



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

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

Final RAP Report for Namungalwe-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation System in Iganga and Kaliro Districts

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Area Land Committees
BPT	Break Pressure Tanks
BTS	Bright Technical Services
Cap	Chapter
CDO	Community Development Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
DLB	District Land Board
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
EA	Environmental assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Development Product
GFS	Gravity Flow Scheme
GO	Grievance Officer
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IWMDP	Integrated Water Management and Development Project
IVS	International Valuation Standards
LC	Local Council
l/s	Litres per Second
MBR	Main Balancing Reservoir
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development

MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OP	Operational Policy
PAIs	Project Affected Institutions
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
RGC	Rural Growth Centre
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
T.C	Trading Centre
UGX	Uganda Shillings
WB	World Bank
WSS	Water Supply System

DEFINITIONS

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource affected by a project.

Customary Tenure; Land is owned in perpetuity and is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies.

Cut Off Date: Designated date of commencement of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons (without legal claims) newly occupying the Project Area after the Cut-off Date shall not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after proper disclosure of the date of completion of the assets inventory shall not be compensated. *The cut-off date is not the same as a declaration or notice issued under the Land Acquisition Act (sections 3 and 5).*

Entitlements: The compensation, rights, and assistance measures offered by the Project according to identified impacts and displaced assets.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Avenues through which disputes and grievances shall be resolved amicably before resorting to legal means.

Households: An individual or group of persons living together, who share the same cooking and eating facilities, and operate as a single socioeconomic and decision-making unit.

Project-Affected Area: The area subject to a change in use as a result of construction and operation.

Project-Affected Person (PAP): Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. Individuals who are part of families affected by the Project's development activities are collectively referred to as Project Affected Households.

Replacement Cost: The rate of compensation for lost assets, which shall be calculated at full cost of replacement; that is, the market value of the assets in addition to all transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not taken into account. Market value is defined as the value required to enable affected communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A time bound planning document describing and setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, