6. Regrading and backfilling borrow pits or disturbed areas.
7. Soil stabilization using native grasses (e.g., elephant grass).
8. Replanting of trees and vegetation to support biodiversity and landscape recovery.
9. Stakeholder engagement with landowners and authorities throughout the decommissioning and rehabilitation process.
10. Compliance with a NEMA-approved Decommissioning Plan and environmental safeguards.

3 MINIMIZING RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Introduction

Analysis of project alternatives as part of this study considers other practicable strategies that can be taken to promote the elimination of negative environmental and social impacts identified during implementation of the project which maximizes economic and social benefits but with minimal environmental damage. In considering the development options, analysis of the “No-Project” alternative will be conducted.

Analysis of the “no project option” as an alternative provides an environmental baseline against which impacts of the proposed action can be compared. The 'No Project' scenario would lead to continued water scarcity, reduced agricultural productivity, economic stagnation, and increased vulnerability to climate change, making it neither a viable nor beneficial option for the communities in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts.

Three project alternatives, have been analysed which are characterised by different characteristics of the distribution system that affect the storage tanks at Kaduku hill, reservoirs at farms and distribution pipelines diameter (Storage Tanks at Kaduku hill, Reservoirs at the farms; Main and Submain Distribution Lines covering the commercial farmers, Groundwater Intake with Minimal Treatment and River Water Intake with Comprehensive Treatment.

3.2 Storage Reservoirs and distribution network

Three options of the water scheme have been analysed. The alternatives mainly differ by operating time, storage capacity, pressure at the farms as follows:

3.2.1 Option 1:

- i) The system operates 16/24 hr and daily supplies water to the farms; the 16-hour supply might cater for future expansion;
- ii) An emergency storage volume is foreseen at NFA hill having a total capacity of 40,000 m³ (11% of maximum daily requirement);
- iii) Additional storage volume is foreseen at the farms for a total of 188,000 m³, equal to 50% of the maximum daily water requirement; the on-farm storage tanks shall be excavated and will be of varying capacity depending on water volume required.

3.2.2 Option 2:

- i) The system works 16/24 hr and supply water to each farms that can take it through a week, so supply is done once or twice a week deepening on the demand;
- ii) An emergency storage volume is foreseen at NFA hill having a total capacity of 40,000 m³ (11% of maximum daily requirement);
- iii) Additional storage volume is foreseen at the farms for a total of 821,000 m³, that is about 30% of the maximum weekly water requirement; the on-farm.

3.2.3 Option 3:

- i) The pumps operate 24/24 hr and the distribution 18/24 hr continuously every day;
- ii) A storage volume is foreseen at Kaduku hill having a total capacity of 188,000 m³ (equal to 50% of maximum daily requirement);
- iii) No additional storage volume is foreseen at the farms, but the water is provided with sufficient pressure for sprinkler and drip irrigation systems.

The following table summarizes the adopted design demands for the three options.

Table 3-1: Summary of the Design Demands for Options 1, 2, 3

Farm Name	Irrigated Area (ha)	Max Required Volume Per Week (m3)	Design (m3/h)	Discharge	
			Opt 1	Opt 2	Opt 3
Soul Agric	1,640	297,562	2,657	17,276	2,362
Afro-Kai	1,220	231,898	2,071	14,673	1,840
Kazire	392	115,154	1,028	7,286	914
Zamburi Farm	130	23,587	211	1,492	187
Kisirizi Excellence	430	115,171	1,028	7,813	914
CMG	81	13,297	119	902	106
Muhazi Heritage	1,562	377,879	3,374	23,452	2,999
Norma Agric	130	21,341	191	1,315	169
Lochab	4,000	967,680	8,640	23,452 (2.58 times per week)	7,680
Asili	1,448	237,704	2,122	8,091	1,887
Medium Scale Farms	320	52,531	469	3,236	417
Kimengo area	1,000	172,800	1,543	10,646	1,371

The three options have been compared considering the following criteria:

- i) Flexibility of the irrigation system at farm scale
- ii) Pumping cost at farms
- iii) Reservoir cost at Kaduku Forest Reserve hill / land use
- iv) Reservoir cost at farms / land use
- v) Pipe cost
- vi) Ease of manage operation issues of the pumps
- vii) Possibility to expand the network

3.3 Environmental Analysis

An environmental analysis of each option based on ecological considerations, social considerations, and land use and landscape impacts:

3.3.1 Option 1: 16/24 Hour Operation with On-Farm Storage (188,000 m³)

This option involves daily water supply to farms supported by individual on-farm reservoirs with a total estimated storage capacity of approximately 188,000 m³, representing about 50% of daily irrigation demand across all farms.

As detailed in the feasibility assessment, farms would receive a daily water supply, requiring smaller, distributed storage tanks. The total weekly irrigation requirement across 12,673 hectares of farmland is estimated at 2,390,209 m³. Under Option 1, each farm stores about half of its daily need, with proposed storage capacities ranging from around 950 m³ (CMG) to 69,120 m³ (Lochab Farm).

Ecological Considerations:

- ✓ **Kaduku Forest Hill Reservoir:** The reservoir construction at Kaduku Forest Hill (40,000 m³) could affect the local biodiversity, especially if it disturbs natural habitats.
- ✓ It would be important to assess the forest's ecological sensitivity and potential loss of flora and fauna due to land clearance or alterations in water runoff.
- ✓ **On-Farm Reservoirs:** Excavation of reservoirs across farms (totaling 188,000 m³) may disrupt local ecosystems, especially if these farms are near sensitive environments.
- ✓ However, smaller on-farm reservoirs may have less impact on large-scale biodiversity loss.

Social Considerations:

- ✓ **Farmer Flexibility:** Farmers would have the advantage of daily access to water, allowing flexibility for irrigation management. However, this also places the burden of water storage and pumping on individual farmers, which may increase operational costs and labor.
- ✓ **Community Resilience:** Emergency storage at Kaduku Hill provides a buffer for water supply during system failures, which is crucial for maintaining agricultural productivity during crises.

Land Use and Landscape:

- ✓ **Kaduku Forest Hill Reservoir:** The construction of a 40,000 m³ reservoir will require substantial land and could alter the landscape of the Kaduku Forest Hill, potentially affecting the aesthetics and natural structure of the forest.
- ✓ **Farm-Level Reservoirs:** The excavation of multiple on-farm reservoirs would occupy valuable farmland and alter the natural topography of the region. The visual impact would be scattered but noticeable across the farming landscape, and productive land might be lost to storage facilities.

3.3.2 Option 2: 16/24 Hour Operation with Large On-Farm Storage (821,000 m³)

- ✓ This alternative provides water to farms once or twice weekly, requiring larger on-farm reservoirs totaling approximately 821,000 m³ roughly 30% of the weekly irrigation requirement.
- ✓ Compared to Option 1, this setup prioritizes water independence for farmers by storing larger volumes less frequently. For instance, Lochab Farm would need 308,200 m³, and Muhazi Heritage Farm would require 118,075 m³. This significantly increases excavation scope and land use demands

Ecological Considerations:

- ✓ **Kaduku Forest Hill Reservoir:** The 40,000 m³ reservoir at Kaduku Forest Hill remains the same, with similar impacts on biodiversity.
- ✓ **Larger On-Farm Reservoirs:** The much larger total on-farm storage (821,000 m³) would lead to greater ecological disruption on individual farms. Large reservoirs might interfere with surface water flow patterns, affecting downstream ecosystems and water availability for wildlife.

Social Considerations:

- ✓ **Increased Water Security:** Farmers can store water for up to a week, giving them flexibility to irrigate without daily dependence on the supply system. This increases operational independence and resilience.

- ✓ **High Farmer Costs:** While flexible, the need to build and maintain larger reservoirs increases costs for farmers, potentially affecting smaller or resource-constrained farmers.

Land Use and Landscape:

- ✓ **Kaduku Forest Hill Reservoir:** Same impact as Option 1.
- ✓ **Larger On-Farm Reservoirs:** The excavation of 821,000 m³ of storage capacity will require significant land use changes, with a considerable amount of farmland being converted to storage. This will have a large visual impact, with several farms potentially having large reservoirs that alter the flat farming landscape. The loss of productive land may be significant.

3.3.3 Option 3: 24/24 Hour Operation with Centralized Reservoir (188,000 m³)

Ecological Considerations:

- ✓ **Kaduku Forest Hill Reservoir:** The larger centralized reservoir at Kaduku Forest Hill (188,000 m³) poses a more substantial ecological risk than the smaller reservoirs in other options. Clearing land for a large reservoir could lead to habitat loss, potential deforestation, and displacement of wildlife.
- ✓ **No On-Farm Reservoirs:** The lack of on-farm reservoirs reduces the disruption of individual farm ecosystems, leading to less localized ecological disturbance compared to Options 1 and 2.

Social Considerations:

- ✓ **Water Supply Reliability:** With 24/24 hour operation and 18/24 hour water distribution, farmers benefit from consistent and pressurized water delivery, which eliminates the need for individual storage and pumping systems. This reduces on-farm operation and maintenance costs.
- ✓ **Centralized Control:** While this option offers convenience, it limits the flexibility for farmers to manage their own water schedules, as they will depend on the centralized distribution system.

Land Use and Landscape:

- ✓ **Kaduku Forest Hill Reservoir:** The larger reservoir at Kaduku Forest Hill (188,000 m³) will have a more significant impact on the forested landscape. This would involve clearing a larger area of the hill, which may degrade the visual appeal of the natural environment and disrupt its natural contours.
- ✓ **No On-Farm Reservoirs:** The absence of farm-level reservoirs preserves farmland and maintains the current agricultural landscape. The aesthetic of the farmland will remain largely unchanged, and more land can be dedicated to crop cultivation.

Table 3-2: Comparison of different options

Consideration	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Ecological	Moderate impact at Kaduku Forest Hill and localized farm ecosystems (188,000 m ³ on farms).	Higher impact due to large-scale on-farm reservoirs (821,000 m ³).	High impact at Kaduku Forest Hill (188,000 m ³); low farm-level disturbance.
Social	Flexible for farmers but costly due to individual reservoirs and pumping.	High flexibility for farmers but more expensive due to large farm reservoirs and infrastructure.	Centralized system reduces farm-level costs but limits flexibility.
Land Use	Moderate land use change at farms; visual impact scattered across the landscape.	Significant land use change due to large reservoirs; high visual impact.	Major land use change at Kaduku Forest Hill but minimal at farms.
Landscape	Noticeable impact on farm landscape due to reservoirs.	Large visual disruption due to extensive farm-level reservoirs.	Altered forested landscape at Kaduku Forest Hill, with minimal disruption to farmland aesthetics.

3.4 Intake Works and Raw Water Pumps

3.4.1 Option 1: Groundwater Intake with Minimal Treatment

This option proposes drilling 9 boreholes to extract groundwater, which will undergo minimal treatment before use.

Ecological Considerations

Groundwater Depletion: This option could potentially lower the water table, impacting local ecosystems dependent on groundwater, such as wetlands and plant species.

Minimal Chemical Use: Due to minimal treatment requirements, the ecological impact of chemical runoff is low. However, the need for chlorination and pH adjustment might still have localized effects on soil and water quality.

Biodiversity Impact: Drilling operations may disturb the habitats of subterranean fauna, but since treatment is minimal, overall impacts on surface biodiversity are likely to be low.

Social Considerations

Water Accessibility: This option ensures reliable access to potable water, benefiting communities with minimal infrastructural requirements.

Health Benefits: Due to reduced reliance on surface water, which may be contaminated, this option could improve public health outcomes by providing cleaner drinking water.

Job Creation: Less extensive infrastructure (boreholes and minimal treatment facilities) creates fewer jobs compared to more complex systems.

Land Use and Landscape

Limited Surface Disruption: Borehole drilling requires minimal land clearing, thus preserving existing land uses such as agriculture and forestry.

Aesthetic Impact: Since infrastructure is mostly underground, this option has a lower visual impact on the landscape compared to large water treatment plants.

3.4.2 Option 2: River Water Intake with Comprehensive Treatment

This option involves direct extraction of water from the Nile River with extensive treatment processes to meet the needs for irrigation and domestic consumption.

Ecological Considerations

River Ecosystem Disturbance: The intake from the river could disrupt aquatic life, particularly if large volumes are extracted. Screens and filters must be carefully designed to minimize the impact on fish and other species.

Water Quality and Sediment Management: Treating River water involves handling high sediment loads and possible contaminants, including pesticides and heavy metals from nearby agricultural activities. This could generate sludge that needs proper disposal to avoid downstream pollution.

Chemical Usage: Extensive chemical treatment (coagulation, flocculation, disinfection) introduces more chemicals into the environment, which could affect local ecosystems if not properly managed.

Social Considerations

Water Supply Security: Direct Nile water extraction ensures a more consistent supply for irrigation and domestic use, crucial for long-term water security in the region.

Health Improvements: Comprehensive treatment ensures safe drinking water, significantly reducing the risk of waterborne diseases.

Local Employment: Construction and operation of the treatment plant and intake structures provide more jobs and local economic benefits compared to groundwater systems.

Land Use and Landscape

Land Requirements: This option requires significant land for the intake structures, treatment plant, and associated infrastructure, potentially leading to displacement of current land uses (agriculture, housing).

Visual Impact: Large intake structures and treatment facilities may have a substantial visual impact, particularly near riverbanks and agricultural areas.

3.5 Conclusion on Alternatives

Based on technical, environmental, and socio-economic considerations, Option 1 was preferred due to its balance between storage flexibility and manageable environmental impact. River water intake was selected over groundwater due to higher yield reliability and lower ecological risk from abstraction. The final alternative ensures sustainable bulk water delivery with optimized infrastructure and minimal disruption.

4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

4.1 Positive Impacts

4.1.1 Pre-construction

The main positive impact in the pre-construction phase is the **improved irrigation scheme design**, cited by **7.3% of respondents (34)**, which reflects early benefits in planning, water management efficiency, and consideration of local farming needs. Minor positive effects (1.1%) included other unspecified benefits, suggesting that pre-construction engagement and technical preparation already bring value to the affected communities.

4.1.2 Construction phase

During construction, the **primary positive impact is employment creation**, affecting **11.5% of respondents (54 households)**, providing both income opportunities and skill development. **Improved irrigation infrastructure** (4.3%) and **opportunities for training and skills acquisition** (3.0%) further strengthen local capacities. Additionally, **increased revenue collection** (2.4%) was noted, highlighting potential fiscal benefits to local authorities from project-related economic activities. Overall, construction creates both short-term economic gains and long-term infrastructure benefits.

Impact	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employment Creation	17	11.0%	37	11.8%	54	11.5%
Improved irrigation infrastructure	7	4.5%	13	4.2%	20	4.3%
Opportunity for training and skills acquisition	6	3.9%	8	2.6%	14	3.0%
Increased Revenue collection	4	2.6%	7	2.2%	11	2.4%

i) Employment opportunities (skilled and unskilled)

It is anticipated that the project will provide direct employment opportunities over the installation cycle to ensure its completion, with a sizable locally contracted workforce of between 80-100 persons at any one time. The project will require skilled labour as well as unskilled labour and will offer many employment opportunities for persons from within local communities, including women. The impact is local, short-term, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of negligible before enhancement and severe after enhancement.

ii) Boost to Construction Sector

It is expected that construction of proposed bulk water supply and irrigation infrastructure facilities at the project site will provide a positive boost to the local and national economy through its multiplier effect, which the project intends to maximize. Most of the construction material such as structural steel, timber sheeting, etc., will be procured from within the country. The developer is committed to ensuring that by using Ugandan companies, local raw materials and finished products will be utilized as much as possible for successful completion of these facilities. Manufacturers and suppliers of local materials will include manufacturers of protective ware as well as manufacturers of other local building materials will be sought for. The impact is local, short-term, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of negligible before enhancement and severe after enhancement.

iii) Increased Public Revenue / Taxes

The implementation of the project will increase revenue and taxes for both the central and local authorities. This includes indirect taxes resulting from the construction project such as Value Added Tax (VAT) on materials and services, Pay As You Earn (PAYE) for workers and other formally employed persons. The impact is local, short-term, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of negligible before enhancement and severe after enhancement.

4.1.3 Operation phase

In the operation phase, the most significant positive impacts include **improved crop productivity** and **food security**, each cited by roughly **7.3% (34)** and **4.7% (22)** respectively, demonstrating direct benefits to farmers' livelihoods. Other notable benefits include **enhanced household income, improved nutrition, increased agricultural activities, and contribution to local and national economic growth**, though reported by smaller percentages (0.4–1.3%). Collectively, these impacts indicate that once operational, the MWACRID Project will contribute to **sustainable agricultural development, better livelihoods, and local economic strengthening**.

Impact	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Improved crop productivity of farmers	12	7.7%	22	7.0%	34	7.3%
Improved food security	7	4.5%	15	4.8%	22	4.7%

Enhanced livelihood of farmers hence increased income at household level	1	0.6%	5	1.6%	6	1.3%
Improved nutrition status of people due to availability of food	1	0.6%	3	1.0%	4	0.9%
Increased agricultural activities	1	0.6%	3	1.0%	4	0.9%
Economic growth	1	0.6%	3	1.0%	4	0.9%
Improvement in local and national economy	0	0%	2	0.6%	2	0.4%

i) Improve access to safe water

The MWACRID Project is designed to directly address the water access challenges reported by households in the project area. Currently, **82% of respondents (179 households)** face problems with their main water sources, including **long queues and overcrowding at collection points (73%, 160 households)**, **low yield or inadequate water flow (29%, 64 households)**, and **long distances to access water (28%, 61 households)**. To mitigate these issues, MWACRID will **expand and modernize irrigation and water supply infrastructure**, increasing the number and capacity of boreholes, distribution networks, and strategically located collection points, thereby reducing congestion and waiting times. This will improve water availability for both domestic and agricultural use, even during peak periods or dry seasons. By shortening distances to water sources, the project will **lessen the physical and time burden on women and children**, who are primarily responsible for water collection. In addition, MWACRID will implement **community-based water management and governance mechanisms**, ensuring fair access, reducing conflicts, preventing vendor exploitation, and maintaining water quality, so that the project benefits are sustainable, equitable, and responsive to the 179 affected households' needs.

ii) Improve on food security

The MWACRID Project is designed to address the key drivers of household food insecurity in the project area by enhancing both water availability and agricultural productivity. Through the development of reliable irrigation infrastructure, the project will increase access to water, mitigating the impacts of prolonged drought (reported by 43% of households) and enabling multiple cropping cycles even during dry periods. By improving land-use efficiency and supporting land-based farming practices, MWACRID will help optimize the use of limited agricultural land, directly addressing the 51% of households constrained by insufficient land. Complementary interventions, such as provision of extension services, soil fertility management, access to inputs, and post-harvest handling support, will reduce crop losses (11%)

and improve soil productivity (20%). Collectively, these measures are expected to enhance food production, stabilize household food supply, and strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers against environmental and structural vulnerabilities.

iii) Reduce Migrations

The MWACRID Project is designed to address the primary drivers of migration in the project area by improving both economic opportunities and environmental resilience. Through the development of efficient irrigation systems, enhanced agricultural infrastructure, and water supply schemes, the project will increase crop productivity and food security, directly reducing the need for households to migrate in search of livelihoods. Employment creation during construction and operation phases will provide alternative income sources locally, mitigating unemployment pressures that drive relocation. Additionally, improved access to clean water through the project's water supply components will address one of the key environmental causes of migration, particularly in Masindi. By combining livelihood support, infrastructure development, and water security interventions, MWACRID aims to strengthen household resilience and reduce environmentally and economically driven migration within both Kiryandongo and Masindi districts.

iv) Improve agricultural production

The MWACRID Project is designed to address key constraints to agricultural production in Kiryandongo and Masindi by enhancing irrigation coverage to reduce reliance on erratic rainfall, thereby mitigating the impacts of drought, which affects 29.8% of households. Through the provision of a reliable water supply, the project enables climate-smart farming practices, including multiple cropping cycles and drought-resilient crop cultivation. To tackle soil infertility, MWACRID will support soil fertility management interventions, such as the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers, improved agronomic practices, and capacity-building for farmers on sustainable soil management. Additionally, by promoting efficient land-use planning and irrigation infrastructure, the project optimizes available farmland, helping to overcome land scarcity constraints while boosting agricultural productivity and enhancing household food security and resilience.

4.2 Negative Impacts

4.2.1 Pre-construction impacts

The pre-construction phase of the MWACRID Project is expected to affect a portion of the population in both Kiryandongo and Masindi districts. Loss of land and potential displacements are the most significant impact, affecting 12.4% of respondents (58 households), with similar proportions in Kiryandongo (12.3%) and Masindi (12.5%). Anxiety from potential loss of livelihood or livelihood uncertainty was reported by 5.6% of respondents (26 households), reflecting concerns about future economic stability. Other minor impacts, such as social or environmental concerns, were noted by 1.9% of respondents (9 households). These findings indicate the need for early engagement, information dissemination, and mitigation measures to address both physical and psychological impacts prior to construction.

Impact	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Loss of Land and Potential Displacements	19	12.3%	39	12.5%	58	12.4%
Anxiety from potential loss of livelihood/livelihood uncertainty	6	3.9%	20	6.4%	26	5.6%
Others	1	0.6%	8	2.6%	9	1.9%

4.2.2 Construction Phase Impacts

During the construction phase of the MWACRID Project, several localized environmental and social impacts are anticipated. Noise and vibrations are expected to affect 5.6% of respondents (26 households), with similar exposure in Kiryandongo (5.2%) and Masindi (5.8%). Risk of soil erosion was noted by 4.9% of respondents (23 households), highlighting potential impacts on farmland and drainage systems. Increased pressure on roads within the command area due to higher traffic volumes may affect 3.0% of respondents (14 households), while risk of vegetation loss was reported by 2.4% of respondents (11 households). These findings emphasize the need for environmental management measures, such as erosion control, traffic management, and vegetation protection, to mitigate construction-phase impacts.

Impacts	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Noise and vibrations	8	5.2%	18	5.8%	26	5.6%
Risk of soil erosion	9	5.8%	14	4.5%	23	4.9%
Increased pressure on roads with the command area due to increased traffic	9	5.8%	5	1.6%	14	3.0%
Risk of vegetation loss	5	3.2%	6	1.9%	11	2.4%
Increased chances of accidents, injuries	4	2.6%	5	1.6%	9	1.9%
Air pollution due to dust emissions	2	1.3%	6	1.9%	8	1.7%
Land take and displacement	0	0%	7	2.2%	7	1.5%
Extraction of natural resources	1	0.6%	3	1.0%	4	0.9%
Risk of pollution of rivers and wetlands	2	1.3%	0	0%	2	0.4%
Effects on fauna through loss of habitats	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Possible pollution of water due to construction activities	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Social disruption and family instabilities	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Interference with the physical setting of the project area	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Risk of flooding during construction	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Risk of creating breeding grounds for disease vectors	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Increased risk of child labour	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Others	0	0%	2	0.6%	2	0.4%

i) Physical Displacement

The construction of water intakes, treatment plants, irrigation lines, service roads, and major infrastructure such as reservoirs and dam components may require land acquisition and lead to the physical displacement of households. This could affect homesteads, kiosks, and semipermanent structures located within the project's construction footprint.

ii) Economic Displacement

a) Loss of land

The MWACRID Project will acquire a total of 124.73 acres of land, with the largest share in Kiryandongo District (93.05 acres) notably 42.56 acres in Kaduku-I and 36.95 acres in Kitukuza alongside smaller parcels such as 6.36 acres in Kaduku-II and under one acre each in Kiyonga and Wakisanyi. In Masindi District, 31.69 acres will be taken, led by 16.02 acres in Karwara/Kididima and 7.73 acres in Myeba/Nyakarongo, with the remaining land distributed

in Kitwetwe (5.06 acres), Bishenyi (1.89 acres), and Kinumi (0.98 acres). This concentration of land take in a few key villages underscores the need for targeted compensation and livelihood restoration efforts that are proportional to the magnitude of acquisition in each locality, while also addressing the cumulative impact on smaller landholdings across both districts.

Table 4-1: Total Project Land Take

District/Subcounty	Parish	Village	Total Land Taken (Acres)
Kiryandongo District			
Masindi Port	Waibango	Kitukuza	36.954
		Waibango	0.000
	Kaduku	Kitaleba	5.726
		Kadku-I	42.559
		Kadku-Ii	6.361
		Kiyonga	0.840
	Kiigya	Wakisanyi	0.607
	Total-1		93.047
Masindi District			
Kimengo	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo	7.733
		Karwara/Kididima	16.019
Miirya	Kiguulya	Bishenyi	1.894
		Kinumi	0.981
		Kitwetwe	5.059
	Total-2		31.686
Overall Total			124.733

b) Types of Structure Affected

Fences overwhelmingly dominate the affected physical assets accounting for 65% of all structures reflecting the extensive use of boundary demarcation in both residential and agricultural plots. Kiosks comprise the next largest category at 24%, indicating the impact on small-scale retail businesses. The remaining 11% of structures include temporary shelters (5%), gate houses, fuel pumps, mixed residential and commercial buildings, and market stalls (each 2%), underscoring that while most impacts are on perimetral fencing, a notable minority of entrepreneurial and service-oriented structures will also require targeted compensation and relocation assistance.

Table 4-2: Types of structure affected

Structure Type	Frequency	Percent
Fence	41	65%
Kiosk	15	24%
Temporary Structure	3	5%
Gate House	1	2%
Fuel Pump	1	2%
Residential cum Commercial Building	1	2%
Stall	1	2%



Plate 4-1: Example of structures to be affected in Kinumi Village

c) Loss of Crops and Trees

The survey identified a highly diverse mix of 37 plant species and tree types affected by the project, with the most common being Kibere (11%) and bush trees (11%), followed by Mugavu (9%), Acacia (9%), and Ndagi (9%). Live hedge fences and eucalyptus each account for 6%, while mango (4%), Gravellia (4%), and Musizi (3%) are also notable. A range of fruit and utility species banana, cactus, compound trees, medicinal plants, jackfruit, pine, palm, gum, guava, avocado, and others comprise between 0.3% and 3% of the total, reflecting the mixed subsistence and commercial uses of on-farm tree resources. This species composition underscores the importance of an arboreal-focused compensation approach that accounts for both high-value timber and fruit trees as well as the ecological and livelihood functions of live hedges and understory plants.

Table 4-3: Types of crop and trees

Type of Crop/Tree/Plant	Number	Percent
Acacia Tree	35	9%
Mugavu	36	9%
Kibere	43	11%
Bush Tree	42	11%
Ndagi	36	9%
Nongo	27	7%
Live Hedge Fence	22	6%
Eucalyptus	22	6%
Mango	15	4%
Gravellia	14	4%
Musizi	13	3%
Cactus	10	3%
Banana Clump/Stem	10	3%
Compound Tree	9	2%
Medicinal Plant	9	2%
Jackfruit	5	1%
Pine	5	1%
Palm Tree	5	1%
Gum Tree	3	1%
Guava	2	1%
Avocado	3	1%
Moringa	1	0.3%
Cedrella Tree	1	0.3%
Caliandra	1	0.3%
Kabakanjagala	2	1%
Girikiti	1	0.3%
Kifabakazi	1	0.3%
Termarine	1	0.3%
Bark Cloth	3	1%
Orange	1	0.3%
Coffee	1	0.3%
Passion Fruit	1	0.3%
Pawpaw	2	1%
Sugarcane/Sugar Cane	2	1%
Musambya	1	0.3%
Fruit Tree	1	0.3%
Umbrella Tree	1	0.3%
Metre Run Mature	1	0.3%

d) Impact of the project on livestock production

The vast majority of respondents (95% 128) believe the proposed MWACRID project will not negatively affect their household livestock production, indicating a general perception of minimal direct impact on this livelihood activity. However, 5% (7) of respondents do anticipate negative effects. Among those concerned, the most cited impact is the disruption of livestock production due to total physical displacement (83% 5), which reflects anxiety over the potential loss of access to grazing areas and animal shelter structures. Additionally, 50% (3) reported that a reduction in land size could lead to a decline in livestock quality and milk yield, pointing to the importance of adequate space for fodder production and grazing. A small fraction (17% 1) indicated other unspecified impacts, which may include stress-related animal health issues or increased conflict over remaining communal resources. These results underscore the need for targeted mitigation measures particularly for displaced households and those practicing extensive or communal grazing to protect livestock-based livelihoods.

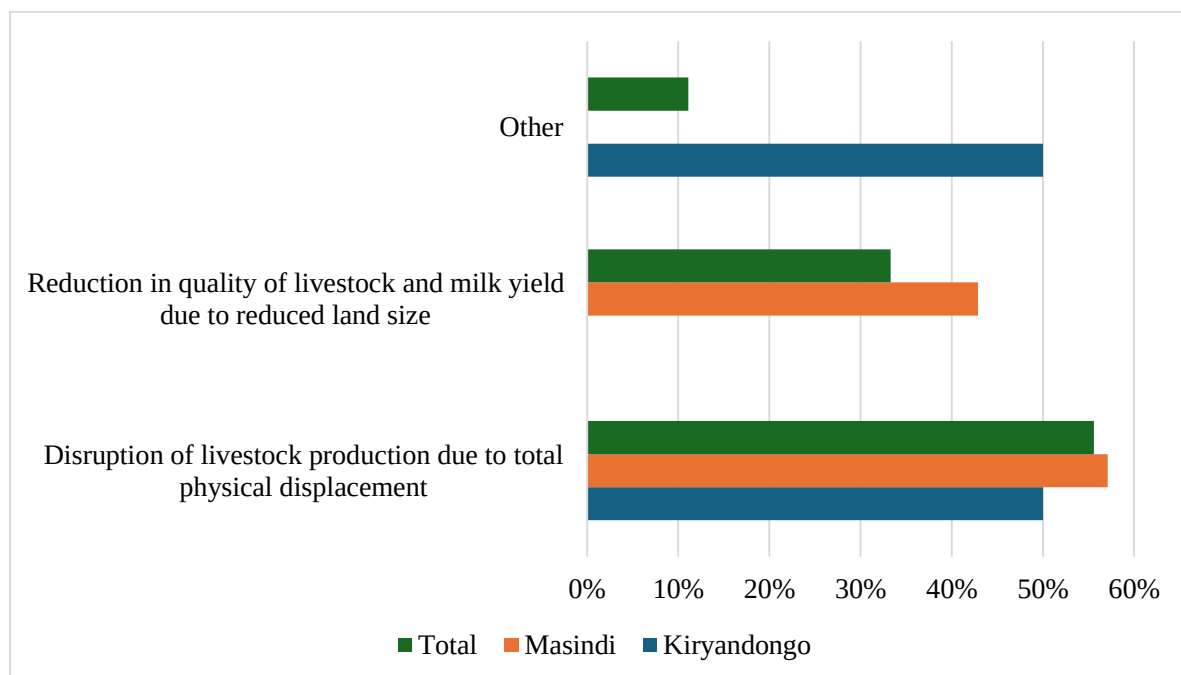


Figure 4-1: Project impacts on livestock production

iii) Impact on physical cultural resources

During the construction phase, activities could potentially impact cultural properties, including archaeological artifacts, religious sites, and other locations of cultural significance. These impacts may arise from direct physical damage during construction, changes in the landscape, increased human activity, and potential looting or vandalism. The loss or

degradation of cultural property can lead to the erosion of cultural heritage, identity, and community cohesion.

A systematic and unsystematic archaeological survey conducted within the project area, primarily focusing on the zone of direct project influence, identified a total of 30 archaeological and cultural heritage sites. These include 4 mosques, 15 churches, 1 burial site, 3 archaeological sites, and 7 medicinal plant sites. Of these, 10 sites are expected to be directly affected by the project, while 20 may experience indirect impacts (see appendix for detailed PCR report). The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

iv) Prostitution, crime and drug abuse

A large influx of males for a construction project increases demand for sex in an area. Concerns have always been raised about increased prostitution, crime and drug abuse in areas as a result of new social activities specifically in night clubs. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

v) Disturbance during construction

The MWACRID Project is expected to attract a sizable number of workers contractors, technicians, and support personnel during dam, reservoir, treatment plant, and irrigation network construction. This influx, particularly into rural sub-counties like Kimengo, Masindi Port, and Kaduku, may result in social tensions, overburdened social amenities, gender-based violence, and increased cost of living for locals.

vi) Disruption of families

High disposable income especially for male workers increases predisposition to extra marital affairs. Cases have been reported where men with new disposable income completely abandon their families resulting into school dropouts, single mothers and increased risk of child labor. Social vices are likely to increase including family breakdowns and increase in the number of street children. This is due to workers exploiting the local communities taking advantage of high disposable income compared to community members and taking advantage of company resources. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an

overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

vii) Increase of STD and VBD

A large influx of males for a construction project increases demand for sex in an area. Concerns have always been raised about increased prostitution, crime and drug abuse in areas as a result of new social activities specifically in night clubs. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation. The proposed project is expected to be generating an influx of migrant workers which will increase the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs. The impact of increased risk of HIV includes pressure on local health systems, impact on community livelihood and social cohesion. Increased HIV prevalence would result into reversal of economic gains within the community and may reduce the ability of the community to benefit from the project. The impact is local, long-term, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

viii) Child labour, potential of child abuse and school dropouts

The proposed project area has schools and settlements. It is likely that workers associated with the project will engage in sexual relationships with school and under aged children. The young school boys may end up working at the project site in order to make money for survival hence dropping out of school. The community indicated that re-occurrence of such behaviors may reduce community support for the project. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

ix) Gender concerns

Gender concerns for the project particularly relate to infringement on the rights of women in the workplace. The concerns include; sexual harassment, denial of employment opportunities, physical violence, and male partners forcefully taking away women's pay and lack of proper public facilities such as toilets and shelter for their children as they work.

Other potential negative impacts on women include; exposure to STIs such as HIV/AIDS, sexual exploitation of young girls and abandonment by partners in case of unwanted pregnancies. Impacts related to gender are negative, highly sensitive with potential for high

magnitude however they can be effectively alleviated against hence making the overall impact moderate. The significance of the social impacts is likely to be moderate but, with the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures, the impact may be reduced to minor.

x) Impact on vulnerable groups

Construction of proposed bulk water supply and irrigation infrastructure could have significant impacts on vulnerable groups within the local community. Vulnerable groups may include women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged individuals. These groups may face increased risks of exploitation, displacement, and reduced access to resources due to the influx of workers and the pressures on local infrastructure and services. The construction activities could exacerbate existing inequalities, leading to social tension and undermining community cohesion. The impact is local, temporary, high in magnitude, and highly probable, with an overall assessment of moderate before mitigation and minor after mitigation.

4.2.3 Operation Phase Impacts

During the operation phase of the MWACRID Project, the key impacts are primarily related to agricultural intensification and water infrastructure management. Risk of increased use of agrochemicals and fertilizers was reported by 2.8% of respondents (13 households), potentially affecting soil and water quality. Impacts on public health and safety, particularly the increased risk of drowning in irrigation canals for children and livestock, were noted by 1.9% of respondents (9 households). Additionally, there is a potential increase in child labour, which could disrupt children's education, affecting 1.1% of respondents (5 households). These findings highlight the need for targeted awareness campaigns, safety measures, and monitoring programs to mitigate operational-phase risks.

Table 4-4 Anticipated impacts during project operation phase

Impacts	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Risk of increased use of agrochemicals and fertilizers	6	3.9%	7	2.2%	13	2.8%
Impact on public health and safety hence increased risk of drowning in canals by children and livestock	3	1.9%	6	1.9%	9	1.9%
Increased risk of child labour hence the increased risk of disruption of children's education	1	0.6%	4	1.3%	5	1.1%

Risk of poor waste management and sanitation issues (crop residue, agrochemical containers and open defecation if no latrines are provided)	2	1.3%	2	0.6%	4	0.9%
Increased risk of gender-based violence	1	0.6%	2	0.6%	3	0.6%
Increased risk of criminal activities	1	0.6%	2	0.6%	3	0.6%
Risk of flooding	1	0.6%	2	0.6%	3	0.6%
Conflicts resulting from water management	2	1.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.6%
Impact from air pollution and emissions due to indiscriminate spraying of agrochemicals as well as burning of pesticides	0	0%	3	1.0%	3	0.6%
Increased risk of salinization due to continuous application of fertilisers and use of pesticides by farmers	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
May provide breeding grounds for disease vectors hence increased risk of water related diseases such as malaria and bilharzia	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%

5 LAND TENURE SYSTEM

5.1 Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995 as amended) provides for sovereignty over land and the legal framework for compensation and resettlement in Uganda. Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land in Uganda on behalf of its citizens and it prescribes various tenure regimes in accordance with rights and interests over which land may be held under customary, freehold, Mailo, and leasehold tenure. Additionally, Part II:2,3 of the Land Act CAP 227 also acknowledges the four land tenures (Part II:2) that land shall be owned in accordance with the following land tenure systems; a) customary, b) freehold, c) mailo and, d) leasehold. Recognition of right of ownership of customary land owners, bona fide, and tenants ‘Customary tenure is a form of tenure (Part II:3) and, thus, places customary tenants in a position of ownership of land unlike the Land Reform Decree, 1975, that made them tenants at sufferance. According to the Act ‘customary tenure’- is a system of land tenure regulated by customary rules which are limited in their operation to a particular description of class of persons.

However, under Article 237(1) (a), the Government or Local Government may acquire land in the public interest. It provides procedures to follow in acquiring land in the public interest and provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of land. Article 26 provides a right to own property either individually or in association with others. It also prohibits compulsory deprivation of property or any interest in or rights over property of any description except where; the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interests of Défense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provisions for prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property and a right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or a right over the property

5.2 Access to land

Overall, 65.6% (143) of the PAPs have access to land either owned or borrowed while 34.4% (75) indicated no access. District-level findings show that land access is slightly higher in Masindi (66.2%, 104) compared to Kiryandongo (63.9%, 39), although the difference is

marginal and suggests broadly comparable access conditions between the two areas. Conversely, lack of land access is more prevalent in Kiryandongo (36.1%, 22) than in Masindi (33.8%, 53). These results align with previous findings that highlight land availability as a critical determinant of livelihood security and agricultural productivity in Uganda, where limited access to arable land often constrains rural households' capacity to engage in sustainable farming practices (Mwesigye & Matsumoto, 2016; UBOS, 2021). The relatively high percentage of households without land access across both districts underscores the need for land-use planning, and livelihood diversification measures within the MWACRID Project to enhance inclusivity and resilience of affected communities.

5.3 Type of land tenure

Overall, the combined results show freehold tenure as the dominant system (38%) followed by customary (11%) and mailo land (14%), underscoring the complexity of Uganda's pluralistic tenure framework as documented in the Uganda Land Act (Cap 227) and subsequent reviews by the Uganda National Land Policy (2013), which recognize freehold, leasehold, mailo, and customary as the four legally acceptable tenure systems. A district specific comparative analysis of land tenure across Kiryandongo and Masindi reveals notable variations that reflect district-specific landholding patterns and tenure systems. In Kiryandongo, land ownership is mainly under freehold tenure system accounting for 54% (21), compared to 33% (34) households in Masindi, indicating a stronger prevalence of individualized land rights and formal ownership in Kiryandongo.

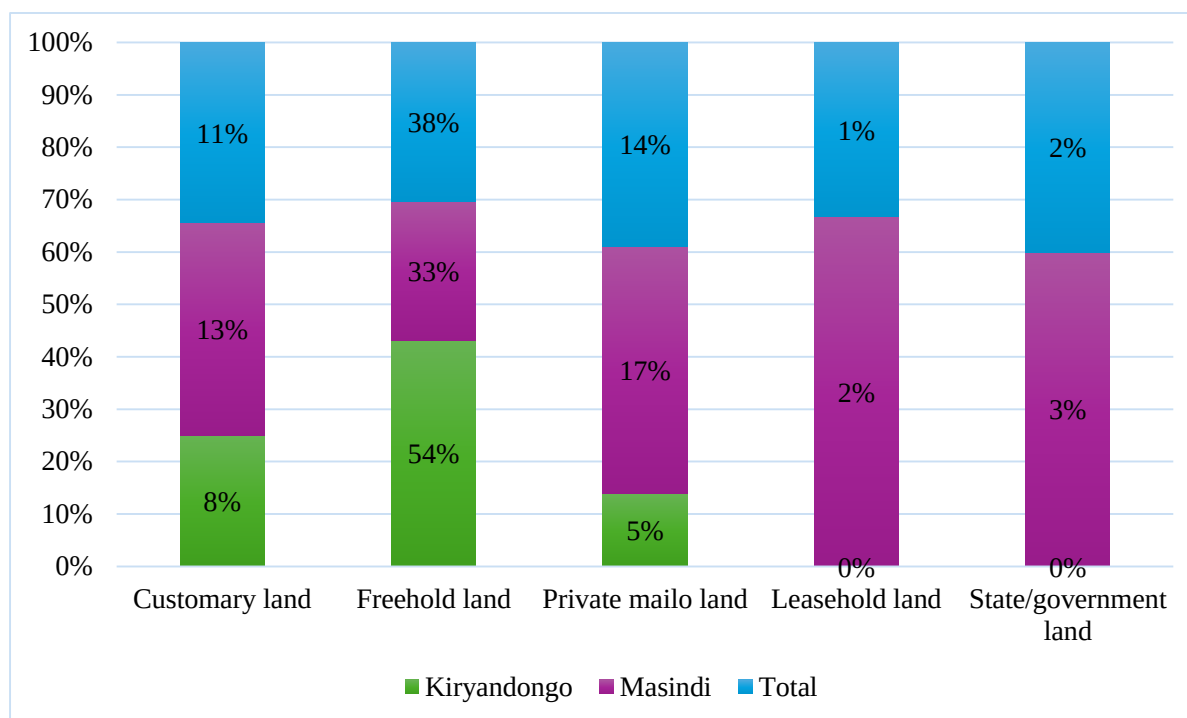


Figure 5-1: PAPs by land tenure of land owned/accessed

On other hand, customary tenure is more significant in Masindi at 13% (13) than in Kiryandongo at 8%, highlighting the continued reliance on traditional landholding systems in Masindi. Private mailo land, a tenure system unique to Uganda, is much more prominent in Masindi with 17% (18) compared to only 5% in Kiryandongo, reflecting historical land allocation patterns and landlord-tenant relations characteristic of Buganda and Bunyoro sub-regions (Mukwaya, 1993; Rugadya, 1999). Leasehold and state/government land were marginal across both districts, accounting for 3% (3) in Masindi and none in Kiryandongo.

5.4 Land occupancy status/ownership

The analysis of occupancy status and ownership across Kiryandongo and Masindi shows significant differences in the formality of land rights and security of tenure. In Kiryandongo, 26% (10 households) reported being landowners with formal titles, which is more than double the proportion in Masindi at 12% (12 households). This suggests that land rights in Kiryandongo are relatively more formalized, offering greater legal protection during land acquisition processes. However, the largest category in both districts is landowners without land titles, comprising 31% (12 households) in Kiryandongo and 45% (47 households) in Masindi, translating to an overall 41% (59 households). This highlights a widespread reliance on informal ownership, where people have de facto possession but lack legal documentation—

a challenge also emphasized in the Uganda Land Policy (2013) and the Land Act (Cap 227), which stress the vulnerability of such groups during compulsory land acquisition.

Table 5-1: Land occupancy status

Occupancy status/ownership	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Land owner without a land title	12	31%	47	45%	59	41%
Land Owner with a title	10	26%	12	12%	22	15%
Customary owner without registration certificate	2	5%	1	1%	3	2%
Customary owner with registration certificate	1	3%	1	1%	2	1%
Tenant1with agreement (recognisable rights)	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
Others	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%

Customary ownership remains marginal, with only 2% (3 households) holding unregistered customary claims and 1% (2 households) possessing certificates of customary ownership. Tenancy with formal agreements is rare (1%), as is the "others" category (1% in Masindi). These patterns reflect Uganda's broader land tenure challenges, where formal titles are limited, and the majority rely on undocumented ownership, exposing them to risks of undervaluation and disputes during compensation (Rugadya, 1999; Place & Otsuka, 2002). This means that for the MWACRID Project, special attention must be paid to non-titled landowners (41%) and customary claimants (3%), ensuring they are adequately recognized and compensated in line with the AfDB ISS (2023) and the Land Acquisition Act (1965), which require fair, equitable, and inclusive treatment of all affected persons, regardless of documentation status.

5.5 Land use

The analysis of land use among PAPs in Kiryandongo and Masindi reveals notable district-level variations that reflect different livelihood strategies and settlement patterns. In Kiryandongo, the majority of PAPs (63.8%, 30) are engaged in crop farming, compared to 41.7% (43) in Masindi, underscoring Kiryandongo's stronger reliance on subsistence and smallholder agriculture. Conversely, Masindi shows a more diversified land use, with significant proportions engaged in small-scale industry (19.4%, 20), houses/accommodation (10.7%, 11), and renting out land 5.8%, activities that are almost absent in Kiryandongo. This suggests that Masindi has a relatively more urbanized or peri-urban character, with higher engagement in non-agricultural and income-generating activities.

Table 5-2: PAPs by land use

Land use	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Crop farming	30	63.8%	43	41.7%	73	48.7%
Small-scale industry	1	2.1%	20	19.4%	21	14.0%
Animal rearing	5	10.6%	8	7.8%	13	8.7%
Commercial building	4	8.5%	9	8.7%	13	8.7%
Poultry	7	14.9%	4	3.9%	11	7.3%
Houses/accommodation	0	0%	11	10.7%	11	7.3%
Renting out land	0	0%	6	5.8%	6	4.0%
Conservation (Forest)	0	0%	1	1.0%	1	0.7%
Other	0	0%	1	1.0%	1	0.7%

Overall, the findings indicate that while Kiryandongo PAPs depend heavily on primary agricultural activities, Masindi PAPs exhibit greater livelihood diversification, consistent with broader patterns in Uganda where land near trading centers and urban corridors is increasingly used for commercial and industrial purposes (MLHUD, 2013; UBOS, 2021).

For the MWACRID Project, this means livelihood restoration measures must be tailored to include agricultural support and climate-smart farming interventions especially in Kiryandongo, while enterprise development, housing support, and land rental regulation may be more relevant for Masindi.

5.6 Structure of land ownership for the land affected

The analysis of land ownership among PAPs in Kiryandongo and Masindi shows that ownership is predominantly individual-based, accounting for 74.3% (162 households) overall, with Masindi having a higher proportion (78.3%) compared to Kiryandongo (63.9%). This reflects the widespread shift toward individualized tenure in Uganda, in line with the Land Act (Cap 227) which recognizes private ownership as the dominant form of tenure. Family ownership is the second most common form, representing 20.2% (44 households), more significant in Kiryandongo (23.0%) than Masindi (19.1%), indicating stronger reliance on extended family arrangements in Kiryandongo.

Table 5-3: PAPs by structure of land ownership for the land affected

Land ownership	Kiryandongo		Masindi		total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Individual	39	63.9%	123	78.3%	162	74.3%
Family	14	23.0%	30	19.1%	44	20.2%
Inherited	2	3.3%	2	1.3%	4	1.8%

Communal	1	1.6%	2	1.3%	3	1.4%
Public/Government	2	3.3%	0	0%	2	0.9%
Guardian	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Other	2	3.3%	0	0%	2	0.9%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%

Overall, the findings suggest that Masindi exhibits a stronger pattern of individualized landholding, while Kiryandongo retains slightly more diversity in ownership types, including family, communal, and institutional forms. This aligns with literature (MLHUD, 2013; UBOS, 2021) showing that peri-urbanizing districts like Masindi tend to consolidate land into individualized holdings for commercial and residential use, while more rural districts like Kiryandongo maintain mixed arrangements. For the MWACRID Project, this implies that compensation and livelihood restoration must carefully consider family-owned and communal lands in Kiryandongo, while Masindi interventions may focus more on individual titleholders.

6 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the current socio-economic condition of the people that will be directly affected by the road project. It is against that background that this chapter presents the results of socio-economic baseline for the MWACRID project. The survey generated comprehensive information on characteristics of the project affected population, the gender concerns, sources of livelihood, potential impact of the project, and preferred compensation and livelihood restoration. This data intended to supplement and give insights into the impact of the project (Chapter 4). The household data presented under this chapter is based on 61% (218) PAPs that were readily available for interviews out of the 357 PAPs.

6.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

6.2.1 Household leadership

Of the 218 PAPs, most (89 % 195) identified as heads of household, with spouses accounting for the remaining 11 % (23). The results further show that the majority of respondents in both Kiryandongo and Masindi districts are heads of households, accounting for 85.2% (52) and 91.1% (143) respectively. On the other hand, a small proportion are spouses accounting for 14.8% in Kiryandongo and 8.9% in Masindi, resulting in an overall 10.6%. Comparatively, Masindi has a slightly higher representation of Heads of Households than Kiryandongo while Kiryandongo has a higher proportion of Spouse respondents. This indicates that in both districts, survey responses were more concentrated among household heads.

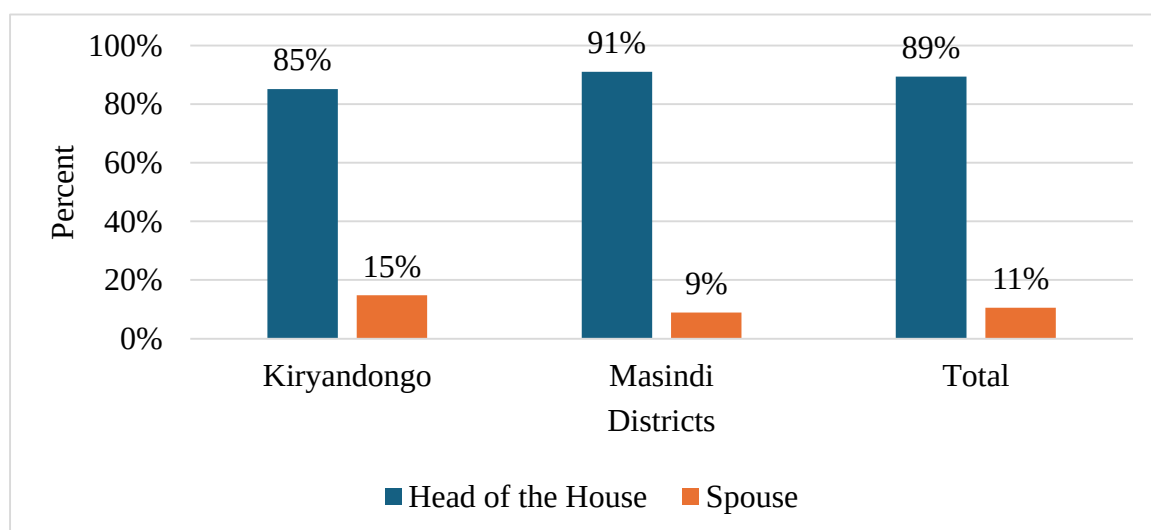


Figure 6-1: Proportion of respondents by household headship

6.2.2 Gender composition

A large proportion 62 % (136) of the PAPs are male and 38 % (82) are female respondents, indicating a moderate gender imbalance. District specific gender distribution results show a notable variation between the two districts. In Kiryandongo, participation is fairly balanced with 53% male and 48% female, indicating inclusivity and minimal gender disparity, while in Masindi, the gap is much wider, with 66% male and only 33% female, suggesting underrepresentation of women and possible barriers to their participation; additionally, 1% in Masindi preferred not to disclose their gender, pointing to sensitivity around identity disclosure.

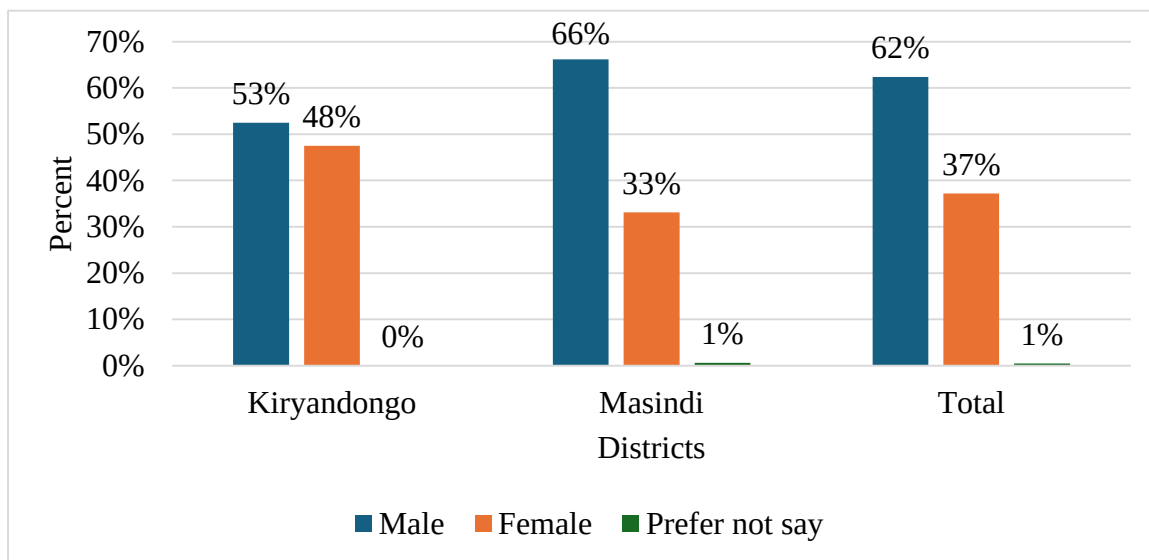


Figure 6-2: Proportion of respondents by gender

6.2.3 Age distribution

Overall, the combined mean age across both districts is 46 years. The analysis of respondents' mean age shows slight variation between the two districts, with Kiryandongo recording a higher average age of 48 years compared to Masindi's 45 years. The age distribution results further show that both Kiryandongo and Masindi are dominated by respondents in the middle-age brackets, though with slight differences in proportions. In Kiryandongo, the largest group is 40–49 years (28% 17), followed by 30–39 years (16% 10) and 50–59 years (18% 11), indicating a relatively older respondent profile. In contrast, Masindi has its highest concentration in the 40–49 years (32% 50) and 30–39 years (31% 48) categories, reflecting a comparatively younger and more economically active population. Very young respondents

(<19 years) are minimal in both districts (1% overall), while the elderly (>70 years) constitute a small but notable proportion, particularly in Kiryandongo (10% compared to Masindi's 5%). Overall, 79% of respondents fall within the 30–59 year range, underscoring that the sample is largely composed of the productive working-age population, with Kiryandongo leaning slightly older and Masindi relatively younger.

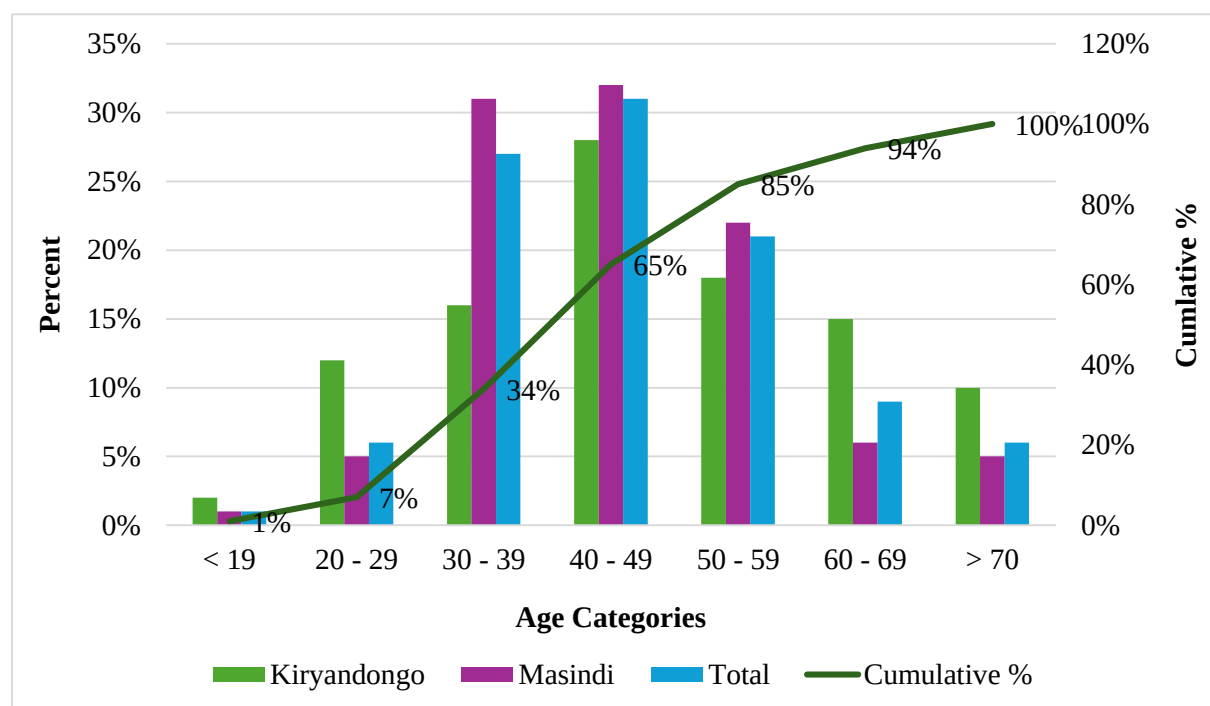


Figure 6-3: Proportion of respondents by age categories

6.2.4 Level of education

The survey results show that in Kiryandongo, most respondents have not completed primary education (38% 23), with very few attaining higher levels such as diplomas (3% 2) and none with a university degree hence indicating relatively low educational attainment. In contrast, Masindi demonstrates slightly better educational attainment, with a higher proportion of respondents having completed primary education (27% 43) and progressed into secondary (19% 29) and even tertiary levels (4% with university degrees and 1% postgraduate). Comparatively, national statistics reflect that while Uganda has achieved near-universal primary enrolment, transition rates remain a challenge: only 54% of pupils transitioned to secondary school in 2014 (UBOS, 2016; CEIC, 2023).

Table 6-1: Level of education

Level of education	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total		Cumulative
	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
None	8	13%	29	19%	37	17%	17%
Primary school incomplete	23	38%	36	23%	59	27%	44%
Primary complete	9	15%	43	27%	52	24%	68%
Secondary O' Level	11	18%	29	19%	40	18%	86%
Secondary A' level	6	10%	8	5%	14	6%	92%
Diploma	2	3%	2	1%	4	2%	94%
University degree					8	4%	98%
Post-graduate level	0	0%	2	1%	2	0.9%	99%
Specialised training /vocational training	1	2%	0	0%	1	0.5%	99%
Other	0	0%	1	1%	1	0.5%	100%
Total	61	100%	157	100%	218	100%	

Recent government data also shows that tertiary education participation remains below 5% nationally (MoES, 2022). Against this backdrop, The Masindi result align more closely with national averages in terms of educational progression, while Kiryandongo lags behind, highlighting a vulnerability that the District Development Plans (DDPs) for both districts identify as a priority area for improving human capital through better education infrastructure and access (Kiryandongo and Masindi DDP III 2020/21–2024/25).

6.2.5 Religious affiliation

A comparative analysis of religious affiliation in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts reveals distinct patterns that reflect regional and national trends. In Kiryandongo, the majority of respondents identify as Catholic (36.1%), followed by Protestant/Anglican (21.3%) and Pentecostal/Saved (18.0%). Masindi exhibits a higher proportion of Protestant/Anglican adherents (38.9%), with Catholics constituting 28.0% and Pentecostals/Saved at 21.7%. Nationally, according to the 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census, 36.2% of Ugandans are Catholic, 29.0% are Anglican, and 14.3% are Pentecostal, with Muslims comprising 13.2% of the population. Both districts show a higher percentage of Catholics compared to the national average, with Kiryandongo's Catholic population being particularly prominent. Masindi's Protestant/Anglican proportion exceeds the national figure, while both districts have a lower representation of Muslims (9.6% combined) compared to the national average of 13.2%.

Table 6-2: Religious affiliation

Religion	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant/Anglican	13	21.3%	61	38.9%	74	33.9%
Catholic	22	36.1%	44	28.0%	66	30.3%

Pentecostal/Saved	11	18.0%	34	21.7%	45	20.6%
Moslem	9	14.8%	12	7.6%	21	9.6%
Adventist	5	8.2%	6	3.8%	11	5.0%
Other	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%

These variations may influence community dynamics, social services, and development priorities in the respective districts. Recognizing this variety of beliefs calls for culturally sensitive scheduling of consultations, respect for religious observances, and the potential engagement of faith-based organizations to support outreach, grievance resolution, and social support mechanisms.

6.2.6 Marital status

The analysis results on marital status in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts shows clear differences. In Kiryandongo, 52.5% of respondents are married or cohabiting monogamously, 11.5% polygamously, and 23% are widowed, whereas Masindi has a higher monogamous marriage rate (74.5%), lower polygamy (8.9%), and only 5.7% widowed. Nationally, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 reports that about 60% of women aged 15–49 are married or in union, 4% are in polygamous unions, and 9% are widowed (UBOS, 2016). These figures suggest that both districts have higher rates of polygamy and, in Kiryandongo, higher widowhood compared to national averages, with Masindi aligning more closely with national monogamous marriage trends. This pattern may reflect socio-cultural factors and demographic shifts that are important for district development planning, as marital status affects household composition, economic participation, and social services needs (UBOS, 2016; Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

Table 6-3: Marital status

Marital status	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never Married	4	6.6%	6	3.8%	10	4.6%
Married/cohabiting (monogamy)	32	52.5%	117	74.5%	149	68.3%
Married/cohabiting (more than one wife)	7	11.5%	14	8.9%	21	9.6%
Separated/Divorced	4	6.6%	9	5.7%	13	6.0%
Widowed/Widower	14	23.0%	9	5.7%	23	10.6%
Other	0	0%	2	1.3%	2	0.9%

Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%

6.2.7 Residency tenure

The survey shows that respondents in both Kiryandongo and Masindi have lived in their respective villages for an average of 26 years, indicating a high level of long-term residency in both locations. Further analysis of residency tenure among PAPs shows that in Kiryandongo, nearly half of respondents (49%) have lived in their village for more than 26 years, reflecting a highly stable, long-term population. Shorter-term residents (<5 years) constitute 18%, while intermediate tenures (6–25 years) account for the remaining 33%. In Masindi, a slightly smaller proportion (42%) have resided for more than 26 years, with more respondents in shorter tenure categories: 9% for <5 years, 18% for 6–10 years, 12% for 11–15 years, and 20% for 16–25 years, indicating a somewhat more mobile population compared to Kiryandongo. Overall, 44% of PAPs across both districts have lived in their communities for over 26 years, highlighting long-term residency as a common feature.

Table 6-4: PAPs by residency tenure

Years	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total		Cumulative
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
< 5	11	18%	14	9%	25	12%	11%
6 – 10	8	13%	28	18%	36	17%	28%
11 – 15	7	12%	18	12%	25	12%	39%
16 – 20	3	5%	16	10%	19	9%	48%
21 – 25	2	3%	15	10%	17	8%	56%
> 26	30	49%	66	42%	96	44%	100%
Total	61	100%	157	100%	218	100.0%	

This long-term settlement suggests a relatively stable population with strong community ties, which can be advantageous for implementing local development initiatives, social programs, and livelihood restoration projects, as residents are likely familiar with local social structures and resources. The identical mean across both districts implies similar patterns of settlement and community attachment, reflecting comparable demographic stability (UBOS, 2016; Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

6.2.8 Household size

The survey results indicate that households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi have a mean of 5.5 permanent members, reflecting relatively large family units consistent with rural Ugandan household structures (UBOS, 2016). This exceeds the national average of 4.4 persons per

household reported in the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census, suggesting that households in these districts are larger than the national norm (UBOS, 2024). Larger household sizes have important implications for resource allocation, social service delivery, and livelihood programs, as they typically have higher dependency ratios and more diverse needs. Specifically, in Kiryandongo, 37.9% (22) of households have more than seven members, 15.5% have 5–6 members, 24.1% have 3–4 members, and 22.4% have 1–2 members. In Masindi, 31.5% of households have more than seven members, 28.8% have 5–6 members, 21.2% have 3–4 members, and 18.5% have 1–2 members, with 33.3% of households across both districts containing more than seven members. Compared to national statistics, where about 21% of households have seven or more members (UBOS & ICF, 2016), these findings indicate that PAP households in Kiryandongo and Masindi are generally larger. Such patterns underscore the importance of considering household size in district development planning and in the design of targeted interventions, infrastructure, and social support programs (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

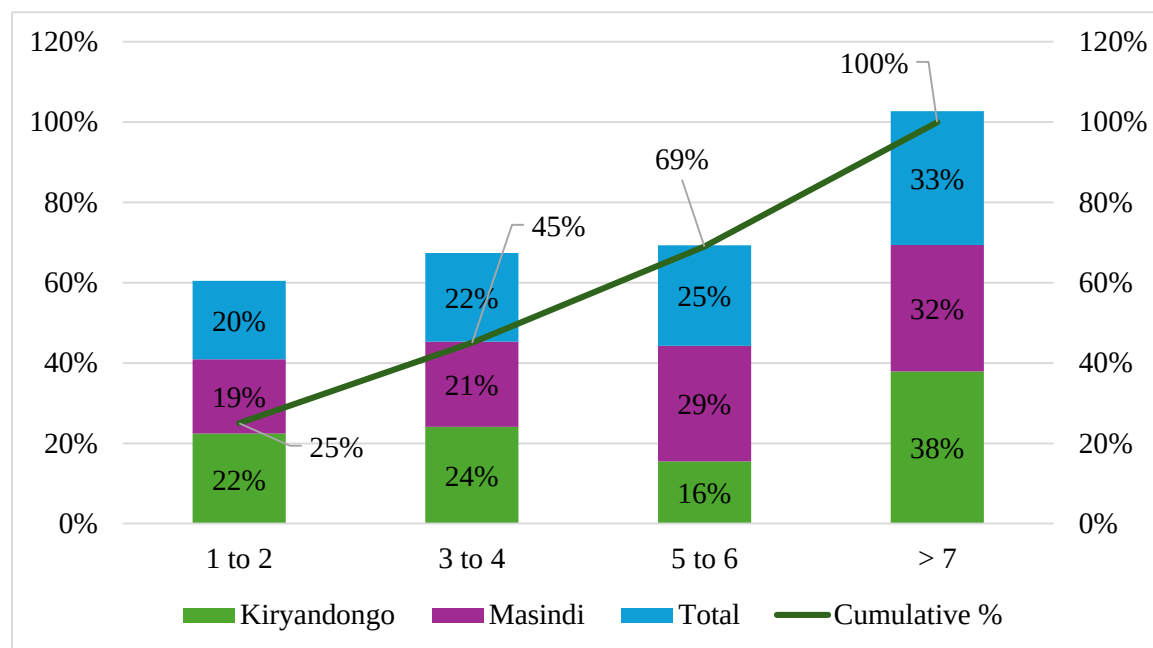
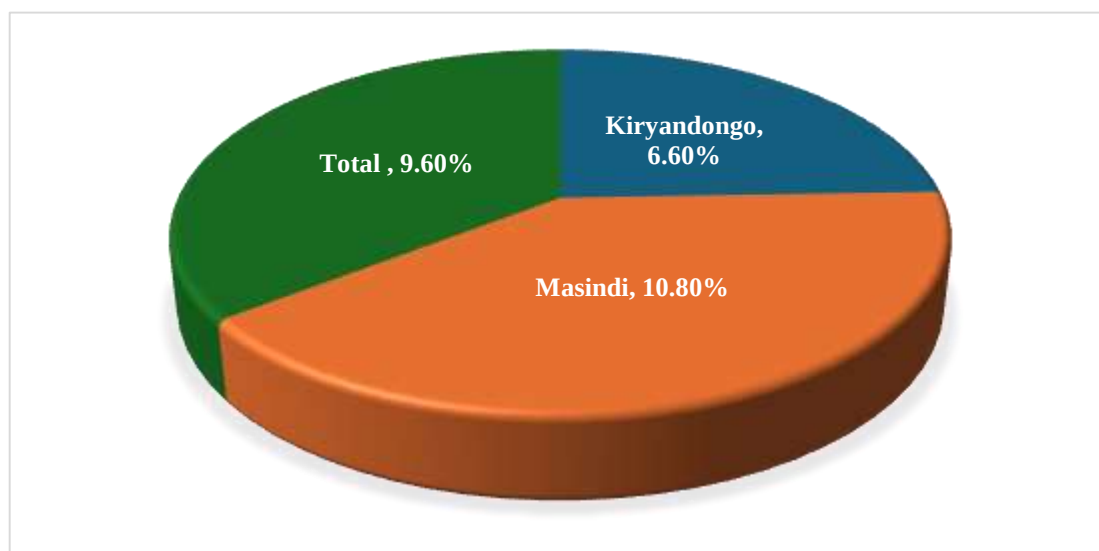


Figure 6-4: PAPs by household size

6.2.9 Prevalence of household vulnerabilities

Overall, only a small proportion 10% (21) of surveyed households reported at least one vulnerability trait, indicating that the overwhelming majority (90% 197) of the households fall outside defined vulnerability risk categories. The survey results indicate that household vulnerabilities are relatively low among PAPs, with 6.6% of households in Kiryandongo and

10.8% in Masindi reporting some form of vulnerability, resulting in an overall prevalence of 9.6% across both districts.



Comparatively, national statistics from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 and the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019 highlight that household vulnerability, including poverty and food insecurity, varies regionally, with higher prevalence in rural and less-developed districts (UBOS & ICF, 2016; UBOS, 2019). The Kiryandongo and Masindi District Development Plans (DDPs) note that poverty and vulnerability remain key challenges, particularly in households dependent on subsistence agriculture and informal employment (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020). The relatively lower vulnerability rates observed in this survey may reflect the resilience of long-term residents, larger household sizes that allow for shared resources, or underreporting. Nevertheless, these findings are critical for designing targeted livelihood restoration programs and social support interventions for PAPs, ensuring that vulnerable households are adequately prioritized.

6.2.10 Distribution of vulnerabilities

Among the 21 vulnerable households, the survey results reveal notable household vulnerabilities among PAPs in Kiryandongo and Masindi. In Kiryandongo, vulnerabilities were reported among a few households, including elderly-headed households (33.3%), female-headed households (33.3%), and widowers (33.3%), while no households reported physical disability or limited meals. In Masindi, vulnerabilities were more pronounced, with 41.7% of households having a member with a physical disability, 25% containing elderly persons (60+

years), 16.7% of household heads having education below primary level, and 8.3% of households consuming two or fewer meals per day.

Table 6-5: PAPs by distribution of vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Person with physical disability	0	0%	5	41.7%	5	33.3%
Elderly headed household (aged 60 and above)	1	33.3%	2	16.7%	3	20.0%
Elderly persons (60+ years)	0	0%	3	25.0%	3	20.0%
Household education below primary level	0	0%	2	16.7%	2	13.3%
Female headed household	1	33.3%	0	0%	1	6.7%
Household head disabled	0	0%	1	8.3%	1	6.7%
Widowers	1	33.3%	0	0%	1	6.7%
Eats ≤ 2 meals per day	0	0%	1	8.3%	1	6.7%

Overall, these findings indicate that Masindi has a higher prevalence of household vulnerabilities compared to Kiryandongo, though both districts exhibit cases of elderly or dependent-headed households. Nationally, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 and the 2014 National Population and Housing Census indicate that vulnerable households including those headed by the elderly, females, or persons with disabilities—comprise a small but significant proportion of households, with implications for social protection and targeted interventions (UBOS & ICF, 2016; UBOS, 2016). The District Development Plans (DDPs) for Kiryandongo and Masindi emphasize addressing household vulnerabilities in planning social services, community support programs, and livelihood interventions, highlighting the need for targeted measures to support elderly, disabled, and food-insecure households (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

6.3 Household Economy

6.3.1 Access to income

Overall, 52.3% (114) of respondents across both districts have access to income, highlighting that a significant portion of PAPs rely on limited or irregular income sources. The survey results indicate notable differences in access to income between Kiryandongo and Masindi. In Kiryandongo, only 36.1% (22) of respondents reported having access to a regular source of income, while 63.9% (39) did not, compared to Masindi, where 58.6% (92) reported access and 41.4% (65) lacked income sources. These findings align with trends reported in the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 and the Uganda National Household Survey,

which show that rural populations often have lower and less consistent access to income compared to urban areas (UBOS & ICF, 2016; UBOS, 2018). The district development plans (DDPs) for Kiryandongo and Masindi also underscore income-generating activities as a key priority, noting that limited income access affects household resilience, livelihoods, and capacity to participate in local economic activities (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020). These disparities suggest the need for targeted livelihood restoration and income support interventions under MWACRID, particularly in Kiryandongo.

6.3.2 Number of household members with access to sources of income

The survey results indicate that in Kiryandongo, an average of 2 household members have access to sources of income, compared to 1 in Masindi, with an overall mean of 2 across both districts. This suggests that households in Kiryandongo have relatively greater economic participation among members, which may reflect differences in livelihood opportunities, local economic activities, or access to income-generating resources. Nationally, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 and the 2014 National Population and Housing Census indicate that rural households often have fewer income-earning members, typically averaging 1–2 per household (UBOS & ICF, 2016; UBOS, 2016), meaning that Kiryandongo exceeds the national norm while Masindi aligns more closely with it. The District Development Plans (DDPs) for both Kiryandongo and Masindi emphasize the need to strengthen household economic resilience and diversify income sources, especially in rural communities with limited formal employment (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020). These insights are critical for designing livelihood restoration programs for PAPs, as households with fewer income sources may be more vulnerable to project-related disruptions.

6.3.3 Participation in income generating activities

Overall, the burden of participating in income generating activities heavily concentrates on household heads (85% 97) and, to a lesser extent, spouses (26 % 30) with minimal child (9%) or extended family involvement. District specific analysis of participation in income-generating activities among PAPs shows that in both Kiryandongo and Masindi, the majority of households actively engaged with 81.8% of households in Kiryandongo and 85.9% in Masindi reporting household-level participation. Spouses contribute in about a quarter of households in both districts (27.3% in Kiryandongo; 26.1% in Masindi), while children play supportive roles (13.6% in Kiryandongo; 7.6% in Masindi). Dependent workers and relatives participate minimally, with only 1.8% and 7.0% overall, respectively. These findings are consistent with national data from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the Uganda

Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS, 2016), which report high household engagement in agricultural and informal income-generating activities in rural districts, often involving multiple household members but dominated by heads of households (UBOS, 2016; UBOS & ICF, 2016). The District Development Plans (DDPs) for Kiryandongo and Masindi emphasize supporting local livelihoods and income diversification as key strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development, reinforcing the observed patterns of household-level participation in IGAs (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

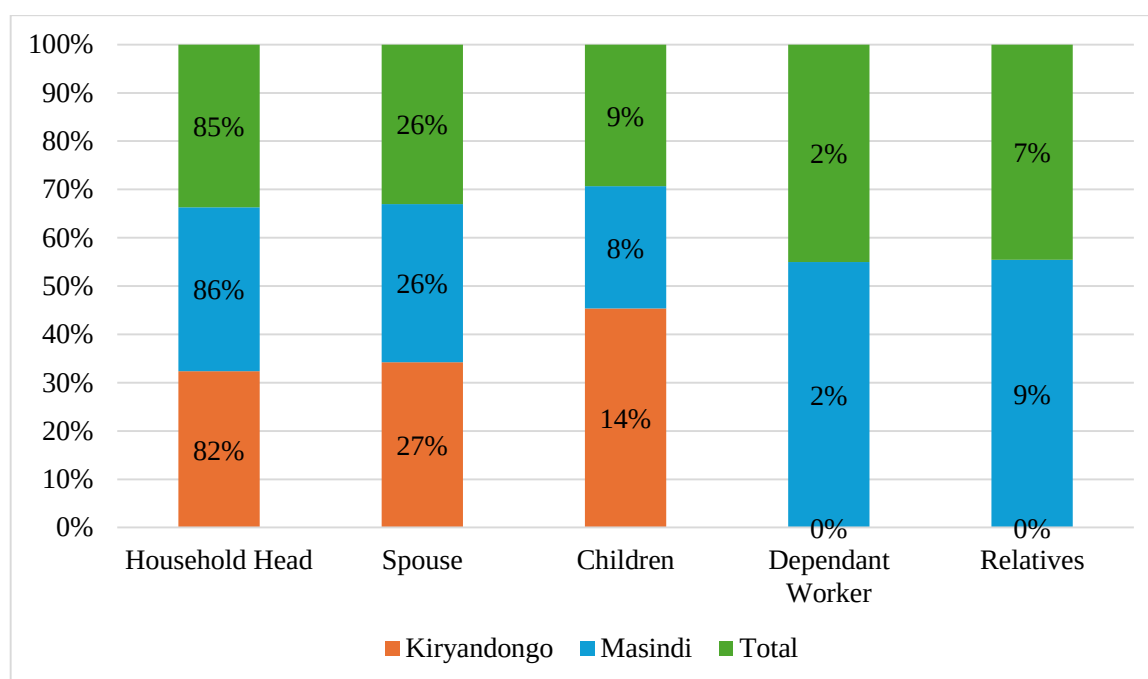


Figure 6-5: Participation in income generating activities

6.3.4 Sources of income

Analysis of PAPs' sources of income shows that in Kiryandongo, livelihoods are dominated by commercial crop farming (30%), followed by salaried work (15%), commercial livestock (15%), and wage-based casual labour (15%), while in Masindi, the most significant sources are commercial crop farming (17%), salaried work (16%), subsistence farming on small plots (16%), and rental or property-related income (16%). Overall, across both districts, commercial crop farming (19.3%) and salaried employment (15.8%) are the leading sources of income.

Table 6-6: PAPs by sources of income

Sources of income	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Crop farming commercial (above 10 acres)	6	30.0%	16	17.0%	22	19.3%
Salaried work	3	15.0%	15	16.0%	18	15.8%

Crop farming subsistence (less than 10 acres cultivated)	2	10.0%	15	16.0%	17	14.9%
Rental, interest, dividend income land/property income)	1	5.0%	15	16.0%	16	14.0%
Livestock commercial (above 10 heads of cattle)	3	15.0%	7	7.4%	10	8.8%
Self-employment (non-agricultural work)	2	10.0%	8	8.5%	10	8.8%
Wage-based activities/causal labouring	3	15.0%	3	3.2%	6	5.3%
Aquaculture/Fish farming	0	0%	1	1.1%	1	0.9%
Other	0	0%	4	4.3%	4	3.5%

Compared with national statistics, the Uganda National Population and Housing Census (UBOS, 2024) and the UDHS 2016 indicate that over 68% of households in Uganda rely primarily on subsistence agriculture, with non-agricultural employment and property income contributing smaller proportions. This suggests that PAP households in Kiryandongo and Masindi are more engaged in commercial farming and diversified non-agricultural livelihoods than the national average, reflecting gradual shifts toward market-oriented production and income diversification. The DDPs of Kiryandongo and Masindi similarly highlight crop farming and livestock rearing as the backbone of the local economy, but also emphasize growing contributions from salaried work, trade, and property-related income (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020). This shows that land acquisition for the project poses a direct threat to primary livelihoods hence the findings underscore the need for livelihood restoration programs to support both agricultural intensification and non-farm income opportunities, aligning with national and district development priorities.

6.3.5 Estimated Monthly Income

Analysis of monthly household income shows notable variation between the two districts, with respondents in Kiryandongo reporting an average income of UGX 260,000, while those in Masindi earn nearly double at UGX 461,408, resulting in a combined mean of UGX 438,750. These figures are significantly higher than the national average monthly household income of about UGX 303,000 reported in the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census (UBOS, 2024), but they mask disparities between the districts. The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 and UBOS poverty statistics indicate that rural households, particularly in districts like Kiryandongo, often earn below the national average, which is consistent with the lower income observed in this survey (UBOS & ICF, 2016; UBOS, 2021). The Masindi District Development Plan (DDP 2020/21–2024/25) identifies agriculture and

trade as major income sources, likely contributing to the relatively higher household earnings, whereas the Kiryandongo DDP (2020/21–2024/25) highlights subsistence agriculture and vulnerability to shocks as constraints to income growth. Overall, these findings suggest that while Masindi households are performing above national averages, Kiryandongo households fall below, underscoring the need for targeted livelihood interventions and income diversification strategies in line with district and national development priorities (UBOS, 2024; Masindi DDP, 2020; Kiryandongo DDP, 2020).

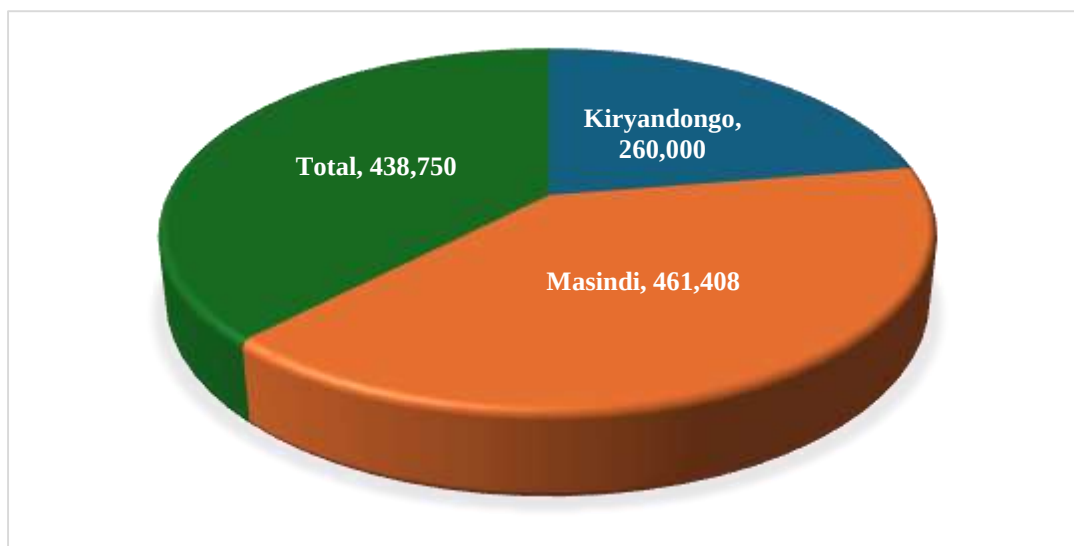


Figure 6-6: Household estimated monthly income

6.3.6 Reasons for Unemployment not working

Overall, more than half (55.8%) of unemployed PAPs attributed their status to limited opportunities, a finding consistent with national labour force data where underemployment and limited non-agricultural job creation remain key barriers (UBOS, 2021; UBOS, 2024). District specific results on the reasons for not working among PAPs indicates that the lack of employment opportunities is the dominant factor in both districts, though more pronounced in Kiryandongo (73.7%) compared to Masindi (41.7%), reflecting broader structural challenges in rural labour markets. Other reasons cited include being too old to work (5.3% in Kiryandongo; 12.5% in Masindi), sickness or incapacitation (0% vs. 16.7%), and being too young to work (10.5% vs. 4.2%). A small share in Kiryandongo reported preference not to work (10.5%), while Masindi respondents cited retirement (4.2%) and other reasons (20.8%).

Table 6-7: Reasons for unemployment not working

Reasons	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Lack of employment opportunity	14	73.7%	10	41.7%	24	55.8%
Too old to work	1	5.3%	3	12.5%	4	9.3%
Sick/incapacitated	0	0%	4	16.7%	4	9.3%
Too young to work	2	10.5%	1	4.2%	3	7.0%
Prefer not to work	2	10.5%	0	0%	2	4.7%
Retired	0	0%	1	4.2%	1	2.3%
Other	1	5.3%	5	20.8%	6	14.0%

The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS 2016) also highlights how health conditions and age contribute to inactivity, particularly in rural settings (UBOS & ICF, 2016). Both the Masindi DDP (2020/21–2024/25) and Kiryandongo DDP (2020/21–2024/25) underscore unemployment and low labor absorption as critical development challenges, reinforcing the need for targeted skills training, livelihood diversification, and improved access to health and social protection for vulnerable groups.

6.3.7 Financial institution utilisation

The survey shows that household use of financial institutions differs significantly between the two districts. Results show that only 29.5% (18) of households in Kiryandongo utilise financial services, compared to 51.6% (81) in Masindi, resulting in an overall uptake of 45.4% (99) across both districts. Conversely, 70.5% (43) of households in Kiryandongo and 48.4% (76) in Masindi reported not using any financial institutions. These findings suggest that Masindi has relatively higher financial inclusion, possibly linked to its more urbanized settlements and stronger market networks, while Kiryandongo lags due to its predominantly rural, agrarian economy (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020). At the national level, the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 2019/20) found that only 43% of Ugandans used formal or semi-formal financial services (UBOS, 2021), meaning Masindi is slightly above the national average while Kiryandongo falls significantly below. Similarly, the UDHS 2016 highlighted disparities in access to banking and microfinance services between rural and urban areas, with rural households being more financially excluded (UBOS & ICF, 2016). The recently released 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census also underscores financial exclusion as a persistent challenge in rural districts (UBOS, 2024). These patterns highlight the need for targeted interventions such as expanding mobile money services, strengthening savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs), and improving financial literacy to enhance inclusion, especially in Kiryandongo District.

6.3.8 Access to financial services and products

Among the respondents who reported using financial institutions, a significant 87% (78) confirmed accessing services, demonstrating high levels of engagement with these entities in support of their household economies. The most commonly accessed service was savings, reported by 96% (72) of users, followed by credit at 42% (32), indicating that financial institutions play a key role in facilitating both asset accumulation and short-term liquidity for households. Other less commonly accessed services included financial training and business or entrepreneurship advice, suggesting a gap in non-financial service provision that could be addressed to enhance financial literacy and entrepreneurial capacity.

6.3.9 Financial institutions accessed by respondents

The results indicate that Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) are the most widely used financial institutions in both Kiryandongo (66.7% 12) and Masindi (67.5% 52), reflecting the strong reliance on informal, community-based savings mechanisms in rural Uganda. Formal bank usage is lower, with 38.9% of households in Kiryandongo and 33.8% in Masindi accessing banking services, which is broadly consistent with national patterns where rural financial inclusion remains limited (UBOS, 2021; UBOS, 2024). SACCOs are more popular in Masindi (29.9%) compared to only 11.1% in Kiryandongo, pointing to stronger cooperative structures in Masindi, as also highlighted in its District Development Plan (Masindi DDP, 2020). Engagement with government financial programs is negligible, with only one household in Masindi reporting access (1.3%), underscoring the limited reach of state-led credit interventions.

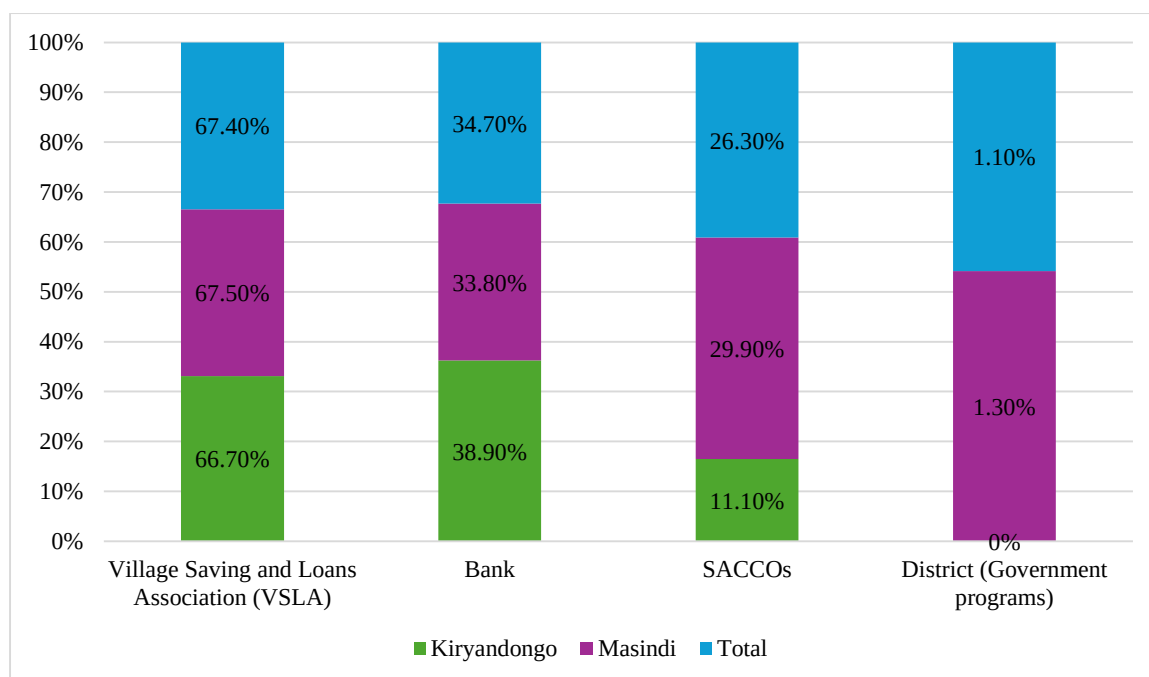


Figure 6-7: Financial institutions accessed by respondents

Nationally, the Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20 found that most rural households depend on informal saving schemes such as VSLAs, while formal banking penetration remains concentrated in urban centers (UBOS, 2021). Similarly, the UDHS 2016 confirmed that informal savings dominate household financial behavior, with banks and SACCOs underutilized due to accessibility, affordability, and literacy barriers (UBOS & ICF, 2016). These findings suggest that strengthening VSLAs and SACCOs, alongside expanding mobile money and rural banking outreach, will be critical for improving financial inclusion in both districts (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

6.3.10 Credit utilization

The credit utilization results depict that overall, 43% of households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi primarily use loans for consumption and social needs, rather than exclusively for productive investment. Household consumption needs dominate in both districts at 50% in Kiryandongo; and 40% for Masindi. This reflects the role of credit in filling subsistence gaps when incomes fall short. Similarly, education-related expenses are particularly prominent in Kiryandongo (67%) compared to Masindi (27%), suggesting stronger household prioritization of human capital investment in Kiryandongo. In contrast, purchasing agricultural inputs and working capital is evenly important across both districts (33% and 40%, respectively), showing that farming and small trade remain central to household economies (UBOS, 2021). Productive asset investment (land, livestock, equipment) and medical treatment each account for 24%

overall, highlighting that while some households direct credit toward long-term resilience building, many also depend on borrowing to cope with health shocks, a well-documented driver of financial stress in rural Uganda (UBOS & ICF, 2016).

Table 6-8: PAPs by credit utilization among households

Purpose	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Household consumption needs	3	50%	6	40%	9	43%
Buy inputs/working capital	2	33%	6	40%	8	38%
Education funding	4	67%	4	27%	8	38%
Investment (in equipment/lands/building/animals)	1	17%	4	27%	5	24%
Medical treatments/health care	1	17%	4	27%	5	24%
Personal use/needs	1	17%	2	13%	3	14%
Construction/ Purchase dwelling	0	0%	1	7%	1	5%
Others	0	0%	1	%	1	5%

Only a small fraction reported using loans for personal needs (14%) or housing (5%), confirming that asset-building is a secondary use of credit compared to immediate household demands. Nationally, the Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20 also found that most rural households use credit for consumption and education, with fewer channelling it into productive enterprise (UBOS, 2021). These findings align with the Kiryandongo and Masindi DDPs (2020), which highlight financial literacy and limited productive investment as barriers to household resilience. Overall, the data suggests that while credit plays a dual role as both a coping and investment tool, its predominant use for consumption and social expenditures signals the need for integrated livelihood programs, credit-plus approaches, and financial literacy training to enhance productive utilization and reduce long-term poverty risks.

6.4 Ownership dwelling

The survey indicates that the overwhelming majority of households in both Kiryandongo (95.1% 58) and Masindi (96.2% 151) own their dwellings, with only a small fraction renting (0.9%) or living in caretaker arrangements (3.2%).

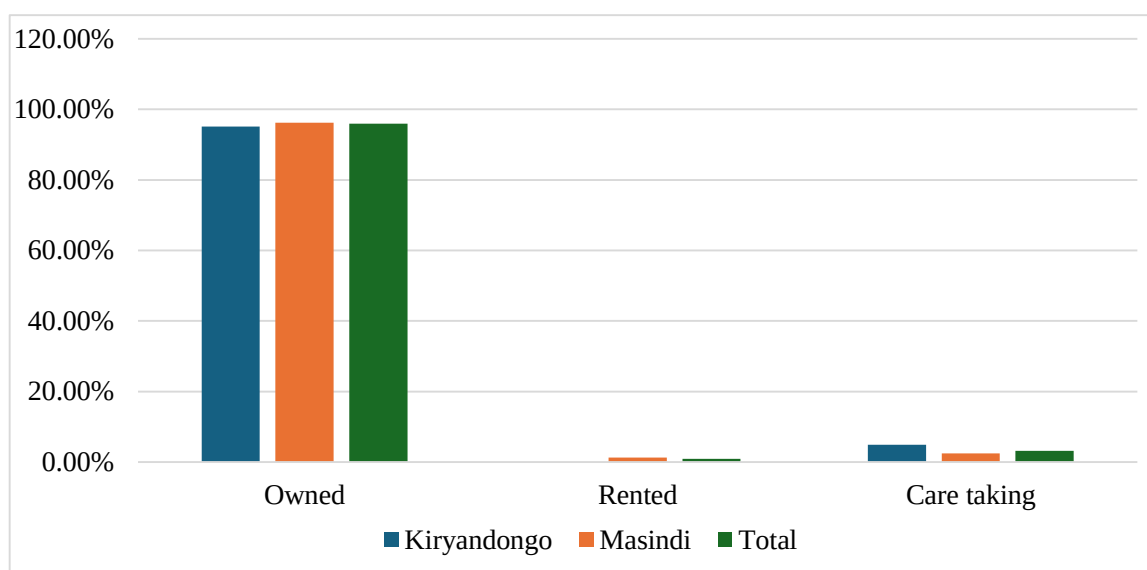


Figure 6-8: Proportion of respondents by dwelling ownership

This high rate of homeownership is consistent with rural Ugandan patterns, where land and housing are largely family-owned and inherited, as reported in the Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20 (UBOS, 2021) and the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census (UBOS, 2024). High ownership levels suggest that compensation for physical displacement under the RAP will predominantly involve property loss rather than tenancy issues, emphasizing the importance of accurate asset valuation and fair compensation. The district development plans (Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020) also highlight that secure land and housing tenure in rural areas supports household stability and long-term livelihood planning, reinforcing the need for careful consideration of ownership status in resettlement and livelihood restoration interventions.

6.5 Major household problems

The MWACRID RAP socio-economic survey highlights that the five most pressing household problems are low income (87%), unemployment (47%), food shortages (47%), production-related challenges (30%), and drought (28%). These findings reflect a cycle of economic and livelihood vulnerability, consistent with national research showing that poverty, limited employment opportunities, and climate variability are the main drivers of rural household challenges in Uganda (UBOS, 2024; MGLSD, 2020). Low incomes constrain households' ability to meet basic needs or invest in productive activities, while unemployment further diminishes earning opportunities, especially among youth and women, aligning with national labour force statistics that show high rural underemployment (UBOS, 2021).

Table 6-9: PAPs by major household problems

Problems	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low Income	38	88.4%	112	86.2%	150	86.7%
Employment	23	53.5%	58	44.6%	81	6.8%
Food shortage	23	53.5%	58	44.6%	81	46.8%
Production related problem	10	23.3%	42	32.3%	52	30.1%
Drought	19	44.2%	29	22.3%	48	27.7%
Human disease	15	34.9%	30	23.1%	45	26.0%
Marketing problem	8	18.6%	35	26.9%	43	24.9%
High transport costs	6	14.0%	15	11.5%	21	12.1%
Access to safe drinking water	2	4.7%	15	11.5%	17	9.8%
Bad road condition	4	9.3%	5	3.8%	9	5.2%
Illiteracy and Ignorance	2	4.7%	6	4.6%	8	4.6%
Environmental problems	1	2.3%	5	3.8%	6	3.5%
Access to water for livestock	1	2.3%	4	3.1%	5	2.9%
Access to extension services	0	0%	4	3.1%	4	2.3%
Access to quality education	0	0%	3	2.3%	3	1.7%
Access to veterinary services	0	0%	3	2.3%	3	1.7%
Social problems	0	0%	3	2.3%	3	1.7%
Remoteness and isolation	2	4.7%	1	0.8%	3	1.7%
Access to quality healthcare	1	2.3%	1	0.8%	2	1.2%

The prevalence of food shortages mirrors findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS, 2022), which links food insecurity to low agricultural productivity and income poverty. Production-related constraints such as limited inputs, extension services, and access to markets are similarly highlighted in both the Masindi and Kiryandongo District Development Plans (DDPs), which prioritize agricultural modernization and value chain strengthening (Masindi DDP, 2020/21–2024/25; Kiryandongo DDP, 2020/21–2024/25). Finally, the high incidence of drought, particularly in Kiryandongo, aligns with climate risk assessments that identify the Mid-Western region as highly vulnerable to rainfall variability and prolonged dry spells (MWE, 2021). Collectively, these issues underscore the need for integrated RAP interventions that combine livelihood restoration, employment generation, climate-smart agriculture, and improved access to farming services and inputs to reduce household vulnerability and enhance resilience.

6.5.1 Common means of transport

The RAP socio-economic survey findings reveal that motorcycles are the dominant means of transport for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), with 93% of households reporting their use, followed by walking (74%) and bicycles (55%). This heavy reliance on motorcycles aligns

with national and regional studies that highlight motorcycles ("boda bodas") as the fastest-growing mode of rural and peri-urban transport in Uganda due to their **affordability, flexibility, and ability to navigate poor road networks** (Goodfellow, 2017; Kumar, 2011). Walking as a key mode of mobility reflects persistent **rural poverty and infrastructural limitations**, consistent with the Uganda National Household Survey (UBOS, 2021), which shows that a large share of rural households still depends on non-motorized means of transport.

Table 6-10: PAPs by common means of transport

Means of transport	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Motorcycle	44	89.8%	120	94.5%	164	93.2%
Foot	39	79.6%	92	72.4%	131	74.4%
Bicycle	34	69.4%	63	49.6%	97	55.1%
Taxi/ minibus/matatu	0	0%	6	4.7%	6	3.4%
Pick up/Trucks	0	0%	5	3.9%	5	2.8%
Saloon car/taxi	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Medium bus-coaster	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Others	1	2.0%	2	1.6%	3	1.7%

Similarly, the use of bicycles as a low-cost transport option reflects broader patterns in Uganda where bicycles are essential for short-distance mobility, especially in agricultural communities (Porter, 2014). The low use of matatus, trucks, and coaster buses (below 5%) points to limited access, affordability barriers, and weak public transport systems in rural areas, reinforcing findings from the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT, 2019), which noted that rural Uganda remains underserved by formal public transport despite high transport demand. These results underscore the need for RAP interventions to consider mobility and accessibility support, including road improvements and transport facilitation measures, to reduce economic and social isolation of PAPs.

6.5.2 Sources of information

The analysis of communication and information access in the MWACRID project area shows that telephones (85%) and radios (84%) are the dominant sources of information, confirming the centrality of mobile connectivity and radio broadcasting in rural Uganda. This pattern is consistent with findings from the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 2021/22), which reported that radio remains the most widely accessed source of information in rural households, followed closely by mobile phones due to high penetration of mobile networks, even in remote areas. Television (35%) is less common, likely due to challenges of electricity access and

affordability, a trend also highlighted in research by the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC, 2020), which notes that television access is concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas.

Table 6-11: PAPs by sources of information

Sources of Information	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Telephone	43	82.7%	119	86.2%	162	85.3%
Radio	43	82.7%	117	84.8%	160	84.2%
Television	19	36.5%	48	34.8%	67	35.3%
Neighbour	9	17.3%	32	23.2%	41	21.6%
Places of worship	9	17.3%	26	18.8%	35	18.4%
Village public speaker	1	1.9%	19	13.8%	20	10.5%
Internet	3	5.8%	4	2.9%	7	3.7%
Community meeting	2	3.8%	5	3.6%	7	3.7%
Newspaper	2	3.8%	2	1.4%	4	2.1%

Informal networks such as neighbours (22%) and places of worship (18%)—continue to play a critical role in community information exchange, echoing findings from the Ministry of ICT and National Guidance (2019) that community-based structures remain trusted channels for mobilization and awareness, particularly where literacy and digital inclusion are limited. Lower reliance on village public speakers (11%), the internet (4%), community meetings (4%), and newspapers (2%) reflects both the decline of traditional public communication methods and persistent digital divides in rural Uganda, as also noted by Research ICT Africa (2022). These findings suggest that for effective RAP-related stakeholder engagement and grievance redress, communication strategies should prioritize mobile phone platforms (calls, SMS, WhatsApp), local FM radio broadcasts, and interpersonal outreach through religious and community leaders, while gradually integrating digital channels to improve inclusivity over time.

6.6 Sources of Water

The survey results indicate that households in the MWACRID project area rely on a mix of improved and unimproved water sources, with public stand posts (20.2%) and rainwater harvesting (12.8%) being the most common. District specific results show that households in Kiryandongo District more frequently depend on rainwater harvesting (16.4%) and water bodies such as rivers and swamps (13.1%), whereas Masindi households rely more on public stand posts (24.2%) and vendors (10.8%).

Table 6-12: PAPs by primary sources of water for households

Sources of Water	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Public stand post	6	9.8%	38	24.2%	44	20.2%
Rain water harvesting	10	16.4%	18	11.5%	28	12.8%
Vendor	3	4.9%	17	10.8%	20	9.2%
Public borehole	5	8.2%	15	9.6%	20	9.2%
Water bodies (river, lake, stream, swamp)	8	13.1%	8	5.1%	16	7.3%
Valley Dam/Tank	6	9.8%	7	4.5%	13	6.0%
Privately owned borehole	4	6.6%	6	3.8%	10	4.6%
Public Hand dug well/shadouf	4	6.6%	1	0.6%	5	2.3%
Unprotected spring/well	3	4.9%	2	1.3%	5	2.3%
Personal/Private yard tap	4	6.6%	0	0%	4	1.8%
Protected spring/well	0	0%	4	2.5%	4	1.8%
Pond	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
House connection	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Others	4	6.6%	3	1.9%	7	3.2%

Other sources such as public and private boreholes (9.2% each), valley dams/tanks (6.0%), and various springs and wells constitute smaller shares, while direct household connections remain minimal (0.5%). These patterns reflect the broader rural Ugandan context, where access to piped water is limited and households rely on a combination of community sources and natural water bodies, as documented in the Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20 and the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census (UBOS, 2021; UBOS, 2024). The reliance on surface water and unprotected sources, particularly in Kiryandongo, highlights vulnerability to waterborne diseases and seasonal scarcity, reinforcing the need for interventions that improve water access, promote rainwater harvesting, and expand borehole infrastructure, consistent with recommendations in the Kiryandongo and Masindi DDPs (2020) for safe water provision in rural communities.

6.7 PAPs by primary sources of water for households by season

The seasonal analysis of household water sources in the MWACRID project area shows strong seasonal variation in reliance on different sources. Rainwater harvesting is predominantly used during the wet season (73%), while public stand posts (98%), vendors (95%), privately owned boreholes (90%), and public boreholes (78%) are used consistently through both seasons, highlighting their role as reliable year-round sources. Less common sources, such as valley dams/tanks (58%) and water bodies (75%), are also relied upon during both seasons, while

unprotected springs/wells (75%) are mainly used in the wet season. Personal taps, protected springs, ponds, and house connections serve very small portions of the population but remain important supplemental sources..

Table 6-13: PAPs by primary sources of water for households by season

Sources of Water	Wet Season		Dry Season		Both Seasons		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Public stand post	1	2%	0	0%	42	98%	43	20%
Rain water harvesting	19	73%	3	12%	4	15%	26	12%
Vendor	0	0%	1	5%	18	95%	19	9%
Public borehole	1	6%	3	17%	14	78%	18	8%
Water bodies (river, lake, stream, swamp)	3	19%	1	6%	12	75%	16	7%
Valley Dam/Tank	5	42%	0	0%	7	58%	12	6%
Privately owned borehole	0	0%	1	10%	9	90%	10	5%
Public Hand dug well/shadouf	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%	5	2%
Unprotected spring/well	3	75%	0	0%	1	25%	4	2%
Personal/Private yard tap	0	0%	1	25%	3	75%	4	2%
Protected spring/well	0	0%	1	25%	3	75%	4	2%
Pond	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	0.5%
House connection	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	0.5%
Others	2	33%	0	0%	4	67%	6	3%

The above findings reflect rural Ugandan water access patterns, where households diversify sources to adapt to seasonal variability and water scarcity, particularly during dry periods (UBOS, 2021; UBOS, 2024). The predominance of rainwater harvesting in the wet season and community-managed sources during dry months underscores the importance of sustainable water supply interventions, including boreholes, stand posts, and rainwater storage, as emphasized in the Kiryandongo and Masindi DDPs (2020). Seasonal planning is crucial for ensuring continuous access to safe water, reducing reliance on potentially unsafe surface sources, and mitigating health risks associated with waterborne diseases

6.7.1 Distance to nearest water source

Access to water remains a significant concern within the MWACRID project area, with households traveling an average distance of 1.3 km to reach their nearest water source. The analysis of distance to the nearest water source indicates that the majority of households (64.7% 141) access water within 1 km, with Masindi (66.9% 105) having slightly better proximity compared to Kiryandongo (59% 36). About 19.7% travel between 1.1–2 km, while 7.8% travel between 2.1–3 km. A small proportion (8%) of households reported traveling more than 3 km,

with some walking over 6 km to access water. These findings align with the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS 2022), which notes that while most rural households are within 1 km of a water source, a significant minority—especially in water-stressed districts—walk long distances, particularly during dry seasons. The reliance on distant sources increases the time burden on women and children, who are traditionally responsible for water collection in Uganda (MWE, 2021). According to the Uganda Water and Environment Sector Performance Report (2022), safe water access within 1 km is the national service standard, yet gaps remain in rural districts. For the MWACRID project area, this highlights the need to prioritize water infrastructure closer to settlements, such as public stand posts and boreholes, to reduce collection time, promote health, and enhance livelihoods.

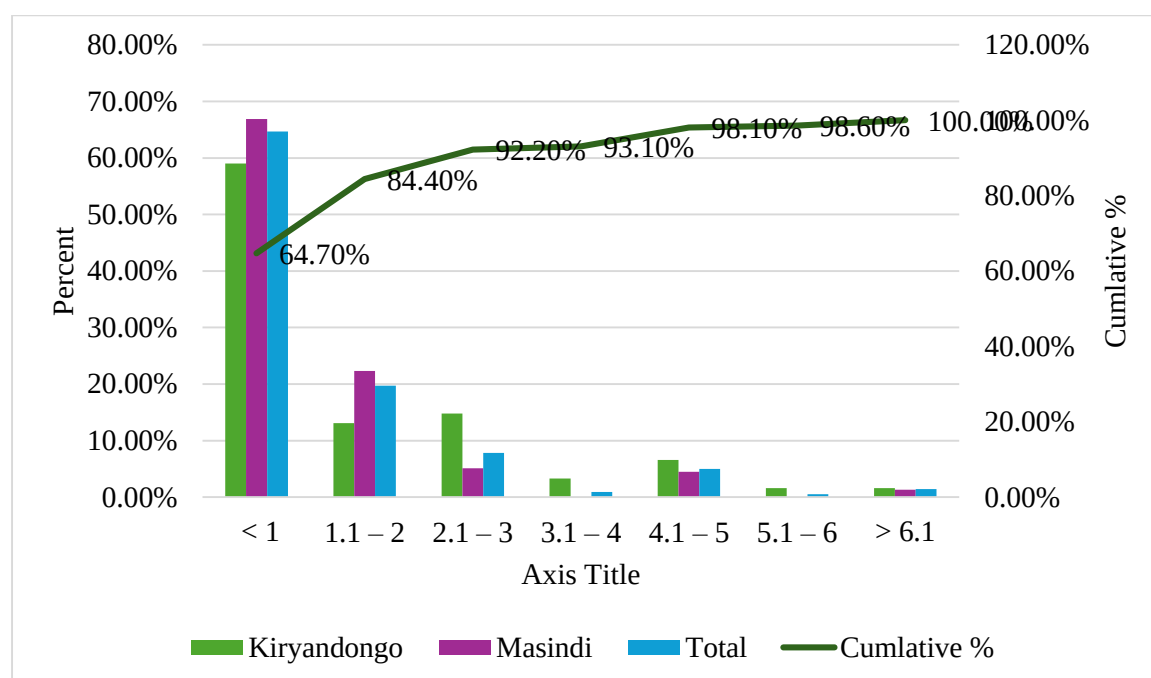


Figure 6-9: PAPs by distance to nearest water source

The above disparities point to inequities in water infrastructure distribution and signal a need for strategic placement of new water points, especially in under-served zones, to reduce the burden of distance and enhance resilience in both wet and dry seasons.

6.7.2 Utilization of water from main sources

The utilization of water from the main sources in Kiryandongo and Masindi shows that domestic use accounts for 100% of water consumption across all households, highlighting its critical role in sustaining household wellbeing. In addition, livestock watering is significant in Kiryandongo (21.3%) compared to Masindi (7%), reflecting differences in livelihood practices between the two districts, with Kiryandongo having a stronger livestock-keeping culture. This aligns with findings from UBOS (2021)

and the Uganda Water and Environment Sector Performance Report (2022), which note that water in rural Uganda is primarily used for household needs, with livestock and small-scale agriculture as secondary but important uses, especially in semi-arid and agro-pastoral communities. The variation also suggests that water resource planning in Kiryandongo should prioritize multi-purpose water systems that can serve both domestic and livestock needs, while in Masindi, emphasis should remain largely on domestic supply reliability. This differentiation is critical for ensuring sustainability and reducing potential conflicts over water use, particularly during the dry season when livestock pressures intensify (MWE, 2022; Kiryandongo DDP, 2020; Masindi DDP, 2020).

6.7.3 Perceived water quality

Households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi generally perceived their water quality positively across the key parameters of smell, taste, and colour, with over 80% rating them as either good or very good. Specifically, 85.3% rated water smell as good or very good, 77.5% rated taste positively, and 78.9% considered the colour good or very good. However, a small but notable proportion expressed concerns, particularly with taste (14.7% fair and 7.8% poor/very poor) and colour (15.6% fair and 5.5% poor/very poor), reflecting seasonal variations and possible contamination from surface water and poorly maintained sources.

Table 6-14: PAPs by perceived water quality

Parameters	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Smell						
Very Good	26	42.6%	68	43.3%	94	43.1%
Good	25	41.0%	67	42.7%	92	42.2%
Fair	6	9.8%	14	8.9%	20	9.2%
Poor	4	6.6%	8	5.1%	12	5.5%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%
Taste						
Very Good	20	32.8%	57	36.3%	77	35.3%
Good	27	44.3%	65	41.4%	92	42.2%
Fair	8	13.1%	24	15.3%	32	14.7%
Poor	5	8.2%	9	5.7%	14	6.4%
Very Poor	1	1.6%	2	1.3%	3	1.4%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%
Colour						
Very Good	23	37.7%	61	38.9%	84	38.5%
Good	26	42.6%	62	39.5%	88	40.4%
Fair	9	14.8%	25	15.9%	34	15.6%
Poor	1	1.6%	8	5.1%	9	4.1%
Very Poor	2	3.3%	1	0.6%	3	1.4%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%

While differences between districts were minimal, Masindi reported slightly higher satisfaction with smell and taste, whereas Kiryandongo households raised more concerns with water colour and taste, likely linked to differences in dominant water sources. Overall, more than four out of five households in both districts rated water quality as good or very good across all parameters, with only a small proportion expressing dissatisfaction. This finding aligns with UBOS (2021) and MWE (2022) reports that rural households generally perceive their water as safe when drawn from boreholes, protected springs, or stand posts, despite occasional quality concerns during the rainy season. The differences between districts were marginal, although Masindi showed slightly higher satisfaction with smell and taste, while Kiryandongo reported more concerns with colour and taste, possibly reflecting differences in dominant water sources.

6.7.4 Challenges associated with water sources

The analysis of challenges faced by PAPs in accessing water reveals several critical barriers to safe water supply. The most common problem is congestion at water points, with 73.4% of households reporting delays due to large crowds and long queues. This reflects widespread reliance on a few communal water facilities, especially boreholes and public stand posts, consistent with findings from UBOS (2021) and MWE (2022) which highlight long waiting times as a persistent rural water supply issue.

Other significant challenges include low yield or poor flow (29.4%) and long distances to water sources (28.0%), both of which increase the time and physical burden of water collection, particularly for women and children who are primarily responsible for this task in most Ugandan rural households (Tumwine et al., 2011). In addition, 13.3% of PAPs cited fighting at water points and vendor exploitation, reflecting governance and management issues at communal facilities. Concerns about poor water quality (13.3%) and seasonal shortages when sources dry up (9.6%) further underline the vulnerability of water access to both environmental stress and inadequate infrastructure.

Table 6-15: PAPs by challenges associated with water sources

Problems	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Delay due to large crowd and long queue at the water source	41	67.2%	119	75.8%	160	73.4%
Low yield (flow)	17	27.9%	47	29.9%	64	29.4%
Long distance to the water source	16	26.2%	45	28.7%	61	28.0%

Fighting for water and vendors dictation of the order of collection	7	11.5%	22	14.0%	29	13.3%
Poor quality of water	10	16.4%	19	12.1%	29	13.3%
Water dries up during dry season	8	13.1%	13	8.3%	21	9.6%

These findings emphasize the need for project interventions to prioritize equitable water access, including expansion of safe water infrastructure, improved maintenance of existing systems, and community-based management approaches. They also point to the importance of designing gender-sensitive water programs that reduce the burden on women and girls, while incorporating resilience measures against climate variability (MWE, 2022; NEMA, 2021).

6.7.5 Household water treatment practices

Despite the high incidence of water-related challenges reported by households, including concerns over quality and reliability. Water treatment at the household level remains low across both districts, with only 24.8% (54) of PAP households reporting that they treat their water before use, while the majority (75.2% 164) do not practice any form of treatment. A slightly higher proportion of households in Kiryandongo (26.2% 16) reported treating their water compared to Masindi (24.2% 38), though both remain well below the national rural average of 30–35% reported by UBOS (2021).

The limited uptake of water treatment poses significant public health risks, especially given earlier findings that households face challenges such as poor water quality (13.3%) and reliance on unprotected sources (e.g., springs, ponds, open water bodies). Without adequate treatment, communities are at higher risk of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, and cholera, which disproportionately affect children under five and vulnerable populations (WHO & UNICEF, 2021).

The findings highlight the need for awareness campaigns and capacity building on safe water handling and household-level treatment methods such as boiling, chlorination, and filtration. Additionally, integration of behaviour change communication strategies and provision of affordable water treatment options will be essential for improving health outcomes among PAP households.

6.8 Household Food Insecurity Patterns

Nearly half of the surveyed households (49.1% 107) reported experiencing food shortages in the 12 months preceding the survey. The problem is more pronounced in Kiryandongo (59.0% 36), compared to Masindi (45.2% 71), indicating a higher level of vulnerability in Kiryandongo. Conversely, a slight majority in Masindi (54.8% 86) reported not facing food shortages, suggesting relatively better food security conditions there.

The findings are consistent with livelihood assessments in rural Uganda, where rain-fed subsistence agriculture is highly sensitive to seasonal variability, climate change, and market fluctuations (FAO, 2021; UBOS, 2020). Food shortages are often linked to low agricultural productivity, post-harvest losses, high food prices, and limited livelihood diversification. The higher proportion of shortages in Kiryandongo could also be attributed to higher dependence on smallholder farming and possible land access constraints among Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

6.8.1 Months of food insecurity

The survey data indicate that food insecurity among PAP households in Kiryandongo and Masindi is highly seasonal, peaking during the months of May and June, when 25.8% and 27% of households respectively report experiencing food shortages. In Kiryandongo, June (23.3%) and May (21.7%) are the most critical months, whereas in Masindi, June (28.8%) and May (28.0%) dominate, reflecting a slightly higher intensity of food insecurity in Masindi. Moderate food insecurity is also observed in April and July, while the rest of the year shows relatively low prevalence.

Table 6-16: PAPs by household food insecurity patterns

Months	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
January	3	5.0%	5	4.2%	8	4.5%
February	2	3.3%	5	4.2%	7	3.9%
March	5	8.3%	6	5.1%	11	6.2%
April	7	11.7%	21	17.8%	28	15.7%
May	13	21.7%	33	28.0%	46	25.8%
June	14	23.3%	34	28.8%	48	27.0%
July	7	11.7%	8	6.8%	15	8.4%
August	1	1.7%	1	0.8%	2	1.1%
September	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
October	2	3.3%	1	0.8%	3	1.7%

Months	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
November	3	5.0%	2	1.7%	5	2.8%
December	3	5.0%	1	0.8%	4	2.2%

This seasonal pattern is consistent with rural Uganda’s agricultural calendar, where households heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture experience gaps in food availability before harvest (UBOS, 2021; FAO, 2020). Comparatively, these districts show higher vulnerability than the national average, as reported in the Uganda National Household Survey (2019/20), where about 15–20% of rural households report seasonal food shortages. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions such as improved food storage, crop diversification, and livelihood support to mitigate seasonal hunger, particularly for vulnerable PAP households, aligning with the strategies highlighted in the Kiryandongo and Masindi DDPs (2020).

6.8.2 Causes of household food insecurity

The analysis of food insecurity causes among PAP households highlights that limited land for production (32.7% 18) is the most significant constraint, particularly in Masindi (38.5% 15), followed closely by the effects of prolonged drought (27.3% 15), which is more pronounced in Kiryandongo (31.3% 5). Other notable causes include deterioration in soil fertility (12.7%), food crop loss pre- and post-harvest (7.3%), and high cost of food (3.6%), all of which compound household vulnerability.

Table 6-17: PAPs by causes of food insecurity

Causes	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Insufficient production due to limited land	3	18.8%	15	38.5%	18	32.7%
Effects of prolonged drought	5	31.3%	10	25.6%	15	27.3%
Insufficient production due to deterioration in soil fertility	1	6.3%	6	15.4%	7	12.7%
Food crop loss both pre- and post-harvest	1	6.3%	3	7.7%	4	7.3%
Inadequate food storage and preservation	1	6.3%	1	2.6%	2	3.6%
Cost of food	2	12.5%	0	0%	2	3.6%
Human disease (illness, deaths)	0	0%	2	5.1%	2	3.6%
Insufficient production due to expensive agricultural inputs	0	0%	1	2.6%	1	1.8%
Crop pests and disease	1	6.3%	0	0%	1	1.8%

Causes	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
Labour shortage	0	0%	1	2.6%	1	1.8%
Others	2	12.5%	0	0%	2	3.6%

The above findings reflect the broader rural Ugandan context where small landholdings, rain-fed agriculture, and climate variability are key drivers of food insecurity (UBOS, 2021; FAO, 2020). In Kiryandongo, drought and limited land combine to exacerbate seasonal hunger, while in Masindi, insufficient land and declining soil fertility are critical. These patterns underscore the need for integrated interventions, including land-use optimization, soil fertility improvement, drought-resilient crop promotion, post-harvest storage, and social protection measures, as emphasized in the Kiryandongo and Masindi DDPs (2020) for strengthening household food security and livelihoods.

6.9 Migration patterns in the MWACRID project area

Migration is an important socio-economic phenomenon in the MWACRID project area, with 54.1% (118) of households reporting at least one member migrating to other areas. In Kiryandongo, 50.8% (31) of households reported migration, slightly lower than Masindi, where 55.4% (87) of households indicated at least one migrating member. This pattern reflects rural Ugandan trends, where seasonal and permanent migration is often driven by search for employment, better livelihood opportunities, and education, as noted in UBOS (2021) and the Uganda Population and Housing Census (2024). The relatively high prevalence of migration underscores the economic vulnerability and limited local opportunities in both districts, aligning with findings in the Kiryandongo and Masindi DDPs (2020), which highlight out-migration as a coping strategy in response to agricultural dependency, low income, and food insecurity. Understanding these migration patterns is critical for resettlement planning and livelihood restoration, as migrant households may have different support needs, including access to social services, remittance management, and integration into new communities.

6.9.1 Causes of migration

The analysis of migration drivers in the MWACRID project area shows that economic and food security factors dominate, with unemployment (29.7% 51) and inability to access sufficient food (27.9% 48) being the primary reasons for household members relocating. In Kiryandongo, unemployment (32%) and food insecurity (30%) are slightly more pronounced than in Masindi (28.7% and 27%, respectively), reflecting localized labour and agricultural productivity

challenges. The lack of clean water (12.8%) emerges as the third leading cause, particularly in Masindi (15.6%), highlighting how inadequate water infrastructure can compel migration.

Table 6-18: PAPs by leading drivers of migration

Migration Causes	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Unemployment,	16	32.0%	35	28.7%	51	29.7%
Inability to reach enough food,	15	30.0%	33	27.0%	48	27.9%
Lack of clean water	3	6.0%	19	15.6%	22	12.8%
Seek for education,	2	4.0%	7	5.7%	9	5.2%
Deep poverty,	2	4.0%	6	4.9%	8	4.7%
Provision of health services,	2	4.0%	4	3.3%	6	3.5%
Market search	2	4.0%	4	3.3%	6	3.5%
Scarcity of pastures	0	0%	5	4.1%	5	2.9%
Marriage	3	6.0%	1	0.8%	4	2.3%
Unproductive soils	1	2.0%	2	1.6%	3	1.7%
Occurrence of climate catastrophes (flood, drought etc),	1	2.0%	1	0.8%	2	1.2%
Individual freedoms	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Population growth	1	2.0%	0	0%	1	0.6%
Family conflict/pressures	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Heritage purpose	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Others	2	4.0%	2	1.6%	4	2.3%

Other notable drivers include seeking education (5.2%) and deep poverty (4.7%), indicating that households also migrate to improve human capital and escape chronic deprivation. These patterns align with broader rural Ugandan trends where seasonal and permanent migration is largely a coping mechanism in response to livelihood constraints, limited local opportunities, and environmental pressures (UBOS, 2021; FAO, 2020; Kiryandongo & Masindi DDPs, 2020). Understanding these drivers is critical for designing resettlement and livelihood restoration programs that address both economic and social vulnerabilities, reducing forced migration and enhancing local resilience.

6.10 Participation in Agriculture

6.10.1 Crop production type of farm tools used in crop production

The survey shows that crop production in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts heavily relies on traditional, low-mechanization tools. The majority of households (65.6%) use hand hoes as their main implement, with slightly higher usage in Masindi (68.6%) than Kiryandongo (61.5%). Ox ploughs are

used by 30% of households, reflecting modest adoption of animal traction. Mechanized farming is extremely limited, with only 2 respondents (2.2%) reporting use of tractors. Other tools are negligible (2.2%).

The limited use of modern equipment indicates challenges such as low capital, small landholdings, and limited access to agricultural extension or mechanization services. For project-affected households, any disruption to agricultural livelihoods should be mitigated through support programs including access to improved tools, mechanization schemes, or labor-saving technologies to boost productivity and resilience.

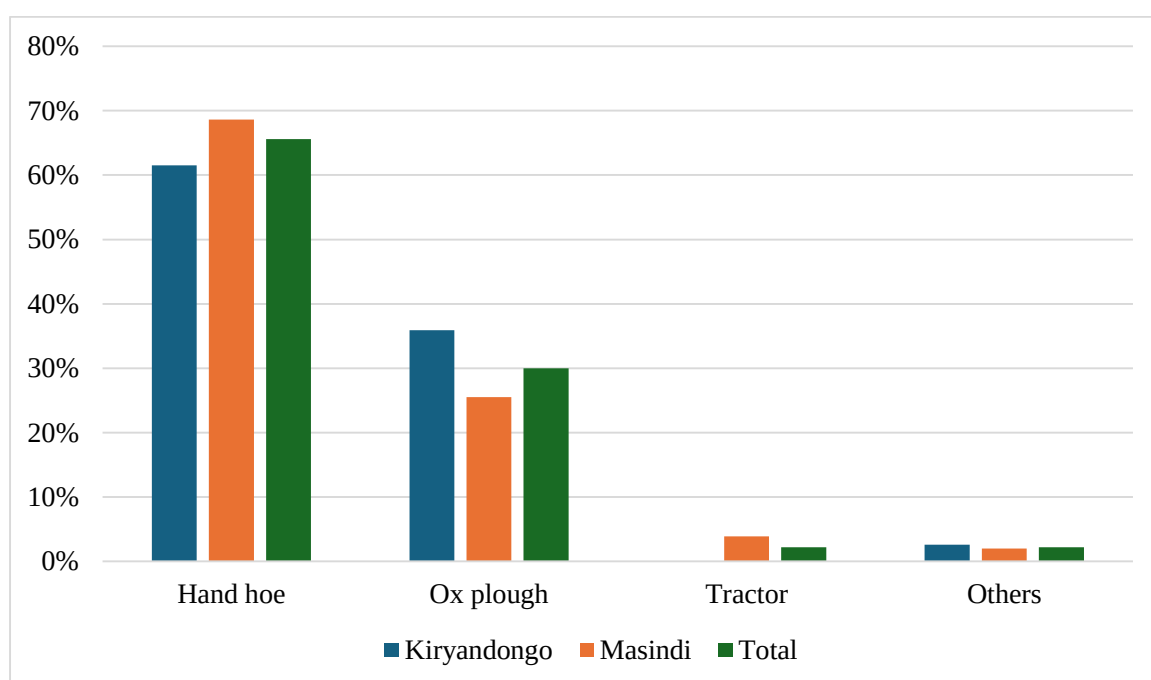
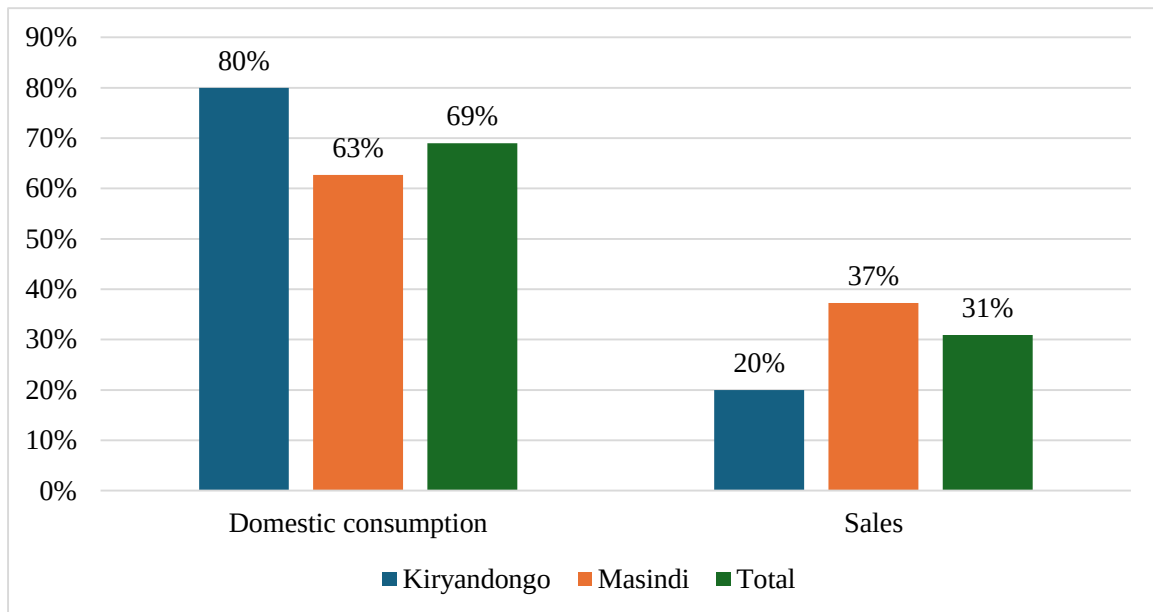


Figure 6-10: Type of farm tools used in crop production

6.10.2 Purpose of crop production

The data reveals that all households (100% 65) engaged in crop production do so for domestic consumption, underlining the subsistence nature of agriculture within the project-affected communities. However, 45% (29) of these households also produce crops for sale, suggesting a partial integration into local markets and an opportunity to enhance household incomes through surplus production. This dual purpose implies that any displacement or reduction in agricultural land due to the MWACRID project could directly impact both food security and income streams. Consequently, livelihood restoration strategies should prioritize access to alternative productive land, extension support, and market linkages to safeguard and enhance both consumption and income-generating capacities of affected households.



6.10.3 Livestock and poultry rearing

Livestock rearing remains an important supplementary livelihood activity among households in Kiryandongo and Masindi. The survey results show that poultry (31.3% 10) is the most commonly kept livestock overall, with higher ownership in Kiryandongo (44.4% 8) compared to Masindi (14.3% 2). Cattle (28.1%) and goats (28.1%) follow as significant sources of livelihood, particularly in Masindi, where cattle (42.9%) and goats (35.7%) are more prominent. Sheep (9.4%) and pigs (3.1%) are relatively minor.

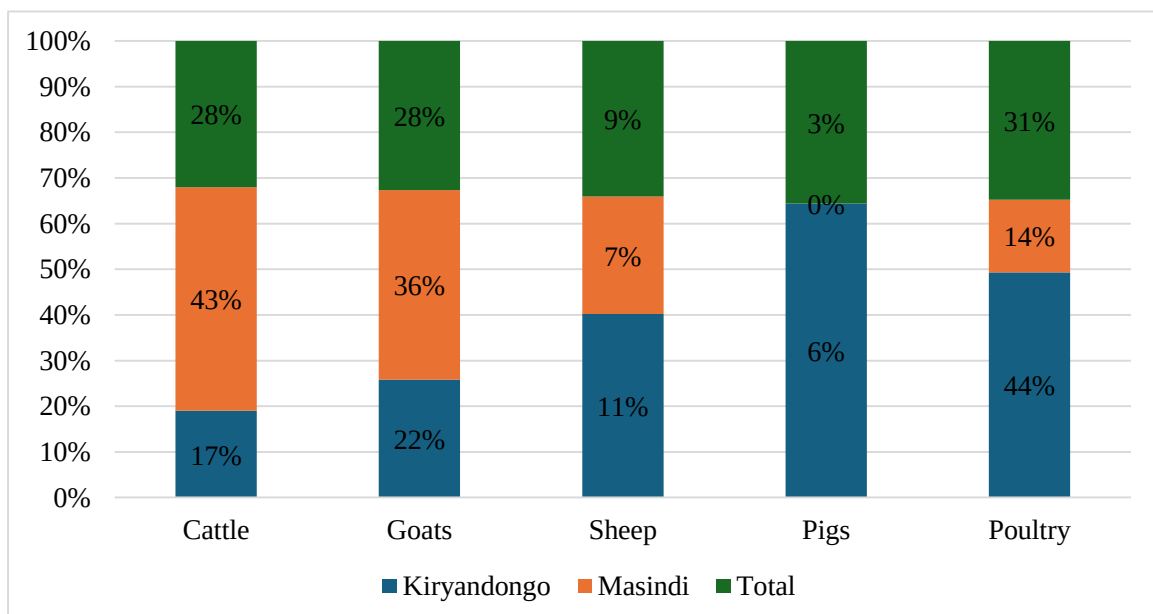
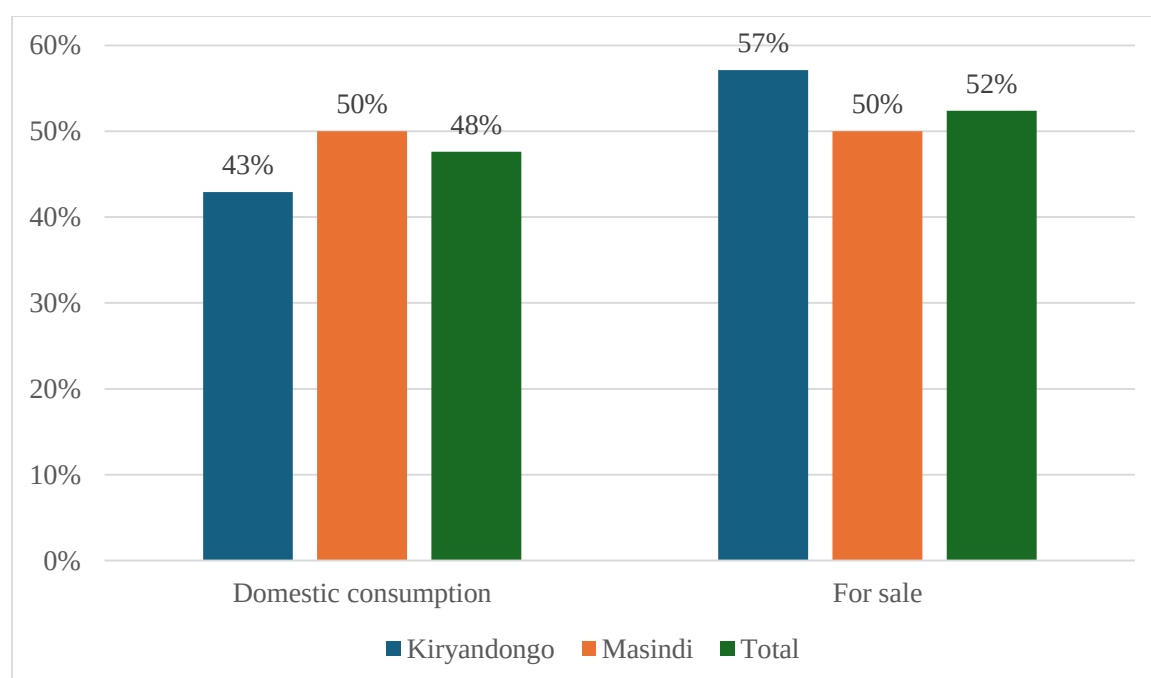


Figure 6-11: Livestock and poultry rearing

These findings suggest a mixed livestock economy, with Kiryandongo households more reliant on poultry and Masindi households more engaged in larger livestock (cattle and goats). For project planning, this indicates that disruptions to grazing land, water access, or disease control services would have direct implications for household food security and incomes. Livelihood restoration measures should therefore integrate livestock support, including veterinary services, restocking programs, improved breeds, and access to pasture or feed resources.

6.10.4 Purpose of keeping livestock

Livestock serves both economic and subsistence functions in the project area. Overall, 52.4% of households keep livestock primarily for sale, underscoring its role as a source of household income. A slightly smaller proportion, 47.6%, rear livestock mainly for domestic consumption, reflecting its contribution to household nutrition and food security. Across districts, the patterns are relatively balanced: in Kiryandongo, 57.1% keep livestock for sale and 42.9% for home use, while in Masindi, the distribution is even, with half (50.0%) keeping livestock for sale and half (50.0%) for consumption.



These findings suggest that livestock contributes dual benefits to households generating income while also acting as a safety net for food needs. Project interventions should therefore integrate both dimensions, for instance, by enhancing market access and value chains on the commercial side, while also strengthening animal health, feeding, and management practices to sustain household food security.

6.10.5 Livestock production methods

Livestock production practices in the project area vary across districts, reflecting differences in land use patterns and livestock management systems (Table 21.7.2). Overall, the most common system is the communal/pastoral system (40.0%), practiced exclusively in Masindi (57.1%), where households depend on shared grazing lands and mobility for feeding. The extensive system (30.0%), characterized by mixed herds (cattle, goats, and sheep) grazed on ranches using natural resources without fodder banks, is practiced in both districts, though more prevalent in Masindi (28.6%). Tethering (20.0%), where livestock are restrained by ropes, appears in both districts but is relatively minor. Fenced dairy farming (10.0%), involving semi-intensive or intensive practices with fodder planting, was reported only in Kiryandongo.

These findings show a predominance of traditional and semi-intensive systems, with limited adoption of improved dairy or fodder-based practices. For project planning, this suggests that livestock support interventions should strengthen both pasture and range management in communal systems, and promote intensive/semi-intensive methods (e.g., fodder production, zero-grazing, and dairy value chain support) to improve productivity and climate resilience.

Main problems affecting agricultural production and productivity

Households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi face multiple challenges that constrain agricultural production and productivity. The most pressing issue is drought (29.8%), which significantly undermines yields and threatens food security. This aligns with broader climate variability trends that expose smallholder farmers to rainfall dependence. The scarcity of land (23.8%) and infertile soils (21.8%) further exacerbate production constraints, reflecting population pressure, declining soil fertility, and limited access to land improvement inputs such as fertilizers and organic amendments. Pests and diseases (8.8%) also affect crops, while floods (7.0%) present a localized but serious risk to production in low-lying areas.

Other challenges, though less frequently reported, still impact households. These include poor yields, livestock diseases, theft, and structural issues such as limited market information, long distances to markets, and poor road conditions. Minor issues such as vermin and inadequate access to high-yielding varieties were rarely mentioned but remain relevant.

Table 6-19: Main problems affecting agricultural production

Main problems	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drought	36	31.9%	83	28.9%	119	29.8%
Scarcity of land	23	20.4%	72	25.1%	95	23.8%
Infertile land	30	26.5%	57	19.9%	87	21.8%

Pests and Diseases	10	8.8%	25	8.7%	35	8.8%
Floods	7	6.2%	21	7.3%	28	7.0%
Poor Yield	4	3.5%	7	2.4%	11	2.8%
Livestock diseases	1	0.9%	7	2.4%	8	2.0%
Theft	1	0.9%	6	2.1%	7	1.8%
Limited knowledge/market information	0	0%	4	1.4%	4	1.0%
Long distance to the market	0	0%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Poor road conditions	0	0%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Vermin	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Inadequate high yielding varieties	1	0.9%	0	0%	1	0.3%

6.10.6 Adoption of modern agricultural inputs

Survey results show that only one-third of households (33% 21) reported are accustomed to using modern agricultural inputs while the majority, 67% (43), responded do not use modern agricultural inputs. This indicates limited coverage or uptake of the intervention/service across the project area. Data disaggregated by district, show a similar pattern in Kiryandongo, 36% (10) reported “Yes” compared to 64% “No,” while in Masindi, 31% (11) reported “Yes” and 69% “No.” These findings highlight a clear need for expanded sensitization, access, and capacity-building measures to improve uptake among households, particularly in Masindi, where adoption is slightly lower.

6.10.7 Value addition in agricultural produce

Survey findings indicate that engagement in value addition is generally low across the project area. Overall, only 11% (13) of households reported engaging in valuation addition with Kiryandongo showing slightly higher affirmative responses (15% 5) than Masindi (10% 8), while the majority of households responded “No”. This pattern highlights limited coverage or awareness of the intervention/service, suggesting that targeted efforts such as sensitization, outreach, and improved accessibility are needed to enhance participation and ensure that project-affected households can fully benefit.

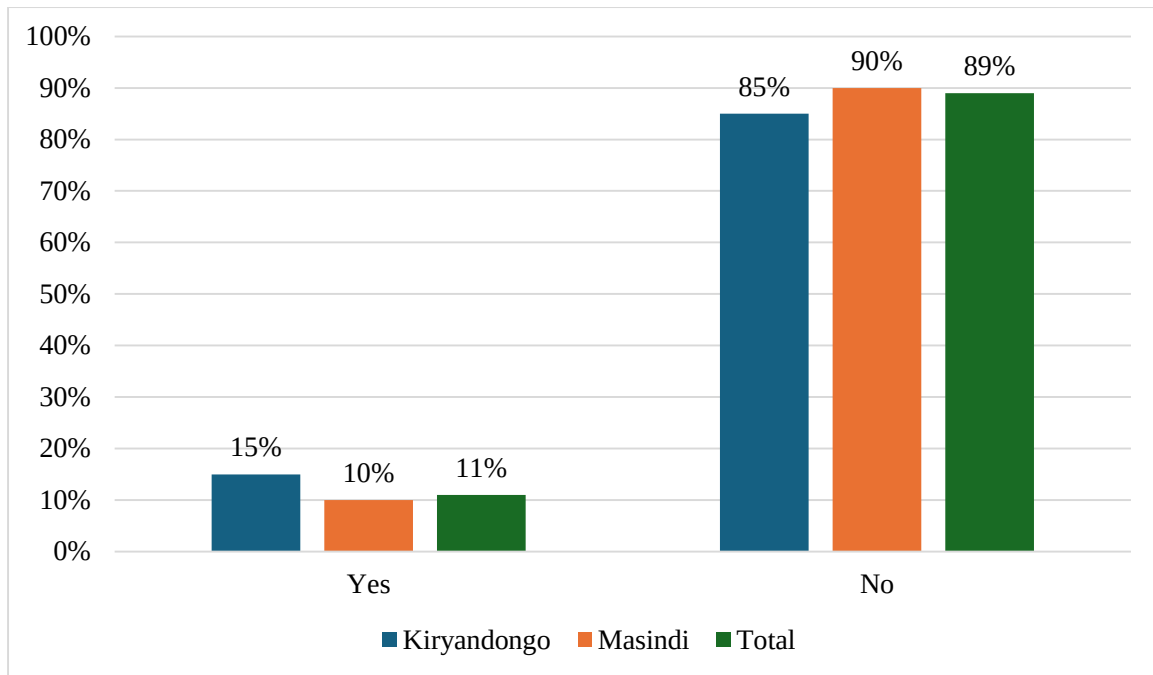


Figure 6-12: Value addition in agricultural produce

6.10.8 Market availability for agricultural products

Of the 125 PAPs, survey results indicate that just over half of households (53% 66) report access to markets for their agricultural products, while 47% (59) do not, reflecting uneven market availability across the project area. In Kiryandongo, 59% (20) of households reported market access compared to 51% (66) in Masindi, suggesting slightly better availability in Kiryandongo. These findings highlight the need to improve market linkages, infrastructure, and information to ensure that all project-affected households can sell their produce and benefit from agricultural activities.

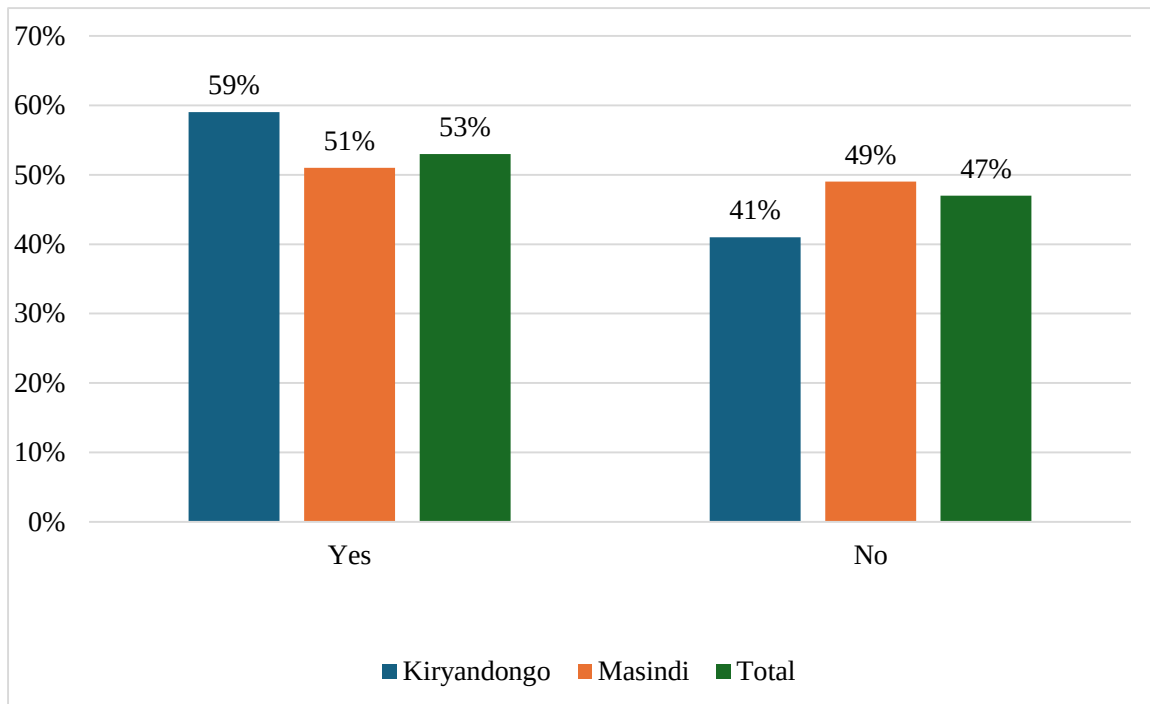


Figure 6-13: Market availability for agricultural products

6.10.9 Primary buyers of agricultural products

The survey shows that the majority of households sell their agricultural products through local markets (41.2% 56) and mobile buyers (37.5% 51), highlighting these as the dominant channels for farm produce. Fewer households sell to neighbours (15.4% 21), directly vend their produce (3.7%), or through cooperatives (2.2%). District-level differences show that Kiryandongo relies more on local markets (47.4% 18) and mobile buyers (42.1% 16), while in Masindi, although local markets remain important (38.8% 38), a notable share also sells to neighbours (19.4% 19). These findings underscore the importance of strengthening market linkages and supporting organized sales channels to enhance farmers' incomes and reduce dependency on informal buyers.

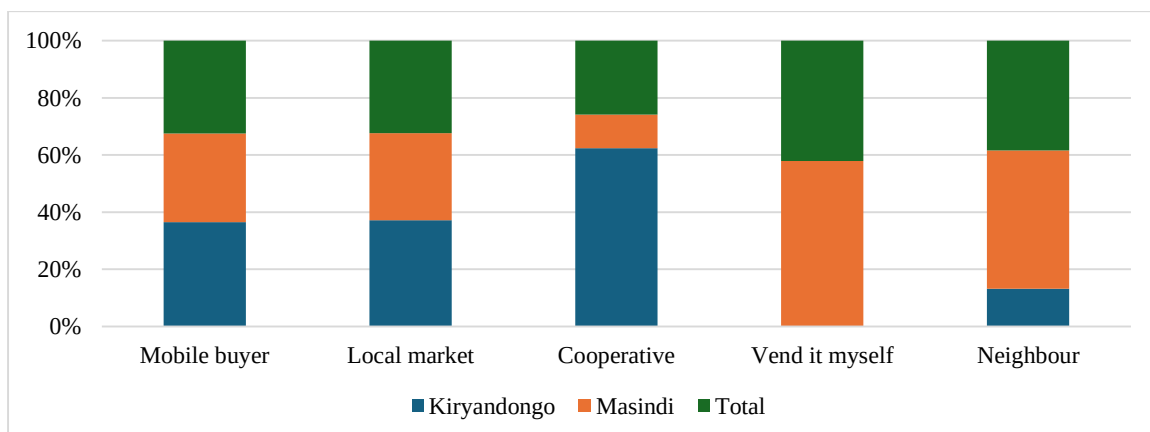
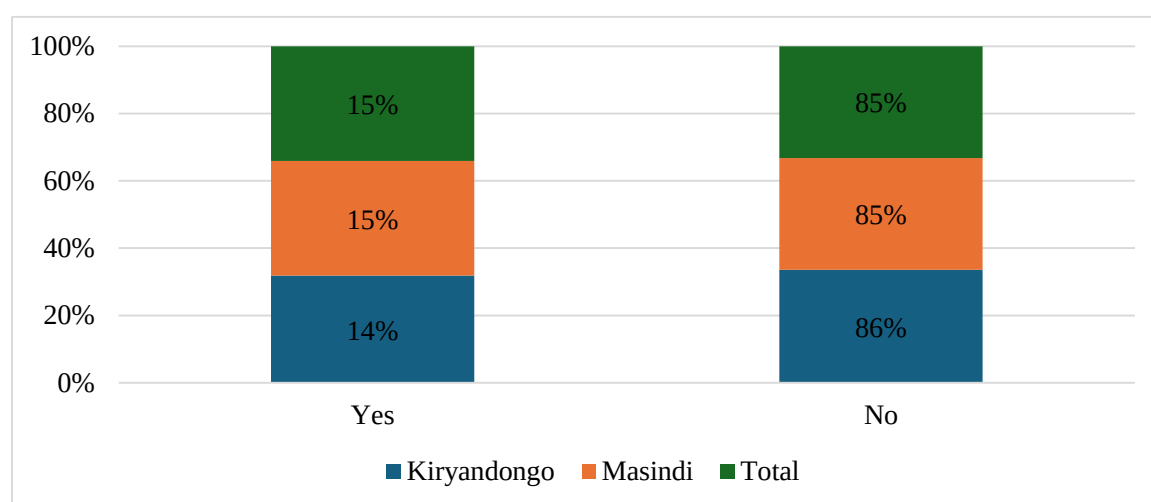


Figure 6-14: Primary buyers of agricultural products

6.10.10 Farmer group membership and barriers

Only 8% (18) of surveyed households report membership in a farmers' group, indicating very limited collective organization among agricultural producers in the MWACRID project area. Those few who are members participate in a wide variety of largely informal or village-level associations ranging from crop-specific cooperatives (e.g., Kimioka Maize Group) and savings-oriented SACCOs (e.g., Madfa SACCO) to multi-purpose farmer savings and loan groups each typically comprising fewer than ten members as reflected by unique group names.



Conversely, 48% (105) of respondents are not members of any farmers' group, citing barriers such as lack of information, insufficient time, no money for membership fees, small landholdings, and absence of groups in their locality. Others mentioned practical constraints such as busy work schedules, group collapses, or fear of joining that further inhibit collective action. This low level of farmer organization hampers access to bulk input procurement, shared mechanization services, group marketing, and training opportunities essential for scaling up productivity and resilience. To strengthen community capacity under the MWACRID RAP, targeted support is required to facilitate the formation or revitalization of inclusive, well-structured farmer groups combined with information campaigns, subsidized membership schemes, and technical assistance to increase participation, improve economies of scale, and enhance collective bargaining power in both input and output markets.

6.10.11 Access to agricultural training and extension services

Only 16% (19) of the 118 agricultural households reported receiving any form of agricultural training or extension support over the last two seasons, while a significant 84% (99) indicated no access to such services. This low coverage suggests that the vast majority of smallholders in the MWACRID project area are operating without up-to-date agronomic guidance, technical advice on climate-smart practices, or information on improved seeds and inputs. The absence of regular extension undermines productivity gains and constrains the adoption of innovations that could enhance resilience to climate variability and displacement impacts. For the project’s livelihood restoration framework, scaling up extension delivery—through both public-sector agricultural officers and private or NGO partners will be critical to ensuring that affected farmers can rebuild and improve their production systems post-relocation.

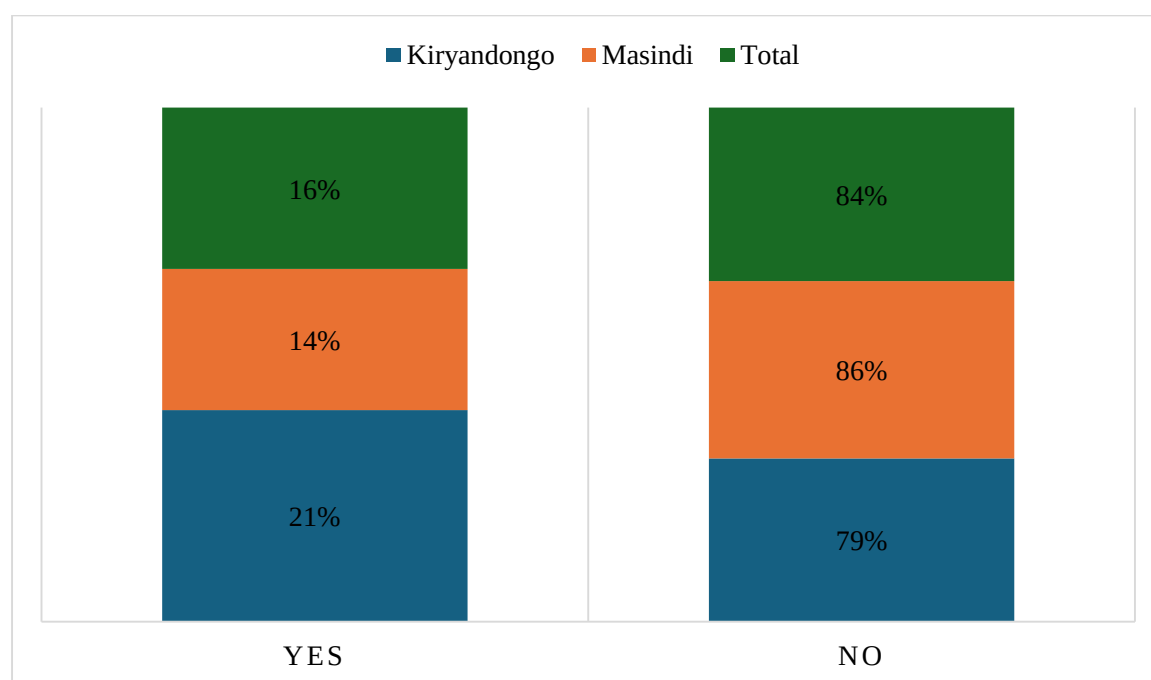


Figure 6-15: Access to agricultural training and extension services

Among the few households that did access training, service providers were highly fragmented: these included government entities (e.g., Agricultural Office, Sub-County Agricultural Officer, Veterinary Services), semi-formal organizations (Madfa SACCO, Asili Farm), and informal local actors (farmers’ chairpersons, credit officers, and small-scale agribusiness managers). No single provider accounted for more than two instances of engagement, indicating a lack of coordinated extension delivery and potential gaps in service quality and content consistency. To address this, MWACRID should establish structured partnerships with the Ministry of

Agriculture's extension network, leverage existing VSLA and SACCO platforms for group trainings, and engage reputable agribusinesses on demonstration plots thereby creating an integrated, demand-driven extension ecosystem that can be rapidly scaled to support both displaced and host-community farmers.

6.10.12 Key constraints on agricultural production and productivity

The main constraints affecting agricultural production and productivity among households in Kiryandongo and Masindi are drought, scarcity of land, and infertile soils. Overall, 29.8% (119) of respondents cited drought as a major challenge, while 23.8% (95) reported scarcity of land and 21.8% (87) identified infertile soils. District-level patterns show that drought is slightly more pronounced in Kiryandongo (31.9% 36) than Masindi (28.9%83), whereas land scarcity is more significant in Masindi (25.1% 72) and infertile soils in Kiryandongo (26.5%30). These findings highlight the need for climate-smart agriculture, soil fertility management, and land-use planning to improve productivity and household resilience.

Table 6-20: Key constraints on agricultural production and productivity

Main problems	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drought	36	31.9%	83	28.9%	119	29.8%
Scarcity of land	23	20.4%	72	25.1%	95	23.8%
Infertile land	30	26.5%	57	19.9%	87	21.8%
Pests and Diseases	10	8.8%	25	8.7%	35	8.8%
Floods	7	6.2%	21	7.3%	28	7.0%
Poor Yield	4	3.5%	7	2.4%	11	2.8%
Livestock diseases	1	0.9%	7	2.4%	8	2.0%
Theft	1	0.9%	6	2.1%	7	1.8%
Limited knowledge/market information	0	0%	4	1.4%	4	1.0%
Long distance to the market	0	0%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Poor road conditions	0	0%	2	0.7%	2	0.5%
Vermin	0	0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Inadequate high yielding varieties	1	0.9%	0	0%	1	0.3%

Collectively, this profile of constraints underscores the necessity for MWACRID to prioritize integrated interventions: climate-smart water management (e.g., small-scale irrigation), soil fertility restoration (e.g., organic amendments, cover crops), land consolidation or tenure support, and comprehensive pest/disease management, coupled with market linkage facilitation to maximize production gains and resilience in project-affected communities.

6.10.13 Seasonal timing of drought events (2021–2024)

Analysis of four consecutive years of drought incidence reveals a consistent seasonal pattern. Analysis of drought occurrence across months in Kiryandongo and Masindi between 2021 and 2024 shows clear seasonal patterns. Across all years, June consistently registers the highest proportion of drought events, with 5.0–5.6% of households reporting drought in this month, followed closely by July (3.1–3.6%). These months coincide with the peak dry season, indicating heightened water stress for crops and livestock during mid-year.

Other notable months include May (3.6–4.8%), marking the transition into the dry season, and January–February (3.5–4.2%), which reflects early-year dry spells that can affect planting schedules. In contrast, April, August, September, and November show minimal drought occurrence (<1%), suggesting that rainfall during these months is generally sufficient.

District comparisons indicate that Kiryandongo experiences slightly higher drought intensity in June and July, while Masindi shows more dispersed drought events across May, June, and January–February, reflecting local variations in rainfall patterns. This seasonality has important implications for crop planning, irrigation interventions, and drought mitigation measures, suggesting that mid-year (May–July) interventions should be prioritized to protect agricultural productivity.

Table 6-21: Seasonal timing of drought events (2021–2024)

Years/Months	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 2021						
January	12	3.0%	27	4.0%	39	3.6%
February	14	3.5%	26	3.9%	40	3.7%
March	6	1.5%	15	2.2%	21	2.0%
April	4	1.0%	8	1.2%	12	1.1%
May	15	3.8%	26	3.9%	41	3.8%
June	24	6.1%	33	4.9%	57	5.3%
July	17	4.3%	21	3.1%	38	3.6%
August	3	0.8%	5	0.7%	8	0.7%
November	0	0%	2	0.3%	2	0.2%
December	8	2.0%	9	1.3%	17	1.6%
Year 2022						
January	12	3.0%	27	4.0%	39	3.6%
February	11	2.8%	26	3.9%	37	3.5%
March	6	1.5%	13	1.9%	19	1.8%
April	1	0.3%	10	1.5%	11	1.0%

Years/Months	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
May	18	4.5%	22	3.3%	40	3.7%
June	24	6.1%	30	4.5%	54	5.0%
July	17	4.3%	16	2.4%	33	3.1%
August	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	4	0.4%
November	0	0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
December	7	1.8%	9	1.3%	16	1.5%
Year 2023						
January	13	3.3%	27	4.0%	40	3.7%
February	12	3.0%	26	3.9%	38	3.6%
March	4	1.0%	13	1.9%	17	1.6%
April	1	0.3%	5	0.7%	6	0.6%
May	17	4.3%	22	3.3%	39	3.6%
June	24	6.1%	31	4.6%	55	5.1%
July	18	4.5%	19	2.8%	37	3.5%
August	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	4	0.4%
September	0	0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
November	0	0%	2	0.3%	2	0.2%
December	8	2.0%	11	1.6%	19	1.8%
Year 2024						
January	13	3.3%	32	4.7%	45	4.2%
February	11	2.8%	31	4.6%	42	3.9%
March	4	1.0%	18	2.7%	22	2.1%
April	0	0%	6	0.9%	6	0.6%
May	18	4.5%	33	4.9%	51	4.8%
June	24	6.1%	36	5.3%	60	5.6%
July	16	4.0%	17	2.5%	33	3.1%
August	1	0.3%	0	0%	1	0.1%
November	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
December	9	2.3%	12	1.8%	21	2.0%

6.10.14 Effects of drought on household well-being

Drought has significant impacts on households in both Kiryandongo and Masindi, affecting crop production, food security, and income. The most commonly reported effect is loss of crop yield (30.0%), followed closely by poor quality of crops (28.6%), highlighting both quantitative and qualitative impacts on agricultural production. Food insecurity affects 22.3% of households, reflecting the direct link between drought and household nutrition. In addition, loss of farm income (11.3%) demonstrates the economic consequences of drought for smallholder livelihoods. Secondary effects include increased pest and disease outbreaks, which often follow weakened plant resilience, and, to a lesser extent, livestock weight loss and mortality, further eroding household assets and nutritional sources such as milk. Though rare,

respondents also cite losses in animal-derived nutritional products, time diverted to pasture and water searches, and resource-driven conflicts, highlighting the compounded socio-economic and health stresses triggered by drought. These cascading impacts underscore the critical need for MWACRID's integrated drought-mitigation strategies such as targeted irrigation, resilient seed distribution, and veterinary support to protect both crop and livestock livelihoods against seasonal and long-term climate variability.

Table 6-22: Effects of drought on household well-being

Effects of Drought	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Loss of cross/yield	30	32.6%	55	28.8%	85	30.0%
Poor quality of crops	30	32.6%	51	26.7%	81	28.6%
Food Insecurity	20	21.7%	43	22.5%	63	22.3%
Loss of farm income	9	9.8%	23	12.0%	32	11.3%
Increase in pest & disease	2	2.2%	8	4.2%	10	3.5%
Decreased stock weight	0	0%	3	1.6%	3	1.1%
Livestock mortality rates (animal deaths)	1	1.1%	1	0.5%	2	0.7%
Loss of income due decrease in stock and milk	0	0%	3	1.6%	3	1.1%
Foss of nutritional products (milk)	0	0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
Loss of valuable time in searching for pasture and water	0	0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
Effects of conflicts over pasture/water	0	0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
Diseases (Malnutrition)	0	0%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%

District-level differences show that Kiryandongo households are slightly more affected in terms of crop loss and poor crop quality, while Masindi reports higher impacts on food insecurity and income loss. These findings underscore the need for targeted drought mitigation strategies, including climate-smart agricultural practices, improved access to drought-tolerant crop varieties, irrigation support, and social safety nets to safeguard household well-being.

6.11 Household and Community Gender Dynamics

6.11.1 Household decision-making dynamics

Decision-making within project-affected households is predominantly gendered. Survey results indicate that decision-making in project-affected households is predominantly influenced by women (40.8% 89), followed by men (34.4% 75), while joint decision-making by both spouses occurs in 22.5% (49) of households. District-level patterns show that in Kiryandongo, women make the majority of decisions (45.9% 28) compared to men (36.1% 22),

whereas in Masindi, men’s and women’s individual decision-making is more balanced, with a slightly higher proportion of joint decisions (25.5% 40). These findings highlight the significant role of women in household governance and suggest that project interventions should actively engage both men and women to ensure inclusive participation and equitable benefit-sharing.

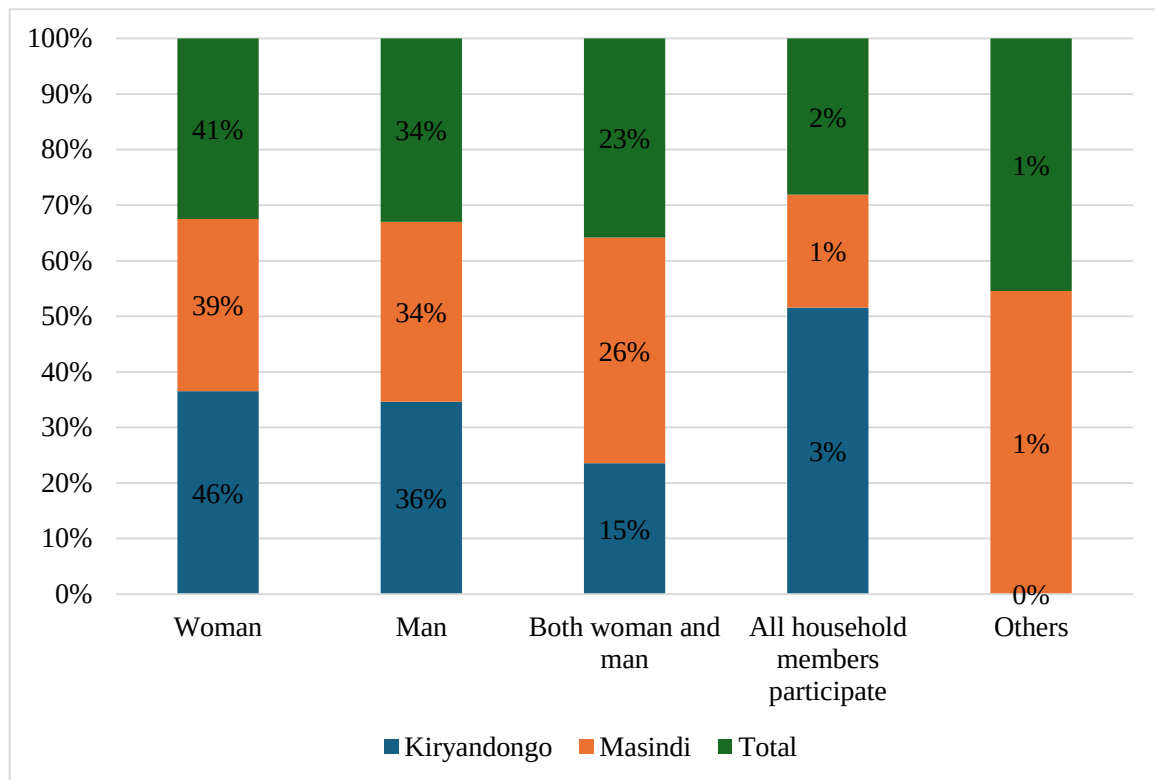


Figure 6-16: Decision-making within project-affected households

This distribution highlights that women hold primary decision authority in a plurality of cases underscoring their critical role in managing compensation, resource allocation, and livelihood restoration post-displacement. For MWACRID’s RAP, recognizing and engaging with both male and female decision-makers and ensuring that women’s voices are explicitly solicited in consultation, compensation negotiations, and training programs will be essential to promote equitable outcomes and strengthen household resilience.

6.11.2 Intra-household control over resources and benefits

Control over key household assets and benefits is unevenly distributed by gender. The survey reveals that control over resources and benefits within project-affected households is often shared between men and women, although the degree of control varies by type of resource or

benefit. Land is primarily controlled by men (23%) and jointly by both spouses (16%), with women individually controlling 14% overall. Equipment and labour show higher joint control (31% each), reflecting shared responsibilities in agricultural production, while women individually control 13–14% of these resources. Money, education/training, and other resources are more evenly distributed, with women individually controlling 12–17%, men 11–17%, and joint control ranging 21–22%. Regarding benefits, joint control is most prominent.

For basic needs, education, and asset ownership, 27–28% of households report shared decision-making, while women individually control 11–16% and men 10–17%. Outside income and political power are more often controlled by men or jointly, highlighting areas where women have less individual influence. These patterns indicate that while joint decision-making is common, women’s individual control remains limited for high-value resources and benefits, suggesting the need for project interventions to strengthen women’s agency and equitable participation, particularly in land access, income management, and asset accumulation.

Table 6-23: Intra-household control over resources and benefits

Resources and Benefits	Kiryandongo						Masindi						Total					
	Woman		Man		Both		Woman		Man		Both		Woman		Man		Both	
Resources	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%						
Land																		
Equipment																		
Labour																		
Money																		
Education/training																		
Other																		
Benefits																		
Outside income																		
Asset Ownership																		
Basic needs																		
Education																		
Political Power																		
6. Other																		

6.11.3 Child exposure to violence

Survey findings indicate that slightly over a third of households (35.8% 78) acknowledged children are exposed to violence. At the district level, Kiryandongo shows a higher affirmative response (41.0% 25) compared to Masindi (33.8% 53), suggesting somewhat greater engagement or access in Kiryandongo.

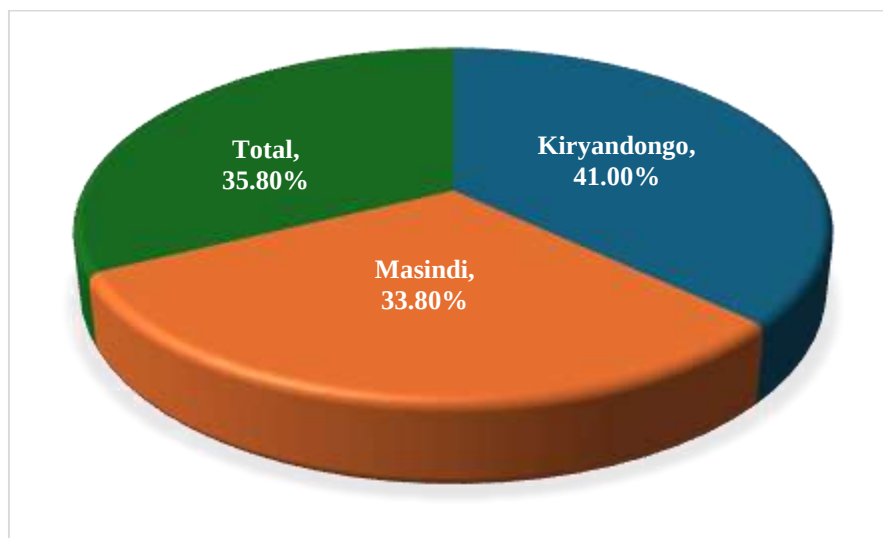


Figure 6-17: Child exposure to violence

Overall, the results point to moderate participation, highlighting the need for expanded outreach and inclusive strategies to ensure wider household involvement. This substantial prevalence indicates that child protection risks such as physical abuse, neglect, or exploitation are significant concerns for over a third of households. These findings necessitate integrating in the project robust child protection measures, including community awareness campaigns, establishment of accessible reporting and grievance mechanisms for children, training of field staff in child-sensitive approaches, and partnerships with local child welfare agencies to monitor and address incidents. Ensuring safe environments for children during and after project implementation is critical to safeguarding their well-being and sustaining social resilience.

6.11.3.1 Forms of child violence in the community

Among the 36% of households that reported child exposure to violence, the most prevalent form identified was child labour exploitation (41%), followed by neglect by caregivers (36%) and denial of access to basic needs (31%). Alarming proportions also reported defilement (27%), rape (23%), and bullying (17%) highlighting serious protection and safety risks, especially for girls. Additionally, instances of child marriage (14%) and even sexual trafficking (3%) suggest systemic vulnerabilities exacerbated by poverty and weak enforcement of child protection laws. These trends underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions under the MWACRID project, including integration of child safeguarding protocols, community sensitization on child rights,

engagement with local leadership structures to monitor abuse, and strengthened collaboration with child protection service providers to prevent, detect, and respond to all forms of violence against children.

Table 6-24: Forms of child violence in the community

Common forms of violence	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Labour exploitation	11	39.3%	18	13.6%	29	18.1%
Neglect of infants, children and adolescents by parents, caregivers	10	35.7%	15	11.4%	25	15.6%
Denying a child access to basic needs	2	7.1%	20	15.2%	22	13.8%
Destruction of a child's personal property	2	7.1%	17	12.9%	19	11.9%
Defilement	0	0%	19	14.4%	19	11.9%
Rape	0	0%	16	12.1%	16	10.0%
Bullying	1	3.6%	11	8.3%	12	7.5%
Child marriage	1	3.6%	9	6.8%	10	6.3%
Sexual trafficking	0	0%	2	1.5%	2	1.3%
Touching a child in a sexual manner against their will.	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Exposing a child to family violence	1	3.6%	0	0%	1	0.6%
Threats and intimidation	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Discrimination	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%
Rejection	0	0%	2	1.5%	2	1.3%

6.11.3.2 Main perpetrators of violence against children

The data reveals a concerning duality in child protection risks, with parents and strangers both identified as the leading perpetrators of violence against children in the community (54%). Caregivers (38%) and peers/fellow children (29%) also constitute a significant share of abusers, indicating that abuse occurs both within and outside the household. The presence of violence from boyfriends/girlfriends or intimate partners (20%) suggests early exposure to harmful relationships, potentially linked to child marriage and sexual exploitation. Other reported perpetrators include household members (11%), community adult males and relatives (5% each), and even teachers (2%), highlighting institutional vulnerabilities. These findings underscore the urgent need for integrated child protection measures in the MWACRID project, including capacity building for parents and guardians, establishment of child-friendly grievance redress systems, and collaboration with local authorities and schools to enforce child rights and reporting protocols.

Table 6-25: Main perpetrators of violence against children

Main perpetrators	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Parents	9	42.9%	21	21.0%	30	24.8%
Stranger	6	28.6%	24	24.0%	30	24.8%
Caregivers	2	9.5%	19	19.0%	21	17.4%
Fellow Children/Peer (any peers either from school, home, other)	1	4.8%	15	15.0%	16	13.2%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend/Intimate partner	0	0%	11	11.0%	11	9.1%
Household member	1	4.8%	5	5.0%	6	5.0%
Community adult males	2	9.5%	1	1.0%	3	2.5%
Relatives	0	0%	3	3.0%	3	2.5%
Teacher	0	0%	1	1.0%	1	0.8%

6.11.4 Domestic violence in the community

The findings indicate that 56% (121) of respondents have either experienced or witnessed domestic violence within their community, while 45% (97) report not having witnessed such incidents. District specific results indicate that a higher prevalence in Kiryandongo (60.7%) compared to Masindi (53.5%), suggesting that domestic violence is a significant social concern across the project area. These findings underscore the need for targeted community sensitization, gender-based violence prevention programs, and support services to protect vulnerable individuals and promote safer households.

This high prevalence points to a pervasive issue of gender-based and intra-household violence, reflecting systemic vulnerabilities in household dynamics, power relations, and conflict resolution mechanisms. Given that over half of the population is exposed to such violence, there is a critical need for targeted Gender-Based Violence (GBV) awareness campaigns, strengthening of community protection structures, and integration of confidential reporting and referral pathways as part of the MWACRID project's social safeguards. Programs should prioritize empowering women and youth, promoting positive masculinity, and working with local leaders to prevent and respond to domestic violence.

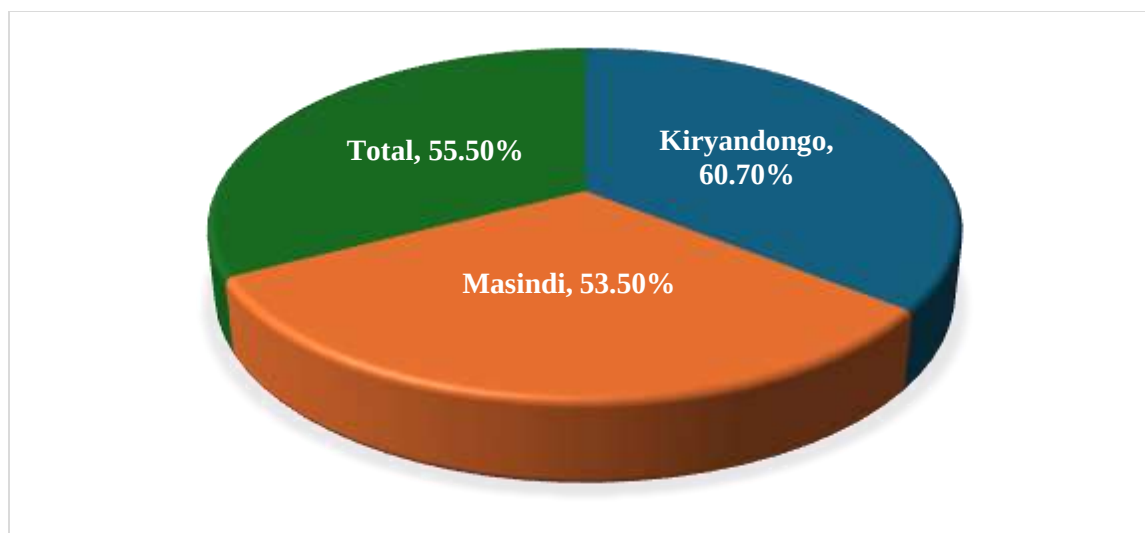


Figure 6-18: Respondents have either experienced or witnessed domestic violence

6.11.4.1 Main victims of domestic violence in the community

The survey indicates that married women are the most affected group, representing 35.9% (84) of reported victims, followed by girls (20.9% 49) and men (15.0% 35). Boys account for 10.7%, while other children and domestic workers, such as maids/house helpers, collectively make up 16.2% of victims. District-level data show similar trends, with married women being the primary victims in both Kiryandongo (35.6% 21) and Masindi (36.0% 63), while girls and boys face a somewhat higher burden in Masindi.

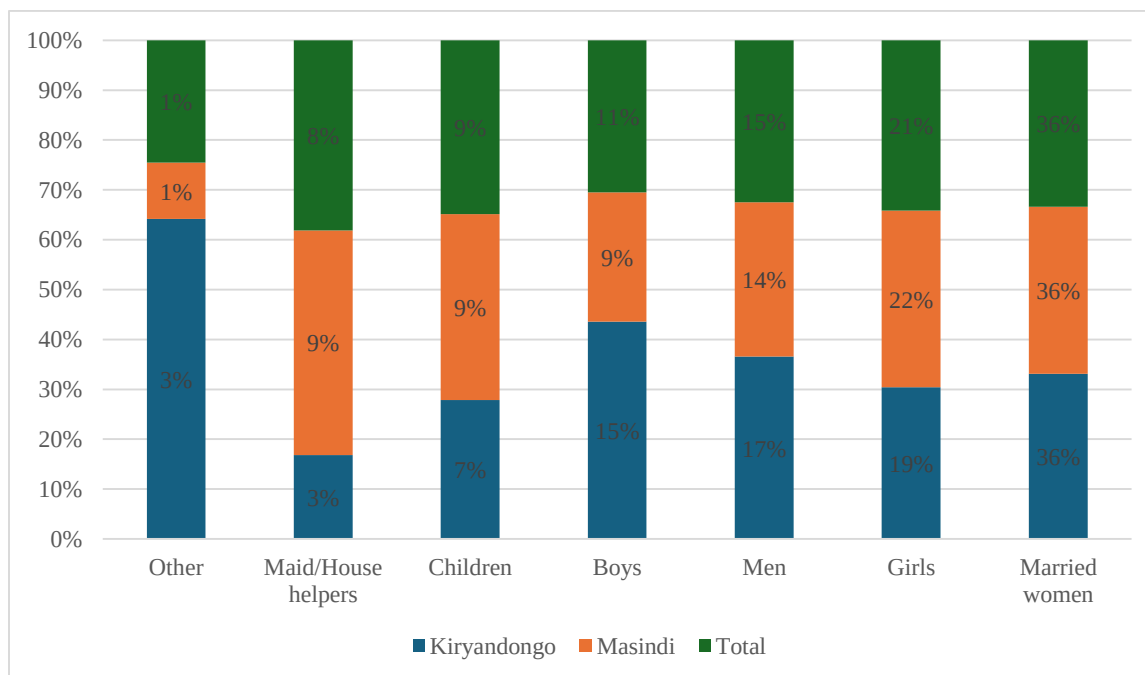


Figure 6-19: Main victims of domestic violence in the community

These findings underscore the urgent need for multi-layered interventions in the MWACRID project areas that target not only women and children, but also men and domestic workers. Recommended actions include: community sensitization on rights and protection for all household members; strengthening gender-responsive grievance redress mechanisms; integrating child protection and GBV prevention strategies into community engagement and capacity-building activities; ensuring access to psychosocial support, legal aid, and referral services for all survivors, regardless of gender or age.

6.11.4.2 Common forms of domestic and gender-based violence in the community

The survey reveals that domestic and gender-based violence (GBV) is a significant concern in the community, with the most common form being the physical beating of women (39%), followed by verbal abuse (22%), rape and early marriages (35% each). Other reported forms include unwanted sexual touching, economic abuse such as using a woman's money without consent, and more severe acts like burning or acid attacks. These findings highlight the need for targeted GBV prevention and response interventions, including community sensitization, confidential reporting mechanisms, and referral pathways to psychosocial and legal support.

Table 6-26: Common forms of domestic and gender-based violence in the community

Common forms of gbv	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Women beating	21	41.2%	59	38.3%	80	39.0%
Verbal abuses/insults	11	21.6%	35	22.7%	46	22.4%
Rape	10	19.6%	21	13.6%	31	15.1%
Early marriages	5	9.8%	26	16.9%	31	15.1%
Unwanted sexual touches	3	5.9%	6	3.9%	9	4.4%
Use of women money without consent	1	2.0%	4	2.6%	5	2.4%
Engaging children in work instead of school	0	0%	2	1.3%	2	1.0%
Burning/Acid attacks	0	0%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%

6.11.4.3 Primary perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence

The data indicates that the primary perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence in the community are overwhelmingly male spouses, accounting for 93% of reported cases. Other significant perpetrators include strangers (37%), female spouses (34%), and employers or bosses (24%), suggesting both intimate partner and non-partner violence are prevalent. Additional perpetrators identified include external workers (15%), security personnel (7%), other relatives (5%), and community members (1%). These statistics underscore the pervasive nature of GBV across different social spheres and call for comprehensive prevention strategies, including community sensitization, workplace policies, enforcement of protective laws, and strengthened reporting and referral systems in line with Uganda's Domestic Violence Act and international standards.

Table 6-27: Primary perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence

Perpetrators	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male spouse	21	52.5%	50	40.3%	71	43.3%
Strangers	6	15.0%	22	17.7%	28	17.1%
Female spouse	5	12.5%	21	16.9%	26	15.9%
Employer/boss	3	7.5%	15	12.1%	18	11.0%
External workers	3	7.5%	8	6.5%	11	6.7%
Security	2	5.0%	3	2.4%	5	3.0%
Other relatives	0	0%	4	3.2%	4	2.4%
Community members	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0.6%

6.11.4.4 Avenues for gender-based abuses or domestic violence cases resolution

In this community, cases of gender-based abuses and domestic violence are predominantly reported or resolved through local governance structures, with 43% of respondents indicating the Local Council I (LC I) as the primary avenue. The police are also a significant point of reporting or resolution, cited by 36% of respondents. Other avenues include community elders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and relatives or friends. Lesser-used channels include the parish chief or Community Development Officer, NGOs, and political councillors. This distribution highlights a strong reliance on local government and law enforcement, supplemented by traditional and community-based mechanisms, reflecting the mixed formal and informal justice systems prevalent in many Ugandan communities.

Table 6-28: Avenues for gender-based abuses or domestic violence cases resolution

Avenues	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
LC I	22	42.3%	60	42.6%	82	42.5%
Police	20	38.5%	50	35.5%	70	36.3%
Community elders	1	1.9%	9	6.4%	10	5.2%
Religious leaders	4	7.7%	5	3.5%	9	4.7%
Traditional leader	0	0%	8	5.7%	8	4.1%
Relatives/friends	2	3.8%	3	2.1%	5	2.6%
Parish chief/CDO	2	3.8%	3	2.1%	5	2.6%
NGO	1	1.9%	2	1.4%	3	1.6%
Political councillors	0	0%	1	0.7%	1	0.5%

7 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

7.1 Uganda Legal Framework

7.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides for sovereignty over land and the legal framework for compensation and resettlement in Uganda. Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land in Uganda on behalf of its citizens and it prescribes various tenure regimes in accordance with rights and interests over which land may be held – customary, freehold, Mailo, and leasehold.

However, under Article 237(1) (a), the Government or Local Government may acquire land in the public interest. It provides procedures to follow in acquiring land in the public interest and provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of land.

Article 26 provides a right to own property either individually or in association with others. It also prohibits compulsory deprivation of property or any interest in or rights over property of any description except where; the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interests of Défense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provisions for prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property and a right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or a right over the property

Relevance to the project: The proposed MWACRID project will affect land of different tenure systems (customary, leasehold, and freehold), structures and other properties. The constitution is therefore relevant for the Resettlement Action Plan.

7.1.2 Land Act CAP 227 Part II:2,3

Under the Land Act, CAP 227 (revised 2020), Part II:2–3, land in Uganda is held under four legally recognized tenure systems: customary, freehold, mailo, and leasehold. The Act affirms the rights of customary landowners, recognizing customary tenure as a legitimate form of ownership governed by locally accepted norms and customs, thereby restoring ownership status to customary occupants who were previously considered tenants at sufferance under the Land Reform Decree of 1975. The Act also introduces the concept of bona fide occupancy, where individuals who have occupied and utilized land for at least twelve years prior to the 1995 Constitution without challenge from the registered owner are accorded occupancy rights, which are inheritable and transferable. Additionally, a tenant by occupancy refers to a lawful or bona fide occupant who occupies land under a registered owner and pays nominal ground rent, with legal provisions under Section 34 requiring such tenants to seek the registered owner's consent before undertaking any land transactions failure of which renders such transactions null and void.

The Act establishes a decentralized land administration structure comprising the Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLBs), and Parish Land Committees (PLCs). Among its mandates, the DLB is responsible for compiling and annually reviewing compensation rates for non-permanent assets such as crops and temporary structures, but not the land value itself. For public works, Section 73 provides that compulsory land acquisition must be undertaken through mutual agreement with prompt compensation for affected parties, and disputes referred to land tribunals. Section 77 guides compensation assessment, taking into account the open market value for land, buildings, and standing crops (excluding seasonal crops harvestable within notice periods), with reliance on DLB-issued compensation schedules. Furthermore, the Act mandates a disturbance allowance—15% of the compensation value, or 30% if less than six months' notice is given for vacating land. Section 39 adds safeguards requiring prior written consent from a spouse or dependent family members before any sale, transfer, or mortgage of land on which they reside, ensuring the protection of household and inheritance rights.

Relevance to the Project: The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components.

7.1.3 Land Acquisition Act Cap. 226

The Land Acquisition Act Cap. 226 of Uganda, alongside the Constitution and the Land Act, governs the legal framework for compulsory land acquisition for public purposes, including valuation procedures to determine compensation. Under Section 2, it provides for authorized officers to enter land for surveys and assessments to determine its suitability. If suitable, Section 4 mandates the land be surveyed, marked, and mapped after a formal declaration. Section 5 introduces the cut-off date through a gazetted notice informing interested parties to submit compensation claims and state their interests, objections, or claims, with Section 6 detailing assessment and payment of compensation. Possession is taken post-award, after which the land vests in the Uganda Land Commission, free of encumbrances (Section 7).

While the Act does not explicitly mandate in-kind compensation or livelihood restoration, Section 19 allows settlements through land grants or alternative forms, offering flexibility aligned with negotiated outcomes. Appeals against the compensation amount or apportionment are permitted within 60 days under Sections 6(5a) and 13. Although consultation, disclosure, and compensation apportionment are addressed, the Act primarily provides for cash compensation and does not legally require relocation support or alternative land allocation, which contrasts with international standards such as those promoted by the African Development Bank. Therefore, harmonization with international best practices is necessary to ensure comprehensive resettlement planning, especially regarding timely, adequate, and livelihood-restoring compensation.

Relevance to the Project: The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components.

7.1.4 The Roads Act (1949)

In accordance with the Roads Act, Cap 358 (1949) of Uganda specifically Sections 2 and 3 the Minister of Works and Transport is vested with authority over all public roads and road reserves, including their control, maintenance, and management. Although the Act does not provide a statutory definition of a “road reserve,” administrative standards, such as those from the MoWT, interpret it as land set aside for road infrastructure and related public utilities (e.g., drainage, signage, and pipelines). Section 3 prohibits unauthorized occupation or use of any part of the road reserve, with any such actions deemed illegal encroachments. Furthermore, Section 6 empowers MoWT to remove any unauthorized structures or obstructions within the road reserve without compensation. To comply with these legal requirements, any proposed use of a road reserve for the installation of public infrastructure such as water supply pipelines requires prior written permission from MoWT. Therefore, MWE will formally engage the MoWT to seek the necessary approvals, ensuring the proposed works align with road safety, structural integrity, and long-term public infrastructure planning. This engagement will be essential for legal compliance and to prevent enforcement actions under Section 6 of the Act.

Relevance to the Project: The project will need to seek authorization from the Ministry of Works and Transport to utilise 23.767 Acres of land in the road reserve of Masindi Port – Kinomi Road and 4.9 Acres in the road reserve of Kimengo-Masindi Road for the construction of the different components.

7.1.5 The Local Government Act, 1997

This Act provides the legal foundation of the Government Policy on decentralization and devolution of functions, powers, and services to Local Governments. Under this Act, district and lower local councils are given the responsibility to plan and manage development activities, including natural resources, at the local government level. Thus, local governments will be involved in issues of land acquisition, compensation and environmental monitoring and compliance in this project.

Relevance to the project: The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components spread across 2 districts of Kiryandongo and Masindi and 3 sub counties namely Masindi Port, Kimengo and Mirya which are governed by the Local Government Council in terms of land administration and registration of title. They have been involved in the preparation of the resettlement action plan and their involvement will be required during its implementation and the construction and operation phases of the project.

7.1.6 The Water Act 1997 (CAP 152)

Section 33 of this Act Subsection (1) stipulates that where damage is caused to land through the exercise of powers conferred upon the Minister, the director or an authorized officer by this Act,

the Government shall compensate all parties having an interest in that land. Subsection (2) states that damage to land includes (a) deprivation of possession of the surface land; damage to the surface of land and any improvements, trees or crops; damage to stock; and all consequential damage. Subsection (3) stipulates that compensation may be in the form of money; provision of an alternative supply of water; exchange of land for another piece of public land if the land lost was under the Land Reform Decree, 1975; or any other type of compensation which the Minister may consider appropriate. Under Subsection (4) it is stated that in calculating monetary compensation for damage to land under this section; in respect of compulsory acquisition of any interest in land, no amount shall be paid in respect of the taking or use of water on, adjacent to or beneath that land, unless the effect of that taking or use is to deprive the owner or occupier of the right to use water conferred by section 8, or any water permit granted under this Part of the Act. In case any well is affected, the Act will be triggered.

Relevance to the project: The project will abstract water from the River Nile.

7.1.7 The Domestic Violence Act (2010)

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

Relevance to the project: Gender based violence might be exacerbated due to the influx of workers from other countries.

7.1.8 The Access Roads Act, Cap 350 (June 1969)

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

Relevance to the project: The project will cross the Kampala-Gulu highway at Rwenkunya town in Masindi Port Sub-county. The project will also affect several other accesses.

7.1.9 Employment Act, 2006

Employment Act, 2006 repeals Employment Act (Cap 219) enacted in 2000. This Act is the principal legislation that seeks to harmonize relationships between employees and employers, protect workers interests and welfare and safeguard their occupational health and safety through;

Prohibiting forced labour, discrimination and sexual harassment at workplaces (Part II; Part IV).; Providing for labour inspection by the relevant ministry (Part III). Stipulating rights and duties in employment (weekly rest, working hours, annual leave, maternity and paternity leaves, sick pay, etc. (Part VI). Continuity of employment (continuous service, seasonal employment, etc (Part VIII).

Relevance to the project: Both during construction and operation phases this Act will guide workplace relations between employees and employers.

7.2 Uganda Policy Framework

7.2.1 Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA)

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development issued Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) in June, 2017 to streamline compensation assessments in the country. The GCALA guidelines stem from Article 26 of the Constitution of Uganda 1995 which asserts that compensation must be prompt, fair, adequate and prior to the acquisition of land. The guidelines recognise International Valuation Standards (IVS) and covers the following topics: *Land taken, Severance, Injurious affection, Structures affected, Crops and trees affected, Loss of business and Income, Statutory disturbance allowance, Compensation in the form of salvage (at discretion of acquiring authority)*. It presents the compensation principles as in the area of 1) fairness, adequacy, prompt, 2) replacement cost for land and development, 3) entitlement based on cut-off date, 4) informing consulting AP on valuation and compensation process, 5) appointment of assessment officer, 6) claim for compensation land, development, severance and injurious affection, 7) reinstatement of public infrastructure in collaboration with line agency, 8) apportionment of compensation between registered land owner (60-70%) an tenant (30-40%), 9) valuers seek relevant expert to guide assessment, 10) constitution of grievance committee. It also presents valuation guidelines for land, minerals, structures on land, assets of cultural values/graves/cultural heritage, business loses.

i) Valuation of permanent and semi-permanent structure

Unlike the Land Act that differentiates value of structure in the urban and rural area respectively, GCALA prescribes that similar valuation of permanent structures, the valuation of semi-permanent structures should be based on replacement cost (but not depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas).

ii) Valuation of Structure primarily for investment or income-producing purposes

GCALA indicate that an income approach is sometimes used, though replacement cost method is the preferred valuation method (section 6.4), that is, the cost of restructuring an identical structure by using the same material and design at the time of appraisal

iii) Valuation of business and loss of income

The GCALA give guidance on valuation of business by stating that claims of business loss shall be packaged by assessors and brought to the office of the CGV on a case-by-case basis to check its merit. Losses of income for affected persons and business should take into account net daily/monthly profit. The cases can be:

- 1) loss of profits of non-farm business verified by an assessment of visible stocks and activities
- 2) loss of rental income verified by evidence of a rental agreement or rental payment and filled rental tax returns or property rates
- 3) Loss of employment income verified by proof of employment agreement or salary payment

iv) Severance

Severance occurs when land acquired contribute to loss of value of the retained land, either because new constructed road of blocked/restricted access

v) Injurious affection

Injurious affection relates to the depreciation in the value of property as a result of the proposed construction and use of land acquired. This can be lack of access to homes, amenities, means and source of livelihood, drainage, privacy, noise and compatibility of existing land use among others. It is the impact of the whole of the proposed scheme that is considered not just the effect of the area acquired from the land owner.

Relevance to the project: The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres of land from individuals and institutions for the MWACRID Project components.

7.2.2 National Gender Policy (2007)

Although the Uganda National Gender Policy (2007) does not regulate land acquisition directly, it is highly relevant in the context of compensation and livelihood restoration following economic displacement caused by water related infrastructure projects. The overall goal of the policy, outlined in Section 3.1, is to establish a clear framework for identifying, implementing, and coordinating interventions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Specifically, Objective 3.3.1 (iv) aims to “*reduce gender inequalities so that all women and men, girls and boys, are able to move out of poverty and achieve improved and sustainable livelihoods.*” This objective directly supports the requirement for equitable compensation and livelihood support in displacement scenarios.

The policy identifies four priority intervention areas (Section 3.3.3), of which “Livelihoods” is particularly applicable to project-induced economic displacement. Under this thematic area, the

Government commits to several relevant strategic actions, including:

- i) Developing and implementing interventions that respond to diverse livelihood needs of women and men (Section 3.3.3.1);
- ii) Promoting labour- and time-saving technologies to reduce the burden on poor women and men (Section 3.3.3.2);
- iii) Establishing incentive frameworks to improve the earning potential and productivity of vulnerable groups (Section 3.3.3.3);
- iv) Promoting social protection interventions to cushion vulnerable women and men from economic shocks (Section 3.3.3.4); and
- v) Developing strategies to eliminate child labour, especially the exploitation of the girl child (Section 3.3.3.5).

Relevance to the project: The policy safeguards the interests of women in project affected households.

7.2.3 Uganda National Land Policy (2013)

The Uganda National Land Policy provides a systematic framework for articulating the role of land in national development, land ownership, distribution, utilization, alienability, management and control. The vision of the policy is: *“Sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy”*. The goal of the policy 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*

- i) Customary Land Tenure:** Policy Statement 39 (a), The State shall recognize customary tenure to be at par with other Tenure systems.
- ii) Rights of Ethnic minorities:** Policy Statement 58. (a) Government shall, in its use and management of natural resources, recognize and protect the right to ancestral lands of ethnic minority groups; (b) Government shall pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by government action
- iii) Vulnerable Groups:** Policy Statement 74(a) Legislation and management practices shall accord all vulnerable groups equal land rights in acquisition, transmission, and use of land.

Relevance to the project: The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres of land from individuals and institutions for the MWACRID Project components.

7.2.4 Draft Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, (2018)

The policy aims to support sustainable economic development by ensuring fair and equitable treatment of people displaced by land acquisitions, preventing impoverishment and conflict. Its goal is to identify and mitigate all impacts resulting from land acquisition through a balanced approach that protects national development interests and the rights of affected individuals. The policy outlines principles, legal and institutional frameworks, and procedures to guide responsible land acquisition, emphasizing justified use, transparent stakeholder engagement, recognition of property rights, community benefits, livelihood improvement, responsible investment, and minimizing displacement and its negative impacts.

Relevance to the project: The project will follow responsible land acquisition practices, including compensation and resettlement, in line with the policy to safeguard affected persons.

7.2.5 The Uganda Agriculture Policy,(2013)

The overall objective of the agriculture policy is to achieve food and nutrition security and improve household incomes through coordinated interventions that focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural productivity and value addition; providing employment opportunities and promoting domestic and international trade.

Relevance to the project: The project supports these objectives by increasing agricultural productivity and enabling market access for surplus produce.

7.2.6 National Policy on Elimination of Gender-Based Violence, (2016)

The policy provides a framework for the implementation of comprehensive GBV prevention measures and provision of multi-sectoral support services for survivors. It also outlines the role of various state and non-state actors at local and national levels, strategic actions, and milestones for measuring progress. The new policy plays a key role in addressing critical gaps in GBV response, such as the lack of functioning referral systems that coordinate health, social, law enforcement, and judicial sectors

Relevance to the project: The proposed project will implement a dedicated policy to prevent gender-based violence at all stages. It will also actively engage community members, police, teachers, parents, and other stakeholders to address gender-related concerns.

7.2.7 National Irrigation Master Plan for Uganda (2010-2035)

The policy is aimed at promoting the use of water in agricultural production through supporting farming system diversification, private investment in bulk water infrastructure and service delivery and more Public-Private Partnerships.

Relevance to the project: The project contributes to this goal by constructing largescale irrigation systems and encouraging both public and private sector involvement.

7.2.8 National Irrigation Policy (2017)

The policy goal is to ensure sustainable availability of water for irrigation and its efficient use for enhanced crop production, productivity and profitability that will contribute to food security and wealth creation.

Relevance to the project: The project enhances irrigated agriculture through infrastructure that increases water availability and supports sustainable farming practices.

7.2.9 Uganda Vision 2040

Uganda sets goals to achieve by the year 2040 ranging from political, economic, social, energy, water, and environment. With respect to environmental goals, Ugandans aspire to have sustainable social-economic development that ensures environmental quality and preservation of the ecosystem. Vision 2040 recognises water and sanitation infrastructure as a key driver of the economic development and notes that for Uganda to shift from a peasantry to an industrialized and urban society, it must develop its infrastructure. The 2040 vision acknowledges that the slow accumulation of infrastructure i.e. water among others retards the economic development. It must be propelled by water as a factor of production in agricultural and industrial sectors. It estimates that Uganda's water consumption using 2010 as a baseline stands at 26 m³ per capita and will require it to be raised to 600 m³per capita by year 2040 and this can only be achieved by raising percentage of population with access to safe piped water from 15 to 100 by 2040.

Relevance to the project: To provide the necessary stimulus to the economy, the government through MWE in partnership with AfDB has embarked on the improvement of water supply infrastructure of which Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project is part. Vision 2040 notes that in order to improve access and availability of water to the rural and urban areas, especially to economic zones and other productive areas, new water supply lines should be established at an accelerated rate. Therefore, the proposed project is in line with aspirations of Vision 2040.

7.2.10 The Environment and Social Safeguards Policy (2018)

The Policy was formulated to ensure that environmental and social concerns are integrated in all stages of project development and all levels including national, district and local levels, with full participation of the people as means of minimizing environmental and social impacts.

Relevance to the project: This RAP report represents the third phase for the proposed MWACRID Project. With the implementation of the recommended impact mitigation measures, the project is

expected to promote economic and social development in a sustainable manner in line with the principles outlined in the Policy.

7.3 International Policies

7.3.1 Comparison of Laws of the Country, WB ESS 5 and AfDB OS2 Policy

Compensation assessment for the ROW will be undertaken in accordance with African Development Bank OS2, the Land Act and the National Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) 2017 issued by the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD). The valuation report that will be submitted to the CGV's Office for approval will only capture affected assets and calculated compensation awards as per the

Hence it is necessary to analyse and identify the areas of divergence to bridge the gap so as to achieve the objective of the RAP as presented in the following paragraph.

The main gaps between Laws of the Country and WEBESS5 AfDBOS2 consist: in the eligibility of compensation, in the provision of livelihood restoration and specific assistance due to the land taking, in the consultative and disclosure process, and in the census- socio economic survey.

The GOU does not consider eligible for compensation those who settles or occupies a land without a legal title. While WBESS5 and AfDBOS2 recognize right of compensation for those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence. Land replacement is not mentioned in the GOU laws, while they are key issues in the banks policies

7.3.2 NBI Gender mainstreaming Policy and Guidelines, 2012

The purpose of the NBI gender mainstreaming Policy and Strategy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in all NBI policies, strategies, processes, programs and projects through capacity building, rationalization and harmonization, research, resource mobilization, partnership development and advocacy. Guiding principles for the implementation of the

NBI Gender mainstreaming Policy and Strategy:

- a) Gender Equality and non-discrimination: Working towards equity and justice by ensuring that everyone irrespective of sex, age, race, colour, ethnicity, class and religion has an equal opportunity to express and utilize her/his potential;
- b) Gender mainstreaming: Considering gender concerns systematically from planning through implementation strategies and programs to outcomes;
- c) Inclusiveness: this policy stresses paying attention to special needs and the disadvantaged groups;

- d) Partnership and collaboration of all stakeholders at all levels;
- e) Sensitivity to socio-cultural diversity in the Nile Basin region.

The strategy forms an integral part of projects activities and aims at providing a view of the gender goals and to facilitate a process of learning and increased capacity to analyse and mainstream gender in the course of the work.

7.3.3 East African Community (EAC) Gender Policy, 2018

This Policy provides a framework, intended to accelerate the realization of gender equality, fairness between men and women, non-discrimination, and fundamental rights in East Africa. The Policy framework is a tool to facilitate the advancement of East Africa's political and social economic integration, guarantee that gender issues are included in the East African Community agenda, accelerate gender mainstreaming, contribute to higher living standards, and enhance the efforts exerted by the East African people to play their rightful role in a globalizing world. The EAC is committed to increase access to affordable energy for men and women to increase economic development and improve standards of living.

Gender, Energy and Lighting is a priority action area of the Gender policy, and the commitment of increasing access to energy for men and women is expressed in the Project.

7.3.4 The IGAD Regional Gender Equality Strategy (2023-2030)

The IGAD Gender Equality Strategy sets the strategic framework for priority interventions areas of the implementation of IGAD's Vision 2050 and builds on several ongoing programs established to develop resilient ecosystems and economic growth. The gender strategy outlines an approach that intends to translate IGAD's commitments to gender equality, inclusion, and empowerment into demonstrable results and impacts. The priorities of the strategy include:

- a) Increase women's participation in sustainable management of natural resources, resilience building, food, and nutrition security;
- b) Advance gender equality in regional trade and economic integration;
- c) Increase equitable access to health and basic social services for gender transformation;
- d) Increase the participation of women in peace building and conflict management and protect women living in situations of conflict;
- e) Advance efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual exploitation, and all other forms of exploitation;

- f) Strengthen IGAD’s institutional capacity for leadership and coordination of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment interventions

The Project aims to promote gender equality in regional trade and economic integration by improving energy accessibility in remote areas. This will enable women to start new trades at a local level or connect existing ones to the rest of the country. Availability of energy will also improve the access of women to technology, education, and health.

7.4 African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System

7.4.1 Operational Safeguard 2 Involuntary Resettlement (Land Acquisition, Population Displacement, and Compensation)

AfDB’s resettlement safeguard aims to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts when involuntary land acquisition or use restrictions are required for a project. Its objectives are to ensure that displaced persons are treated fairly, equitably and culturally sensitively, receive timely compensation and assistance, and have their pre-project living standards and livelihoods restored or improved (AfDB, 2023). Bank-financed projects must avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible and mainstream resettlement considerations into project design (AfDB, 2023). If displacement is unavoidable, the project is required to *minimize* displacement impacts and to plan for mitigation and compensation measures (AfDB, 2023). Key objectives include:

- i) **Avoidance/Minimization:** Evaluate alternative designs (e.g. project re-routing, downsizing) to avoid or reduce physical or economic displacement (AfDB, 2013).
- ii) **Fair Treatment and Benefits:** Ensure displaced persons share in project benefits and that resettlement is implemented as a sustainable development program (AfDB, 2013).
- iii) **Restoration of Livelihoods:** Provide adequate compensation at *full replacement cost* and sufficient resettlement assistance so that affected households’ income and living standards are restored to at least pre-project levels (AfDB, 2023).
- iv) **Participation:** Displaced persons must be **meaningfully consulted** and participate in planning and implementation of resettlement programs (AfDB, 2013).
- v) **Monitoring:** Establish a mechanism for monitoring resettlement performance and resolving problems promptly (AfDB, 2023).

This safeguard applies to all Bank-financed projects (public and private) that involve land acquisition or land-use restrictions (e.g. eminent domain, negotiated purchases, conversion of protected areas) that cause **physical displacement** (loss of shelter or land) or **economic displacement** (loss of assets, access or income) (AfDB, 2023). Voluntary market transactions with fully informed consent are generally excluded, unless they indirectly cause displacement of third

parties (AfDB, 2023). Temporary relocations are also covered, and must minimize disruption (AfDB, 2023).

Eligibility and Entitlements. Affected persons are classified according to their rights and ties to the land. Under AfDB policy, three categories of project-affected persons (PAPs) are eligible for compensation or assistance (AfDB, 2013):

- **Legal Title Holders:** Persons with formal legal title to land/assets recognized under national law.
- **Customary or Informal Rights Holders:** Persons without formal title but who can demonstrate customary, ancestral or recognized use rights under national law.
- **Non-Titled Occupants:** Persons who occupy the land without legal or customary title prior to a cut-off date and whose claims can be confirmed by witnesses.

All three groups are entitled to assistance. Title-holders and rights-holders receive full compensation for lost land and assets. Non-titled occupants do not receive land compensation but are eligible for resettlement assistance so as to restore their livelihoods (AfDB, 2013). Specific entitlements may include: replacement land or housing of equivalent productive value, cash or in-kind payment at full replacement cost, transitional support, and development assistance (AfDB, 2023). All compensation and assistance must meet *full replacement cost*, covering not only asset value but also transaction costs. In-kind compensation is encouraged whenever feasible (AfDB, 2023).

Resettlement Planning and Implementation. Before project approval, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan must be prepared if any significant involuntary resettlement is anticipated (AfDB, 2023). Key steps include:

- **Social Impact Assessment & Census:** Conduct a census and socio-economic survey of all affected persons to inventory land, assets and livelihoods, establish eligibility, and set a **cut-off date** (AfDB, 2013).
- **Resettlement Plan Preparation:** Prepare an RAP proportional to the scale of impacts. For physical displacement, include relocation measures; for economic displacement, include livelihood support and income restoration programs. All costs of land acquisition, compensation and assistance must be fully budgeted and included in project financing (AfDB, 2013).
- **Institutional Roles and Funding:** Assign responsibilities for implementation, grievance redress and monitoring. Financing arrangements must ensure timely disbursement of compensation funds. Resettlement costs are treated as integral project costs in economic analysis (AfDB, 2013).

- **Rights and Documentation:** All land titles or use rights provided to PAPs must be legally documented. In particular, **women's land and inheritance rights** must be protected (AfDB, 2023).

Consultation and Participation. Affected communities – including displaced persons, host communities, and **vulnerable groups** – must be consulted from the earliest stages and throughout implementation (AfDB, 2013). The RAP process requires disclosure of project alternatives and resettlement options to PAPs, and their input into choices (AfDB, 2013).

- **Affected Person Participation:** Displaced persons must have *meaningful opportunities* to participate in planning and decision-making (AfDB, 2013).
- **Vulnerable and Special Groups:** Special measures apply to vulnerable PAPs and to host communities receiving displaced people (AfDB, 2013).
- **Disclosure:** Resettlement plans and impact assessments are disclosed to PAPs before decision-making, per AfDB's Access to Information policy (AfDB, 2023).

Compensation and Livelihood Restoration. The borrower must compensate all eligible PAPs *promptly, at full replacement cost, prior to relocation* (AfDB, 2013). For land-based livelihoods, in-kind replacement is preferred over cash (AfDB, 2023).

Resettlement assistance must help PAPs **restore or improve livelihoods**. Measures include access to credit, vocational training, employment opportunities, and reconstruction of infrastructure. Assistance must be sufficient to restore incomes *beyond* pre-project levels (AfDB, 2023).

Vulnerable Groups. The safeguard requires early identification of vulnerable PAPs and provision of additional support (AfDB, 2023). The RAP must include special provisions for those with heightened needs. Vulnerable groups should be given extra time and help to participate. Host community impacts must also be assessed and mitigated.

Monitoring and Reporting. Continuous monitoring of RAP implementation is mandatory. The borrower must track delivery of compensation and assistance, and report on outcomes. For projects with *significant* resettlement, independent experts must supervise implementation and conduct completion audits (AfDB, 2023).

Relevance to the Project: The project will need to permanently acquire over 124 acres land from individuals and institutions for the construction of the different components.

7.5 Gap Analysis of Uganda Laws and AfDB OS for Involuntary resettlement

There are some differences between the policies of the development partners in Uganda especially the AfDB compared to the Uganda Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. The table below summarises the difference, presented according to AfDB's structure.

Table 7-1: Gap Analysis in National and International Policies

Aspect	AfDB ISS	Uganda Regulations	Gaps and conflicts	Way Forward
<u>Eligibility</u>	Affected persons, regardless of their legal rights to land or assets, are entitled to resettlement or compensation provided they have recognized legal rights, or culturally, spiritually, or locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors, and provided they would be physically displaced, lose access to sources of livelihood; or testify that they have occupied the project area of influence at least 6 months prior to cut-off date	- Uganda laws acknowledge security of tenure, including customary tenure as a form of land holding, therefore entitled to compensation - Loss of access to sources of livelihood	1) According to Uganda, entitlement to compensation is based on the number of rights they hold upon the land (at the discretion of the Chief Government valuer). 2) While those who claim legal occupancy through bona fide occupancy status can be awarded compensation, the Uganda law requires the tenant to seek <i>consent for transaction</i> from the land owner (Land Act 34-3) 3) However, MLHUD GACALA have been developed to bridge gaps in eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration for the different AP, including vulnerable groups.	The dominant land tenure in Masindi and Kiryandongo districts is customary land tenure and the occupants are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance provided are legally, culturally, and locally recognized by the relevant authority The economically displaced will be considered for livelihood restoration on a case-by-case basis, to eliminate opportunistic claims
<u>Consultations</u>	Ensure that the PAP and the host communities are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the Resettlement Action Plan, and involving vulnerable groups	The Uganda law has provisions for consultations and disclosure of compensation through declaration of interest and publication of notices and to acquire land for public purpose (Land Acquisition Cap. 226, section 3). consultations and disclosure of compensation package (section 5)	While the Land Act does not require or prescribe negotiation of compensation packages, resettlement, and resettlement assistance; or consultation throughout the project cycle; or how host communities shall be engaged during resettlement activities.	-The resettlement process will follow the national law guidelines, supplemented by the AfDB that standards that require consultation and participation of the affected persons and host communities, throughout the project cycle), with timely disclosure of information, and about compensation or resettlement options

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Aspect	AfDB ISS	Uganda Regulations	Gaps and conflicts	Way Forward
<u>Resettlement Planning</u>	A need to carry out comprehensive socio-economic survey including a population census and an inventory of assets	Land Acquisition Act cap 226 section 4 has provision that the land assessment officer shall cause the land to be marked out and measured, and a plan of the land to be made	Uganda Laws requires to asses land and assets but not a comprehensive social economic study to guide resettlement	The project will follow the Land Acquisition as per the national laws supplementing them with the AfDB involuntary resettlement social safeguards 2, especially requirements to carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey
<u>Cut-Off date</u>	The borrower establishes a cut-off date for eligibility and disseminates information about it throughout the project area in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before accessing, clearing land, or restricting access	The Land Acquisition Act outlines the procedure to follow in setting compensation payment dates for compulsory land acquisition. It includes publishing the notices in the gazette and exhibited at convenient places on or near the land, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land and it should state who should be compensated.	Land Act is consistent with AfDB OS-2.	Cut off dates for eligibility will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.
<u>Grievance:</u>	In consultations with key stakeholder groups (including the vulnerable communities) the borrower establishes a culturally appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanism to resolve grievances arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedures. The	1. Under Article 26 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, any person who has an interest or right over property being acquired compulsorily has “a right of access to a court of law” 2. Land Acquisition Act 226 - any allows for an appeal lodged against an award, within 60 days, 3. Uganda Land Act 1998- The district land tribunals may “ determine disputes relating to the grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals, the (Uganda Land Act 1998)	Uganda laws recognize the need for a mechanism to voice their grievances, mainly land related grievances in courts of law and customary authorities. However, the laws do not explicitly require that development project implementers develop additional grievance redress mechanism, to handle a wide range resettlement related grievance, and that are accessible to affected	The project will follow the Land Acquisition guidelines to establish grievance committees, based on key principles, with balanced composition, spread across the road corridor, but also allowing recourse to judicial and administrative remedies. The AfDB OS-2 best practices will be adopted.

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Aspect	AfDB ISS	Uganda Regulations	Gaps and conflicts	Way Forward
	grievance redress mechanism should not impede access to any judicial or administrative remedies	4. Land Policy (41v) recognize the role of customary institutions in making rules governing land, resolving disputes and protecting land rights	communities and individuals.	
<u>Full Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP):</u>	For any project that involves 200 or more person displaced, or affecting the vulnerable groups prepare a full Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP), or an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP) if the number to be displaced is fewer than 200 people	Displacement resulting from development project activities is not defined in Uganda laws and Policies	Uganda focuses on processing valuation report but not RAP	The RAP planning process has followed the AfDB to produce this RAP
<u>Compensation for lost assets and livelihood restoration</u>	- Affected people are supposed to be compensated for all their losses at full replacement cost before their actual move - The borrower gives preference for land-to-land compensation and/or compensation-in-kind. Displaced people are provided with targeted resettlement assistance to help	- The 1995 Constitution of Uganda requires that ‘‘prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property’’ is undertaken. - The Land Act 1998 section 78, land owned is to be compensated at open market value of the unimproved land, buildings on the land are to be compensated at open market value (in urban areas) and depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas, and the disturbance allowance of 15% and 30%, depending. This is intended to help the displaced persons re-establish their livelihoods at least to the standard prior to their displacement.	- The Uganda laws are consistent with AfDB OS-2 requirements that land only be possessed after compensation has been paid. - However, the Land Act does not require that persons with land-based livelihoods are offered land-based compensation, instead cash compensation - The Uganda laws differ with AfDB OS-2 on how compensation rates are computed. The Land Act does not offer the full replacement cost prescribed by the AfDB, instead the depreciated	- The project is committed to the principle of compensation at full replacement cost, including for depreciated structure in rural area, and compensation before land acquisition - Land-for-land approach will be considered when the road project takes the entire land and when land replacement is preferred by the affected person, but particularly for vulnerable households - Should cash compensation be preferred, cash loss

Aspect	AfDB ISS	Uganda Regulations	Gaps and conflicts	Way Forward
	them improve or restore their standards of living and livelihoods beyond pre-project levels	3. However, GCALA prescribes that valuation of both permanent structures and semi-permanent structures should be based on replacement cost (but not depreciated replacement cost). 4. The GCALA have provision that claims of business loss shall be packaged by assessors and brought to the office of the CGV on a case-by-case basis to check its merit.	replacement cost for rural structure 4. In place of relocation assistance, the Uganda law provides disturbance allowance, supposed catering for resettlement transition cost 5. No legal provision to compensate for loss of rental and business income, it is assumed that this is covered by the disturbance allowance	mitigation measures will be devised to enable the affected person restore structures and sources of income 4. The project commits to GCALA prescribes that prescribes compensation based on replacement cost (but not depreciated replacement cost
<u>Negotiation of compensation</u>	Affected people are given the opportunity to participate in the negotiation of compensation packages, and in decisions on resettlement assistance and how standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood	The Land Acquisition Act allows for an appeal is lodged against an award made (section 6 (5a), but not negotiation of the compensation award. The LAA implicitly suggest negotiation by the phrase: <i>"Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Government from entering into an agreement with a person having an interest in land."</i> The GCALA allow for consideration of injurious affection and severance, and for the project to compensate for such losses	Uganda laws and policies are not explicit about negotiation of compensation, but appeals, entering agreement	The project will uphold the principle of appeal against compensation awarded to the AP, entering agreement on a case-by-case basis
<u>Restoration of public utilities</u>	- Project attempts to avoid the destruction of places of cultural and religious significance -Restoration of public facilities, infrastructure, and common property	The GCAL has provision for valuation of public structures. The Access Roads Act, Cap 350 (June 1969) provides for mechanism to restore access road of applying for an access road to public highway and a legal regime to ensure the safety of the neighbouring environment	Uganda law does not have special provision for restoration of public structure but valuation of public structure, like any other permanent asset	The project commits to Land Act, as well as the AfDB SS-2. AfDB is committed to implementing targeted complimentary initiatives

Aspect	AfDB ISS	Uganda Regulations	Gaps and conflicts	Way Forward
	resources in suitable alternative			
<u>Vulnerable groups:</u>	In resettlement planning, pays particular attention vulnerability, including gender vulnerability, and need for their participation in resettlement planning, management and operations, and in livelihood activities	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that: “the state shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason (...) for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them”.	The Uganda laws offer protection of vulnerable groups from exploitation. However, this does not provide the procedure that should be followed in ensuring equity in accessing resettlement package	Project commits to livelihood restoration assistance, and selective assistance for the most vulnerable group, and supplemented by AfDB
<u>Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP</u>	AfDB requires the client to implement M&E in the resettlement project cycle, and other sub-component including grievances, complimentary programmes, and to undertake periodic reporting	No monitoring and evaluation procedures are prescribed for the implementation of a resettlement and location project	The Uganda laws do not require development project implementers to develop a monitoring and evaluation methodology contrary to AfDB Oss	The project commits itself to developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for tracking compensation and resettlement components, supplemented by AfDB Oss-2

7.6 Institutional framework

This chapter describes the organizational and institutional framework that will be directly responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating this RAP. The key RAP implementation agencies include; 1) Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), 2) Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), 3) Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD), 4) Donor Agency, 5) District Local Government. It is particularly important to note, in this project, the scope of physical and economic displacement is small and, therefore, no sub-projects are required. Therefore, the primary responsibility for the implementation of the RAP activities lies on the Ministries and Departments of the Government of Uganda (GOU), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), through the RAP consultant. Other parties will play only supportive roles by discharging their mandated functions in RAP implementation.

Institution/Actor	Description	Roles in RAP & MWACRID Implementation
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	Lead line ministry for water resources, environment, and climate resilience.	✓ Provides overall coordination and oversight. ✓ Approves and supervises RAP implementation. ✓ Ensures compliance with environmental and social safeguards.- Coordinates with AfDB and other government agencies. ✓ Prepares and implements the RAP. ✓ Releases funds for compensation and resettlement. ✓ Oversees consultants, contractors, and district teams. ✓ Ensures reporting and compliance with AfDB safeguards.
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Project financier providing funds, technical support, and safeguard oversight.	✓ Provides funding for RAP and project activities. ✓ Enforces compliance with AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS 2023). ✓ Conducts supervision and monitoring missions. ✓ Supports capacity building of implementing institutions.
Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD)	Ministry in charge of labour, social development, gender equality, and protection of vulnerable groups.	✓ Provides policy guidance on gender, labour rights, GBV, and child protection. ✓ Ensures inclusion of vulnerable PAPs in livelihood restoration. ✓ Monitors labour and social safeguard standards. ✓ Supports grievance handling related to social risks.
Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD)	Ministry responsible for land administration, housing, and urban planning.	✓ Guides land acquisition processes.- Provides technical and policy support on tenure systems. ✓ Oversees RAP compliance with land laws. ✓ Coordinates with ULC and CGV.
Office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	Technical office under MLHUD responsible for approving all land and asset valuations for government projects.	✓ Reviews and approves valuation reports. ✓ Ensures compensation rates are fair, consistent, and compliant with law. ✓ Provides technical guidance on land and asset valuation methodologies.
Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	Custodian of public land and manager of government land matters.	✓ Provides guidance on compensation involving public/government land ✓ Issues consent where land under its custody is affected.

		✓ Prepare and keep title for acquired project land ✓ Ensures land allocation or reallocation aligns with the Constitution and Land Act.
District Local Governments (Kiryandongo & Masindi)	Decentralized government structure responsible for service delivery and community development.	✓ Facilitate community mobilization and consultations. ✓ Participate in valuation and verification of PAP assets. ✓ Support grievance redress at local level. ✓ Monitor livelihood restoration interventions. ✓ Monitor compensation of PAPs
Office of the Resident District Commissioner (RDC)	President's representative at the district responsible for oversight of government programs.	✓ Provides political oversight and ensures government interests are safeguarded. ✓ Resolves disputes that escalate beyond district technical teams. ✓ Supports security and law enforcement during RAP activities.
RAP Implementation Consultant	Technical consultant engaged by the proponent to supervise project works and safeguard compliance.	✓ Provides technical support in RAP execution. ✓ Supervises contractors and ensures adherence to safeguard commitments. ✓ Reports on progress and safeguard compliance. ✓ Facilitates stakeholder engagement.
Contractors	Private firms implementing construction works under MWACRID.	✓ Ensure RAP commitments are integrated into works. ✓ Minimize construction-related displacement and livelihood impacts. ✓ Employ PAPs where feasible. ✓ Implement OHS and community safety measures. ✓ Report social and environmental performance.
Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups (PAPs – women, PWDs, elderly, orphans, etc.)	Groups at risk of exclusion or harm due to displacement and vulnerability.	✓ Actively participate in RAP consultations. ✓ Provide feedback on livelihood needs. ✓ Engage in grievance redress mechanisms. ✓ Benefit from targeted livelihood restoration and social protection measures.

8 ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

This chapter presents compensation principles and strategies for the project affected people, namely; those who have formal and informal claims over land. This section presents the eligibility criteria, cut-off date, and compensation process.

8.1 Principles Of Eligibility for Compensation

This chapter summarizes the entitlements and the eligibility criteria for each type of losses. PAP eligibility criteria used for purposes of the RAP are meant to respect both national legislation and AfDBOS2 requirements.

Under the applicable standards, the Project proponent is required to compensate and/or assist people affected by physical or economic displacement. Anticipated Project Affected persons include:

1. Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category includes the people who have Freehold and Leasehold titles. During the process of compulsory acquisition of leasehold land by the government, the law recognizes two interests over the property in question;
 - i) The rights of the person granted a lease; and
 - ii) The interest of the land owner. Therefore, both these parties are entitled to compensation from the government in the event of compulsory acquisition.
2. Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognised by communities as customary inheritors. Most land in Uganda is held under customary tenure. This is when the owners have no papers of land, but they are still the legal owners of the land.
3. Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

Therefore, any household meeting one or many of the following criteria will be eligible:

- having land within the project ROW
- having developments / structures on the land within the project ROW
- having annual crops or trees within the project ROW
- having crops that are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises,
- being affected during the construction phase, or
- being affected by opening up of any access road
- renting structures or land in the ROW

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

- i. **Agricultural land:** The market value of land of equal productive use or potential which must be located in the vicinity of the affected land and the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land and the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
- ii. **Residential and urban land:** The market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
- iii. **Perennial crops and trees:** Equivalent to current market prices given the type, age, and productive value of the plants and/or trees, including lost future productivity
- iv. **Household and public structures:** The cost of purchasing or building a new structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or the cost of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractor fees and any registration and transfer taxes

In determining replacement costs, neither asset depreciation nor the value of salvage materials are taken into account.

The entitlement options offered to affected people should be based on consultation and analysis of the socio-economic survey results. In the case of physically displaced persons with a claim or formal legal right, the project proponent must provide the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or financial compensation at full replacement value where appropriate. For physically displaced persons who own their structures but with no legal right or claim, they must be offered similar housing options including security of tenure (in the case of replacement housing) so they can resettle legally without the risk of forced eviction. The OS2 strongly favours in kind compensation over cash compensation. There is no requirement to compensate or assist those who encroach on the Project area after the cut-off date.

8.2 Principles of Compensation

i. Legitimate interest and immovable assets

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

“Legitimate interest” in household-level immoveable assets is usually held by a single member; the household head. Through traditional and family practice, the household head is typically the most senior male household member. In some instances, the legitimate interest may be held jointly, i.e. by the household head and his/her spouse, or with other extended family members.

In accordance with the applicable standards, the compensation framework includes gender-specific components to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments will be issued in the names of both spouses and single heads of households as relevant.

It is important to note that; “legitimate interest” is not synonymous with ownership. Even Project Affected persons/households/communities with no recognizable legal right or claim to assets they occupy should be considered eligible for resettlement assistance, in accordance with the applicable laws.

Immoveable assets comprise:

- Land
- Perennial crops and trees fully or partly established at the Entitlement Cut-off Date
- Buildings and Other Structures including residential houses, stores, kitchen blocks, latrines, wells, commercial structures and other structures such as animal pens and graves. These could have been fully or partly constructed.

Immoveable assets that are planted (in the case of crops and trees) or constructed (in the case of buildings) after the Entitlement Cut-off Date will not be included in compensation award.

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

- Households whose property is affected by the Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement within the ROW corridor)
- Households that are economically displaced i.e., those who have assets or crops/trees to be affected by the Project, since they will lose access to their means of production (including rights to unrestricted use of agricultural land or other natural resources);
- Public institutions such as religious and educational institutions affected by the Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement within the ROW corridor) that will lose crops and structures;
- Households experiencing loss of, or restrictions of access to some or all of their common resources (for example wood fuel).

ii. Speculative development

Opportunistic fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the entitlement cut-off date shall not be assessed for compensation since they will be established after the time of cadastral and asset surveys.

During the community sensitization meetings, PAPs were informed of how opportunistic structures will be handled. Meetings were aligned with the timing of the surveys to reduce time lapse between sensitization and land surveying in order to limit the possibility of speculative structures.

The Consultant mobilized the survey and Valuation teams to swiftly capture data immediately after the communities have been sensitized and mobilized. This is intended to deny speculators ample time to plant crops and trees or even erect structures in the corridor.

iii. Damage caused during construction phase

Construction activities may cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling upon crops while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the contractor. The contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or in-kind. Payment of compensation should be affected in a time bound manner.

8.3 Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Agricultural Land	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land at replacement value including transaction costs 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs.
	Land remains economically unviable	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice at full replacement cost 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs. Land for land replacement which is a OS5 preferred option when PAP's livelihood is land-based, will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP
	Land is affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	No recognisable legal right or claim to the land occupying land 6 months before the cut off date	Cash or in-kind (alternative land) compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice to restore previous living standards
Residential Land	Land used as a residence partially affected, limited loss, Remaining land economically viable No need for relocation	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based at full replacement cost including transaction costs for titled or customary land. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use	Formal Title holder (Leasehold/ freehold) Customary Right Holder	Compensation of the whole land and assets, if 100% of plot is affected, at full replacement cost. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs (Cash or in-kind compensation as per the PAP's choice) Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Cash compensation for affected land based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost). If the PAP is given less than 6 months to vacate after receiving the compensation award, a disturbance allowance of 30% is added on top of the compensation assessed. On the other hand, if the period given to the PAP is 6 months and above, then a disturbance allowance of 15% is added Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Assets /land used for business severely affected If severely affected, the remaining assets (including land) become insufficient for business purposes (not viable any more)	Formal Title holder Customary Right Holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + moving allowance). Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for. 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold)	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) + moving allowance Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business. Loss of business based on monthly income shall also be compensated for.
Buildings and structures (both residential and commercial structures)	Structures are partially affected, remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost plus 15% Disturbance Allowance. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. However, MWE reserves the right to halt salvage, retain any material, or completely stop PAPs from salvaging the same where necessary. According to the MWE policy, MWE has the right to salvage anything above 50 million Uganda Shillings other than land quoted as" according to procedures for access and acquisition, management, and disposal of land." 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
	Entire structures are affected, remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash or in-kind compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. 15% disturbance allowance has been provided since the PAPs will be given more than 6 months to vacate after receiving their compensation Awards, as stipulated in the Land Act. Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like incidental costs. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. However, MWE reserves the right to halt salvage, retain any material, or completely stop PAPs from salvaging the same where necessary. According to the MWE policy, MWE has the right to salvage anything above 50 million Uganda Shillings other than land quoted as” according to procedures for access and acquisition, management and disposal of land.” Rehabilitation/livelihood restoration assistance if required. (assistance with skills training).be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
		Formal Title holder (Leasehold) Informal holder without title or lease	Ample time shall be allowed to the tenant as per the Landlord and Tenants Act 2002.

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
		Owner/Customary	Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
Perennial Crops/Trees	Loss of Perennial crops within the 60m corridor	Owner/Customary	Cash compensation valued as per agriculture rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor since it is not possible to capture them in the present RAP 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
	Crops affected during survey and construction	Owner/Customary	Cash compensation for affected assets Additional support or any assistance such as the replacement of house outside the corridor 15% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 6 months to vacate or more, as it is reasonable allowance and notice period 30% disturbance allowance if PAPs will be given less than 6 months to vacate
Land, residential structures	e.g. loss of land, loss of structures, etc.	Public institutions	Construction of similar or better structures on land outside the electricity corridor. In-kind compensation as agreed by the management of the institutions.
Schools, Health facilities and other public assets (e.g. water provision facilities)	Loss structures, loss of land	Public institution	Planting of more trees outside the corridor to compensate the lost ones

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Asset	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement / Benefits
Forest Reserves	Loss of trees in forest reserve	Owner / Customary	Cash compensation for any assets affected as per the provisions of this RAP or as per the negotiations between the contractor and the PAPs. Replacement value shall be considered in all the transactions.
Land, structures	Temporary acquisition during construction	Community / owner	Cash compensation at full replacement value. Relocation assistance for moving of asset to a secure site. The approved district compensation rates for the graves shall be applied. On cultural and relocation costs, the assessor should be able to guide the affected PAP on a justifiable package taking into consideration the social and cultural norms as required.
Cultural Assets (e.g. graves, shrines etc.)	Loss of Cultural property	Owner / user	Cash compensation at replacement value. In kind compensation as per the PAP's choice. If it's the PAP's livelihood is affected Livelihood restoration measures should be put in place, or assistance to find a suitable location and prepare it.
Access to natural resources	Loss of access to o enjoy these assets	Seasonal Herders	Full replacement cost + assistance in relocation
Cattle Camps	Loss of Human and Cattle shelters	Seasonal Herders	To be assessed during the construction period and paid by the contractor
Communal Land (Barren/Forest/Grazing Land)	Disturbance during construction	Owner / user	Cash compensation (contingency)
Unmarked graveyards	Accidental. Findings during excavation works	Owner	Cash compensation (contingency)
NA	ANY	Vulnerable Household As per results of census	Transitional hardship assistance program appropriate to specific cases and based on Project assessment

9 VALUATION METHODOLOGY

9.1 Compensation Eligibility and Data Collection

9.1.1 International best practices

Under the applicable standards, the Project proponent is required to compensate and/or assist people affected by physical or economic displacement. Anticipated Project Affected persons include:

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

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

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

The entitlement options offered to affected people should be based on consultation and analysis of the socio-economic survey results. In the case of physically displaced persons with a claim or formal legal right, the Project proponent must provide the choice of replacement property of

equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics and advantages of location, or financial compensation at full replacement value where appropriate. For physically displaced persons who own their structures but with no legal right or claim, they must be offered similar housing options including security of tenure (in the case of replacement housing) so they can resettle legally without the risk of forced eviction. The OP 4.12 strongly favours in kind compensation over cash compensation. There is no requirement to compensate or assist those who encroach on the Project area after the cut-off date.

9.1.2 Compensation Eligibility

PAHs are eligible for compensation and other assistance if they have a “legitimate interest” in the Project Area “immoveable assets” that are in place (i.e. established, in the case of crops; or constructed, in the case of buildings and other structures) at the time of the Entitlement Cut-off Date. “Legitimate interest” in household-level immoveable assets is usually held by a single member; the HoH. Through traditional and family practice, the HoH is typically the most senior male household member. In some instances, the legitimate interest may be held jointly, i.e. by the household head and his/her spouse, or with other extended family members. In accordance with the applicable standards, the compensation framework includes gender-specific components to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments will be issued in the names of both spouses and single heads of households as relevant.

It is important to note that; “legitimate interest” is not synonymous with ownership. Even Project Affected persons/households/communities with no recognizable legal right or claim to assets they occupy should be considered eligible for resettlement assistance, in accordance with the applicable laws.

Immoveable assets comprise:

- Land
- Perennial crops and trees fully or partly established at the Entitlement Cut-off Date
- Buildings and Other Structures including residential houses, stores, kitchen blocks, latrines, wells, commercial structures and other structures such as animal pens and graves. These could have been fully or partly constructed.

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

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

- Households whose property is affected by the Project Permanent Land

Restrictions (Easement within the Wayleaves corridor)

- Households that will be economically displaced i.e, those who have assets or crops/trees to be affected by the Project, since they will lose access to their means of production (including rights to unrestricted use of agricultural land or other natural resources);
- Public institutions such as religious and educational institutions affected by the Project Permanent Land Restrictions (Easement within the Wayleaves corridor) that will lose crops and structures;
- Households experiencing loss of, or restrictions of access to some or all of their common resources (for example wood fuel).

9.1.3 Entitlement Cut-off Date

This is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

Each PAP will be provided with a copy of the Asset Survey Form that will be dated and signed off by the Valuer, the PAP, and the Local Council Chairperson. Cadastral and asset surveys will be carried out in the presence of the owners, neighbours and Local leadership.

Community meetings will be held at most convenient venues and the Consultant will make use of the meetings to communicate the Cut-Off Date.

9.1.4 Speculative developments

Opportunistic fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) that will be established after the field data capture will not be eligible for compensation. During the community sensitisation meetings, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be informed about how opportunistic structures will be handled. These meetings will be aligned with the timing of the surveys to reduce the time lapse between sensitisation and land surveying, in order to limit the possibility of speculative structures. In addition, the project footprints will be disclosed to the PAPs.

Any claims of missed assets, such as buildings and other structures, will be corroborated with the Asset Survey Forms, which will be filled out, dated, and signed off by all stakeholders. In addition, the Project strip map, referencing all buildings and other structures on the ground and within the Project land take at the time of the asset and cadastral surveys, will be prepared. All affected assets will be photo-documented. The Consultant will mobilise the Survey and Valuation teams to swiftly capture data immediately after the communities have been sensitized and mobilised. This will be intended to deny speculators ample time to plant crops and trees or erect structures in the corridor.

9.1.5 Damage Caused During the Construction Phase

Construction activities may cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling upon crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim will be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or in-kind. Payment of compensation should be effected in a time bound manner.

9.1.6 Cadastral and Asset Surveys

The surveys will help to identify the persons who will be affected by the Project and to determine who will be eligible for compensation. The surveys will determine the cut-off date, document it and communicate it to the stakeholders. It will also assist to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation.

9.2 Valuation Methodology

The purpose of the assignment is to implement the methodology after approval by the CGV by assessing all damage likely to arise out of the proposed power line construction, survey and value the affected properties.

The valuation exercise will take into account the Uganda Legal Framework as well as international best practices and Guidelines on resettlement and compensation particularly the International Valuation Standards and the International Finance Cooperation performance standards (IFS Ps) on involuntary resettlement.

The land and property valuation for compensation will be carried out within the broader terms of reference of the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan for multipurpose water for irrigation and climate resilience project in Masindi and Kiryandongo districts. In accordance with the scope of the assignment the tasks of impact survey and valuation are to: -

- Survey and value all land affected within the proposed water source sites, reservoir sites and pipeline wayleaves corridor and assets to be acquired and livelihoods to be lost.
- Obtain all cadastral and other relevant information necessary in the identification of all property owners and other persons that are affected by the project. Use maps and drawings that show the land tenure system and affected land along the alignment including lists of all the registered plots whose properties are not traceable. Each type of tenure system is to be uniquely demarcated.

- Survey and verify copies of all the registered land titles, digital maps of the site and immediate neighbourhood (for purposes of injurious effects), including full cadastral survey(s) of the sites.
- Prepare strip maps, drawings and data complying with requirement of the Valuation Division and the Department of Surveys and Mapping, MWLE, for purposes of acquiring properties and relocation of utilities falling within the site.
- Map sub-division of plots traversed by the transmission line to the stage of certified country planning. Clearly showing the plots whose owners are untraceable and whose owners have not effected name changes.
- Prepare a cadastral survey of the site.
- Using procedures approved by and working in close liaison with the Valuation Division, carry out detailed valuation of all land, properties and livelihoods affected by the project in order to provide the basis for compensation/resettlement.
- Immediately notify MWE of any cases of absentee land owners and of those whose land tenure claims are unsubstantiated giving reasons why.
- Compile land acquisition and resettlement costs.
- Obtain consents from land owners and occupants in accordance with the law.
- Deposit at District Local Government offices, Town Council offices and at the relevant Sub-County Local Council III offices, in accordance with the Physical Planning Act, the resultant strip maps and drawings showing the alignment and property boundaries, including plot numbers, ownership and land tenure systems for their comments.
- After approval, display the resultant strip maps (at a planning scale of 1:1000) at the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) headquarters in Luzira, Local Government District headquarters (Chief Administrative Officer's office), and the relevant Subcounty Local Council III and Town Council offices along the wayleaves.

9.3 Approach to the Assignment

The assessment of land and property for compensation within the proposed project sites and wayleaves will be carried out in consultation with stakeholders including District and Subcounty officials, property owners, occupants and village LCI officials in the project area. The exercise will involve field data capture of temporary structures, perennial crops and economic trees and referencing of buildings in the Wayleaves corridor. Office work will

involve analysis of data collected in the field, ownership documents, market values and building costs. Further office work will include computation of valuation/assessment figures and compilation/preparation of the valuation report and seeking approval from the office of the Chief Government Valuer.

9.3.1 Mobilisation of the RAP Team

The Project Manager/Team Leader has already mobilized all the staff on the project and briefed them on the outcome of the negotiation meetings in respect of the technical issues of the assignment. Adequate resources will also be mobilized to commence on the different tasks of the assignment.

9.3.2 Reconnaissance

A reconnaissance visit of the project area will be conducted first, during which all teams will move together to understand the design of the project and identify the likely project impacts and how they could be minimized. The consultant will use maps and inspect the proposed project-related sites to become acquainted with the nature and extent of the likely impacts that will be caused by the proposed project facilities. District and subcounty officials, including political and technical staff, will also be consulted to ascertain the suitability of the proposed projects.

9.3.3 Consultations and Sensitisation

The assignment will undertake to identify stakeholders and undertake stakeholder engagement with the objective to raise awareness about the project, project related activities and timelines. Among the key stakeholders that have been identified include; the District Local Governments, the Communities, the CBOs/NGOs among others. Consultation will be made at the District and Sub- County with the respective leaders and other stakeholders

The communities will be mobilized by the LCI chairpersons and their executives, targeting where the project will be traversing and where the project facilities will be located. The sensitization of communities and the project affected persons will be carried out by the RAP during sensitization the valuation team will explain to the communities affected by the project the methodology used in data capture and the basis of assessment for compensation

In each of the districts, a sensitization committee will be formed and will comprise the following;

- A representative of the LCV chairman
- A representative of the CAO
- The Resident District Commissioner (RDC)
- The Village/cell LCI chairpersons,

- The District Land Officer,
- The Community Development officer.

The RAP team will also will utilize radio to reach the PAPs and wider community. The widely used radios within the area will be identified and a program raising awareness about the project will be undertaken, in conjunction with the district leadership.

The tools to capture the PAPs Socio-economic information and mitigation impacts of project activities on the human environment, neighbourhood issues and community concerns have been developed. These include, Focus group discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII), and use of the structured Questionnaires etc.

A detailed analysis of the information gathered will be done to determine the impact of the project on the surrounding communities as well as recommend remedial/mitigation measures for the negative impacts.

In addition, the consultant will hold consultative meetings with the client, office of the Chief Government Valuer, District and Sub County leaders and other relevant stakeholders. The client will give guidance on how the consultant should proceed to the site and will provide the relevant introductory letters to facilitate the consultant's accessibility to the project area.

The Consultant will collaborate with the local leadership in guiding the consultant on how to proceed and interact with the communities affected by the project. This is particularly important where the proposed corridor is affecting private properties. The consultant will be able to plan adequately on how to enter the communities after getting their feelings and their likely response to whatever will have been told to them. The local leaders will be used to plan and organize any sensitization meetings and proposing their venues and time.

The consultant will liaise with the office of the Chief Government Valuer to receive the necessary guidelines and principles to be followed during field data capture and the assessment/valuation of the properties affected. This is important because of the nature of the assignment where the Chief Government Valuer's approval is required before submitting the final report to the client for implementation. The consultant will seek concurrence with the Chief Government Valuer on the proposed field data capture forms.

9.3.4 The Valuation Exercise

The field valuation exercise will follow after the Land Surveyors have pegged the ROW and marked the affected structures with paint for easy identification such that only the developments, crops and trees falling within the ROW are considered. The exercise will be carried out in the presence of the owners or their representatives and in the company of the LC Chairpersons or members of the LCI Executive.

9.3.4.1 Land

Land accommodating water sources, Water Treatment Plant and reservoir tanks will be fully acquired while developments including crops/trees and any other structures falling within the water pipe wayleaves corridor will be compensated for. Assessment for crops/trees and any other structures within the corridor of 5 metres will be considered as work space during the construction and laying of the pipes.

There will be no land acquisition along the mains water transmission and distribution pipe network since the pipes for the water system will be laid within the road reserves. The owners of the land where the pipe lines will pass will be allowed to do seasonal cropping on top after the pipes have been buried into the ground. However, adversely affected land will be assessed for the diminution in value.

Land will be valued in its existing state considering market forces and the tenure type. Categories of land tenure that are likely to be encountered are as described here below: -

a) Registered Land (Leasehold and Freehold)

For the Freehold interest, this will be valued based on market value. Quantum Merit will apply where land is either relatively small or large in size. Residual land (*land that may not be useful as result of the project taking most of useful land*) shall also be considered in valuation where it is found appropriate.

For the leasehold interest, the lessee will be compensated for the remaining unexpired term and the lessor will be compensated based on the reversionary interest after the lease term expires.

For the titled land comprising lawful occupants, 60% of the assessed market value will be compensated to the lawful occupants and the title holder will take the remaining 40%. However, those with improvements on the land but with no legal rights of ownership to the land shall be paid for their items as Licensees whereby only the developments/improvements will be compensated.

b) Un-registered Land in the Utility Reserve (Customary Ownership)

This will be valued based on market value. Quantum Merit will apply where land is either relatively small or large in size. Residual land shall also be considered in valuation where it is found appropriate. Those with improvements on the land but with no legal rights of ownership to the land shall be paid for their items as Licensees whereby only the developments/improvements will be compensated.

9.3.4.2 Buildings

The buildings that are to be affected by the project will be valued as follows: -

a) Permanent Buildings

The basis will be replacement cost/value of the new building including site works (if any) without depreciation. External built-up areas of the buildings are multiplied by relevant rates of construction per square meter.

b) Semi-Permanent/ Temporary Structures

These include mud & wattle houses, site house, granaries, chicken houses, etc. Computation of replacement values will be derived from the construction rates as provided in the District Compensation Rates. Where the provided Rates of Construction are considered inappropriate, a suitable adjustment in the rate provided will be made but with the guidance of the CGV.

9.3.4.3 Crops and Economic Trees

Only trees and perennial crops will be considered for compensation except where the owners are not given sufficient time to harvest their crops then the seasonal crops too shall be considered for compensation.

Enumeration of perennial crops/trees will be made in the presence of owners or their representatives and in the company of the LC Chairpersons or members of the LCI Executive.

Field/Compensation assessment forms will be filled and later signed by stakeholders to confirm the counts made. The Valuer, Owners/Witnesses and LCs will also sign on the said forms. The assessment of the perennial crops/trees will be done as below:

- a) Perennial Crops which will be identified and found in the District Compensation Rates will be valued as per the said Rates.
- b) Perennial Crops not found in the District Compensation Rates, will be attached values of either similar rates as found in the neighbouring Districts or similar in species classification.
- c) Commercial Plants; these are mainly ornamental trees found in commercial gardens along the project area. Those that are portable shall not be compensated. The owners shall be advised to shift them elsewhere off the project area. Those that are permanently affixed onto the ground shall be included;
- d) New perennial crops/tree stems. Crops/trees found to have been recently planted or fixed on the ground (say a few days old), if noted to have been planted for speculative reasons, shall be ignored.

9.3.4.4 Valuation of Graves and Cultural Heritage Sites

As stated in the principles, the asset is valued on the basis of fair value without consideration of the decrease or increase in value due to reasons that led to the acquisition. The special value to the owner in most cases is excluded. Indeed, there is no formal guidance on the assessment for “cultural” or “sacred” value for the Developments.

The team shall endeavour to compensate all development and interests that exist within the project corridor. However, there are some interests which might not be necessarily catered for in the current valuation framework of Uganda. Also, in some cases the compensation awarded as per the current valuation framework might seem to be inadequate. A case in point can be the graves which might require extra cultural values assessment. Another example can be the intangible values associated with the shrines. In such cases, the interests shall be verified and there after engagements shall be held with the interest(s) holder to come up with amicable ways of quantifying them (Their interests). With consultation from the Resettlement Management Committee (RMC), the agreed value of the interests shall be submitted to the Chief Government Valuer for approval.

a) Guidelines for valuation of Graves and Cultural Heritage Site

The approved district compensation rates for the graves shall be applied.

On cultural and relocation costs, the assessor shall be able to guide the affected PAP on a justifiable package taking into consideration the social and cultural norms as required.

9.3.4.5 Valuation for Loss of Business/ Income and Building Tenants

a) Loss of Business/ Income

Under the land acquisition Act Cap.235 it is recognised that the land acquisition process can affect businesses and lead to loss of income. Claims of business loss shall be packaged by the assessor and brought to the office of the CGV on a case by basis to check its merit. Claims for loss of business will be received, investigated and documented for further deliberations.

b) Building Tenants (Business and Residential)

Building tenants are a special group of PAPs who have contractual rights and obligations with their landlords. As such their rights are protected under The Contracts Act and The Landlord and Tenants' Act in case of involuntary resettlement.

It should be noted that in Uganda, the relationship between the landlords and their tenants is governed by the Landlord and Tenant Act, 2002. In case of involuntary resettlement, Section 38 of the Act; **Termination after notice**, shall be followed and it states as below; -

- 1) A tenancy terminates where a landlord or tenant gives notice of termination of the tenancy in accordance with this Act, or with terms of the tenancy agreement.
- 2) In a residential tenancy, notice of termination of a tenancy required under this Act shall be as follows-
 - a) in the case of a weekly tenancy; seven days' notice;
 - b) in the case of a monthly tenancy; thirty days 'notice; and

c) in the case of a tenancy from year to year; sixty days' notice.

- (1) (3) A landlord and tenant may agree to a period of notice exceeding the period specified in subsection (2).
- (2) (4) A term or condition in a tenancy providing for a lesser period of notice than that specified in subsection (2) is void.
- (3) (5) The issuance of notice of termination under sub-section (1) shall not extinguish a landlord or tenant's duties and rights under the tenancy agreement in respect of which such notice has been issued.

c) Protected Areas

Wetlands, Wayleaves corridor Reserves and Forest Reserves are considered to be Government Land. However, in areas where economic activities are being carried out by affected persons, assessment for compensation of damage to crops and fruit trees will be made and the affected persons will be treated as Licensees.

9.4 District Compensation Rates

The District compensation rates for the FY 2024/2025 for Kiryandongo will be used in the assessment for compensation for crops/trees and semi-permanent/temporary structures.

9.5 Disturbance Allowance

According to the Land Act Cap 236 Section 77(2), in addition to compensation assessed under this section, there shall be paid as a disturbance allowance 15% or, if less than six months' notice to give up vacant possession is given, 30% of any sum assessed.

9.6 Project Implementation Stage

9.6.1 Salvage Rights

Though not provided for in national laws, the norm has been that PAPs are allowed to salvage materials such as crops, trees, fixtures, fittings and installation in houses, from the affected land to enable them quickly recover their livelihood. It is recommended therefore that this project maintains the status quo and allow PAPs to salvage materials that will be assessed and compensated for in order to quicken their livelihood restoration process and also allow for peaceful vacation of the acquired right of way. However, MWE reserves the right to halt salvage, retain any material, or completely stop PAPs from salvaging the same where necessary.

9.6.2 Identification, Verification and Disclosure

Sensitization should be followed by public display of lists of PAPs' names, and strip maps after approval of the final valuation report. It is envisaged that issues to do with omissions and

other errors including typos and inclusion of non-eligible persons among others could be identified and raised following display of the lists and strip maps. Then disclosure of compensation awards can be done to PAPs with no issues. A supplementary valuation report can then be prepared. Documents necessary for payments should be submitted and verified. The identification, verification and disclosure exercise should be done at public places such as churches, sub-county headquarters, as guided by the local leadership and should be conducted through direct interface with the individual Project Affected Persons.

Verification and disclosure should follow within one year from the project cut-off date after the valuation report has been approved and if the compensation award has not been paid, then the ***report shall be reviewed annually at 15% as per Principle 5 of GCALA June 2017.***

9.6.3 Grievance Management

The Consultant will use the Grievance management guidelines (2022) developed under the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP)¹ to manage grievances that may arise during the execution of the assignment. The same guidelines will be used the implementation phase of the project.

10 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The land surveying exercise will precede the valuation exercise. The exercise will be carried out in the presence of the land owners or their representatives and in the company of the LC1 Chairpersons or members of the LCI Executive.

10.1 Data Retrieval

Cadastral prints, photocopies of cartridge drawings, relevant maps, and any other relevant survey data will be obtained from district land offices affected by the project and from the office of the Commissioner for Lands and Surveys.

10.2 Provision of Control Points

The control points will be grouped into two categories that is primary and secondary controls. The primary controls will be casted/built inter-visibly within the interval of 5km and secondary controls will be established inter-visibly within an interval of 3km. In establishing of the Control Points beacons, a standard ratio of aggregate mix of 1:2:4 (1-part cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts aggregates) will be used, built in excavated depth of 2.5ft with 1ft surface. Numbering description of the controls will be on the surface of the built controls for example **MWE-MSD001** for Primary and **MSD001** for secondary

An Instruction to Survey will be requested from the Commissioner for Lands and Surveys. Using the verified National Control Points on National Grid, GPS observations in Static Mode will be carried out to fix all new planned control points within or near the project area on UTM projection of datum WGS 1984 36N to the accuracies and standards as required by survey regulations. Intermediate points between these newly established control points will be fixed and observed on by traversing.

10.3 Setting Out Surveys

Using the data provided by the client, and the control points as established, the centre line of way leaves will be set out, demarcating and coordinating all turning points for the whole project area. The limits of the way leaves will be surveyed and pegged with prominent wooden pegs and warning tape within the intervals of between 20 to 50metres for corridor visibility hence helping the valuation and other teams carry out their work. Prominent features (structures, utility facilities, etc) will also be coordinated and their positions plotted.

10.4 Cadastral Surveys

Using the cadastral prints and other cadastral information obtained from the relevant offices, boundaries of surveyed plots within and near the project area will be opened up, coordinating as many of the plots survey mark stones as practically possible using short traverses and the already established control points. The centre line of the way leaves will be set out as designed and surveyed, demarcating and fixing all turning points. In the presence of the local leadership and property owners, all land holdings falling within the project area, will be pegged and

surveyed, land owners documented, area of respective portions calculated/computed and later will be passed on to the valuation team.

The cadastral prints obtained from the relevant offices will be digitized and the digitized information geo-referenced using the coordinated survey mark stones of the digitized plots. The geo-referenced information will be superimposed with the topographical map to get a strip map of the project area containing the affected land holdings, structures, utility facilities, etc. Using the strip map, coordinates for points of intersection between the Right of way (ROW) and the geo-referenced cadastral plots will be clicked and read off and used to set out the position of the Right of way in relation to the affected plots. The acreage of the affected plots falling in the Right of way will be calculated/computed and passed over to the valuation surveyor. The Right of way will be properly surveyed.

All the details will be plotted in AutoCAD software in a computer to produce a compensation strip map for valuation purposes and a list of PAPs, their Reference Numbers, affected acreages in Hectares and acres also attached.

10.5 Survey Equipment, Instrumentation, tools & Accessories

The setting out and geometric survey shall be carried out using precise surveying equipment that can measure and fix position, linear dimensions and shape of the property physical boundaries. This will be achieved using equipment such the Global Positioning System (GPS) or Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technology. To avoid difficulties arising from the use of individual national geodetic networks with different reference systems, the Surveyor will work in Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GNSS, receiving corrections from the control points network established. This method of work allows the surveyors using GNSS receivers to achieve absolute accuracies of +/- 10-20 mm in horizontal and +/- 20-30mm in vertical aspects which are compliant with acceptable survey standards, regulations and or guidelines both locally and internationally recognised.

Table 10-1: Survey Equipment, Instrumentation, tools & Accessories

Equipment	Number	Type	Specifications	Accuracy
GNSS Equipment and accessories	4	ComNav T300	Dual frequency receivers, with multi – constellation of between 624 - 965 channels, water, and dust proof	Horizontal 2.5 mm + 0.1 ppm RMS and Vertical 3.5 mm + 0.4 ppm RMS
Location Unit(s)	2	Garmin etrex	Monochrome Display Size of 1.4" x 1.7" (3.6 x 4.3 cm); 2.2" diag (5.6 cm) and a resolution of 128 x 160 pixels	2-3m

Laptop Computer(s)	2	Mac Book Air 13 Inch, M3 2024 or any suitable brand
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Enough for the team	High Visibility Jacket, Sun Hut, Field Boots

10.6 Software to be used

The software and applications used during the survey include: -

- 1) Google Earth Pro for navigation
- 2) Trimble Business Centre Version 5.2 for Post Processing GNSS Raw Data
- 3) AutoCAD Civil 3D for drafting
- 4) ArcMap, Global mapper for data analysis and manipulation
- 5) Microsoft Word and Excel (Spreadsheet) for reporting

10.7 Datum Parameters

All information as guided in the Client Terms of Reference will be captured in alignment with the following datum parameters which also conforms with the best practices for Land Surveys and Mapping that guides that all surveys are in alignment with the National Uganda Geodetic Reference Network (UGRN): -

Table 10-2: Datum Parameters adopted for the project.

Local datum	ITRF 2005 (Epoch 2010)
Ellipsoid	GRS80
Unit	Meter
Semi-major axis	6,378,137.000 m
Semi-minor axis	6,356,752.314 m
Inverse flattenning (1/f)	298.25722
Projection grid	Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone	36N
Longitude of origin	33°00'00"East
Latitude of origin	0°00'00"(Equator)
False easting	500,000 m
False northing	0.0000 m
Scale factor on central meridian	0.9996 m

10.8 Survey of ground features and Boundary Identification on the Strip Map

The physical extent of property ownership and rights of use are basic attributes of land and buildings that shall be recorded by the Licenced Surveyor. The collection of this data jointly with the previous established physical marking posts, pegs/monuments by the land owner, will allow a better identification of the land boundaries limits, assets and their owners and as well as a correct representation and identification on the final Strip Map to be carried out.

Since GPS measures point positions, it is necessary in the survey drawing stage to connect these points to delineate the boundary lines to be shown on the Strip map. Detailed notes will be maintained in the field to allow the reliable generation of the Strip map, by a party not involved in the data collection process (An Assistant of the Surveyor). The sketch will depict, as clearly as possible, the point name, monument descriptions, the boundary lines as determined in the field, any parcel identification numbers, Land Owners Identification and other relevant field features. These field sketches/notes are an essential part of the data collection procedure and constitute valuable boundary evidence to prepare the Strip map and report.

The production of this Map will provide a clear description of the land parcels for identification/cadastral purposes or even land registration if that is the case. This strip map serves as a geo location description for all identified parcels and its owners with the properties/information structured in GIS layers in such a way that must be capable of being integrated with other layers of information in Computer-Aided Drawing CAD/GIS software.

In addition, a list of PAPs with a unique identifier (Ref No.) for example **MWE-MSD 001, MWE- MSD 002** for PAPs in Masindi, **MWE-KIR 001, MWE-KIR 002** for PAPs in Kiryandongo, etc. against their name and other details like affected areas for sites to be acquired will be attached.

Having exported all the data from the GNSS Data loggers; all the information will be organized as a Comma Separated Value (csv) file using Microsoft Excel (Spreadsheet) and imported into AutoCAD Civil 3D for further analysis, drafting and production of the Strip Maps delineating all Project Affected Persons' (PAPs) boundaries within in project Right of Way(RoW) or Wayleaves; Microsoft Excel (Spreadsheet) will also be used to populated all relevant details not limited to Chainages, PAP Reference Numbers, Land Tenure, Affected Land Take Areas among other imputes that may be required by the Valuation Surveyor for the computation of compensation awards based on the host District Compensation

10.9 Project List of PAPs

Admin.	No.	Ref. No.	PAP Name	Area affected in m ²	Area affected in Hectares (Ha)	Area affected in Acres (Ac)
Kiryandongo District, Kigumba Sub County, Waibango Parish, Kitukuza Village	1.	MWE/KIR/001	Wetland & Buffer	4995.07	0.500	1.234
	2.	MWE/KIR/002	Kitukuza Forest Reserve	2865.62	0.287	0.708
	3.	MWE/KIR/003	Unknown	799.79	0.080	0.198
	4.	MWE/KIR/004	Railway	422.74	0.042	0.104
	5.	MWE/KIR/005	Mukwano	177.08	0.018	0.044
	6.	MWE/KIR/006	Onyer Christopher	122.86	0.012	0.030
	7.	MWE/KIR/007	Otii	1338.85	0.134	0.331
	8.	MWE/KIR/008	Mukwano Primary School	562.23	0.056	0.139
	9.	MWE/KIR/009	Uganda Police	27	0.003	0.007
	10.	MWE/KIR/010	Picho Joesph	278.63	0.028	0.069
	11.	MWE/KIR/011	Onyer Christopher	387.8	0.039	0.096
	12.	MWE/KIR/012	Nakawunde Jesca	42.2	0.004	0.010
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Waibango Parish, Kitukuza Village	13.	MWE/KIR/013	Aneno Gloria	56.27	0.006	0.014
	14.	MWE/KIR/014	Apio Molly	121.08	0.012	0.030
	15.	MWE/KIR/015	Sendyose Moses	115.3	0.012	0.028
	16.	MWE/KIR/016	The Late Akullu Betty	87.87	0.009	0.022
	17.	MWE/KIR/017	Banoba Johnson	48.81	0.005	0.012
	18.	MWE/KIR/018	Karumba Betty	258.95	0.026	0.064
	19.	MWE/KIR/019	Awany Micheal	44.41	0.004	0.011
	20.	MWE/KIR/020	Sentalo John	115.89	0.012	0.029
	21.	MWE/KIR/021	Nyeko Patrick	69.88	0.007	0.017
	22.	MWE/KIR/022	Adyambo Rose	769.59	0.077	0.190
	23.	MWE/KIR/023	Unknown	97.32	0.010	0.024
	24.	MWE/KIR/024	Jinja Kazi - Mingi Millers Uganda Limited Vs. Kafu Sugar Ltd. (Plot 1023 Block 9)	1102.27	0.110	0.272
	25.	MWE/KIR/025	Water Treatment Plant	114162.16	11.416	28.209
	26.	MWE/KIR/026	Jinja Kazi - Mingi Millers Uganda Limited Vs. Kafu Sugar Ltd. (Plot 1023 Block 9)	2324.58	0.232	0.574
	27.	MWE/KIR/026	Jinja Kazi - Mingi Millers Uganda Limited Vs. Kafu Sugar Ltd. (Plot 1023 Block 9)	24105.67	2.411	5.957
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County,	28.	MWE/KIR/027	Masindi Port Sub-County	1598.95	0.160	0.395
	29.	MWE/KIR/028	Lukiya	1447.13	0.145	0.358
	30.	MWE/KIR/029	Kazogo Joan	133.34	0.013	0.033
	31.	MWE/KIR/030	Modong	68.97	0.007	0.017

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Admin.	No.	Ref. No.	PAP Name	Area affected in m ²	Area affected in Hectares (Ha)	Area affected in Acres (Ac)
	32.	MWE/KIR/031	Mariam Abudala	75.6	0.008	0.019
	33.	MWE/KIR/032	Jamal Abudala	201.14	0.020	0.050
	34.	MWE/KIR/033	Namuyiga Hadijja	669.29	0.067	0.165
	35.	MWE/KIR/034	St. Peter's COU Waibango	620.05	0.062	0.153
	36.	MWE/KIR/035	Jamila Abudu	32.69	0.003	0.008
	37.	MWE/KIR/036	Okori Rose	95.75	0.010	0.024
	38.	MWE/KIR/037	Nasur Lemi	113.21	0.011	0.028
	39.	MWE/KIR/038	Mbuutu Scovia	326.46	0.033	0.081
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kiigya Parish, Kitaleba Village	40.	MWE/KIR/039	Masindi Port	303.35	0.030	0.075
	41.	MWE/KIR/040	Sunday Wilson Kataraiha	305.63	0.031	0.076
	42.	MWE/KIR/041	Byabaje	3864.83	0.386	0.955
	43.	MWE/KIR/042	Kamanguza Sam	1033.02	0.103	0.255
	44.	MWE/KIR/043	The Late Kisirize Samuel	958.14	0.096	0.237
	45.	MWE/KIR/044	Nyarujendo Samuel	10505.59	1.051	2.596
	46.	MWE/KIR/045	Kekinjumero Janet	1423.95	0.142	0.352
	47.	MWE/KIR/046	Bihusi Francisco	386.41	0.039	0.095
	48.	MWE/KIR/047	The Late Kikoko Godfrey	265.77	0.027	0.066
	49.	MWE/KIR/048	The Late Kanyonya Misachi	218.78	0.022	0.054
	50.	MWE/KIR/049	The Late Rubainika Erika	205.19	0.021	0.051
	51.	MWE/KIR/050	Kyolimpa Olivia & Atwine Vincent	187.4	0.019	0.046
	52.	MWE/KIR/051	Kayesu Joyce	188.76	0.019	0.047
	53.	MWE/KIR/052	Kebikoni Kevin	84.47	0.008	0.021
	54.	MWE/KIR/053	Nahabwe Moses	32.84	0.003	0.008
	55.	MWE/KIR/054	Kanisa Margaret	116.14	0.012	0.029
	56.	MWE/KIR/055	Ebaho	1173.88	0.117	0.290
	57.	MWE/KIR/056	Kaiyebe Stephen	473.86	0.047	0.117
	58.	MWE/KIR/057	Nuwe Moses	1129.04	0.113	0.279
	59.	MWE/KIR/058	Butare George Marisera	311.72	0.031	0.077
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kaduku Parish, Kaduku II Village	60.	MWE/KIR/060	Paradise Felloewship Church	384.38	0.038	0.095
	61.	MWE/KIR/061	Munyankole Sam	6456.58	0.646	1.595
	62.	MWE/KIR/062	Murungi Robinah	3224.55	0.322	0.797
	63.	MWE/KIR/063	Rwamangwa Richard	147.62	0.015	0.036
	64.	MWE/KIR/064	Kisoso Sam	346.55	0.035	0.086
	65.	MWE/KIR/065	Munyaneza Godi	143.16	0.014	0.035
	66.	MWE/KIR/066	Enuka Sam	4577.84	0.458	1.131
	67.	MWE/KIR/067	Tima Fred	284.2	0.028	0.070
	68.	MWE/KIR/068	Omochi Etyen	132.86	0.013	0.033
	69.	MWE/KIR/069	Kaduku Anglican Church	240.62	0.024	0.059
	70.	MWE/KIR/070	Kaduku Parish	1017.54	0.102	0.251

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	71.	MWE/KIR/071	Tereza Catholic Church	277.62	0.028	0.069
	72.	MWE/KIR/072	Ssubi Fred	88.68	0.009	0.022
	73.	MWE/KIR/073	Kemirembe	198.97	0.020	0.049
	74.	MWE/KIR/074	Suna Sulaiman	27.05	0.003	0.007
	75.	MWE/KIR/075	Olusa Abel	56.46	0.006	0.014
	76.	MWE/KIR/076	Moses	78.61	0.008	0.019
	77.	MWE/KIR/077	Suna Sulaiman	33.37	0.003	0.008
	78.	MWE/KIR/078	Nabifo Jackline	43.11	0.004	0.011
	79.	MWE/KIR/080	Wabombo Abdallah	48.17	0.005	0.012
	80.	MWE/KIR/081	Buzanza Charles	97.75	0.010	0.024
	81.	MWE/KIR/082	Ssuna Sulaiman	84.46	0.008	0.021
	82.	MWE/KIR/083	Rugon Yozefu	116.28	0.012	0.029
	83.	MWE/KIR/084	Omochi Etyen	68.45	0.007	0.017
	84.	MWE/KIR/085	Asiimwe	45.46	0.005	0.011
	85.	MWE/KIR/086	Mpunta Christopher	52.62	0.005	0.013
	86.	MWE/KIR/087	Francis Maimai / Busiki David	43.71	0.004	0.011
	87.	MWE/KIR/088	Wabomba Abdallah	49.01	0.005	0.012
	88.	MWE/KIR/089	Nakimera Florence	38.75	0.004	0.010
	89.	MWE/KIR/090	Kiyimbi Fred	109.59	0.011	0.027
	90.	MWE/KIR/091	Meddy	89.53	0.009	0.022
	91.	MWE/KIR/092	Rwamangwa Richard	1257.99	0.126	0.311
	92.	MWE/KIR/093	Mukimbiri	329.78	0.033	0.081
	93.	MWE/KIR/094	Busiki David	2150.45	0.215	0.531
	94.	MWE/KIR/095	Ame Noah	855.27	0.086	0.211
	95.	MWE/KIR/123	Kembirembe	175.06	0.018	0.043
	96.	MWE/KIR/124	Kanyankole Sam	87.23	0.009	0.022
	97.	MWE/KIR/126	Christian Fellowship	46.04	0.005	0.011
	98.	MWE/KIR/127	Osaja Peter	63.22	0.006	0.016
	99.	MWE/KIR/128	Anyoro Jubeda	21.93	0.002	0.005
	100.	MWE/KIR/129	Okiru	46.93	0.005	0.012
	101.	MWE/KIR/130	Mwesigye Rogers	44.09	0.004	0.011
	102.	MWE/KIR/131	Oliver	42.41	0.004	0.010
	103.	MWE/KIR/132	Mupunta	39.03	0.004	0.010
	104.	MWE/KIR/133	Tumwine	22.06	0.002	0.005
	105.	MWE/KIR/134	Kibuye	15.35	0.002	0.004
	106.	MWE/KIR/135	Ogwete Morish	41.93	0.004	0.010
	107.	MWE/KIR/136	Katisimwe Alima	21.04	0.002	0.005
	108.	MWE/KIR/137	Sharon	29.31	0.003	0.007
	109.	MWE/KIR/138	Lomba Isaac	30.87	0.003	0.008
	110.	MWE/KIR/139	Samuel	110.48	0.011	0.027
	111.	MWE/KIR/140	*Acholi	86.63	0.009	0.021
	112.	MWE/KIR/141	Umaro Ali	27.46	0.003	0.007
	113.	MWE/KIR/142	Zubeda	24.95	0.002	0.006
	114.	MWE/KIR/143	Lumba Isaac	20.43	0.002	0.005
	115.	MWE/KIR/144	Komakech Vincent	57.69	0.006	0.014
	116.	MWE/KIR/145	Muyayo Peter	745.26	0.075	0.184
	117.	MWE/KIR/146	Ecibire Polit	172.04	0.017	0.043

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	118.	MWE/KIR/147	Walike Robert	366.45	0.037	0.091
	119.	MWE/KIR/148	Adubango Joyce	155.9	0.016	0.039
	120.	MWE/KIR/149	Walike Robert	534.31	0.053	0.132
	121.	MWE/KIR/150	Kawoya Alvin	440.2	0.044	0.109
	122.	MWE/KIR/151	Rebecca Mary	41.46	0.004	0.010
	123.	MWE/KIR/152	Khayanga Rebecca	79.27	0.008	0.020
	124.	MWE/KIR/153	Nabwire Janet	79.08	0.008	0.020
	125.	MWE/KIR/154	Watembo Joas	65.49	0.007	0.016
	126.	MWE/KIR/155	Misago James	84.02	0.008	0.021
	127.	MWE/KIR/156	Omadi Kassim	43.47	0.004	0.011
	128.	MWE/KIR/157	Unknown	29.65	0.003	0.007
	129.	MWE/KIR/158	Wamalwa Patrick	41.93	0.004	0.010
	130.	MWE/KIR/159	Kagoya Julius	90.79	0.009	0.022
	131.	MWE/KIR/160	Busolo Fred	38.8	0.004	0.010
	132.	MWE/KIR/161	Nyongeza	40.94	0.004	0.010
	133.	MWE/KIR/162	Kawoya Isaac	96.69	0.010	0.024
	134.	MWE/KIR/163	Nabangala	102.66	0.010	0.025
	135.	MWE/KIR/164	Wanyonyi William	146.51	0.015	0.036
	136.	MWE/KIR/165	Farid Hassan Abas	81.53	0.008	0.020
	137.	MWE/KIR/166	Sande Robert	290.98	0.029	0.072
	138.	MWE/KIR/167	Namaye Esther	205.98	0.021	0.051
	139.	MWE/KIR/168	Wanyonyi William	38.96	0.004	0.010
	140.	MWE/KIR/169	Amusukutu Agnes	244.62	0.024	0.060
	141.	MWE/KIR/170	Zakayo	39.92	0.004	0.010
	142.	MWE/KIR/171	Kato Peter	93.09	0.009	0.023
	143.	MWE/KIR/171	Nabagala	97.25	0.010	0.024
	144.	MWE/KIR/172	Juma Franco	124.54	0.012	0.031
	145.	MWE/KIR/173	Lomokol Francis	230.17	0.023	0.057
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kaduku Parish, Kaduku I Village	146.	MWE/KIR/096	Kaduku Forest Reserve	290.56	0.029	0.072
	147.	MWE/KIR/097	Kaduku Forest Reserve	23013.62	2.301	5.687
	148.	MWE/KIR/098	Water Reservior Site	94500	9.450	23.351
	149.	MWE/KIR/103	Kaduku Forest Reserve	4587.82	0.459	1.134
	150.	MWE/KIR/104	Kaduku Forest Reserve	2432.36	0.243	0.601
	151.	MWE/KIR/105	Kaduku Forest Reserve (Extension)	2071.29	0.207	0.512
	152.	MWE/KIR/106	Wandera Jackson	268.08	0.027	0.066
	153.	MWE/KIR/107	Nadawula Florence	203.88	0.020	0.050
	154.	MWE/KIR/108	Mugisha Robert	203.92	0.020	0.050
	155.	MWE/KIR/109	Sande Geofrey	482.53	0.048	0.119
	156.	MWE/KIR/110	Kaduku I Community School	133.95	0.013	0.033
	157.	MWE/KIR/111	Sande Geofrey	130.38	0.013	0.032
	158.	MWE/KIR/112	Baguma Kennedy	93.44	0.009	0.023
	159.	MWE/KIR/1125	Jacob	62.27	0.006	0.015
	160.	MWE/KIR/113	Unknown	49.59	0.005	0.012

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	161.	MWE/KIR/114	Katwesige Janet	28.66	0.003	0.007
	162.	MWE/KIR/115	Kasangati Fred	18.54	0.002	0.005
	163.	MWE/KIR/116	Ntazate Julius	69.34	0.007	0.017
	164.	MWE/KIR/121	Kaduku Forest Reserve	1948.06	0.195	0.481
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kaduku Parish, Katugo Village	165.	MWE/KIR/122	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9)	963.4	0.096	0.238
	166.	MWE/KIR/099	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9)	8706.24	0.871	2.151
	167.	MWE/KIR/100	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9)	28852.67	2.885	7.129
	168.	MWE/KIR/100a	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9) on DL04	700.958	0.070	0.173
Masindi District, Kimengo Sub County, Myeba/Nyakarongo Village	169.	MWE/MSD/001	Afrokai	13607.49	1.361	3.362
	170.	MWE/MSD/002	Nyamunyanasi Steven	1096.41	0.110	0.271
	171.	MWE/MSD/003	Nkubi Robert	1057.72	0.106	0.261
	172.	MWE/MSD/004	Byaruhanga John	8531.95	0.853	2.108
	173.	MWE/MSD/005	Mama Rajab	30.89	0.003	0.008
	174.	MWE/MSD/006	Kasana	18.28	0.002	0.005
	175.	MWE/MSD/007	Mukisa Ronald	13.93	0.001	0.003
	176.	MWE/MSD/008	Bakanye Josephine	19.25	0.002	0.005
	177.	MWE/MSD/009	TwiyingeImana Damaseni	25.62	0.003	0.006
	178.	MWE/MSD/010	Kasana	24.03	0.002	0.006
	179.	MWE/MSD/011	Unknown	23.28	0.002	0.006
	180.	MWE/MSD/012	Tumusimwe Sam	16.68	0.002	0.004
	181.	MWE/MSD/013	Saveri	11.14	0.001	0.003
	182.	MWE/MSD/014	Kwihangana Edison	21.83	0.002	0.005
	183.	MWE/MSD/015	Mwine John Bosco	34.06	0.003	0.008
	184.	MWE/MSD/016	Mukisa Andrew	22.39	0.002	0.006
	185.	MWE/MSD/017	Mwesigwe Johnson	22.57	0.002	0.006
	186.	MWE/MSD/018	Byaruhanga Innocent	11.07	0.001	0.003
	187.	MWE/MSD/019	Mustoni Augustine	12.61	0.001	0.003
	188.	MWE/MSD/020	Ntagabyona Donati	10.5	0.001	0.003
	189.	MWE/MSD/021	Kasimwe John	11.72	0.001	0.003
	190.	MWE/MSD/022	Munyakambwe Patrick	32.69	0.003	0.008
	191.	MWE/MSD/023	Katoroma John	748.87	0.075	0.185
	192.	MWE/MSD/024	Unknown	158.07	0.016	0.039
	193.	MWE/MSD/025	Yoana John	558.7	0.056	0.138
	194.	MWE/MSD/026	Abdul Halim Muhamud	997.52	0.100	0.246
	195.	MWE/MSD/027	Ssebyato Julius	47.22	0.005	0.012

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	196.	MWE/MSD/028	Kasimu Amingo	84.61	0.008	0.021
	197.	MWE/MSD/029	Monday	348.34	0.035	0.086
	198.	MWE/MSD/030	Katibu	146.57	0.015	0.036
	199.	MWE/MSD/031	Grace	194.2	0.019	0.048
	200.	MWE/MSD/032	Namanya Jenifer	241.09	0.024	0.060
	201.	MWE/MSD/033	Monday Robert	161.82	0.016	0.040
	202.	MWE/MSD/034	Barughara Rugina	67.29	0.007	0.017
	203.	MWE/MSD/035	Nyamanya Jenifer	106.18	0.011	0.026
	204.	MWE/MSD/036	Biraro Sam	30.11	0.003	0.007
	205.	MWE/MSD/037	Nyamukyma Abel	45.02	0.005	0.011
	206.	MWE/MSD/038	Byaruhanga John	359.3	0.036	0.089
	207.	MWE/MSD/039	Kabagambe James	120.57	0.012	0.030
	208.	MWE/MSD/040	Businge Naume	196.92	0.020	0.049
	209.	MWE/MSD/041	Kadida Edward	456.58	0.046	0.113
	210.	MWE/MSD/042	Mijumbi Fenekasi	1109.21	0.111	0.274
	211.	MWE/MSD/043	Mijumbi Fenekasi	452.33	0.045	0.112
	212.	MWE/MSD/113	Kabagambe James	887.05	0.089	0.219
	213.	MWE/MSD/114	Kisakye Ruth	728.69	0.073	0.180
	214.	MWE/MSD/115	Lubega	1133.02	0.113	0.280
	215.	MWE/MSD/116	Nicholas Humble	1789.47	0.179	0.442
	216.	MWE/MSD/117	Critical Mass Growth	3550.39	0.355	0.877
	217.	MWE/MSD/118	Geyolekya Moses	984.71	0.098	0.243
	218.	MWE/MSD/119	Industrial Hub	556.3	0.056	0.137
	219.	MWE/MSD/120	Rubega Sam	2451.23	0.245	0.606
	220.	MWE/MSD/249	Afrokai	5099.1	0.510	1.260
	221.	MWE/MSD/250	Afrokai	6389.79	0.639	1.579
	222.	MWE/MSD/251	Afrokai	10913.32	1.091	2.697
	223.	MWE/MSD/252	Afrokai	776.45	0.078	0.192
	224.	MWE/MSD/253	Muhazi Farm	21017.77	2.102	5.193
	225.	MWE/MSD/254	Kazire Farm	9402.37	0.940	2.323
	226.	MWE/MSD/255	Muhazi Farm	2376.07	0.238	0.587
	227.	MWE/MSD/256	Kazire Farm	2783.44	0.278	0.688
Kiry ando ngo Distr	228.	MWE/KIR/101	Kabagambe James	1874.62	0.187	0.463
	229.	MWE/KIR/102	Nsubuga Geofrey	581.29	0.058	0.144
Masindi District, Miirya Sub County, Kiguulya Parish, Bisenyi Village	230.	MWE/MSD/121	Max	1412.58	0.141	0.349
	231.	MWE/KIR/122	Labwomi Matsiko	924.57	0.092	0.228
	232.	MWE/MSD/123	Wobuzibozi Yoweri	876.61	0.088	0.217
	233.	MWE/MSD/124	Christian Fellowship Church	183.79	0.018	0.045
	234.	MWE/MSD/125	Asiimwe Alex	217.34	0.022	0.054
	235.	MWE/MSD/126	Unknown	63.13	0.006	0.016
	236.	MWE/MSD/127	The Late Kizza John c/o Alice	401.43	0.040	0.099
	237.	MWE/MSD/128	SDA Church - Bisenyi	195	0.020	0.048
	238.	MWE/MSD/129	Kyenkya Muhammed	70.9	0.007	0.018
	239.	MWE/MSD/130	The Late Oringi John c/o Bithum Oringi	639.86	0.064	0.158
	240.	MWE/MSD/131	Kubarwa Julius	15.55	0.002	0.004

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	241.	MWE/MSD/132	Semalo Peter	112.88	0.011	0.028
	242.	MWE/MSD133	Nakato Mariam	28.59	0.003	0.007
	243.	MWE/MSD/134	Babirye Scovia	53.66	0.005	0.013
	244.	MWE/MSD/135	Muganga Ambrose	72.31	0.007	0.018
	245.	MWE/MSD/136	Yassin Sunday	7.43	0.001	0.002
	246.	MWE/MSD/137	Bridget	14.65	0.001	0.004
	247.	MWE/MSD/138	Hajjat Musimenta Kasifa	26.8	0.003	0.007
	248.	MWE/MSD/139	Akizibwe Denis	27.81	0.003	0.007
	249.	MWE/MSD/140	Muganga Ambrose	24.05	0.002	0.006
	250.	MWE/MSD/141	Birungi Hadijja	188.44	0.019	0.047
	251.	MWE/MSD/142	Unknown	515.36	0.052	0.127
	252.	MWE/MSD/143	Kubarwa Julius	372.51	0.037	0.092
Masindi District, Miirya Sub County, Kiguulya Parish, Kitwetwe Village	253.	MWE/MSD/144	Kitwetwe Primary School	901.13	0.090	0.223
	254.	MWE/MSD/145	Isingoma	81.03	0.008	0.020
	255.	MWE/MSD/146	Rwefuruka John	207.62	0.021	0.051
	256.	MWE/MSD/147	Miteto Yuneck	691.11	0.069	0.171
	257.	MWE/MSD/148	Tinka Vincent	233.45	0.023	0.058
	258.	MWE/MSD/149	Tibuliwa Jane	245	0.025	0.061
	259.	MWE/MSD/150	Abitekaniza Joseph	131.87	0.013	0.033
	260.	MWE/MSD/151	Kasajja Francis	109.61	0.011	0.027
	261.	MWE/MSD/152	Tinka Vincent	15.47	0.002	0.004
	262.	MWE/MSD/153	Omirambe Japier	390.65	0.039	0.097
	263.	MWE/MSD/155	Mbabazi Harriet	570.22	0.057	0.141
	264.	MWE/MSD/156	Kiiza Stephano	49.46	0.005	0.012
	265.	MWE/MSD/157	Waloka Mubarak	28.71	0.003	0.007
	266.	MWE/MSD/158	Namushembe Sam	43.79	0.004	0.011
	267.	MWE/MSD/159	Namatovu	27.34	0.003	0.007
	268.	MWE/MSD/160	Swaibu	24.41	0.002	0.006
	269.	MWE/MSD/161	Magadu John	25.91	0.003	0.006
	270.	MWE/MSD/162	Katusiime Moreen	34.64	0.003	0.009
	271.	MWE/MSD/163	Akugizibwe Sylvia	28.44	0.003	0.007
	272.	MWE/MSD/164	Mugisa Geofrey	25.44	0.003	0.006
	273.	MWE/MSD/165	Mpanimanya Joseph	43.16	0.004	0.011
	274.	MWE/MSD/166	Musamba Abubakali	10.62	0.001	0.003
	275.	MWE/MSD/167	Kasangaki Johnson	40.49	0.004	0.010
	276.	MWE/MSD/168	Isingoma Jackson	104.7	0.010	0.026
	277.	MWE/MSD/169	Byaruhanga Benon	33.48	0.003	0.008
	278.	MWE/MSD/170	Oucha Sam	39.14	0.004	0.010
	279.	MWE/MSD/172	Kahwa Wilson	20.3	0.002	0.005
	280.	MWE/MSD/173	Kabuubi Fred	30.09	0.003	0.007
	281.	MWE/MSD/174	Akello Maculotha	26.9	0.003	0.007
	282.	MWE/MSD/175	Benjamin Fred	27.69	0.003	0.007
	283.	MWE/MSD/176	Uhura Manasi	126.4	0.013	0.031
	284.	MWE/MSD/177	Jukecha Francis	123.08	0.012	0.030
	285.		Asili Farms	8382.89	0.838	2.071
	286.	MWE/MSD/179	Asili Farms	6300.07	0.630	1.557

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Admin.	No.	Ref. No.	PAP Name	Area affected in m ²	Area affected in Hectares (Ha)	Area affected in Acres (Ac)
	287.	MWE/KIR/117 MWE/KIR/118 MWE/KIR/119 MWE/KIR/120	Lochab (Kaduku Farm)	2490.81	0.249	0.616
Masindi District, Miirya Sub County, Kiguulya Parish, Kinumi Village	288.	MWE/MSD/180	Kagabo Steven	2477.73	0.248	0.612
	289.	MWE/MSD/181	Okema Jimmy	649.47	0.065	0.160
	290.	MWE/MSD/182	Mugisha Julius	91.93	0.009	0.023
	291.	MWE/MSD/183	Kabasinzi Scovia & Family	110.12	0.011	0.027
	292.	MWE/MSD/184	Kawa Maureen & Family	118.6	0.012	0.029
	293.	MWE/MSD/185	Turyanu Gilbert	93.63	0.009	0.023
	294.	MWE/MSD/186	Baruzalire Jackson	92.7	0.009	0.023
	295.	MWE/MSD/187	Tindyebwa Oliva	86.04	0.009	0.021
	296.	MWE/MSD/188	Nyakirya Gertrude	17.87	0.002	0.004
	297.	MWE/MSD/189	Muhumuza Julius	22.13	0.002	0.005
	298.	MWE/MSD/190	Agaba Patrick	40.29	0.004	0.010
	299.	MWE/MSD/191	Baguma James	90.91	0.009	0.022
	300.	MWE/MSD/192	Mboneko Joyce	94.15	0.009	0.023
	301.	MWE/MSD/193	Kyokuhairwe Ruth	47.06	0.005	0.012
	302.	MWE/MSD/194	Mparwe Christine	271.43	0.027	0.067
	303.	MWE/MSD/195	Byagarazo Ruben	32.55	0.003	0.008
	304.	MWE/MSD/196	Kaija Beatrice	25.91	0.003	0.006
	305.	MWE/MSD/197	Namubiru Barbra	37.45	0.004	0.009
	306.	MWE/MSD/198	Barugahara Abdul	27.78	0.003	0.007
	307.	MWE/MSD/199	Rugonza Annet	30.9	0.003	0.008
	308.	MWE/MSD/200	Tubulirwa Annet	19.37	0.002	0.005
	309.	MWE/MSD/201	Asiimwe Oliva	27.88	0.003	0.007
	310.	MWE/MSD/202	Kusemererwa Lydia	38.29	0.004	0.009
	311.	MWE/MSD/203	Asiimwe Ruth	48.95	0.005	0.012
	312.	MWE/MSD/204	Tubulirwa Annet	20.35	0.002	0.005
	313.	MWE/MSD/205	Kayiia Beatrice	67.61	0.007	0.017
	314.	MWE/MSD/206	Kafeero Benard	23.4	0.002	0.006
	315.	MWE/MSD/207	Kawa Maureen	39.65	0.004	0.010
	316.	MWE/MSD/208	Tumusiime Asitasiyo	53.99	0.005	0.013
	317.	MWE/MSD/209	Kawa Maureen	50.62	0.005	0.013
	318.	MWE/MSD/210	Bagonza David	20.9	0.002	0.005
	319.	MWE/MSD/211	Balijuka Fred	25.21	0.003	0.006
	320.	MWE/MSD/212	Tibagwa Milton	22.4	0.002	0.006
	321.	MWE/MSD/213	Kisindizi	38.62	0.004	0.010
	322.	MWE/MSD/214	James	13.1	0.001	0.003
	323.	MWE/MSD/215	Emmanuel	26.15	0.003	0.006
	324.	MWE/MSD/216	Olyera Janet	35.08	0.004	0.009
	325.	MWE/MSD/217	Nyagura Teddy	13.08	0.001	0.003
	326.	MWE/MSD/218	*Boy	46.23	0.005	0.011
	327.	MWE/MSD/219	Byakagaba Charles	30.33	0.003	0.007
	328.	MWE/MSD/220	Businge Moses	24.22	0.002	0.006
	329.	MWE/MSD/220	Magada Christopher	29.38	0.003	0.007
	330.	MWE/MSD/221	Akuguzibwe Ivan	24.26	0.002	0.006

Admin.	No.	Ref. No.	PAP Name	Area affected in m ²	Area affected in Hectares (Ha)	Area affected in Acres (Ac)
	331.	MWE/MSD/222	Kisembo David	22.18	0.002	0.005
	332.	MWE/MSD/223	Kamusiime Fahad	24.52	0.002	0.006
	333.	MWE/MSD/224	Katushabe Scola	45.68	0.005	0.011
	334.	MWE/MSD/225	Aketehero Justus	18.56	0.002	0.005
	335.	MWE/MSD/226	Kamusiime Fahad	24.8	0.002	0.006
	336.	MWE/MSD/227	Kabalimu Yeneki	32.96	0.003	0.008
	337.	MWE/MSD/228	Drani Emilly	16.81	0.002	0.004
	338.	MWE/MSD/229	Dyaki Wanda	22.73	0.002	0.006
	339.	MWE/MSD/230	Asiimwe Moses	24.09	0.002	0.006
	340.	MWE/MSD/231	Karuhanga	21.8	0.002	0.005
	341.	MWE/MSD/232	Kamusiime Fahad	22.66	0.002	0.006
	342.	MWE/MSD/233	Kiiza Sarah	40.89	0.004	0.010
	343.	MWE/MSD/234	Kato Peter	19.93	0.002	0.005
	344.	MWE/MSD/235	Barugahara Abudul	20.91	0.002	0.005
	345.	MWE/MSD/236	Isingoma Ronald	30.75	0.003	0.008
	346.	MWE/MSD/237	Bitamazire James	21.42	0.002	0.005
	347.	MWE/MSD/238	Sesiria	38.75	0.004	0.010
	348.	MWE/MSD/239	Ngambeki Yustus	24.21	0.002	0.006
	349.	MWE/MSD/240	Mugisha Solomon	42.73	0.004	0.011
	350.	MWE/MSD/241	Tenakinirwa Jackson	37.56	0.004	0.009
	351.	MWE/MSD/242	Kasangati Wilson	34.54	0.003	0.009
	352.	MWE/MSD/243	Okuba Daniel	40.65	0.004	0.010
	353.	MWE/MSD/244	Nyabasita	20.18	0.002	0.005
	354.	MWE/MSD/245	Asiimwe Herbert	38.7	0.004	0.010
	355.	MWE/MSD/246	Balyesima Bright	138.26	0.014	0.034
	356.	MWE/MSD/247	Wanda Dyaki	123.3	0.012	0.030
	357.	MWE/MSD/248	Asiimwe Herbert	309.9	0.031	0.077

11 COMPENSATION ISSUES

11.1 Awareness of Project Impact

The majority of the respondents (81% 177) indicated that they were aware that, if the proposed project affects their land, they would be adequately compensated at full replacement cost. However, 19% (41) were unaware of this entitlement. Among those unaware, the main reasons cited included lack of information, not being informed by local leaders, and absence during information dissemination sessions. Specifically, responses such as "not told", "I don't know about the payment procedure", and "lack of information about payment" were commonly reported.

11.2 Structure of Land Ownership for Affected Land

Analysis of the structure of land ownership among project-affected households shows that individual ownership dominates in both districts, with 74.3% (162) of households overall holding land individually. This trend is more pronounced in Masindi (78.3% 123) compared to Kiryandongo (63.9% 39), indicating a higher prevalence of privately managed land in Masindi. In contrast, family-owned land accounts for 20.2% overall, slightly higher in Kiryandongo (23.0% 14) than Masindi (19.1% 30). These findings suggest that compensation and resettlement planning will primarily involve individual landowners, although provisions for family-held land should also be considered to ensure equitable engagement and fair allocation of entitlements.

Table 11-1: Structure of land ownership for affected land

Structure of land ownership	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Individual	39	63.9%	123	78.3%	162	74.3%
Family	14	23.0%	30	19.1%	44	20.2%
Inherited	2	3.3%	2	1.3%	4	1.8%
Communal	1	1.6%	2	1.3%	3	1.4%
Other	2	3.3%	0	0%	2	0.9%
Public/Government	2	3.3%	0	0%	2	0.9%
Guardian	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%

Other forms of ownership such as land held by a guardian or classified under "other" were minimally represented. These findings suggest that compensation and resettlement planning must consider the varying land ownership structures, especially for family or communal holdings where consensus among multiple stakeholders may be required. It also underlines the importance of clear land documentation and verification processes to avoid disputes and ensure fair compensation.

11.3 Evidence of Ownership for Project-Affected Land

A comparative analysis of land ownership evidence among project-affected households shows that the majority of respondents across both districts possess documentation for their land. Overall, 83.5% (182) reported having evidence of ownership, with Masindi exhibiting a higher proportion (86.6% 136) compared to Kiryandongo (75.4% 46). Conversely, 16.5% (36) PAPs lack ownership evidence, with Kiryandongo showing a higher share (24.6% 15) than Masindi (13.4% 21). This indicates that while most households are formally recognized as landowners, there is a notable gap in documentation in Kiryandongo, which could have implications for eligibility and smooth processing of compensation under the project. Therefore, it is crucial for the project to incorporate verification mechanisms and support legal aid or sensitization efforts to help undocumented landowners secure valid recognition of their claims.

11.3.1 Forms of Evidence Ownership Among Landowners Without Titles

A comparative analysis of forms of evidence of ownership among landowners without formal titles shows notable differences between Kiryandongo and Masindi. Overall, the most common form of evidence is a purchase agreement (68.7% 125), with a higher prevalence in Masindi (77.2% 105) compared to Kiryandongo (43.5% 20), indicating stronger reliance on documented transactions in Masindi. Registration receipts and letters of administration are relatively uncommon across both districts, each accounting for around 6% of cases, while customary agreements are the least reported form of evidence (2.8%), reflecting the limited formal recognition of customary land claims. Other informal proofs of ownership are more significant in Kiryandongo (15.2%) than in Masindi (2.9%), suggesting local variations in land documentation practices and reliance on informal arrangements.

Table 11-2: Forms of evidence ownership among landowners without titles

Evidence	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Purchase agreement	20	43.48%	105	77.21%	125	68.68%
Registration receipt	4	8.70%	7	5.15%	11	6.04%
Letters of administration	5	10.87%	6	4.41%	11	6.04%
Other	7	15.22%	4	2.94%	11	6.04%
Customary agreement	2	4.35%	3	2.21%	5	2.75%
Total	46	100.00%	136	100.00%	182	100.00%

This distribution highlights the prevalence of informal landholding documentation within the community. It underscores the need for the project to recognize a broad range of legally and socially acceptable evidence during the compensation process to ensure inclusivity and reduce the risk of disenfranchisement, especially for vulnerable or informally settled households.

11.4 Ownership of Physical Structures on Affected Land

A comparative analysis of land encumbrances indicates that the majority of land parcels in both districts are free from legal or administrative obstacles that could delay acquisition for the project. Overall, 87.6% (191) of respondents reported no encumbrances, with slightly higher clearance in Kiryandongo (90.2% 55) compared to Masindi (86.6% 136). Conversely, 12.4% (12) of parcels have encumbrances, with a higher proportion in Masindi (13.4% 21) than in Kiryandongo (9.8% 6), suggesting that land acquisition in Masindi may require additional verification or resolution of legal issues to ensure timely project implementation.

11.5 Availability of Alternative Land

A comparative analysis of access to alternative land among project-affected households shows notable differences between the districts. Overall, just over half of respondents (51.4% 112) reported having an alternative piece of land, while 48.6% (106) did not. In Masindi, a majority (55.4% 87) have access to alternative land, compared to 41.0% (25) in Kiryandongo, where the

majority (59.0%) lack an alternative. This indicates that households in Kiryandongo are more vulnerable to land-related displacement or livelihood disruption, highlighting the need for targeted land acquisition support, compensation, and resettlement planning to ensure affected households can secure alternative plots.

11.6 Access to Information on Compensation and the Proposed Project

Most respondents confirmed that they had received project-related information disseminated through local leaders and community stakeholder engagements. Overall, 80.7% (176) reported having accessed the information, with awareness levels slightly higher in Masindi (83% 131) than in Kiryandongo (74% 45). However, 19.3% (42) indicated they did not receive such information, suggesting gaps in outreach and coverage that need to be addressed to ensure inclusivity.

When asked whether they required additional information on the project and compensation, an overwhelming majority 89.4% (195) expressed the need for further clarification. This demand was particularly high in Kiryandongo (93.4%57), though still significant in Masindi (87.9% 138). Only 10.6% (23) felt sufficiently informed. This finding underscores the importance of ongoing information disclosure, consultations, and targeted sensitization to ensure PAPs have a clear and comprehensive understanding of their entitlements and the project impacts.

11.7 Information Needs on Compensation and the Proposed Project

The most sought-after information included clarity on the nature of the project (69.7% 136) and the principles of assessing affected structures (69.23%), followed by how the compensation package is determined including land, structures, and crops (51.7%). While Masindi respondents showed slightly higher demand for details on the determination of compensation packages (42%), Kiryandongo expressed stronger interest in understanding the principles of assessment (68.1%). Other concerns such as the amount of disturbance allowance, replacement of public utilities, time to vacate after compensation, and required documentation were less frequently cited across both districts, collectively accounting for less than 20% of responses. Overall, while both districts demonstrated similar priority areas, Masindi respondents leaned more toward the specifics of compensation entitlements, whereas Kiryandongo emphasized valuation principles, underscoring the need for a tailored information disclosure strategy.

Table 11-3: Information needs on compensation and the proposed project

Information needs	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Nature of the project	37	64.91%	99	71.74%	136	69.74%
Principles of assessing affected structure	41	71.93%	94	68.12%	135	69.23%
Determination of compensation package (land, structure, crops)	24	42.11%	77	55.80%	101	51.79%
Amount of disturbance allowance	9	15.79%	14	10.14%	23	11.79%
Replacement of public utilities (water source, power)	4	7.02%	14	10.14%	18	9.23%
Time interval to vacate the land after compensation payment	6	10.53%	12	8.70%	18	9.23%

Documents needed to benefit from compensation	6	10.53%	11	7.97%	17	8.72%
Whether compensation is taxed	3	5.26%	6	4.35%	9	4.62%
Permission to salvage building materials, or the trees, or the crop once compensated	1	1.75%	5	3.62%	6	3.08%
Compensating for the residual land that is not economically viable	1	1.75%	1	0.72%	2	1.03%
Access job opportunities	0	0.00%	2	1.45%	2	1.03%
Prevention of transmission of diseases associated with labour camps	0	0.00%	2	1.45%	2	1.03%
Plans to ensure road safety (reducing road traffic accidents)	1	1.75%	1	0.72%	2	1.03%
Compensation for the estate of the deceased person	0	0.00%	1	0.72%	1	0.51%
Returning of land title	1	1.75%	0	0.00%	1	0.51%
Compensation for cultural heritage site	0	0.00%	1	0.72%	1	0.51%

These insights underline the necessity of a targeted communication strategy that addresses not only project design and compensation valuation, but also legal, procedural, and practical aspects of the resettlement process. Tailored outreach efforts leveraging local leaders, public forums, brochures, and media platforms should be prioritized to ensure informed consent and effective participation throughout the project lifecycle.

11.8 Awareness about Compensation For Property Loss At Full Replacement Cost

The majority of respondents across both districts indicated awareness that they would be adequately compensated at full replacement cost if the proposed project affected their land. Overall, 81.2% (177) expressed awareness, with slightly higher awareness in Masindi (82.2% 129) compared to Kiryandongo (78.7% 48). However, 18.8% (41) reported that they were not aware of this compensation entitlement, highlighting the need for enhanced sensitization and information dissemination to ensure all affected persons understand their rights.

11.9 Willingness To Accept Compensation Packages

The comparative analysis shows that the overwhelming majority of respondents in both districts are willing to accept compensation and release their land for the road project, with 98.4% in Kiryandongo and 97.5% in Masindi, translating to an overall 97.7% (213) across both districts. Only a negligible proportion 1.6% (1) in Kiryandongo and 2.5% in Masindi (5) expressed unwillingness to give up their land, indicating near-universal acceptance of the compensation and resettlement process. This high level of willingness suggests strong community support for the project, provided that compensation is delivered fairly and at full replacement cost.

11.10 Preferred Form of Compensation

The analysis of preferred forms of compensation reveals a strong inclination towards cash compensation at full replacement cost (90% 197), which was overwhelmingly favoured by respondents in both districts, though with a notable difference in magnitude in Masindi (94.9% 149) compared to 78.7% (48) in Kiryandongo. In contrast, physical land replacement was less desirable, chosen by only

6.9% of respondents overall, with a slightly higher preference in Kiryandongo (16.4%) than in Masindi (3.2%). This suggests that while cash compensation is the dominant preference across both districts likely due to its flexibility and immediate utility there remains a minority, particularly in Kiryandongo, that values land-for-land replacement, possibly reflecting livelihood dependence on land-based activities.

Table 11-4: Preferred Form of Compensation

Form of Compensation	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected land	48	78.7%	149	94.9%	197	90.4%
Physical replacement of land elsewhere equivalent to the advantage of the previous	10	16.4%	5	3.2%	15	6.9%
Relocation assistance	2	3.3%	1	0.6%	3	1.4%
Restoration of the sources of livelihood	0	0%	2	1.3%	2	0.9%
Other	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Total	61	100.0%	157	100.0%	218	100.0%

This diversity in preferences suggests the need for a flexible, inclusive compensation framework that prioritizes cash payments, while also accommodating land-for-land options, livelihood support, and relocation assistance for vulnerable households. Ensuring that beneficiaries are well-informed about all available compensation alternatives and their implications is essential for upholding the principles of equity, voluntariness, and sustainability in line with the African Development Bank’s Integrated Safeguards System and international best practices.

11.11 PAPs With Concerns Regarding Displacement and Compensation

Overall, 44.0% (96) of respondents across both districts expressed concerns about displacement and compensation. The findings indicate that a significant proportion of PAPs in both districts expressed worries and concerns about the proposed displacement and compensation payment, though the extent varies across locations. In Kiryandongo, 54.1% (33) of respondents reported having worries or fears, compared to a lower proportion of 40.1% in Masindi. Conversely, a higher percentage of PAPs in Masindi (59.9% 94) stated that they did not have concerns, compared to 45.9% (28) in Kiryandongo. The findings underscore the need for continuous engagement, transparent communication, and assurance measures to address community apprehensions and build trust in the resettlement and compensation process. Addressing fears related to timely compensation, adequacy of replacement value, resettlement logistics, and livelihood restoration is essential for enhancing trust and cooperation in the project-affected areas. Ensuring that PAPs are well-informed, consulted, and supported throughout the process aligns with national regulations and international standards such as the AfDB’s Operational Safeguard 2 on Involuntary Resettlement.

11.12 Key Concerns Regarding Displacement and Compensation

A comparative analysis of key concerns regarding displacement and compensation indicates that undervaluation or not receiving full replacement value is the primary concern among households, affecting 77.8% (74) of respondents overall, with a higher proportion in Kiryandongo (69.7% 23) compared to Masindi (54.3% 51). The requirement to vacate land before receiving compensation is the second major concern, reported by 62.5% (60) of respondents, slightly higher in Kiryandongo (51.5% 17) than Masindi (45.7% 43). Additionally, depreciation of compensation values due to delayed payments affects 37.5% of households, with a higher incidence in Masindi (30.9%) than Kiryandongo (21.2%). These patterns highlight that while all concerns are significant, Kiryandongo households are particularly worried about undervaluation and forced displacement, whereas Masindi households are more concerned with delays affecting the real value of compensation, underscoring the need for timely, transparent, and fair compensation processes tailored to district-specific perceptions.

Table 11-5: Key concerns regarding displacement and compensation

Key concerns	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Undervaluation or not being compensated at full replacement value	23	69.70%	51	54.26%	74	77.08%
Requirement to vacate the land before being compensated	17	51.52%	43	45.74%	60	62.50%
Depreciation of compensation values due to delayed compensation	7	21.21%	29	30.85%	36	37.50%
Loss compensation payment to fraudster or thieves	1	3.03%	4	4.26%	5	5.21%
Given short eviction notice before	0	0.00%	1	1.06%	1	1.04%
Unable to comfortably stay on residual land	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	1	1.04%
Failure to find land in the vicinity to maintain sources of livelihoods	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	1	1.04%
Detachment from sources of livelihood sources (land, NR, school, health, transport, C.Heritage, friends)	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	1	1.04%
Time taken to restore source of livelihood in new host environment	0	0.00%	2	2.13%	2	2.08%
Health risks during construction (dust, noise, diseases, insecurity)	1	3.03%	1	1.06%	2	2.08%

These findings reinforce the importance of timely, fair, and transparent compensation processes, accompanied by adequate livelihood restoration planning, clear communication, and measures to protect vulnerable groups. Proactive engagement and community reassurance mechanisms are essential to mitigate fears and foster cooperation in the project's implementation.

11.13 Ownership of Official Personal Identification Documents

A comparative analysis of the ownership of official personal identification documents among households in Kiryandongo and Masindi shows that National IDs are the most widely held, with 91.7% (200) of respondents overall possessing one. Ownership is slightly higher in Masindi (93.6% 147) compared to Kiryandongo (86.9% 53), indicating better access or uptake in Masindi.

Table 11-6: Ownership of official personal identification documents

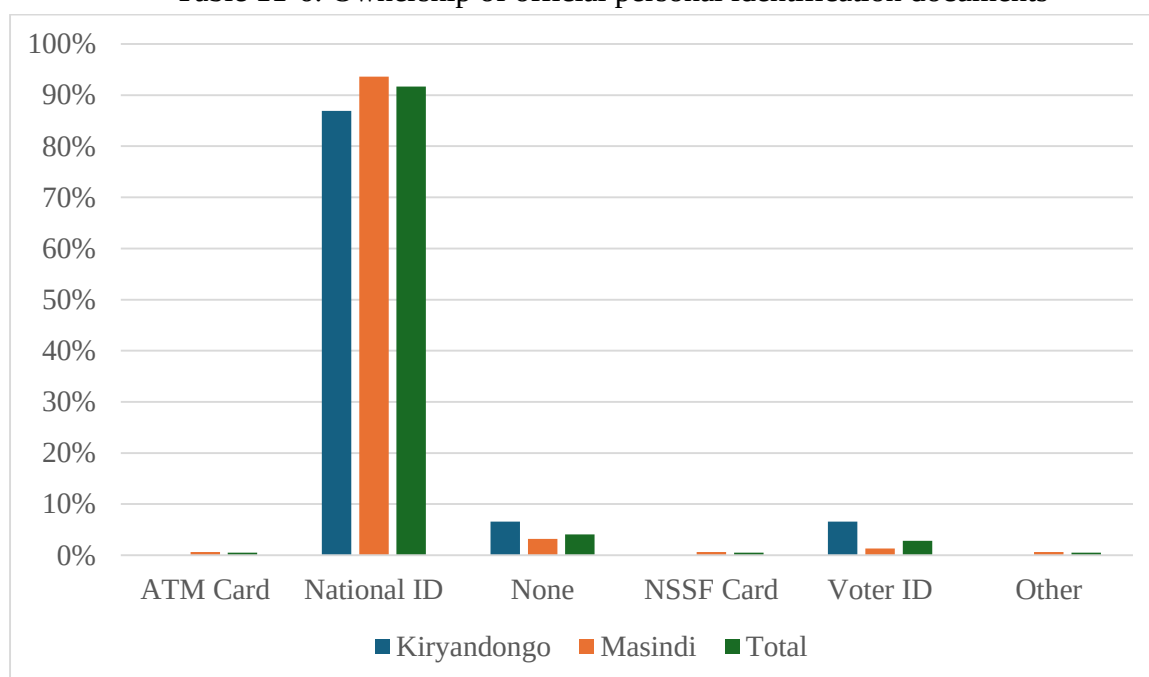


Figure 11-1: Ownership of official personal identification documents

Very few respondents reported having no identification (4.1%) or only a Voter ID (2.8%), suggesting that while identification coverage is generally high, targeted efforts may be needed to reach the small proportion of individuals without official documents, ensuring full inclusion in project-related processes.

11.14 Consistency of Names on Identification Documents and Land Titles/Sales Agreements

A comparative analysis of the alignment between personal identification documents and land title or sales agreement names shows that the majority of respondents in both districts have consistent documentation. Overall, 71.6% (156) reported that the names on their personal identification documents match those on the land title or sales agreement, with a slightly higher proportion in Masindi (73.9% 116) compared to Kiryandongo (65.6% 40). Conversely, 28.4% (62 respondents) reported discrepancies, more pronounced in Kiryandongo (34.4% 21) than Masindi (26.1% 41). This indicates that while most households have aligned documentation, a notable minority face potential challenges in land verification and compensation processes, highlighting the need for targeted support to resolve documentation inconsistencies.

11.15 Bank Account Ownership Among PAPs

A comparative analysis of bank account ownership among project-affected households shows that a majority do not currently have a bank account for compensation deposits. Overall, 61.9% (135) reported not having an account, while 38.1% (83) have one. District-level differences reveal that bank account ownership is slightly higher in Masindi (40.1% 63) compared to Kiryandongo (32.8% 20), indicating that a larger proportion of households in Kiryandongo may face challenges in receiving compensation directly through banking channels. These findings highlight the need for alternative payment mechanisms or support in opening accounts to ensure equitable and timely disbursement of compensation.

11.16 Intention to Use Compensation for Non-Restoration Expenditures

When asked whether they intend to use part of their compensation payment for expenditures beyond restoring lost assets, nearly half of the respondents (49% 107) indicated "Yes", suggesting a likelihood of diverting funds to meet other household obligations. A substantial 39% (87) remained undecided, reflecting uncertainty or the need for further guidance on compensation use. Only 11% (24) confirmed they would strictly use the compensation for asset restoration. These findings highlight the need for targeted financial literacy training, counselling, and compensation-use monitoring mechanisms to ensure that compensation payments fulfill their intended purpose restoring livelihoods and assets lost to displacement while also addressing broader socio-economic pressures faced by affected households.

12 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

12.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology and results of the consultation and participation (often referred to as stakeholder engagement) that was conducted for the MWACRID Project and the planned stakeholder engagement plans. This chapter is divided up into six sections presenting the 1) objectives of stakeholder engagement, 2) stakeholder engagement methodology, 3) stakeholder consultation and information disclosure, 4) summary of key concerns, 5) Proposed Future stakeholder Engagement.

12.2 Stakeholder Engagement Objectives for the RAP

To engage all project-affected persons (PAPs), host communities, and key stakeholders throughout the RAP process to foster transparency, ownership, and acceptance of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.

To systematically map and assess all individuals, groups, and institutions affected by the project, including vulnerable populations, to ensure their perspectives and needs are captured.

To provide timely, clear, and accessible information on project activities, potential impacts, entitlements, and compensation procedures to stakeholders to enhance understanding and informed decision-making.

To use participatory methods to consult stakeholders on potential social and economic impacts, including displacement, to identify mitigation measures and avoid or minimize adverse effects where possible.

To engage stakeholders in defining eligibility criteria, validating the entitlement matrix, and reviewing valuation methodologies to ensure fairness, equity, and alignment with local contexts.

To ensure stakeholders are aware of and able to use grievance redress channels effectively, promoting accountability and timely resolution of disputes related to resettlement and compensation.

To consult with host communities to plan for social cohesion, infrastructure, and service needs where relocation is required, reducing potential conflicts and enhancing community acceptance.

To engage government agencies, local authorities, and implementing institutions in awareness, training, and coordination activities to ensure effective stakeholder engagement and RAP implementation.

To involve stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation processes to track RAP progress, gather feedback, and adjust engagement strategies as needed for continuous improvement.

12.3 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

Stakeholder identification and mapping was conducted as a critical step in RAP planning. This was done with the aim of systematically recognizing all individuals, groups, and institutions affected by or interested in the project. Engaging these stakeholders ensures legal compliance, fosters transparency, supports grievance redress, and promotes inclusive, well-informed project implementation.

12.3.1 Directly Affected Parties

The parties directly affected by the project are the villages located near the construction sites as per in these categories the key stakeholder in each village is: Head of Village; Informal/customary leader; Women Group, Children, Landowners, Sharecroppers etc. The administrative units affected by the preferred line route option are listed in the table below.

Table 12-1 - Administrative units affected by the Project

Row Labels	Sub-County	Village/Cell
Kiryandongo	Masindi Port	Kaduku 1
		Kaduku 2
		Katugo
		Kemiyambi
		Kinyonga
		Kinyonga 1
		Kisenyi
		Kitaleba
		Kitukuza
		Nyirarwenkunyi
		Waibango
Masindi	Mirya	Bisenyi
		Kinumi
		Kitwetwe
	Kimengo	Kimengo
		Kiryana
		Myeba
		Nyakarongo
		Karwala Kididima

12.3.2 Indirectly Affected Parties

Other villages located outside the project area could be indirectly impacted by the heavy traffic and induced activities. To be identified in later stages, at the moment no parties are indirectly impacted.

12.3.3 Other interested Parties

The administrative authorities and technical offices will be part of consultation and disclosure activities due to their role in the decision making and monitoring purposes. The list below shows the main public institutions involved in the engagement plan.

Table 12-2: Project stakeholders' identification and analysis

Name	Description
Ministry of Water and Environment	- Project Developer - MWE is the Project proponent, beneficiary of financing for the proposed project and ESIA during implementation. - It has the overall responsibility of the development, managing, and regulating water and Environment resources in Uganda. - DWD is responsible for providing overall technical oversight for the planning, implementation and supervision of the delivery of urban, rural water and sanitation services, and water for production across the country. DWD is responsible for regulation of provision of water supply and sanitation and the provision of capacity development and other support services to Local Governments, Private Operators and other service providers.
African Development Bank	Project funder
Masindi Port Subcounty	Lower local government hosting the project intake, treatment plant and part of the transmission and distribution lines
National Forestry Authority	Responsible for Kitakuza Forest Reserve 0.708 acres affected by the treatment plant and transmission lines and Kaduku Forest Reserve 54.7 acres affected by the water reservoir tanks and transmission lines and will be engaged during the RAP phase to acquire the affected land.
Community Leaders (17 Local Council Is, 6 Local Council IIs, 4 Local Council IIIs)	Community leaders play a vital role in local project management and governance. They oversee development activities, ensure community participation, and represent local interests to higher authorities. Their responsibilities include planning and monitoring projects, mobilizing communities, supervising service delivery, resolving conflicts, and reporting progress. They contribute across various sectors such as infrastructure by facilitating local engagement and ensuring efficient implementation.
Kiryandongo District Local Government	Project district where the largest part of the project is located will involve the political and technical leaderships (Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Local Council Five (LCV), Water Engineer, Community Development Officers (CDO) etc)
Masindi District Local Government	Project district where the largest part of the project is located will involve the political and technical leaderships (CAO, LC V, Water Engineer, CDO etc)
Ministry of Works and Transport	Responsible for the road reserves of Kimengo-Masindi Road, Masindi Port-Kaduku-Kinomi-Masindi Road and

	responsible for giving authorisation for the use of road reserves where the transmission and distribution lines will be laid.
Uganda Investment Authority	Owns part of land where the distribution lines to Myeba and Kimengo Subcounty will be laid and also beneficiary of the project
Mirya Sub-County	Lower Local government benefiting from the project
Kimengo Sub-County	Lower Local government benefiting from the project
Property and land owners	Project affected persons whose land and other properties are to be affected by the project activities. These will be identified through a resettlement action planning.
636 Farmers including; - Smallholder farmers cultivating 2 hectares (about 5 acres). - Medium-scale farmers cultivating 2 to 10 hectares. - Large-scale farmers cultivating more than 10 hectares.	Project beneficiaries for water for production including irrigation and livestock watering. These include; 57 micro-scale, 93 smallholders, and only 4 medium-scale. In Miirya , there were 40 farmers, of whom 7 were micro-scale, 30 smallholders, and 3 medium-scale Masindi. Similarly, Kimengo had 89 farmers, including 10 micro-scale, 63 smallholders, and 16 medium-scale. Notably, Kigumba sub-county hosts 14 coffee farmer groups with an average of 16 members each
Project Employees/workers	People to be employed by the contractor to execute the works of the project.
Project consultants	Project consultants provide expert knowledge, ensure compliance with laws and donor standards, and offer objective, independent advice. They support project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
Office of the Prime Minister/RDCs Office	Shall be engaged at all stages of the project to ensure proper coordination of project components and acquisition of land for the project.
National Environment Management Authority	Responsible for ensuring project compliance to environmental and social safe guard best practices
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development/Chief Government Valuer	Responsible for approving the project resettlement programs and will be engaged in the RAP preparation and approval stage.
Ministry of Agriculture, Animals, Industry and Fisheries	MAAIF in Uganda plays a central role in planning irrigation projects by setting national irrigation policy, coordinating stakeholders, guiding technical designs, and ensuring alignment with agricultural development goals and climate resilience strategies.
Nile Basin Commission	Established under the 2010 Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA), the commission promotes equitable and sustainable utilization of Nile River resources by facilitating cooperation, development, protection, and management of the basin's water and related ecosystems. It serves as a permanent institutional platform to coordinate transboundary water governance, resolve disputes, and succeed the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) by assuming its roles, assets, and obligations, thereby advancing regional integration, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development among the riparian states.
Vulnerable groups (<i>elderly people and veterans, persons with disabilities, low-income families, women-headed households and</i>	Land, property owners to be impacted or disadvantaged.

<i>single mothers, unemployed persons)</i>	
Local NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (The Water Trust, Water Aid Uganda)	Non-governmental organizations focused on community development, social issues, and environmental concerns including to access to safe water coverage in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts
Local Media	Radio stations include California 103.6 FM, Kibanda FM, Radio Divine FM will be involved in the implementation of the RAP construction phase of the project.
Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development	Will be engaged to ensure gender-sensitive approaches and social impacts are managed, monitors and enforce labour standards.
National Water and Sewerage Cooperation (NWSC)	NWSC is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services for 111 urban centres across the country. Sector reforms in the period 1998-2003 included commercialization and modernization of the NWSC operating in cities and larger towns as well as decentralization and private sector participation in small towns. NWSC also operates small conventional sewage treatment plants in a series of towns. National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) is working on a project aimed at improving sanitation and water delivery in Lira, Hoima, and Fort Portal and this project is considering the Nile River at Masindi Port as the intake
Uganda Police Force	Shall be engaged to ensure security and safety during project construction, land acquisition. Shall be used to manage any criminal related activities on the project through all the phase of the project.

11.2 Stakeholder engagement methodologies used to reach out or gather information

Stakeholder engagement for the RAP employed a range of methodologies to ensure inclusive, participatory, and transparent information gathering. These included community meetings and public consultations with ministries, agencies and departments, district, sub-county, and village levels to provide project updates, explain compensation entitlements, and gather feedback from affected persons. Key Informant Interviews with local leaders, government officials of Kiryandongo and Masindi Districts, and some project beneficiaries helped capture expert insights and contextual information on social, economic, and cultural aspects. Focus Group Discussions with specific groups, such as women, youth, and vulnerable households, provided a platform to explore concerns, needs, and expectations in greater depth. Additionally, household surveys and structured questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data from 218 PAPs on assets, livelihoods, and socio-economic conditions. These combined approaches ensured a comprehensive understanding of impacts, priorities, and stakeholder perspectives, which informed the RAP's mitigation and compensation strategies

12.4 Stakeholder Engagement Programme

The stakeholder engagement programme for the project was implemented in two phases. The first phase included feasibility studies, design and ESIA stakeholder engagement which took

place between 4th December to 30th November 2024 involving 869 participants (males 527 females 342). Under-representation of females is a reflection of unequal intra-household gender division of labour, where males are more likely to attend community meetings than their female counterparts.

The second phase of engagement to place between 20th June and 01st August 2025 in which the Consultant disclosed information regarding RAP and also collected information which informed the preparation of the RAP report.

12.5 RAP information Disclosure Programme

The RAP information disclosure and stakeholder consultation was conducted across national, district, sub-county, and village levels to ensure transparency and community participation. At the national level, meetings were held with key institutions between June and August 2025. At the district level, consultations and disclosure was done in Kiryandongo and Masindi on the 17th June 2025, while at sub-county engagements included the LC III Chairpersons on the same date. At the community level, village consultations and disclosure took place between 18th and 20th June 2025 at Myeba, Kinumi, Kitwetwe, Kididima-Karwala, Masindi Port Sub-County, Kalwala-Nyakarongo, and Kaduku.

Table 12-3: RAP information disclosure and stakeholder consultation programme

Nature of Meeting	Stakeholder Group	Date
National Level	National Forest Authority	22nd July 2025
	MWE Wetlands Resources Management Department	24th July 2025
	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	28th July 2025
	Ministry Of Works and Transport	29th July 2025
	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	10th June 2025
	Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	18 th July – 01 st August 2025
District Level	Chief Administrative Officer Kiryandongo	17 th June 2025
	RDCS Office Kiryandongo District	17 th June 2025
	RDCS Office Masindi District	17 th June 2025
Sub-County	LC III Chairperson	17 th June 2025
	LC III Chairperson Kimengo	17 th June 2025
Village Level	Myeba Village	18 th June 2025
	Kinumi Trading Centre	18 th June 2025
	Kitwetwe Trading Centre	19th June 2025
	Kididima-Karwala	19th June 2025
	Masindi Port Sub-County	19th June 2025
	Kalwala-Nyakarongo Village	20th June 2025
	Kaduku Village	20th June 2025

12.6 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Conducted on The Project

12.6.1 Stakeholder engagement during feasibility studies and environmental and social impact assessment

During the feasibility, studies and design, environmental and social impact scoping, various stakeholders were involved in 19 meetings. During these phases a multi-tiered engagement approach was adopted through which a comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis was done to identify the various stakeholders including but not limited to affected households, local leaders, then using key informant interviews with district officials to gather institutional perspectives. Focus group discussions with men, women and vulnerable populations were also utilised to generate site-specific concerns around land access, livelihood risks and cultural sensitivities; and finally, door-to-door surveys collect data. The table below outlines a series of stakeholder engagement and community sensitization activities conducted so far as part of the MWACRID Project. Stakeholder consultations were carried out in the two (2) project districts and in all four (4) sub-counties for two days that is July 17-18/2024 and August 15th-18th 2024 covering particularly district level line departments including; District Water Officer, who led the team to the offices of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), and the District Chairperson, Natural Resources and Environment.

Table 12-4: Series of stakeholder engagement and consultation conducted.

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
10th June 2025	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	UIA, highlighted that as Uganda’s chief investment promotion agency, it markets investment opportunities, promotes packaged projects, provides investment-related information, and offers business support, advisory, and advocacy services. UIA indicated it is committed to boosting exports by shifting from low-value raw commodity exports to diversified, processed agricultural goods, thereby creating more commercial and productive employment. Acting on a presidential directive, UIA informed the meeting that it is establishing 25 industrial parks nationwide by 2025, that is five parks annually all aimed at job creation, easing land access, fostering research, skills development, and enhancing export revenue. It emphasised that local governments have been instructed to provide free land for these parks, avoiding UIA’s need to purchase land. While the usual 20% SME land allocation was not applied in this case, about 300 hectares remain available for smallholder farmers under the project. UIA also pledged to issue a letter confirming land ownership for commercial farmers within its jurisdiction.
18 th July – 01 st August 2025	Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	There were correspondences between CGV and the Ministry of Water and Environment concerning the approval of the RAP methodology. The methodology was formally submitted to MWE on 18th July 2025 and subsequently approved on 1st August 2025.
17 th July 2024	Kiryandongo District Leaders Meeting	Leaders from Kiryandongo District expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Water and Environment for considering the district for the MWACRID project, citing long-standing water scarcity affecting both domestic use and livestock. The Water Engineer pledged to provide supporting data for the feasibility study. They emphasized the need to support smallholder farmers and requested clarity on how the consultant consortium would operate. They committed district support during implementation and highlighted the presence of settled refugees in the project area. They stressed the urgency of water needs, requested expansion of the feasibility study to more areas, and pledged to manage community expectations and prevent misinformation.
17th – 18th July, 2024	Masindi District Leaders Meeting	Masindi District officials welcomed the proposed Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project expressing strong support and commitment. They appreciated the initiative, seeking clarity on payment, management, and integration with the District Development Plan. They emphasized the project's relevance, pledged political support, and committed to community mobilization. They welcomed the project, highlighted the need for environmental consultation with NEMA, anticipated potential land issues, and pledged security and anti-corruption support throughout implementation.

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
23 rd July 2024	Masindi Port Sub-County Leaders Meeting	Leaders of Masindi Port Sub- County highlighted the area's reliance on livestock and emerging commercial farming, the challenges posed by drought and limited water access, and the potential benefits of the project in boosting beef and honey production. Other concerns raised included poor road infrastructure, inadequate healthcare and water supply, and limited energy access. The consultations underscored the critical need for reliable water to enhance agricultural productivity, health, and resilience in the Sub-County.
13 th July 2024	Kimengo Sub- County Leaders Meeting	The sub- county leadership expressed gratitude to government for initiating the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting the urgent need for water in the area for both domestic and livestock use. They emphasized Kimengo Sub-county's large livestock population and lack of reliable water sources, sharing evidence of water stress among residents and animals. They called for an accelerated project timeline and broader coverage during feasibility studies, pledging full support and political mobilization to ensure successful implementation.
	Soul Agric Business Company	Soul Agric Business Company operates a 4,000-acre commercial farm cultivating crops such as cassava, soya beans, maize, coffee, macadamia, paw paws, and matooke. The proprietor emphasized challenges during droughts and appealed for urgent extension of water supply for production.
15 th July 2024	NWSC Masindi District (Area Manager)	The NWSC Area Manager shared service data, noting high domestic usage, a 91% customer satisfaction index, but indicated that challenges including inactive connections, bill payment reluctance, poor water quality, and supply disruptions due to power outages. He also reported operational issues with public stand posts. These insights underscore the project's importance in addressing water scarcity, improving supply reliability, and supporting agricultural and community resilience in the region.
23 rd July 2024	UNRA Masindi Port Ferry Docking Site	Observations and impromptu consultations at Kitukuza Village underscored community dependence on untreated Nile water for domestic use and livestock, limited access to safe water, and high water-fetching costs. Local women-led businesses, livestock farmers, and ferry users stand to benefit significantly from the project. Hygiene is supported by a public sanitary facility at the dock, and stakeholders welcomed the project's promise of improved water access. Key implications include the need for careful coordination with UNRA, mitigation of construction disruptions, and proactive stakeholder engagement to align the project with community priorities and maximize social and health benefits.

Date	Stakeholder group	Key Issues discussed
22 nd July 2025	NFA	NFA expressed concern that their office had not been involved in the initial stages of the ESIA process and sought clarification on its progress and approval status. Key requests included the coordinates of Kaduku and Kitukuza forests, where project infrastructure such as the reservoir, treatment plant, and transmission lines are planned, and a joint field inspection particularly in these hotspot areas for verification was suggested. They emphasized that the ESIA should have been prioritized and managed under their oversight, and asked if the consultant had visited Kiryandongo and Masindi offices. They suggested to reduce environmental impact, a single transmission corridor was recommended, avoiding forest fragmentation. It was also clarified that Kaduku Forest is managed by the NFA as a gazetted CFR, not the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, and formal documentation to support this are available. The meeting emphasized the need for forest assessments, to prepare a biodiversity offset plan, valuation of affected assets like flora and fauna inventories, consideration of legal tree farming licensees, and securing livelihoods.
28 th July 2025	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	Kaduku Hill is a proposed site for the construction of the Kings Palace. NFA is managing the forest in coordination with the Kingdom under an MOU because the kingdom does not have capacity to manage most these resources to prevent encroachment. The Kingdom recommended a joint site visit with NFA to establish the boundaries of the forest.
29 th July 2025	Ministry of Works and Transport	The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) noted that land for the Rwenkunya–Masindi Port section has already been acquired, eliminating the need for further land acquisition, and emphasized that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) must seek formal approval to cross the Gulu–Kampala Road. While marram roads may be crossed, they must be restored to their original condition after construction. MoWT expressed satisfaction with the project design, as it minimizes impact on the existing highway. The Ministry also stressed the importance of comprehensive community sensitization during implementation to safeguard the interests of affected populations and highlighted the need to compensate individuals whose livelihoods are within the road reserve along the Rwenkunya–Kaduku–Kinomi–Masindi section.

12.6.2 Pictorial evidence of feasibility studies and environmental and social impact assessment



Consultations with the Water Office - Kiryandongo District



Consultations with the CAO's office - Kiryandongo District



Consultations with the District Chairperson's office represented by the District Vice Chairperson



Consultations with the RDC - Kiryandongo District



Team in a discussion with management team at Soul Agric Business Company (Beneficiary)



Consultations with the District Chairperson – Masindi District

12.6.3 Stakeholder engagement during resettlement action planning

Table 12-5: Summary of Consultations

Nature of Meeting	Stakeholder Group	Key Issues Discussed	Date
District Level	Chief Administrative Officer Kiryandongo	Concern was raised about whether relevant stakeholders in the district have been adequately consulted, especially given the official's recent appointment to the district. No objection was raised to the planned study; the official expressed support for its implementation. Emphasis was placed on the need to engage both technical and political leaders throughout the project's implementation. The team was granted permission to proceed with necessary project engagements within the district. A pledge was made to support the project whenever the team reaches out for assistance.	17 th June 2025
	RDCS Office Kiryandongo District	The Deputy RDC expressed appreciation for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project and confirmed his awareness of its progress. He highlighted that monitoring government programs is within the RDC's official responsibilities. The RDC praised MWE and the consulting team for actively involving stakeholders and noted the high level of community engagement through prior meetings. He pointed out that the Kiryandongo community is generally friendly and supportive of the project. The Deputy RDC offered access to his office's radio airtime to support community sensitization and ensure broad public outreach at all stages of the project.	17 th June 2025
	RDCS Office Masindi District	The office of the RDC is fully informed about the project and has participated in several related meetings. Encouraged the project team to execute their duties with diligence and integrity. Advised the team to avoid compromise and maintain transparency throughout the project implementation.	17 th June 2025
Sub-County	LC III Chairperson	The community is eagerly awaiting the commencement of the project and is well-informed, suggesting minimal resistance or management	17 th June 2025

		challenges. Gratitude was expressed towards the Government of Uganda for bringing clean water and irrigation infrastructure to Masindi. A request was made to extend the project coverage to include Kyamwitta, which was proposed during previous engagements. No challenges are anticipated during survey activities, as the community is already aware of and supports the project.	
	LC III Chairperson Kimengo	The community in Kimengo Sub- County is willing to offer free land for the project, provided they are assured of direct benefits. The local population is already aware of the project, having participated in several meetings during the design phase, suggesting minimal resistance to implementation. There is gratitude expressed toward the Government of Uganda for initiating a project that provides clean water and irrigation. A request was made to extend the project to cover the entire Kimengo Sub-county due to its classification as a water-stressed area.	17 th June 2025
Village Level	Myeba Village	The meeting highlighted the community's urgent need for reliable water access, with residents facing severe shortages for domestic use, livestock, and irrigation due to broken boreholes and long queues. There is strong optimism that the project, now at the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) stage following feasibility, design, and ESIA phases, will finally resolve this crisis. Local leaders emphasized the need for patience amid delayed implementation and encouraged full participation in the RAP process to ensure transparency, especially regarding land acquisition and compensation using district rates. While most infrastructure will follow road reserves, some will cross private land, requiring careful coordination. Residents were also advised to avoid impersonation and to identify locations for public standpipes and cattle troughs. The water will be paid for at yet-to-be-determined rates, with the promise of long-term cost savings, and the project is expected to create job opportunities for locals. The LC III Chair reiterated the project's significance, calling for community support given the district's limited capacity to fund such a large initiative independently.	18 th June 2025
	Kinumi Trading Centre	Key issues identified from the meeting include the community's urgent need for reliable water access, as residents have long suffered from water scarcity, broken boreholes, and the challenge of sharing limited water	18 th June 2025

		sources with animals, affecting livestock, irrigation, and domestic use. Questions raised highlighted concerns about water fees, coverage, management of public water points (to be overseen by Water User Committees), inclusion of public institutions, project start timelines, local employment opportunities, and compensation only for directly affected land. The community also requested affordable water connection charges.	
	Kitwetwe Trading Centre	Key issues identified from the meeting included the LC I Chairperson's welcoming remarks, expressing gratitude that the consultant reached Kitwetwe and urging residents to be attentive. Questions clarified that transmission lines avoid buildings, pipes will be relocated if road works affect them, and water usage will be paid for in due course. The LC III Chairperson concluded by urging timely and fair compensation, noting concerns from other areas about delays, before adjourning the meeting.	19th June 2025
	Kididima-Karwala	The community was argued to allow government projects to pass through their land for overall development and service delivery, while encouraging active participation and questions during the meeting. The LC III Chairperson of Kimengo Sub-County expressed gratitude for the long-overdue project, highlighted that consultants have spent 18 months planning it within the Sub-County, and called upon LC I leaders and the team to sensitize the community to ensure the project proceeds without obstruction during implementation.	19th June 2025
	Masindi Port Sub-County	Key concerns raised included the identity of the construction company, which will be disclosed at project commencement; the possibility for individuals to apply for private water connections, contingent on their resources and future information sharing; and the project's coverage, which will initially focus on select areas before expanding gradually to address water scarcity throughout the sub-county.	19th June 2025
	Kalwala-Nyakarongo Village	Key concerns raised were whether residents with plots in the trading center would have access to water for business, which was affirmed, and whether water supply would extend to deeper village areas, with the response indicating that extension depends on individual resources and future connection information. The Chairperson concluded by appreciating the community's engagement and highlighting the anticipated positive impact of the project on the lives of people in Kimengo Sub-county.	20th June 2025
	Kaduku Village	Key concerns raised included compensation for affected properties, with	20th June 2025

		assurances that compensation would be provided transparently mainly for crops, trees, and movable assets, and that beneficiaries for irrigation would be selected fairly. The community also inquired about job opportunities for locals, which the project confirmed it would provide. Additionally, residents requested the project be implemented thoroughly and properly, noting previous water projects failed due to poor workmanship, and sought clarity on whether water access would be free or paid.	
National Level	National Forest Authority	Key issues raised during the meeting included clarifications on the legal right-of-way dimensions for the transmission and distribution lines, confirmed at 6 meters and 3 meters respectively, and the decision to install transmission lines underground to reduce visual and environmental impacts. The National Forestry Authority (NFA) emphasized minimizing environmental disruption by recommending a single transmission corridor through forested areas, particularly within Kaduku Central Forest Reserve (CFR), which was clarified to be under NFA jurisdiction rather than the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom. NFA also stressed the need for comprehensive forest, ecological, and economic assessments prior to land valuation, to inform the Resettlement Action Plan and mitigation strategies, with particular focus on biodiversity offset planning to reduce habitat fragmentation. Technical requests included sharing project coordinates in .kml format for improved spatial analysis, and careful valuation of affected natural resources such as pine trees and local flora and fauna. Additionally, livelihood considerations related to tree farming licensing were highlighted, and the meeting concluded with a call for a clear timeline for the completion of all recommended assessments to guide project implementation.	22nd July 2025
	Mwe Wetlands Resources Management Department	The Assistant Commissioner emphasized the critical need to protect wetland buffer zones by ensuring all farming activities and physical infrastructure are located outside these areas to maintain wetland integrity throughout the project. He highlighted the importance of proper agro-chemical management to minimize environmental contamination and requested detailed information on the types of crops to be grown, the chemicals to be used, and the estimated daily water abstraction volumes, stressing that a water abstraction permit must be obtained. While raising no objection to the project's progression, the Commissioner conditioned this	24th July 2025

		on clarifying environmental protection measures and water resource use. He also recommended a field visit to better assess potential impacts, particularly in farming zones, to guide informed decision-making.	
	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	The Kingdom Secretary clarified that Kaduku Hill, site of the Central Forest Reserve, is Kingdom land with plans to build the Kingdom Palace there, though currently lacking capacity to manage it, leading to an MoU with the National Forestry Authority for management. The Kingdom expressed willingness to provide alternative land if Kaduku Hill is unavailable but formally requested boundary opening and land valuation to ensure fair compensation for their interests. Additionally, the Kingdom owns over 49 acres for the proposed treatment plant, which is partly occupied by squatters needing resolution. The Secretary emphasized the need for official communication from the Ministry of Water and Environment regarding development intentions, requested a site visit to Kaduku CFR, and urged initiation of valuation, boundary assessments, and discussions on compensation and squatter management.	28th July 2025
	Ministry Of Works and Transport	MoWT appreciated MWE's proactive stakeholder engagement and expressed confidence in the project, stating MoWT has no objection provided all impacts are managed and approvals, especially for road crossings, are obtained. He cautioned against duplicating compensation along the Rwenkunya–Masindi Port Road corridor where compensation had already been done. MoWT commended the design team for minimizing road crossings and stressed the need for comprehensive community sensitisation during RAP implementation to ensure buy-in. Flooding risks at the Gulu-Kampala Highway crossing and concerns over HIV transmission during construction, particularly with reduced donor support, were noted. The Assistant Commissioner committed to sharing these discussions with the Commissioner for National Roads for further guidance and scheduling follow-up on national road crossing procedures.	29th July 2025

12.6.4 Pictorial evidence of resettlement action planning engagements



Engagement with LC III Mirya Sub-County



Engagement with LC III Kimengo Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Myeba Parish in Kimengo Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Kinumi Parish in Mirya Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Rwemigali village in Mirya Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Kalwala-Kididima villages in Kimengo Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Kitwetwe village in Mirya Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Bishenyi village in Mirya Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Kaduku I and II villages in Masindi Port Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of Nyakarongo village in Kimengo Sub-County



Engagement with Residents of villages in Masindi Port Sub-County



Engagement with NFA officials



Engagement with Ministry of Works and Transport E&S Officials

12.7 Proposal for Future Stakeholder Engagement

The future stakeholder engagement program is designed to ensure continuous, transparent, and inclusive communication with all PAPs and other interested parties throughout the RAP implementation and subsequent project phases. The program builds on previous consultations and disclosure activities, aiming to provide timely information on project compensation processes, payment schedules, and displacement notifications, while offering mechanisms for feedback and grievance redress. Engagement will be conducted through a variety of methods including public information booklets, community meetings, letters, and bulletins at sub-county and village levels targeting directly affected households to ensure full awareness of their rights and entitlements. The program is structured according to project phases, from Detailed Design through Pre-Construction/Mobilization to full project implementation, and will be implemented by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), ensuring systematic and accountable stakeholder participation.

Table 12-6 – RAP Information Disclosure Program

RAP Disclosure Process	Method	Stakeholder	F	DS	PC/M	Implementing Agency
Project Studies Announcement Census /Cut Off Dates	Information through sub district and villages to affected peoples	Directly interested Parties	June 2025			MWE
Disclosure of RAP	Public Information Booklet, bulletin on board in every sub districts/village. Collection of written comments via booklet and presentation of answer to AP representatives selected by the communities	Directly interested Parties		2025 (After approval of CGV)		MWE

Payment Notification	Letter and Meeting	Directly interested Parties			2026	MWE
Displacement Notification	Letter and Meeting	Directly interested Parties			2026	MWE

F=Feasibility DS=Detailed Design PC/M=Pre-Construction/Mobilization

12.8 Stakeholder Engagement During Resettlement Action Plan Implementation

12.8.1 RAP disclosure engagements

Following approval of the MWACRDI RAP by the CGV, structured disclosure engagements were conducted with PAPs to communicate the outcomes of the valuation process and the modalities for compensation payment. The objective of these engagements was to ensure transparency, clarity on entitlements, preparedness of PAPs for the compensation process and grievance channels prior to commencement of compensation payments in accordance with applicable Ugandan laws and international safeguards standards thereby strengthening stakeholder confidence and supporting smooth RAP implementation

During the disclosure meetings, the following key issues were formally communicated to PAPs:

- i) **Disclosure of Individual Compensation Packages;** PAPs were informed that their individual compensation package would be disclosed on a one-on-one basis to maintain confidentiality and ensure clarity regarding valuation outcomes. PAPs were guided through the basis of valuation, the assets affected, the compensation amounts approved by the CGV, and the applicable payment modality.
- ii) **Compensation Payment Modalities;** To enhance efficiency, accountability, and financial traceability, PAPs were informed that compensation payments will be made through formal financial channels as follows:
 - **PAPs entitled to less than UGX 500,000:**
 - Compensation will be paid through registered mobile money accounts. And where the registered mobile money number is not in the PAP's name, the PAP must obtain a confirmation letter from the LC I Chairperson affirming that the number belongs to them or is used by the PAP.
 - The letter must be witnessed by the individual in whose name the mobile line is officially registered.
 - **PAPs without registered mobile money accounts:**

- Such PAPs were advised to nominate a trusted individual with a registered mobile money account to receive the funds on their behalf.
- The nomination must be formalized through a letter from the LC I confirming the arrangement and the consent of both parties.

➤ **PAPs entitled to UGX 500,000 and above:**

- Compensation will be paid through a commercial bank account in the name of the PAP to promote financial security and compliance with national financial regulations.

➤ **PAPs without bank accounts:**

- The project will facilitate and support PAPs to open bank accounts prior to payment.
- Where a PAP voluntarily opts to have compensation paid through a trusted person's bank account, a formal nomination must be processed and endorsed by the LC I to ensure transparency and accountability.
- These payment arrangements were explained in detail to minimize fraud risks, safeguard PAP interests, and ensure compliance with financial management procedures.

iii) Documentation Requirements; PAPs were advised to present documentary evidence confirming ownership or legitimate interest in the affected property prior to payment processing. This requirement was emphasized to ensure legal compliance, prevent disputes, and facilitate accurate beneficiary verification. Required documentation includes, but is not limited to:

- ✓ Photocopy of National Identity Card;
- ✓ Sales or purchase agreements;
- ✓ Inheritance or succession documentation;
- ✓ Land titles or lease agreements;
- ✓ Passport-size photographs;
- ✓ Any other relevant proof of ownership or occupancy.

iv) (iv) Grievance Redress; PAPs were encouraged to formally register any complaints or concerns relating to valuation, eligibility, payment modalities, or RAP implementation through the RAP Implementation team. The process for lodging grievances, timelines for response, and escalation procedures were clearly explained to promote transparency and accountability.

12.9 Engagement With PAPs in Road Reserves and Public Land

The assessment of PAPs occupying public land and road reserves was undertaken to establish eligibility for compensation in accordance with Ugandan legislation and the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 2. Occupation of public land, particularly gazetted road reserves, does not confer compensable land rights; however, the status of such PAPs was documented to ensure transparency, clarify entitlement limitations, and identify any outstanding resettlement-related concerns.

In Masindi District, a total of 45 PAPs (71%) were found to be occupying public land within the Kafu–Kimengo–Masindi Road reserve. In Kiryandongo District, 18 PAPs (29%) were occupying public land in Masindi-Port Sub-County. PAPs in Masindi Port generally acknowledged that the affected land formed part of the road reserve acquired during the development of the Rwenkunyie–Apac Road by the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), and that compensation had previously been undertaken.

Table 12-7: Number of PAPs in The Road Reserve/Public Land

District	Sub-County	Village	Number	Percent
Masindi	Miirya	Kinumi	0	0%
		Bishenyi	0	0%
		Kitwetwe	0	0%
	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo /Wakisanyi	0	0%
		Kididima/Kalwara	45	71%
		Sub-Total - 1	45	71%
Kiryandongo	Masindi-Port	Kaduku II	0	0%
		Kinyonga	0	0%
		Waibango	4	6%
		Kitaleba	0	0%
		Kaduku I	2	3%
		Kitukuza	12	19%
		Sub-Total - 2	18	29%
Grand Total			63	100%

During RAP disclosure and community sensitization meetings, specific attention was given to 63 PAPs identified within designated road reserves. The objective of this engagement was to clarify the legal status of road reserves, explain the implications for compensation eligibility, and manage expectations in accordance with national legislation.

PAPs were informed that certain sections of the project will utilize existing road reserves, such as along the Kafu–Masindi Road connecting Masindi Town to the Kampala–Gulu Highway at River Kafu particularly in Kimengo Sub-County. The Rwenkunyie–Apac–Acholibur road reserve particularly in Masindi-Port Sub-County.

PAPs were informed that the road reserves in Uganda are gazetted public land legally acquired and set aside for road construction, maintenance, expansion, safety buffers, and installation of utility infrastructure such as the MWACRID project. PAPs were informed that under the Roads

Act, 2019, road reserves typically extend between 15 and 60 meters from the road centerline, depending on the road classification.

PAPs were sensitized on the following key legal and regulatory provisions (*Refer to Appendix X*):

- i) Road reserves constitute public land under government control. The land is reserved for present and future road-related purposes and is not legally available for private ownership or permanent occupation unless formally authorized.
- ii) PAPs were informed that construction of permanent structures, planting of trees, cultivation of perennial crops, or conducting commercial activities within the road reserve without written authorization from the responsible road authority is unlawful.
- iii) Certain temporary or utility-related installations (e.g., authorized signage, billboards, or utility lines) may be permitted only upon formal approval from the relevant authority, such as the Ministry of Works and Transport or the respective local government authority.
- iv) In accordance with the Roads Act, 2019, the road authority is legally empowered to remove encroachments or obstructions within the road reserve, with or without prior notice, and at the cost of the encroacher. Penalties for unauthorized activities may include fines or imprisonment.

During the engagements PAPs expressed fear of losing the assets however, they were assured that compensation eligibility would be assessed in line with applicable laws and the approved RAP framework. It was clarified that while certain livelihood disturbances may be addressed in accordance with the project's funders safeguards commitments, illegal encroachments within gazetted road reserves are not automatically eligible for land compensation under national law.



Figure 12-1: Engagement with PAPs in Rwenkunya-Apac road reserve in Kitukuza Village



Figure 12-2: Engagement of PAPs in the road reserves in Kimengo Sub-County along Kafu-Masindi Road



Figure 12-3: Engagement of PAPs in the road reserves in Waibango along Rwenkunya-Apac Road

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The following are the steps for the land acquisition process in Uganda that apply to this project:

13.1 STEP N1 - Scoping Phase

For each project a scoping is undertaken and set out in a project brief, in line with current practice for social impacts. The purpose of the project brief is to assess the feasibility of the land acquisition, demonstrate its public purpose or use, set out the potential social and economic impacts, weigh the public benefits against the social costs, determine the requirements to develop a Resettlement Action Plan and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan to mitigate impacts of displacement and estimate the budget and schedule required for the RAP process. This project brief constitutes an application by the land acquiring agency for compulsory acquisition to the MLHUD based on which a decision whether and how to proceed with the project and RAP is made and ways to minimize any negative aspects are determined.

Development of Project Brief (inclusive of Valuation Methodology) by the land acquiring agency (MWE) and submission of Application for compulsory land acquisition to MLHUD through the Chief Government Valuer (CGV).

Technical Unit (TU) of CGV review of Project Brief, issue the determination of project category and decision whether to proceed or not with RAP

- Positive advice: recommend MLHUD to issue notice of intention to acquire land, establish moratorium area and declare cut-off date
- Negative advice: update Project Brief for review by Technical Unit (1 revision allowed) - if based on updated Project Brief land acquisition is still not acceptable, plans to acquire land are abandoned

13.2 STEP N2 - Notice of Intention to Acquire Land

MLHUD publishes notice of intention to acquire land, establishes moratorium area and declares the cut-off date:

- Publicized as widely as possible to ensure that all affected people are aware of the land acquisition and explained in a public meeting
- Printed information sent to affected households and displayed in public areas explaining the purpose of acquisition, identifying the land to be acquired and providing a clear description of the process and procedures, the procedural rights of all legitimate land rights holders, including the rights of appeal, and the various time limits.
- Establish project-level grievance mechanism
- Establish Local Resettlement Coordination Committee
-

13.3 STEP N3 – Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for submission to TU including Stakeholder Engagement.

The project developer (MWE) implement the following:

- Participatory census, socioeconomic and asset surveys and baseline studies to identify all affected assets, resources, impacts and legitimate rights
- Determination of eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance (eligibility criteria) and valuation of affected assets
- Development of full compensation packages through consultation (RAP Consultant)
- Set up of the Grievances Redress Committee

The CGV Technical Unit revises the report, provide comment based on which the developer has to develop a revised Valuation report

- Public disclosure of Revised Report individual negotiations with PAP on proposed compensation packages and right of appeal

13.4 STEP N4 – Implementation

The project Developer (MWE) will then the project developer has to implement the following:

- Public announcement of RAP and LRP implementation with written and oral notice of timing of land acquisition to PAPs
- Un-freeze any areas no longer needed for the project
- Provision of financial literacy and other capacity building training and establishment of bank accounts
- Provision of in-kind compensation (adequate replacement land, housing, business structures, public infrastructure, social assistance and livelihood restoration support measures etc.)
- Payment of cash compensation and allowances, salvage and moves
- Internal monitoring of RAP and LRP implementation

13.5 STEP N5 - Land Acquisition

The project developer (MWE) proceeds to acquire the land:

- Acquisition of land needed for the project and vested in the Uganda Land Commission or land acquiring agency
- Mutations of titles

13.6 STEP N6 - Evaluation

- Outcome evaluation undertaken by National Resettlement Monitoring Committee.
- Implementation of corrective measures (MWE)

Table 13-1: RAP Implementation Time-frame

Activity	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Approval of Valuation Methodology and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (done)												
Stakeholder engagement and consultations												
Preparation of RAP (done)												
Approval of RAP Report, Strip Map and Valuation Report												
Establishment of Grievance Redress Committees and Customer Care Centre												
Pre-disclosure engagements												
Identification, verification, and disclosure of compensation payment to PAPS												
Management of post-disclosure grievance and snags												
Submit batches for accounting and clearing												
Compensation payment												
Notification of vacation notices and demolition of structures												
Vacant possession of land and protection on Right-of-Way												
Site Handover to the contractor)												
Livelihood restoration (optional)												
Internal monitoring of RAP implementation												
Processing Deed Plans for the project (Continuous)												
Services for additional land take (construction phase)												
RAP Completion Report Processing												

14 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

14.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

It is a common practice for land acquisition to cause complaints, issues, and grievances. These grievances start occurring as early as census begins. It is on that account that the chapter proposes a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that describes procedures for receiving, evaluating, and addressing grievances from affected communities by the project authorities throughout the project planning and implementation. The proposed GRM is based on available policy recommendations, consultations carried out at the district and community levels.

14.2 Policy Context for Regulating Grievances

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should be able to resolve, in an impartial and timely manner, any disputes arising from the resettlement process and compensation procedures. Such GRM should be made up of representatives from key stakeholder groups and, in particular, vulnerable communities. However, the established GRM should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies.

The Uganda law mainly focuses on litigation but not administrative-based grievance redress mechanisms. According to the Land Acquisition Act Cap 226 Section 13, any person dissatisfied by the award may appeal to the High Court by way of objection to any or all of the following: (a) the total amount of the compensation awarded; (b) the apportionment of the compensation; (c) any failure or refusal of the assessment officer to include him or her in the apportionment.

However, the GCALA provides for administrative review by guiding that in case of contestation of the compensation award, a mediation team shall be constituted to be chaired by the LCIII Chairperson and comprised of the Sub- County Community Development Officer, Sub-county Chief and the District Valuer who may be called upon for guidance. The same further recommends that where the parties fail to resolve the contestation, the aggrieved party may go to court.

14.3 Characteristics of Grievance Redress Mechanism

1. Operational Definition

For this project, the operational definition of the ***grievance*** will be an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or a group of people wants RAP team or contractor to address and resolve. Both concerns and complaints can result from either real or perceived impacts of the project. On the other hand, Grievance Redress mechanisms (GRMs) are institutions, instruments, methods, and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided.

2. Objectives

The aim of the GRM is to reduce or mitigate adverse project impact on the community due to unresolved and escalating grievances.

The **objective** is to dispose of grievances, disputes, and complaints in an efficient, timely cost-effective manner to the satisfaction of all stakeholders, including the affected persons.

3. Key Principles

Principles that a good GRM should have include: proportionality, culturally appropriate, accessibility, transparency and accountability, promptness, evidence-based, visibility, customer-focused, responsiveness, and appropriate protection. These will be adopted in this resettlement planning and implementation. In brief the grievance system should have two main components: a mechanism to effectively collect all grievances of potential DPs and a mechanism to expeditiously resolve grievances.

4. Anticipated Grievance

Early identification and understanding of the types of grievances that are likely to be raised by the affected person helps to determine the scope of the GRM. At this stage is rather difficult to anticipate the nature of grievances. Nonetheless, based on the question raised by the project affected person during the stakeholder engagement, results from the socio-economic surveys, and on past experience on similar irrigation schemes, the following are the likely grievances.

Table 14-1: Anticipated Grievances

Grievance Sub-types
Stakeholder Engagement
• Inadequate consultations and information about the project
Valuation Assessment
• Claims of undervaluation of the affected property
Compensation Payment/Appeals
• Whether PAPs will be forcefully evicted from their land without compensation • Appeal against compensation awarded (count, rates, amount) • Delayed compensation and depreciation of compensation awards • Commencement of construction works prior to full compensation

The composition of the anticipated grievances suggest that most grievances are likely to relate to land acquisition and compensation and community health. Such evidence suggest that the valuation should be properly done to reduce the potential grievance and impact.

5. Duration of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism will be in place for the entire period of land acquisition to construction period. During construction, the contractor will use the project sociologist to the

handle grievances.

6. Time-frame for Grievance Resolution

Depending on the complexity of the grievance, on average, the grievance resolution time-period should not exceed 30 days.

Table 14-2: Time-frame for Grievance Resolution

Step	Activity	Number of Days
1	Receipt of grievance	2
2	Assessment	3
3	Acknowledgement of grievance/complaint	5
4	Investigation and resolution of grievance	14
5	Closure	2
6	Outcome of the corrective action is verified with the complainant	2
	Total	30

7. Grievance Personnel

These will be the Community-based Grievance Committee, Community Liaison Officer in the Community Liaison Office, and, Project Grievance Officer at Water for Production Department, Ministry of Water and Environment Headquarters. This structure is intended to promote participation as well as protecting sensitive information.

8. Channels to lodge grievances

The project provides several channels to the affected person to lodge grievances. These will be: 1) telephone calls, 2) face-to-face meeting, 3) letters (including emails, 4) presentation through a third party (e.g., via Local Leader). Whatever channel is used, the grievance is registered formally and screened.

14.4 Steps of Grievance Resolution

A six-step approach is adopted to deal with resettlement/compensation, environmental, personal and property damage issues. All project grievances will be resolved in the manner described below. The process of receiving formal grievances at the offices will be as follows:

Step 1: Receipt of grievance: Grievances will be received by the project sociologist or Community Liaison Officer (CLO) either verbally or by written notification and will be entered in a register. Languages used will be English for documentation purposes but the grievance can be provided in Luo or Swahili. The person submitting the grievance will be given a receipt of their submission once entered into the Grievance Register. People will also have the option of making their initial complaint through the Village Chiefs. A receipt will be provided to the person lodging the complaint.

Step 2: Assessment: The project sociologist/CLO will assess the grievance in terms of his/her capacity to resolve it locally. If this is not possible, the grievance will be communicated to higher office (say Project Manager) for further action depending on the severity and substance of the grievance.

Step 3: Acknowledgement of complaint/grievance: Written information (accompanied with verbal explanation) as to steps that will be undertaken to resolve the grievance and the expected time for its resolution will be provided to the complainant within two weeks. This exchange will be recorded in the register.

Step 4: Investigation and resolution of grievance: The stakeholder team will conduct an internal investigation to determine the underlying cause of the grievance and make any changes required to prevent reoccurrence of a similar grievance. As appropriate, the project sociologist/CLO will also hold meetings with the person/group expressing the grievances to discuss, clarify and solve the issue, and prevent it from reoccurring.

Step 5: Closure: Once the investigation has been completed and necessary measures been taken, the results will be communicated to the complainant and entered in the Grievance Register.

Step 6: Outcome of the corrective action is verified with the complainant: Following completion of the corrective action, the project sociologist/CLO will verify the outcome with the complainant. The complainant will be asked to sign off on his/her acceptance of the 'solution' (or nominate someone to do so on his/her behalf). In the event that the complainant remains dissatisfied with the outcome, additional corrective action may be agreed and carried out by the stakeholder team.

The Grievance Register will be entered in a dedicated database. Situations may arise where complainants will choose to pursue legal recourse and appeal the outcome of the Grievance Mechanism. In such cases, obtaining an independent opinion (e.g., traditional authorities, legal advisors, NGOs etc.) on the grievance will be considered as this may aid in the arbitration process. MWE and the RAP team will not impede access to this recourse.

A summary of all grievances received must be included in the periodic internal reporting, as well as external sustainability reporting that MWE or the RAP team may choose to release to the public domain.

14.5 Grievance Structure

A good GRM is supposed to have a clear structure that explicitly spells out how it functions; roles and responsibilities assigned to different units, personnel and the person responsible for handling the different aspects of the grievance resolution. These aspects are: *receiving, recording, sorting complaints, conducting assessment and resolution process, co-ordination, and monitoring*. The matrix below presents the grievance structure.

Table 14-3: Grievance Redress Position and Roles

Agency/Individual	Composition	Roles and Responsibilities
National Level		Roles
MWE		• Formulating and providing operational guidelines for the GRM • Providing necessary funding • Maintaining data-base of the status of grievances • Participating in grievance resolution • Monitoring grievance resolution process • Co-ordinating the GRM functions • Providing training and orientation GR Committee members • Supervision of RAP consultant and contractor in resolving grievances
Courts of Law		• Handling appeals and land disputes
Office of the Chief Government Valuer – Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	• Chief Government Valuer (CGV) • Government Valuers	• Resolving contested valuation
Regional Level		
MWE Regional Office Moroto	• Regional manager • Environmentalists • Sociologists	• Oversee and coordinate project activities including receiving and participating in resolving grievances • Refer grievances to MWE Headquarters or pass the grievances to the project level mechanisms discussed above
Project Level GRM		
Project Level GRM	Project Management Team comprising: • Project Manager (Head) • Accountants, • Land acquisition Officers • Environmentalists • Sociologists	• Participate in resolving grievances in a quick, fair, and transparent manner thereby paving way for MWE, consultants, contractors, local authorities, and affected people to achieve their goals and objectives.

	• Health and Safety officer • Project Engineer • Community Liaison Officer	
Supervision Consultant	Supervision Team comprising: • Resident Engineer (Head) • Administrator • Environmentalists • Sociologist • Health and Safety Officer	• Reviewing and monitoring the status of grievances as presented by the contractor in monthly and/or quarterly reports • Notifying and collaborating with contractor together with District and Sub-County officials and other relevant institutions such as police as required by individual cases to ensure that the contract is administered in with the compliance with the law
Contractor	Contractor Team comprising: • Project Manager • Engineers • Environmentalists • Sociologists • Health and Safety officer	• Developing internal GRM that receives and processes grievances referred by the sub-county and district GMCs. • Informing local communities and other stakeholders of the availability of the GRM • Providing resources to implement the GRM • Implementing the approved GRM throughout project performance • Notifying the consulting engineer immediately of any complaint that requires investigation or intervention • Communicating at least weekly with the complainant regarding the status of the resolution process.
Community Grievance Management Committee	• 3 PAPs (at least one being a woman) • 1 opinion leader (e.g., elder, religious or clan leader)	• Considering, recording, and sorting grievances • Investigating the issue • Facilitate and mediate resolution of grievance; • Documenting status of the complaint and its resolution

	• LC-1 Chairperson of the community (as ex-officio) • 1 local NGO/CBO leader (as an observer)	• Passing on complicated grievances to the contractor, supervision consultant or Project Management Team • Providing feedback to the complainant.

14.6 Location of Grievance Centre or Customers Care Centre

The purpose of the Grievance Centre is to offer complainants efficient and effective grievance resolution services, unencumbered by travel and time costs. The proposed MWACRID Project being a nonlinear project, the report recommends that the grievance centre should be located within the contractor's project site office. However, complainants will have the option of channelling their complaints through community based GRMs proposed by this report instead of the grievance centre.

14.7 Election of Grievance Committee

This report recommends that the community sensitisation meetings should be used to facilitate the election of GMCs, collect and register any grievances and communicate them to the responsible departments in the project. After the GMCs are formed, the project RAP and ESIA team is supposed to train the GMC in order to enable them to effectively collect, screen and communicate grievances to the project for verification and consideration.

However, given the uncertainty in the commencement of the land acquisition activities, the possibility of potential attrition due to time lag, the Community-based grievance Committee should be selected after the commencement of the land acquisition phase.

14.8 Grievance Monitoring and Management Information System

A basic Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be established to track the grievance resolution process and outcomes. As part of establishing the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, this RAP report presents a set of grievance performance indicators that should be monitored (refer to M&E Chapter). The source of information will be grievance register, grievance logbook, and the grievance investigation, and report.

A simple Management Information System (MIS) should be established to monitor the grievance management.

15 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

This Chapter presents findings on current and preferred livelihood options of affected households, their intentions regarding maintaining or changing livelihoods post-compensation, and the support required to restore or improve their sources of income

15.1 Current Livelihoods Pre-Compensation

The assessment of current livelihoods among project-affected households indicates that land-based farming is the predominant source of income, with 41.4% (91) relying on crop production, slightly higher in Masindi (42.4%) than in Kiryandongo (38.7%). Enterprise-based activities, such as small businesses and trade, are the second most common livelihood, accounting for 33.2% (73 respondents), with a notably higher reliance in Masindi (38.6%) compared to Kiryandongo (19.4%). Land-based livestock farming supports 21.8% (48 respondents), primarily in Kiryandongo (37.1%), while formal employment and natural-resource harvesting constitute minor livelihood sources, collectively accounting for less than 4% of households.

Table 15-1: Current livelihoods pre-compensation

Sources of livelihood	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Land-based farming	24	38.7%	67	42.4%	91	41.4%
Enterprise-based	12	19.4%	61	38.6%	73	33.2%
Land-based livestock	23	37.1%	25	15.8%	48	21.8%
Employment-based,	2	3.2%	4	2.5%	6	2.7%
Natural-resource harvest	1	1.6%	1	0.6%	2	0.9%

These findings highlight the heavy dependence on agriculture and livestock, underscoring the importance of targeted livelihood restoration and support programs during compensation and project implementation.

15.2 Preferred Livelihood After Compensation

Following compensation, households indicate a preference to continue or expand their existing livelihood activities, with a notable increase in interest in land-based farming, which is preferred by 50.5% (111) slightly higher in Masindi (51.3%) than in Kiryandongo (48.4%). Enterprise-based livelihoods are also increasingly attractive, preferred by 39.1% (86), particularly in Masindi (43.7%) compared to Kiryandongo (27.4%), suggesting a growing interest in trade and small business ventures post-compensation. Land-based livestock farming remains important, with 31.8% (70) indicating it as a preferred livelihood, reflecting continued reliance on livestock, especially in Kiryandongo (38.7%). Smaller proportions of households expressed interest in natural-resource harvesting (7.3%) and formal employment (2.3%). Overall, these preferences indicate a desire among affected households to diversify and strengthen agriculture and enterprise activities after compensation, highlighting areas for livelihood support and skills development in RAP implementation.

Table 15-2: Preferred livelihood after compensation

Preferred livelihood	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Land-based farming	30	48.4%	81	51.3%	111	50.5%
Enterprise-based	17	27.4%	69	43.7%	86	39.1%

Land-based livestock	24	38.7%	46	29.1%	70	31.8%
Natural-resource harvest	4	6.5%	12	7.6%	16	7.3%
Employment-based	1	1.6%	4	2.5%	5	2.3%

15.3 Reasons For Maintaining Land-Based Farming

Households indicated multiple factors for preferring to maintain land-based farming post-compensation, with the primary reason being the availability of land (61.8% 136), slightly higher in Kiryandongo (62.9% 39) than Masindi (61.4% 97). Favourable natural soil was also a major determinant, cited by 40% of respondents, reflecting the importance of productive land for crop yields. Other significant reasons included availability of pasture (17.3%), high profitability (15.5%), and access to markets or marketing outlets (10%), which together highlight the economic and resource-based drivers of continued farming. Factors such as favourable weather (9.1%), availability of water for irrigation (5.9%), and extension services (5%) were less frequently mentioned, while skills, knowledge, and access to cheap labour accounted for the smallest proportion of responses.

Table 15-3: Reasons for maintaining land-based farming

Reasons	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Availability of land	39	62.9%	97	61.4%	136	61.8%
Favourable natural soil	35	56.5%	53	33.5%	88	40.0%
Availability of pasture	9	14.5%	29	18.4%	38	17.3%
High profit	8	12.9%	26	16.5%	34	15.5%
Availability of market or marketing outlets	4	6.5%	18	11.4%	22	10.0%
Favourable weather	2	3.2%	18	11.4%	20	9.1%
Availability Water for irrigation	2	3.2%	11	7.0%	13	5.9%
Existence of extension services	2	3.2%	9	5.7%	11	5.0%
Source of daily subsistence	3	4.8%	7	4.4%	10	4.5%
Availability of cheap labour	2	3.2%	6	3.8%	8	3.6%
Possess the required production knowledge , skills, and experience	1	1.6%	5	3.2%	6	2.7%

Overall, these findings emphasize that land-based farming is maintained primarily due to resource availability, profitability, and existing experience, indicating that livelihood support programs should reinforce these advantages to enhance post-compensation productivity and resilience.

15.4 Reasons For Switching To New Livelihood Activities

Among respondents who preferred to transition to new livelihood activities after receiving compensation, a number of motivating factors were cited. The most common reason was the low start-up capital required for the intended alternative ventures, cited by 50% of respondents, indicating that affordability plays a crucial role in shaping livelihood choices. Stable income

opportunities (34%) and less labour-intensive work (33%) were also prominent considerations, highlighting a shift in preference towards more predictable and less physically demanding livelihoods. Additionally, 17% noted the appeal of livelihoods that are less vulnerable to adverse weather, and 16% were attracted by the higher profit margins associated with their chosen ventures. Other motivations included the availability of ready markets, access to cheap labour, and existing knowledge and experience in the new fields. A few respondents indicated that their decision was influenced by mentorship or support from NGOs or community-based organizations, suggesting the importance of institutional and technical support in livelihood transformation.

Table 15-4: Reasons for switching to new livelihood activities

Reasons	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Low start-up capital	29	46.8%	81	51.3%	110	50.0%
Stable income	21	33.9%	53	33.5%	74	33.6%
Less labour intensive	23	37.1%	49	31.0%	72	32.7%
Free from bad weather	4	6.5%	34	21.5%	38	17.3%
High profit margin	9	14.5%	27	17.1%	36	16.4%
Availability of market	8	12.9%	11	7.0%	19	8.6%
Cheap labour	2	3.2%	7	4.4%	9	4.1%
Rich knowledge and experience	2	3.2%	2	1.3%	4	1.8%
Mentorship support given by NGO/CBO	0	0%	2	1.3%	2	0.9%

15.5 Support Needed to Restore or Enhance Livelihoods

The majority of households identified extension services (26.4% 58) as the most critical support needed to restore or enhance their livelihoods, emphasizing the importance of improved agricultural knowledge, skills, and technical assistance. Water supply (20.5% 45) was the second most cited need, particularly in Masindi (24.1% 38), reflecting the vulnerability of farming systems to water scarcity and the desire for irrigation support.

Table 15-5: Support needed to restore or enhance livelihoods

Support needed	Kiryandongo		Masindi		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Extension service	16	25.8%	42	26.6%	58	26.4%
Water supply	7	11.3%	38	24.1%	45	20.5%
Entrepreneurship	3	4.8%	17	10.8%	20	9.1%
Resource management knowledge	4	6.5%	13	8.2%	17	7.7%
Marketing skills	5	8.1%	7	4.4%	12	5.5%
Project casual labouring	0	0%	4	2.5%	4	1.8%
Land	1	1.6%	2	1.3%	3	1.4%
Job-placement	0	0%	2	1.3%	2	0.9%

Livestock stoking	1	1.6%	1	0.6%	2	0.9%
Working space	0	0%	2	1.3%	2	0.9%
Micro-credit	0	0%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%
Storage	1	1.6%	0	0%	1	0.5%
Physical markets	0	0%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%
Training centres	0	0%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%

A notable share of respondents also highlighted the need for entrepreneurship support (9.1%) and resource management knowledge (7.7%), pointing to the necessity of diversifying income sources and building capacity in sustainable resource use. Other forms of support mentioned, though less frequently, included marketing skills (5.5%), project-related employment (1.8%), and inputs such as land (1.4%) or livestock stocking (0.9%). Financial and structural enablers like micro-credit, storage facilities, physical markets, and training centres were cited by very small proportions (<1%). Overall, the findings suggest that strengthening agricultural extension, ensuring water access, and promoting enterprise development should be prioritized in the livelihood restoration strategy, with complementary investments in marketing, training, and small-scale financial support to ensure long-term sustainability.

15.6 Proposed Livelihood Restoration Budget

The proposed livelihood restoration budget of UGX 700 million has been designed to support the recovery and enhancement of livelihoods for PAPs under the MWACRID Project. The budget reflects a balanced allocation across land-based, enterprise-based, and cross-cutting livelihood options, while also ensuring inclusivity for vulnerable groups and those engaged in natural resource-based and employment-related activities. Priority has been placed on enterprise development, land-based farming, and livestock production, as these represent the most preferred and sustainable options identified during consultations with PAPs. Complementary cross-cutting interventions, such as market access, storage facilities, micro-credit, and monitoring, have also been included to promote resilience, ensure sustainability, and strengthen long-term socio-economic stability.

Table 15-6: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Budget

Preferred Livelihood	Key Support Required	Amount (UGX)
Land-based farming	Extension services, improved seeds, tools, irrigation kits	180,000,000
Enterprise-based	Business training, starter capital, market linkages	200,000,000
Land-based livestock	Improved breeds, vet support, animal housing	146,000,000
Natural-resource harvest	Sustainable harvesting tools, training, cooperative support	15,000,000
Employment-based	Vocational training, job placement, tools	7,000,000
Cross-cutting support	Market access, storage, micro-credit fund, monitoring	152,000,000
Total		700,000,000

The allocation of the largest shares to enterprise-based livelihoods (UGX 200 million), land-based farming (UGX 180 million), and livestock production (UGX 146 million) reflects both the expressed preferences of PAPs and the sustainability potential of these options. Enterprise development was prioritized due to its ability to provide quick income opportunities, diversify household earnings, and link PAPs to broader markets. Land-based farming remains the backbone of livelihoods in the project area, hence the significant allocation to improved seeds, inputs, and extension services to enhance productivity and food security. Livestock interventions, particularly in improved breeds and veterinary support, were also emphasized given their importance for asset building, nutrition, and income generation. Smaller but essential allocations to natural-resource harvesting and employment-based opportunities cater to specific groups, while cross-cutting support (UGX 152 million) ensures inclusivity, capacity building, and sustainability of all livelihood pathways.

16 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

16.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan provides the conceptual and practical guidelines for planning and implementation of monitoring and evaluation functions and activities. Two bases of monitoring and evaluation will be applied in measuring the Project's achievements. This includes performance monitoring that is process basis (progress) and impact monitoring that is output basis (overall achievement). This will be reported on a monthly, quarterly and semestral basis. Performance Monitoring shall include the monitoring of the progress of RAP implementation against entitlement matrix, budget and schedule. This activity will be undertaken directly by MWE and it can be defined as Internal Monitoring.

Impact Monitoring shall include the periodic assessment of social changes that occur in the project affected areas as results of the mitigation actions imposed by the project. This monitoring will be undertaken by a consultant and it can be defined as External Monitoring. Such monitoring will be addressed with two strategies. For the directly affected people through the monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Plan, undertaking periodic HHs survey with the scope to measure the changing in living condition of the affected HHs during and after the income restoration program. The assessment shall be both qualitative and quantitative.

The *first* section presents the **M&E System objectives**. The *second* section presents the M&E framework in the form of objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) to be monitored and their respective indicators. The *third* section describes the resources to monitor and evaluate the resettlement results.

16.2 Objectives of the M&E System

The major objective of the M&E system is to monitor the process of land acquisition and resettlement, as basis of maximizing achievement of the project impact.

16.3 Performance Monitoring

The Performance Monitoring will be undertaken directly by MWE who will monitor the progress of resettlement preparation and implementation through monthly progress reports and it will report to AfDB on the effectiveness of RAP implementation on monthly basis. The objective of quarterly monitoring is to provide AfDB with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

The key criteria for performance resettlement monitoring include:

- Physical Progress of land compensation process conducted by the Land Acquisition Team of MWE;
- Disbursement of Compensation against the schedule and the budget

- Effectiveness of Consultation through the number of consultation activities conducted and awareness and understanding of land acquisition process amongst PAPs;
- Progress of implementation resettlement program for project affected people (PAPs),
- The effectiveness of implementation of the community grievance mechanism, such as number of grievances received every month, total resolved grievances; and
- Measurement of impact of resettlement and livelihood activities on the PAPs.

MWE is responsible for gathering information monthly from the Committees and sectorial experts. An information database of monitoring on the resettlement implementation of the Project shall be maintained and updated every month.

16.4 Impact Monitoring

The main objective of the external monitoring is to assess the impacts of compensation packages on affected HHs, the impact of project on indirectly affected people, and the overall achievements of RAP. MWE is recommended to engage an independent agency to conduct the external monitoring. The external monitoring team will measure effectiveness of the program on a regular basis throughout the land acquisition process ending in a Completion Report once all PAPs have been compensated and livelihoods are considered restored.

The key criteria for impact resettlement monitoring include the:

- Efficacy of LRP
- Efficacy of Consultation Program
- Efficacy of GRM

16.5 Completion Audit

Completion Audit is an independent evaluation, with the key objective to determine whether the MWE efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided.

In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population, including the host population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, (as established through the census and socioeconomic studies.

The completion audit should be undertaken after all RAP inputs have been completed, but well before financial commitments of lenders to the sponsor have been met so as to have time to address any gap to the RAP before the termination of the financing

16.6 Reporting Requirements

The monitoring activities will be organized into the reporting matrix reported in this paragraph. The impact analysis will have to focus on, without being limited to, livelihood restoration effectiveness analyzing the economic profile and living standards of affected households before and after the project. The activities are to be implemented through dedicated structured surveys in order to provide robust data. In addition, the impact report shall include and analysis the effectiveness of the Consultations and Grievances mechanism. The performance reporting shall

consider all the progress of the implementation activities (compensation payment, displacement and assistance, periodic consultations and grievances registering process). The reports shall have a section on key recommendations and corrective measures.

Table 16-1: Reporting Matrix

Progress Report	Performance Monitoring	MWE	Monthly
Impact Analysis Report	Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Biannual
Completion Audit Report	Performance and Impact Monitoring	External Consultant	Once

Table 16-2: Monitoring Activities

Type of Monitoring	Topic	Indicator	Responsible	Frequency
Performance Monitoring Internal	Compensation	- Progress of Payments against budget and schedule - N of AHs compensated	MWE	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Physical Displacement	N of AHs physically relocated	MWE	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Vulnerable Groups	N of Vulnerable HHs compensated	MWE	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Livelihood Restoration	- Progress on implementation against budget and schedule - N of Beneficiaries reached by livelihood restoration	MWE	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Consultation	- N of consultation against the SEP - Type of consultation against SEP - Percentage of participation men, women, youth, IP - Main topic of discussion and conclusion reached	MWE	Monthly
Performance Monitoring Internal	Grievances	- N of Open Grievances step 1 - N of Open Grievances step 2 - N of Open Grievances step 3 - N of Grievances to KFW system - N of Closed Grievances - Breakdown of Grievances - N of Survey Grievances - N of Social Grievances - N of Resettlement and Compensation Grievances - Breakdown of complainants - N of Women - N of Elderly	MWE	Monthly

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

		• N of IP • N of Grievances GBV and/or SEAH		
Impact Monitoring External	Livelihood Restoration	• Compliance with entitlement matrix • Compliance with budget disbursement • Compliance with schedule	Consultant	Quarterly
Impact Monitoring External	AHs living conditions	• N of AHs who are better off • N of AHs who are worse off • N of AHs with same living conditions	Consultant	Quarterly
Impact Monitoring External	Community Programs	• Impacts Analysis of Restoration programs on community living conditions	Consultant	Quarterly
Impact Monitoring External	Consultations	• Impacts analysis of consultation programs on the affected community and project development • Impacts analysis of Stakeholder engagement	Consultant	Quarterly
Impact Monitoring External	Grievances	• Efficacy of grievances mechanism	Consultant	Quarterly

16.7 Resources for M&E

These are in the form of staff, finances, office space, transport, and other forms of logistics necessary to monitor the resettlement process.

Table 16-3: Monitoring Budget

Monitoring Type	Topics Covered	Frequency	6-Year Budget Allocation	Annual Share (per year)
Performance Monitoring (Internal)	Compensation	Monthly	31,624,777	5,270,796
	Physical Displacement	Monthly	31,624,777	5,270,796
	Vulnerable Groups	Monthly	31,624,777	5,270,796
	Livelihood Restoration	Monthly	31,624,777	5,270,796
	Consultation	Monthly	31,624,777	5,270,796
	Grievances	Monthly	31,624,777	5,270,796
Subtotal Internal			189,748,662	31,624,777
Impact Monitoring (External)	Livelihood Restoration	Quarterly	25,299,821	4,216,637
	AHs living conditions	Quarterly	25,299,821	4,216,637
	Community Programs	Quarterly	25,299,821	4,216,637
	Consultations	Quarterly	25,299,821	4,216,637
	Grievances	Quarterly	25,299,821	4,216,637
Subtotal External	5 Topics	Quarterly	126,499,105	21,083,185
Grand Total	Internal + External		316,247,767	52,707,962

17 COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGET

17.1 Resettlement Budget and Financing

The budget present cost for; 1) land, buildings/structures and crop, 2) the statutory disturbance allowance, 3) the overall compensation cost, and the percentage of the overall cost. The percentage figures simply represent the compensation load by sub-county to inform the planning the compensation activities, during RAP implementation. The budget excludes potential livelihood restoration cost because whereas CGLA recommend livelihood restoration it is not a statutory requirement.

17.2 Budget and Financing

The total RAP cost is UGX 5,206,592,764/= (Uganda Shillings Five Billion Two Hundred Six Million Five Hundred Ninety-Two Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-Four Shillings Only). Of that UGX 3,648,205,967/= is for land acquisition and UGX 1,558,386,797/= will be for associated costs such as livelihood restoration, external monitoring, internal monitoring, grievance handling and management, stakeholder engagement.

Table 17-1: RAP Cost Estimation and Budget

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Municipality/ Town Council/ Subcounty	Division/ Parish/ Ward	Village/ Cell	No. Of Paps	Total Land Taken (Acres)	Value Of Land Taken (Ugx)	Value Of Buildings/Structures (Ugx)	Value Of Crops/Trees (Ugx)	Sub Total (Ugx)	15% Disturbance Allowance (Ugx)	Total Compensation Award (Ugx)	
Kiryandongo District											
Masindi Port	Waibango	Kitukuza	61	89.384		10,158,740					
					2,155,003,000		8,360,000	2,173,521,740	326,028,261	2,499,550,001	
	Kaduku	Waibango	25	1.331		-		1,890,000	1,890,000	283,500	2,173,500
		Kitaleba	9	5.726		114,520,000	6,450,000	7,240,000	128,210,000	19,231,500	147,441,500
		Kaduku-I	20	42.559		244,564,070	60,000	165,000	244,789,070	36,718,361	281,507,431
		Kaduku-II	15	6.361		127,220,000	66,300,000	46,785,000	240,305,000	36,045,750	276,350,750
		Kinyonga	21	0.818		12,270,000	5,200,000	5,270,600	22,740,600	3,411,090	26,151,690
	Kiigya	Wakisanyi	2	0.607		4,000,000	2,710,000	9,745,000	1,461,750	11,206,750	
					3,035,000						
Sub-Total 1		153								3,244,381,622	
Masindi District											
Kimengo	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo	71	7.733	80,348,305	2,400,000	1,895,000	84,643,305	12,696,496	97,339,801	
		Karwara/Kididima	26	20.891	98,450,000	14,000,000	12,555,000	125,005,000	18,750,750	143,755,750	
Miirya	Kiguulya	Bishenyi	31	1.890	28,833,435	2,260,000	7,470,000	38,563,435	5,784,515	44,347,950	
		Kinumi	44	2.241	47,830,000	1,050,013	3,978,000	52,858,013	7,928,702	60,786,715	
		Kitwetwe	32	5.059	41,581,950	60,000	8,439,902	50,081,852	7,512,278	57,594,130	
	Sub-Total 2		204								403,824,346
			357	184.600	2,953,655,760	111,938,753	106,758,502	3,172,353,015	475,852,952	3,648,205,967	
Implementation Associated Costs											
Livelihood Restoration										700,000,000	
External Monitoring										180,713,010	
Internal Monitoring										135,534,757	
Grievance Handling And Management										90,356,505	
Stakeholder Engagement										451,782,525	
Sub-Total 3										1,558,386,797	
Grand Total										5,206,592,764	

18 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Following approval by the Chief Government Valuer (see appendix xii), the Consultant embarked on the implementation of the approved RAP between 3rd December 2025 to 13 January 2026. This Chapter provides an update on compliance, implementation milestones, and outstanding actions.

18.1 RAP Disclosure Status

The RAP implementation commencement with disclosure which was undertaken across Masindi and Kiryandongo districts to ensure that all PAPs were adequately informed about the RAP implementation process including but not limited to the project, its impacts, compensation entitlements and grievance redress mechanisms. Disclosure activities were conducted at village level through community meetings in collaboration with the local leaders, ensuring accessibility and transparency in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 2 and national requirements.

In Masindi District, a total of 205 PAPs were identified across five villages Miirya and Kimengo Sub-Counties. Of these, 193 PAPs (94%) were successfully disclosed to. Overall, 12 PAPs (6%) in Masindi District were not disclosed to during the initial exercise mainly due to absentee PAPs, mobility during field disclosure, and difficulties in tracing some landowners at the time of disclosure. In Kiryandongo District, a total of 152 PAPs were identified in Masindi-Port Sub-County across six villages, of whom 128 PAPs (84%) were disclosed. Consequently, 24 PAPs (16%) in Kiryandongo District were not disclosed to at the time of reporting due to absentee landowners such as Kafu Sugar, Kazimingi Millers, unresolved ownership claims, and PAPs residing outside the project area during the disclosure period.

Table 18-1: Number of PAPs reached during disclosure

District	Sub-County	Village	# of PAPs	PAPs Disclosure To	%	Not Disclosure
Masindi	Miirya	Kinumi	72	72	100%	0
		Bishenyi	26	23	88%	3
		Kitwetwe	31	31	100%	0
	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo /Wakisanyi	44	44	100%	0
		Kididima/Kalwara	32	28	86%	4
		Sub-Total - 1	205	193	94%	12
Kiryandongo	Masindi-Port	Kaduku II	61	59	97%	2
		Kinyonga	25	25	100%	0
		Waibango	9	9	100%	0
		Kitaleba	20	18	90%	2
		Kaduku I	15	14	93%	1
		Kitukuza	21	8	37%	13
		Sub-Total - 2	152	128	84%	24
Grand Total			357	320	90%	37

Overall, the RAP disclosure exercise reached 320 out of 357 PAPs, representing 90% disclosure coverage across the project area, with 37 PAPs (10%) pending disclosure. The outstanding disclosures will be addressed through targeted follow-up engagements, including

individual notifications, coordination with local leadership, and disclosure during compensation verification and payment stages. This approach will ensure that all PAPs are fully informed and provided an opportunity to participate meaningfully in the RAP implementation process before compensation and livelihood restoration measures are finalized.

18.2 Number of PAPs and Consent Acquisition Status

Following disclosure process, PAPs occupying public land were excluded from the consent acquisition process in accordance with Ugandan land laws and AfDB Operational Safeguard 2, which limits compensation for land and assets to only those legally recognized or customary rights holders. Consequently, the table reflects only PAPs with legitimate and recognizable interests in land and assets within the project footprint, who are eligible for consent and compensation.

Of the 205 PAPs in Masindi District, a total of 170 PAPs (83%) provided consent to the project and accepted the allocated compensation packages. In Kiryandongo District, of the 152 PAPs identified in Masindi-Port Sub-County, 112 PAPs (74%) provided consent. Overall, across the project area, a total of 282 PAPs (79%) provided consent at the time of reporting.

Table 18-2: Number of PAPs consented

District	Sub-County	Village	Number of PAPs	Number Consented	%
Masindi	Miirya	Kinumi	72	72	100%
		Bishenyi	26	21	81%
		Kitwetwe	31	24	77%
	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo /Wakisanyi	44	37	84%
		Kididima/Kalwara	32	16	50%
		Sub-Total - 1	205	170	83%
Kiryandongo	Masindi-Port	Kaduku II	61	48	79%
		Kinyonga	25	20	80%
		Waibango	9	6	67%
		Kitaleba	20	12	60%
		Kaduku I	15	13	87%
		Kitukuza	21	12	57%
		Sub-Total - 2	152	112	74%
	Grand Total		357	282	79%

18.3 Number of PAPs Not Consented

Following RAP disclosure and valuation exercises, consent to compensation and resettlement measures was sought from Project Affected Persons (PAPs occupying private and customary land only, excluding PAPs on public land). Out of a total of 357 eligible PAPs, 282 PAPs (79%) provided consent to the proposed compensation arrangements, while 75 PAPs (21%) had not yet consented at the time of reporting.

In Masindi District (Miirya and Kimengo Sub-Counties), a total of 205 PAPs were eligible for consent. Of these, 35 PAPs (19%) had not yet consented. Higher non-consent rates were recorded in Kididima/Kalwara (56%), Myeba/Nyakarongo/Wakisanyi (16%), and Kitwetwe (23%), largely due to unresolved ownership documentation, ongoing household-level decision-

making, valuation-related clarifications, and succession matters affecting inherited land. Lower non-consent levels were observed in Kinumi (0%) and Bishenyi (19%), where most PAPs had resolved ownership and valuation issues during consultations. In Kiryandongo District, 152 PAPs were eligible for consent in Masindi-Port Sub-County, of whom 40 PAPs (26%) had not yet consented.

Table 18-3: Number of PAPs Not Consented

District	Sub-County	Village	# of PAPs	PAPs Not Consented	%
Masindi	Miirya	Kinumi	72	0	0%
		Bishenyi	26	5	19%
		Kitwetwe	31	7	23%
	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo /Wakisanyi	44	7	16%
		Kididima/Kalwara	32	16	56%
		Sub-Total - 1	205	35	17%
Kiryandongo	Masindi-Port	Kaduku II	61	13	21%
		Kinyonga	25	5	20%
		Waibango	9	3	33%
		Kitaleba	20	8	40%
		Kaduku I	15	2	13%
		Kitukuza	21	9	43%
		Sub-Total - 2	152	40	26%
Grand Total			357	75	21%

Overall, the 75 PAPs (22%) who had not yet consented did so primarily due to absentee land owners, unresolved succession and inheritance matters, pending valuation reviews, pending document submission or requests for additional time to consult family members and obtain clarification.

Table 18-4: None consented PAPs by gender and reason

District	Sub-County	Village	PAPs Not Consented	Gender		Reason for Not Consenting			
				M	F	Absentee landlords	Unsatisfied with the compensation package	Lack of documentation (IDs, sales agreements etc)	Succession matters affecting inherited land
Masindi	Miirya	Bishenyi	5	4	1	1	3	1	0
		Kitwetwe	7	6	1	3	2	1	1
	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo /Wakisanyi	7	7	0	2	1	4	0
		Kididima/Kalwara	16	11	5	7	1	5	3
		Sub-Total - 1	35	28	9	13	7	11	4
Kiryandongo	Masindi-Port	Kaduku II	13	10	1	6	1	5	0
		Kinyonga	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
		Waibango	3	1	2	2	0	1	0
		Kitaleba	8	7	1	3	5	0	0
		Kaduku I	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
		Kitukuza	9	7	2	5	3	2	0
		Sub-Total - 2	40	32	6	18	9	13	0
Grand Total			75	60	10	31	16	24	4

These outstanding cases will be addressed through continued stakeholder engagement, targeted follow-up consultations, and verification support during the Project implementation stages.

Table 18-5: Compensation packages in UGX dur to none consented PAPs by reason

District	Sub-County	Village	Reason for Not Consenting				Amount
			Absentee landlords	Unsatisfied with the compensation package	Lack of documentation (IDs, sales agreements etc)	Succession matters affecting inherited land	
Masindi	Miirya	Bishenyi	3,933,000	2,965,583	1,299,370	0	8,197,953
		Kitwetwe	1,284,665	216,459	713,000	316,250	2,530,374
	Kimengo	Myeba/Nyakarongo /Wakisanyi	18,640,373	575,000	13,920,750	0	33,136,123
		Kididima/Kalwara	71,777,250	17,554,750	24,489,250	2,725,500	116,546,750
		Sub-Total - 1	95,635,288	21,311,792	40,422,370	3,041,750	160,411,200
Kiryandongo	Masindi-Port	Kaduku II	26,726,000	253,000	15,456,000	0	42,435,000
		Kinyonga	0	0	1,567,450	0	1,567,450
		Waibango	460,000	0	74,750	0	534,750
		Kitaleba	32,039,000	16,002,250	0	0	48,041,250
		Kaduku I	59,334,250	0	0	0	59,334,250
		Kitukuza	2,235,959,950	3,507,500	143,750	0	2,239,611,200
		Sub-Total - 2	2,354,519,200	19,762,750	17,241,950	0	2,391,523,900
Grand Total			2,450,154,488	41,074,542	57,664,320	3,041,750	2,551,935,100

18.4 Overall Status of Right-of-Way Acquisition for the MWACRID

The Right-of-Way (RoW) acquisition process for the MWACRID Project has progressed substantially following RAP disclosure, and consent acquisition activities. Of the 357 PAPs identified during the RAP preparation, 282 PAPs (67%) have provided full consent to the allocated compensation packages, thereby clearing their respective sections of the project corridor for acquisition hence this current status demonstrates significant advancement toward securing uninterrupted access to the project corridor while maintaining compliance with Ugandan statutory requirements and the African Development Bank Operational Safeguard 2.

19 CONCLUSION AND COMMITMENT

The main objective of this RAP is to present resettlement principles, objectives, strategies, and actions for implementing and monitoring land acquisition, compensation payment, and resettlement of PAPs, prior to obtaining the site the proposed MWACRID Project. The RAP has presented the project profile, relevant policy and legal requirements, potential impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures, organisational responsibilities, methodology for asset assessment and compensation, the socio-economic conditions for the affected people, compensation and livelihood restoration measures, stakeholder management, grievance redress mechanism, budget for RAP implementation, implementation time frame, and the monitoring and evaluation framework.

The evidence presented in this RAP report suggests that the project caused both physical and economic impacts on 357 PAPs. The opportunity is that there are existing policies and legislation held by the Government of Uganda and AfDB, as well as institutional and organizational frameworks that will be used to mitigate the adverse impact of the project on the PAPs through cash compensation and livelihood restoration.

Ministry of Water and Environment has implemented the RAP securing 79% of the Right of Way through consent acquisition. MWE is committed to adhering to the RAP policies, principles, strategies, and actions for compensation, land acquisition, and livelihood restoration to ensure 100% acquisition of the project RoW.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Socio-Economic Questionnaires

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIPURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO DISTRICTS

RAP Socio-Economic Questionnaire

A. Instructions

- Do not ask any question before you introduce the study.
- Respondent should be head of the household or spouse only.
- Ensure you wear a mask and to keep a distance of 1 metre from the respondent.
- Do not interview any person who is feeling unwell.
- Study location should be within the irrigation scheme command area/area of influence.

B. Introduction to the Questionnaire

I am.....working with Ardent Services International Limited, contracted by Ministry of Water and Environment to undertake a resettlement action planning for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure in Kiryandongo and Masindi District, Uganda. The purpose of the assignment is therefore to collect data on the potential impacts of the proposed project for development. Your household has identified as affected and therefore request for your consent to proceed with the interview.

C. Enumerator's Bio Data

Enumerator Name			
Telephone		Date of interview	/ /2023
Start Time		End Time	

D. Location Details

1. District:	2. Sub-county:
3. Parish:	4. Village:

E. Respondent Identification Data

1. Name:		
2. Telephone:	3. Email:	
4. Are you the land owner?	1. Yes 2. No	
5. Gender of land owner?	1. Male 2. Female	
6. Name of the land owner		
7. Telephone number		

SECTION ONE: RESPONDENTS & HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS/PROFILE

1.1 What is your position in the household?

1. Head of the House 2. Spouse

1.2 If not the Head of the Household, where is the head of the household currently living?

1. Travelled 2. Lives elsewhere in Uganda 3. Abroad

1.2 What is your gender?

1. Male 2. Female 3. Prefer not say 4. Others

1.3 What is your complete age _____? (Write in figures)

1.4 What is your religion?

1. Catholic 2. Pentecostal/Saved 3. Orthodox 4. Protestant/Anglican
5. Moslem 6. Adventist 7. Other (specify)_____

1.5 What is your level of education?

1. None 2. Functional adult literacy 3. Primary school incomplete 4. Primary complete
5. 'O' Level 6. Advance level 7. Diploma 8. University degree 9. Post-graduate level
10. Specialised training /vocational training 11. Other Specify) _____

1.6 What is your marital status?

- Never Married
Married/cohabiting (monogamy)
Married/cohabiting (more than one wife), Number _____
Separated/Divorced
Widowed/Widower
Other (Specify)_____

1.5 Where do the spouse(s) live? *(Multiple response, if polygamous marriage)*

1. In main residential house affected by the project
2. Live in another house within this village
3. Live elsewhere

1.6 What is your tribe? _____

1.7 What is your nationality? _____

1.8 How many years have you lived in this village/location _____ (figure)?

1.9 How many permanent members are in this household (who eat together)?

1.10 What is the household structure and characteristics?

S/N	a) Name Initials including (Respondent's)	b) Relationship to the Hsh head	c) Marital Status	d) Age	e) Gender 1. Male 2. Female	f) Education	g) Working 1. Yes 2. No	h) Disabled 1. Yes 2. No	i) Disability Form
1.	e.g IK								
2.	OL								
3.	MM								
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									

Transfer these codes into the table cells

Relationship to the Head of the household	1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Biological Son 4. Biological Daughter 5. Step child 6. Grand Child 7. In-law 8. Paternal/Maternal Parent 9. Maid 10. Other
Marital Status	1. Never Married 2. Married/cohabiting (monogamy) 3. Married/cohabiting (Polygamous) 4. Separated/Divorced 5. Widowed/Widower 6. Others
Levels of Education	1. None 2. Functional adult literacy 3. Primary School 4. Secondary O' level 5. Secondary A' level education 6. Diploma 7. University degree 8. Vocational training 9. Other (specify)
Forms of Disability	1. Blindness, 2. Low-vision, 3. Leprosy cured persons, 4. Hearing Impairment, 5. Locomotor disability, 6 Dwarfism, 7. Intellectual disability, 8. Mental Illness, 9. autism spectrum disorder, 10. Cerebral palsy, 11. Speech and language disability, 12. Sickle cell disease.

1.11 Does any member of your household have any form of vulnerability?

1. Yes 2. No

1.12 If yes, please mention the vulnerabilities that members of the household have.

Head of household	Household aged 10-17
Head of household (aged 60 and above)	Head chronically ill
Head disabled	Orphans
Is a disabled person	Head of indigenous people
Education below primary level	Head of refugees
Elderly (60+ years)	
	Member suffering from nodding disease
Chronic or debilitating illness	Physical disability
Hearing	Mental disability
Low education	Sensory impairment
Absolute poverty	Per day

SECTION TWO: HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES

A. Access to income and expenditure

2.1 Do you have any household member having access to regular source of income?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 2.5*)

2.2 If yes, how many household members have access to sources of income?

a) Total Number of Household Members	b) Number with access to regular income

2.3 Who **mainly** participates in such activities? (*multiple response*)

1. Myself 2. Spouse 3. Children 4. Dependant Worker

2.4 For those household members who are participating in economic activities, what are their various sources of income?

a) What are your sources of income? (<i>Circle the Code, Multiple responses allowed</i>)	b) Estimated monthly income in Ushs	c) Where is the activity located? 1. On the affected land 2. Outside the affected land 3. In the vicinity 4. Elsewhere

1. Crop farming commercial (above 10 acres)		
2. Livestock commercial (above 10 heads of cattle)		
3. Crop farming subsistence (less than 10 acres cultivated)		
4. Livestock farming subsistence (less than 10 heads of cattle)		
5. Fishing in rivers, swamps and streams		
6. Aquaculture/Fish farming		
7. Apiary/Bee keeping		
8. Self-employment (non-agricultural work)		
9. Wage-based activities/causal labouring		
10. Salaried work		
11. Rental, interest, dividend income land/property income)		
12. Public transfer/pension		
13. Private remittance/transfer		
14. Charity/alms		
15. Other (specify)		

2.5 For those who are not working, what are the reasons for not working? **(Multiple responses)**

1. Too young to work	4. Too old to work	6. Prefer not to work
2. Retired	5. Terminated/retrenched	7. Other _____
3. Lack of employment opportunity	6. Sick/incapacitated	_____

2.6 On what items do you spend the household income? **(Do not read out, Expenditure amount should be less or equal to household income)**

a) Household Expenditure (circle the code)	b) Amount spent Monthly
1. Food	
2. School fees	
3. Scholastic material	
4. Health	
5. Telephone (airtime)	
6. Water	
7. Hard energy (paraffin, wood)	
8. Electricity	
9. Toiletry (soap etc.)	
10. House rent	
11. Premise rent	
12. Transport	
13. Alcohol	
14. Entertainment	
15. Agricultural inputs	
16. Garbage disposal	
17. Other (specify)	
18. Savings	

B. Participation in Self-employment

2.7 For the household members who participate in self-employment or non-agricultural activities that serve as a source of income (refer to income question 2.4) how important is this of income?

1. Yes, primary source 2. Yes, secondary source of income

2.8 If yes, how many household members participate? _____ *(again, refer to income Q 2.4-8)*

2.9 If any household members are participating in self-employment (2.4-8), what is the type of self-employment?

a) Production, processing & construction	b) Repair & renovation	c) Services	d) Distribution and Transport	e) Commercial
1. Ago-processing	1. IT repairs	1. Bar	1. Motorcycle transporter	1. Hawker/Street vendors
2. Masonry/construction	2. Mechanical repair	2. Cafeteria/restaurant	2. Taxi transporter	2. Market Vendor
3. Manufacturing/processing	3. Electrical repair	3. Recreation & sport	3. Track driver	3. Food vendor
4. Carpentry	4. Mechanical/garage	4. Accommodation	4. Taxi-driver	4. Shoe shiner
5. Artisanal/metal works	5. Home renovation	5. Salon	5. Wheel-cart p	5. Retail shop
6. Food processing	6. Fumigation	6. Laundry/dry-cleaning	6. Parking	6. Whole sale shop
	7. Shoe shine	7. Photocopying machine		7. Stationary shop
		8. Domestic workers		8. Credit
		9. Traditional medicine		9. Mobile money

2.10 If participate in self-employment and enterprise, do you keep any business record for your business?

1. Yes 2. No *(Skip to Q 2.12)*

2.11 If yes, what records do you keep?

1. Business Plan 2. Income Statement 3. Balance Sheet
4. Stock Book 5. Receipt Book 6. List of Debtors
7. Expenditure Records 8. _____

Other

(specify) _____

2.12 Do you experience any problem in self-employment activities mentioned above?

1. Yes 2. No *(Skip to Q 2.14)*

2.13 If yes, which one, under each of the following categories *(read out a,b,c,d at a time)*?

a) Human Resource	b) Demand and Supply	c) Structural/fiscal	d) Infrastructure & Facilities
1. Managerial skills	1 Poor access to market	1 License & policies	1 Poor road conditions
2. Technical skills	2 Scarcity of input (RM/E)	2 Tax burden	2 High transport costs
3. Financial literacy (BK)	3 Shortage of commodity	3 Cost of rent	3 Working space/premise
4. Staff shortage	4 Low profit margins	4 Bad debts	4 Storage/perishable
5. Lack of business plan	5 Access to credit	5 Safety of the products	5 Power supply
6. Other	6. Other	6 Un-favourable laws	6 Risk/accidents
		7. Other	7. Other

2.14 Does your household use any institutions for financial purposes?

1. Yes No **(Skip to Q 2.20)**

2.15 If yes, which one?

1. Bank 2. SACCO 3. Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA)
 4. MFI 5. CBO/NGO
 6. Youth Livelihood 7. Other (Specify) _____

2.16 Have you had access, utilised benefited from any services from those/the financial Institution?

1. Yes 2. No **(Skip to Q 2.20), why?**

2.17 If yes, what services do you obtain from such MFI (multiple responses)

1. Credit 2. Saving 3. Insurance 4. Financial training 5. Business Advice/Ent. 6. Other

2.18 If credit, how much did you borrow in the last year? _____

2.19 What was the credit used for?

1. Buy inputs/working capital 2. Investment (in equipment/lands/building/animals)
 3. Household consumption needs 4. Construction/ Purchase dwelling 5. Rehabilitation of dwelling 6. Car/motorcycle purchase 7. Education funding 8. Pay salaries and wages
 9. Medical treatments/health care 10. Personal use/needs 11. Others

2.20 Have you ever benefited from formal training in entrepreneurial skills in the last two years?

1. Yes 2. No **(Skip to Q 2.22)**

2.21 If yes, what skills did you gain?

a) What type of Skills	b) Who was the provider? (Circle code and tick)						
	Bank	SACCO	VSLA	MFI	CBO/NGO	Youth Livelihood	Other
1. Quality of an entrepreneur							
2. Generating business idea (observing opportunity, forecasting)							
3. Developing a Business Plan (document)							
4. Market analysis							
5. Marketing							
6. Financial Analysis							
7. Operational management							
8. Record keeping							
9. Saving							

10. Value addition							
11. Other (specify)							

2.22 Mention the five (5) major problems affecting the household (Multiple response allowed, DO NOT read out, probe why why)

1. Low Income	2. Access to extension services
3. Employment	4. Bad road condition
5. Production related problem	6. High transport costs
7. Food shortage	8. Drought
9. Marketing problem	10. Access to safe drinking water
11. Illiteracy and Ignorance	12. Access to water for livestock
13. Access to quality education	14. Social problems
15. Human disease	16. Remoteness and isolation
17. Access to quality healthcare	18. Environmental problems
19. Access to veterinary services	20. Other

C. Ownership of household items

2.23 Do you have at least one of the following items in this household (**Read out and circle**)?

a) Information & communication	Tick	b) Physical Domestic Assets	Tick	c) Physical Commercial	Tick	d) Production Assets	Tick
1. Radio		10. Bicycle		21. Rental house		30. Canoe	
2. TV		11. Motorcycle		22. Kiosk/shop		31. Wheelbarrow	
3. Satellite dish		12. Car/van		23. Lorry		32. Plough drawn by Ox	
4. Personal computer		13. Refrigerator		24. Tractor		33. Watering Can	
5. Cell-phone		14. Domestic furniture		25. Water tap		34. Seeder	
6. Fixed telephone		15. Solar panel		26. Commercial premises (rental)		35. Hoe, Pang, Axe, Sickle	
7. Clock/watch		16. Residential owned house		27. Generator			
8. Newspaper this week		17. Cooker		28. Sewing machine			
9. Internet		18. Washing Machine		29. Donkey cart			
10. Computer		19. Bed					

2.24 What is the ownership status of the house you are living in?

1. Owned 2. Rented (**Skip to Q 2.27**) 3. Care taking (**Skip to Q 2.27**)

2.25 If the house is a personal property, observe the condition of the house and record? (*confirm with the respondent*).

a) Type of Roof	b) Type of walls	c) Type of floor
1. Iron sheet	1. Mud and wattle	1. Earth
2. Grass thatched	2. Mud blocks	2. Cement Screed
3. Tin (scrap sheets of iron)	3. Burnt Bricks	3. Concrete slab
4. Tiles	4. Poles and reeds	4. Floor tiles
5. Concrete (asbestos roof)	5. Cement plastered	5. Others

2.26 What is the level of house completion?

1. Complete 2. Incomplete 3. Collapsed

2.27 Does the household have physical structures on the affected land?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip entire section to Q 3.1)

2.28 If yes what physical infrastructure do you have on the affected land?

a) Type of infrastructure (Circle Code)	b) What is the degree of impact? 1. Totally destroyed 2. Partially 3. Insignificantly 4. Not affected	c) Completion status 1. Complete 2. Incomplete	d) Condition 1. Temporary 2. Semi-permanent 3. Temporary	e) No. of Users	f) Ownership status (See codes) 1. Owned 2. Renting 3. Caretaking 4. Other	i) Is the plan approved by local authority? 1. Yes 2. No
Residential						
1. Residential owner occupied						
1. External latrine						
2. Kitchen						
Commercial						
3. Rental structure						
4. Shop						
5. Warehouse						
6. Apartments						
7. Mobile business/kiosk						
8. Poultry/animal sty						
9. Video shack						
10. Fixed business structure						
11. Animal kraal/Poultry						
Institutional						
12. Recreation						
13. School						
14. Health facility						
15. Community Hall						
16. Police						
17. Administration						
18. Sports/game facility						
19. Community Road						
20. Other						
Utilities						
21. Water						
22. Electricity						

D. Sources of energy and purpose

2.29 What is the main source of energy for the household?

a) Type of energy (Multiple responses)	b) What is the energy mainly used for? Tick Appropriately			
	a) Cooking	b) Lighting	c) Production	d) Other
1. Firewood/charcoal				
2. Charcoal				
3. Electricity				
4. Biogas				
5. Processed gas				
6. Solar				
7. Kerosene				

8. Petrol/diesel				
9. Other (specify)				

E. Means of transport

2.30 What means of transport are usually used in this community?

1. Foot	2. Donkey/Oxen Cart	3. Motorcycle	4. Saloon car/taxi
5. Taxi/ minibus/matatu	6. Medium bus-coaster	7. Pick up/Trucks	8 Others

F. Access to Information and Communication Utilities

2.31 What are the sources of information commonly used by this household/community?

1. Radio	2. TV	3. Telephone	4. Newspaper	5. Internet
6. Community meeting	7. Village public speaker	8. Places of worship	9. Neighbour	

G. Access to water

2.32 What are the sources of water used by household use? *(Tick only one for primary source and multiple for secondary)*

Water Sources	Primary	Secondary	Wet Season	Dry Season	Both Seasons
1. Rain water harvesting					
2. Public borehole					
3. Unprotected spring/well					
4. Public Hand dug well/shadouf					
5. Vendor					
6. Personal/Private yard tap					
7. Protected spring/well					
8. River, lake, stream, swamp					
9. Privately owned borehole					
10. Pond					
11. Public stand post					
12. House connection					
13. Valley Dam/Valley Tank					
14. Gravity Feed					
15. Others					

2.33 What is the distance to the nearest water source from your household? _____(Km in figures)

2.34 For the water drawn from the above main source, what is it used for?

1. Domestic use	2. Livestock watering	3. Irrigation	4. Commercial use	5. Industrial use
6. Cultural use				

2.35 How do you rate the quality of water you use for domestic consumption?

a) Rating	b) Quality Parameter		
	Smell	Taste	Colour

1. Very Good			
2. Good			
3. Fair			
4. Poor			
5. Very Poor			

2.36 Do you treat the water from the sources mentioned in Q 2.32 before drinking?

1. Yes 2. No

2.37 If yes, what methods do you use to treat the water?

1. Boiling 2. Treat with purifying additive 3. Use filtering cloth 4. Leave to settle 5. Other
6. None of the above

2.38 What problems are associated with the main water source? (Multiple Response Allowed, do not read out but probe)

1. Low yield (flow)
2. Delay due to large crowd and long queue at the water source
3. Water dries up during dry season
4. Fighting for water and vendors dictation of the order of collection
5. Long distance to the water source
6. Poor quality of water

H. Food Security

2.39 Has your household experienced food shortage in the past 12 months?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to 2.41*)

2.40 In which months of the year do you experience food insecurity? (Multiple response allowed)

1. January 2. February 3. March 4. April 5. May 6. June
7. July 8. August 9. September 10. October 11. November 12. December

2.41 If yes in Q 2.39, what were the causes?

- Insufficient production due to small size farm land
- Insufficient production due to deterioration in soil fertility
- Insufficient production due to expensive agricultural inputs
- Insufficient production due to scarcity of agricultural inputs
- Food crop loss both pre- and post- harvest
- Inadequate food storage and preservation
- Large household size
- Inadequate or no food processing
- Selling of food harvested for cash
- High cost of food items in markets
- Effects of prolonged drought
- Excessive rainfall (flooding)
- Crop pests and disease
- Crop theft
- Cost of food
- Long distance of food supply
- Poor distribution/transport

Labour shortage
Human disease (illness, deaths)
Stigma about available food
Others (specify)_____

I. Migration Tendencies in the Project Area

2.42 Do people in this area migrate to other areas for any reasons?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to 3.1**)

2.43 If yes, what type of migration?

1. Return migration (moving to another location and return on a daily basis)
2. External migration (moving to another Sub- County for days/months)
3. Internal migration (moving within the Sub- County for days/months)
4. Immigration (to another country)
5. Other Specify

2.44 If people in this area migrate, what are the leading causes of migration?

Economic Factors	Political Reasons	Socio-Demographic Factors	Natural Factors
1. Inability to reach enough food,	1. Wars,	1. Population growth	1. Drought,
2. Lack of clean water	2. Freedom of expression,	2. The average age,	2. Sudden climate changes,
3. Unemployment,	3. Individual freedoms,	3. Mortality rates,	3. Floods,
4. Provision of health services,	4. Military coups,	4. Marriage,	4. Unproductive soils
5. Deep poverty,	5. Inequalities,	5. Family conflict/pressures	5. Hailstorms,
6. Market search	6. Persecution,	6. Belief,	6. Scarcity of pastures
		7. Seek for education,	
		8. Common culture,	
		9. Heritage purpose	

SECTION THREE: LAND TENURE, OWNERSHIP AND USE

3.1 Do you have access to land (own or opportunity to use)? ***Whether personal or borrowed***

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 4.1**)

3.2 If yes, what is the total size of land owned in acres? _____

3.3 How many years have you been in possession of this land? _____

3.4 How many acres the owned land is under productive use? _____

3.5 How much of the land you have access to is affected by the project? _____ (acres)

3.6 If land is affected, what is the degree of impact?

1. Total land-take 2. Partial land-take 3. Insignificant land-take 4. No impact

3.7 If land is affected, is the remaining area viable for use? 1. Yes 2. No

3.8 For that land you have access to/own, what is the type of tenure?

1. Customary land 2. Freehold land 3. Private mailo land

4. Leasehold land 5. Communal land 6. State land

3.9 For that land you own/have access to/affected, what is your occupancy status/ownership?

1. Land Owner with a title
 2. Land owner without a land title
 3. Tenant with agreement (recognisable rights)
 4. Tenant without agreement (unrecognisable rights)
 5. Customary owner with registration certificate
 6. Customary owner without registration certificate
 7. Licensee (Uses but no exclusive right to occupy, or long-term occupation)
 8. Squatter (not bona fide/lawful encroached without permission)
 9. _____ Other
- (Specify)_____

3.10 How did you acquire the affected land?

1. Bought 2. Renting 3. Inherited 4. Given as a gift 5. Just settled 6. Other
(Specify)_____

3.11 Is the land affected under productive use?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to 4.1**)

3.12 If land is under productive use, what activities do you carry out on that land? (*Multiple responses*)

1. Crop farming	2. Small-scale industry
3. Animal rearing	4. Conservation (Forest)
5. Poultry	6. Industrial complex
7. Fishing	8. Commercial building
9. Renting out land	10. Recreation facilities
11. Planted Forest	12. Cemetery (graves)
13. Nature-based hunting and gathering	14. Under fallow
15. Earth-based extraction (clay, sand)	16. Houses/accommodation
17. Apiary (Bee keeping)	18. Other

3.13 If land is under crop farming (**Qn 3.7 code 1**) what are the 5 most crops grown?

		Total output	Total sold	Total consu	Farm-Gate Price	Market
1. Coffee						
2. Vanilla						
3. Cotton						
4. Tea						
5. Sugar cane						
6. Vegetables						
7. Tobacco						
8. Sunflower						
9. Sim-sim						
10. Banana						

11. Sweet potato					
12. Cassava					
13. Maize					
14. Rice					
15. Sorghum					
16. Irish Potato					
17. Millet					
18. Ground nuts					
19. Peas					
20. Beans					
21. Others					
Fruit tree					
22. Mangoes					
23. Paw paws					
24. Avocado s					
25. Oranges					
26. Passion fruits					
27. Other					

3.14 Given the degree of impact on farmland, what is the likely impact on the agricultural production?

1. Disruption of crop production due to total physical displacement
2. Reduced acreage of land and reduced yield
3. Loss of productive fertile land
4. Loss of nearby land
5. Other (Specify)_____

3.15 What type of farm tools does that household use in crop production?

1. Ox plough 2. Hand hoe 3. Tractor 4. Others (specify) _____

3.16 What is the purpose for the crop production?

1. Domestic consumption 2. Sales 3. Animal feed 4. Fuel
5. Medicinal use 6. Other (specify)_____

3.17 If land is under livestock and/or poultry (**see Q 2.4, 2&4, Q 3.6-3**), What animals are you rearing?

1. Cattle 2. Goats 3. Sheep 4. Pigs 5. Donkey
6. Poultry 7. Other (Specify)_____ 8. Not Applicable

3.18 What is the purpose for keeping livestock?

1. Domestic consumption 2. Sales 3. Others (Specify)_____

3.19 What livestock production method do you use?

Production system (Multiple responses allowed)
1. Communal/pastoral system

2. Tethering (livestock restrained by rope)
3. Extensive System (mixed herds [cattle, goat, sheep] kept on barbed ranch, use natural resources without fodder banks)
4. Fenced dairy farming (intensive or semi-intensive system of dairy farming where farmers use part or all of their land to plant or improve pastures and grow fodder)
5. Zero-grazing (peri-urban practice "cut and carry" stall feeding uses fodder crops)
6. Agro-pastoral System (sedentary farmers who grow food crops both for subsistence and sale, while keeping some livestock which graze on communal land)
7. Mixed farming system (combine crop and livestock production; the two enterprises are complementary. Crops are the main agricultural activity, fenced units, to facilitate control of tick-borne diseases and for pasture management)

3.20 Do you think the road project will negative affect the household livestock production?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 3.122**)

3.21 If yes, what will be the impact of the road project on the household livestock production?

1. Disruption of livestock production due to total physical displacement
2. Reduction in quality of livestock and milk yield due to reduced land size
3. Dislocation from livestock market
4. Other (Specify) _____

3.22 Did the household use any modern agricultural inputs during the last season?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to 3.24**)

3.23 If yes, which one?

1. Fertilisers 2. Improved seeds 3. Improved livestock breed 4. Tractor
5. Ox-ploughs 6. Irrigation 7. Agricultural credit 8. Other (Specify) _____

3.24 If you participate in agriculture, do you add value to the raw material to transform them into quality goods and products before consuming or marketing them?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip too Q 3.26**)

3.25 If yes, which form of value addition to the agricultural produce (crops or livestock) before consuming or marketing?

1. Yes, which one? _____ 2. No

3.26 Do you have readily available market for you produce?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 3.28**), Why _____

3.27 If yes, who buys the produce?

1. Mobile buyer 2. Local market 3. Cooperative 4. Vend it myself
5. Neighbour 6. Other (Specify) _____ 7. None

3.28 Do you have any storage for keeping excessive supply?

1. Yes, Observe it 2. No Why not? _____

3.29 Are you a member of farmers group?

1. Yes member of the farmers group, which one? _____ 2. No (**Skip to Q 3.31**)

3.30 If you are not, please state the reasons why?

3.31 Has your household received any agricultural training or extension services during the last two seasons?

1. Yes, source of training _____ 2. No

3.32 What are the main problems affecting agricultural production and productivity? (*Do not read out*)

Ecological Problems	Marketing Problems	Production technology
1. Scarcity of land	2. Limited knowledge/market information	3. Lack of production knowledge/Skills
4. Infertile land	5. Few high-quality markets within	6. Poor farm tools
7. Drought	8. Long distance to the market	9. Limited supply of farm inputs (crops & livestock)
10. Floods	11. Poor road conditions	12. Few extension workers (crop & vet)
13. Pests and Diseases	14. Poor quality of produce/low value addition	15. Inadequate high yielding varieties
16. Vermin	17. Low prices/exploitative middlemen	18. Scarcity of water for livestock
19. Livestock diseases	20. Poor storage	21. Other
22. Theft	23. Excessive production	
24. Poor Yield	25. Poor storage	
26. Others		

3.33 If experienced flooding, in which years have the floods occur after the scheme started operating?

2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

3.34 How long do the floods take to clear after they have occurred? _____ months (in figures)

3.35 The last time you experienced floods, what were the effects?

1. Loss of arable land due inundation and water logging	2. Damage to dwellings/houses
3. Loss of revenue	4. Contamination of surrounding open water sources
5. Poverty	6. Access to social services is cut off (health, education)
7. Damage to roads	8. Difficulties in transporting goods to the markets
9. Cutting off access to some areas	10. Loss of time while using alternative routes which are often longer
11. Loss of grazing land for livestock	12. Increase in the prevalence of water born related diseases (diarrhoea, skin related health problems)
13. Loss and damage to crops	14. Emergency of crop and livestock disease
15. Others (Specify) _____	16.

3.36 If experienced drought, in which years have the floods occur after the scheme started operating?

2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Degree of severity												
2020	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Degree of severity												
2021	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Degree of severity												
2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Degree of severity												

3.37 What are the effects of drought on crops production?

1. Loss of cross/yield
2. Poor quality of crops
3. Food Insecurity
4. Loss of farm income
5. Increase in pest & disease
6. Loss of valuable time looking for food
7. Increased irrigation costs
8. Others (Specify)_____

3.38 What are the effects of drought on livestock production?

1. Decreased stock weight
2. Livestock mortality rates (animal deaths)
3. Loss of income due decrease in stock and milk
4. Foss of nutritional products (milk)
5. Loss of valuable time in searching for pasture and water
6. Disruption of reproduction cycles (delayed breeding, more miscarriages)
7. Exposure to predation and theft at new water points
8. Cost of new or supplementary water sources (well, ponds)
9. Effects of conflicts over pasture/water
10. Exposure to diseases new pasture or water points
11. Forced reduction of foundation stock

SECTION SIX: HOUSEHOLD/COMMUNITY GENDER DYNAMICS

A. Household Responsibilities

6.1 Who makes major decision in your household

1. Woman 2. Man 3. Both woman and man 4. Boy 5. Girl

6. Relative 7. Others (specify)_____

6.2 In your household, who determines access and control over household resource and benefits **(Circle code and Tick)**

Resources	Women	Men	Both	Benefits	Women	Men	Both
1. Land				1. Outside income			
2. Equipment				2. Asset Ownership			
3. Labour				3. Basic needs			
4. Cash				4. Education			
5. Education/training				5. Political Power			
6. Other				6. Other			

6.3 In your household, who determines control over household resource and benefits **(Circle**

code and Tick)

Resources	Women	Men	Both	Benefits	Women	Men	Both
1. Land				7. Outside income			
2. Equipment				8. Asset Ownership			
3. Labour				9. Basic needs			
4. Cash				10. Education			
5. Education/training				11. Political Power			
6. Other				12. Other			

6.4 Among the household members, whose primary responsibility is it to perform the following activities, if and when that activity is done in the household **(Multiple response allowed)** and **(Tick the cell, first inform the respondent the response set b-e)**

a. Activities (Read out all)	b. Woman	c. Man	d. Boy Child	e. Girl Child
Reproductive work				
1. House maintenance (cleaning)				
2. Collect water				
3. Prepare food				
4. Collect fuel (firewood)				
5. Take care of children daily				
6. Take children to health facility				
Productive Activities				
7. Crop farming				
8. Harvesting				
9. Marketing Crops				
10. Livestock rearing				
11. Working for wages				
12. Participating in salaried jobs				
Community Activities				
13. Attending village meetings				
14. Participating in community projects				

B. Violence Against Children

6.5 Are children exposed to any form child violence in this community?

1. Yes 2. No **(Skip to 6.10)**

6.6 If yes, what are the common forms of violence that are experienced by children in this community?

A. Maltreatment/Violent Punishment 1. Destruction of a child's personal property 2. Denying a child access to basic needs 3. Neglect of infants, children and adolescents by parents, caregivers 4. Bullying 5. Murder 6. Labour exploitation	B. Sexual Violence 1. Sexual trafficking 2. Rape 3. Defilement 4. Child marriage 5. Touching a child in a sexual manner against their will.
C. Emotional or Psychological Violence 1. Restriction children's movements/confinement to the home 2. Verbal aggression 3. Exposing a child to family violence; 4. Ridicule 5. Threats and intimidation	

6. Discrimination	
7. Rejection	

6.7 Who are the main perpetrator of violence against children in this community?

1. Parent 2. Caregiver 3. Household member 3. Boyfriend/Girlfriend/Intimate partner
4. Fellow Children/Peer (any peers either from school, home, other) 5. Teacher 6. Stranger
7. Adult males 8. Adult females 9. Community leaders 10. Relatives
12. Other (Specify)_____

6.8 Do you know any adolescent girl who became pregnant in the last 12 months?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to 6.10**)

6.9 How do you rate the prevalence of child/adolescent pregnancy in this area?

1. Very low 2. Low 3. High 4. Very high 5. Don't know

C. Domestic & Gender Based Violence

6.10 What are the common forms of domestic and gender-based violence experienced in the community? (**Multiple responses allowed and do not read out loud but probe**)

1. Women beating 2. Burning/Acid attacks 3. Verbal abuses/insults 4. Rape
5. Unwanted sexual touches 6. Early marriages 7. Use of women money without consent
8. Preventing women from using family land
9. Stop women from community meetings
10. Preventing women from working
11. Engaging children in work instead of school
12. Forced marriages
- 13 Denial of financial support
14. Other_____

6.11 Who are the main victims of domestic violence in the community? (Multiple responses allowed)

- 1.Girls 2. Married women 3. Boys 4. Men 5. Children 6. Maid
7. Other _____ 8 Don't know

6.12 Who are the perpetrators of the abuses? (Multiple responses allowed)

1. Male spouse 2. Female spouse 3. Other relatives 4. Strangers 5. External workers
- 6.Community members 7. Security 8.Employer/boss 9.Local leader
- 10 Others_____ 11.Don't know

6.13 Where are gender-based abuses or domestic violence cases resolved or reported in your community? (Multiple responses allowed)

1. Relatives/friends 2. Parish chief/CDO 3. LC I 4. Community elders
5. Traditional leader 6. Police 7. Religious leaders 8. Political councillors
9. Community courts 10. Courts of law 11. Media 2. NGO 13. Don't know
14. Other_____

6.14 Do you feel safe in your community

1. During the day?	1. Yes 2. No
2. During the night?	1. Yes 2. No
3. What could be improved?	

6.15 Have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of ethnicity, gender, age, income, geographical location, disability or religion?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q 6.15)

6.16 If yes, on which grounds?

1. Ethnicity 2. Gender 3. Age 4. Income 5. Disability 6. Religion
7. Others (Specify)_____

6.17 For GBV dispute resolution, where do you get assistance?

1. Spouse 2. Family member 3. Friend 4. Religious leader 5. LC I
6. CSO 7. Probation office 8. Courts of law 9. Police 10. Other

6.18 Please tell me, do you have friend/relatives in and around this village that you feel at ease with and talk to about personal life

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 7.1**)

6.19 If yes, what type of social relations?

a) Friends/relatives	b) how many	c) Where are they located? 1. Within this household 2. Immediate neighbourhood 3. Elsewhere
1. Relatives		
2. Friends		
3. Workmates		
4. Professional staff		
5. Spiritual/moral		
6. Social organisation		
7. Traditional leaders		
8. Other		

6.20 Do you get any social support/assistance from the above-mentioned friends or relatives?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 7.1**)

6.21 If yes, what negative impact might the road have on your social networks?

6.22 If yes, what type of social support?

1. Financial 2. Practical support (material/effort) 3. Socio-emotional aid
5. Other

6.23. What are the common legal/crime related problems faced by households in this community?

Crime problem:	Land problem:
1. Theft	1. Disputes over boundaries
2. Robbery/burglary/damage to property	2. Dispute over use of land
3. Assaults	3. Land ownership
4. Other violent crime	4. Eviction from land
5. Sexual offence	5. Division of jointly owned land
6. Drug-related crime	6. Transferring ownership of land
Family problem:	Domestic violence:
1. Divorce/separation	1. Physical,
2. Parental/ custody rights	2. Emotional or sexual abuse
3. Disputes over maintenance	3. Intimidation;
4. Disputes over child support	4. Economic deprivation.
5. Inheritance and wills	
6. Forced marriage	

6.24 Where do people go for redress if the above legal/crime related problems occurred?

1. Family 2. Friend 3. Neighbour 4. Police 5. Local Council
 6. Courts of law 7. Lawyer 8. Local public authority
 9. Negotiated directly with the other party

6.25 For those who do not seek redress, what are the reasons?

1. People do not expect a positive outcome 2. People do not know what to do
 3. People do not have enough money 4. Problem was not serious enough 5. Others

SECTION SEVEN: HOUSEHOLD/COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SANITATION CONDITIONS

A. Household Disease Burden

7.1 Do you have any member of household who suffered from any health problem in the past months?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 7.5*)

7.2 If yes, which one

a) Disease	b) who has suffered from the illness? (codes below table)				
Water-borne illnesses	Adult male	Adult female	Youth (12-18 yrs)	Child (6-11 yrs)	Child < 5 yrs
1. Typhoid					
2. Diarrhoea					
3. Brucellosis					
4. Malaria					
Airborne					
5. Cough					
6. Measles					
7. Pneumonia					
8. Acute Respiratory infection					
Chronic illnesses					
9. HIV/AIDS					
10. Ulcers					
11. Diabetes					

12. High Blood pressure					
13. Respiratory diseases					
14. Sexually Transmitted Infections					
Nutrition					
15. Malnutrition					
16. Stuntedness					
17. Rickets					
18. Goitre					
19. Obesity					

7.3 Did you seek health services for the person who suffered the health problem?

1. Yes **(Skip to Q 7.5)**

2. No

a) Facility	b) Name of the Health facility	c) Location relative to the road 1. Along the road 2. Off the road	d) Do you think the road project might disrupt access to the facility 1. Yes 2. No	e) What might be the negative impact?
1. Clinic				
2. Health centre II				
3. Health centre III				
4. Health Centre IV				
5. 7. Hospital				
6. 8. Referral Hospital				

7.4 If you did not seek health services, what prevented you?

1. Long distance to the facility	2. Resorted to Traditional health practitioner
3. Poor road condition	4. Discouraged by the quality of healthcare
5. High transport costs	6. Facility lacks qualified Health Workers
7. Financial constraints	8. Shortage of medicine
9. Busy farming	10. Delayed decision-making
11. Resorted to self-medication	12. Other(specify)

7.5 Do you have long lasting impregnated mosquito net in this house?

1. Yes

2. No **(Skip to Q 7.7)**

7.6 Number of household members and Mosquito nets

a) Total number of household members	b) Number of mosquito nets in a home

B. HIV/AIDS Awareness

7.7 Do you know how HIV/AIDS is spread?

1. Yes

2. No **(Skip to Q 7.13)**

7.8 If yes, how is it spread?

1. Unprotected Sexual with an infected person

2. Mother-to-child

3. Infected needles & syringes 4. Transfusion of HIV infected blood 5. Other

7.9 Have you benefited from any health-related information about HIV/AIDS in the past two months?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 7.13**)

7.10 If yes, what is the MAIN source of HIV/AIDS related information? (**Multiple responses**)

1. Family member 2. Friends 3. Peers 4. Teachers 5. Political leaders
6. Traditional leaders 7. Religious leaders 8. NGO/CBO
9. Others (specify) _____

7.11 Do you have some groups of people who are HIV most-at-risk in this community?

1. Yes 2. No (**skip Q 7.13**)

7.12 If yes, which ones?

1. Adolescents girls 2. Young women 3. Drug-abusers 4. Bar attendants
5. Commercial Sex workers 6. Fisher communities 7. People with disabilities
8. Boda-boda rider 9. Rich men 10. Others

C. Hepatitis B Awareness

7.13 Have you ever heard of Hepatitis B virus?

1. Yes 2. No (**skip Q 7.16**)

7.14 Do you know how Hepatitis B is spread?

1. Yes 2. No (**skip Q 7.16**)

7.15 What is the mode of transmission?

1. Body fluids (such as saliva and menstrual, vaginal and seminal fluids) from an infected person
2. Needlestick injury, tattooing, piercing by infected person
3. Mother to child at birth
4. Horizontal transmission (exposure to infected blood)

D. COVID-19 Awareness

7.16 Do you know how COVID-19 is spread?

1. Yes 2. No (**Skip to Q 7.21**)

7.17 If yes, how is it spread?

1. Contaminated objects/surface 2. Via nose/mouth secretion/droplet
3. Other (specify) _____

7.18 How can you avoid contracting COVID-19/corona virus?

1. Cleaning hands frequently
2. Cover the mouth with a tissue or bent elbow when sneezing or coughing
3. Physical distancing (standing one metre or more away)
4. Wearing a fabric mask

5. Staying home/avoiding public gathering
6. Other (specify)_____

7.19 Is the person wearing the mask?

1. Yes
2. No, ask why is not wearing mask_____

7.20 If yes, what is the MAIN source of information on COVID-19? *(Multiple responses)*

1. Family member
2. Friends
3. Peers
4. Teachers
5. Political leaders
6. Traditional leaders
7. Religious leaders
8. NGO/CBO
9. Others (specify)_____

E. Access to excreta and solid waste management facilities

7.21 What type of excreta facility do the household members use?

1. Flush toilet
2. Personal pit latrine
3. Dig a hole and bury
4. Shared pit latrine
5. Cast/dumping methods,
- Where_____
6. None
7. Other (specify) _____

7.22 What type of solid waste or garbage does your household generate?

1. Food residues (peelings, leftovers)
2. Cooking materials
3. Polythene bags
4. Waste paper
5. Plastic waste
6. Others (Specify)_____

7.23 Do you have a waste disposal facility where your household disposes off the generated waste?

1. Yes
2. No ***(Skip to Q 8.1)***

7.24 What is the nature of facilities that are used by your household?

1. Primary
2. Secondary

7.25 Where do you dispose of the waste generated by your household? (Circle code and tick)

Type of solid waste/garbage disposal facility	Primary Facility	Secondary Facility
1. Dust bins/bags		
2. Refuse heap site		
3. Refuse bunker		
4. Broadcast (sweep aside)		
5. Simply dump them (shamba, roadside)		
6. Open space commonly used		
7. Open space gazetted		
8. Garbage skip		
9. Others		

SECTION EIGHT: EFFECT ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 Do you have any structure, ground, feature, or person of cultural/religious significance on this land or elsewhere that is affected by the road project?

1. Yes
2. No ***(Skip to Q 8.3)***

8.2 If yes, what cultural heritage?

a) Nature	b) Name of the facility, if applicable?	c) Do you think the irrigation project might have a negative impact on the cultural heritage site?	d) If yes, what is the nature of impact? (Probe the state, functionality, use)
1. Burial ground			
2. Physical spiritual site			
3. Healing shrine/temples			
4. Natural sacred objects/plants			
5. Structure			
6. Cultural identity site			
7. Modern place of worship			
8. Prehistoric monuments			
9. Cultural leader residing in the house			
10. Other(specify)			

Owner and use code: 1. Family member 2. Entire family 3. Clan 4. Community 5. Clergy
6. Other

8.3 If graves are affected, do you anticipate challenges in preserving, or restoring, or developing the cultural heritage sites after the project disruption

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip Q 8.5*)

8.4 If yes, which challenges?

Cultural heritage site	Relocation challenges	What Mitigation measures/procedures for relocation or development

8.5 Do you have any special person in this community that the household seeks for his special knowledge, innovations and practices beneficial to the community?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 9.1*)

8.6 What special knowledge, innovations and practices does that person offer?

8.7 Do you think the planned irrigation project is likely to permanently restrict access and utilisation of that person's knowledge, innovations and practices beneficial

1. Yes, in which way _____
2. No, Why? _____

SECTION NINE: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND TRANSFORMATION

9.1 what sources of livelihood would the household members be likely to implement after receiving cash compensation?

a) What livelihood activity being implemented by that member of the household?	b) After receiving the compensation payment, what livelihood activity would want to implement?	c) If the person is likely to maintain the same livelihood after compensation, what are the reasons for maintenance (Use reason codes below)	d) If the person intends to switch to a new livelihood activity after compensation payment, what are the reasons for that preferred switch?	e) Will that person need any form of assistance to restore, improve, expand that activity after compensation, or resettlement? 1. Yes 2. No	f) If yes, what form of support/assistance would that person need to restore, improve, expand that activity (See codes below)

Source of livelihood: 1. Land-based farming, 2. Land-based livestock, 3. Natural-resource harvest
4. Enterprise-based, 5. Employment-based,

Reproduce as it appeared in Q 1.1 & 2.4: 1. Head of the HH 2. Spouse 3. Children 4. Relative (R1) 5. Non-relative 6. Other (specify) (O1)

Codes for maintenance of agriculture	1. Favourable natural soil, 2. Availability of land, 3. Availability of pasture, 4. Favourable weather 5. Water for irrigation 6. Availability of cheap labour, 7. Production knowledge, skills, and experience, 8. Availability of market or marketing outlets, 9. High profit, 10. Source of daily subsistence 11. extension services
Codes for switching	1. Low start-up capital, 2. Less labour intensive, 3. Free from bad weather, 4. Stable income, 5. Profitful, 6. Availability of market, 7. Rich knowledge and experience, 8. Mentorship support given by NGO/CBO, 10. Cheap labour

Codes for support and Assistance

Human	1. Extension service	2. Entrepreneurship	3. Resource management knowledge	4. Marketing skills		
Financial	5. Micro-credit	6. Grants	7. Project casual labouring	8. Job placement		
Physical	9. Storage	10. Livestock stoking	11. Producer goods inputs	12. Physical markets	13. Training centres	14. Working space
Natural	16. Land	17. Water supply	18. Grazing area	Social	19. Farmers Group	20. Network group

SECTION TEN: COMPENSATION ISSUES

10.1 If the road affects your land, are you aware that you will be adequately compensated for the loss of your property at full replacement cost?

1. Yes 2. No

10.2 Did you access information that was distributed through local leaders?

1. Yes 2. No

10.3 Would you need additional information on any aspects of the project and compensation?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q 10.5)

10.4 What additional information would need to hear or have?

Nature of information	Tick
1. Nature of the project	
2. Principles of assessing affected structure	
3. Determination of compensation package (land, structure, crops)	
4. Replacement of public utilities (water source, power)	
5. Amount of disturbance allowance	
6. Permission to salvage building materials, or the trees, or the crop once compensated	
7. Time interval to vacate the land after compensation payment	
8. Whether compensation is taxed	
9. Documents needed to benefit from compensation	
10. Compensation for the estate of the deceased person	
11. Compensating for the residual land that is not economically viable	
12. Returning of land title	
13. Lodging complaints and grievances about compensation	
14. Access job opportunities	
15. Resolving land dispute for overlapping boundary	
16. Compensation for cultural heritage site	
17. Prevention of transmission of diseases associated with labour camps	
18. Plans to ensure road safety (reducing road traffic accidents)	
19. Other	

Compensation Acceptance

10.5 Are you willing to accept compensation and give up the affected piece of land to the road project?

1. Yes 2. No, why? _____ *(Skip to Q10.7)*

10.6 What kind of compensation would you prefer?

1. Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected land
2. Physical replacement of land elsewhere equivalent to the advantage of the previous
3. Relocation assistance
4. Restoration of the sources of livelihood
5. Other

10.7 Do you have any worry, fear, and concerns about the proposed displacement and compensation payment?

1. Yes 2. No, Why _____ *(Skip to Q 10.9)*

10.8 If yes, what are your worries, fears, and concerns about displacement and compensation?

1. Undervaluation or not being compensated at full replacement value
2. Requirement to vacate the land before being compensated
3. Depreciation of compensation values due to delayed compensation
4. Loss compensation payment to fraudster or thieves
5. Given short eviction notice before

6. Unable to comfortably stay on residual land
7. Finding land of equal locational advantage
8. Failure to find land in the vicinity to maintain sources of livelihoods
9. Detachment from sources of livelihood sources (land, NR, school, health, transport, C.Heritage, friends)
10. Time taken to restore source of livelihood in new host environment
11. Social acceptance in the host environment
12. Health risks during construction (dust, noise, diseases, insecurity)
13. Other

10.9 Do you intend to use part of the compensation payment to meeting expenditure obligations other than restoring the lost assets?

Yes 2. Undecided 3. No (skip to Q 10.11)

10.10 If yes, which are the pending financial obligations (read out)?

a) Expenditure	1.Yes 2.No	b) Estimated expenditure Amount
1. Repayment of bank loan		
2. Repayment of personal loan		
3. Payment of tax		
4. Paying workers salary		
5. Clearing police/court fines		
6. Paying school fees/scholastic material		
7. Buying household utensils		
8. Marriage/introduction function		
9. Organising a cultural event		
10. Remittances to relatives		
11. Meeting health expenditure		
12. Buying means of transport (boda-boda)		
13. Investment in business/trade		
14. Completion of commercial building		
15. Investing in loan scheme		
16. Leisure and recreation activities		
17. Other (specify)		

Compensation Barriers

10.11 What is the structure of land ownership?

1. Individual 2. Family 3. Clan
4. Communal 5. Public 6. Guardian 7. Other

10.12 If individual ownership, who is the rightful owner of the land?

1. Man 2. Woman 3. Boy 4. Girl 5. Other relative 6. Squatter

10.13 If inherited land, is it co-owned by family members (SnL)

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q10.14*)

10.13 If yes how many? _____

10.14 What is your occupancy status/ownership?

1. Land owner with a title
2. Land owner without a title

3. Tenant with an agreement (recognisable rights)
4. Tenant without agreement (unrecognisable rights)
5. Customary owner with registration certificate
6. Customary owners without registration certificate
7. License (uses but no exclusive right to occupy, or long-term occupation)
8. Squatter (not bona fide/encroachment without permission)
9. Grazer/nomadic
10. Co-owner
11. Co-tenant
12. Encroached on NFA
13. Other

17.12 On land that is affected by the project, do you have any evidence of ownership?

1. Yes
2. No (*Skip to Q 10.18*)

10.13 If a land owner without a title, what evidence of ownership do you have

1. Registration receipt
2. Purchase agreement
3. Tenant agreement
4. Customary agreement
5. Will
6. Letters of administration
7. Other (Specify)

10.18 If un-registered land owner or a tenant, what proof of ownership do you have?

1. Registration Receipt
2. Purchase agreement
3. Tenancy Agreement
4. Other _____

10.19 If you are a recognisable land owner but without a land title why do not you have a land title?

1. Cost of processing the land title
2. Incomplete titling process - awaiting the land title/certificate from land office
3. Land owner is yet to sign transfer forms
4. I paid but the land owner is not readily available
5. Registered land owner is deceased and transfer of land title is incomplete
6. Registered land owner is deceased and there are legal proceedings
7. There is on-going dispute over the land
8. Land is under caveat
9. The certificate of ownership/occupancy got lost/missing/burnt
10. It is not necessary to have a land title
11. Other causes (Specify).....

10.20 If you are the registered land owner have squatters or tenants on this land affected by the project?

1. Yes
2. No (*Skip to*)

If yes, how many? _____

10.21 Are there any encumbrances on this land that might prevent timely land acquisition by the project?

1. Yes
2. No (*Skip to Q 10.23*)

10.22 If yes, what are the encumbrances that might prevent timely acquisition of the land by the road project?

a) Nature of encumbrances	b) Names	c) Tel. No

1. Disputed Ownership among family member		
2. Dispute over land boundary		
3. Multiple claims over land		
4. Land is under caveat		
5. Land is mortgaged (title surrendered for a loan)		Bank
6. Incomplete land titling		
7. Public facilities on the land		
8. Loss/lack of ownership document		
9. Already acquired another project (e.g. UNRA)		
10. Other (specify)		

10.23 Do you have any alternative piece of land?

1. Yes 2. No

10.23 Are you a guardian administrating land on behalf of any orphans who own land?

1. Yes 2. No **(Skip to Q 10.25)**

10.23 If yes, do you have Letters of Administration?

1. Yes 2. No

10.25 Which of the following official personal identification documents do you have for formal identification during compensation payment exercise?

1. National ID	2. Passport	3. Company ID
4. Village ID	5. Voter ID	6. ATM Card
7. Driving Permit	8. NSSF Card	9. None 10. Other (Specify) _____

10.26 If no, why _____

10.26 If you have one of those documents, are the names on those personal identification documents the same as those on the land title/sales agreement

1. Yes 2. No

10.27 Do you have a bank account?

1. Yes (specify) _____ 2. No

END

WE HAVE COME TO THE END OF THE INTERVIEW, THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND RESPONSES.

Appendix II: RAP Preparation Stakeholder Engagement Minutes

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING	
Date of Meeting:	17 th June 2025
Time of Meeting:	10:00 p.m.
Venue of Meeting:	Mirya Sub-County LC IIIs Office
Agenda 1. Self-Introductions 2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International). 3. Remarks from the LC III Chairperson 4. Closure	
<u>Minute 1: Self-introductions</u> 1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.	
<u>Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).</u> The consultants team presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, emphasizing that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), as the implementing agency, is mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. In this regard, the consultants highlighted that a key component of the project involves the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide the fair and lawful acquisition of land and compensation of affected persons. The Consultant noted that while the project aims to minimize displacement by prioritising road reserves and public land, any unavoidable land acquisition will be addressed in accordance with national legal frameworks and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguards. The team further informed the Chairperson that the RAP will be informed by comprehensive technical, socioeconomic assessments, including analysis of land use, livelihoods, population dynamics, and community infrastructure, ensuring that stakeholder engagement and gender-sensitive planning are integral to mitigating resettlement impacts and promoting community acceptance. The team thanked the LC III Chairperson for sparing time to meet and discuss this important project and indicated they looked forward to the Chairperson's contribution.	
<u>Minute 3: Remarks from the LC III Chairperson</u> He started by welcoming the Consultant to Mirya Sub-county. He indicated the Sub-County is busy because of the mass enrolment for National Identification registration. He proceeded and indicated that the community is eagerly waiting for the project to commence. He indicated that	

the communities are aware of the project so they will not be difficult to manage. He expressed gratitude to the Government of Uganda for extending clean water and water for irrigation to the people of Masindi. He requested the project to be extended to cover Kyamwitta because in the previous engagement it was proposed to be included as part of the project. He indicated that he envisages no hardships in the community during the survey processes indicating that the people are already aware of the project.

Minute 4: Closure

The meeting closed with scheduling of the village level meetings in which PAPs are going to be engaged.

The Chairperson thanked the consultant for coming and closed the meeting.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING

Date of Meeting: 17th June 2025
Time of Meeting: 12:00 p.m.
Venue of Meeting: Kimengo Sub-County LC IIIs Office

Agenda

1. Self-Introductions
2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
3. Remarks from the LC III Chairperson
4. Closure

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).

The consultants team presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, emphasizing that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), as the implementing agency, is mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. In this regard, the consultants highlighted that a key component of the project involves the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide the fair and lawful acquisition of land and compensation of affected persons. The Consultant noted that while the project aims to minimize displacement by prioritising road reserves and public land, any unavoidable land acquisition will be addressed in accordance with national legal frameworks and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguards. The team further informed the Chairperson that the RAP will be informed by comprehensive technical, socioeconomic assessments, including analysis of land use, livelihoods, population dynamics, and community infrastructure, ensuring that stakeholder engagement and gender-sensitive planning are integral to mitigating resettlement impacts and promoting community acceptance.

The team thanked the LC III Chairperson for sparing time to meet and discuss this important project and indicated they looked forward to the Chairperson's contribution.

Minute 3: Remarks from the LC III Chairperson

He started by welcoming the Consultant to Kimengo Sub-county. He proceeded and indicated that the community wants water and are willing to offer free land as long as they are assured that they will benefit. He indicated they have been attending several project meetings during the design phase and indicated that the communities are aware of the project so they will not be difficult to manage. He expressed gratitude to the Government of Uganda for extending

clean water and water for irrigation to the people of Masindi. He requested the project to be extended to cover the whole sub-county because Kimengo is a water stressed area.

Minute 4: Closure

The meeting closed with scheduling of the village level meetings in which PAPs are going to be engaged. The Chairperson thanked the consultant for coming and closed the meeting.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING

Date of Meeting: 17th June 2025
Time of Meeting: 2:00 p.m.
Venue of Meeting: C.A.Os Office Kiryandongo District

Agenda

1. Self-Introductions
2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
3. Remarks from the C.A.O
4. Closure

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).

The consultants team presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, emphasizing that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), as the implementing agency, is mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. In this regard, the consultants highlighted that a key component of the project involves the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide the fair and lawful acquisition of land and compensation of affected persons. The Consultant noted that while the project aims to minimize displacement by prioritising road reserves and public land, any unavoidable land acquisition will be addressed in accordance with national legal frameworks and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguards. The team further informed the Chairperson that the RAP will be informed by comprehensive technical, socioeconomic assessments, including analysis of land use, livelihoods, population dynamics, and community infrastructure, ensuring that stakeholder engagement and gender-sensitive planning are integral to mitigating resettlement impacts and promoting community acceptance.

The team thanked the C.A.O for sparing time to meet and discuss this important project.

Minute 3: Remarks from the C.A.O

He started by welcoming the Consultant to Kiryandongo District. He proceeded and indicated that he is relatively new in the district and if stakeholders have been consulted. He indicated that he has no objection to the planned study and encourage the engagement of relevant technical and political leaders in the district during the execution of any project related activities. He concluded by appreciating the process. He proceeded by granting the team permission to proceed with all the necessary engagements in the district and pledged to offer

support whenever reached out to.

Minute 4: Closure

The meeting closed with the Consultant indicating that the RAP team will be in the district for at least two weeks undertaking stakeholder engagements from Sub-County to Village level, Cadastral Surveys and Valuation surveys.

The C.A.O closed the meeting and wished the team a nice stay.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING

Date of Meeting: 17th June 2025
Time of Meeting: 2:30 p.m.
Venue of Meeting: Resident District Commissioner (RDC) Kiryandongo District

Agenda

1. Self-Introductions
2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
3. Remarks from the RDCs
4. Closure

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).

The consultants team presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, emphasizing that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), as the implementing agency, is mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. In this regard, the consultants highlighted that a key component of the project involves the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide the fair and lawful acquisition of land and compensation of affected persons. The Consultant noted that while the project aims to minimize displacement by prioritising road reserves and public land, any unavoidable land acquisition will be addressed in accordance with national legal frameworks and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguards. The team further informed the Chairperson that the RAP will be informed by comprehensive technical, socioeconomic assessments, including analysis of land use, livelihoods, population dynamics, and community infrastructure, ensuring that stakeholder engagement and gender-sensitive planning are integral to mitigating resettlement impacts and promoting community acceptance.

The team thanked the RDC for sparing time to meet and discuss this important project.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Deputy RDC

The Deputy RDC expressed appreciation for the ongoing efforts under the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. He affirmed that he is fully aware of the project and emphasized that monitoring government programs falls within the RDC's mandate. He commended the MWE and the consulting team for actively involving stakeholders, noting that the people of Kiryandongo are generally friendly and welcoming. The RDC acknowledged that several stakeholder meetings have already taken place, reflecting a commendable level of engagement.

He further offered the use of his office's radio airtime to facilitate public awareness and ensure effective outreach within the project area at any stage of the project.

Minute 4: Closure

In closing, the RDC thanked the Ministry for its inclusive approach, wished the team a pleasant stay in the district, and assured them of his offices full support toward the successful implementation of the project.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING

Date of Meeting: 17th June 2025

Time of Meeting: 4:30 p.m.

Vee of Meeting: Resident District Commissioner (RDC) Office Masindi District

Agenda

1. Self-Introductions
2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
3. Remarks from the ARDC
4. Closure

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).

The consultants team presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, emphasizing that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), as the implementing agency, is mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. In this regard, the consultants highlighted that a key component of the project involves the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to guide the fair and lawful acquisition of land and compensation of affected persons. The Consultant noted that while the project aims to minimize displacement by prioritising road reserves and public land, any unavoidable land acquisition will be addressed in accordance with national legal frameworks and African Development Bank (AfDB) safeguards. The team further informed the Chairperson that the RAP will be informed by comprehensive technical, socioeconomic assessments, including analysis of land use, livelihoods, population dynamics, and community infrastructure, ensuring that stakeholder engagement and gender-sensitive planning are integral to mitigating resettlement impacts and promoting community acceptance.

The team thanked the RDC for sparing time to meet and discuss this important project.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Assistant RDC

She affirmed that the office of the RDC is fully aware of the project and that they have attended several meetings. She encouraged the team to carry out it work diligently without being compromised.

Minute 4: Closure

In closing, the ARDC pledged that she will communicate to the RDC informing him of the presence of the consultant in the district.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR MYEBA VILLAGE IN KIMENGO SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 18th June 2025
Time of Meeting: 10:00 a.m.
Venue of Meeting: Myeba Trading Centre

Agenda

1. Opening Prayer
2. Self-Introductions
3. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson
4. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
5. Reactions
6. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative
7. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Minute 1: Self-introductions

- 1.1** Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

Kabagambe Joseph LC I Chairperson, welcomed all residents to the meeting, and Consultants, People want water that is why they are here because they have suffered a lot due to collecting water in dams and sharing water with animals. Some boreholes have broken down, associated with long lines, We do not have water for livestock, irrigation and drinking. They seen several consultants and are optimistic that the water scarcity problem will be solved.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Parish Councilor Myeba

Welcomed all residents and the consultant. Emphasised that the residents have wait for the project for a long time

Minute 4: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

The Valuer indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 5: Reactions (Question and Answer)

You said water will be pumped to Kaduku Hill and then distributed through the UIA farm land, this means that some of the resident will not get water.

Response: A distribution will be extended to the trading centre and will then be back to the first trading following the road reserve.

If the distribution lines are following the road reserve will people on the other side of the road get water.

Response: People on opposite sides of the road will be able to get water.

If wanted water at my place, will I be charged and how much will be the cost.

Response: The cost of extending water is not yet known, however in the due course the costs for connection will be communicated.

The water your are bringing, will it be paid for?

Response: Yes, the water is going to for paying, but the advantage is that the clean water will be brought closer to the people and the project will save residents a lot of time and health related cost.

Are there jobs for the locals?

Response: Yes, there will a number of job opportunities in which the local residents can participate from trenching to masonry jobs.

Minute 4: Closing Remarks from LC III Kimengo S/C

This project is huge and the district cannot afford to implement such a mega project. He

encouraged residents to pay for water when the time comes because it is better as compared to the current situation.

He encouraged the residents to allow the project to proceed in case implementation starts before people receive their compensation.

He encouraged people to be patient with the project although it seems to have taken long to start.

He indicated that they are hopeful that the next team to come will come along with the project contractors.

He thanked everyone and adjourned the meeting.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR KINUMI VILLAGE IN MIRYA SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 18th June 2025

Time of Meeting: 2:00 p.m.

Venue of Meeting: Kinumi Trading Centre

Agenda

8. Opening Prayer
9. Self-Introductions
10. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson
11. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
12. Reactions
13. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative
14. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Minute 1: Self-introductions

- 1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

People want water that is why they are here because they have suffered a lot due to collecting water in dams and sharing water with animals. Some boreholes have broken down, associated with long lines, We do not have water for livestock, irrigation and drinking. They seen several consultants and are optimistic that the water scarcity problem will be solved.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross

on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

The Valuer indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 4: Reactions (Question and Answer)

Question 1: For the water we are going to receive is it for paying?

Response: Yes, the water shall be for paying

Question 2: If someone is in 1 kilometre will the project extend water to such people

Response: Yes, depending on the resources of the person who wants the water

Question 3: For the PSP established, who will be responsible for managing the facility.

Response: Water User Committees shall be constituted to manage the public PSP

Question 5: Do public institutions have a chance to have water extended to them.

Response: Yes, all institutions are prioritised to receive water

Question 6: When can we expect the project to start.

Response: The project will commence very upon providing all the necessary documentations to the bank to release funds

Question 7: Are there jobs for the locals?

Response: Yes, there will a number of job opportunities in which the local residents can participate from trenching to masonry jobs.

Question 9: If the project passes on my land and there is nothing affected, will I be compensated?

Response: No, the project is only paying for easement. We encourage that those may not receive any compensation residents should allow the project to proceed.

Question 10: As you can see, we a low income earners and request that when the time comes for us to get connected let the charges be affordable.

Minute 4: Closing Remarks from LC III Kimengo S/C

Appreciated government for the project because it was long overdue.

She encouraged those who attended the meeting to share the information with those who did not attend the meeting.

She encouraged the LC I and the team to sensitise the community not to stop the project during implementation

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR KITWETWE VILLAGE IN MIRYA SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 19th June 2025

Time of Meeting: 2:30 p.m.

Venue of Meeting: Kitwetwe Trading Centre

Agenda

15. Opening Prayer

16. Self-Introductions

17. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

18. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

19. Reactions

20. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative

21. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Opening prayer led by the LC I Chairperson

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

Thanked the lord for having enabled the Consultant to reach Kitwetwe, Indicate are egger to here from the consultant and asked residents to be attentive and opened the meeting.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross

on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

Informed the meeting that there are three other teams which are behind including the Land surveyor team, valuation team and the socio-economic team.

The Valuer also indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He informed the PAPs that after the census they will be left with a copy of a valuation data capture form. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 4: Reactions (Question and Answer)

If pipes targeted passes through someone house what will happen?

Response: The transmission line has been design to follow the road reserve and all buildings have been avoided.

Will peoples crops be compensated?

Response: The project will compensate trees and crops along the right of way of the transimission and distribution lines.

If the road works start in the near future won't it affect the pipes?

Response: When road works commence, the contractor will relocate the pipe systems.

Shall we be required to pay for water?

Response: Yes the water will for paying however when the right time comes the information will be shared.

Minute 5: Closing Remarks from LC III Mirya S/C

The Chairperson concluded by emphasising that the people should be compensated fairly because in other areas they have heard people complaining of delayed compensation and adjourned the meeting.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR KIDIDIMA-KARWALA IN KIMENGO SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 19th June 2025

Time of Meeting: 10:00 a.m.

Venue of Meeting: Kimengo Sub-County

Agenda

22. Opening Prayer

23. Self-Introductions

24. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

25. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

26. Reactions

27. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative

28. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

LC I Chairperson, welcomed all residents to the meeting, and Consultants. Appreciated the people for embracing the government programs

He informed the meeting that the Consultant has been around for some time and has engaged leaders at different level.

He informed the meeting that the project has water for irrigation to enable people cultivate through all the year as the President always encourage.

He encouraged people to allow government projects to go through their land for the development and services to be extended to the community.

He requested members to pay attention in the meeting and asked residents to ask questions as many as possible.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

The Valuer indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 4: Reactions (Question and Answer)

Question 1: If someone wanted water for business, will they be given?

Response: Yes, the water shall be given.

Question 2: If someone is in 1 kilometre will the project extend water to such people and how much will it cost

Response: Yes, depending on the resources of the person who wants the water additionally when the time for connections information will be shared.

Question 3: Other places have been mentioned but Kalangwe has not been mentioned yet it is water stress.

Response: The project will be expanded with time to cover water stressed areas.

Minute 4: Closing Remarks from LC III Kimengo S/C

Appreciated government for the project because it was long overdue.

Informed the meeting the for the past 18 months the Consultants have been in the Sub-County planning the project.

He encouraged the LC I and the team to sensitise the community not to stop the project during implementation

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR MASINDI PORT SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 19th June 2025
Time of Meeting: 10:00 a.m.
Venue of Meeting: Masindi Port Sub-County

Agenda

29. Opening Prayer
30. Self-Introductions
31. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson
32. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
33. Reactions
34. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative
35. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Minute 1: Self-introductions

- 1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

LC I Chairperson, welcomed all residents to the meeting, and Consultants. Appreciated the people for embracing the government programs
 He requested members to pay attention in the meeting and asked residents to ask questions as many as possible.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross

on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

The Valuer indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 4: Reactions (Question and Answer)

Question 1: What is the name of the company that will be constructing the project?

Response: Yes, the company shall be introduced when the project commences.

Question 2: If someone wanted private water, will they be given chance to apply for the water.

Response: Yes, depending on the resources of the person who wants the water additionally when the time for connections information will be shared.

Question 3: Is the project targeting the whole sub-county or only a few places in the subcounty.

Response: The project will start with a few places and will be expanded with time to cover water stressed areas.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR NYAKARONGO KIMENGO SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 20th June 2025
Time of Meeting: 2:00 P.m.
Venue of Meeting: Kalwala-Nyakarongo Village

Agenda

36. Opening Prayer
37. Self-Introductions
38. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson
39. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
40. Reactions
41. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative
42. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Led by community member

Minute 1: Self-introductions

- 1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

LC I Chairperson, welcomed all residents to the meeting, and Consultants. Appreciated the people for embracing the government programs
 He requested members to pay attention in the meeting and asked residents to ask questions as many as possible.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross

on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Encouraged those in the meeting to inform all those who have not attend the meeting to be present during census.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

The Valuer indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 4: Reactions (Question and Answer)

Question 1: If someone has a plot in the centre, will they be given an opportunity to get water for business?

Response: Yes, residents will be given water for business.

Question 2: You said that water will reach the trading centre but the people here live deep in the village will the water be extended inside the village?

Response: Yes, depending on the resources of the person who wants the water additionally when the time for connections information will be shared.

Minute 5: Closure

The Chairperson appreciated the people of Nyakarongo for attending the meeting and asking the questions. He emphasized that the project is going to benefit the community will positive impact the lives of the people now that government has remember the people of Kimengo Sub-county.

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR KADUKU VILLAGE IN MASINDI PORT SUB-COUNTY

Date of Meeting: 20th June 2025

Time of Meeting: 2:00 P.m.

Venue of Meeting: Kaduku Village

Agenda

43. Opening Prayer

44. Self-Introductions

45. Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

46. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

47. Reactions

48. Closing Remarks from the LC III Chairperson/Representative

49. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

Led by community member

Minute 1: Self-introductions

1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the LC I Chairperson

LC I Chairperson, welcomed all residents to the meeting, and Consultants. Appreciated the people for embracing the government programs.

He mentioned that people of Kaduku have attend several project meetings and when they heard of this meeting, they have come to hear for themselves.

He requested members to pay attention in the meeting and asked residents to ask questions as many as possible.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Area Councilor

He informed the meeting that government programs should be embraced but it is rare for people of Kaduku for attending meeting but he is surprised that for water project they have come in big numbers indicating they realise the water challenge at hand. He conclude by thanking government for the project.

Thanked God for the project because almost everything has died. They requested the project to be implemented first. In some areas like Hoima people have embraced irrigation and this project will boost food security in the area.

Minute 3: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

Welcomed all residents to the meeting,

Informed the meeting that the project has gone through several phases including feasibility studies and design, ESIA and now at RAP level to secure the right of for the project infrastructure.

This is a donor funded project which required that RAP is undertaken, this acquisition will be mainly for permanent structures and the pipe right of will be acquired as easement.

After this assessment the RAP report will be approved by CGV and disclosure and payments done. Called upon all likely PAPs should be available during the enumeration phase. Mentioned that the project will likely utilise the road reserves but in some parts it will cross on peoples land.

Encouraged PAPs to come along with a note book to also record what the valuation team will have recorded for transparency purposes.

Encouraged those in the meeting to inform all those who have not attend the meeting to be present during census.

Discouraged residents from impersonating others because this is against the law and anyone found guilty will be prosecuted.

The Valuer indicated to the residents that the project will use either Kiryandongo or Masindi district compensation rates. He requested that the community identify areas where PSPs will be established and also the Cattle troughs.

Minute 4: Reactions (Question and Answer)

Question 1: Is there compensation for properties that are going to be affected?

Response: Yes, people will be compensated.

Question 2: What procedure was followed to select the farmer who are going to benefit from the irrigation components?

Response: The project beneficiaries will be selected in a transparent manner?

Question 3: Will the project provide jobs for the residents of Kaduku?

Response: Yes the project will employ local people?

Question 4: What is the project going to compensate which the project is going to pass?

Response: The project is going to compensate mainly crops, trees, and movable assets such as kiosks and report will be submitted to the CGV for approval.

Question 5: We have had water in this town before but as you can see, they have stopped working because they were done poorly and request that this time work is done properly? Additionally will the water be for paying or it is free gift from government?

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA

MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR NATIONAL FOREST AUTHORITY

Date of Meeting: 22nd July 2025

Time of Meeting: 10:30 a.m.

Venue of Meeting: National Forest Authority Head Office Board Room

Agenda

1. Opening Prayer
2. Self-Introductions
3. Remarks from the Chairperson
4. Remarks and presentation from the Consultant (Ardent Services International)
5. Discussion
6. Closure

Minute 1: Opening Prayer

The meeting was opened with a prayer from one of the staff members who was chosen by the chairman of National Forest Authority.

Minute 1: Self-introductions

Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Chairperson

She first of all welcomed all members present in the meeting and continued by applauding the consultant for the punctuality given that the meeting was communicated on a short notice.

She added that they were not involved in the initial stages in that they are even wondering how far the consultant as gone with the ESIA and wondered whether it was approved yet.

Further, she requested for the coordinates of Kaduku and Kitukuza forest where the reservoir, treatment plant and the transmission lines are going to pass. She also notified the Consultant that the EIA should have taken precedence.

She added by requesting for a joint inspection most especially along the hotspots for verifications that is to say Kaduku forest and Kitukuza.

She also inquired whether the NFA field offices in in Kiryandongo and Masindi were engaged respectively.

She concluded by calling upon the Consultant to give remarks and proceed with the

presentation to the meeting.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).

The team expressed appreciation to the NFA for the warm reception and formally introduced the Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project. The project is targeted for implementation in the sub-counties of Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, as well as Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District.

The Consultants presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. They emphasized that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), as the implementing agency, holds the mandate to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. In line with this, the consultants highlighted the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as a key project component, which will guide the fair, lawful, and transparent acquisition of land and compensation of affected persons.

The Consultant explained that RAP process is informed by comprehensive technical and socioeconomic assessments, including land use analysis, livelihood profiling, population dynamics, and mapping of community infrastructure with the aim is to minimize displacement by prioritizing the use of existing road reserves and public land. However, where land acquisition is unavoidable, it will be undertaken in strict compliance with Ugandan legal frameworks and the African Development Bank (AfDB) environmental and social safeguards. The team underscored that stakeholder engagement, including gender-sensitive planning, will be integral to mitigating resettlement impacts and fostering community acceptance.

The Consultant proceeded to demonstrate the alignment of major project components using Google Earth imagery, elaborating on the project's objectives, scope, and key infrastructure elements drawing special attention to environmental considerations, particularly the presence of ecologically sensitive areas along the proposed route in this context, Kaduku Central Forest Reserve (CFR) and Kitukuza Forest Reserve identified as critical ecological zones likely to be significantly impacted by project activities, including the construction of a reservoir and water treatment plant.

These areas are acknowledged as important forest ecosystems requiring the application of rigorous environmental safeguards. The consultant team emphasized the need for technical guidance and collaboration with the National Forestry Authority (NFA) regarding land use in these reserves.

Additionally, the consultants sought clarification from NFA on the status of land within Kaduku and Kitukuza Forest Reserves, where the tank reservoir and treatment plant are proposed to be located, respectively. A request was made for technical guidance regarding the boundaries of a 50-acre area within Kaduku, amid concerns raised by some stakeholders who claimed that the land may belong to the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.

The presentation further detailed the proposed route of transmission lines extending from Masindi Port to Kaduku Hill, the designated site for the reservoir. Kaduku was identified as a technically optimal location due to its high elevation and central position within the broader project area, which would enhance water distribution efficiency across the service zones.

Minute 3: Reactions

During reactions, several key concerns and clarifications were raised and addressed as follows:

3.1 Sizes of Transmission and Distribution Corridors:

NFA inquired about the legal right-of-way dimensions for the transmission and distribution lines. It was clarified that the main transmission line requires a 6-meter corridor, while distribution lines require a 3-meter corridor.

3.2 Nature of Line Installation (Underground or Overhead):

There was a query regarding whether the lines would be overhead or subterranean. The team responded that the transmission lines are planned to be installed underground.

3.3 Environmental Considerations:

NFA emphasized the need to minimize environmental impacts, particularly in forested areas. They recommended using a single transmission corridor instead of cutting through multiple sections of the forest to reduce fragmentation and habitat disruption.

3.4 Kaduku CFR Land Ownership Clarification

It was clarified that the Kaduku CFR area falls under the jurisdiction of the NFA, contrary to initial information indicating it belonged to the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom. Although engagement with the Kingdom remains acceptable, official documentation confirms NFA's ownership of Kaduku Forest.

3.5 Requirement for Comprehensive Assessments:

NFA advised that multiple assessments be conducted prior to determining the land value. These include forest assessments to evaluate the ecological and economic significance of the area and to ensure minimal impact. The assessments should also inform the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), its associated mitigation measures, and the valuation of opportunity costs related to land use.

3.6 Biodiversity and Offset Planning:

Biodiversity offset measures must be considered, particularly in relation to the Kaduku CFR. The design should be reviewed and revised where necessary to minimize ecological fragmentation.

3.7 Technical Coordination Requirements:

It was requested that project coordinates be shared in .kml format to support spatial planning and environmental analysis.

3.8 Valuation of Affected Natural Resources:

Special attention should be paid to valuating affected pine trees and assessing the presence of flora and fauna within the project footprint, to determine potential environmental impacts.

3.9 Livelihood Considerations:

The team was reminded to consider licensing arrangements related to tree farming in the area. Additionally, livelihood support measures should be aligned with the legal documentation from NFA, confirming government ownership of Kaduku CFR.

3.10 Assessment Timelines:

The meeting concluded with a request for a clear timeline indicating when the recommended assessments environmental, social, ecological, and economic will be undertaken to inform the way forward.

Minute 4: Closure

The meeting was adjourned with a closing prayer from one of the volunteers from NFA.

**MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION
DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID)
PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN
KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT,**

UGANDA MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING MWE WETLANDS RESSOURCES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT	
Date of Meeting: 24th July 2025 Time of Meeting: 10:00 a.m. Venue of Meeting: Assistant Commissioner’s Office Agenda 1. Self-Introductions 2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International). 3. Remarks from the Assistant Commissioner Wetlands Management 4. Closure	
<u>Minute 1: Self-introductions</u> 1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.	
<u>Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).</u> The Consultant presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, underscoring the Ministry of Water and Environment’s (MWE) role as the implementing agency mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. A key feature of the project is its reliance on water drawn from the Nile River, with some components designed to traverse the Nile riverine wetland system. In line with MWE’s mandate, the preparation of an ESIA and RAP was highlighted as a critical component to guide a fair, lawful, and transparent process of land acquisition and compensation for project-affected persons. The project is planned for implementation in the sub-counties of Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District. The consultants explained that the RAP is being developed based on detailed technical and socioeconomic assessments, including land use analysis, livelihood profiling, population studies, and mapping of community infrastructure. The approach prioritizes minimizing displacement by utilizing existing road reserves and public land where possible. In cases where land acquisition is unavoidable, the process will strictly adhere to national legal requirements and the African Development Bank’s (AfDB) environmental and social safeguards. The team further emphasized that meaningful stakeholder engagement, with a strong focus on gender-sensitive planning, will be essential to mitigating resettlement impacts and ensuring community support for the project.	
<u>Minute 3: Remarks from the Assistant Commissioner</u> The Assistant Commissioner emphasized that all farming activities should be located outside the designated wetland buffer zones. It is critical that the integrity of wetlands is maintained	

throughout the project lifecycle.

The Commissioner advised that the project must be mindful of the types of chemicals that will be used by farmers. Proper agro-chemical management practices should be integrated into project planning to minimize potential environmental contamination.

The Commissioner stated that there is no objection to the project proceeding. However, this is conditional upon clarifying specific aspects related to environmental protection and water resource use.

It was noted that it is important to establish what crops or agricultural products farmers will be growing under the project to assess compatibility with wetland conservation objectives.

The Commissioner requested information on the estimated volume of water to be abstracted per day for irrigation and other uses. It was emphasized that the project proponents must apply for and obtain a water abstraction permit from the relevant authority.

All physical infrastructure and project components must be sited outside wetland buffer zones to avoid encroachment and degradation of wetland ecosystems.

Minute 4: Closure

In his closing remarks, the Assistant Commissioner requested that the project team clearly avoids wetland buffer zones in all designs, prepare and submit details on crops to be grown and chemicals to be used by farmers, provide estimated daily water abstraction volumes and initiate the permit application process.

The Assistant Commissioner expressed the need for a field visit to assess the potential impacts of the project, especially in areas where farming will be implemented. This will allow for a better understanding of the on-ground context and inform decision-making.

**MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION
DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID)
PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN
KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT,**

UGANDA	
MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR BUNYORO KITARA KINGDOM	
Date of Meeting:	28 th July 2025
Time of Meeting:	10:00 a.m.
Venue of Meeting:	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom Secretary's Office
Agenda	
1. Self-Introductions 2. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International). 3. Remarks from the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom Secretary 4. Closure	
<u>Minute 1: Self-introductions</u>	
1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.	
<u>Minute 2: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International Ltd).</u>	
The Consultant presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, underscoring the Ministry of Water and Environment's (MWE) role as the implementing agency mandated to ensure environmentally and socially responsible development. As part of this mandate, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was highlighted as a critical component to guide the fair, lawful, and transparent process of land acquisition and compensation for affected persons. The project is planned for implementation in the sub-counties of Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District. The consultants explained that the RAP is being developed based on detailed technical and socioeconomic assessments, including land use analysis, livelihood profiling, population studies, and mapping of community infrastructure. The approach prioritizes minimizing displacement by utilizing existing road reserves and public land where possible. In cases where land acquisition is unavoidable, the process will strictly adhere to national legal requirements and the African Development Bank's (AfDB) environmental and social safeguards. The team further emphasized that meaningful stakeholder engagement, with a strong focus on gender-sensitive planning, will be essential to mitigating resettlement impacts and ensuring community support for the project. Additionally, the consultants sought clarification from the Kingdom on the status of land within Kaduku and Kitukuza Forest Reserves, where the tank reservoir and treatment plant are proposed to be located, respectively. A request was made for technical guidance regarding the boundaries of a 50-acre area within Kaduku, amid concerns raised by NFA who manages the CFR.	

Minute 3: Remarks from the Secretary

The Kingdom Secretary clarified that Kaduku Hill, where the Central Forest Reserve (CFR) is located, belongs to the Kingdom. He emphasized that the Kingdom has long-term plans to construct the Kingdom Palace on this hill.

It was noted that the Kingdom currently lacks the capacity to manage some of its properties, including Kaduku Hill. As such, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the National Forestry Authority (NFA) to manage the area on behalf of the Kingdom.

The Kingdom is open to providing alternative land for the development of the project in the event that Kaduku Hill is not available. However, the Kingdom formally requested that boundary opening and valuation assessments be carried out to ascertain the value of the land, and that the Kingdom's interest in Kaduku Hill be duly compensated if the project takes place there.

The Kingdom Secretary highlighted that the Kingdom owns over 49 acres of land where the proposed treatment plant is to be located. However, there are squatters currently occupying parts of this land, which may need to be addressed during project implementation.

The Kingdom requested that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) officially write to the Kingdom indicating their intentions to develop Kaduku Hill. This formal communication is necessary for transparency and proper coordination moving forward.

Minute 4: Closure

In closing, the Secretary requested for site visit to Kaduku CFR, indicated that MWE has to write officially to the Kingdom regarding Kaduku Hill intentions. Initiate boundary opening and valuation assessments for Kaduku Hill. Discuss potential compensation mechanisms for the Kingdom's interest in the land and assessing the situation regarding squatters on the treatment plant site.

**MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION
DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID)
PROJECT IN THE SUB-COUNTIES OF MASINDI-PORT AND KIGUMBA IN**

**KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT; MIRYA AND KIMENGO IN MASINDI DISTRICT,
UGANDA**

**MINUTES OF RAP PREPARATION CONSULTATION MEETING FOR
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IN MINISTRY OF WORKS AND
TRANSPORT**

Date of Meeting: 29th July 2025
Time of Meeting: 10:00 a.m.
Venue of Meeting: Assistant Commissioner's Office Ministry of Works and Transport

Agenda

- 50. Self-Introductions
- 51. Remarks from the Assistant Commissioner Environment and Social Safeguards
- 52. Remarks from the MWE Team.
- 53. Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).
- 54. Reactions
- 55. Closure

Minute 1: Self-introductions

- 1.1 Self-Introductions were made as listed in the attendance list.

Minute 2: Remarks from the Assistant Commissioner/Chairperson

The Assistant Commissioner welcomed the Consultant and the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) team to the Ministry. He extended apologies for the limited space, explaining that the Ministry is still undergoing reorganization following the merger of UNRA and MoWT.

He informed the meeting that his office is responsible for overseeing all Environmental and Social (E&S) issues related to national roads. Upon receipt of the project introduction letter, it was promptly assigned to his department for attention.

The Assistant Commissioner expressed appreciation to MWE for proactively engaging stakeholders, emphasizing that this is the appropriate and preferred approach for ensuring sustainable project implementation.

He noted that he had a brief overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project and expressed confidence that more detailed information would be shared by MWE and the Consultants during the meeting.

The Assistant Commissioner stated that MoWT has no objection to the implementation of the project, provided that all anticipated impacts are effectively managed and the necessary approvals, particularly from the Road Engineering Department, are secured especially in relation to road crossings.

He cautioned the project team against duplicating compensation along the Rwenkunyè–Masindi Port road corridor, where road construction is already underway and compensation had previously been undertaken.

He concluded his remarks by inviting the Ministry of Water and Environment to present their official statements and continue with the meeting agenda.

Minute 3: Remarks from the MWE Team

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) representative welcomed all participants to the meeting and expressed appreciation to the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) for their attendance, and to Ardent for organizing the session. The MWE team emphasized that the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project is a transformative initiative covering the districts of Masindi and Kiryandongo.

The project aligns with the objectives of Uganda’s National Development Plan IV (NDP IV), particularly in improving livelihoods and enhancing climate change resilience. Key project outputs include the irrigation of approximately 4,000 hectares of land, provision of water to large-scale farmers including those under the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), and the supply of clean water across both districts. Given the project's scope, particularly the extensive pipe distribution network that may cross national roads, MWE stressed the importance of close consultation and coordination with MoWT.

Minute 4: Remarks from the Consultant (Ardent Services International).

The Consultant welcomed all participants to the meeting and clarified that the purpose of the consultative engagement was to seek guidance on the procedures and requirements for crossing national roads, particularly the Gulu-Kampala Highway. This is intended to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and inform the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). The consultant further requested input on how potential negative impacts could be mitigated.

Using Google Earth imagery, the consultant presented the locations of key project components, with particular focus on the water abstraction point, which is situated approximately 300 meters from the existing ferry port. Additionally, the consultant highlighted the proposed construction of a bridge connecting Apac and presented the specific sections where the project is expected to cross national roads at five different points.

Minute 5: Reactions

MoWT appreciated the Consultant for the informative presentation and commended the design team for their strategic approach in minimizing the number of road crossings, which reduces potential disruptions. MoWT emphasized the importance of ensuring that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation includes thorough community sensitisation to enhance community buy-in and cooperation. It was noted that the section of the project where the road crosses the Gulu-Kampala Highway is prone to flooding, and this issue should be addressed in

the design and implementation.

Additionally, concerns were raised regarding the increased risk of HIV transmission during the construction phase, especially in light of reduced donor funding for HIV-related interventions.

Minute 4: Closure

In his closing remarks, the Assistant Commissioner MoWT concluded by committing to relay the outcomes of the discussion to the Commissioner for National Roads, who will provide further guidance and schedule a follow-up meeting to advise on procedures for crossing national roads.

Appendix III: Attendance Lists



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 12/12/2025
Venue: Kinuni PC Division/Town: Kinuni

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>KIKWEEBEHO KISTUS</u>	<u>0781319713</u>	<u>C/Person</u>	<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2. <u>KAPHWIZ BRIDGET</u>	<u>0777800273</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3. <u>MUGISA JONATHAN</u>	<u>07623619068</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4. <u>GALIMAKA JACKSON</u>	<u>0784891849</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>KATO PETER</u>	<u>0778351093</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
6. <u>YODNA BINKAMANYI</u>	<u>077987769</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>WABYONA TIMOTHY</u>	<u>07065353849</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>SIMIVU ALEX</u>	<u>0787586533</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
9. <u>WANGAR DAVID</u>	<u>0789224874</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
10. <u>BARUGATHARA ABUSU</u>	<u>0782629670</u>	<u>Chairman LCU</u>	<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
11. <u>KABALIMU YONSKI</u>	<u>0777385226</u>		<u>Kinuni</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
12. <u>ISINGOMA ERIAB</u>	<u>0777164671</u>	<u>LAY READER</u>	<u>KINUNI C.O.U</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement

Venue: Kinumi TIC

Date: 18 / 06 / 2025

Division/Town: Kinumi

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. Katusabe scola	0776750395	member	kinumi	F		Katusabe
2. NYABITAKA JETU	0785787988	member	kinumi	F		Jetu
3. Nyomogonyi Both	071668078	member	kinumi	F		Both
4. KARUBAGA BEKIRICE	0782-784580	Councillor Vice of TIC	MURWA	F		Bekirice
5. IIBAKUNIRWA JACKSON	0772646549	Resident	Kinumi	M		Jackson
6. Nyambubi ANNET	0786297053	member	kinumi	F		Annet
7. OLERA JEBEI		member	kinumi	F		Olera
8. NYARUMU JUSTINE	078261065	member	kinumi	F		Justine
9. KATUSIIME MONICA	077809808	member	kinumi	F		Monica
10. Rose Nyandira		member	kinumi	F		Rose
11. MBOYCKA ODYCE	0779883736	member	kinumi	F		Odyce
12. UHAWENAYO DELPHINE	0782769065	member	kinumi	F		Delphine
13. KAMUKI RICHARD	0784133747	member	kinumi	M		Richard



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: RAP implementation Date: 17th June / 2025
 Venue: Manga Sika Division/Town: Manga SC

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. Linda Oguntona	0773720902	voiceologist	Ardent International	m	✓	[Signature]
2. Kyothuwa Kyothuwa	0715473421	C/Person LC II	MALG	m	✓	[Signature]
3. Kumi Harty Chagwe	977461198	LC I	Karamura	m	✓	[Signature]
4. MUGUMU BRIGHT	0789011517	LC III	Sub County	m	✓	[Signature]
5. MUKUMUZA MASON	0783135940	Planner		F	✓	[Signature]
6. Nyendwa Godfrey	0787058717	planner	Masindi Dist	m	✓	[Signature]
7. Mubanyi Samuel	0712618995	PRDC	072618995	un	✓	[Signature]
8. Tugume Helen	0786799352	ARDC	OP	F	✓	[Signature]
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement

Date: 2 / 06 / 2025

Venue: Nyakarongo

Division/Town: Nyakarongo

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>Katusabe Bes.</u>	<u>076022493</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>K.B</u>
2. <u>BWDungoma K.</u>	<u>0786345025</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>K</u>
3. <u>Aliguma Marion</u>	<u>0760086663</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Aliguma</u>
4. <u>Tinkasimire Jonathan</u>			<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		
5. <u>Kamugisa Lillian</u>	<u>0780314685</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Kamugisa</u>
6. <u>Kobahaguzi RiSha</u>	<u>0783916162</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>K</u>		<u>K.R</u>
7. <u>Alsekabwa Monica</u>	<u>0763355702</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Alsekabwa</u>
8. <u>Nassanga EVE</u>	<u>0789164762</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Nassanga</u>
9. <u>KINTU Loti</u>	<u>0785132907</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Loti</u>
10. <u>NABAWESI Pats</u>	<u>0769846718</u>		<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>NABAWESI</u>
11. <u>NAMUKISHA T</u>			<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>NAMUKISHA</u>
12. <u>Kyalisima Jean</u>			<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Kyalisima</u>
13. <u>Kobushungu J</u>			<u>Nyakarongo</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Kobushungu</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement

Venue: Kiryandongo

Date: 20 / 06 / 2025

Division/Town: Kiryandongo

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. Ushobashigei George	0761029880		Nyakabongo	M		<u>George</u>
2. Bafakiyi Faleke	0782986220		"	M		<u>Faleke</u>
3. Bujumukama Simon	0790603080		"	M		<u>Simon</u>
4. Bwukunda Shuka	0769848220		"	M		<u>Shuka</u>
5. Odongo Moses	0767269251		"	M		<u>Moses</u>
6. Ezati Harold	0760501332		"	M		<u>Harold</u>
7. Kizza Gessica			"	F		<u>Kizza</u>
8. MIAKU ROSS			"	F		<u>ROSS</u>
9. MBABALI HARRIET	0787919438		"	F		<u>HARRIET</u>
10. NAKIMULI ALICE			Nyakabongo	F		<u>ALICE</u>
11. Odello F.			"	M		
12. OKello -S.			"	F		
13. ELERU ELIZABETH			"	F		<u>ELERU</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 20 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Nyakarongo Division/Town: Nyakarongo

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. OWILA JARRET	0783485262		Nyakarongo	F		Jarret
2. KIMOMBI MOSES	0781233239		Nyakarongo	M		Moses
3. AKUGIZIBWA JARRET	0763639813		Nyakarongo	F		Jarret
4. KATSUME CLAUDIA	0780226242		Nyakarongo	F		Claudia
5. NYIRAMAKORO TIEDAH	0760198144		Nyakarongo	F		Tiedah
6. BAZIZAME MARGARET			Nyakarongo	F		Margaret
7. BAROSHARYA SIMON	0765319477		Nyakarongo	M		Simon
8. TUGUME BENON	0738004976		Nyakarongo	M		Benon
9. BYARUTANGA GERALD			Nyakarongo	M		Gerald
10. MUESIJE G.	07403753		Nyakarongo	M		G.
11. OPIO BONNY	077703453 0769715956		Nyakarongo	M		Bonny
12. MUWANGUZI R			Nyakarongo	M		R.
13. AMONGO AGNES			Nyakarongo	F		Agnes
14. ARUNA - E.	0769663879		Nyakarongo	M		E.



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 20 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Nyakarongo Division/Town: Nyakarongo

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. RUSOKE JAZED	078093458			M		<u>[Signature]</u>
2. Byaruhanga John	076164850			M		
3. Dume Peter				M		
4. MUGISA Bidas	0787917438		NYAKARONGO	M		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. Abigebwa Julius	0788788656		NYAKARONGA	W		<u>[Signature]</u>
6. MASHOBA Matine			NYAKARONGO	M		Matine
7. KYOYUNE George			NYAKARONGO	M		G
8. Mwanjira Kendo	0790405545		NYAKARONGA	M		<u>[Signature]</u>
9. Kibagamba Peter	0786761177		NYAKARONGA	M		<u>[Signature]</u>
10. AJIDIRU Harriet	0781135006		NYAKARONGA	F		<u>[Signature]</u>
11. GARABORA JANNET	0785853556		NYAKARONGA	F		<u>[Signature]</u>
12.						
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Reengagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Nuwengali Division/Town: Nuwengali

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. UBWOOGATHO CHRISTOPHER	0779405570			male		
2. OTING DAVID	0782321669			male		
3. AKANA GODWIN	0772079616			male		
4. KATO JACOB	0762131508					
5. KABEISA Samali	078336494			K		
6.						
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CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Rwemigali Division/Town: Rwemigali

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>AMONZI Pontio</u>	<u>0744361639</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Amo</u>
2. <u>Babumuna George</u>	<u>0771612410</u>	<u>V/PW</u>	<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>George</u>
3. <u>Banyalanga Robert</u>	<u>0771351709</u>	<u>Sec. LCI</u>	<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Robert</u>
4. <u>Chandig #10m</u>	<u>0787130993</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Tom</u>
5. <u>DRAKUMA Sunday</u>	<u>07 —</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Sunday</u>
6. <u>AFOLOLOTI Agness</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Agness</u>
7. <u>ANGUZO GILBERT</u>	<u>0773053408</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Ango</u>
8. <u>LUCY KUSA</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Lucy</u>
9. <u>KYAMANTA JAMES</u>	<u>0767919103</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>James</u>
10. <u>OTIRWOHA ALBERT</u>	<u>0790068171</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Albert</u>
11. <u>ONEGI JAMES</u>	<u>0779520162</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>James</u>
12. <u>KYAMTA Juma</u>	<u>0780835844</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Juma</u>
13. <u>BABUKUMBA CHARLES</u>	<u>0775704020</u>		<u>Rwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Charles</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 13 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Ruwemigali Division/Town: Ruwemigali

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>Dumukir: murengura</u>	<u>0784025176</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2. <u>DOLA CHARLES</u>	<u>0781235388</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3. <u>Twesige Justus</u>	<u>0777568744</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4. <u>Musinguzi Robert</u>	<u>0782141682</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>MATIMWA James</u>	<u>0782517420</u>		<u>Kyitwetwe</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>James</u>
6. <u>ALEDRA MOSCO</u>	<u>0777186875</u>		<u>Kisurwe</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>MUSABO Simon</u>	<u>0773576380</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>AGORIA Shuto</u>	<u>0779042688</u>	<u>Chairman LG</u>	<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
9. <u>KEMIGISA Sylvia</u>	<u>076334322</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
10. <u>KYOSABA MOREEN</u>	<u>0773513109</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>			<u>[Signature]</u>
11. <u>KATIASABE Sylvia</u>	<u>0771363903</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
12. <u>ANIKU Samuel</u>	<u>0777654116</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
13. <u>Saburu Monica</u>	<u>0770852722</u>		<u>Ruwemigali</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18/10/2025
Venue: Muyeba Trading Centre Division/Town: Kiryandongo J/c

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>SE</u>						
1. <u>SENITALO JOHN</u>	<u>0771546180</u>		<u>KIBIRAI</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2. <u>ODONGKARA CHRISTOPHER</u>	<u>0785964340</u>	<u>LeI Bankuwo</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3. <u>JANAGA JEAN PIERRE</u>	<u>0777727657</u>	<u>GEN. SEC. PHO</u>	<u>IKITALI-BA</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4. <u>ABULRAHMAN K. MARJAN</u>	<u>0781462563</u>		<u>KALI RO</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>ALISAMA ABAKAR</u>	<u>0788109496</u>	<u>GEN/SECRETARY</u>	<u>KIRUKUZA</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
6. <u>Daniel Kakeba</u>	<u>0790347804</u>		<u>mueba</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>RISOO ALICE ULEA</u>	<u>0778449890</u>	<u>SECRETARY PH</u>	<u>WAIBARUGU</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>RUGUMBANA J</u>	<u>0774147821</u>		<u>Katungu</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
9. <u>Kageba Julius Akon</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>Mpangulindi</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
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CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 10 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Naziba Trading Centre Division/Town: Kiryandongo S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. MUCUNGUZI PRECIOUS	0772161715	MYEMBA	myemba	F		
2. Anditrehu Blessed	0760425287		myemba	F		
3. NABITANO SYLVIA	0767880807	Member	Myemba	F		
4. NZAKYANDI AMYESI	0774628808	member	myemba	F		
5. MOSONI AGARISIL	0772925492	member	myemba	M		
6. Ninsiima Rosset	0789666449	member	myemba	F		
7. NAMI Rumbeshalon	0748220918	member	myemba	F		
8. UMWENZELO Claudette	0765387072	member	myemba	F		
9. NYAMUKISA FORTUN	0776607368	member	Myemba	F		
10. TUYIZERE Solompo	0764742371	member	Myemba	F		
11. MURUGI KOSILIBY		member	myemba	F		
12. NAIRUBA FARIDAH	0789740552	member	Myemba	F		
13. GOMBA JOEL	0761025993	member	TI	M		



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Myeka Trading Centre Division/Town: Kimings s/c

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. WASAWA IVAN	0773002671	member	myeka	m		
2. BAHATI EDDY	0769744656	mr member	- - -	m		
3. ~~BURUNDI~~ <u>member</u>	—	—	—	m		
4. MUNEZI GWA JOHN	0782950710	—	—	M		
5. MUGISHA RICHARD	0784606540	—	—	M		
6. KATESI IMMACULATE	—	—	—	F		
7. UWINEZA KORODINA	—	—	—	F		—
8. OURENEZA JASINA	0775329191	—	—	F		
9. Byukage Birinjete	—	—	—	f		
10. TUMWESIGE JOHNSON	0772757469	—	mibee	M		
11. NIYONZIMA JACHTSON	0785769219	—	MYEBO	M		
12. Hagemimama Alex	0771850581	—	—	M		
13. HIRANA THOMAS	0769062327	—	—	m		



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2023
 Venue: Myebe Trading Centre Division/Town: Kimanga S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. MUGUMBE BRIGHT	0789011517	LC III	Kimanga	m	✓	
2. Tumuhame Baneba	0788718509	K/p folk	Myebe Kinega	m	✓	
3. TUSING DAVID	078093000		Kimanga	m		
4. MUCYO GI	0777014866		Miyoba	m	✓	
5. Herbert Samuel Juma (Mugali)	0782364699	Mugali	Mugali	m	✓	
6. SSEKYEBA JONH	0775291520		Myebe			
7. TUMUSIRE SAMUEL	0780761740		Miyoba	m		
8. NUSAMASA KELEBU	077472407		Miyoba	m		
9. Ryan Kema O	0767969105		Miyoba	m		
10. KUSIMU Shera	07—		Myebe	F		
11. Kusima E	—		Myebe	F		
12. Nyirangusha R	—		Myebe	F		
13. Tumwesigye D	—		Myebe	m		



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 15 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Myeba Primary Center Division/Town: Kamanga S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>TUMUKAMA AMROSE</u>						
1. <u>BIZIMANA J. Claude</u>	<u>0775213530</u>	<u>myeba</u>	<u>myeba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Bizima</u>
2. <u>BIZIMANA J. Claude</u>	<u>0775654574</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3. <u>AYESIZA Gerald</u>	<u>0781519088</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Ayesiza</u>
4. <u>KAMISE Willis</u>	<u>0772-24107</u>	<u>myeba</u>		<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>TUMUKAMA S. S. D</u>	<u>0782892516</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
6. <u>ANGOMU Grace</u>	<u>0776944257</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>KABAHAGWA CHRISTINE</u>	<u>0786445250</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>KIRYANDONGO J</u>	<u>0779290580</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
9. <u>MUPENZI C.</u>	<u>0769806179</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
10. <u>MBABAZI Aberino</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>myeba</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
11.						
12.						
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 10 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Kayaba T.C Division/Town: Kihungu S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. NDUWA YESU ANETI	0773491063		MIYEBA	F		Ans
2. ALESSIA DEARICK	0788768682		MYEEBA	M		Ans
3. NABASINGURA COSTANCE	0766436662		myeba	F		Ans
4. NASIRA DENIZE	0778302333		MIYEBA	F		Ans
5. UWINGO ANETI			MIYEBA	F		Ans
6. NAMANYA FRED	079120733		MIYEBA	M		Ans
7. ZAKARIA I	0784823905		myeba	M		Ans
8. KANSIMU E ANETI			myeba	F		Ans
9. AKOO christine	0775759223		myeba	F		Ans
10. MWUNGU BETTY			myeba	F		Ans
11. MUGISHA ANDREW	0788337330		myeba	F		Ans
12. MUKANO HERIFOROMINA	0789084083		MWEBA	F		Ans
13. ALESU ADAM	0780242081		myeba	M		Ans



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 12/06/2025

Venue: Napeba 7-2 Division/Town: Kinyanga 1/c

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. NDIZERIMANA Wiome	077213241		myeba	m		
2. NDAYISENGA Aismas	0781118359		1	M		
3. DZIZI			myeba	m		
4. KATYUMA S	0779-021662		myeba	m		
5. Amon Ester	—		myeba	F		Amon.
6. Basimbo Patrick	0765299886		myeba	m		
7. Gashingi Venust	0771660133		myeba	M		
8. BYARUHANGA Venust	0788382545		myeba	MR		
9. BANZIZIKSAROMB	—		myeba	m		
10. AMANI KAKANYISA	—		myeba	m		
11. BYARUHANGA INOSENI	0788850042		myeba	NE		
12. ASIMWU Juliet	0785814708		myeba	F		
13. AMANIO Helen	0764194555		myeba	F		



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Myeba T.C Division/Town: Kamengo S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. Nanyonga Doreen	0778856290		Karangwe	F		ND
2. BYONA BEATRICE	0784847296		Karangwe	F		BB
3. Rukumbira Demasini	—		Miyeba	M		
4. Aliveritwa Jasper	0778375172		myeba	m		
5. Nantume Ekad	0787058601	councillor	Kamengo S/C	F		
6. Kamengo Fredrick	0722398377		Kididima	M		
7. KATUSIMBE BEATRICE	0776719728		Kididima	F		
8. MUGISA OSCAR	0777385451	SEC. INTER-CL.	KIDIDIMA	m.		
9. Byarungaba Fredrick	0776993451		MYEBA	m		
10. Kahweira Grace Lillian	0782150136		Myeba	F		
11. ASIMWE M- JOYLIN	0779048134		KIDIDIMA	F		
12.						
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Myaka T/C Division/Town: Kimunga S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>AYESIZA AHRIET</u>		<u>NIJEBA</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>AYESIZA</u>
2. <u>TUMURANZWE MOLLE</u>	<u>0787299208</u>	<u>MIJEBA</u>	<u>M</u>			<u>MIJEBA</u>
3. <u>Kobusiingye Florence</u>	<u>0780889802</u>	<u>MIJEBA</u>	<u>Kalyala</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>MIJEBA</u>
4. <u>AKELLO EIDER</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>Kodima</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>MIJEBA</u>
5. <u>Birungi Shwira</u>	<u>0771082340</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Kulyana</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>B.S</u>
6. <u>Byalunga Henry</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>Kimunga</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Henry</u>
7. <u>LABASOMI NOARET</u>	<u>0766060518</u>		<u>Kulyana</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>KUDU</u>
8. <u>Kilama Thomas</u>	<u>0787184501</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Kalundu</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>MIJEBA</u>
9. <u>Agnes Elizabeth</u>	<u>0760975843</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Karungu</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Agnes</u>
10. <u>Kyana Mary</u>	<u>0762306265</u>		<u>Myelba</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Mary</u>
11. <u>Naweyiso Joyce</u>	<u>0779460516</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Kabida</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Joyce</u>
12. <u>Kakombe John</u>	<u>0782880644</u>		<u>Myelba</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>John</u>
13. <u>Kodusobe ESIT</u>	<u>0768888180</u>		<u>Karungu</u>			<u>ESIT</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 08/02/2025
 Venue: Muyeba T/C Division/Town: Kiryandongo S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. MUHUMUZA CHARLES	0766090656	-	KARANGWE	M		<i>Charles</i>
2. KABAZI DALISI	0784937021	-	KARANGWE	M		<i>Dalisi</i>
3. COSIN AKANFOMA	075276067	-	Karungwe	M		<i>Cosin</i>
4. DREB KOMBEDIKO	078927021	-	Karungwe	M		<i>Dreb</i>
5. MUGISHA RICH	0760526149	-	KALABWE	M		<i>Rich</i>
6. MUKAWESI E	0777376118	-	Kalangwa	F		<i>Mukawesi</i>
7. KYOMUKUNDO KIRAZI	0773481244	-	Kiridima	M		<i>Kirazi</i>
8. NDIYANABO STEPHEN	0774184870	-	NYAKURUNGO	M		<i>Ndiyabo</i>
9. SIBAZIMBA GRADYER	0708094244	-	Kiridima	M		<i>Gradyer</i>
10. KYENSI IMIDI	-	-	Muyeba	F		<i>Kyensime</i>
11. KEBAKAGUZI E	0779246643	-	Kiridima	F		<i>KE</i>
12. KEMIGISHA DORINE	-	-	Muyeba	F		<i>Dorine</i>
13. KUSEMERENG SCOVIA	0774617064	-	Kiridima	F		<i>Scovia</i>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18/02/2025
 Venue: Myaka T.C Division/Town: Kimunga S/C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>NIYONSENGA</u>	<u>07910114</u>	<u>membe</u>		<u>F</u>		
2. <u>Edisa ASIMWE</u>	<u>077590764</u>	<u>membe</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>Edisa</u>
3. <u>Jenni KEJESA</u>		<u>membe</u>		<u>F</u>		
4. <u>NABUKUYA FRIDAH</u>		<u>member</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>Fr</u>
5. <u>Janeline KATEGE</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>member</u>		<u>F</u>		
6. <u>NAKASANJI NADINATH</u>		<u>member</u>	<u>0770829153</u>	<u>F</u>		
7. <u>Byakagaba Jackson</u>	<u>0773389883</u>	<u>member</u>		<u>M</u>		<u>JS</u>
9. <u>AYEBALE WINFRED</u>	<u>0778413252</u>	<u>membe</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>ayebale</u>
10. <u>Kyaligonza JESICA</u>	<u>0773388352</u>	<u>TA</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>Jm</u>
11. <u>Nasanga EVA</u>	<u>079916474</u>			<u>F</u>		<u>Nasanga</u>
12. <u>Nankale PROSCOVIA</u>	<u>0762748645</u>	<u>membe</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>Prossy</u>
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 18 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Nayaka Trading Centre Division/Town: Kimengo J/c

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. BUGUNDA ANDREW		member		m		—
2. KIZBA JAYE		member		f		—
3. NANYONGA GRACE		member		f		—
4. KAGESI SCOXIA	0785572721	member		f		gao
5. VALSTADINO		11		f		—
6. Kyakwira	0787563620	11		f		—
7. ASABA JOHN	0788250438	11		f		—
8. ESTHER A.	11	11		f		—
9. JAMES OROLO	0768441658	member		m		—
10. NCABIRE DEACH	0711	member		f		—
11. MATAYO MUAZINUA	11	11		m		—
12. TIBANANYA B.	11	11		f		—
13. OBAKANYA M.	11	11	078995278	f		N.M



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 19/06/2025
Venue: Kitwetwe Division/Town: Kitwetwe

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. KASABA FRANCES	0787833349	KITWETWE		M		Kasaba
2. MASENGI JULIET	0768409600	Kitwetwe		F		Maseengi
3. WATHUM RICHARD	0778599670	Kitwetwe		M		Wathum
4. ORUGI FRANCIS	0770168275	Kitwetwe		M		Orugi
5. ISHIRYI YEGERO	0753736310	Kitwetwe		M		Ishiryi
6. OCEN FRANCIS	0785286482	Kitwetwe		M		Ocen
7. OPOKA EMMA	-	Kitwetwe		M		Opo
8. ABIRKAMIRA JOSEPH	0781206841	Kitwetwe		M		Abir
9. ATHEMBU SIMON	0773547873	Kitwetwe		M		Athe
10. ISINGOMA JACKSON	0785399233	Kitwetwe		M		Isingoma
11. ATIMATUGO DOREEN	-	Kitwetwe		F		Ati
12. NYAMURUGU BEATRICE	-	Kitwetwe		F		Nyam
13. PAMURUGU ALIMA	-	Kitwetwe		F		Pam



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 19 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Kitwetwe Division/Town: Kitwetwe

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. FAMBIZ EVELYN	081358514		KITWETWE	F		Eee
2. NAMIGOL DOBETO				M		OR
3. SAM NYAMUSHENDE	0775009242	CHAIRMAN LCI	Kitwetwe	M		Sam
4. JAMAMBE EMMANUEL	0777993796			M		Emmanuel
5. WATHUM RICHARD	0778599670		Kitwetwe	M		Richard
6. AHELLO MACILOTHA			Kitwetwe	F		
7. AMILIANA ATACH			Kitwetwe	F		
8. ANNIE SWALYN			Kitwetwe	F		
9. KITURACH CHRISTIN			Kitwetwe	F		
10. NAKAISE SCOVIA	0768753398		Kitwetwe	F		Scovia
11. SUNDERS P.	0780465210		Kitwetwe	M		Sunders
12. ATWEKA IASTINE	0782642598		Kitwetwe	M		Atweka
13. OLWAGI INNOCENT	0782032539		Kitwetwe	M		Olwagi



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 20 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Kadukulu Division/Town: Kadukulu T.C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>BALIKAG. RA William</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>v/c/man</u>	<u>B v/c/man</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2. <u>ARYEMA CHARLES</u>	<u>0770831181</u>		<u>Kadukulu</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3. <u>Okwem Jaelson</u>	<u>0755672078</u>	<u>Kadukulu</u>	<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4. <u>BHATI YUSUF</u>	<u>0780854844</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>Sukuta Charles</u>	<u>0775069510</u>	<u> </u>	<u>"</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
6. <u>OHENUNU CHARLES</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>Okello m</u>	<u>0760890784</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>Shetkoide God</u>	<u>0769095536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
9. <u>Kemirembe ERIZABETH</u>	<u>078849988</u>		<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
10. <u>OCHAYA MANUEL</u>	<u>077989798</u>	<u>KADUKULU II</u>	<u>KADUKULU</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
11. <u>TABU BITRIC</u>	<u>0788916422</u>		<u>KADUKULU</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
12. <u>WAYING JANE</u>	<u>0781201057</u>		<u>Kadukulu II</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement

Venue: Kadukulu

Date: 20/06/2025

Division/Town: Kadukulu T.C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. BUSOOLA GEORGE	0775 304132	KADUKU II	m Kaduku II	M	☒	
2. OCHOPI KUREN		KADUKU II	m Kaduku II	M	☒	
3. BUSAJA-BENSON	0743706395	TUFOMA	m Tufoma	M	☒	
4. TABU JEFOSI		KADUKU II	F Kaduku II	F	☒	
5. NAFULA REBBECCA	074415 992	KADUKU II	F Kaduku II	F	☒	
6. MANJULA MARI		KADUKU II	F Kaduku II	F	☒	
7. MATSANG RICHARD	0772283646	KADUKU II	Kaduku II	M	☒	
8.						
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CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement

Date: 20 / 06 / 2025

Venue: Kaduku

Division/Town: Kaduku T.C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. DMOGATI ETEN	0758530838	LCI Kaduku II		M		
2. ONGEMOKUN BRITAN	0704286432	Sec LCI Kaduku		M		
3. KASAWAGA ABED	0782062025	Chairman LCI		M		
4. OYERIGIU BAZI	0777350409	COUNCILLAR		M		
5. BYRUWAGIRA GEOFFREY	0773004212		KADUKU	M		
6. MUGISA ROBERT	0752929386		KADUKU I	M		
7. MUGISA OLIVER	0762655505		KADUKU II	F		
8. BALIKABIDA ALEX	0776804180		Kaduku I	M		
9. MUGISA JULIUS	0783797518	Member LCI	Kaduku I	M		
10. KUSIIMA SYLVIA	0765826609		Kaduku I	F		
11. KAHWA JOYCE	0779021624	Woman LCI	KADUKU I	F		
12. BYONABYE GRACE	0779825428		KADUKU I	F		
13. WINTULA YASSIN	0787226131		KADUKU II	M		



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 20 / 06 / 2025
Venue: Kaduku Division/Town: Kaduku T.C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>Sekandi Sylvest</u>	<u>0780802650</u>	<u>L.C.I</u>	<u>Wabanga</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>SD</u>
2. <u>WAHURWA ENOCK</u>	<u>0770784186</u>		<u>KADUKU</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>TUNE</u>
3. <u>TUMWINE ISAAC</u>	<u>0779026783</u>		<u>KATUGO</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>THO</u>
4. <u>KISOLO SAM</u>	<u>0789929261</u>		<u>KADUKU</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>SAM</u>
5. <u>Muzamil Issa</u>	<u>0775239716</u>	<u>L.C.I</u>	<u>Kaliro</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Muzamil</u>
6. <u>Angela Muge</u>	<u>0784462448</u>	<u>Former</u>	<u>Kinyopa</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Angela</u>
7. <u>OKETI NELSON</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>KIKAITO</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>OKETI</u>
8. <u>OCURE RICHARD</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>KITUKUZA</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>OCURE</u>
9. <u>Lasa Charles</u>	<u>0782150272</u>		<u>Rwenkuny</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Lasa</u>
10. <u>MPANGIRE RASHID</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>C/P / Asst. P.O.</u>	<u>Kitafo</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>RASHID</u>
11. <u>OCEAN PHIP</u>	<u>07847348</u> <u>078473490</u>		<u>Kitukuza</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>OCEAN</u>
12. <u>BESISIRA HARUNHA</u>	<u>078856798</u>	<u>DFC</u>	<u>Kikito</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>BESISIRA</u>
13. <u>TUMWINE FRED</u>	<u>070504387</u>		<u>Kindara</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>FRED</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 20/06/2025
Venue: Kaduku Division/Town: Kaduku T.C

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>HYPOK OSHINE</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2. <u>TURUME NIELSON</u>	<u>075617408</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU I</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3. <u>IBURAHIME MATOVR</u>	<u>0789893518</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4. <u>LOMBA ISAAC</u>	<u>0789234495</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>OKUMU JAH</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
6. <u>MUNGOMA JAMES</u>	<u>0753962685</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>KASILI DAVID</u>	<u>0728214656</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>KILARISI OLIRA</u>	<u>0780575087</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>OLIRA</u>
9. <u>BISIKI DAVID</u>	<u>0779043546</u>	<u>C/M ALC</u>	<u>MASINDI PORT-SEC</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
10. <u>KARASWA JOSEPH</u>	<u>0779727490</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
11. <u>JORACH SEVIA</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Sevic</u>
12. <u>KOMAKECH VINCENT</u>	<u>0751159714</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
13. <u>NABIFO ROSE</u>	<u>0783470936</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>KADUKU II</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement Date: 22/06/2025
 Venue: Kididiama Division/Town: Kiryandongo

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. DZUNGA ALENGA	0789542232	MEMBER	KIKUITO	M		
2. MUKUMBA MARION	0773135940	Planner	KIKUITO	F		
3. Violet Byalike	0714653650	member	II	F		
4. Sarah Nysingendo		II	II	F		
5. Nyangoma Joyce	0779844628	member	Kiryaka	F		
6. Akankunda Sharon	0785562506	member	Kiryaka	F		Sharon
7. KIMAKO MUCIATA	0789104423	member	Kiryaka	M		K.M.
8. MASINDE FRANKIE	0782812335	MEMBER	Kiryaka	M		Frankie
9. JAFAR Roman	0765480992	MEMBER	KIRUKUZA	M		Frankie
10. OPAR Emmanuel	0760290955	Clp youth	KIRUKUZA	M		Emmanuel
11. NAMAGANDA ASSA	0783734635	MEMBER	Kiryaka	F		ASSA
12. NABANDA HASIFA	0701461111	member	Kiryaka	F		NS
13. NAMUTESA TOPISITE	0773851712	member	Kiryaka	F		NT



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Engagement A Date: 10/06/2025

Venue: Kididdima Division/Town: Kamungu SLc

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>Okumu Yusuf</u>	<u>0790613951</u>	<u>1st P.M. C/P</u>	<u>Kinyokwa</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>Okumu</u>
2. <u>ALINDA JOSHUA</u>	<u>0700708510</u>	<u>YOUTH C/P</u>	<u>WAKIYADIYI</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Alinda</u>
3. <u>ds makech Bonny</u>	<u>0702612740</u>	<u>Public Secretary</u>	<u>Kiryandongo</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Makech</u>
4. <u>IONDO GABRIEL</u>	<u>0782403414</u>	<u>C/PERSON L.C.I</u>	<u>WATERBAGO</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Iondu</u>
5. <u>BAI GUMYA PETER</u>	<u>0776424113</u>	<u>C/P L.C.I</u>	<u>KYERIA</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Bai Gumya</u>
6. <u>SALAMA SHABAN</u>	<u>0789676177</u>	<u>C/P woman</u>	<u>Kuluguzi P</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Salama</u>
7. <u>Washida Maria</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>Kinyokwa</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Maria</u>
8. <u>Rasab Zubeida</u>	<u>0775606567</u>		<u>Keriga</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Rasab</u>
9. <u>KASIFA Amina</u>	<u>0785159575</u>		<u>Kibirana</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Kasifa</u>
10. <u>MUPAYI WILBERT</u>	<u>0779648855</u>		<u>Rwenzori</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>Mupayi</u>
11. <u>OPRO JOSHUA</u>	<u>0785622136</u>	<u>C/P L.C.I</u>	<u>KIRUKU</u>	<u>m</u>		<u>Opro</u>
12. <u>KABIRI PAOSS</u>	<u>0774943267</u>		<u>Rwenzori</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>Kabiri</u>
13. <u>OWUMA MORRI</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>Kibirana</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>OWUMA</u>



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: community engagement Date: 20 / 06 / 2025
Venue: kididina Division/Town: kimanga sk

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. SALAMA SILAGA	079232707	member	Kimyoka	F		SS
2. ADOLGORACH SUSAN	0762645662	member	kimyoka	F		SUSAN
3. Mbezi Yawer	0782423138	Member	M-FEBY	M		Y
4. BAHIKIRE HERBERT	0764612704	1)	WAKISANYI	M		HERBERT
5. Kamukuma GEORGE	0778632379	MEMBER	KIMYOKA	M		GEORGE
6. JAKIYA STEPHEN	0760296013	MEMBER	KIMYOKA	M		STEPHEN
7. KAJA MOSES	0760073537	MEMBER	KIRULI	M		KAJA
8. EDO JACKSON	0779401290	MEMBER	RWENKUNYI	M		EDWARD
9. ANGOM GLORIA	0785246174	MEMBER	RWEMPONDO	F		ANGOM
10. AKEDWANGA ROSEMARY	0777618501	member	KIBERANE	F		ROSEMARY
11. GRACE NYALUMA		1)	1)	F		GRACE
12. OMIYA FRED	0783248957	C/P	KIMYOKA	M		FRED
13.						



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Consultation Date: 23 / 06 / 2025
Venue: BISENGI Division/Town: _____

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. MZAMBUBI JOICE	0798673336	BISENGI				
2. AINATWA SARAH	0784847231	BISENGI				
3. ATUHAIRWE FLAZIA	0788633326	BISENGI				
4. NABETALI ZI FRANK	0775630301	BISENGI				
5. BUDAZA JOSEPH	0769013084	BISENGI				
6. LUWERA EDIAB	0773325226	BISENGI				
7. ONENRWOIT RIMMANUEL	0781437128	BISENGI				
8. AUGONZA CHRISTINE	0765356127	BISENGI				
9. AKULLIO LOY	0767114543	BISENGI				
10. MURAINYONGUS EVARIST	0737605201	BISENGI				
11. TITI RALINA	- - - -	BISENGI				
12. BAKINDA IVAN	0764826746	BISENGI		Male		
13. OKUMU M		BISENGI				



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community sensitization

Date: 23/02/2025

Venue: BISENYI

Division/Town: _____

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. NASEMAI LEONOR	0783286433	BISENYI				
2. MASIRWA HENRY	0771557532	BISENYI				
3. ANTAI GERBLO	0774 946721	BISENYI				
4. WELISA DANIEL	0761872744	BISENYI				
5. KYENKYA MOHAMMAD (mayor)	078375000	-do-		Male		
6. DATA GEORGE	0783295595	/ /				
7. MALIAMUNGU ROBERT	0785579921	BISENYI				
8. ALIWA WILSON	0787273784	BISENYI	Parliament			
9. ASABA BARUGAHARA	0779988458	BISENYI				
10. JALA MOSES	0760645774	BISENYI				
11. OLEKUNO GILBERT	0761767595	BISENYI				
12. ONYUHI ALEX		BISENYI				
13. AIGABA TWAN	0787603242	BISENYI				



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Community Sensitization

Date: 23/06/2025

Venue: Bisenyi

Division/Town: _____

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. James Masela	0774025519	Bisenyi	Kiryandongo Sugs	M		
2. OPOT FRED JOHN	0780105768	Bisenyi	Masindi	M		
3. KAGUNA JAMES	0776228296	Bisenyi	Masindi	M		
4. KABWISAMU BENSON	0773243682	Bisenyi	—	M		
5. OLONA Kilaveri	077376908	Bisenyi	—	M		
6. OKEH-WENGY MICHAEL	0790593075	Bisenyi	—	M		
7. BAGUNZA DAVID	0772476447	BISENITI	MASINDI	M		
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						

Activity: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Date: 24 / 07 / 25

Venue: MWE WETLAND DEPARTMENT

Division/Town: Nakuru

[illegible]





CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Gwulidun Binyas Kiron Kingdom Date: 27/07/2025
 Venue: Homa City Division/Town: Kiron H.O.

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1 Alex Kibasabe	0772860826	Chief Admin. Secretary	Binyas Kiron Kingdom	M	Yes	
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

Activity: Stakeholder consultations with ministry to work Date: 29 May 2025
Venue: _____ Division/Town: _____

REGISTRATION FORM							
Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign	
Mutemo Charles	0772315061	Ag. ACCESS	MOWT	M	✓		
AIINO JULIET	0712537344	SEO	MOWT	F	✓		
ADOCH WINIFRED A. GENA	0712592467	SSEO	MOWT	F	✓		
OYEK AMBROSE	0796937622	Graduate Engineer	MOWT	M	✓		
MUGABE MURAM	0782717329	Engineering Officer	MOWE	M	✓		
AMURURE VICTOR	0773601814	Engineering Officer	MWE	M	✓		
Dr. JOB EKOLY	0783060553	SENIOR ENGINEER	MWE	M	✓		
KATONDE CHRISTOPHER	0778146377	Senior Engineer	MWE	M	✓		

Annex IV: AfDBOS5_WBESS5_Uganda LEGISLATION_GAP ANALYSIS

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Design alternatives	To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives	To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise resettlement impacts where Involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;	Displacement resulting from development project activities is not defined in Ugandan laws. However, EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector (these have been adopted for other sectors) refer to compensation and resettlements consequences of displacement. It also makes provision for the development of a Compensation Plan or a Resettlement Plan Land Acquisition Act 1965 section 4 – has provision that the land assessment officer shall cause the land to be surveyed and marked out	No specific mention in Uganda Legislation, though there is an indication of implementation of EISA, resettlement plan before any allocation of land for investment take place.	OS2
Forced Eviction	To avoid forced eviction	No specific mention When the resettlement implications of a project would appear to be particularly severe, the borrower considers either downsizing the project to reduce resettlement or finding	Every person has a right to own property either individually or in association with others. No person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except	Ugandan legislation recognizes the ownership rights over the land, house for private owners and it recognizes the customary rights over the land hold by communities, families and individuals. National Laws does not provide specific guidance to avoid forced eviction	OS2

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
		other alternatives that can reasonably replace the project	where the following conditions are satisfied (a) the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and (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. Land Policy Paragraph 4.8 (57) (b) Displaced minority groups from their ancestral lands by government action. Paragraph 4.9 (61)(vi) Compensate the displaced pastoral communities.		

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
			Land Policy Paragraph 49 (61) Land rights of pastoral communities. Government shall compensate Pastoral communities displaced by government from their ancestral lands and ensure that such pastoral lands are controlled as common property under customary tenure		
	<i>The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of this ESS, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to</i>	<i>No mention</i>	National Land Policy Paragraph 3.3 (10) Power of compulsory acquisition. The power to compulsorily acquire land is vested in the Central Government and local. The Land Acquisition Act (1965) makes provision for the procedures and methods of compulsory (eminent domain) acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister of Lands may authorize any person to enter the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining		GOU provision

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
	<i>lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).</i>		whether the land is suitable for a public purpose. The Government or developer is to compensate any person who suffers damage as a result. The Act requires that adequate, fair and prompt compensation is paid before taking possession of land and property. Disputes arising from the compensation to be paid should be referred to the court for decision.		
Compensation and Assistance	To mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to	It seeks to ensure that when people must be displaced, they are treated fairly, equitably, and in a socially and culturally sensitive manner; that they receive compensation and resettlement assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved; and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their	Paragraph 3.3(12) Strategies by the state to handle compensation during compulsory land acquisition through amendments The State will consider; Land should revert to the owners in case of failure of compulsory Land acquisition Limit the central government's powers. Compensate promptly, adequately and fairly regardless of the tenure Empower local governments to compensate.		OS2

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
	the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	resettlement. Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels.			
Vulnerable People	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	Member countries and other borrowers/clients are responsible for protecting the physical, social and economic integrity of vulnerable groups and for paying particular attention to health needs, particularly for women, including access to female health care providers and to such services as reproductive health care and appropriate counselling for sexual and other abuses.	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that, “the State shall take affirmative action in favor of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them.” This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition The gender policy 2007 calls for gender to be considered in the transport and road sector policies and planning. The land policy also provides that there should	The Ugandan laws offer protection of vulnerable groups from exploitation. However, this does not provide the procedure for this category of project affected persons to be consulted, engaged or further protected.	OS2

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
			be adequate compensation and resettlement of the vulnerable groups like persons infected with HIV/AIDS or persons affected by it.		
Consultation and Disclosure	To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected	When displacement cannot be avoided, the borrower or client must consult in a meaningful way with all stakeholders, particularly the people affected and the host communities, and involve them at all stages of the project cycle in a clear and transparent manner in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the Resettlement Action Plan.	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure except the notice of entry into land. The Land Acquisition Act, however makes provision for an enquiry whereby the PAPs can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	The consultation on possible alternatives, preference on livelihood restoration and resettlement options is not included in the national process	OS2
Funding	To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable	Monitoring also evaluates the borrower or client's commitment to the Resettlement Action Plan and the availability of sufficient financial		No mention in Ugandan Legislation	OS2

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
	displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.	resources, as identified in the budget, to carry out the Resettlement Action Plan.			
Monitoring		To establish a mechanism for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of involuntary resettlement activities which result from project activities, and for remedying problems as they arise.		No mention in Ugandan Legislation	OS2
Social Assessment		To ensure resettlement plans and activities are informed by social assessments (including gender issues).		No mention in Ugandan Legislation	OS2
Eligibility					

Eligibility	Affected persons may be classified as persons:) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets 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.	Three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement a) who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally, includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities. b) Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who	Uganda laws recognize land occupancy under four regimes of land tenure, namely freehold, leasehold, mailo and customary. In addition to this the Land Act (29-2) recognizes also Bona Fide Occupants: Any person who before the coming into force of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, had either occupied and utilized or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more; or had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local authority for instance local council chairpersons. Under these different types of land ownership, occupants and land owners are eligible for compensation for land, improvements to land, crops and structures.	Uganda laws and the AfDB are consistent in the recognition of the rights of occupants and land owners under the different land tenure regimes. The Uganda Laws is silent about the economically displaced who do not have legal or customary legal rights	OS2

		may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognised by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights. c) Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior			

		to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).			

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Project Design					
Project alternatives	The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable	The borrower or client considers feasible alternative project designs, including re-siting and re-routing, to avoid or minimise physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. When the resettlement implications of a project would appear to be particularly severe, the borrower considers either downsizing the project to reduce resettlement or finding other alternatives that can reasonably replace the project.		No specific policy	Explore project alternatives in order to identify the less impacting
Compensation and benefits for affected persons					

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Replacement Cost	The Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods	Affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	The District Land Boards assess compensation based on open market value of the unimproved land; and buildings on the land are compensated at open market value (in urban areas) and depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas. Standing crops which can be harvested during the period of notice shall not be compensated. The list of compensation rates compiled by the District Land Boards is to be used in determining the rates of compensation.	Computation of compensation as outlined in the Land Act does not offer full replacement cost prescribed by the AfDB. However, there appears to be room for reaching acceptable rates through consultation.	OS2
Land to Land	Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land in accordance with paragraph 35(a), unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable	The borrower or client gives preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/ or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible; further, the borrower or client clearly explains to affected people that cash compensation very often leads to rapid impoverishment.	No mention	No specific policy on Land replacement in Uganda practice	OS2

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Compensation Timeline	The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with this ESS	Affected people are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	PAPs given a 3-6 months' notice to vacate the land.	No mention to pay compensation before the project commencement	OS2
Community engagement					
Consultation	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose	Specific consultation, participation and broad community support guidelines are incorporated in the revised IESIA Guidance Notes, which are part of the ISS. Open, inclusive and effective consultation with local communities are to be implemented. When displacement cannot be avoided, the borrower or client must consult in a meaningful way with all stakeholders, particularly the people affected and the host communities, and involve them at all stages of the project cycle in a clear and	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure except the notice of entry into land. The Land Acquisition Act, however makes provision for an enquiry whereby the PAPs can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	The consultation on possible alternatives, preference on livelihood restoration and resettlement options is not included in the national process	OS2

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
		transparent manner—in designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the Resettlement Action Plan			
Disclosure	Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs referred to in paragraph 11, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7	The Bank posts the FRAP/ARAP in its Public Information Centre and on its website for public review and comment, in accordance with the Bank's ESAPs. The FRAP is released to the public at least 120 days before the proposed operation is presented to the Board and the ARAP at least 30 days before Board presentation	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure except the notice of entry into land. The Land Acquisition Act, however makes provision for an enquiry whereby the PAPs can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	No public disclosure of RAP	OS2

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Inclusion	The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored	Particular attention is given to ensuring that the interests of both women and men and of the elderly and the handicapped are taken into account when formulating and implementing compensation packages, resettlement assistance measures and livelihood improvement measures. The Resettlement Action Plan includes a specific protocol specifying safeguards for the quality and quantity of land to be allocated for women, especially widows and divorcees, to ensure their means to generate income and achieve food security Land titles at the resettlement site are in the name of both spouse or of single heads of household, regardless of gender, if this does not conflict with the borrower or	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that, "the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...]" for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them. "This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition The gender policy 2007 calls for gender to be considered in the transport and road sector policies and planning.	The Ugandan laws offer protection of vulnerable groups from exploitation. However, this does not provide the procedure for this category of project affected persons to be consulted, engaged or further protected.	OS2

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
		client's own laws and legislation. Husbands and wives, unmarried women, and elderly sons and daughters are explicitly included as eligible for compensation, including compensation for loss of land, shelter, livelihoods and any other privately owned assets. Compensation payments to families are made to both husbands and wives when this is technically feasible and socially acceptable Differentiated measures for vulnerable groups include the development of mechanisms for consultation that ensure that sufficient time is provided for the traditional decision-making processes and for employing intermediaries such as specialist nongovernmental organisations that have expertise in working with vulnerable groups, in elucidating their			

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
		concerns and needs, and in developing measure to address these concerns and needs.			
Grievance Redress mechanism					
GRM	The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner	The Bank ensures that clients establish credible and independent local grievance and redress mechanisms to help resolve affected people's grievances and concerns regarding the environmental and social impacts of the project. The local grievance mechanism needs to be accessible to the stakeholders at all times during the project cycle, and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports.	Disputes regarding compensation will be determined by Government (in practice the Chief Government Valuer). In addition, any person who has an interest or right over property being acquired compulsorily has a right of access to a court of law right over property being acquired compulsorily has a right of access to a court of law.	Ugandan laws do not explicitly require that development project implementers develop independent grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible to affected communities and individuals.	OS2

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Census, Inventory of Losses, Socio economic survey, cut-off date					
Census, Inventory of Losses, and Socio-Economic Assessment	Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users	The borrower or client carries out a comprehensive socioeconomic survey in line with international standards for social and economic baseline studies as agreed to in the environmental and social assessment process including a population census and an inventory of assets (including natural assets upon which the affected people may depend for a portion of their livelihoods). This survey identifies the people who will be displaced by the project; all the relevant characteristics of those people, including conditions of vulnerability; and the magnitude of the expected physical and economic displacement.	Uganda laws do not require that a census be taken of the persons who will be displaced by the project.	The property evaluation includes the name of affected landowners	OS2

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
Cut-off date	In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. 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) nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal	At a minimum, the borrower or client conforms to any relevant host government procedures. In addition, or in the absence of host government procedures, the borrower or client establishes a cut-off date for eligibility that is acceptable to the Bank. The borrower or client documents the cut-off date(s) and disseminates information about it (them) throughout the project area of influence in a culturally appropriate and accessible manner, before taking any action on clearing land or restricting local community access to land.	There is no legal provision for the establishment of a cut-off date, but the EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector (that are being adopted in other sectors) make reference to the cut-off date for the determination of eligibility, but does not provide any procedural guidance. With regard to compulsory land acquisition, the intention to acquire land must be published in several notices; exhibited at “convenient places on or near the land” and should state who should be compensated.	The Uganda regulations are unclear on how a cut-off date is to be enforced.	Cut off dates for eligibility will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area, including relevant national ministries and local government.
Physical displacement					
Resettlement Option and Assistance	If people living in the project area are required to move to another location, the Borrower will: offer displaced persons choices	The borrower or client consults the affected people about their preferences pertaining to resettlement and gives them genuine choices among technically,	Ugandan laws do not require that physically displaced persons be offered a choice of resettlement housing (out of the options available) and relocation assistance.	There is no specific requirement for the resettlement of persons who are physically displaced by a development project in Ugandan laws, other than making replacement building materials available.	OS2

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
	among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation; and provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.	economically, and socially feasible resettlement options.		Government of Uganda usually plans for cash compensation as opposed to in-kind compensation	
Those who have formal legal rights	Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash	Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at full replacement cost.	Ugandan laws do not require that physically displaced persons be offered a choice of resettlement housing (out of the options available) and relocation assistance.	There is no specific requirement for the resettlement of persons who are physically displaced by a development project in Ugandan laws, other than making replacement building materials available. Government of Uganda usually plans for cash compensation as opposed to in-kind compensation	OS2
Those who have no recognizable legal right	the Borrower will provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where these displaced persons own structures, the	Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves	No mention	In terms of eligibility for compensation, persons without recognizable legal rights or claims to the land or assets they occupy or use may not be included in the compensation process	OS2

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Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
	Borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost. Based on consultation with such displaced persons, the Borrower will provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site	or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).			
Economic displacement					
	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	comprehensive livelihood improvement programme is formulated and implemented as part of the Resettlement Action Plan. Strategies to improve livelihoods may involve providing access to training through appropriate technologies. The affected populations	Displacement resulting from development project activities is not defined in Ugandan laws. The EIA Guidelines consider compensation for the loss of land. The type compensation packages that should be awarded to project affected persons is not described.	The Ugandan laws do not categorise project affected persons according to the impact that proposed land acquisition and resettlement activities have on them. There is no specific requirement to provide replacement land to project affected persons, but it is an option available for consideration.	OS2

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Resettlement Topic	World Bank ESS5	AfDB Os2	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Measure
		are offered a range of different compensation package, resettlement assistance, and livelihood improvement options, as well as options for administering these measures at different levels (e.g., family, household and individual), and the affected persons themselves are given the opportunity to express their preferences. This option-based resettlement planning is part of a development approach that aims to ensure that the affected populations are able to reconstruct their production foundations and become self-sustaining producers and wage earners.			

Annex V: Recap Of PAPs

PAP'S CODE	Affected Person First Name	Affected Person Last Name	Gender	Profession	Telephone of Affected Person ¹	Next-Of-Kin's ² Relationship	Next-of-kin's telephone number	Residency Status
1. MWE/KIR/0026/L1	Janet	Achan	F	Farmer	0777902116	Mother	0765113460	In the Area
2. MWE/KIR/002a/L	Moses	Okello	M	Farmer	0788507528	Son	0778028937	In the Area
3. MWE/KIR/002b	Jerose	Ngirombe	F	Peasant	0776687655	Daughter	0757041038	In the Area
4. MWE/KIR/002b/L2	Grace	Oroma	F	Farmer	0764643579	Mother	0765113460	In the Area
5. MWE/KIR/002b/L3	Samuel	Bingeo	M	Farmer	0765113460	Mother	0765113460	In the Area
6. MWE/KIR/002b/L4	Alfred	Jawia	M	Farmer	0781500789	Mother	0765113460	In the Area
7. MWE/KIR/002b/L5	Felix	Okumu	M	Farmer	0778794927	Mother	0765113460	In the Area
8. MWE/KIR/002C	Albert	Tumito	M	Farmer	0765113460	Wife	0765113460	In the Area
9. MWE/KIR/002d	Moses	Otiti	M	Peasant	0781071252	Wife	0760290955	In the Area
10. MWE/KIR/008	Namilyango Primary School	N/A	N/A	School	0773469082	Headmaster	0773469082	In the Area
11. MWE/KIR/015	Moses	Seniyose	M	Peasant	0784592554	Wife	0784592554	In the Area
12. MWE/KIR/018	Betty	Kalumba	F	Business	0780730369	Sister	-	In the Area
13. MWE/KIR/020	John	Sentalo	M	Peasant	0774546189	Wife	0773272243	In the Area
14. MWE/KIR/027	Masindi Port-Sub-County	N/A	N/A	N/A	0787058717	Sub-County Chief	0787058717	In the Area
15. MWE/KIR/027/L	Masindi Port Secondary School	N/A	N/A	N/A	0752960644	Headteacher	0752960644	In the Area
16. MWE/KIR/031	Abdalla	Marriam	F	Farmer	0761791092	--	---	In the Area
17. MWE/KIR/034	St-Peter's Church Of Uganda	N/A	N/A	Farmer	0762423494	--	--	In the Area
18. MWE/KIR/036	Margret	Alum	F	Peasant	0787302872	--	--	In the Area
19. MWE/KIR/037	Fatuma Nassur	Korole	F	Peasant	0779783381	Son	0780513802	In the Area
20. MWE/KIR/039	Masindi Port Sub-County	N/A	N/A	N/A	0787058717	--	--	In the Area
21. MWE/KIR/040	Wilson	Sande	M	Farmer	0772842404	--	--	In the Area
22. MWE/KIR/042	Sam	Kamanguza	M	Farmer	0776879494	--	--	In the Area
23. MWE/KIR/044	Scovia	Nyarugendo	F	Farmer	0768064193	--	--	In the Area
24. MWE/KIR/045	Janet	Kekyizumiro	F	Farmer	0781817264	--	--	In the Area
25. MWE/KIR/046	Francis	Bihusi	M	Farmer	0789579080	Son	0789579080	In the Area
26. MWE/KIR/047	Dan	Tugume	F	Farmer	0767767127	--	--	In the Area
27. MWE/KIR/048	Alice	Barungi	F	Farmer	0772772714	--	--	In the Area
28. MWE/KIR/049	Yuweri	Kushubira	M	Farmer	0777232660	Mother	0789593279	In the Area

¹ PAPs with no telephone contacts sited lack of National Identification to facilitate registration for a telephone number

² PAPs with no next of keen deliberately declined to provide one hence not contact details availed

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29.	MWE/KIR/050	Olivia	Kyolimpa	F	Farmer	0778308282	Son	0771537814	In the Area
30.	MWE/KIR/051	Joyce	Kanyonyozi	F	Farmer	0765560094	--	--	In the Area
31.	MWE/KIR/052	Marry	Kaligonza	F	Peasant	0778783667	Son	0777545994	
32.	MWE/KIR/056	Moses	Nuwe	M	Farmer	0782986386	--	--	In the Area
33.	MWE/KIR/060	Paradise Christian Church	N/A	N/A	Church	0706092293	Pastor	0706092293	In the Area
34.	MWE/KIR/061	Mauda	Kanakuze	F	Farmer	0780282722	Brother	0781499578	In the Area
35.	MWE/KIR/062	Robinah	Kekijonjo	F	Farmer	0701704744	Brother	0770784186	In the Area
36.	MWE/KIR/063	Richard	Rwamangwa	M	Farmer	0787653622	Daughter	0786761326	In the Area
37.	MWE/KIR/064	Sam	Gisos	M	Farmer	0789929261	Wife	0781916727	In the Area
38.	MWE/KIR/067	Frank	Ndizeye	M	Peasant	0706092293	Father	0782376914	In the Area
39.	MWE/KIR/068	Etyen	Omoch	M	Peasant	0774493664	Spouse	0757362495	In the Area
40.	MWE/KIR/072	Fred	Shubi	M	Peasant	0773468944	Wife	0773310460	In the Area
41.	MWE/KIR/073	Robinah	Kabarungi	F	Farmer	0778124661	Son	0778855473	In the Area
42.	MWE/KIR/074	Solomon	Suuna	M	Peasant	0779021628	Son	0782862828	In the Area
43.	MWE/KIR/074	St-Tereza Catholic Church	N/A	N/A	N/A	0781148444	Lc1 Chairman	0774493664	In the Area
44.	MWE/KIR/075	Abel	Olusa	M	Peasant	0782006209	Wife	0785133124	In the Area
45.	MWE/KIR/077	Solomon	Suuna	M	Peasant	0779021628	Son	0782862828	In the Area
46.	MWE/KIR/078	Jachline	Nabifo	F	Farmer	0779401267	Aunty	0764434881	In the Area
47.	MWE/KIR/080	Abdallah	Wabomba	M	Farmer	0785560936	Wife	0777415340	In the Area
48.	MWE/KIR/081	Jane	Nubwine	F	Peasant	0779961025	Son	--	In the Area
49.	MWE/KIR/084	Etyen	Omoch	M	Peasant	0774493664	Spouse	0757362495	In the Area
50.	MWE/KIR/086	Christofu	Mpuntam	M	Peasant	0771616563	Spouse	0770779413	In the Area
51.	MWE/KIR/087	David	Bisiki	M	Farmer	0779043546	Spouse	0783470936	In the Area
52.	MWE/KIR/088	Evaline	Nalyaka	F	Peasant	0763618042	Husband	0785560936	In the Area
53.	MWE/KIR/089	Florence	Nakimera	F	Farmer	0784194271	Sister	0771540980	In the Area
54.	MWE/KIR/090	Oliver	Mugisha	F	Peasant	0762605505	Brother	0781309362	In the Area
55.	MWE/KIR/091	Muhammadi	Bagatumbwire	M	Peasant	0782839368	Son	0774336966	In the Area
56.	MWE/KIR/092	Richard	Rwamangwa	M	Farmer	0787653622	Son	0762648516	In the Area
57.	MWE/KIR/093	Scovia	Mukaruhema	F	Farmer	0761532546	Son	0782862828	In the Area
58.	MWE/KIR/094	David	Bisiki	M	Farmer	0779043546	Wife	0783470936	In the Area
59.	MWE/KIR/095	Ame	Noah	M	Farmer	0767856501	Son	0774029137	In the Area
60.	MWE/KIR/098	Kaduku-1-Community	N/A	N/A	School	0782062025	Lc1 Chairperson	0782062025	In the Area
61.	MWE/KIR/101	Geofrey	Nsubuga	M	Farmer	0775485062	--	--	In the Area
62.	MWE/KIR/106	Jackson	Wandira	M	Peasant	0762555588	Uncle	0783438959	In the Area
63.	MWE/KIR/107	Florence	Nandahula	F	Peasant	0779022747	Aunty	0783438959	In the Area
64.	MWE/KIR/108	Robert	Mugisa	M	Peasant	0783438959	----	----	In the Area
65.	MWE/KIR/109	Geoffrey	Sande	M	Peasant	0780465210	Wife	0760231244	In the Area
66.	MWE/KIR/110	Kadduku-1-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0782062025	Chairman School	0782062025	In the Area

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	Community School					Management Committee		
67. MWE/KIR/111	Geoffrey	Sande	M	Peasant	0780465210	Wife	0760231244	In the Area
68. MWE/KIR/112	Kenedy	Baguma	M	Peasant	0777463753	Wife	0785474394	In the Area
69. MWE/KIR/113	Joyce	Birungi	F	Peasant	0772893101	---	---	In the Area
70. MWE/KIR/114	Janet	Katwesege	F	Peasant	0787379991	Husband	0787379991	In the Area
71. MWE/KIR/115	Fred	Kasangaki	M	Peasant	0782062025	Wife	0785635507	In the Area
72. MWE/KIR/116	Julius	Ntazate	M	Peasant	0782596527	Spouse	0787379991	In the Area
73. MWE/KIR/116	Fred	Kiyimba	M	Peasant	0784191584	Uncle	0773468944	In the Area
74. MWE/KIR/123	Erick	Kamuganda	M	Peasant	0772474735	Son	0780373038	In the Area
75. MWE/KIR/124	Mauda	Kanakuze	F	Farmer	0780282722	Brother	0781499578	In the Area
76. MWE/KIR/125	Julius	Kyaterekera	M	Farmer	0789720378	Wife	0700422921	In the Area
77. MWE/KIR/126	Christian Fellowship Church	N/A	N/A	Church	0759818720	Decon	0759818720	In the Area
78. MWE/KIR/127	Peter	Osaja	M	Farmer	0782874882	Daughter	0761405711	In the Area
79. MWE/KIR/128	Zubeda	Anyori	F	Peasant	0788507437	Son		In the Area
80. MWE/KIR/129	Jackson	Okware	M	Peasant	0755672078	Wife	0755672078	In the Area
81. MWE/KIR/130	Rogers	Mwesigye	M	Peasant	0784337184	Wife	0785001984	In the Area
82. MWE/KIR/132	Christofu	Mpunta	M	Farmer	0771616563	Wife	0770779413	In the Area
83. MWE/KIR/133	Godffrey	Tumwine	M	Farmer	0786776293	Brother	0770784186	In the Area
84. MWE/KIR/134	Godffrey	Tumwine	M	Farmer	0786776293	Brother	0770784186	In the Area
85. MWE/KIR/135	Morish	Ogwete	M	Peasant	0768482864	Wife	--	In the Area
86. MWE/KIR/136	Janet	Katusiime	F	Peasant	0788677179	Husband	0780814021	In the Area
87. MWE/KIR/139	Samuel	Beeka	M	Peasant	0774493664	Lcl Chairperson	0774493664	In the Area
88. MWE/KIR/140	James	Misago	M	Peasant	0780814021	Brother	0706092293	In the Area
89. MWE/KIR/141	Ali	Orom	M	Peasant	0772466320	---	---	In the Area
90. MWE/KIR/142	Zubeda	Anyori	F	Peasant	0788507437	Son	--	In the Area
91. MWE/KIR/143	Umar	Oryem Orom	M	Peasant	0776702288	Father	0772466320	In the Area
92. MWE/KIR/144	Vincent	Komakech	M	Peasant	0751159714	Wife	0784207378	In the Area
93. MWE/KIR/145	Peter	Moyayo	M	Farmer	0775514941	Spouse	0769604845	In the Area
94. MWE/KIR/146	Osibire	Ipolit	M	Peasant	0777386726	Son	0777386726	In the Area
95. MWE/KIR/147	Robert	Walikhe	M	Peasant	0773201759	--	--	In the Area
96. MWE/KIR/148	Joyce	Adubango	F	Farmer	0763909261	Son	0763276394	In the Area
97. MWE/KIR/149	Robert	Welikhe	M	Farmer	0773201759	Wife	0773201759	In the Area
98. MWE/KIR/150	Alibin	Khawoya	M	Peasant	0746991880	Son	0746991880	In the Area
99. MWE/KIR/151	Marry	Rebecca	F	Farmer	0776865987	Sister	07746991880	In the Area
100. MWE/KIR/152	Rebecca	Kyayanga	F	Peasant	0744589264	Brother	0783064880	In the Area
101. MWE/KIR/153	Janet	Nabwire	F	Peasant	0776475003	Lcl Chairperson	0781148444	In the Area
102. MWE/KIR/155	James	Misago	M	Peasant	0780814021	Spouse	0788677179	In the Area
103. MWE/KIR/156	Joyce	Nakaiza	F	Peasant	0775905248	Husband	0782841260	In the Area
104. MWE/KIR/158	Patrick	Wamala	M	Peasant	0705556216	Uncle	0776420864	In the Area

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105. MWE/KIR/159	Julius	Kawooya	M	Peasant	0759068811	Lc1 Chairman	0781144844	In the Area
106. MWE/KIR/160	Fred	Moyayo	M	Farmer	0759292993	Brother	0776420864	In the Area
107. MWE/KIR/161	Fred	Nyongeza	M	Peasant	0777747494	Mother	0766278943	In the Area
108. MWE/KIR/162	Isaac	Kawoya	M	Farmer	0783609314	Mother	0764466621	In the Area
109. MWE/KIR/163	Petuniri	Nabagala	F	Peasant	0766278943	Grandson	0759068911	In the Area
110. MWE/KIR/164	William	Wanyonyi	M	Peasant	0784068825	Wife	0764466621	In the Area
111. MWE/KIR/165	Abbas Hassan	Farid	M	Peasant	0782181383	--	--	In the Area
112. MWE/KIR/166	Robert	Sande	M	Farmer	0782405657	Wife	--	In the Area
113. MWE/KIR/167	Eseza	Namaye	F	Farmer	0786827063	Brother	0787055045	In the Area
114. MWE/KIR/168	William	Wanyonyi	M	Peasant	0784068825	Wife	0764466621	In the Area
115. MWE/KIR/169	Agnes	Amusugutu	F	Peasant	0771440865	Son	0783609314	In the Area
116. MWE/KIR/170	Fred	Kimoit	M	Peasant	0783140943	Uncle	0786333218	In the Area
117. MWE/KIR/171	Lucy	Kugel	F	Peasant	0749359622	Sister	0786827063	In the Area
118. MWE/KIR/172	Juma	Franco	M	Peasant	0700875467	Wife	0745516742	In the Area
119. MWE/KIR/173	Francis	Lomokol	M	Farmer	0766518963	Wife	0766518963	In the Area
120. MWE/KIR/210	David	Bagonza	M	Farmer	0772476947	Son	0764404607	In the Area
121. MWE/KIR/221	Moses	Busine	M	Farmer	0780178349	Brother	0783628466	In the Area
122. MWE/KIR/232	Derick	Karuhanga	M	Peasant	0783450260	Brother	0705398370	In the Area
123. MWE/KIR/234	Salayi	Kiiza	F	Farmer	0786087814	Son	0705398370	In the Area
124. MWE/KIR/244	Daniel	Okuba	M		0705398370	Friend	0705398370	In the Area
125. MWE/MSD/003	Robert	Mugabe	M	Peasant	0772565725	Wife	0700565509	In the Area
126. MWE/MSD/004	John	Byaruhanga	M	Farmer	0772996191	Son	0782434727	In the Area
127. MWE/MSD/005	Aisha	Asiimwe	F	Peasant	0780741223	Spouse	0790563814	In the Area
128. MWE/MSD/006	James	Asiimwe	M	Peasant	0789567843	Spouse	0773614252	In the Area
129. MWE/MSD/007	Ronald	Mugisha	M	Peasant	0780144496	---	---	In the Area
130. MWE/MSD/008	Josephine	Bakanye	F	Peasant	0788499619	--	--	In the Area
131. MWE/MSD/010	James	Asiimwe	M	Peasant	0789567843	Spouse	0773614252	In the Area
132. MWE/MSD/012	Samuel	Tumusiime	M	Farmer	0780761748	Lc1 Chairman	0782369699	In the Area
133. MWE/MSD/013	Richard	Mugisha	M	Peasant	0789268264	---	----	In the Area
134. MWE/MSD/015	Johnbosco	Mwine	M	Peasant	0789039671	----	-----	In the Area
135. MWE/MSD/016	Andrew	Mugisha	M	Farmer	0788337331	Wife	0784773341	In the Area
136. MWE/MSD/017	Johnson	Tumwesige	M	Peasant	0772757469	----	--	In the Area
137. MWE/MSD/018	Innocent	Byaruhanga	F	Peasant	0777886729	--	--	In the Area
138. MWE/MSD/019	Augustine	Musoni	M	Peasant	0778925452	Spouse	078681658	In the Area
139. MWE/MSD/020	Donald	Tumusiime	M	Farmer	0779307928	Wife	0780563816	In the Area
140. MWE/MSD/021	John	Asiimwe	M	Peasant	0763499037	Wife	0763499037	In the Area
141. MWE/MSD/0218	Denis	Balikurungi	M	Peasant	0782325751	Father	0786043379	In the Area
142. MWE/MSD/022	Patrick	Munyakambwe	M	Peasant	0789256076	Spouse	0774628802	In the Area
143. MWE/MSD/023	John	Katuramu	M	Farmer	0779021662	----	----	In the Area
144. MWE/MSD/024	John	Katuramu	M	Farmer	0779021662	----	-----	In the Area

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145. MWE/MSD/025	John	Byarugaba	M	Peasant	0787712301	Wife	0787712301	In the Area
146. MWE/MSD/026	Abdulhalim	Khalifah	M	Business	0771936449	Brother	0782123992	In the Area
147. MWE/MSD/027	Jurius	Seryato	M	Peasant	0703597054	--	--	In the Area
148. MWE/MSD/028	Zaituni	Jarey	F	Peasant	0774185914	--	--	In the Area
149. MWE/MSD/029	Robert	Monday	M	Peasant	0775967149	--	---	In the Area
150. MWE/MSD/030	Katibu	Kibambo	M	Business	0772376199	Son	0769417084	In the Area
151. MWE/MSD/032	Janifer	Namanya	F	Farmer	0763763336	Mother	0787605275	In the Area
152. MWE/MSD/033	Robert	Monday	M	Peasant	0775967149	--	--	In the Area
153. MWE/MSD/035	Janefer	Namanya	F	Peasant	0763763336	Mother	0787605275	In the Area
154. MWE/MSD/036	Samuel	Biraro	M	Farmer	0782434727	Son	0772996191	In the Area
155. MWE/MSD/038	John	Byaruhanga	M	Farmer	0772996191	Son	0782434727	In the Area
156. MWE/MSD/040	Naume	Busingye	F	Farmer	0788142908	Brother	0782369699	In the Area
157. MWE/MSD/041	Edward	Kadida	M	Peasant	0783145995	Father In-Law	0782369699	In the Area
158. MWE/MSD/042/43	Richard	Kyamangwa	M	Business	0772056073	Sister	0782835285	In the Area
159. MWE/MSD/044	Monica	Kirya	F	Farmer	0773333693	--	--	In the Area
160. MWE/MSD/047	Akugizibwe Godfrey And Kabonesa Harriet	N/A	N/A	Farmer	0776784851	----	---	In the Area
161. MWE/MSD/050	Nathan	Kamoga	M	Peasant	0777545994	Brother	0781134463	In the Area
162. MWE/MSD/051	Godfrey	Akugizibwe	M	SURVEYOR	0776784851	Sister	0781631490	In the Area
163. MWE/MSD/052	Kevina	Kerokoni	F	Farmer	0777311803	--	--	In the Area
164. MWE/MSD/053	Harriet	Kabonesa	F	Peasant	0781631490	----	---	In the Area
165. MWE/MSD/054	Bosco	Busingye	F	Peasant	0773321984	---	--	In the Area
166. MWE/MSD/055	Edmond	Muhumuza	M	Farmer	0774166373	Brother	0749573912	In the Area
167. MWE/MSD/056	Robina	Ayesiga Kasirivu	F	Farmer	0775644030	Daughter	075644030	In the Area
168. MWE/MSD/057	Robert	Asiimwe	M	Farmer	0788352701	--	--	In the Area
169. MWE/MSD/058	Grace	Gahwera	F	Peasant	0782150136	Daughter	0783482288	In the Area
170. MWE/MSD/059	Godfrey	Gahwera	M	Peasant	0782618261	--	--	In the Area
171. MWE/MSD/060	Fredrick	Gahwera	M	Teacher	0772398377	Son	0785132593	In the Area
172. MWE/MSD/066	Enock	Tuhairwe	M	Farmer	0770784186	Wife	0780282722	In the Area
173. MWE/MSD/082	Solomon	Suuna	M	Peasant	0779021628	Son	0782862828	In the Area
174. MWE/MSD/085	Amos	Tindyebe	M	Peasant	0777615667	--	--	In the Area
175. MWE/MSD/103	Besi	Katusabe	F	Peasant	0760224293	--	--	In the Area
176. MWE/MSD/112	Moses	Kabagoha	M	Farmer	0784611824	--	--	In the Area
177. MWE/MSD/121	Maxwell	Musimo Mwesigwa	M	Farmer	0772344582	Spouse	0787602293	In the Area
178. MWE/MSD/123	Ivan	Balinda	F	Peasant	0765826746	Brother	0792611791	In the Area
179. MWE/MSD/125	Alex	Asiimwe	F	Peasant	0767307885	Brother	0775046840	In the Area
180. MWE/MSD/126	Grace	Sabiti	F	Peasant	0786498478	---	---	In the Area
181. MWE/MSD/127	Alice	Kabahaguzi	F	Peasant	0788204861	--	--	In the Area
182. MWE/MSD/128	Sda Church	N/A	N/A	Church	0782151897	--	--	In the Area

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183. MWE/MSD/130	Late -John	Oringi	M	Peasant	0702564281	Son	0702564281	In the Area
184. MWE/MSD/131	Julius	Kuburwa	M	Farmer	0773318181			
185. MWE/MSD/132	Kasifah	Kabagwire	F	Peasant	0788383295	--	--	In the Area
186. MWE/MSD/133	Maham	Nyakato	F	Peasant	0785458844	Daughter	--	In the Area
187. MWE/MSD/134	Irene	Nabatanzi	F	Peasant	0775630301	Daughter	0778513574	In the Area
188. MWE/MSD/135	Ambrose	Muganga	M	Farmer	0772413503	---	---	In the Area
189. MWE/MSD/137	Midred	Kisembo	F	Peasant	0790329451	Daughter	0790329451	In the Area
190. MWE/MSD/138	Kasifa	Musimenta	F	Peasant	0773526643	---	---	In the Area
191. MWE/MSD/139	Denis	Akugizibwe	M	Peasant	0771061872	--	----	In the Area
192. MWE/MSD/140	Ambrose	Muganga	M	Farmer	0772413503	---	---	In the Area
193. MWE/MSD/141	Khadijja	Birungi	F	Business	0782875820	--	--	In the Area
194. MWE/MSD/143	Julius	Kuburwa	M	Farmer	0773318181	--	--	In the Area
195. MWE/MSD/144	Kitwetwe Primary School	N/A	N/A	Farmer	0780108206	Headteacher	0774340510	In the Area
196. MWE/MSD/145	Nelson	Isingoma	M	Peasant	0784614925	Son	0784614925	In the Area
197. MWE/MSD/146	Isaac	Namara	M	Farmer	0762551542	--	--	In the Area
198. MWE/MSD/147	Yeneki	Miteto	F	Peasant	0786764500	Son	0786764500	In the Area
199. MWE/MSD/148	Vicent	Tinka	M	Farmer	0777989442	Brother	0777418886	In the Area
200. MWE/MSD/149	Jane	Tiblihwa	F	Peasant	0783468438	Son	0777989442	In the Area
201. MWE/MSD/150	Joseph	Abitekaniza	M	Peasant	0781206641	Sister	0777418886	In the Area
202. MWE/MSD/151	Francis	Kasaija	M	Farmer	0787888349	Daughter	0784689252	In the Area
203. MWE/MSD/152	Vicent	Tinka	M	Farmer	0777989442	Mother	0783468438	In the Area
204. MWE/MSD/153	Japiya	Omirambe	M	Peasant	0777858854	Uncle	0778599670	In the Area
205. MWE/MSD/155	Harriet	Mbabazi	F	Business	0777418886	Brother	0777989442	In the Area
206. MWE/MSD/156	Stephen	Kiiza	M	Peasant	0783260620	Son	0766537704	In the Area
207. MWE/MSD/157	Mubaraka	Waluka	M	Peasant	0777247090	Spouse	--	In the Area
208. MWE/MSD/158	Sum	Nyamushande	M	Peasant	0775009242	--	--	In the Area
209. MWE/MSD/160	Swaibu	Bwarale	M	Peasant	0759707133	----		In the Area
210. MWE/MSD/161	John	Magadu	M	Peasant	0777581429	--	--	In the Area
211. MWE/MSD/162	Morren	Katusiime	F	Peasant	0765452635	--	--	In the Area
212. MWE/MSD/163	Slyvia	Akugizibwe	F	Peasant	0782550766	Father	0785399233	In the Area
213. MWE/MSD/164	Geoffrey	Mugisa	M	Peasant	0775241190	Wife	0784111503	In the Area
214. MWE/MSD/167	Johnson	Kasangaki	M	Peasant	0782779158	--	--	In the Area
215. MWE/MSD/168	Jackson	Isingoma	M	Peasant	0785399233			In the Area
216. MWE/MSD/169	Kenneth	Kirya	M	Business	0782487116	Son	--	In the Area
217. MWE/MSD/169	Agnes	Amusugutu	F	Farmer	0771440865	Son	0783609314	In the Area
218. MWE/MSD/172	Wilson	Kaahwa	M	Peasant	0790953321	Sister	0787677720	In the Area
219. MWE/MSD/173	Fred	Kabubi	M	Peasant	0785826574	Wife	0781082248	In the Area
220. MWE/MSD/174	Fame	Akello	F	Peasant	0764998459	Son	0764998459	In the Area
221. MWE/MSD/181	Jimmy	Okema	M	Farmer	0787883577	Wife	0775664735	In the Area
222. MWE/MSD/182	Julius	Mugisa	M	Farmer	0772410831	Mutual Friend	0705398370	In the Area

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223. MWE/MSD/183	Scovia	Kabasindi	F	Peasant	0785493120	Brother	0787438326	In the Area
224. MWE/MSD/184	Moreen	Kahwa	F	Peasant	0786815868	Sister	0781949172	In the Area
225. MWE/MSD/185	Gilbert	Tirwomwe	M	Farmer	0782878342	Son	0780109876	In the Area
226. MWE/MSD/186	Jackson	Baruzalire	F	Farmer	0774462064	Wife	0779927983	In the Area
227. MWE/MSD/187	Oliver	Tindyebwa	F	Peasant	07755823779	Mother	07755823779	In the Area
228. MWE/MSD/188	Gitride	Nyakiirya	F	Peasant	0757797448	Brother	078468960	In the Area
229. MWE/MSD/189	Julius	Muhumuza	M	Peasant	0766822915	Brother	0770121060	In the Area
230. MWE/MSD/190	Patrick	Agaba	M	Farmer	0782687345	---	---	In the Area
231. MWE/MSD/192	Joyce	Mboneko	F	Peasant	0779833736	Son	0791937743	In the Area
232. MWE/MSD/193	Lucy	Kyokuhairwe	F	Peasant	0775582379	Daughter	0779833736	In the Area
233. MWE/MSD/194	Christine	Mpairwe	F	Farmer	0785578177	Sister	0775718799	In the Area
234. MWE/MSD/195	Rouben	Byegarazo	M	Peasant	0762344711	Brother	0774462064	In the Area
235. MWE/MSD/196	Beatrice	Kaija	F	Farmer	0781152008	Daughter	0773464318	In the Area
236. MWE/MSD/197	Babra	Namubiru	F	Peasant	0776356200	Husband	0701389072	In the Area
237. MWE/MSD/198	Abdul	Baruhagara	M	Peasant	0705398370	--	--	In the Area
238. MWE/MSD/199	Annet	Kugonza	F	Peasant	0773227415	Son	0784551281	In the Area
239. MWE/MSD/200	Annet	Tibalihwa	F	Peasant	+211926404679	Son	0774425319	South Sudan
240. MWE/MSD/201	Oliver	Asiimwe	F	Peasant	0763447250	Mother	0774425319	In the Area
241. MWE/MSD/202	Lydia	Kusemererwa	F	Peasant	0784926170	Brother	0784551281	In the Area
242. MWE/MSD/203	Ruth	Assimwe	F	Peasant	0774156264	---	---	In the Area
243. MWE/MSD/204	Annet	Tibulihwa	F	Farmer	0774425319	Mother	0774425319	In the Area
244. MWE/MSD/205	Beatrice	Kaija	F	Farmer	0781152008	Daughter	0773464318	In the Area
245. MWE/MSD/206	Benard	Kafero	M	Peasant	0774425319	Wife	0766281635	In the Area
246. MWE/MSD/208	Asitansio	Tumusiime	M	Peasant	0762434092	Son	0784551281	In the Area
247. MWE/MSD/208L	Asaheri	Abigaba	M	Farmer	0784551281	Mother	0773227415	In the Area
248. MWE/MSD/209	Moreen	Kahwa	F	Peasant	0786815868	Sister	0781949172	In the Area
249. MWE/MSD/209	Moreen	Kahwa	F	Peasant	0786815868	Sister	0781949172	In the Area
250. MWE/MSD/211	Lydia	Kyokuhairwe	F	Farmer	0769465986	Husband	0781929163	In the Area
251. MWE/MSD/212	Milton	Tibigwa	M	Peasant	077755337	Son	0790239864	In the Area
252. MWE/MSD/213	Lilian	Asiimwe	F	Peasant	0767836151	Husband	0774591335	In the Area
253. MWE/MSD/215	Dralia	Emmanuel	M	Farmer	0787713488	Wife	0765787506	In the Area
254. MWE/MSD/215L	Christopher	Odaga	M	Peasant	0787556711	Wife	0787556711	In the Area
255. MWE/MSD/216	Janet	Olyera	M	Peasant	0792422474	---	---	In the Area
256. MWE/MSD/219	Charles	Byakagaba	M	Peasant	0783628466	Wife	--	In the Area
257. MWE/MSD/220	Christopher	Magadu	M	Farmer	0785978646	--	--	In the Area
258. MWE/MSD/222	Ivan	Akugizibwe	M	Peasant	0784314406	--	--	In the Area
259. MWE/MSD/223	Daavid	KISEMBO	M	Peasant	0764264991	Wife	0785848452	In the Area
260. MWE/MSD/224	Fahad	Kamusiime	M	Peasant	0782607319	Spouse	0789603385	In the Area
261. MWE/MSD/225	Scholastic	Katusabe	F	Peasant	0775754395	Daughter	0780349523	In the Area
262. MWE/MSD/226	Justus	Akweteireho	M	Peasant	0781319713	Wife	0767362290	In the Area

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263. MWE/MSD/227	Fahad	Kamusiime	M	Farmer	0782607319	Wife	0789603385	In the Area
264. MWE/MSD/228	Yaneki	Kabalimu	F	Peasant	0777385226	--	---	In the Area
265. MWE/MSD/229	Emilly	Drani	M	Peasant	0766129780	Spouse	0772487738	In the Area
266. MWE/MSD/230	Dayaki	Wanda	M	Farmer	0774453801	Son	0774453801	In the Area
267. MWE/MSD/231	Moses	Asiimwe	M	Peasant	0771296186	--	--	In the Area
268. MWE/MSD/233	Fahad	Kamusiime	M	Farmer	0782607319	Wife	0789603385	In the Area
269. MWE/MSD/235	Peter	Kato	M	Farmer	0774737365	---	---	In the Area
270. MWE/MSD/235L	Joyce	Mboneko	F	Peasant	0779833736	Son	0791937743	In the Area
271. MWE/MSD/236	Abdul	Baruhagara	M	Peasant	0705398370	--	--	In the Area
272. MWE/MSD/237	Ronald	Isingoma	M	Peasant	0777385841	Spouse	0764330227	In the Area
273. MWE/MSD/238	James	Tinkamnyire Bitamazire	M	Peasant	0787888185	---	---	In the Area
274. MWE/MSD/239	Sesilia	Guluba	M	Peasant	0789568150	--	--	In the Area
275. MWE/MSD/240	Yostance	Ngambeki	M	Peasant	0769187328	Son	--	In the Area
276. MWE/MSD/241	Solomon	Mugisa	M	Peasant	0782928481	Uncle	0772646549	In the Area
277. MWE/MSD/242	Jackson	Tibakunirwa	M	Peasant	0772646549	--	--	In the Area
278. MWE/MSD/243	Wilson	Kasangaki	M	Peasant	0774276978	Mother	0786087814	
279. MWE/MSD/246	Habert	Asiimwe	M	Peasant	0774453801	Wife	0764328831	In the Area
280. MWE/MSD/247	Bright	Bakyesima	M	Peasant	0762116277	Sister	0789653435	In the Area
281. MWE/MSD/248	Dayaki	Wanda	M	Farmer	0774453801	Son	0774453801	In the Area
282. MWE/MSD/250	Robert	Asiimwe	M	Farmer	0774453801	Wife	0764328831	In the Area

Appendix VI: Survey Report

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ESIA) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Client



Ministry of Water and Environment

Funder



Consultant



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Project Document Control

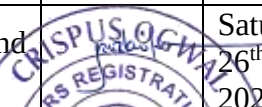
Project Title	Consultancy Services for The Resettlement Action Plan (ESIA) Under the Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development for Livelihood Transformation (MWACRID) Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo, Uganda					
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Acronyms

Auto	Automatic
CAD	Computed Aided Design / Draft / Design
CSV	Comma Separated Value
GRS	Geodetic Reference System
ITRF	International Terrestrial Reference Framework
Km	Kilometer
m	meter
MZO	Ministerial Zonal Office
PAP	Project Affected Person
RSU	Registered Surveyor of Uganda
RoW	Right of Way
SoW	Scope of Works
ToR	Terms of Reference
UGRN	Uganda Geodetic Reference Network
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
#	Number

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Water and Environment, with support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), is preparing the Multi-Purpose Irrigation and Water Supply Project Masindi Port Bulk Water to conduct a feasibility study for a proposed multi-purpose bulk water transfer project. This project aims to irrigate 15,000 hectares of land, benefiting both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, as well as Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District. In the Bunyoro sub-region, the majority of farmers rely on subsistence, rain-fed agriculture, which is increasingly strained by erratic rainfall, leading to low productivity and heightened food insecurity. Climate change has intensified these challenges, making the need for irrigation crucial for food security and improved livelihoods. The project will develop a sustainable water source for Irrigation, livestock watering and use in rural industries

1.2 Development of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)

The purpose of this task is to develop a detailed plan that lays out all the activities to be done to implement the resettlement program. The RAP is based on up-to-date information about the number and characteristics of affected people, the impacts on the displaced populations and other adversely affected groups, resettlement alternatives and appropriate mitigation measures, as well as legal issues involved in resettlement. Using appropriate and standard methods, the RAP shall identify the full range of people to be affected by the irrigation scheme developments and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would minimise or avoid displacement. It shall outline eligibility criteria for affected parties, establish rate

s of compensation for lost assets, and describe levels of assistance for relocation of affected households. The study was undertaken within the framework of the Government of Uganda.

1.3 Specific Objectives of RAP

The objectives of RAP included the following:

1. Determination of the scope and magnitude of social impacts resulting from the permanent or temporary acquisition of land and the displacement of people.
2. Avoid or minimise adverse social impacts
3. Provide people with opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of the resettlement program.

4. Assist the displaced person(s) in their efforts to improve their livelihood and standards of living, or at least to restore them to a standard as good as prior to the project.

The RAP also determines the extent of involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the project and put in place measures to mitigate those impacts. The impacts are mainly to do with the interruption of the livelihoods of people affected by the project due to the land acquisition, taking or changing the use of the affected land related to the proposed construction of Irrigation schemes. In addition, it involved carrying out consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons, to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the social impacts of the proposed project and agree on the measures to cover the losses. The outcome of the consultations was reflected in the RAP report and incorporated into the project design as appropriate. The results of the consultations are hereby made available to all relevant stakeholders, including the potentially affected project persons.

In addition, the RAP documents elements, including but not limited to:

- Identification of all affected persons and Impacts
- Socio-economic profile of communities within the project area eligible for compensation
- The legal framework for land acquisition and compensation, including
 - i) establishing rates of compensation;
 - ii) determining eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance, including development initiatives aimed at improving the socioeconomic well-being of affected populations;
 - iii) establishing mechanisms to resolve grievances among affected populations related to compensation and eligibility
- An entitlement matrix listing all likely effects, both permanent and temporary land acquisition.
- A compensation framework, which details compensation guidelines established by the host government, methodology for valuation, proposed types and levels of compensation to be paid, compensation and assistance eligibility criteria, which groups of affected people are entitled to which forms of compensation and how and when compensation will be paid;
- A description of resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration activities;
- Preparation of an institutional framework that designates responsibilities to prepare the detailed asset inventories, provide compensation, undertake relocation work, take responsibility for income restoration, supervise, manage and monitor the implementation of land acquisition and

resettlement. Recommend an institutional strengthening strategy and/or formulation and training of resettlement units in the executing agencies.

- Identification of alternative relocation sites, where the affected person might have to be resettled.
- A description of organisational responsibilities for the different aspects of a resettlement;
- A framework for stakeholder engagement and development planning, taking into consideration the gender concerns and vulnerable groups.
- Description of livelihood restoration mechanisms
- A description of the procedures for addressing complaints, disputes and grievances;
- An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from project preparation through implementation, including a description of the linkage between resettlement implementation and the initiation of civil works, as well as agencies responsible for each activity.
- A budget comprising itemised cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies; specification of sources of funding and approval processes.
- A monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan, with provision for corrective actions to address issues as they arise.

1.4 Scope of Work

The RAP includes the methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement value and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation. It presents a definition of affected persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance. It further includes an entitlement matrix, defining compensation packages and other resettlement measures that assist each category of eligible persons. Resettlement measures should be prepared in consultation with the affected population and should be framed in the overall approach of livelihood restoration and development. In addition, the RAP clearly explains the process of how compensation and resettlement measures that will be implemented. This includes details of information flows, money transfer to affected people, paperwork, and sign-off for compensation package approval. An important part of this process is the establishment and dissemination of a cut-off date after which people moving into the project area will not be eligible to receive benefits under the project. The cut-off date must be communicated in writing to the affected people.

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The key tasks covered in the RAP include;

- Socio-Economic studies and project impacts
- Policy and legal frameworks
- Scope of Land/Property Survey and Valuation
- Resettlement measures.

1.5 Project location

The project is located in the districts of Kiryandongo and Masindi. The figure below shows the location map of the project area

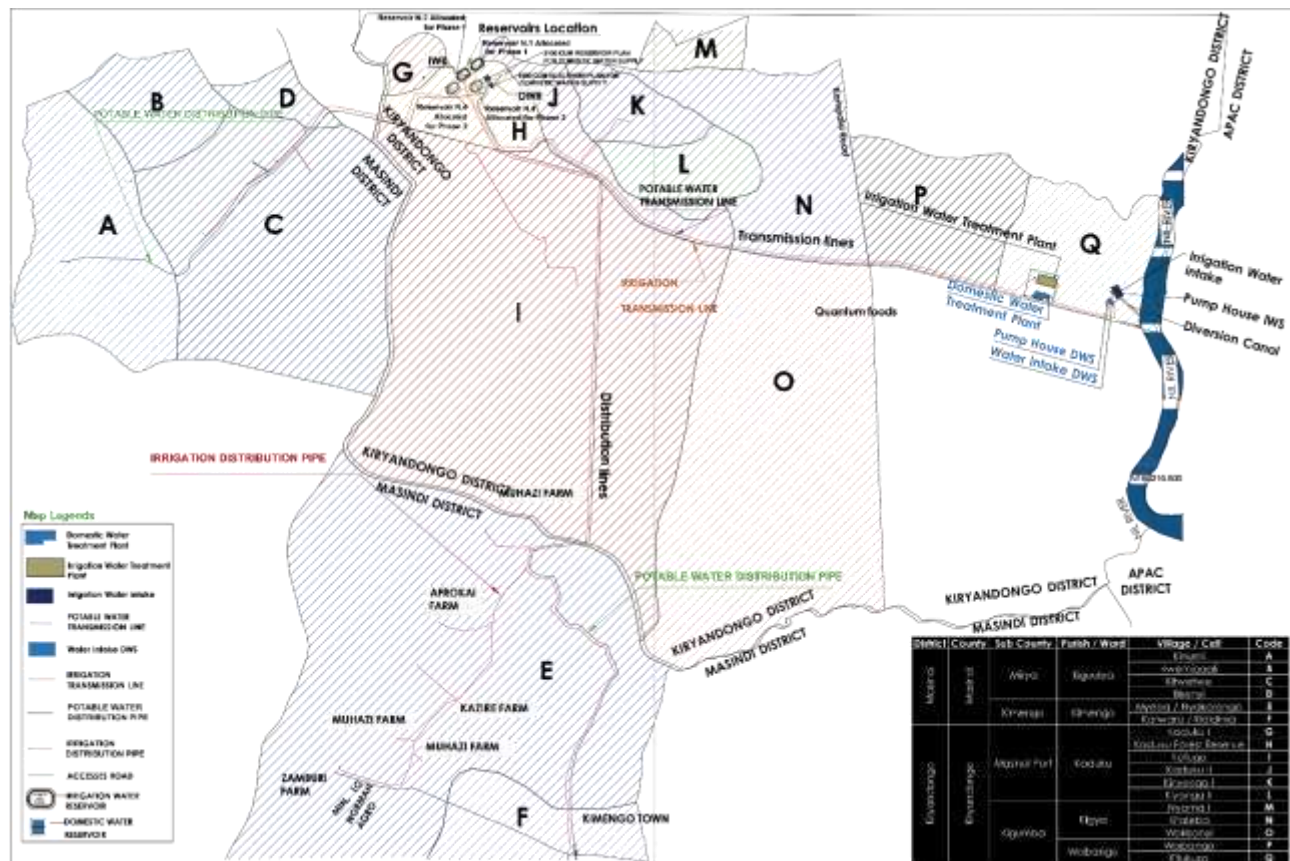


Figure 19-1: Map Showing Project Location

1.6 Survey Equipment, Instrumentation, Tools & Accessories

The setting out and geometric survey was carried out using precise surveying equipment that can

measure and fix position, linear dimensions and shape of the property physical boundaries. This will be achieved using equipment such the Global Positioning System (GPS) or Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technology. To avoid difficulties arising from the use of individual national geodetic networks with different reference systems, the Surveyor will work in Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GNSS, receiving corrections from the control points network established. This method of work allows the surveyors using GNSS receivers to achieve absolute accuracies of +/- 10-20 mm in horizontal and +/- 20-30mm in vertical aspects which are compliant with acceptable survey standards, regulations and or guidelines both locally and internationally recognised.

Table 1-1: Survey Equipment, Instrumentation, Tools & Accessories

Equipment	Number	Type	Specifications	Accuracy
GNSS Equipment and accessories	4	ComNav T300	Dual frequency receivers, with multi – constellation of between 624 - 965 channels, water, and dust proof	Horizontal 2.5 mm + 0.1 ppm RMS and Vertical 3.5 mm + 0.4 ppm RMS
Location Unit(s)	2	Garmin etrex	Monochrome Display Size of 1.4" x 1.7" (3.6 x 4.3 cm); 2.2" diag (5.6 cm) and a resolution of 128 x 160 pixels	2-3m
Laptop Computer(s)	2	Mac Book Air 13 Inch, M3 2024 or any suitable brand		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Enough for the team	High Visibility Jacket, Sun Hut, Field Boots		

1.7 Software used

The software and applications used during the survey include: -

- 1) Google Earth Pro for navigation
- 2) Trimble Business Centre Version 5.2 for Post Processing GNSS Raw Data
- 3) AutoCAD Civil 3D for drafting
- 4) ArcMap, Global mapper for data analysis and manipulation
- 5) Microsoft Word and Excel (Spreadsheet) for reporting

1.8 Methodology

The land surveying exercise precedes the valuation exercise and was carried out in the presence of the land owners or their representatives and in the company of the LC1 Chairpersons or members of the LCI Executive.

1.8.0 Data Retrieval

Cadastral prints, photocopies of cartridge drawings, relevant maps, and any other relevant survey data was obtained from district land offices affected by the project and from the office of the Commissioner for Lands and Surveys.

1.8.1 Provision of Control Points

The control points were grouped into two categories that is primary and secondary controls. The primary controls were built inter-visibly within the interval of 5km and secondary controls established inter-visibly within an interval of 300m. In establishing of the Control Points beacons, a standard ratio of aggregate mix of 1:2:4 (1-part cement to 2 parts sand to 4 parts aggregates) was be used, built in excavated depth of 2.5ft with 1ft surface. Numbering description of the controls were inscribed on the surface of the built controls for example **MWE-MSD001** for Primary and **MSD001** for secondary

Using the verified National Control Points on National Grid, GPS observations in Static Mode were carried out to fix all new planned control points within or near the project area on UTM projection of datum ITRF2005 Zone 36N to the accuracies and standards as required by survey regulations. Intermediate points between these newly established control points were fixed and observed on by traversing.

1.8.2 Datum Parameters

All information as guided in the Client Terms of Reference will be captured in alignment with the following datum parameters which also conforms with the best practices for Land Surveys and Mapping that guides that all surveys are in alignment with the National Uganda Geodetic Reference Network (UGRN):

Table 1-2 : Datum Parameters adopted for the project.

Local datum	ITRF 2005 (Epoch 2010)
Ellipsoid	GRS80
Unit	Meter
Semi-major axis	6,378,137.000 m
Semi-minor axis	6,356,752.314 m
Inverse flatenning (1/f)	298.25722

Projection grid	Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone	36N
Longitude of origin	33°00'00"East
Latitude of origin	0°00'00"(Equator)
False easting	500,000 m
False northing	0.0000 m
Scale factor on central meridian	0.9996 m

1.8.3 Setting Out (Stake Out) Surveys

Using the data provided by the client, and the control points as established, the extent of the RoW were set out, demarcating and coordinating all turning points for the whole project area. The limits of the RoW were set out and pegged with prominent wooden pegs and warning tape within the intervals of between 20 to 50metres for corridor visibility hence helping the valuation and other teams carry out their work. Prominent features (structures, utility facilities, etc among others) were also coordinated and their positions plotted.

1.8.4 Cadastral Surveys

Using the cadastral prints and other cadastral information obtained from the relevant offices, boundaries of surveyed plots within and near the project area was opened up, coordinating as many of the plots survey mark stones as practically possible using short traverses and the already established control points. The extents of the RoW were set out as designed in the presence of the local leadership and property owners, all land holdings falling within the project area, were pegged; land owners were documented, and the land take areas of respective portions later provided to the Valuation team.

The cadastral prints obtained from the relevant offices were digitized and geo-referenced using the coordinated survey mark stones of the digitized plots. The geo-referenced information was superimposed with the topographical map to get a strip map of the project area containing the affected land holdings, structures, utility facilities, etc. Using the strip map, coordinates for points of intersection between the Right of way (RoW) and the geo-referenced cadastral plots were read off and used to set out the position of the Right of way in relation to the affected plots. The acreage of the affected plots falling in the RoW was calculated/computed and passed over to the valuation surveyor. The Right of way was properly surveyed.

All the details were plotted in AutoCAD software in a computer to produce a compensation strip map for Valuation purposes and a list of PAPs, their Reference Numbers, affected acreages in Hectares and acres also attached.

1.8.5 Survey of ground features and Boundary Identification on the Strip Map

The physical extent of property ownership and rights of use are basic attributes of land and buildings that shall be recorded by the Licenced Surveyor. The collection of this data jointly with the previous established physical marking posts, pegs/monuments by the land owner, would allow a better identification of the land boundaries limits, assets and their owners and as well as a correct representation and identification on the final Strip Map to be carried out.

Since GPS measures point positions, it is necessary in the survey drawing stage to connect these points to delineate the boundary lines to be shown on the Strip map. Detailed notes were maintained in the field to allow the reliable generation of the Strip map, by a party not involved in the data collection process (GIS Analyst / CAD Specialist). The strip map depicts, as clearly as possible, the point name, monument descriptions, the boundary lines as determined in the field, any parcel identification numbers, Land Owners Identification and other relevant field features. These field sketches/notes are an essential part of the data collection procedure and constitute valuable boundary evidence to prepare the RAP report.

The Strip Map provides a clear description of the land parcels for identification/cadastral purposes or even land registration if that is the case. This strip map serves as a geo location description for all identified parcels and its owners with the properties/information structured in GIS layers in such a way that must be capable of being integrated with other layers of information in Computer-Aided Drawing CAD/GIS software.

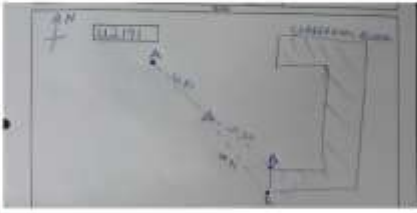
In addition, a list of PAPs with a unique identifier (Ref No.) for example **MWE/MSD/001**, **MWE/MSD/002** for PAPs in Masindi, **MWE/KIR/001**, **MWE/KIR/002** for PAPs in Kiryandongo Districts against their name and other details like affected areas for sites to be acquired have been attached.

APPENDICES

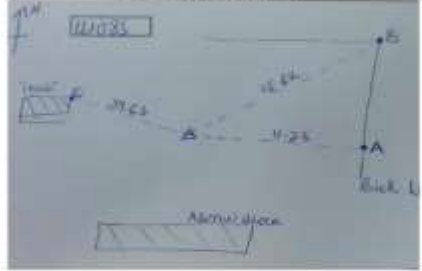
Description sheets of the #4 National Passive Controls used to coordinate newly established control points for the project site.

Source as downloaded from

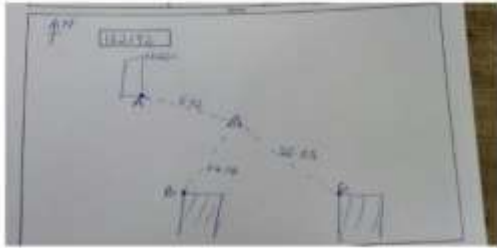
<http://ugrf.mlhud.go.ug/lizmap/www/index.php/view/map?repository=ugrf&project=UGRF>

 REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MLHUD		UGANDA GEODETIC REFERENCE FRAME GEODETIC MARKER DESCRIPTION SHEET															
CONTRACTOR	Fugro France SAS / IGN FI	PROJECT N°	17014	COUNTRY	Uganda												
SURVEY PERIOD	From 27/02/19 to 22/04/19	SURVEY METHOD	Static GNSS	NETWORK ORDER	Secondary												
DISTRICT	Kiryandongo	MUNICIPALITY	Kigumba town council	LOCALITY	Ruekanyo												
SITE IDENTIFICATION			LOCATION DETAILS														
Masindi gort Primary School			School Compound near flag pole														
GEODETIC PARAMETERS			GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES														
Datum: UGRN (ITRF2005.0 epoch 2010.00) Ellipsoid: GRS80 Semi-major axis: 6 378 137.000 m Semi-minor axis: 6 356 752.314 m Inverse Flattening (1/f): 298.25722			Latitude: 01°42'31.6950"N Longitude: 32°01'48.7350"E Ellipsoidal Height (m): 1 037.17														
PROJECTION PARAMETERS			GRID COORDINATES														
Projection Type: Universal Transverse Mercator UTM Zone: 36N Latitude of Origin: 0° 00' 00.00000" N Central Meridian: 33° 00' 00.00000" E False Easting: 500 000.00 False Northing: 0.00 Scale Factor on Central Meridian: 0.9996			Easting (m): 392 128.50 Northing (m): 188 901.99 Elevation above MSL (*) (m): 1 050.92 (*) MSL elevations (New Khartoum vertical datum) computed by application of global model (EIGEN6C-4) shifted using original orthometric height of Khiso Camp (631.287m) H MSL = H EIGEN6C-4 - 0.030 m														
GENERAL VIEW			CLOSE VIEW														
																	
PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH VIEW			CLOSE RANGE SKETCH														
																	
PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH VIEW			LOCATION OF GEODETIC POINT WITH RESPECT TO LOCAL REFERENCE POINTS <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reference</th> <th>Orientation [°]</th> <th>Distance [m]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flag pole</td> <td>-4</td> <td>12.81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School block corner</td> <td>101</td> <td>31.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School block corner</td> <td>126</td> <td>34.41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Reference	Orientation [°]	Distance [m]	Flag pole	-4	12.81	School block corner	101	31.22	School block corner	126	34.41
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Flag pole	-4	12.81															
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Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

	REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MLHUD	UGANDA GEODETIC REFERENCE FRAME GEODETIC MARKER DESCRIPTION SHEET																
CONTRACTOR	Fugro France SAS / IGN IFI	PROJECT N°	17014	COUNTRY	Uganda	MARKER NAME												
SURVEY PERIOD	From 27/02/19 to 22/04/19	SURVEY METHOD	Static GNSS	NETWORK ORDER	Primary	U1085												
DISTRICT	Kiryandongo	MUNICIPALITY	Kigumba town council	LOCALITY	Kigumba													
SITE IDENTIFICATION	Town Council offices			LOCATION DETAILS	Behind the Town Council offices													
GEODETIC PARAMETERS				GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES														
Datum: UGRN (ITRF2005.0 epoch 2010.00) Ellipsoid: GRS80 Semi-major axis: 6 378 137.000 m Semi-minor axis: 6 356 752.314 m Inverse flattening (1/f): 298.25722				Latitude: 01°47'38.5480"N Longitude: 32°00'56.0705"E Ellipsoidal Height (m): 1 051.33														
PROJECTION PARAMETERS				GRID COORDINATES														
Projection Type: Universal Transverse Mercator UTM Zone: UTM38N Latitude of Origin: 0° 00' 00.00000" N Central Meridian: 33° 00' 00.00000" E False Easting: 500 000.00 False Northing: 0.00 Scale Factor on Central Meridian: 0.9996				Easting (m): 390 506.08 Northing (m): 198 325.55 Elevation above MSL (*) (m): 1 065.10 (*) MSL elevations (New Khartoum vertical datum) computed by application of global model (EIGEN6C-4) shifted using original orthometric height of Rhino Camp (633.267m) H_MSL = H_EIGEN6C-4 - 0.010 m														
GENERAL VIEW				CLOSE VIEW														
																		
PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH VIEW				CLOSE RANGE SKETCH														
																		
PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH VIEW				LOCATION OF GEODEIC POINT WITH RESPECT TO LOCAL REFERENCE POINTS														
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CONTRACTOR	Fugro France SAS / IGN IFI	PROJECT N°	17014	COUNTRY	Uganda	MARKER NAME												
SURVEY PERIOD	From 27/02/19 to 22/04/19	SURVEY METHOD	Static GNSS	NETWORK ORDER	Secondary	U2192												
DISTRICT	Kiryandongo	MUNICIPALITY	Kigumba town council	LOCALITY	Kigalagala													
SITE IDENTIFICATION	John Businge's home			LOCATION DETAILS	Near the water point													
GEODETIC PARAMETERS				GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES														
Datum: UGRN (ITRF2005.0 epoch 2010.00) Ellipsoid: GRS80 Semi-major axis: 6 378 137.000 m Semi-minor axis: 6 356 752.314 m Inverse flattening (1/f): 298.25722				Latitude: 01°48'23.5860"N Longitude: 32°00'02.7780"E Ellipsoidal Height (m): 1 054.10														
PROJECTION PARAMETERS				GRID COORDINATES														
Projection Type: Universal Transverse Mercator UTM Zone: UTM36N Latitude of Origin: 0° 00' 00.00000" N Central Meridian: 33° 00' 00.00000" E False Easting: 500 000.00 False Northing: 0.00 Scale Factor on Central Meridian: 0.9996				Easting (m): 388 860.14 Northing (m): 199 709.46 Elevation above MSL (*) (m): 1 067.87 (*) MSL elevations (New Khartoum vertical datum) computed by application of global model (EIGEN6C-4) shifted using original orthometric height of Rhino Camp (631.287m) H_MSL = H_EIGEN6C-4 - 0.010 m														
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CONTRACTOR	Fugro France SAS / IGN IFI	PROJECT N°	17014	COUNTRY	Uganda	MARKER NAME												
SURVEY PERIOD	From 27/02/19 to 23/04/19	SURVEY METHOD	Static GNSS	NETWORK ORDER	Secondary	U2193												
DISTRICT	Kiryandongo	MUNICIPALITY	Kigumba	LOCALITY	Kihura													
SITE IDENTIFICATION	Kihura Primary school			LOCATION DETAILS	Near the Latrines													
GEODETIC PARAMETERS				GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES														
Datum: UGRN (ITRF2005.0 epoch 2010.00) Ellipsoid: GRS80 Semi-major axis: 6 378 137.000 m Semi-minor axis: 6 356 752.314 m Inverse flattening (1/f): 298.25722				Latitude: 01°49'05.5136"N Longitude: 32°01'03.9387"E Ellipsoidal Height (m): 1 049.28														
PROJECTION PARAMETERS				GRID COORDINATES														
Projection Type: Universal Transverse Mercator UTM Zone: UTM36N Latitude of Origin: 0° 00' 00.00000" N Central Meridian: 33° 00' 00.00000" E False Easting: 500 000.00 False Northing: 0.00 Scale Factor on Central Meridian: 0.9996				Easting (m): 390 750.65 Northing (m): 200 995.93 Elevation above MSL (*) (m): 1 063.04 (*) MSL elevations (New Khartoum vertical datum) computed by application of global model (EIGEN6C-4) shifted using original orthometric height of Rhino Camp (631.287m) H_MSL = H_EIGEN6C-4 - 0.010 m														
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2025 Practicing Licence for the Consultant Surveyor


THE SURVEYORS REGISTRATION BOARD
(EST. UNDER THE SURVEYORS REG. ACT CAP 275)
PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FOR.....2025....

Name..... Crispus Ogwal

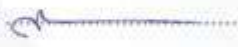
Practicing with/as..... GPS Surveys & Mapping Consults

Is hereby licensed to practice..... Land Surveying

Under section 19 of the **SURVEYORS REGISTRATION ACT CAP 275**

This certificate is issued in accordance with Section 19(1) of the Surveyors
Registration Act Cap 275 on this 19..... Day of June, 2025

Licence No. 311/2025

Registrar: 



The Licence shall remain valid up to 31st December 2025

Project List of PAPs

Admin.	No.	Ref. No.	PAP Name	Area affected in Acres (Ac)
Kiryandongo District, Kigumba Sub County, Waibango Parish, Kitukuza Village	1.	MWE/KIR/001	Wetland & Buffer	1.234
	2.	MWE/KIR/002	Kitukuza Forest Reserve	0.708
	3.	MWE/KIR/003	Unknown	0.198
	4.	MWE/KIR/004	Railway	0.104
	5.	MWE/KIR/005	Mukwano	0.044
	6.	MWE/KIR/006	Onyer Christopher	0.030
	7.	MWE/KIR/007	Otii	0.331
	8.	MWE/KIR/008	Mukwano Primary School	0.139
	9.	MWE/KIR/009	Uganda Police	0.007
	10.	MWE/KIR/010	Picho Joesph	0.069
	11.	MWE/KIR/011	Onyer Christopher	0.096
	12.	MWE/KIR/012	Nakawunde Jesca	0.010
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Waibango Parish, Kitukuza Village	13.	MWE/KIR/013	Aneno Gloria	0.014
	14.	MWE/KIR/014	Apio Molly	0.030
	15.	MWE/KIR/015	Sendyose Moses	0.028
	16.	MWE/KIR/016	The Late Akullu Betty	0.022
	17.	MWE/KIR/017	Banoba Johnson	0.012
	18.	MWE/KIR/018	Karumba Betty	0.064
	19.	MWE/KIR/019	Awany Micheal	0.011
	20.	MWE/KIR/020	Sentalo John	0.029
	21.	MWE/KIR/021	Nyeko Patrick	0.017
	22.	MWE/KIR/022	Adyambo Rose	0.190
	23.	MWE/KIR/023	Unknown	0.024
	24.	MWE/KIR/024	Jinja Kazi - Mingi Millers Uganda Limited Vs. Kafu Sugar Ltd. (Plot 1023 Block 9)	0.272
	25.	MWE/KIR/025	Water Treatment Plant	28.209
	26.	MWE/KIR/026	Jinja Kazi - Mingi Millers Uganda Limited Vs. Kafu Sugar Ltd. (Plot 1023 Block 9)	0.574
	27.	MWE/KIR/026	Jinja Kazi - Mingi Millers Uganda Limited Vs. Kafu Sugar Ltd. (Plot 1023 Block 9)	5.957
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Waibango Parish, Waibango Village	28.	MWE/KIR/027	Masindi Port Sub-County	0.395
	29.	MWE/KIR/028	Lukiya	0.358
	30.	MWE/KIR/029	Kazogo Joan	0.033
	31.	MWE/KIR/030	Modong	0.017
	32.	MWE/KIR/031	Mariam Abudala	0.019
	33.	MWE/KIR/032	Jamal Abudala	0.050
	34.	MWE/KIR/033	Namuyiga Hadijja	0.165
	35.	MWE/KIR/034	St. Peter's COU Waibango	0.153
	36.	MWE/KIR/035	Jamila Abudu	0.008
	37.	MWE/KIR/036	Okori Rose	0.024
	38.	MWE/KIR/037	Nasur Lemi	0.028
	39.	MWE/KIR/038	Mbuutu Scovia	0.081
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Waibango Parish, Waibango Village	40.	MWE/KIR/039	Masindi Port	0.075

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	41.	MWE/KIR/040	Sunday Wilson Kataraiha	0.076
	42.	MWE/KIR/041	Byabaje	0.955
	43.	MWE/KIR/042	Kamanguza Sam	0.255
	44.	MWE/KIR/043	The Late Kisirize Samuel	0.237
	45.	MWE/KIR/044	Nyarujendo Samuel	2.596
	46.	MWE/KIR/045	Kekinjumero Janet	0.352
	47.	MWE/KIR/046	Bihusi Francisco	0.095
	48.	MWE/KIR/047	The Late Kikoko Godfrey	0.066
	49.	MWE/KIR/048	The Late Kanyonya Misachi	0.054
	50.	MWE/KIR/049	The Late Rubainika Erika	0.051
	51.	MWE/KIR/050	Kyolimpa Olivia & Atwine Vincent	0.046
	52.	MWE/KIR/051	Kayesu Joyce	0.047
	53.	MWE/KIR/052	Kebikoni Kevin	0.021
	54.	MWE/KIR/053	Nahabwe Moses	0.008
	55.	MWE/KIR/054	Kanisa Margaret	0.029
	56.	MWE/KIR/055	Ebaho	0.290
	57.	MWE/KIR/056	Kaiyebe Stephen	0.117
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kaduku Parish, Kaduku II Village	58.	MWE/KIR/057	Nuwe Moses	0.279
	59.	MWE/KIR/058	Butare George Marisera	0.077
	60.	MWE/KIR/060	Paradise Felloewship Church	0.095
	61.	MWE/KIR/061	Munyankole Sam	1.595
	62.	MWE/KIR/062	Murungi Robinah	0.797
	63.	MWE/KIR/063	Rwamangwa Richard	0.036
	64.	MWE/KIR/064	Kisoso Sam	0.086
	65.	MWE/KIR/065	Munyaneza Godi	0.035
	66.	MWE/KIR/066	Enuka Sam	1.131
	67.	MWE/KIR/067	Tima Fred	0.070
	68.	MWE/KIR/068	Omochi Etyen	0.033
	69.	MWE/KIR/069	Kaduku Anglican Church	0.059
	70.	MWE/KIR/070	Kaduku Parish	0.251
	71.	MWE/KIR/071	Tereza Catholic Church	0.069
	72.	MWE/KIR/072	Ssubi Fred	0.022
	73.	MWE/KIR/073	Kemirembe	0.049
	74.	MWE/KIR/074	Suna Sulaiman	0.007
	75.	MWE/KIR/075	Olusa Abel	0.014
	76.	MWE/KIR/076	Moses	0.019
	77.	MWE/KIR/077	Suna Sulaiman	0.008
	78.	MWE/KIR/078	Nabifo Jackline	0.011
	79.	MWE/KIR/080	Wabombo Abdallah	0.012
	80.	MWE/KIR/081	Buzanza Charles	0.024
	81.	MWE/KIR/082	Ssuna Sulaiman	0.021
	82.	MWE/KIR/083	Rugon Yozefu	0.029
	83.	MWE/KIR/084	Omochi Etyen	0.017
	84.	MWE/KIR/085	Asiimwe	0.011
	85.	MWE/KIR/086	Mpunta Christopher	0.013
	86.	MWE/KIR/087	Francis Maimai / Busiki David	0.011
	87.	MWE/KIR/088	Wabomba Abdallah	0.012
	88.	MWE/KIR/089	Nakimera Florence	0.010
	89.	MWE/KIR/090	Kiyimbi Fred	0.027

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90.	MWE/KIR/091	Meddy	0.022
91.	MWE/KIR/092	Rwamangwa Richard	0.311
92.	MWE/KIR/093	Mukimbiri	0.081
93.	MWE/KIR/094	Busiki David	0.531
94.	MWE/KIR/095	Ame Noah	0.211
95.	MWE/KIR/123	Kembirembe	0.043
96.	MWE/KIR/124	Kanyankole Sam	0.022
97.	MWE/KIR/126	Christian Fellowship	0.011
98.	MWE/KIR/127	Osaja Peter	0.016
99.	MWE/KIR/128	Anyoro Jubeda	0.005
100.	MWE/KIR/129	Okiru	0.012
101.	MWE/KIR/130	Mwesigye Rogers	0.011
102.	MWE/KIR/131	Oliver	0.010
103.	MWE/KIR/132	Mupunta	0.010
104.	MWE/KIR/133	Tumwine	0.005
105.	MWE/KIR/134	Kibuye	0.004
106.	MWE/KIR/135	Ogwete Morish	0.010
107.	MWE/KIR/136	Katisimwe Alima	0.005
108.	MWE/KIR/137	Sharon	0.007
109.	MWE/KIR/138	Lomba Isaac	0.008
110.	MWE/KIR/139	Samuel	0.027
111.	MWE/KIR/140	*Acholi	0.021
112.	MWE/KIR/141	Umaro Ali	0.007
113.	MWE/KIR/142	Zubeda	0.006
114.	MWE/KIR/143	Lumba Isaac	0.005
115.	MWE/KIR/144	Komakech Vincent	0.014
116.	MWE/KIR/145	Muyayo Peter	0.184
117.	MWE/KIR/146	Ecibire Polit	0.043
118.	MWE/KIR/147	Walike Robert	0.091
119.	MWE/KIR/148	Adubango Joyce	0.039
120.	MWE/KIR/149	Walike Robert	0.132
121.	MWE/KIR/150	Kawoya Alvin	0.109
122.	MWE/KIR/151	Rebecca Mary	0.010
123.	MWE/KIR/152	Khayanga Rebecca	0.020
124.	MWE/KIR/153	Nabwire Janet	0.020
125.	MWE/KIR/154	Watembo Joas	0.016
126.	MWE/KIR/155	Misago James	0.021
127.	MWE/KIR/156	Omadi Kassim	0.011
128.	MWE/KIR/157	Unknown	0.007
129.	MWE/KIR/158	Wamalwa Patrick	0.010
130.	MWE/KIR/159	Kagoya Julius	0.022
131.	MWE/KIR/160	Busolo Fred	0.010
132.	MWE/KIR/161	Nyongeza	0.010
133.	MWE/KIR/162	Kawoya Isaac	0.024
134.	MWE/KIR/163	Nabangala	0.025
135.	MWE/KIR/164	Wanyonyi William	0.036
136.	MWE/KIR/165	Farid Hassan Abas	0.020
137.	MWE/KIR/166	Sande Robert	0.072
138.	MWE/KIR/167	Namaye Esther	0.051
139.	MWE/KIR/168	Wanyonyi William	0.010
140.	MWE/KIR/169	Amusukutu Agnes	0.060
141.	MWE/KIR/170	Zakayo	0.010
142.	MWE/KIR/171	Kato Peter	0.023

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	143.	MWE/KIR/171	Nabagala	0.024
	144.	MWE/KIR/172	Juma Franco	0.031
	145.	MWE/KIR/173	Lomokol Francis	0.057
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kaduku Parish, Kaduku I Village	146.	MWE/KIR/096	Kaduku Forest Reserve	0.072
	147.	MWE/KIR/097	Kaduku Forest Reserve	5.687
	148.	MWE/KIR/098	Water Reservior Site	23.351
	149.	MWE/KIR/103	Kaduku Forest Reserve	1.134
	150.	MWE/KIR/104	Kaduku Forest Reserve	0.601
	151.	MWE/KIR/105	Kaduku Forest Reserve (Extension)	0.512
	152.	MWE/KIR/106	Wandera Jackson	0.066
	153.	MWE/KIR/107	Nadawula Florence	0.050
	154.	MWE/KIR/108	Mugisha Robert	0.050
	155.	MWE/KIR/109	Sande Geofrey	0.119
	156.	MWE/KIR/110	Kaduku I Community School	0.033
	157.	MWE/KIR/111	Sande Geofrey	0.032
	158.	MWE/KIR/112	Baguma Kennedy	0.023
	159.	MWE/KIR/1125	Jacob	0.015
	160.	MWE/KIR/113	Unknown	0.012
	161.	MWE/KIR/114	Katwesige Janet	0.007
	162.	MWE/KIR/115	Kasangati Fred	0.005
	163.	MWE/KIR/116	Ntazate Julius	0.017
	164.	MWE/KIR/121	Kaduku Forest Reserve	0.481
Kiryandongo District, Masindi Port Sub County, Kaduku Parish, Katugo Village	165.	MWE/KIR/122	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9)	0.238
	166.	MWE/KIR/099	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9)	2.151
	167.	MWE/KIR/100	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9)	7.129
	168.	MWE/KIR/100a	Soul Agri Business Company Ltd. (Plot 1014 Block 9) on DL04	0.173
Masindi District, Kimengo Sub County, Kimengo Parish, Myeba/Nyakarongo Village	169.	MWE/MSD/001	Afrokai	3.362
	170.	MWE/MSD/002	Nyamunyanasi Steven	0.271
	171.	MWE/MSD/003	Nkubi Robert	0.261
	172.	MWE/MSD/004	Byaruhanga John	2.108
	173.	MWE/MSD/005	Mama Rajab	0.008
	174.	MWE/MSD/006	Kasana	0.005
	175.	MWE/MSD/007	Mukisa Ronald	0.003
	176.	MWE/MSD/008	Bakanye Josephine	0.005
	177.	MWE/MSD/009	Twiyangelmana Damaseni	0.006
	178.	MWE/MSD/010	Kasana	0.006
	179.	MWE/MSD/011	Unknown	0.006
	180.	MWE/MSD/012	Tumusimwe Sam	0.004
	181.	MWE/MSD/013	Saveri	0.003
	182.	MWE/MSD/014	Kwihangana Edison	0.005
	183.	MWE/MSD/015	Mwine John Bosco	0.008
	184.	MWE/MSD/016	Mukisa Andrew	0.006
	185.	MWE/MSD/017	Mwesigwe Johnson	0.006

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	186.	MWE/MSD/018	Byaruhanga Innocent	0.003
	187.	MWE/MSD/019	Mustoni Augustine	0.003
	188.	MWE/MSD/020	Ntagabyona Donati	0.003
	189.	MWE/MSD/021	Kasimwe John	0.003
	190.	MWE/MSD/022	Munyakambwe Patrick	0.008
	191.	MWE/MSD/023	Katoroma John	0.185
	192.	MWE/MSD/024	Unknown	0.039
	193.	MWE/MSD/025	Yoana John	0.138
	194.	MWE/MSD/026	Abdul Halim Muhamud	0.246
	195.	MWE/MSD/027	Ssebyato Julius	0.012
	196.	MWE/MSD/028	Kasimu Amingo	0.021
	197.	MWE/MSD/029	Monday	0.086
	198.	MWE/MSD/030	Katibu	0.036
	199.	MWE/MSD/031	Grace	0.048
	200.	MWE/MSD/032	Namanya Jenifer	0.060
	201.	MWE/MSD/033	Monday Robert	0.040
	202.	MWE/MSD/034	Barughara Rugina	0.017
	203.	MWE/MSD/035	Nyamanya Jenifer	0.026
	204.	MWE/MSD/036	Biraro Sam	0.007
	205.	MWE/MSD/037	Nyamukyma Abel	0.011
	206.	MWE/MSD/038	Byaruhanga John	0.089
	207.	MWE/MSD/039	Kabagambe James	0.030
	208.	MWE/MSD/040	Businge Naume	0.049
	209.	MWE/MSD/041	Kadida Edward	0.113
	210.	MWE/MSD/042	Mijumbi Fenekasi	0.274
	211.	MWE/MSD/043	Mijumbi Fenekasi	0.112
	212.	MWE/MSD/113	Kabagambe James	0.219
	213.	MWE/MSD/114	Kisakye Ruth	0.180
	214.	MWE/MSD/115	Lubega	0.280
Kiryandongo District,	215.	MWE/MSD/116	Nicholas Humble	0.442
	216.	MWE/MSD/117	Critical Mass Growth	0.877
	217.	MWE/MSD/118	Geyolekya Moses	0.243
	218.	MWE/MSD/119	Industrial Hub	0.137
	219.	MWE/MSD/120	Rubega Sam	0.606
	220.	MWE/MSD/249	Afrokai	1.260
	221.	MWE/MSD/250	Afrokai	1.579
	222.	MWE/MSD/251	Afrokai	2.697
	223.	MWE/MSD/252	Afrokai	0.192
	224.	MWE/MSD/253	Muhazi Farm	5.193
	225.	MWE/MSD/254	Kazire Farm	2.323
	226.	MWE/MSD/255	Muhazi Farm	0.587
	227.	MWE/MSD/256	Kazire Farm	0.688
	228.	MWE/KIR/101	Kabagambe James	0.463
Masindi District, Miirya Sub County, Kiguulya Parish, Bisenyi Village	229.	MWE/KIR/102	Nsubuga Geofrey	0.144
	230.	MWE/MSD/121	Max	0.349
	231.	MWE/KIR/122	Labwomi Matsiko	0.228
	232.	MWE/MSD/123	Wobuzibozi Yoweri	0.217
	233.	MWE/MSD/124	Christian Fellowship Church	0.045
	234.	MWE/MSD/125	Asiimwe Alex	0.054
	235.	MWE/MSD/126	Unknown	0.016
	236.	MWE/MSD/127	The Late Kizza John c/o Alice	0.099

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	237.	MWE/MSD/128	SDA Church - Bisenyi	0.048
	238.	MWE/MSD/129	Kyenkya Muhammed	0.018
	239.	MWE/MSD/130	The Late Oringi John c/o Bithum Oringi	0.158
	240.	MWE/MSD/131	Kubarwa Julius	0.004
	241.	MWE/MSD/132	Semalo Peter	0.028
	242.	MWE/MSD/133	Nakato Mariam	0.007
	243.	MWE/MSD/134	Babirye Scovia	0.013
	244.	MWE/MSD/135	Muganga Ambrose	0.018
	245.	MWE/MSD/136	Yassin Sunday	0.002
	246.	MWE/MSD/137	Bridget	0.004
	247.	MWE/MSD/138	Hajjat Musimenta Kasifa	0.007
	248.	MWE/MSD/139	Akizibwe Denis	0.007
	249.	MWE/MSD/140	Muganga Ambrose	0.006
	250.	MWE/MSD/141	Birungi Hadijja	0.047
	251.	MWE/MSD/142	Unknown	0.127
	252.	MWE/MSD/143	Kubarwa Julius	0.092
	253.	MWE/MSD/144	Kitwetwe Primary School	0.223
Masindi District, Miirya Sub County, Kiguulya Parish, Kitwetwe Village	254.	MWE/MSD/145	Isingoma	0.020
	255.	MWE/MSD/146	Rwefuruka John	0.051
	256.	MWE/MSD/147	Miteto Yuneck	0.171
	257.	MWE/MSD/148	Tinka Vincent	0.058
	258.	MWE/MSD/149	Tibuliwa Jane	0.061
	259.	MWE/MSD/150	Abitekaniza Joseph	0.033
	260.	MWE/MSD/151	Kasajja Francis	0.027
	261.	MWE/MSD/152	Tinka Vincent	0.004
	262.	MWE/MSD/153	Omirambe Japier	0.097
	263.	MWE/MSD/155	Mbabazi Harriet	0.141
	264.	MWE/MSD/156	Kiiza Stephano	0.012
	265.	MWE/MSD/157	Waloka Mubarak	0.007
	266.	MWE/MSD/158	Namushembe Sam	0.011
	267.	MWE/MSD/159	Namatovu	0.007
	268.	MWE/MSD/160	Swaibu	0.006
	269.	MWE/MSD/161	Magadu John	0.006
	270.	MWE/MSD/162	Katusiime Moreen	0.009
	271.	MWE/MSD/163	Akugizibwe Sylvia	0.007
	272.	MWE/MSD/164	Mugisa Geofrey	0.006
	273.	MWE/MSD/165	Mpanimanya Joseph	0.011
	274.	MWE/MSD/166	Musamba Abubakali	0.003
	275.	MWE/MSD/167	Kasangaki Johnson	0.010
	276.	MWE/MSD/168	Isingoma Jackson	0.026
	277.	MWE/MSD/169	Byaruhanga Benon	0.008
	278.	MWE/MSD/170	Oucha Sam	0.010
	279.	MWE/MSD/172	Kahwa Wilson	0.005
	280.	MWE/MSD/173	Kabuubi Fred	0.007
	281.	MWE/MSD/174	Akello Maculotha	0.007
	282.	MWE/MSD/175	Benjamin Fred	0.007
	283.	MWE/MSD/176	Uhura Manasi	0.031
	284.	MWE/MSD/177	Jukecha Francis	0.030
	285.		Asili Farms	2.071
	286.	MWE/MSD/179	Asili Farms	1.557
	287.	MWE/KIR/117	Lochab (Kaduku Farm)	0.616

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		MWE/KIR/118 MWE/KIR/119 MWE/KIR/120		
Masindi District, Miirya Sub County, Kiguulya Parish, Kinumi Village	288.	MWE/MSD/180	Kagabo Steven	0.612
	289.	MWE/MSD/181	Okema Jimmy	0.160
	290.	MWE/MSD/182	Mugisha Julius	0.023
	291.	MWE/MSD/183	Kabasinzi Scovia & Family	0.027
	292.	MWE/MSD/184	Kawa Maureen & Family	0.029
	293.	MWE/MSD/185	Turyanu Gilbert	0.023
	294.	MWE/MSD/186	Baruzalire Jackson	0.023
	295.	MWE/MSD/187	Tindyebwa Oliva	0.021
	296.	MWE/MSD/188	Nyakirya Gertrude	0.004
	297.	MWE/MSD/189	Muhumuza Julius	0.005
	298.	MWE/MSD/190	Agaba Patrick	0.010
	299.	MWE/MSD/191	Baguma James	0.022
	300.	MWE/MSD/192	Mboneko Joyce	0.023
	301.	MWE/MSD/193	Kyokuhairwe Ruth	0.012
	302.	MWE/MSD/194	Mparwe Christine	0.067
	303.	MWE/MSD/195	Byagarazo Ruben	0.008
	304.	MWE/MSD/196	Kaija Beatrice	0.006
	305.	MWE/MSD/197	Namubiru Barbra	0.009
	306.	MWE/MSD/198	Barugahara Abdul	0.007
	307.	MWE/MSD/199	Rugonza Annet	0.008
	308.	MWE/MSD/200	Tubulirwa Annet	0.005
	309.	MWE/MSD/201	Asiimwe Oliva	0.007
	310.	MWE/MSD/202	Kusemererwa Lydia	0.009
	311.	MWE/MSD/203	Asiimwe Ruth	0.012
	312.	MWE/MSD/204	Tubulirwa Annet	0.005
	313.	MWE/MSD/205	Kayiia Beatrice	0.017
	314.	MWE/MSD/206	Kafeero Benard	0.006
	315.	MWE/MSD/207	Kawa Maureen	0.010
	316.	MWE/MSD/208	Tumusiime Asitasiyo	0.013
	317.	MWE/MSD/209	Kawa Maureen	0.013
	318.	MWE/MSD/210	Bagonza David	0.005
	319.	MWE/MSD/211	Balijuka Fred	0.006
	320.	MWE/MSD/212	Tibagwa Milton	0.006
	321.	MWE/MSD/213	Kisindizi	0.010
	322.	MWE/MSD/214	James	0.003
	323.	MWE/MSD/215	Emmanuel	0.006
	324.	MWE/MSD/216	Olyera Janet	0.009
	325.	MWE/MSD/217	Nyagura Teddy	0.003
	326.	MWE/MSD/218	*Boy	0.011
	327.	MWE/MSD/219	Byakagaba Charles	0.007
	328.	MWE/MSD/220	Businge Moses	0.006
	329.	MWE/MSD/220	Magada Christopher	0.007
	330.	MWE/MSD/221	Akuguzibwe Ivan	0.006
	331.	MWE/MSD/222	Kisembo David	0.005
	332.	MWE/MSD/223	Kamusiime Fahad	0.006
	333.	MWE/MSD/224	Katushabe Scola	0.011
	334.	MWE/MSD/225	Aketehero Justus	0.005
	335.	MWE/MSD/226	Kamusiime Fahad	0.006
	336.	MWE/MSD/227	Kabalimu Yeneki	0.008

	337.	MWE/MSD/228	Drani Emily	0.004
	338.	MWE/MSD/229	Dyaki Wanda	0.006
	339.	MWE/MSD/230	Asiimwe Moses	0.006
	340.	MWE/MSD/231	Karuhanga	0.005
	341.	MWE/MSD/232	Kamusiime Fahad	0.006
	342.	MWE/MSD/233	Kiiza Sarah	0.010
	343.	MWE/MSD/234	Kato Peter	0.005
	344.	MWE/MSD/235	Barugahara Abudul	0.005
	345.	MWE/MSD/236	Isingoma Ronald	0.008
	346.	MWE/MSD/237	Bitamazire James	0.005
	347.	MWE/MSD/238	Sesiria	0.010
	348.	MWE/MSD/239	Ngambeki Yustus	0.006
	349.	MWE/MSD/240	Mugisha Solomon	0.011
	350.	MWE/MSD/241	Tenakinirwa Jackson	0.009
	351.	MWE/MSD/242	Kasangati Wilson	0.009
	352.	MWE/MSD/243	Okuba Daniel	0.010
	353.	MWE/MSD/244	Nyabasita	0.005
	354.	MWE/MSD/245	Asiimwe Herbert	0.010
	355.	MWE/MSD/246	Balyesima Bright	0.034
	356.	MWE/MSD/247	Wanda Dyaki	0.030
	357.	MWE/MSD/248	Asiimwe Herbert	0.077

Annex VII: Strip Maps

See separate file

Annex VIII: Valuation Report

See attachment

Annex IX: Map Of Line Alternatives

No alternative lines as per feasibility study report

Annex X: Minutes Of 1st Round of Consultations

Preliminary Consultations with Masindi Port Sub County Leadership.

A. Introduction and overview of the project.

- During the consultation and presentation of the overview, the consultants from Tawi Research Limited and Segamu 14 Consults Ltd gave an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The team emphasized the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The team lead pointed out that the main goal of the project is to create a multi-purpose, bulk water transfer system that will be used to irrigate a minimum of 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.
- The team lead noted that the project targets four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). The team lead noted that the Masindi-Port sub-county is one of the sub-counties benefiting from the project and hosting the proposed intake point for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- The team lead clarified to the Sub-County chief and the rest of the Sub-County technical team that the primary goal of the project is to establish a sustainable source of potable water for rural industries and farming, including crop husbandry and livestock farming.
- The team lead noted that the project is focused on bringing water to farmers in four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). These farmers face challenges due to the lack of water for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use.
- The pre-feasibility and feasibility study is being funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) grant. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is actively working to secure total funding for the project.
- Land acquisition becomes a significant concern when it comes to projects that involve permanent and temporary displacement. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has identified stakeholders such as farmers and other potential land users in this regard.
- To better understand the ferry's operation, the consultant sought support from UNRA (Uganda National Roads Authority) regarding the Masindi Port ferry docking/terminal/UNRA yard. UNRA has effectively addressed challenges related to such operations and has provided valuable information on current and future developments pertaining to the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- The consultant clarified to the Sub County leadership that involving them as key informants in the pre-feasibility phase study or preliminary studies was to obtain information in preparation for the proposed project including understanding the socioeconomic status (including the economic activities carried out in the area, the land use and water sources and usage, the population and the status of the commercial/large scale farming in the area), environmental concerns, geographical concerns, any anticipated challenges and any relevant information concerning the project and how these could be mitigated concerning the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project

B. Feedback/Concerns - Masindi Port Sub County leadership

- During the preliminary consultation with the leadership of Masindi Port Sub-County to feed the pre-feasibility study regarding the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, several concerns and suggestions were raised
- The leadership expressed concerns about the agricultural practices in the Sub-County, pointing out that most farmers are engaged in livestock farming. The leadership noted that there is also growing interest in commercial farming, with crops such as maize, cassava, and coffee being cultivated. However, they noted that unreliable rainfall patterns significantly impact the agriculture sector in the Sub County.
- The Sub-County leadership informed the team that the Sub-County's ample rangelands were identified as having significant potential for expanding beef production. The availability of a consistent water source from the bulk water transfer system would enable farmers to enhance livestock farming and increase beef production. The leadership also emphasized the growing interest in apiculture (beekeeping) among local farmers, which presents an opportunity to expand honey production. They noted that the water infrastructure would play an essential role in supporting the beekeeping industry, especially in ensuring water availability for sustaining bee colonies and improving honey production activities.
- Another major challenge raised was the long drought spells experienced in the Sub-County. The Sub County chief and the technical leadership clarified that these extended dry periods severely affect both crop and livestock farming. The leadership stressed that having a reliable water supply from the project would help mitigate these challenges, particularly for irrigation and livestock watering.
- Regarding infrastructure, the leadership acknowledged the ongoing efforts to improve road access, especially upgrading the road from the Gulu highway to the ferry. They recognized that while the road and transportation conditions are still challenging, the improvements have made them motorable. Ongoing construction to upgrade Masindi Port Road from gravel to tarmac is expected to enhance transport and market access, which will complement the benefits of the water project.
- The Sub County chief and her technical team informed the consulting team that access to safe drinking water remains a serious concern in the Sub-County, with only a few boreholes available to the local population. The leadership welcomed the project in the sub-county. She noted that the project would potentially address the issue of water scarcity in the Sub-county, ensuring that potable water is made accessible, especially to rural communities that currently struggle with water shortages.
- On matters related to health, the Sub-County Chief reported that two government health centres are providing general health medication to the population. However, they noted that malaria remains a major health issue in the Sub-County, and challenges in healthcare accessibility persist due to the uneven distribution of health facilities. The water crisis increases complex health concerns, especially with a lack of water supply at those health facilities in the Sub County.
- Finally, the leadership raised concerns about the limited energy supply in the Sub-County. Grid electricity is available only in Kitukuza and Waibango parishes, while the rest of the community

relies on solar power. They expressed hope that the water project could support efforts to expand energy infrastructure, thereby improving the overall living conditions in the Sub-County.

C. Implication

The feedback by the Sub County leadership highlighted significant implications for the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The feedback/concerns address the need to improve agricultural productivity and drought resilience by providing reliable water for irrigation and livestock, which would boost both crop and livestock production.

Preliminary Consultations with NWSC Masindi District (Area Manager).

A. Presentation (introduction and overview of the project)

- During the consultation and presentation of the overview, the consultants from Tawi Research Limited and Segamu 14 Consults Ltd gave an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The team emphasized the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The team lead pointed out that the main goal of the project is to create a multi-purpose, bulk water transfer system that will be used to irrigate a minimum of 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.
- The team lead noted that the project targets four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). An intake is proposed at the Nile River in Masindi Port Sub-County.
- The team lead clarified to NWSC Masindi District Area Manager that the project's primary goal is to establish a sustainable source of potable water for rural industries and farming, including crop husbandry and livestock farming.
- The team lead noted that the project is focused on bringing water to farmers in four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). These farmers face challenges due to the lack of water for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use. The pre-feasibility and feasibility study is being funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) grant. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is actively working to secure total funding for the project.
- The team informed the NWSC Area manager that they intended to involve him as a key informant in the pre-feasibility phase study or preliminary studies to gather information for the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The information the team sought was to understand water supply coverage, quality and quantity of water, community willingness to use the water, estimated water users for domestic and commercial levels, existing and planned water coverage and supply initiatives, target areas/consumers, sustainability of water use, and any available opportunities for the project.

B. Feedback/concerns raised - NWSC Masindi District (Area Manager)

- The manager of NWSC Masindi District provided information and data regarding his territory and the service delivery, according to the NWSC Manager for Masindi District; out of 7,766 total water connections, 6,535 (84%) are in use, while 1,211 (16%) are not in use. Domestic connections dominate, with 5,872 (75%) of the total, and 4,992 (85%) of these domestic connections are active.

Commercial connections, totalling 1,356 (17% of the total), have 1,084 (80%) in use, but 268 (20%) are not. This inactive rate in the commercial sector suggests potential challenges with service affordability or operational inefficiencies that will likely be addressed as part of the proposed project.

- NWSC Manager (Masindi District) revealed that approximately 50% of customers hesitated to pay their water bills. This reluctance to pay may be due to concerns about service reliability or water quality. Despite the district's high % Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) of 91%, as reported in the NWSC Customer Satisfaction Survey, there are still concerns about poor water quality. It's important to address this quality issue, as it could be a factor in the 1,211 inactive water connections, particularly in the domestic (864 inactive) and commercial (268 inactive) sectors. According to the NWSC area manager, Kimengo is one of the areas that are proposed to benefit from the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, which is facing water stress issues. The district leadership and the area sub-county chairperson earlier retaliated against this as the sub-county is stressed by water scarcity.
- The NSWC (Masindi District) manager also provided information on the public stand posts, introduced to improve access to safe drinking water, and also faced operational challenges. While public stand posts are priced at UGX 1,060 per cubic meter, operators have raised concerns about customers using oversized jerrycans beyond the standard 20-litre capacity, which reduces profits. With 282 (90%) of the 315 public stand posts active, these facilities play a significant role in community water access. Ensuring the use and management of these stand posts, alongside improving the profitability for their operators, will be important for sustaining access to affordable water, especially for low-income households.
- The NWSC (Masindi District) manager also noted that Power outages sometimes disrupt the water supply, causing a shortage for consumers and the territory's water supply in the territory.

C. Implications of the feedback/concerns

- The proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project has significant implications for extending water to underserved areas and ensuring a reliable water supply. Since many areas, particularly Kimengo and other water-stressed sub-counties, currently face severe water shortages, the project's large reservoir and backup systems for pumping water will enhance water access. This will increase the supply to areas lacking reliable potable water and ensure consistency, even during power outages or increased demand.
- The project's capacity to store and pump water on a large scale addresses the issue of interrupted supply, which currently affects domestic and commercial users. By creating a dependable water source for irrigation, livestock farming, and domestic use, the project is likely to transform agricultural productivity, improve livelihoods, and reduce the vulnerability of communities that depend heavily on unpredictable rainfall and limited water access.

Preliminary Consultation with UNRA (Ferry docking/terminal point).

A. Presentation (introduction and overview of the project)

- During the preliminary consultation and presentation of the overview, the consultants from Tawi Research Limited and Segamu 14 Consults Ltd gave an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water

Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The team emphasized the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The team lead pointed out that the main goal of the project is to create a multi-purpose, bulk water transfer system that will be used to irrigate a minimum of 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.

- The team lead noted that the project targets four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). It is proposed that an intake be made at the Nile River, near the ferry docking/terminal/UNRA yard. Engaging UNRA, especially the ferry captains and technical personnel, as key informants in the pre-feasibility phase study or preliminary studies is to obtain information in preparation for the proposed project, including understanding the socioeconomic status of the area, environmental concerns, the restriction at the Nile river, the operating hour at the ferry docking/terminal, the challenges the ferry operations have faced, geographical concerns, and any relevant information concerning the project and how these could be mitigated concerning the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project
- The project's primary goal is to establish a sustainable source of potable water for rural industries and farming, including crop husbandry and livestock farming. The project is focused on bringing water to farmers in four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). These farmers face challenges due to the lack of water for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use.
- The pre-feasibility and feasibility study are funded by an African Development Bank (AfDB) grant. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is actively working to secure total funding for the project.
- Land acquisition becomes a significant concern when projects involve permanent and temporary displacement. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has identified stakeholders such as farmers and other potential land users in this regard.
- To better understand the ferry's operation, the consultant sought support from UNRA (Uganda National Roads Authority) regarding the Masindi Port ferry docking/terminal/UNRA yard. UNRA has effectively addressed challenges related to such operations and has provided valuable information on current and future developments pertaining to the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project.

B. Feedback/concerns raised - UNRA Ferry Captain and other technical team

- In discussions with a ferry captain, important considerations about ferry operations and related matters at the ferry docking/terminal, which is also the proposed location for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, were brought up.
- The captain noted that the ferry operates daily from 0730 to 1940, providing vital transport services across the Nile River. However, the captain highlighted a challenge with illegal kiosks that have developed around the ferry dock and the UNRA yard, creating unauthorized business activities in the area.
- Concerning future development, the captain mentioned plans for the construction of a bridge to facilitate passenger and cargo traffic between Masindi Port and Amolatar District, extending to the

Lango subregion. Notably, the proposed bridge will be designed to avoid interference with the existing high-power voltage line running across the river. It is proposed that the bridge be constructed on the right-hand side just before the last trading centre on the road leading to the ferry point/docking point. Therefore, the proposed bridge will not affect the high-power voltage line. The plan is to construct the bridge on the right-hand side, just before the last trading centre on the road leading to the ferry point/docking point, ensuring no impact on the high-power voltage line.

- One significant issue is the high traffic volume near the ferry docking point, leading to congestion. The current ferry is relatively small compared to the number of passengers and commodities it transports, which creates delays and logistical challenges.
- Fluctuating water levels have also become a concern, affecting ferry operations. The captain explained that rising and inconsistent water levels, particularly during the rainy season, make it difficult to maintain consistent ferry services. Additionally, floating islands, debris, and even snakes are sometimes encountered during periods of high water.
- Despite these challenges, the UNRA team maintains positive relations with the local community, ensuring smooth operations. The captain also noted that no cultural rituals are performed at the ferry dock or UNRA yard, a point that might be relevant in certain areas where such practices are common.
- Fishing activities near the ferry are restricted to around 100 meters downstream of the river, specifically on the Karuma side. This regulation helps ensure safety and avoids interference with ferry operations.
- The captain raised waste management as an issue, noting that liquid bottles (primarily water and other drinks) make up the bulk of waste at the ferry dock and UNRA yard. UNRA expressed interest in incorporating water utilization into the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, which could provide a sustainable water source for the ferry operation and the surrounding community. The captain noted that water is often transported from Masindi town to meet the needs of UNRA workers.
- Finally, UNRA prepared for emergencies by having a special boat on standby, which is used to respond to unforeseen situations that may arise during ferry operations.

C. Implications of the feedback/concerns

- The preliminary consultation with UNRA for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project reveals several important implications. First, the ferry docking point near the proposed water intake is critical for maintaining ferry operations across the Nile River and accommodating future developments like the proposed bridge. The project must carefully coordinate with UNRA to ensure that ferry operations, traffic flow, and logistical challenges at the dock are not disrupted, especially given the existing congestion and fluctuating water levels.
- Concerns regarding illegal kiosks and environmental issues such as waste management and water level fluctuations around the ferry docking point will need to be addressed. Considering the ferry schedules and operations design offers potential benefits, such as not interrupting the passengers' movement.

D. Observations and impromptu Consultations at the Intake

- Impromptu preliminary consultations were conducted at Kitukuza Village in Masindi Port Sub County, covering the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project intake area. During these consultations, stakeholders, including residents earning a living near the Nile River and at the ferry crossing point, provided information concerning the area's economic activities, everyday life, and potential impacts related to the project. Key issues raised and observations included several key aspects of life in the area.
- Various activities were observed at the ferry crossing point, including food and restaurant businesses and transport businesses. Most operators were women who had been in the area for several years, often spending the night at their business locations. A significant concern the community shared is the lack of safe drinking water. Observations revealed that the water used for domestic activities, such as cooking, washing utensils, and handwashing, is directly drawn from the Nile River. This reliance on untreated water poses health risks for the community.
- In the areas, several activities were observed, including livestock grazing, boat making, and businesses, including shops, along the road where the proposed water line for the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project is expected to traverse. Among other activities, the high traffic on the road to the ferry docking/terminal was also observed.
- Among the observed facilities included the presence of a public sanitary facility at the ferry docking/terminal/Ferry yard positively impacts hygiene and sanitation standards. It provides clean and safe restroom facilities for residents and visitors, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and other sanitation-related issues. This facility promotes better public health outcomes and supports the community's overall well-being, enhancing the quality of life and creating a more welcoming environment for local businesses and tourists. This commitment to hygiene reflects the community's dedication to maintaining a healthy and sustainable living environment. The Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project is expected to have positive impacts. It is likely to provide a reliable source of safe drinking water, complementing existing public sanitary facilities and ensuring good hygiene practices across the community. Access to clean water will help individuals maintain personal hygiene more effectively, reducing health risks associated with inadequate sanitation.
- The area is also characterized by livestock farming, where farmers provide untreated, raw river water for their animals. This practice raises concerns about the health of both livestock and humans, as it can lead to the spread of waterborne diseases.
- The local business community, including the UNRA team at the ferry crossing, expressed stress due to the high costs of obtaining safe drinking water. One ferry captain noted that they frequently transport water from Masindi town for the UNRA workers, illustrating the financial burden these places on the community.

The feasibility study will capture a comprehensive stakeholders' detailed socioeconomic concerns at the project's intake point.

E. Implication of the Observations

- During the planning phase, it is important to engage local stakeholders to ensure their voices are heard and incorporated into project designs. Effective stakeholder engagement will help identify community needs and potential challenges that may arise. Assessing the socio-economic dynamics of the area will enable project planners to understand better how the proposed project aligns with local priorities. Additionally, planning will address potential disruptions to traffic and accessibility at the ferry crossing, ensuring that construction schedules minimize inconvenience for local businesses and residents.
- The proposed areas' proximity to the ferry crossing point raises considerations regarding accessibility and the potential impacts of construction activities on local businesses and ferry operations. Careful planning and construction are important to mitigate potential disruptions during implementation. Construction will likely temporarily affect traffic and accessibility at the ferry crossing, which may impact businesses reliant on foot traffic. Regular communication with the community about construction timelines and potential disruptions will help manage expectations and minimize conflicts.
- Once operational, the project has the potential to significantly improve the well-being and livelihoods of community members, particularly female food and restaurant operators who currently struggle to access safe water for their daily activities. Providing a reliable source of safe drinking water is vital for these businesses that require clean water for food preparation and sanitation. Furthermore, the project's implementation will benefit local farmers, especially livestock farmers relying on untreated water sources. Ensuring access to treated water will enhance livestock health and overall farming productivity, reducing health risks associated with unclean water.
- Overall, implementing the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project will bring about positive changes and substantial improvements in the daily lives of community members at the ferry crossing point. It addresses pressing issues of water access, public health, and economic sustainability for local businesses and farmers, ultimately promoting a healthier and more productive community.

Preliminary Consultations with Farmer.

A. Presentation (introduction and overview of the project)

- In preparation to develop a feasibility study, preliminary consultations were sampled and conducted with a few farmers. The farmers to whom preliminary consultations were conducted included Soul Agric-business, which operates on a large scale with 4,250 acres of leased land from the Uganda Investment Authority; Keith Farm has approximately 100 acres of freehold land, and Kiiza Farm owns 250 acres under freehold tenure. Ebenezer Farm with over 100 acres of agricultural production.
- During the consultation and presentation of the overview, the consultants from Tawi Research Limited and Segamu 14 Consults Ltd gave an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The team emphasized the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The team lead pointed out that the main goal of the project is to create a multi-purpose, bulk water transfer system that will be used to irrigate a minimum of 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.

- The team lead noted that the project targets four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). The team lead clarified to farmers that the project's primary goal is to establish a sustainable source of potable water for rural industries and farming, including crop husbandry and livestock farming.
- The consulting team noted that the project is focused on bringing water to farmers in four sub-counties: Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). These farmers face challenges due to the lack of water for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use.
- Farmers were informed about the funding institution of the project, noting that the project's pre-feasibility and feasibility studies are being funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) grant. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is actively working to secure total funding for the project. The farmers were reminded that the initiation of the project started with the Uganda Investment Authority approaching the Ministry of Water and Environment about the government of land occupied by the different farmers and personally owned land farming, raising their concerns about the difficulties they face in accessing water for agricultural production, industrial and domestic use.
- The consultant clarified to the farmers that they were visited and preliminarily consulted to provide feedback and any concerns related to understanding the view/concerns regarding large-scale farmers as beneficiaries for the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The consultant's main focus was to understand the welfare and livelihood of the farmers and the general community in relation to access to water for both production and domestic use. The farmers were asked to provide feedback on the following aspects:
 - Farm Location
 - Size of the Farm
 - Type of Ownership
 - Duration of Farming in this Location
 - Type of agriculture (crop or livestock farming)
 - Type of irrigation system used (if any)
 - Annual Crop Yield (per hectare)
 - Access to extension services
 - Major challenges faced in livestock and crop production
 - Size of the farm (Small-scale, Medium-scale, or Large-scale)
 - Main source of income for the household
 - Average annual household income (UGX)
 - Employment of workers (both male and female)
 - Current source of water for domestic and farming use
 - Willingness to use and support the development of the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
 - Socio-economic benefits expected from the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project
 - Perception of the impact of the project on the local community
 - Environmental concerns related to the proposed project in the area

B. Feedback/concerns raised by the farmers

- **Availability of land for agriculture:** The availability of land for commercial farming varied significantly among the farmers we spoke with. Soul Agric-business operates on a large scale with 4,250 acres of leased land from the Uganda Investment Authority, allowing for diverse crop production and other agricultural activities. In contrast, Keith Farm has approximately 100 acres of freehold land, while Kiiza Farm owns 250 acres under freehold tenure. With over 100 acres, Ebenezer Farm utilises its land for crop and livestock farming. The size of the landholding plays a crucial role in determining the scale and type of farming enterprises these stakeholders undertake.
- **Duration in the agricultural sector:** The consulted farms have varying operation durations. Keith Farm and Kiiza Farm have existed for over 20 years, showing a long-term commitment to farming and likely possessing more established practices and market connections. Ebenezer Farm has been operating for over ten years, and Soul Agric-business has existed for over five years. These farms' longevity suggests resilience and a depth of knowledge in managing agricultural enterprises.
- **Type of farming:** Farmers practice crop production and livestock farming in agriculture. Soul Agric-business engages in diverse agricultural activities, including crop production such as cassava, maize, matooke, beekeeping, coffee cultivation, and maintaining orchards. On the other hand, Keith Farm focuses on livestock farming, raising approximately 500 cattle, 400 goats, 20 sheep, and 300 poultry. Similarly, Kiiza Farm specializes in dairy farming with around 180 Friesian cows. At the same time, Ebenezer Farm combines livestock farming with grass farming, maintaining approximately 74 cattle and 29 goats and selling grass to other livestock farmers. These diverse farming types show a range of specialization and diversification among commercial farmers.
- **Annual yields:** The annual yields and income from farming activities vary. Keith Farm generates approximately 60 million Ugandan shillings annually, reflecting high productivity, likely due to its livestock operations. Kiiza Farm, on the other hand, earns around 30 million Ugandan shillings per year from its dairy farming activities. Ebenezer Farm reports an annual yield of over 20 million Ugandan shillings. These figures highlight the varying scales of operation and productivity levels among commercial farmers, influenced by factors such as farm size, type of farming, and access to resources.
- **The primary source of income for the household and Average annual household income:** Most of the farmers, especially those who have existed for over ten years, confirmed that farming is their primary source of income.
- **Technical and Extension Services:** Access to technical and extension services is crucial for enhancing productivity and addressing farming challenges. Soul Agric-business employs technical workers and consults with district extension officers for additional advice. Similarly, Keith Farm and Kiiza Farm receive timely technical services to support their farming operations. Ebenezer Farm benefits from regular extension services, enabling effective maintenance of their agricultural activities. Access to these services allows farmers to adopt improved farming practices and respond better to their challenges.
- **Irrigation systems:** The irrigation systems used by the farmers we preliminarily consulted vary, reflecting different levels of investment and access to water resources. Soul Agric-business primarily uses manual watering, which may limit the scale and efficiency of its farming operations. Keith Farm and Kiiza Farm rely on unprotected dams for livestock watering, which may pose water quality risks. In contrast, Ebenezer Farm uses a solar-powered borehole to supply water to the farm and about 20 households, and has an unprotected dam for livestock. The variety in irrigation

methods highlights the diverse approaches to water management and the need for more sustainable water solutions.

- **Employment and gender inclusion:** In terms of employment and gender inclusion, these farms play a significant role in the local economy. Soul Agric-business is a major employer, with over 50 permanent workers and around 500 casual or seasonal workers, 60% of whom are female. This indicates a considerable contribution to gender-inclusive employment. In contrast, Keith Farm employs around 20 workers, including 5 females, while Kiiza Farm has about 12 workers, with only 2 being female. Ebenezer Farm employs 6 workers, with just one female. The data suggests a need for more balanced gender representation in the workforce across these farms.
- **Challenges farmers face (livestock and crop production):** Commercial farmers face various challenges, with water scarcity being the most significant. Soul Agric-business, Keith Farm, and Kiiza Farm all experience water stress, impacting their livestock and crop farming activities. Ebenezer Farm relies on an unprotected dam, posing water quality and availability risks. These challenges underscore the critical need for improved water management solutions, such as the proposed Masindi Bulk Water Transfer Project. This project aims to support sustainable agricultural practices and enhance regional commercial farmers' productivity.
- **Concerning the Socio-economic benefits expected from the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project and perception of the impact of the project on the local community,** all farmers preliminarily consulted urged that if the project is successfully implemented and commissioned for use, they expect to use it appropriately. The farmers and general community expect the water supply project to increase agricultural production yields through irrigation and drinking water for their livestock. Additionally, they hope that the safe water will improve their welfare, especially in reducing the diseases in the community that are caused as a result of dirty water they use
- **Willingness to use and support the development of the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project:** All the farmers preliminarily consulted showed interest in supporting and readiness to use the water for production and domestic; they were also willing to pay for the water bills, although they asked that the government should subsidise them to enable them to pay the bills promptly.

C. Implication of the feedback

- The preliminary consultations with farmers for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project reveal several key implications. Water scarcity is a critical challenge for domestic use, crop and livestock farming, making the project vital for improving irrigation systems and water access.
- Farmers expressed readiness to support the project and highlighted the expected socioeconomic benefits, including increased agricultural yields and improved community health. However, they called for government subsidies to ensure affordability. The employment of community members in the agriculture sector indicated the inclusion of both men and women.
- The presence and access to extension services provide advantages, and the proposed projects would just improve productivity.

District Leadership Initial Planning Meeting, Consultations, And Reconnaissance Visit

Consultation date: 17th – 18th July, 2024

A. Introduction

The feasibility study reconnaissance was conducted on July 17-18, 2024, to engage with key stakeholders, visit potential project sites, and assess the feasibility of the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. This project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District. Additionally, the project seeks to develop a sustainable source for potable water, as well as water for rural industries and livestock.

The purpose of this reconnaissance was for the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) to introduce the Consortium of Consultants (TECHNITAL S.P.A in association with BETA Studio and Segamu 14 Consultants Ltd, Italy), to the hosting and benefiting stakeholders in the districts.

On July 17, 2024, the team, led by the MWE and the consortium of consultants visited Kiryandongo District. The day began with courtesy visits to the offices of the District Water Officer, who led the team to the offices of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), and the District Chairperson. These visits were followed by site inspections, starting at Masindi Port, the location identified for the water intake. The team then proceeded to Kaduku Village to assess the proposed area for the Tank reserve at Kaduku Hill. The day concluded with a visit to the commercial farm, Soul Agric Business Company, where potential project benefits were discussed with the farm's management.

On July 18, 2024, the team continued with the reconnaissance in Masindi District. Similar courtesy visits were made to the offices of the CAO, RDC, and District Chairperson to discuss the project's scope and expected outcomes, and to further introduce the consortium of consultants. Site visits included an inspection of the sugar cane plantation, Kaduku Farm under Kiryandongo Sugar, formerly known as Lokyamu Farm. Additionally, the team visited Kimengo Sub County, meeting with the Sub County Chairperson to further understand residents' needs and concerns.

These visits provided preliminary findings and considerations into the current infrastructure, stakeholder concerns, and the project's potential impact on local communities. The information gathered will inform the preparation of a comprehensive feasibility study report, which will provide significant justification for financial funding and guide the actual implementation and considerations for the project.

Date, Location

Date: July 17, 2024

Location: Kiryandongo District

B. Minute 1: Courtesy Visits - Kiryandongo District:

1. Water Engineer:

Brief Introductions:

The visit commenced with brief introductions of all participants. The team from the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the Water Engineer and his colleagues from the Water Office.

A. Presentation:

- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The presentation highlighted the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District. Additionally, the project is designed to develop a sustainable source for potable water, as well as water for rural industries and livestock.
- The MWE team leader emphasized the need for support from the Water Engineer and his team, specifically requesting access to available information and documentation concerning water use and coverage to facilitate the smooth undertaking of the feasibility studies.
- The team leader also requested the Water Engineer's assistance in guiding the team to the CAO, District Chairperson, and RDC, as well as leading the site visits to the proposed intake at Masindi Port, the Tank reserve area at Kaduku Hill, and the commercial farms. These requests were promptly implemented.

B. Concerns Raised the District office (Water Engineer):

- The Water Engineer expressed appreciation for considering Kiryandongo District for the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. He highlighted the district's long-standing water stress issues and noted that the project's implementation would significantly support domestic use and production.
- The Water Engineer committed to providing necessary documentation, such as water coverage data and relevant statistics, to support the feasibility study report.

C. Responses:

The MWE team leader appreciated the Water Engineer and his colleagues for their willingness to support the team. The Consortium of Consultants was encouraged to work closely with the district team to obtain the required support and information.

D. Closing Remarks:

The Water Engineer thanked the team for their visit and echoed his commitment to provide any necessary support as needed.

E. Summary of Key Takeaways:

- The district will provide key information and documentation to the Consortium of Consultants.
- The MWE/Consortium of Consultants will formally request documentation such as the District Development Plan (DDP).

2. Office of the CAO:

- All participants introduced themselves.
- After a courtesy visit to the District Water Office, the team was introduced to the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) by the District Assistant Water Engineer. The team from the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the CAO.

A. Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes:

- The team leader informed the CAO that the team comprised personnel from the ministry and a consortium of four consultants. The purpose was to introduce the consultants to key stakeholders (District personnel, project-hosting sub-counties, and potential commercial farmers) and to show the team the location of the proposed intake and area for the water tank.
- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes.
- The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District.
- The team leader informed the CAO that the project is designed to develop a sustainable source for potable water, as well as water for rural industries and livestock.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the CAO and his technical team, particularly in providing documentation and raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the smooth undertaking of the feasibility studies.

B. Remarks and concerns by the CAO:

- The CAO thanked the MWE for considering Kiryandongo District for the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. He highlighted that the proposed area indeed lacks water for their animals.
- The CAO mentioned that the district has made several interventions like drilling boreholes, but these were insufficient. Even the valley tanks they constructed could not meet the needs.
- He noted that the number of animal farms is significant, and he believes the proposed project will support these farms and improve domestic water use.
- The CAO emphasized the need to consider small and subsistence farmers to benefit from the project. He asked the team to explain how this would be achieved and sought details on how the consortium of consultants would work and implement the assignment.
- He stressed the community's urgent need for water, particularly for modern farming practices, as the area is mainly occupied by maize growers.

C. Responses:

- Regarding project execution, the MWE team leader explained that water would be extracted from the bulk water source, the River Nile, and supplied to the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. This would cater to large commercial farms, domestic farmers, and water for domestic use, thereby transferring a large volume of water for production.
- Concerning the consortium of four consultants and their roles, the consultant's team leader explained the responsibilities of each consultant.

D. Closing Remarks

The CAO reiterated his appreciation to the MWE and the consortium for considering Kiryandongo District for this important project.

The CAO assured the team of his full support and the district's commitment to facilitating the project's smooth implementation.

He encouraged continuous communication and collaboration between all stakeholders to ensure the project's success.

3. Office of the District Chairperson:

A. Brief introductions of all participants.

- All participants introduced themselves.
- After a courtesy visit to the CAO, the team was introduced to the District Vice Chairperson, who also represented the District Chairperson, by the District Assistant Water Engineer. The reconnaissance team was led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). The team from MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the District Vice Chairperson.

B. Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes;

- The team leader informed the District Vice Chairperson that the team comprised of personnel from the MWE and a consortium of four consultants. The purpose was to introduce the consultants to key stakeholders (District personnel, project-hosting sub-counties, and potential commercial farmers) and to show the team the location of the proposed intake and area for the water tank.
- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes.
- The District Vice Chairperson was informed that the feasibility studies are being funded by the AfDB.
- The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District.

- The team leader informed the District Vice Chairperson that the project is designed to develop a sustainable source for potable water, as well as water for rural industries and livestock.
- The team leader informed the District Vice Chairperson that a number of studies, including socioeconomic and geotechnical etc., will be conducted.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the District Vice Chairperson and his political team, particularly in raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the smooth undertaking of the feasibility studies.

C. Remarks and concerns District Vice Chairperson:

- The District Vice Chairperson thanked the MWE for considering Kiryandongo District for the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. He highlighted that the proposed area indeed lacks water for their animals.
- The District Vice Chairperson acknowledged that Kiryandongo District cannot stand alone and manage without the support from the ministries, and therefore welcomed the team to Kiryandongo District. He committed to providing support to the team while executing the assignment. He added that when the right time comes, the district will support in mobilization and engagements.
- He noted that the project areas have some refugees who have bought land and settled in the areas where the project has been proposed.

4. Office of the RDC:

A. Brief introductions of all participants.

- All participants introduced themselves.
- After a courtesy visit to the District Chairperson, the team was introduced to the RDC's Office by the District Assistant Water Engineer. The reconnaissance team was led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). The team from MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the District Vice Chairperson.

B. Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes.

- The team leader informed the RDC that the team comprised personnel from MWE and a consortium of four consultants. The purpose was to introduce the consultants to key stakeholders (District personnel, project-hosting sub-counties, and potential commercial farmers) and to show the team the location of the proposed intake and area for the water tank.
- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting the project's objectives, scope, and expected outcomes.
- The RDC was informed that the feasibility studies are being funded by the AfDB.

- The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District.
- The team informed the RDC that the project is designed to develop a sustainable source for potable water, as well as water for rural industries and livestock.
- The team leader informed the RDC that a number of studies, including socioeconomic and geotechnical, will be conducted.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the RDC and his team, particularly in raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the smooth undertaking of the feasibility studies.

C. Remarks and concerns by the District Vice Chairperson:

- The RDC welcomed and thanked the MWE for considering Kiryandongo District for the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. He highlighted that the proposed area indeed lacks water for their animals.
- The RDC emphasized the serious need for water in the area and requested that the feasibility study be extended to other areas not initially considered for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- The RDC committed to supporting the project, including addressing accessibility, social, and cultural issues.
- The RDC assured the team that he would communicate with the local communities to prevent misunderstandings, such as mistaking the feasibility team for land grabbers.
- The RDC emphasized the importance of selecting serious contractors for the project to avoid issues of poor performance and contract terminations. He assured the team that Kiryandongo District will not tolerate unserious contractors.

5. Sub-Counties Visited:

The team proceeded to Masindi Port sub-County for a courtesy visit. However, the sub-county officials were not available. The support staff (office assistant) provided contacts for the personnel and local council I leadership for conducting feasibility studies.

6. SITE VISIT – OBSERVATIONS AND CONCERNS

A. Water Source Intake:

- The proposed intake area is along the Masindi Port (ferry), connecting Kiryandongo (Masindi Port Sub-County) to Apac District through the River Nile.
- Consideration must be given to the busy schedules of people moving from either side to avoid interruptions during feasibility and construction activities.

- Consultations with the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) are necessary for clear movement and traffic flow in the area. Contacts for UNRA personnel on the ground were obtained.
- Economic activities like fishing, livestock farming, and selling ready food were observed. These activities highlight the presence of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), but also indicate the need for a Bulk Water Supply for production. Detailed information on economic activities will be captured during the socioeconomic survey.
- The road (Masindi Port Road) is under construction. The feasibility team will consult UNRA to gather necessary information, especially concerning way leaves and right of way.
- Consultations with utility entities like the Ministry of Energy and Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) are required to understand the rightful corridor and align the project with existing UETCL projects.
- Uganda Railway was identified as a stakeholder. Abandoned structures believed to belong to Uganda Railway (UR) were observed. The feasibility team will engage with the Ministry of Works and Transport to identify plans for the railway line and other structures.
- Settlement was observed along the proposed project corridor. Before construction, resettlement action plans must be in place. Feasibility studies will capture information on PAPs, including household members, land ownership, housing conditions, income, and willingness to allow the project to proceed through their land.
- Crop and livestock farming were observed along the proposed corridor. Feasibility studies will capture information on value addition processes and limitations.
- Adequate water flow and quality were observed.
- Accessibility for construction equipment was noted.
- Potential environmental impacts were identified, as the area is a catchment for fish breeding. Consultations with NEMA will be necessary.

B. Proposed Area for the Tank Reserve – Observations and concerns

- The proposed water tank area is located on Kaduku Hill, Kaduku Village, Masindi Port, in Kiryandongo District.
- The topography is suitable for construction; however, geotechnical surveys are needed to confirm suitability.
- Proximity to target beneficiaries will be determined during the detailed feasibility survey.
- Existing infrastructure support was assessed. The UPDF had earlier indicated willingness to provide space for the tank area.

C. Proposed Actions:

- Conduct geotechnical surveys to confirm suitability.

- Design plans to optimize water storage capacity.
- Conduct community consultations for feedback on location.

7. Potential Commercial Farms Visited:

Brief introductions of all participants.

- After visiting the proposed intake and water reserve tank area, the team visited Soul Agri Business Company.
- The team was introduced to the commercial farm proprietor and his team by the District Assistant Water Engineer. The reconnaissance team was led by MWE. The team from MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves.

A. Presentation

- The MWE team leader provided a background of the project.
- The team leader informed the commercial farm proprietor that the team comprised personnel from MWE and a consortium of four consultants. The purpose was to introduce the consultants to key stakeholders and show the team the location of the proposed intake and water tank area.
- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting its objectives, scope, and expected outcomes.
- The commercial farm proprietor was informed that the feasibility studies are funded by the AfDB.
- The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers in the sub-counties of Masindi-Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Mirya and Kimengo in Masindi District.
- The team informed the commercial farm proprietor that the project is designed to develop a sustainable source for potable water, as well as water for rural industries and livestock.
- The team leader informed the commercial farm proprietor that various studies, including socioeconomic and geotechnical, will be conducted.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the commercial farm proprietor in providing information, especially regarding crop and animal production, yield, and production timelines.

B. Remarks and concerns from Soul Agri Business Company

- The commercial farm proprietor mentioned that the farm spans approximately 4,000 acres, growing crops like cassava, soya beans, maize, coffee, macadamia, paw paws, and matooke, among others.
- He highlighted the difficulties faced during drought seasons and requested the expeditious extension of water supply for production to their farm.

8. Courtesy Visits – Masindi District:

A. Office of the CAO

Brief introductions of all participants.

The team, led by the Water officer, visited the office of the CAO. The reconnaissance team, led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), included a consortium of four contractors (TECHNITAL S.P.A in association with BETA Studio and Segamu 14 Consultants Ltd, Italy). The team from the MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the CAO.

Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes:

- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting its objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.
- The project targets four sub-counties: two in Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and two in Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). The scope may be adjusted to fit the budget.
- The project aims to develop a sustainable source for potable water, water for rural industries, and livestock. It focuses on bringing water to farmers, particularly in the Kimengo sub-county, where livestock farmers are struggling, as well as to small-scale industries and for domestic use.
- The feasibility study is funded by a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The MWE is working to secure full funding for the project.
- This is the first project of its kind, receiving significant attention. The MWE will engage with the Ministry of Finance to explore funding options.
- Land acquisition is a key concern, and the MWE has identified stakeholders (farmers and other potential users). The list can be shared for review and the district can add other potential users.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the CAO and her technical team, particularly in providing documentation and raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the feasibility studies.

Remarks from the Consortium of Consultants:

- The team leader for the consortium of consultants thanked the CAO for hosting the team and appreciated the brief provided by the MWE team leader.
- He informed the CAO that various teams will be collecting data on the ground soon, including a socioeconomic team. He requested support from the CAO in this process.

Remarks and concerns by the CAO:

- The CAO thanked the MWE for proposing the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. She noted that she was only two days into her role as CAO.
- The CAO acknowledged that since the project is demand-driven, people are likely to be willing to use and pay for the service. However, she sought clarity on whether the project would be free or if users would have to pay, how the management system would work, and whether the District Development Plan (DDP) captures these future plans.

Responses:

- Regarding user payment, the MWE team leader replied that there would be a cost. The consultant will propose the rate in consultation with stakeholders like the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC).
- The team leader informed the CAO and members that a management system would be established, as stakeholders need to know the water they require.
- Concerning the management system, the MWE team leader mentioned that the consultant for the feasibility study has been asked to benchmark the Katosi water supply system and develop a better system for managing the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- Regarding the DDP capturing the plans, the leader asked the CAO to provide the DDP for review to support the feasibility study. He also urged the consultant to consult with the NWSC about the plans for water supply in the proposed area and the entire district.

Summary of Closing Remarks by the CAO

- The CAO thanked the Ministry of Water and Environment team and the consortium of consultants for their presentation and visit. She expressed appreciation for the proposed project and its potential benefits for farmers, livestock, and rural industries in the district.
- The CAO assured her full support and emphasized the importance of collaboration and communication to address challenges, particularly land acquisition and community awareness.
- She committed to mobilizing her technical team to assist with documentation and community engagement. The CAO looked forward to a successful partnership, ensuring the project's objectives are met efficiently and effectively.

B. Office of the District Chairperson:

Brief introductions of all participants.

The team, led by the Water officer, visited the office of the district chairperson. The reconnaissance team, led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), included a consortium of four contractors (TECHNITAL S.P.A in association with BETA Studio and Segamu 14 Consultants Ltd, Italy). The team from the MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the district chairperson and the political leadership

Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes;

- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting its objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.
- The project targets four sub-counties: two in Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and two in Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). The scope may be adjusted to fit the budget.
- The project aims to develop a sustainable source for potable water, water for rural industries, and livestock. It focuses on bringing water to farmers, particularly in the Kimengo sub-county, where livestock farmers are struggling, as well as to small-scale industries and for domestic use.
- The feasibility study is funded by a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The MWE is working to secure full funding for the project.
- Land acquisition is a key concern, and the MWE has identified stakeholders (farmers and other potential users). The list can be shared for review, and the district can add other potential users.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the district chairperson and his political team, particularly in raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the feasibility studies. He further noted that the MWE needs the project to be bankable to ease the process of securing funding. Currently, MWE has funding only for the feasibility studies.

Remarks and concerns by the District Chairperson

- The district chairperson thanked the MWE for proposing the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- The district chairperson noted that this project has come at a much-needed time for the people. He informed the team that, as a district, they have tried to drill boreholes in this area but have not succeeded.
- The district chairperson assured his full support and emphasized to the team
- He committed to mobilizing his political team to assist with community engagement. The district chairperson looked forward to a successful partnership, ensuring the project's objectives are met efficiently and effectively.

C. Office of the RDC:

Brief introductions of all participants.

After a courtesy visit to the District Chairperson, the team was introduced to the RDC's Office by the District Water Officer. The reconnaissance team was led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). The team from MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the RDC.

Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes.

- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting its objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.
- The project targets four sub-counties: two in Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and two in Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba). The scope may be adjusted to fit the budget.
- The project aims to develop a sustainable source for potable water, water for rural industries, and livestock. It focuses on bringing water to farmers, particularly in the Kimengo sub-county, where livestock farmers are struggling, as well as to small-scale industries and for domestic use.
- The feasibility study is funded by a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The MWE is working to secure full funding for the project.
- Land acquisition is a key concern, and the MWE has identified stakeholders (farmers and other potential users). The list can be shared for review, and the district can add other potential users.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the RDC, as some issues require the intervention of the RDC and security, as well as raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the feasibility studies. He further noted that the MWE needs the project to be bankable to ease the process of securing funding. Currently, MWE has funding only for the feasibility studies.

Remarks and concerns by the RDC:

- The RDC welcomed and thanked the MWE for considering Kiryandongo District for the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- The RDC noted that the project has environmental concerns and there is a need to consult and engage with NEMA.
- The RDC anticipated land wrangles and pledged to support the team, informing them to approach him at any time when encountering such land-related issues. He committed to providing security support whenever necessary.
- The RDC informed the team that the office of the president is committed to dealing with corruption. He committed to providing support in the sensitization process of the project.

D. Sub-Counties Visited:

Miirya Sub County:

The team proceeded to Miirya sub-County for a courtesy visit; however, the sub-county officials were unfortunately not available. The office assistant was present and provided contacts for the personnel and local council I leadership to facilitate communication during the preparation and conducting of the feasibility studies.

E. Office of Kimengo Sub County Chairperson:

Brief introductions of all participants.

The team, led by the Water officer, visited Kimengo Sub County where the team had an opportunity to be introduced and discuss with the sub county chairperson. The reconnaissance team, led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), included a consortium of four contractors (TECHNITAL S.P.A in association with BETA Studio and Segamu 14 Consultants Ltd, Italy). The team from the MWE and the consortium of consultants introduced themselves to the sub county chairperson.

Presentation: Overview of the project objectives, scope, and expected outcomes;

- The reconnaissance team leader noted that this was the second visit to the sub-county regarding water supply for domestic use and production.
- The MWE team leader provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project, highlighting its objectives, scope, and expected outcomes. The project aims to establish a multi-purpose bulk water transfer system to irrigate at least 4,000 hectares for both smallholder and commercial farmers.
- The project targets four sub-counties: two in Masindi District (Mirya and Kimengo) and two in Kiryandongo District (Masindi-Port and Kigumba).
- The team leader emphasized that Kimengo Sub County, being one of the proposed areas and water-stressed, especially for human consumption and livestock, was important to visit.
- The project aims to develop a sustainable source for potable water, water for rural industries, and livestock. It focuses on bringing water to farmers, particularly in the Kimengo sub-county, where livestock farmers are struggling, as well as to small-scale industries and for domestic use.
- The feasibility study is funded by a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The MWE is working to secure full funding for the project.
- Land acquisition is a key concern, and the MWE has identified stakeholders (farmers and other potential users). The list can be shared for review, and the district can add other potential users.
- The MWE team leader requested the support of the sub-county chairperson and his political team, particularly in raising awareness of the project within the hosting communities to facilitate the feasibility studies.

Remarks and concerns by the Sub County Chairperson

- The sub-county chairperson thanked the MWE for proposing the Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project.
- The sub-county chairperson noted that this project has come at a much-needed time for the people. He informed the team that the entire sub-county does not have adequate water for consumption or livestock. Efforts to drill boreholes have failed, and the sub-county has never seen tapped water.

- He mentioned that an animal census survey indicated Kimengo Sub County had the highest number of livestock in the area, yet they lack water for their livestock.
- The sub-county chairperson shared pictures of water-stressed people and livestock, requesting an expedited project timeline and the inclusion of other areas in the sub-county during the feasibility studies.
- He assured his full support and commitment to mobilizing his political team for community engagement. The sub-county chairperson looked forward to a successful partnership, ensuring the project's objectives are met efficiently and effectively.

F. Site (Proposed Scope) – Observations and Concerns

Kaduku Farm under Kiryandongo sugar Factory

- During the reconnaissance exercise, the team observed various economic activities along the route from Masindi District to the two sub-counties (Miirya and Kimengo). The primary economic activities observed included maize farming and sugar cane growing.
- The team conducted a stopover at the sugar cane plantation and engaged in a discussion with the workers present at the farm. The workers provided some preliminary information, pending a detailed study. The key observations were as follows:
 - Kaduku Farm, formerly known as Lokyamu Farm, is now under the management of Kaduku Farm.
 - The farm has been in existence for 6 years.
 - The farm acquired 23 square miles from the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and has utilized 16 square miles for the sugar cane plantation.
 - At the time of the reconnaissance, the farm employed approximately 200 workers, with 15% of them being female.
 - The farm's yield was approximately 60 tons per hectare.
 - The farm has outgrowers, with an office located at Kisanja village.

Consultation Meeting Held At Kimengo Sub-County HQR

1. Project details:

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 29 November 2024

Venue: Kimengo Sub-County Headquarters

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Consultant: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Total Participants: 38 (29 males, 9 females)

2. Opening remarks by LC I Chairperson

The meeting commenced with an address from the LC I Chairperson, who welcomed the team and expressed appreciation to the community members for their time and participation. He encouraged the community to provide any relevant information to the project team when requested, emphasising the importance of their input in shaping the project's success.

3. Purpose of the meeting

The meeting aimed to consult the residents of Myeba village (Kimengo Sub-County) about the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The engagement sought to introduce the project, clarify its goals, and collect community input regarding expected impacts, concerns, and opportunities.

4. Presentation and project overview by the consultant

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties: Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries. The consultants emphasised that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical, environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design would prioritise the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimise displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasised the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

5. Discussion and concerns

Male participant: Consider the water project for community consumption rather than the previous power line initiative, primarily focusing on a few locations and large companies.

Response: The Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project aims to provide water for production and domestic use for both commercial and subsistence farmers.

Male participant: Why do you come to us when you are majorly considering big companies/farms? How should we access water?

Response: The project aims to provide water for both production and domestic use for commercial and subsistence farmers. Since the community is the project's primary target and consumer, it is essential to understand your concerns, as well as the socioeconomic conditions and general environment of the project area. This understanding will enable effective planning, implementation, and operation.

Regarding water accessibility, the government plans to extract water from the Nile River while adhering to all quality standards and procedures. A water management system will be established, and/or an existing entity, such as the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, will be responsible for managing the project after construction. Consequently, water accessibility will be provided through this service provider.

Male participant: What will happen to the people whose properties, such as land, houses, and crops, will be affected during project construction?

Response: The project will prioritise minimising damage to crops and trees. The surveyors and planners will aim to align the project within the road reserve as much as possible. However, in cases where this is unavoidable, especially concerning the main transmission line and areas requiring significant land acquisition, such as the locations for the treatment unit and main reservoir tanks, the government will provide compensation following the national compensation guidelines.

Male Participant: Will the project provide jobs to the community? Will the jobs be for skilled people or even for unskilled people?

Response: If the proposed project receives all necessary approvals and secures funding for construction along with a contractor to carry out the construction phase, the contractor will be encouraged to prioritise local content. This includes providing job opportunities for community members, both skilled and unskilled, in positions that suit their qualifications. Additionally, the contractor will be advised to take gender considerations into account during the recruitment process, ensuring that women also

benefit from these job opportunities.

Female participant: Will we women have the opportunity to get jobs on the project? When is the project starting?

Response: If the proposed project obtains all necessary approvals and secures funding for construction, along with hiring a contractor to manage the construction phase, the contractor will be encouraged to focus on utilizing local resources. This means providing job opportunities for community members, both skilled and unskilled, based on their qualifications. Furthermore, the contractor will be advised to take gender into consideration during the hiring process to ensure that women also have access to these job opportunities. The commencement of the project will depend on the approval process and available funding; however, a consultant is currently in the process of conducting feasibility studies.

Female participant: What are the payment procedures for water access and bills? How much will be required for the water bills?

Response: The water service provider will offer clear guidance regarding payment procedures. Water bills are based on the amount of water consumed. The service provider will inform customers of the unit cost rate at the appropriate time after construction and handover for operationalisation. Please note that these rates may change over time.

Female participant: Are you bringing us hard water?

Response: The project will strictly adhere to all quality standards and procedures to ensure the quality of water. A processing unit is proposed to be established in Kitukuza Parish in Masindi Port Sub County, where water will be treated to meet the needs of both human and animal consumption. All national and World Health Organisation (WHO) standards will be followed. As a result, this project will provide safe water suitable for all purposes, including production and domestic use.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Topic	Feedback Summary
Project Focus	Community members expressed a desire for the project to prioritise their needs over large companies.
Water Accessibility	Concerns about equitable access to water for all community members.
Property Impact	Questions regarding compensation for affected properties during construction.
Employment Opportunities	Interest in job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour, with emphasis on gender inclusivity.
Project Timeline	Inquiries about the project's commencement and duration.
Payment Procedures	Questions about water billing procedures and costs.
Water Quality	Concerns about the quality of water to be supplied.

7. Closing remarks by LC III Chairperson

The meeting concluded with a call from the Sub-County Chairperson for the community to fully support and welcome the project. He urged the government to expedite the project's approval and implementation processes. The community expressed readiness to utilise the water once available and

indicated their capacity to afford the water bills, although they requested government assistance in subsidising the rates to ensure broader access to clean water.

Myeba Parish Consultation Meeting Minutes – Kimengo Sub County

1. Meeting details

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 30th November, 2024

Venue: Along Myeba Road, Kimengo Sub-County

Organised by: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Uganda

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Participants: [37 Total] (29 Male and 8 Female from Myeba village)

Beneficiaries: Myeba Village, Kimengo Sub-County, Masindi District

2. Purpose of the Meeting

The meeting aimed to consult the residents of Myeba village, particularly those living along the road from Myeba to Masindi Port, about the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The engagement sought to introduce the project, clarify its goals, and collect community input regarding expected impacts, concerns, and opportunities.

3. Opening Session

The LCI Vice Chairperson welcomed the community and highlighted the purpose of the meeting—to prepare for a feasibility study aimed at improving access to clean water for domestic use and reliable water for agricultural production (irrigation). He encouraged community participation to ensure local needs are considered.

4. Project Presentation by Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

The consultant team provided an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. They explained that the project aims to deliver a reliable and multi-purpose water transfer system serving four sub-counties: Kimengo and Miirya in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District.

The core objective of the project is to provide bulk water for irrigation and domestic use in rural communities. The project will benefit smallholder and commercial farmers alike by providing consistent water access, especially during dry seasons, and will boost agricultural productivity, food security, and rural livelihoods.

It was noted that the feasibility study is funded by a grant from the African Development Bank, while the Ministry of Water and Environment is leading efforts to secure funding for full project implementation. The consultant emphasized the importance of engaging the community early to ensure the design reflects local needs, priorities, and environmental and social considerations.

The team also explained that issues such as land acquisition, compensation, employment opportunities,

affordability of water services, and gender inclusion are being assessed as part of the feasibility study.

5. Community Questions and Consultant Responses

During the discussion session, the following questions and concerns were raised by community members:

Male Participant: Water scarcity is a big problem in our village. We welcome this project. When is the construction starting?

Response: The consultant team thanked the participant for the warm reception and explained that the current phase is the feasibility study. Once the study is completed and approved, the Ministry of Water and Environment will work on securing implementation funding. If all progresses well, construction could begin in the near future, but a specific start date will be communicated after final approvals and procurement processes.

Male Participant: Will people with small farms be allowed to use water from the project, or will it be limited to large commercial farms?

Response: The project is designed to benefit both smallholder and commercial farmers. The consultant assured the community that equitable access is a core principle of the project, and distribution mechanisms will be put in place to allow even small-scale farmers to access water for production.

Male Participant: What will happen to people whose property—land, houses, or crops—is affected during construction?

Response: The consultant assured the community that in any cases where land, crops, or property are affected by the project, compensation will be provided following Uganda's national compensation guidelines. Detailed assessments will be done to ensure fairness and transparency.

Male Participant: Will the project provide jobs for the local community? Will these jobs be available for both skilled and unskilled workers?

Response: Yes, the project will offer employment opportunities. Both skilled and unskilled labor will be needed, and priority will be given to local residents during recruitment for construction and related activities.

Female Participant: Will women also have the opportunity to be employed under this project?

Response: Absolutely. The project is committed to promoting gender inclusion. Women will be encouraged and supported to take part in both skilled and unskilled roles, including administrative, construction support, and community mobilization activities.

Female Participant: When exactly is the project starting?

Response: As previously noted, the project is still in the feasibility study stage. Once the study is completed, approved, and funding secured, the implementation phase will begin. The Ministry will communicate exact timelines when confirmed.

Female Participant: How will we be paying for water? What procedures will be followed and how

much will we pay?

Response: The exact tariffs and payment procedures will be developed by the Ministry of Water and Environment in consultation with communities. The aim is to ensure affordability. Likely, households will have metered access and payment will be based on consumption, but arrangements for communal access points may also be considered for low-income users.

Female Participant: We are concerned about water quality. Are you bringing us hard water?

Response: The consultants clarified that water quality is a top priority. The project will include water treatment facilities to ensure the water meets national standards for domestic use. The issue of hardness will be addressed in the treatment process to ensure the water is safe and suitable for all household uses.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Feedback Area	Community Feedback
General Support for Project	The community expressed strong support for the project, particularly due to persistent water scarcity in the area.
Project Timeline	Many residents asked about when construction would begin, eager for improvements to water access.
Equity in Access	Residents emphasized the importance of including smallholder farmers in the distribution of water for production.
Compensation for Affected Persons	Concerns were raised about how people whose land or property is affected would be compensated, seeking fairness and transparency.
Employment Opportunities	Community members asked whether the project would provide local jobs for both skilled and unskilled individuals.
Gender Inclusion	Women expressed interest in employment opportunities and requested assurance of inclusion.
Affordability and Payment Mechanisms	Participants were concerned about how much they would pay for water and how payments would be managed.
Water Quality	Some community members expressed concern about whether the supplied water would be hard, and requested assurance of quality treatment.

7. Next Steps

Completion of the feasibility study and submission to the Ministry of Water and Environment.

Community feedback to be incorporated into the design and planning.

Further consultations to be conducted as the project moves toward implementation

Kinumi Village Community Consultation Meeting Minutes – Miirya Sub County

1. Project details:

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 6th December 2024

Venue: Kinumi Centre, Miirya Sub-County, Masindi District

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Consultant: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Total Participants: 27 (22 males, 5 females)

2. Meeting Objectives

The primary objectives of the consultation meeting were to inform the residents of Kinumi Village about the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, gather community feedback, and address any concerns. This engagement aligns with the Ministry of Water and Environment's commitment to ensuring that all environmental and social safeguards are adequately addressed, as outlined in the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Policy.

3. Opening Remarks

The meeting commenced with a welcome address from the area (LCI Chairman), who expressed gratitude to the consulting team for their presence and acknowledged the importance of the project for the community. He emphasised the need for improved water services in the area and encouraged active participation from all attendees.

4. Consultant's Presentation

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties: Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries for the first phase. The consultants emphasised that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical, environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design would prioritise the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimise displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasised the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

5. Community Questions and Concerns

During the open forum, several questions and concerns were raised by the community members:

Male Participant: How do we know that you're coming from the Ministry of Water and Environment?

Response: The consultants provided identification and explained their affiliation with the Ministry, assuring the community of their legitimacy.

Female Participant: What is the time frame for the water supply to reach our area?

Response: The consultants outlined the project timeline, indicating that the water supply would be extended to Kinumi Village within the project's implementation phase.

Male Participant: If I am far from the proposed pipeline route, how will I access water?

Response: The consultants explained that the project includes provisions for extending water access to areas not directly on the pipeline route, ensuring broader community coverage.

Male Participant: Where is your office located?

Response: The consultants provided the location of their office and contact details, encouraging community members to reach out with any further questions or concerns.

Male Participant: Some people came to this village promising to provide agricultural products and services, but disappeared. How can we trust this project?

Response: The consultants acknowledged past experiences and emphasised the project's backing by the Ministry of Water and Environment and the African Development Bank, assuring the community of its credibility and commitment.

Female Participant: Will compensation be provided for any damaged crops during the project's implementation?

Response: The consultants confirmed that compensation would be provided for any affected crops, in line with national policies and the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework.

Female Participant: Can we access water for irrigation purposes?

Response: The consultants assured that the project includes provisions for irrigation, aiming to support

agricultural activities in the community.

Female Participant: We request the government to provide a grace period before the project commences.

Response: The consultants acknowledged the request and assured the community that the project timeline would consider such concerns.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Topic	Feedback Summary
Project Legitimacy	Community members sought assurance of the consultants' affiliation with the Ministry.
Project Timeline	Inquiries about the time frame for water supply to reach the area.
Water Access	Concerns about accessing water if located far from the pipeline route.
Office Location	Requests for the location and contact details of the consulting team.
Trust in the Project	Skepticism due to past unfulfilled promises by other entities.
Compensation	Questions regarding compensation for damaged crops.
Irrigation Access	Interest in accessing water for irrigation purposes.
Grace Period Request	Request for a grace period before project commencement.

7. Closing Remarks

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks from the Chairman, who expressed appreciation for the information shared and the opportunity for community engagement. He reiterated the importance of the project for the development of Kinumi Village and encouraged continued collaboration between the community, the Ministry of Water and Environment, and the consulting team to ensure the project's success.

Kitwetwe Village Community Consultation Meeting Minutes – Miirya Sub County

1. Project details:

Project Title: Feasibility Study for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 2nd December 2024

Venue: Kitwetwe Village, Miirya Sub-County, Masindi District

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Consultant: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Total Participants: 98 (46 males, 52 females)

2. Purpose of the Meeting

The purpose of the consultation meeting was to inform the community of Kitwetwe Village about the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The meeting served as a platform for dialogue, where the project team presented an overview of the feasibility study and

collected input from the local population to shape the project's design in line with community needs and expectations.

3. Opening Remarks

The LCI Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming the consulting team and expressing appreciation to the Government of Uganda and the Ministry of Water and Environment for initiating the project. He emphasised the community's need for a sustainable water supply and encouraged full participation and honest engagement.

Following this, the SAS (Sub-Chief) addressed the gathering. He noted that the proposed project would bring benefits to the local population through improved water access for domestic use and agriculture. He called on community members to support the project and to take ownership of its outcomes for long-term sustainability.

4. Consultant's Presentation

The team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the project, explaining that it is a government-led initiative funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The primary objective is to establish a multi-purpose water transfer system that will supply piped water for domestic use and irrigation across four sub-counties in Masindi and Kiryandongo districts.

The consultants emphasised that the project is being conducted in compliance with both Uganda's national regulations and the Environmental and Social (E&S) Safeguards of the AfDB. These standards require the project to:

Conduct a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to identify and mitigate potential impacts.

Promote gender equality and social inclusion, ensuring women and vulnerable groups benefit equally.

Follow national land acquisition and compensation laws in cases where private property is affected.

Ensure labour standards, including fair recruitment, protection against child labour, and ethical conduct of contractors.

Maintain community engagement through continuous dialogue, feedback mechanisms, and grievance redress systems.

The team also clarified that the feasibility study includes gathering information about land use, water needs, population trends, and environmental concerns to guide proper planning. They highlighted that while the government aims to use public land (especially road reserves), in cases where private assets are affected, compensation will be guided by Uganda's laws and AfDB's involuntary resettlement policy.

5. Community Questions and Consultant Responses

Male Participant: Will the project provide jobs for casual workers in our community?

Response: Yes, the project will create temporary and long-term employment opportunities, including

for unskilled labour. Priority will be given to local residents.

Female Participant: What if the pipeline goes through my house? Will I be compensated?

Response: If any part of your home or structure is affected, compensation will be provided according to Uganda's national resettlement and compensation policy and AfDB safeguards.

Male Participant: Will we be getting water from existing wells, or will there be new piped water?

Response: The project is designed to supply treated piped water from the Nile River, not from existing wells.

Male Participant: How will we be charged for the water – is it based on quantity or a flat fee?

Response: Water usage will be metered and billed based on the amount consumed. The Ministry will ensure affordability for rural users.

Male Participant: Will we be paying monthly for water?

Response: Billing schedules (e.g., monthly or bi-monthly) will be determined during implementation. Prepaid options may also be considered.

Female Participant: Will every household have a tap installed at the door?

Response: The project may include individual household connections (bring the service line near to households) and/or communal water points. The final design will depend on affordability and community preference.

Female Participant: If the pipe passes through my latrine area, what happens?

Response: If any sanitation facility is affected, it will be either protected or relocated, and compensation will be provided.

Female Participant: Is this a government project or a private one?

Response: It is a government project, fully owned and managed by the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment, with funding from the AfDB.

Male Participant: How deep will the trench be for laying the pipeline?

Response: The pipeline trench will typically be dug between 1 to 1.5 meters deep, depending on terrain and safety standards

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Issue/Concern	Community Feedback
Job Opportunities	Strong support for hiring local workers for both skilled and unskilled roles.
Compensation	The community wants assurance of compensation for any affected houses, crops, or latrines.
Water Access	Preference for piped water; questions on whether connections will be individual or communal.
Tariff and Billing	Concerns about how water usage will be billed and the

	affordability of tariffs.
Project Ownership	Clarification requested on whether it's a public or private initiative.
Trench Construction	Questions on depth and implications for land and property.

Consultation Meeting At Bisenyi Village – Kigulya Parish – Miirya Sub County

1. Meeting Details

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 2nd December, 2024

Venue: Bishenyi Village, Kiguulya Parish, Miirya Sub-County, Masindi District

Organised by: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Uganda

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Participants: 50 (33 males, 17 females)

Beneficiaries: Miirya & Kimengo (Masindi District); Masindi Port & Kigumba (Kiryandongo District)

2. Purpose of the Meeting

The consultation meeting was organised to engage community members in Bishenyi Village on the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. This session formed part of the feasibility study, which aims to determine the viability of establishing a large-scale water transfer system to support both irrigation and domestic water needs across selected sub-counties in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts. The meeting sought to raise awareness about the project, gather critical community insights, and ensure that the voices of local stakeholders are captured early in the project planning process.

3. Opening Session

The meeting began with a prayer offered voluntarily by a female community member. This was followed by a welcome and introduction session facilitated by the LCI Chairperson. He introduced the consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd, the Sub-County Chief, and the Parish Councillor. Because the community members knew one another well, individual self-introductions were deemed unnecessary.

In their opening remarks, the LCI Chairman and the Parish Councillor expressed appreciation for the government's initiative, noting that the proposed water infrastructure would greatly benefit the area. They encouraged the community to cooperate fully with the consultants and to share accurate and useful information. The Sub-County Chief also emphasised the importance of water infrastructure to local development and called upon the residents to prepare themselves socially and economically for the opportunities the project may bring.

4. Project Presentation by Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to

provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties: Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries. The consultants emphasised that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical, environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design would prioritise the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimise displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasised the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

5. Community Questions and Consultant Responses

Following the presentation, several community members raised concerns and inquiries, which were addressed by the consulting team. These interactions are summarised below:

Male (Representative from Birch Investment Ltd): As a sugar plantation with more than 12,000 workers, will our company be considered in the water supply design?

Response: The consulting team confirmed that commercial enterprises such as Birch Investment Ltd would be considered during the stakeholder engagement and infrastructure planning phase. The project seeks to serve both community and industrial water needs, as long as resource availability and sustainability are maintained.

Male Participant: How much will it cost for my household to be connected to this new water system?

Response: The consultants explained that connection fees and tariffs will be developed in alignment with national rural water pricing guidelines. These rates will be set with sensitivity to household income levels to ensure affordability and access for all, particularly vulnerable populations.

Male Participant: What will happen if the construction affects my crops or land? Will I receive compensation?

Response: Yes. Any loss of land, crops, or property resulting from project construction will be compensated following Uganda's laws and compensation framework. Detailed asset valuation will be conducted before any construction activity, and affected persons will be duly informed and

compensated.

Male Youth Participant: Can we use the water from this project to start fish pond projects in our area?

Response: The consulting team acknowledged aquaculture as a potential secondary benefit of the project. If environmental impact assessments indicate that such use will not affect the sustainability of water supply or interfere with priority uses, community-based fish farming could be promoted as a livelihood enhancement initiative.

Female Participant: Will individuals be allowed to sell water from this project to earn income?

Response: Yes, under regulated circumstances. Water vending may be supported where direct connections are not available. Local water user committees will oversee such activities to ensure fair pricing and protect community interests.

Male Participant: Will people who do not have latrines be allowed to access water from this project?

Response: Yes. Access to water will not be denied based on sanitation conditions. However, the consultants stressed that the project will promote hygiene education and sanitation improvements alongside water provision to encourage healthier practices.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Feedback Area	Community Feedback
General Support	The community expressed strong enthusiasm for the project, recognising its potential to improve local livelihoods, water access, and agricultural productivity.
Commercial Engagement	Local businesses, including Birch Investment Ltd, expressed a desire to participate in the water supply design and benefit from the water infrastructure.
Land and Compensation Concerns	Participants raised concerns about the potential impact of construction on their land and crops, with requests for fair compensation in case of displacement or land take.
Livelihood Opportunities	Community members are interested in diversifying their livelihoods through activities such as fish farming and water vending as part of the project's economic benefits.
Water Accessibility and Affordability	The community emphasised the need for affordable and accessible water services, especially for low-income households and those without access to sanitation facilities.
Gender Inclusion	Female participants highlighted the importance of ensuring equal access to the water project and expressed interest in roles such as water vending or small-scale farming.

Sanitation Needs	There was concern regarding access to water for those without latrines, but the community appreciated the project's commitment to hygiene and sanitation improvements.

7. Closing Remarks

The Sub-County Chief concluded the meeting by thanking the consulting team and the residents for their constructive engagement. He reiterated the importance of community readiness and support in ensuring the success of government-led development programs. He encouraged the residents to remain informed, organised, and cooperative as the project progresses toward its implementation phase.

8. Next Steps

The consulting team will proceed with site-specific technical assessments, community profiling, and environmental evaluations. Feedback gathered from this consultation will directly inform the feasibility report. Additional community engagements and validations will be held during the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) phase.

Waibango Parish Community Consultation Meeting Minutes – Masindi Port Sub County

1. Project details

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date: 4th December 2024

Venue: Masindi Port Sub-County Headquarters

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Consultant: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Participants: 33 (16 males, 17 females)

2. Introduction and Purpose of the Meeting

This community consultation meeting was held to engage residents of Waibango Parish in the ongoing feasibility study for the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the community about the project objectives, collect their views, and address any concerns they might have. This consultation is part of a broader stakeholder engagement process that ensures local communities are actively involved from the planning stage through implementation.

3. Opening Remarks

The Sub-County Chief opened the meeting by welcoming the consulting team and the community. He thanked the Ministry of Water and Environment and expressed gratitude for bringing such a development project to the area. He informed participants that many people in Waibango Parish depend on small dams and rainwater for water, which are often unreliable, especially during dry seasons. He urged the community to embrace the project, emphasising that infrastructure placed along road reserves

does not warrant compensation, as such land is considered government property.

4. Consultant's Presentation

The consulting team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd gave an overview of the proposed bulk water transfer and irrigation infrastructure project. The team explained that the project is part of the Ugandan government's efforts to address water scarcity in rural areas and promote agricultural productivity. The project will extract water from the Nile River, treat it, and distribute it through a piped system for domestic and productive use in four sub-counties: Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District, and Kimengo and Miirya in Masindi District.

The consultant's team highlighted that the project is being implemented in accordance with both Uganda's national policies (standards) and the Environmental and Social (E&S) Standards of the African Development Bank. These standards require comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), clear stakeholder engagement processes, and attention to gender and social inclusion, particularly ensuring that women, youth, and vulnerable groups benefit equally from the project.

In line with AfDB's E&S standards, the team committed to minimising involuntary resettlement by using road reserves as much as possible. Where land acquisition is unavoidable, compensation will follow national guidelines. The consultants also emphasised the project's focus on sustainable water use, affordable service delivery, and local employment opportunities, including both skilled and unskilled labour.

5. Community Questions, Concerns, and Responses

During the open forum, several concerns were raised, especially regarding past infrastructure projects like the Karuma–Kawanda high-voltage transmission line, which reportedly excluded local residents from employment opportunities. Below are the key concerns raised:

Chairman, Kitaleba (Male): He welcomed the project and acknowledged that most of the land along the road reserves belongs to the government, encouraging the community to cooperate.
Response: The consultants agreed, noting that the project would prioritise government land to minimise displacement.

LC III Chairman (Male): He asked for clarification on the width of the road reserve that the project intends to use.

Response: It was explained that road reserves generally range from 15 to 30 meters, depending on road classification. Detailed technical assessments will guide the final routing.

Male Participant: He expressed frustration that past projects like Karuma–Kawanda and the Masindi Port Road did not hire local workers and asked if this project would be any different.
Response: The consultants assured that local labour, both skilled and unskilled, will be prioritised during the project construction and maintenance phases.

Male Participant: He raised concerns over abusive behaviour from some workers in previous projects.
Response: The consulting team emphasised that all workers will be required to follow strict codes of conduct as part of the project's labour and social safeguards. A grievance mechanism will be established for the community to report misconduct.

Male Participant: He requested the inclusion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities such as water kiosks or support to local schools and health centres.
Response: The team confirmed that CSR measures will be considered, depending on needs and resources during implementation.

Male Participant: He expressed concern about high water bills.

Response: The Ministry of Water and Environment will regulate tariffs to ensure affordability. Options such as communal taps may be implemented to increase access for low-income households.

Male Participant: He warned against potential social issues arising from external workers, especially concerning child safety and gender-based exploitation.
Response: The consultant responded that contractors will be briefed on child protection policies, and workers found violating them will be held accountable. Sensitisation programs will also be conducted in the community.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Topic	Feedback Summary
Employment	The community asked for fair employment opportunities, citing exclusion in past projects.
Social Behaviour	The community demanded strict behavioural conduct among project workers.
CSR Contributions	Requests were made for CSR interventions such as community water points or schools.
Water Affordability	Residents emphasised the need for affordable tariffs and installation costs.
Land and Road Reserve Use	The community acknowledged road reserves as public land but wanted clarity on width.
Child Protection & Social Safety	Concern was raised over exploitation risks from external workers.
Engagement	Residents requested ongoing updates through regular meetings.

7. Closing Remarks

In his closing remarks, the LC III Chairman thanked the consulting team for involving the community from the beginning. He noted that people in Waibango had long awaited such a water project and were pleased to finally see progress. He cautioned contractors against overlooking community leaders and advised that local concerns must be fully addressed. He acknowledged the fears raised from past project experiences and encouraged the project implementers to ensure transparency, accountability, and community benefit.

He concluded by encouraging the government and the community to maintain regular engagement and warned that no individual should be allowed to sabotage the project. He expressed confidence in the community's willingness to cooperate throughout all phases of the project.

8. Next Steps

Finalise community input for incorporation into the feasibility study.
Begin technical and environmental assessments.
Continue consultations during the ESIA process.
Establish community liaison systems for regular updates and grievance redress.

Kaduku – Masindi Port Community Consultation Meeting Minutes – Masindi Port Sub County

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

1. Date of Meeting: 4th December, 2024

Venue: Kaduku II, Masindi Port
Organised by: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd
Client: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Uganda
Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)
Participants: 66 (42 males, 24 females)
Beneficiaries: Kaduku II (Masindi District)

2. Purpose of the Meeting

The purpose of the meeting was to engage with the community in Kaduku Parish (Kaduku I, and Kaduku II) regarding the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The objective was to gather feedback, raise awareness, and address concerns from the community about the potential impacts and benefits of the project.

3. Opening Session

The meeting began with a warm welcome from the LC I Chairperson, who introduced the consulting team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd to the community. The LC I Chairperson also thanked the attendees for taking the time to participate in the meeting.

The opening remarks were given by the Kaduku Parish Chief, who represented the Sub-County Chief. The Parish Chief emphasized the importance of the water supply project for Kaduku II and surrounding villages, stressing that the community's participation and feedback were crucial for the success of the project. He encouraged the community to express any concerns or suggestions during the meeting.

4. Project Presentation by Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries. The consultants emphasized that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical, environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design will prioritize the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimize displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasized the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

5. Community Questions and Consultant Responses

During the consultation, several community members raised important questions and concerns. Below are the main questions and the consultants' responses:

Male Participant: How deep will you excavate and bury the water pipeline? Will we be allowed to cultivate and grow crops on top?

Response: The consultants explained that the pipelines will be buried at a depth that ensures their protection from damage. In general, it will be safe for the community to cultivate crops on top of the pipelines, provided the soil structure is not disturbed. However, the final decisions on land use along the pipeline route will be made in consultation with landowners.

Male Participant: Will the government extend the water supply to our village, Kaduku II?

Response: Yes, the project plans to extend the water supply to Kaduku II, along with other villages in the surrounding areas. Details of the water access points and coverage will be clarified in the final project design.

Male Participant: Will the project provide jobs to the community? Will the jobs be for skilled people or even for unskilled people?

Response: The consultants confirmed that the project will create both skilled and unskilled employment opportunities. Local labor will be prioritized for tasks such as construction, maintenance, and other project-related work. Job details will be made available in the implementation phase.

Male Participant: We request that the government regulate and subsidize the water bill rates and installation fees to encourage the entire community to utilize the proposed project.

Response: The consultants acknowledged the importance of affordable water access and assured the community that the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is working on a tariff structure that

will make water affordable for all households, including low-income families.

Female Participant: We are concerned about the high-water bills and installation fees.
Response: The consultants assured the community that the fee structure would be designed to be affordable and equitable. Consideration would be given to the needs of low-income households and renters, ensuring that water access remains financially accessible to all.

Female Participant: During the dry season, which lasts from December to February, accessing water becomes difficult. Are there any arrangements that allow tenants to install piped water in rented houses or to have separate water meters?

Response: The consultants explained that the project would help address water scarcity by increasing the supply and capacity of the water system. Regarding renters, the government is considering options for installing individual meters to ensure fair distribution and payment, allowing tenants to access water directly from the system.

Male Participant: There are disparities in the compensation of the PAPs (Project-Affected Persons). What criteria will you use to minimise these inequalities during compensation?

Response: The consultants clarified that the compensation process would follow national guidelines to ensure fairness and transparency. All affected properties will be evaluated based on accurate assessments, and any inequalities will be addressed through a transparent compensation process.

Male participants: In Kaduku, we have piped water managed by NWSC, but accessing it is difficult due to low pressure. What actions will be taken to improve both the quantity and quality of water services in this area?

Response: The consultants acknowledged the low water pressure and explained that the new project would create a more reliable water distribution system. The aim is to improve both the quantity and quality of water supply, ensuring that the community has consistent and adequate water access.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Feedback Area	Community Feedback
General Support	The community expressed full support for the project, committing to embrace it through all phases: planning, construction, and operation.
Water Supply to Kaduku	The community was pleased to learn that Kaduku will be included in the water supply coverage and appreciated the plan to extend services to the area.
Employment Opportunities	There was interest in the job creation potential of the project, with local residents hoping to access both skilled and unskilled employment.
Cost of Water Services	Concerns were raised about the affordability of water

	bills and installation fees, with requests for subsidies and regulations to make water accessible to all.
Water Access During Dry Seasons	The community emphasized the difficulty of accessing water during the dry season, particularly for renters, and sought assurances that the project would help.
Compensation for Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	Questions were raised about compensation for displaced persons, with concerns about minimizing disparities during the compensation process.
Water Supply Pressure Issues	Community members expressed frustration with the current low water pressure from the NWSC system and sought improvements in both water quality and supply.

7. Closing Remarks

The LC III Chairperson closed the meeting by thanking the community for their active participation and valuable feedback. He emphasised the importance of continued community involvement throughout the project's planning and implementation stages. He also urged the government to consider extending the project to Kaduku I village, highlighting the need for better water access across the entire sub-county.

8. Next Steps

The consultants will continue with the feasibility study, integrating the feedback gathered from the community into the project design. Further consultations will take place to ensure that all community concerns are addressed before implementation.

Kitukuza Parish Community Consultation Meeting Minutes – Masindi Port Sub County

1. Project details:

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 4th December 2024

Venue: Rwempondo Village, Kitukuza Parish

Organised by: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Uganda

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Participants: 32 (23 males, 9 females)

Beneficiaries: Kisenyi, Kimyoika, Rwempondo, Kyeria, Kibirani, Kitukuza, and Barkweyo Villages

2. Purpose of the Meeting

The purpose of this community consultation meeting was to inform and engage residents of Kitukuza

Parish about the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project. The meeting aimed to provide detailed project information, clarify the community's role in the project, and gather concerns, suggestions, and expectations from residents of the seven villages in Kitukuza Parish.

3. Opening Session

The meeting was held in Rwempondo Village and attended by representatives from all seven villages of Kitukuza Parish. The opening remarks were delivered by local leaders and representatives of Segamu 14 Consults Ltd. The consulting team appreciated the community's turnout and emphasised the critical role that local input plays in shaping the feasibility study and ensuring the successful implementation of the project.

4. Project Presentation by Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries. The consultants emphasized that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical, environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design will prioritize the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimize displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasized the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

5. Community Questions and Consultant Responses

During the interactive session, participants raised the following questions and comments:

Male Participant: How will water installation and billing be managed in our community?

Response: Water services will be metered and priced affordably, with payment structures to be finalised

in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment. Community water points may also be set up for shared access in low-income areas.

Male Participant: Based on the information you've shared; I believe everyone here will support this project.

Response: The consulting team thanked the participant for this show of support and reaffirmed their commitment to delivering a sustainable and inclusive water supply system that benefits all community members.

Male Participant: What land size is required to benefit from irrigation water? Will people with small plots also benefit?

Response: Yes, smallholders will benefit. The irrigation component will include provisions for both large and small-scale farmers. Access points will be distributed to support all land sizes.

Male Participant: How will the government benefit from the project? Will residents have to pay for the water they use?

Response: The government benefits by improving livelihoods and increasing agricultural productivity, which boosts local economies. Yes, water use will involve a cost, but it will be kept affordable, and the revenue helps maintain the system.

Male Participant: When will the construction and operation of the project begin? When will we start receiving water?

Response: The project is currently at the feasibility study stage. After this phase, detailed engineering designs will be developed, followed by procurement and construction. The timeline depends on approvals and funding availability. Updates will be shared with the community.

Male Participant: The water is drawn from the Nile, treated at Kitukuza near our health centre, then sent to Kaduku Hill. Why don't you provide a small tank to serve nearby places first, before sending water to Kaduku?

Response: A water tank is indeed proposed near the treatment point in Kitukuza to serve nearby communities, including the sub-county headquarters. Your concern is valid, and the system design will include such provisions.

Female Participant: We're concerned that this is just a trick to say water will go to Kaduku, and not benefit us here in Kitukuza.

Response: The project includes a local distribution tank near Kitukuza Health Centre III, ensuring the surrounding communities are directly served before the water is transmitted to distant areas. Your community is a priority.

Male Participant: My home is far from the road where the pipeline will pass. Will I still be able to access water?

Response: The main transmission lines will follow road reserves, but service lines and secondary distribution lines will be extended to reach households away from the main road. Efforts will be made

to include all areas within the parish.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Feedback Area	Community Feedback Summary
General Support for the Project	Community members, especially men, expressed unanimous support and readiness to participate in the project's implementation.
Water Access for Smallholders	Community sought assurance that those with small land sizes would benefit from the irrigation component, which was confirmed.
Timeline of Implementation	Residents are eager to know when construction will begin and when water services will be operational.
Water Billing and Affordability	Questions were raised regarding installation fees and billing systems. Residents requested a fair and affordable payment system.
Concern Over Water Route	Some residents questioned the logic of pumping water to Kaduku before serving nearby areas. This concern was clarified by the consultants.
Doubt About Benefit to Kitukuza Residents	A few residents expressed skepticism about whether the project would truly benefit their villages. Reassurance was provided.
Request for Inclusive Coverage	Villages far from the main road, such as Kaliro and Kikaito, requested to be included in the project coverage.

7. Closing Remarks

In closing, the LC II Chairperson encouraged residents to welcome the project and treat it as a major opportunity for improving clean and safe water access. He urged them not to worry about property impacts, as efforts would be made to use road reserves, and compensation would be provided where necessary. He also echoed the request to ensure all villages in Kitukuza Parish—including remote ones like Kaliro and Kikaito—are considered in the final project design.

8. Next Steps

Feasibility findings will be compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment.

Community feedback will be used to refine the project's design.

Further consultations will be conducted as the project moves into the engineering and implementation phases.

Wakisanyi Parish Community Consultation Meeting Minutes – Masindi Port Sub County

1. Project details:

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure

Date of Meeting: 5th December 2024

Venue: Nyakalongo/Wakisanyi

Organised by: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

Client: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Uganda

Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)

Participants: 38 (29 Males, 9 Females)

Beneficiaries: Villages of Myeba, Wakisanyi, Katugo, Kemiyaambi, and Nyakalongo

2. Purpose of the Meeting

The consultation was held to introduce the proposed Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure project to residents of Wakisanyi Parish and to obtain community input on the design, implementation, and potential impacts of the project. The engagement aimed to ensure inclusive participation by gathering perspectives from the community, especially regarding water accessibility, compensation concerns, and expectations about the delivery of water services.

3. Opening Session

The meeting took place at Nyakalongo/Wakisanyi and brought together residents from the five villages in the parish. The consulting team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd introduced the purpose of the feasibility study, shared the project's scope, and emphasized that local participation was essential to ensure the infrastructure addresses actual community needs. Community members were warmly welcomed and encouraged to speak freely.

4. Project Overview by Segamu 14 Consults Ltd

The consultants explained that the proposed project, funded by the African Development Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Water and Environment, seeks to construct a large-scale bulk water system to supply both irrigation and domestic water to four sub-counties in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts. The project is currently in the feasibility stage, with consultations ongoing to gather community insights.

Water will be drawn from the River Nile, treated at a centralized facility, and distributed through a network of main and secondary pipelines. Residents were informed that the system will cater to both household needs and agricultural production. The project includes measures to ensure environmental sustainability, fairness in land acquisition, gender inclusion, and affordability in water access. Where land or crops may be affected during construction, the consultants emphasized that compensation will follow national guidelines.

5. Community Questions and Consultant Responses

The following are the key questions and comments raised by the community during the consultation, along with responses from the consulting team:

Female Participant: I come from Kafu in Kimengo sub-county. Do I have a chance of benefiting from this proposed project?

Response: Yes, Kimengo is one of the sub-counties directly targeted by the project. Kafu and surrounding areas will be considered during the design of service lines and water distribution infrastructure.

Female Participant: Will the government compensate for crops likely to be destroyed during construction?

Response: Yes, any crops or properties affected by the project will be assessed, and fair compensation will be provided according to Uganda's national resettlement and compensation policies.

Male Participant: Will the water bills for this project (water for production) be the same as the water bills from National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)?

Response: The billing rates for the new system may differ from NWSC rates and will be determined based on affordability and sustainability. Tariffs will be communicated clearly before the system is operational.

Male Participant: What happens if a Project Affected Person (PAP) refuses to vacate land needed for the pipeline?

Response: Every effort will be made to use public land and road reserves. If private land must be acquired, compensation and negotiations will be handled transparently. Refusal to vacate will be resolved in accordance with national procedures involving local leaders and legal guidelines.

Male Participant: Will water for domestic use and water for production be billed at the same rate?

Response: Different uses may attract different tariffs. Typically, water for production (such as irrigation or livestock) is priced differently from domestic use. Specific rates will be announced during implementation.

Male Participant: I have a borehole. Can the Ministry help me upgrade it for better supply?

Response: The current project focuses on bulk water infrastructure, but such individual needs will be documented and shared with the Ministry for potential integration with other rural water programs.

Male Participant: If my neighbor has water access, can I connect from their point?

Response: Yes, water sharing from one connection point to another is allowed, subject to agreement between households. However, it's recommended that each household installs its own meter for accountability and fairness.

Male Participant: When is construction starting?

Response:

The project is currently in the feasibility stage. Once the study is approved, the Ministry will proceed with detailed design, budgeting, and procurement. Construction timelines will be communicated as soon as funding and plans are finalized.

Male Participant: How will water be supplied? Through house taps or boreholes?

Response: The project will supply piped water via a centralized system, with options for household taps, communal points, and potential extensions depending on location. It is different from borehole systems.

Female Participant: Is the water going to be free or do we pay for it?

Response: Water will not be free. Users will pay based on consumption, but the costs will be affordable and regulated by the Ministry of Water and Environment to ensure accessibility.

Female Participant: Will the government supply water to every household?

Response: The goal is to reach as many households as possible, either through direct connections or communal access points. The final coverage will depend on design and available resources.

Male Participant: Can someone get water for both domestic and production use?

Response: Yes, the system is designed to support both uses. Users can apply for service lines that allow for irrigation, livestock, and home use, depending on their needs.

Male Participant: We thank the government for providing us with information at this early stage. Sometimes we only hear about projects when they're nearly complete.

Response: The consulting team appreciated the remark and emphasized that early engagement is essential for a successful, inclusive project.

6. Summary of Community Feedback

Feedback Area	Summary of Community Feedback
General Project Support	Participants appreciated early involvement and welcomed the project as a solution to ongoing water scarcity.
Geographic Coverage	Residents from Kimengo, including Kafu, sought clarity on their inclusion.
Compensation for Affected Property	The community requested fair compensation for crops and land, which the project guarantees under national policy.
Water Billing and Affordability	Questions were raised about billing systems and whether they would align with NWSC rates. Residents stressed the need for affordability.
Access and Distribution Strategy	Participants wanted to know if every household would receive piped water or if communal points would be installed.
Equity of Access and Sharing	Residents asked if neighbours could share water points—this was confirmed as possible.
Gender Inclusion and	Female participants asked about access, fairness, and

Employment	inclusion, assured by the consultant team.
Borehole Integration	Some requested support for upgrading existing boreholes, a matter to be considered separately by the Ministry.
Project Timeline	The community requested updates on when construction would begin.

7. Closing Remarks

The parish chief, representing the sub-county leadership, gave closing remarks, expressing gratitude to the consulting team for offering clear and detailed information. He also thanked the community members for attending and sharing their views. He urged residents to fully embrace the project as a life-changing opportunity for safe and accessible water. He affirmed the sub-county's commitment to work closely with the Ministry and consultants throughout the process.

8. Next Steps

Finalisation of feasibility study with community feedback integrated.
Detailed engineering designs and implementation plans to follow.
Continued engagement with local leaders and residents.

Kaduku Community Consultation Meeting Report – Kigumba Sub County

1. Project details:

Project Title: Feasibility Study for Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure
Meeting Venue: Kaduku II, Kigumba Sub-County
Meeting Date: 6th December 2024
Client: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
Funder: African Development Bank (AfDB)
Consultant: Segamu 14 Consults Ltd
Participants: 20 (14 Males, 6 Females)

2. Opening Remarks

The meeting began with welcoming remarks from the Kaduku II LCI Chairperson, who introduced the project team and members of the village leadership. He highlighted that the community faces significant water challenges, including poor access and reliance on unsafe water sources. He noted that many children fetch water before going to school, negatively impacting their academic performance. The LCI appreciated the effort by Excellence Farm, a local agricultural business, in advocating to the government for the extension of water services to the area. The Chairperson emphasised the community's need for water, not only for domestic use but also for agricultural purposes to boost productivity.

3. Consultant's Presentation

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk

Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties: Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries. The consultants emphasised that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical, environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design would prioritise the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimise displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasised the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

4. Community Questions and Concerns

VHT Male: This is a dry place. We appreciate the project. It will improve the yields. We are also thankful for government projects like this and for electricity. However, electricity (Umeme) didn't reach my home. I am worried this project might be the same.

Response: The consultants reassured the community that unlike the electricity project, this water supply project is being designed specifically with community inclusion in mind. Public access points such as standpipes or communal taps will be installed to ensure that all residents can benefit, even if they are unable to afford private connections.

Male Participant: Is water for paying?

Response: Yes, the water will be provided as a paid service to support sustainability. However, tariffs will be regulated by the service provider following government policies. Public taps may offer subsidised or lower-cost water access, especially for vulnerable households.

Female Participant: How shall we access water? Some of us cannot afford to install water in our houses. Are there any arrangements? I heard you mentioned public taps.

Response: The consultant confirmed that part of the project plan includes installing public water access

points (taps or kiosks) in strategic locations to ensure that even households unable to afford individual connections can access safe and reliable water.

5. Summary of Community Feedback

Issue Raised	Community Feedback/Concern
Access to water	The area is extremely dry; access to clean water is a priority.
Affordability of private connections	Many residents may not afford house connections; they requested public access points.
Payment concerns	The community asked whether the water would be paid for and how fees would be structured.
Skepticism from past experiences	Concerns were raised that past projects (e.g., electricity) did not reach all homes.
Appreciation for the project	The project is welcomed and seen as a timely and necessary intervention for farming and health.

6. Closing Remarks

The meeting ended with words of encouragement from the LCI Chairperson, who urged the community to remain engaged and supportive of the project. He noted that this is a major opportunity to transform water access in Kaduku II. The consultant reiterated the importance of community input in guiding the planning and implementation phases and committed to continued dialogue with stakeholders.

Community Consultation - Kigumba Meetings Held at The Sub-County Headquarters

1. Project details

Project Title: Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project

Meeting Date: 16 April 2025

Venue: Kigumba Sub-County Headquarters

Facilitators: Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), [Insert Consultant's Name]

Attendees: 46 (28 males, 18 females)

Represented Parishes: Kigumba I, Buhoodozi, Kiigya, Mpumwe

2. Presentation by the Sub-County Agriculture Officer

The Sub-County Agriculture Officer emphasised the importance of community participation in the project. He urged attendees to provide information on:

- Water Needs: Specific areas requiring water for domestic and agricultural purposes.
- Agricultural Activities: Types of crops and livestock currently being cultivated or raised.
- Group Farming Practices: Existing farmer groups and how they collaborate to support each other.

This information will assist in tailoring the project to meet the community's specific needs and enhance its effectiveness.

3. Consultant's Presentation

The consultancy team from Segamu 14 Consults Ltd presented an overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Transfer and Irrigation Infrastructure Project. The team explained that the primary goal of the project is to establish a multi-purpose, large-scale water transfer system. This system is expected to provide safe and reliable water for domestic use and irrigation. The project targets four sub-counties: Miirya and Kimengo in Masindi District, and Masindi Port and Kigumba in Kiryandongo District. Within Miirya Sub-County, the villages of Bishenyi, Kitwetwe, and Kinumi have been identified as direct beneficiaries. The consultants emphasised that the feasibility study is being funded through a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) leading the implementation process.

In explaining the scope of the feasibility study, the team noted that the assessment includes technical,

environmental, and socioeconomic analyses. This includes understanding local land use patterns, current water sources, economic activities such as farming and livestock rearing, environmental conditions, and population demographics. They also outlined the importance of understanding any anticipated challenges or barriers to implementation. The consultants highlighted that community engagement is vital to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sound, and technically feasible.

An important component discussed was land acquisition. The team acknowledged that implementing such infrastructure projects may result in temporary or permanent land use changes. However, they assured participants that the project design would prioritise the use of existing road reserves and publicly owned land to minimise displacement. Where land take is unavoidable, the government will follow national guidelines for compensation, ensuring all affected persons are treated fairly.

The consultants also elaborated on the potential benefits of the project, including improved access to clean water, enhanced agricultural productivity, job creation, and economic development. They emphasised the project's long-term sustainability by incorporating gender equality, community ownership, and consideration for local institutions such as schools and health facilities.

4. Community Concerns and Feedback

Concern: Attendees expressed the need for the water infrastructure to reach all areas within the sub-county, including remote villages.

Response: The project will be implemented in phases due to budget constraints, with the initial focus on high-need areas. Future expansions will aim to cover additional regions.

Concern: Farmers inquired about compensation for any crops, homes, or properties that might be impacted during construction.

Response: Efforts will be made to minimise property destruction by following existing road reserves. Where impacts are unavoidable, compensation will be provided according to national guidelines.

Concern: Participants sought clarity on who would be responsible for maintaining and repairing the water infrastructure.

Response: Funds collected from water bills will be used for the general operation and maintenance of the system. A clear operational framework will be established and shared with the community.

Concern: Farmers requested a reduction in the proposed water tariff from UGX 100,000 to UGX 50,000 per 2.5 acres per season, especially during the initial stages of the project.

Response: This input will be presented in the feasibility report for further scrutiny, discussion, and benchmarking with similar irrigation schemes to determine reasonable tariffs.

Concern: The community expressed urgency regarding the project's commencement due to the adverse effects of prolonged dry spells on their farming activities.

Response: The project is still in the feasibility stage. After the completion of technical studies and approval processes, implementation will follow. The community will be kept informed at every stage through local leadership.

5. Summary of Feedback

The community's feedback highlighted the following key areas:

Equitable Water Access: Ensuring that all areas, including remote villages, have access to the water infrastructure.

Fair Compensation: Providing transparent and fair compensation for any properties affected during construction.

Sustainable Management: Establishing a clear operational framework for the maintenance and management of the water system.

Affordable Tariffs: Setting reasonable water tariffs that consider the economic realities of smallholder farmers.

Timely Implementation: Ensuring that the project commences promptly to address the urgent water scarcity issues.

MINUTES OF MEETING WITH NILE BASIN INITIATIVE (NBI), MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT, AND THE BANK Held on 31 March 2025

1. ATTENDANCE

I. NBI

II. MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT –

III. AfDB MISSION

List of participants attached as an Annex-1

Venue: Virtual

II. AGENDA

1. Introduction of participants
2. Introduction of NBI
3. Introduction of MWaCRID Project
4. Discussion and Conclusion

Introduction of participants:

Participants of the meeting representing their respective institutions introduced themselves.

1. Introduction of NBI:

The representative of NBI, Dr. Micheal Kizza provided highlights of the role of the Nile Basing Initiative (NBI). NBI has 10 member states including Egypt, Sudan, and South Sudan. The Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) is in the process of ratification. To date it has been ratified by six (6) countries. Countries who wish to withdraw water must notify other riparian countries as per the laid-out procedures. All Riparian countries are aware of the procedure, and some have used and complied in the past. NBI provides a platform for prior notification, information exchange, and further discussion between countries. The country interested in withdrawing water must notify the downstream countries along with the necessary documentation such as a project brief. Environmental and Social Safeguard studies are pre-requisite for water resources development.

2. Introduction of Multi-Purpose Water for Climate Resilient Irrigation Development and Agro-Industrialisation Programme (MWaCRID-P) Project:

The Task Manager of MWaCRID Project, Mr. Mekonnen Loulseged provided a brief background of the project. Based on a request from the Government of Uganda the African Development Bank (AfDB) fielded a multi-disciplinary team to prepare the *MWaCRID Project*.

The proposed project comprises several interconnected components designed to abstract, treat, store, and distribute water from the River Nile. These main components are:

- a) Diversion Canal: A Lined channel from the River Nile at Masindi Port to the offshore water Intake structure, designed to convey raw water. (b) Water Intake and Raw Water Pump Station: An intake structure at the end of the diversion canal to draw water from the Nile and a raw water pumping station. (c) Drinking Water Treatment Plant: A comprehensive plant to produce potable water meeting WHO standards. (d) Irrigation Water Treatment Plant: A treatment plant to ensure water quality suitable for agricultural irrigation, likely involving sedimentation and basic filtration. (e) Clean Water Reservoir and Pumping Station: A clear water reservoir for storing treated water and a high lift pumping station operating 24/7. (f) Transmission Mains: Transmission pipelines from the treatment plant to the storage reservoirs. (g) Storage Tanks: Four (4) large storage reservoirs for irrigation, each with a capacity of 24,000m³ (totalling 96,000m³), and two (2) separate storage tanks for domestic water supply (a primary 3,100m³ reservoir and an emergency 1,000m³ reservoir), all designed to allow for gravity-fed distribution. (h) Main Distribution Lines: An extensive network of pipelines for irrigation and domestic supply, covering commercial farms, livestock watering points, and villages within the study area.

3. Discussion and Conclusion

a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was conducted for the project. The primary source of water for the project being the River Nile potential impacts on the water quality and quantity was assessed. The project's maximum water demand is 375,000 m³/day (approximately 4 m³/s). The maximum water demand represents about 0.6% of the 80% dependable flow of the River Nile. This is a very small fraction of the total flow.

In conclusion, given the small percentage of abstraction and minimal impact on water levels, the impact on downstream Impacts and the overall river regime is considered not significant.

Annex-1

NAME	ORGANISATION
Mr. Evans Kituyi	AfDB
Ms. Atim Racheal	MWE
Mr. Mugabe Motram	MWE
Eng. Joseph Wasswa	MWE
Mr. Mekonnen Loulseged	AfDB
Ms Grace Shittu	AfDB
Dr. Micheal Kizza	NBI
Mr. Richard Bavakule	AfDB
Ms. Alice Achieng	AfDB
Mr. Ampuriire Victor	MWE

UIA Stakeholders Meeting

STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ON MULTIPURPOSE BULK WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH-WESTERN REGIONS OF UGANDA PROJECT

Date: 10th June 2025

Location: Boardroom – Headquarters, Uganda Investment Authority

Time: 14:00-16:30Hrs

Attendance

No.	Name	Designation	Organisation
	MWE		
1.	Eng. Kato Kayizzi Ronald	Asst. Commissioner - Chairperson	WfP / MWE
2.	Eng. Wasswa Jospeh	Manger	WfRC-C / MWE
3.	Dr. Job Ekolu	Senior Engineer - Secretary	WfP / MWE
4.	Mr. Kateeba Ronald	Engineer	WfRC-C / MWE
5.	Mr. Jemba Ibrahim	Engineer	WfP / MWE
	UIA		
6.	Ms. Nagasha Christine	Director	IPDD / UIA
7.	Mr. Eria Kaweireku	DID	IPDD / UIA
8.	Ms. Cecilia Nakadama	PMW	IPDD / UIA
9.	Mrs. Sophie Bagenyi	IPDD	IPDD / UIA
10.	Mrs. Suzan Nakibuuka	Pp	IPDD / UIA

Acronyms

AfDB: African Development Bank

ESIA: Environmental Social Impact Assessment

GoU: Government of Uganda

MAAIF: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry and Fisheries

MoFPED: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

MWE: Ministry of Water and Environment

NEMA: National Environment Management Authority

PAP: Project Affected Persons

RAP: Resettlement Action Plan

UIA: Uganda Investment Authority

WfP: Water for Production Department

WfRC-C: Water for Production Regional Centre Central

Agenda

1. Opening Prayer
2. Introductions
3. Communication from MWE
4. Communication from UIA
5. Discussions
6. Way Forward

Minute	Subject and Comment	Action
Minute 1	Opening Prayer Opening prayer led by Mrs. Suzan Nakibuuka.	
Minute 2	Introductions Introductions by all members present.	
Minute 3	Communication from MWE i. Eng. Kato Ronald warmly welcomed and expressed gratitude to all attendees for their participation in the meeting. ii. He provided a comprehensive overview of the Masindi Port Bulk Water Supply and Irrigation Infrastructure Project, emphasizing its transformative potential for the Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts. iii. Eng. Kato Ronald mentioned that this project was first conceptualized by UIA to promote commercial agriculture within agro-industrial parks, along with transforming the lives of local households and smallholder farmers in the region. iv. Eng. Kato Ronald highlighted the project's alignment with Uganda's Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan III, particularly under the agroindustrialization program. This program aims to enhance value addition in key growth opportunities and address challenges in agricultural production and agro-processing, such as low productivity. v. Eng. Kato Ronald underscored the project's role in mitigating the adverse effects of climate change on Uganda's agricultural sector, which has suffered significant losses in crop production and GDP due to recent droughts. vi. Gou through the MWE leads this initiative with substantial support from the AfDB. Other key stakeholders include the MAAIF and the local governments of Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts. vii. Through funding from AfDB, a consultant was hired to and has completed the feasibility study and is to be submitted to the bank for approval. Feasibility studies, including detailed socio-economic, hydrological, and geotechnical surveys, have confirmed the project's viability. viii. He added that the hydrological analysis shows that abstracting water from the river Nile will have a negligible impact on downstream flows. The proposed infrastructure includes a water intake at Masindi Port, treatment plants for both drinking and irrigation water, pumping stations, transmission mains, and storage tanks.	All to Note All to Note

Minute	Subject and Comment	Action
	ix. Eng. Kato Ronald mentioned that the total project is estimated to cost 798 billion Ugandan Shillings (UGX), with the first phase costing 646 billion UGX. The economic analysis indicates a positive net present value, a 10.2% internal rate of return, and significant economic benefits, including increased agricultural productivity, enhanced water security, and local economic growth. x. Given that the project meets AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System due to its potential environmental and social impacts, including land acquisition and resettlement. As a result, both an ESIA and a RAP are mandatory, and the Bank included the completion of these studies as a key requirement for the loan. xi. Eng. Kato informed the meeting that a consultant has been engaged to carry out this assignment, and further emphasized that the RAP aims access to land for the project's components, it should also engage the PAPs as well as carrying out the survey, valuation, and identification of PAPs. xii. He reminded the meeting that one of the action points with AfDB for the loan is that GoU commitments that land where the project infrastructure will pass is free from encumbrances. This critical aspect of the project requires confirmation from UIA that the land for the facilities will be available. xiii. Another critical requirement from the bank is that GoU provide number of beneficiary smallholder farmers to UIA for land allocation. This aligns with the bank and government's broader goal of increasing agricultural productivity and income for smallholder farmers. xiv. The meeting's primary aim is to confirm the availability land from UIA for the commercial farmers and resolve the land issue for smallholder farmers to secure the AfDB's project approval.	All to Note All to Note All to Note
Minute 4	Communication from UIA i. Ms. Nagasha Christine mentioned that as Uganda's chief investment promotion agency, the UIA markets investment opportunities, promotes packaged investment projects, ensures access to business environment information for local and foreign investors, and offers business support, advisory, and advocacy services. ii. She added that UIA is committed to harnessing exports for higher economic growth, addressing concerns such as moving away from exporting low-value raw commodities, diversifying the export basket, and leveraging foreign demand for	All to Note

Minute	Subject and Comment	Action
	processed agricultural goods to transition employment from subsistence farming to more commercialized and productive activities through this project. iii. She informed the meeting that UIA has been directed by the President to establish 25 industrial parks across Uganda, aimed at job creation, easing land accessibility for investments, introducing new research and technologies, skills development, and boosting exports to increase revenue. iv. To implement this directive, UIA plans to establish five industrial parks annually, totalling 25 by 2025. This involves nationwide land mobilization for the Investment Land Bank to support both public and private industrial park development. v. She also informed the meeting that the President has also instructed local governments to provide free land for industrial parks, eliminating the need for UIA to purchase land. vi. Typically, UIA allocates about 20% of the land for small and medium enterprises, but this was not done in this specific area. However, there is currently around 300 hectares of land that can be allocated to smallholder farmers for the project's sake. vii. UIA committed to providing a letter confirming ownership of the land under its jurisdiction for commercial farmers.	All to Note All to Note
Minute 5	Discussions i. Eng. Kato Ronald informed the meeting that the AfDB emphasized the project's alignment with its strategy, which envisions a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and integrated Africa. The project supports the bank's twin strategic objectives of accelerating inclusive green growth and driving prosperous and resilient economies. ii. He noted that this project aligns with the bank's "High 5" operational priorities, particularly "Feed Africa," which aims to strengthen food security through agricultural transformation. By increasing farm yields and diversifying food systems, the project reduces dependence on food imports and enhances Africa's agricultural sector's capacity to participate in global markets and value chains. The bank considers the inclusion of smallholder farmers critical to the project. iii. Eng. Kato Ronald mentioned that the AfDB has earmarked UA 101.49 million from its ADF window, representing about 60% of the total phase one resources estimated at USD 200 million. iv. Gou through MoFPED is seeking the remaining funding from the Islamic Development Bank via a loan. As this is a loan to GoU, MoFPED insists that the project benefits include smallholder farmers, not just commercial farmers.	All to Note All to Note All to Note

Minute	Subject and Comment	Action																																																												
	v. The details of the beneficiaries of the project are shown in the table below. UIA has around 6 commercial farmers in the agro-industrialization park. Table 1: Project Beneficiaries <table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Farm</th><th>Farm Area (Ha)</th><th>Irrigated Area (Ha)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Soul Agric</td><td>1,640</td><td>1,640</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Afro-Kai</td><td>1,220</td><td>1,220</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Kazire</td><td>392</td><td>392</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Zamburi Farm</td><td>130</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Kisirizi Excellence Ltd</td><td>750</td><td>430</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>CMG</td><td>81</td><td>81</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Muhazi Heritage01</td><td>1,562</td><td>1,562</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Norma Agric</td><td>130</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Lochab</td><td>4,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Asili</td><td>1,448</td><td>1,448</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Medium Scale Farms</td><td>320</td><td>320</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Kimengo Area</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>Small Holder Farms</td><td>2,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>14,673</td><td>14,353</td></tr></table> vi. MWE requested UIA to allocate 2,000 hectares of land to be equitably distributed among at least 5,000 smallholder farmers, each receiving an average of 2.5 acres, particularly in refugee-hosting districts, in line with Uganda's commitments under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. vii. The smallholder farmers targeted for the project will include surrounding communities practicing agriculture, out growers already engaged with commercial farmers, and refugee communities. viii. Eng. Kato Ronald informed the meeting that that landholding patterns in the project area indicate a dominance of micro-scale and smallholder farming, with farm sizes typically ranging from 3 to 10 acres. For instance, in Masindi Port Sub-County, among 154 farmers identified for the project, 57 were micro-scale, 93 smallholders, and only 4 medium-scale. Similar patterns were observed in other sub-counties. The region also hosts numerous farmer organizations, such as Parish Development Model (PDM) groups and coffee grower associations, providing a platform for outreach and support. ix. Eng. Joseph Wasswa reported that during a site visit, many prospective smallholder farmers were found to be outside the project areas, sometimes up to 40km away. He requested that land be made available and prioritized close to the project areas.	No.	Farm	Farm Area (Ha)	Irrigated Area (Ha)	1	Soul Agric	1,640	1,640	2	Afro-Kai	1,220	1,220	3	Kazire	392	392	4	Zamburi Farm	130	130	5	Kisirizi Excellence Ltd	750	430	6	CMG	81	81	7	Muhazi Heritage01	1,562	1,562	8	Norma Agric	130	130	9	Lochab	4,000	4,000	10	Asili	1,448	1,448	11	Medium Scale Farms	320	320	12	Kimengo Area	1,000	1,000	13	Small Holder Farms	2,000	2,000		Total	14,673	14,353	All to Note
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Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026

Minute	Subject and Comment	Action
	x. He also noted that some commercial farmers were located outside UIA land and should be included in stakeholder engagement, encouraging them to provide land for smallholder farmers. xi. Dr. Job Ekolu highlighted that the project would enable farmers to grow crops in two seasons instead of one due to year-round irrigation water availability, significantly increasing crop yields. He urged farmers to consider subleasing a small percentage of their land to smallholders, as the project's benefits would outweigh the productivity from the land given up. xii. MWE requested UIA to provide a letter of comfort confirming that the land allocated to commercial farmers within the agro-industrial park is legally held under UIA's jurisdiction and free from encumbrances. xiii. Ms. Nagasha Christine mentioned that UIA currently does not have 2,000 hectares of unallocated land available within the specified project areas, as current land holdings are fully committed to ongoing and planned investment projects.	All to Note
	xiv. Mr. Eria cautioned that the available UIA land is approximately 2,590 hectares, insufficient for both commercial farms and smallholders. He requested that other commercial farmers within the project area participate in providing land.	All to Note
	xv. Furthermore, UIA recommended engaging the districts to provide land for smallholder farmers and suggested further consultation with key stakeholders in Masindi and Kiryandongo districts.	All to Note
	xvi. Mr. Eria Kawerireku proposed a joint stakeholder meeting with commercial farmers to explain the project's benefits and gain their buy-in, making them more willing to provide land for smallholders. He noted that some commercial farms already engage with outgrowers and emphasized the importance of extending irrigation benefits to these communities. xvii. Dr. Job Ekolu urged involving the local governments of Masindi and Kiryandongo in the stakeholder consultation process for selecting smallholder farms to benefit from the project.	
	xviii. The meeting proposed that UIA organize a meeting with commercial farmers and local governments to discuss involving smallholder farms. Eng. Kato Ronald recommended aiming for 2,000 hectares of land to be made available, suggesting discussions with commercial farmers to relinquish some land for the project, facilitated by UIA.	All to Note

Minute	Subject and Comment	Action
		All to Note
Minute 6	Way Forward i. UIA shall provide a letter confirming the ownership of the land under its jurisdiction for commercial farmers, as committed during the meeting. This letter will assure stakeholders, including the AfDB, that the land allocated to commercial farmers is legally held and free from encumbrances. ii. The meeting agreed that UIA to confirm the availability of 300 Ha of land to be committed for use by smallholder farmers. iii. Given that UIA currently does not have 2,000 hectares of unallocated land available within the specified project areas, it is imperative to explore alternative solutions for land allocation to smallholder farmers. This may include engaging districts and commercial farmers outside UIA land to provide additional land, as recommended during the discussions, to meet the target of 2,000 hectares for at least 5,000 smallholder farmers. iv. A joint stakeholder meeting shall be organized, involving commercial farmers (including those outside UIA land), local governments of Masindi and Kiryandongo districts, and other key stakeholders. The meeting will explain the project's benefits such as increased crop yields through year-round irrigation and secure buy-in from commercial farmers to provide land for smallholder farmers, thereby facilitating their inclusion in the project. v. The project shall aim to secure 2,000 hectares of land for smallholder farmers, to be equitably distributed among at least 5,000 smallholders, each receiving an average of 2.5 acres, particularly in refugee-hosting districts. This may be achieved through discussions with commercial farmers to relinquish a portion of their land, facilitated by UIA.	All to Note All to Note All to Note All to Note All to Note
	MWE Name: Signature: Date: 10/06/2025 UIA Name: Signature:	

Annex X: Minutes of Engagements with PAPs in the Road Reserves

Kitukuza Village, Masindi District

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYAANDONGO UGANDA.		
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WITH PAPs WHO PREVIOUSLY OWNED LAND IN THE ROAD RESERVES OF RWENKUNYE- APAC KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT AND KAFU-KIMENGO MASINDI ROAD IN KIMENGO SUB-COUNTY MASINDI DISTRICT – KITUKUZA VILLAGE		
Date: 13th February 2026		Time: 2:00PM
Agenda 1. Prayer 2. Self introduction 3. Remarks from (a) LC1 Chairperson (b) Consultant 4. Discussions 5. Closing remarks from CDO Masindi Port Sub-County 6. Closure		
Attendance: See list attached		
SN	Comments	Responsibility
1	Prayer	CDO
2	Introduction of members present	All to Note
3	a) Remarks from LC1 Chairperson The LC1 Chairperson formally welcomed the community members, representatives from the Ministry, and the consulting team. He urged participants to remain attentive and actively engage in the proceedings. He clarified that those in attendance included individuals affected by both the UNRA road project and the irrigation project, as well as persons with pressing concerns related to these initiatives. He then invited the lead consultant to present the purpose of the visit.	All to Note
	b) Remarks from Consultant The Team Lead of Ardent greeted the participants and reintroduced himself and the team. He explained that the purpose of the return visit was to verify and update records of individuals affected by the project, and to confirm the status of compensation payments for those PAPs identified in road reserve along Rwenkunya-Apac Road.	All to Note

	He noted that discrepancies had emerged during earlier engagements, where some community members indicated they had received compensation while others reported that they had not. He emphasized that such inconsistencies could delay project implementation, as unresolved grievances and unclear entitlements may hinder project acceptance and compliance with safeguards requirements of the funder AfDB. He clarified that the current exercise was therefore intended to validate affected persons, reconcile records, and document any outstanding claims. Affected persons were requested to present any relevant documentation including proof of ownership, prior compensation agreements, payment receipts, or valuation forms to enable accurate verification and follow-up. The Team Lead further informed participants that the RAP had been duly approved by the CGV, and that implementation would proceed in accordance with national legislation and applicable safeguard standards. With regard to persons located within the road reserve, the Consultant provided detailed clarification. He explained that certain sections of the project will utilize existing government road reserves, particularly along the Rwenkunya–Apac road corridor. He noted that this road reserve is gazetted public land legally set aside for road construction, maintenance, expansion, safety buffers, and installation of utilities. Participants were sensitised that under the Roads Act, 2019, road reserves typically extend between 15 and 60 meters from the road centreline depending on the classification of the road. They were informed that unauthorized construction of structures, cultivation of perennial crops, planting of trees, or conducting commercial activities within the road reserve without written authorization from the relevant MoWT is prohibited and that the law empowers the ministry to remove encroachments at the cost of the encroacher and to impose penalties where applicable. The Consultant clarified that eligibility for compensation would be determined in line with national legislation and the approved RAP. He emphasized that government does not compensate twice for the same land. Therefore, individuals who had already received compensation for land acquired under previous UNRA projects would not qualify for additional land	

	compensation, as ownership of that portion would have already legally transferred to government. However, he stressed that affected persons who had developments within the road reserve such as trees, crops, fences, or other non-land improvements would be assessed and, where eligible, compensated for those specific developments in accordance with the approved RAP and valuation guidelines. He informed PAPs that the proposed project will also partially traverse sections of the Victoria Nile riverbank at the intake location and extend into areas within or adjacent to Kaduku Central Forest Reserve at the reservoir site. It was clarified that these areas are legally classified as protected public land and that as such, they are held in trust by Government for environmental protection and conservation and do not confer private ownership rights. Consequently, no land compensation has been allocated for such portions. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of transparency and cooperation in the verification process and formally opened the session for discussion by reading out the names of the identified affected persons for confirmation and clarification. He proceeded to ask PAPs to present any evidence of payment for compensation if they still had them.	
4.	Open Discussion The representative of Mr. Otil John Pule confirmed that compensation had been received; however, she indicated that she was not certain of the exact amount paid. Upon disclosure of the approved compensation figure, she expressed dissatisfaction, stating that the amount awarded for the affected tree did not reflect what she considered its fair or market value. In response, the Consultant clarified that compensation rates for trees and crops were derived from the officially approved district compensation rates, which form the basis for all valuation calculations under for the MWACRID RAP. He further explained that, in addition to the assessed value of the tree, a statutory disturbance allowance had been included in the total compensation amount. He also noted that the contractor bears no responsibility for salvaging affected trees and that the affected persons retain full rights to cut, utilize, or sell the trees at their own discretion prior to site clearance.	All to Note

	The representative of the late Akullu Betty reported that following her sister's death, she had not received any compensation despite having been formally recognized as the next of kin. She stated that a UNRA verification team had previously revisited her residence, conducted a re-consent process, and collected all requisite documentation; however, payment had not been affected. The Consultant acknowledged the matter and committed to undertake follow-up with the relevant authorities to establish the status of payment and ensure appropriate resolution. Ms. Adiambo Rose stated that she was not prepared to grant consent at that stage. She explained that although she had been present during the initial assessment, she remained uncertain about the specific portion of her property that would be affected by the project. She expressed concern that, beyond works within the designated road reserve, parts of her privately owned land might also be impacted during construction. While she accepted works within government-designated land, she requested clear demarcation and clarification regarding any potential effects on her personal property. In response, the Consultant assured her that the project team would conduct a joint site visit to clearly demarcate and explain the precise area of impact. He further advised that should additional assets be affected during implementation that were not previously identified or valued, she would have the right to lodge a formal grievance for verification and appropriate compensation in line with the established grievance redress mechanism.	
	CLOSING REMARKS The Community Development Officer (CDO) expressed appreciation to the consulting team for the clarifications provided and encouraged community members to receive the project in good faith, emphasizing that access to water had long been a pressing concern in the area and that the initiative would help address this need. He concluded the meeting by thanking all participants for taking the time to attend and wished them safe journeys back to their respective homes. He also communicated that a transport allowance had been provided by the consulting team and urged members to accept it in good faith, despite its modest amount. The meeting was then formally brought to a close.	

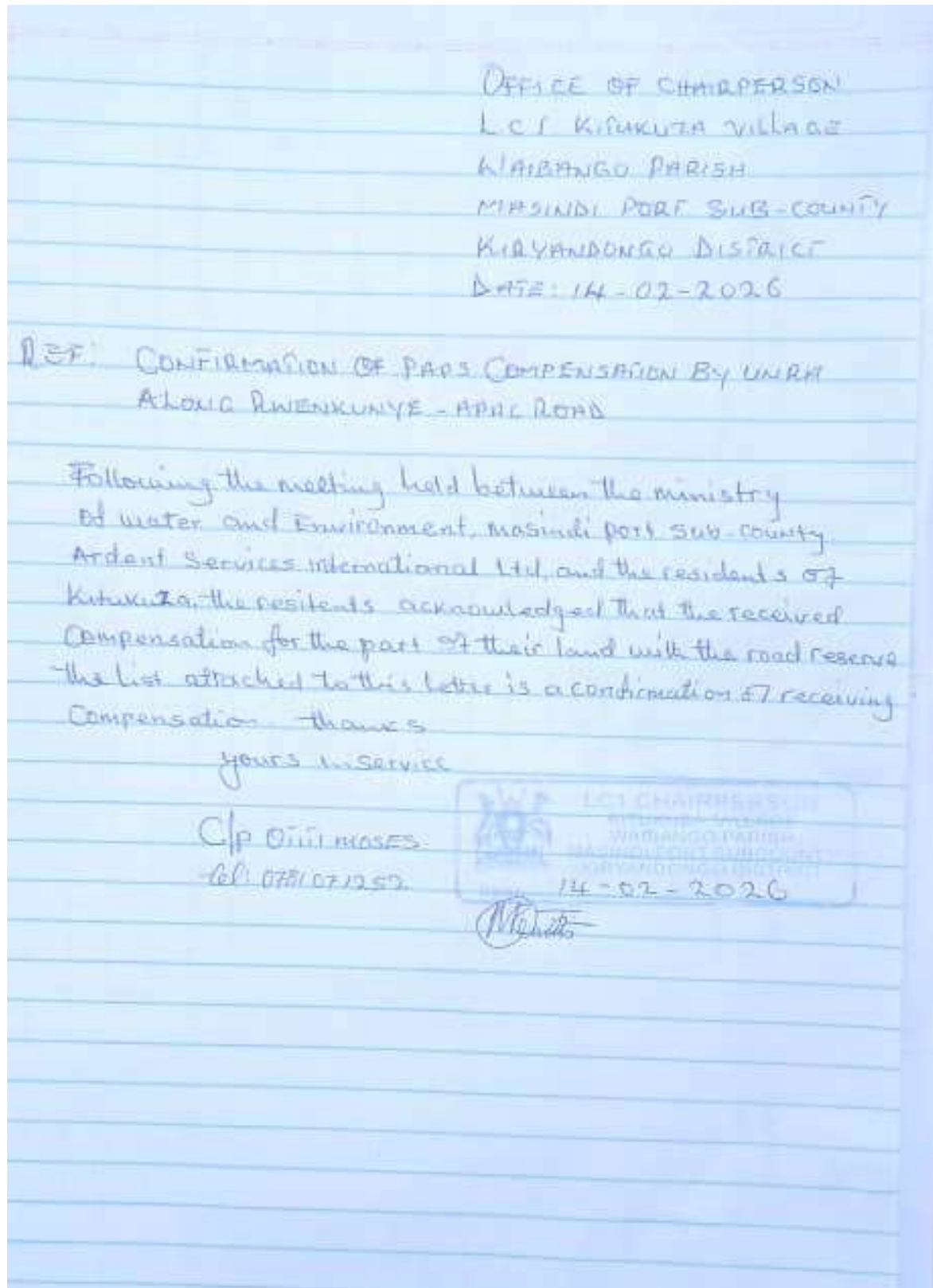
CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: PPR Completion for Irrigation Date: 13/02/2026
 Venue: Consultants from Uganda (Kiryandongo District) Division/Town: Kiryandongo

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take part in research	Signature
1.						
2. MUKUNDO					✓	
3. Onger Christopher	0781059795	Resident	Kiryandongo	M	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. OPICHO Joseph	0779030700		Kiryandongo	M	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. MUKUNDO Jessica	07733247726		"	F	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
6. ARIENO Gloria (late)	0773312730	~~0773312730~~	"	F	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
7. APIO Molly	0776491053		"	F	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
8. BANOBA Johnson	0787818957		Kiryandongo	M	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
9. AGGONY Michael	0770586027	President	Kiryandongo	M	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						

[Signature] 14-02-2026



Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Stakeholder Engagement with PAPs in local languages Date: 13 / 02 / 2026
 Venue: Kiryakura Village Division/Town: Kiryakura Village

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. BUTARE George M	0782420769	LCI	KITALABO	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
2. KARAGAMBE STEPHEN	0754210690	CDO	MABINDI PISC	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
3. NYANGGWA STEPHEN	0785148012	MEMBER	KITALABO	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. KATYEBE STEPHEN	0785753856	KITALABO	KITALABO	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. BATA MOSES	0779172167	KIBIRANI		M		
6. BANGUMU ABESER	0716142113	KYERIA	C/P	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
7. OLONGA RUKUN	077312730	KIRUKUZA	C/P	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
8. OKUMU FELIX	077894409	KITALABO	KITALABO	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
9. BENTALO JOHN	0774546189	KIRUKUZA	C/P	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
10. OJIT MOSES	0781071257	KIRUKUZA	CDO LCI	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
11. NOKUMBE JESKA	0773324726	KIRUKUZA	TE	F	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
12. ASUGA ALEX	0775949147	KIRUKUZA	TEACHER	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>
13. DALGIER CHRISTOPHER	0787059773	KIRUKUZA	MEMBER	M	☒	<i>[Signature]</i>

[Handwritten signature]

Kididma Village Kimengo Sub-County

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYAANDONGO UGANDA.		
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WITH PAPs WHO PREVIOUSLY OWNED LAND IN THE ROAD RESERVES OF RWENKUNYE- APAC KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT AND KAFU-KIMENGO MASINDI ROAD IN KIMENGO SUB- COUNTY MASINDI DISTRICT KIMENGO SUB-COUNTY KIDIDMA VILLAGE		
Date: 14 th February 2026		Time: 10:00AM
Agenda 7. Prayer 8. Self introduction 9. Remarks from (c) LC1 Chairperson (d) Consultant 10. Discussions 11. Closing remarks 12. Closure		
Attendance		
SN	Comments	Responsibility
1	Prayer	Church Representative
2	Introduction of members present	All to Note
3	Remarks (a) LC1 Chairperson The LC I Chairperson formally opened the meeting by welcoming community members, representatives from the Ministry, and the consulting team. He acknowledged the importance of the engagement and encouraged participants to remain attentive, actively contribute to the discussion, and raise any concerns requiring clarification. He subsequently invited the Team Lead of the consulting firm to present the purpose of the visit. (b) Consultant The Team Lead greeted participants and reintroduced the consulting team. He explained that the purpose of the return visit was to verify and update records of individuals affected by the road and irrigation components of the project, and to confirm the status of compensation payments. He noted that inconsistencies	All to Note

	had emerged in community reports, with some individuals indicating they had received compensation while others reported outstanding payments. He emphasized that unresolved discrepancies and grievances could delay project implementation and undermine community confidence. He clarified that the verification exercise was intended to reconcile records, validate affected persons, and ensure that all outstanding matters were properly documented and followed up. Affected persons were requested to submit any relevant documentation, including proof of ownership and prior compensation records, to facilitate accurate review. With regard to compensation for persons located within the road reserve, the Consultant explained that eligibility is contingent upon prior compensation status. He emphasized that government does not compensate twice for the same land. Accordingly, individuals who had already received compensation for land acquired under the UNRA project would not qualify for additional land compensation, as ownership of that land had already transferred to government. However, he clarified that affected persons with developments within the road reserve such as trees, crops, or fences would be eligible for compensation for those specific improvements, subject to verification and valuation. He informed PAPs that the proposed project will also partially traverse sections of the Victoria Nile riverbank at the intake location and extend into areas within or adjacent to Kaduku Central Forest Reserve at the reservoir site. It was clarified that these areas are legally classified as protected public land and that as such, they are held in trust by Government for environmental protection and conservation and do not confer private ownership rights. Consequently, no land compensation has been allocated for such portions. He then formally opened the session for discussion by reading out the names of the identified affected persons for confirmation and asked PAPs to present any evidence of payment for compensation if they still had them.	

4	Open Discussion A community member inquired whether institutions such as churches would receive water free of charge. The Consultant clarified that all institutions within the project area would be connected to the system; however, water services would not be free but provided at subsidized rates. A participant sought assurance that implementation would strictly follow the approved design, noting that past projects had experienced design changes that created challenges. The Consultant explained that the project roadmap and technical design had been finalized and would guide implementation. He further clarified that if any property or assets were affected during construction that had not been identified during the initial assessment, affected persons would have the right to lodge formal complaints for verification and possible compensation. One participant requested clarification regarding the number of personnel working on the project, noting that she had been approached by several individuals. The Consultant explained that the project was being managed by one consulting firm supported by a broad technical and field team. He indicated that multiple staff were deployed to cover several villages within a limited timeframe due to earlier implementation delays. A concern was raised regarding whether water would be supplied free of charge. The Consultant clarified that the system would operate on a subsidized tariff structure. Payments would be necessary to cover operation and maintenance costs to ensure sustainability of the infrastructure. A participant inquired whether the water system would be managed by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). The Consultant clarified that the project is separate from NWSC. He explained that upon completion of construction, a management structure would be established to oversee operations. While NWSC could potentially be assigned management responsibilities, this would depend on subsequent administrative arrangements. He further noted that NWSC primarily manages domestic water supply systems, whereas the proposed project is designed as a multipurpose water system.	All to Note

	One member expressed concern about repeated meetings without visible progress and urged timely commencement of works to maintain community confidence. He requested clarification on when implementation would begin. The Consultant stated that he was unable to provide a specific start date, as several preparatory processes remained ongoing. However, he assured participants that once implementation commences, visible activities—such as pipe installation along designated routes—would be observed.	
5.	CLOSING REMARKS The District Water Officer expressed appreciation to the Ministry for advancing the initiative to improve water access in the area, noting that water scarcity had been a longstanding community challenge. He acknowledged existing concerns regarding compensation but emphasized that the long-term socio-economic benefits of the project would outweigh short-term challenges. He encouraged community members to support and cooperate with the project to facilitate timely implementation. The LC I Chairperson formally closed the meeting. He reiterated the earlier communication that participants would receive a transport refund and encouraged them to accept the allowance in good faith. He thanked all attendees for their participation and constructive engagement.	All to Note

KARWARA KIDIBINTA VILLAGE
KIMENGO PARISH
KIMENGO SUB COUNTY
PO BOX 62 MASINDI
14-02-2026

Re CONSENT TO THE PROJECT

This is to consent that the community of
The above address have agreed that they have no
ownership in the road reserve of Kiro-
masindi road so the project can use the
road reserve where necessary

Thank you

Yours faithfully
Baguma Joyce 472741637
[Signature]

CHAIRPERSON
KARWARA VILLAGE
KIMENGO PARISH
KIMENGO SUBCOUNTY
MASINDI DISTRICT
2026

Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: Stakeholder engagement with the PAPs in the road works Date: 14 / 06 / 2025
 Venue: Kimengo Trading Centre Division/Town: Kimengo Sub-County

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. KAJA K. JOHN	0772407989	PAP	Kimengo	M	☒	
2. MUTESI RICHARD	078340278		Kimengo	F	☒	
3. LATUKA ABIGAIL	0787042313		Kimengo	M	☒	
4. CATHARINE FREDERICK SANTI	0782398377		Kimengo	M	☒	
5. CATHERINE ROBINAH	07797729353		Kimengo	F	☒	
6. BALISAGURU PASCAL	0782894835		Kimengo	M	☒	
7. TUMIRWE JULIET	0785451916		Kimengo	F	☒	
8. KAMEGA ABITHAN	077345994	COUNSELLOR	KIMENGO	M	☒	
9. MAVE AMUNA	0772962957		Kimengo	F	☒	
10. BYARUGABA FREDERICK	0776973751		Kimengo	M	☒	
11.						
12.						
13.						

Waibango Village, Masindi Port Sub-County

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYAANDONGO UGANDA.		
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WITH PAPs WHO PREVIOUSLY OWNED LAND IN THE ROAD RESERVES OF RWENKUNYE- APAC KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT AND KAFU-KIMENGO MASINDI ROAD IN KIMENGO SUB-COUNTY MASINDI DISTRICT – WAIBANGO VILLAGE		
Date: 14th February 2026		Time: 2:00PM
Agenda 13. Prayer 14. Self-introduction 15. Remarks from (e) LC1 Chairperson (f) Consultant 16. Discussions 17. Closing remarks 18. Closure		
Attendance		
SN	Comments	Responsibility
1	Prayer	PAP
2	Introduction of members present	All to Note
3	Remarks (c) LC1 Chairperson The LC1 Chairperson formally welcomed the community members, representatives from the Ministry, and the consulting team. He urged participants to remain attentive and actively engage in the proceedings. He then invited the lead consultant to present the purpose of the visit. (d) Consultant The Team Lead of the consulting firm greeted the participants and reintroduced himself. He explained that the purpose of the team's return visit was to verify and document individuals affected by the road and irrigation projects and to confirm whether compensation had been provided. He noted that discrepancies in community reports where some individuals indicate they were compensated while others state they were not could potentially delay project implementation, as unresolved	All to Note

	grievances may hinder project acceptance. He emphasized that the exercise was intended to clarify these matters and requested any affected persons with relevant documentation to submit it to facilitate effective follow-up. He further clarified concerns regarding compensation for persons located within the road reserve. He explained that eligibility for compensation depends on prior payments, noting that government does not compensate twice for the same land. Therefore, individuals who had already received compensation for land acquired under the Rwenknye-Apac Road Project would not qualify for additional land compensation, as ownership of that portion had already transferred to government. However, he stressed that affected persons who had developments within the road reserve such as trees, crops, or fences would be eligible for compensation for those specific items. He then formally opened the session for discussion by reading out the names of the affected persons and He proceeded to ask them to present any evidence of payment for compensation if they still had them.	
4	Open Discussion One of the members raised a concern that she was not present during the initial assessment and was therefore uncertain about which areas of her property would be affected and whether the land in question was government-owned or privately owned. The consultant assured her that the project team would conduct a site visit to clearly demarcate and show exactly which portions of her land would be impacted. He emphasized that this would provide clarity on what falls within the road reserve (government land) and what constitutes her privately owned land. He further advised that any items or property affected that had not been previously valued during assessment could be reported for verification and eligible compensation. Another member expressed concern about the valuation of her trees, noting that the compensation offered might be lower than what she would expect if she were to sell the trees herself. The consultant explained that the valuation rates used for compensation are determined by the district authorities and are the official rates applied for all	All to Note

	assessments. He further clarified that these rates are standard and include a disturbance allowance. However, he reassured her that if she believes an item was undervalued, she could either sell it at her price because the contractor had nothing to do with the trees.	
5.	Closing remarks The LCII chairperson thanked the team for addressing the concerns of the affected persons and urged them to work hand in hand with the government so as to see that the water reached the community.	All to Note



LCII CHAIRPERSON
 WAIBANGO PARISH
 MASINDI PORT SUBCOUNTY
 KIBANDA SOUTH COUNTY
 KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT
 14th FEB 2026

To whom it may concern

RE: CONFIRMATION OF NO CLAIM WITHIN THE ROAD RESERVE OF
 RWAKUMU-APACH ROAD

This is to confirm that the four PAPs whose
 names appear on the attendance list attached have
 acknowledged and consented to having received a compensation
 from UNRA for the above reference road and have no
 claim right for the same land within the Road Reserve.
 This position was reached during the consultative meeting with
 the affected persons, local leadership (LCII) and the
 consultants (X relevant Service Int. C/O)

Yours Sincerely,



TIONDO GABRIEL


Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Development of Multipurpose Water for Climate Resilience and Irrigation Development Project in Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts – February 2026



CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) UNDER THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT IN MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA

Activity: NO CLAIM CONSENT FOR LAND IN THE ROAD Date: 14/02/2026
 Venue: MASINDI PORT SUB-COUNTY Division/Town: MASINDI PORT SUB-COUNTY

REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone	Position	Organisation	Gender	Consent to take pictures	Sign
1. <u>APILI LUKIA</u>	<u>078333001</u>	<u>PAA</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>APILI</u>
2. <u>NAMUJISA HAQWANI</u>	<u>077544212</u>	<u>PAP</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
3. <u>IONDO GABRIEL</u>	<u>0782403414</u>	<u>CHIEF OF POLICE</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4. <u>NAMANYA NAUME</u>	<u>0768935757</u>	<u>PAT</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>F</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5. <u>SALIMAKA JAMES</u>	<u>0745044580</u>	<u>CIA</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
6. <u>TWITEFUZA FLORENCE</u>	<u>0762671803</u>	<u>PAP</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
7. <u>JAMAL ABDALLAH</u>	<u>0787633928</u>	<u>PAP</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
8. <u>MODONO KADISA</u>	<u>0773783357</u>	<u>PAP</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>modony</u>
9. <u>SHABAN SALIM</u>	<u>0770683916</u>	<u>PAP</u>	<u>WAIBANGO</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						

Annex XII Chief Government Valuer Approval of the RAP

Email: mhusd@mtvnet.co.ug
Telephones: General: 041 4342931/3
Hon. Minister Direct: 041 43253571
Hon. Minister of State (Lands): 041 43219500
Hon. Minister of State (Housing): 041 43349265
Hon. Minister of State (Urban Development): 041 4335384
Permanent Secretary: 041 43230679
Under Secretary: 041 43236359
Fax: 041 43250891



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



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

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No. **VAL/274/292/01**

11th December, 2025

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Water and Environment,
P.O Box 20026,
Kampala - Uganda.

RE: FINAL SURVEY AND VALUATION REPORT FOR THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWACRID) PROJECT- MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO DISTRICTS

(CGV's Approval on the final Valuation Report)

Yours **REF: WSD/165/258/01** dated 24th November, 2025 in line with the subject matter refers. You therein tendered a final valuation report for the captioned multi-purpose water for climate resilience and irrigation development for livelihood transformation (MWACRID) project in Kiryandongo and Masindi districts for Chief Government Valuer's review, guidance and subsequent approval. The report was prepared by your Consultant Valuer Mr. Tulikuno Collins with Registration No. 481 of the Surveyors Registration Board of Uganda.

This is therefore to forward the CGV's approval of the final Valuation Report for your further management.

Richard Juuko

For: PERMANENT SECRETARY

FINAL SURVEY AND VALUATION REPORT FOR THE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVELIHOOD TRANSFORMATION (MWaCRID) PROJECT- MASINDI AND KIRYANDONGO DISTRICTS

(CGV's Approval of the final Valuation Report)

Reference is made to a letter **REF: WSD/165/258/01** dated 24th November, 2025 from the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Water and Environment in line with the subject matter. With the letter, a final valuation report for the captioned multi-purpose water for climate resilience and irrigation development for livelihood transformation (MWACRID) project in Kiryandongo and Masindi district was therein submitted for the Chief Government Valuer's review, guidance and subsequent approval. The report was prepared by Consultant Valuer Mr. Collins Tulikuno and Land Surveyor Crispus Ogwal both of Registration No. 481 & 461 respectively of the Surveyors Registration Board of Uganda on behalf of Ardent Services International Limited.

Further reference is made to the joint physical inspection of the locus undertaken on 10th July, 2025 by our officers Mr. Niwamanya Daniel and Mr. Kusemererwa Martin (Government Valuers) in the presence Mr. Crispus Ogwal (the Consultant Land Surveyor) and Mr. Tusiime Linux (the consultant valuer).

We have studied the reports against the Terms of Reference, the comments and observations made during the inspection and monitoring program, and the data illustrated in the Strip Map. We have also taken into consideration the general principles of valuation applied as well as the existing legal framework.

The project Valuer is believed to have considered the Registration of Titles Act (RTA) Cap 230 Section 59 among other laws while assessing registered parcels of land. It is incumbent upon both the Ministry of Water and Environment (*where necessary*) to do further due diligence regarding the validity of the proprietorship and status of the same before effecting payments to the project-affected persons (PAPs).

We find the report satisfactory and therefore approve the same for Ministry of Water and Environment's consideration and further management. This approval neither covers arithmetic errors and omissions nor actions inconsistent with professional ethics if they so arise.

 11/12/2025

Dr. Okumu Benon

For: CHIEF GOVERNMENT VALUER

Annex XI: Valuation Data Capture Forms Issued to PAPs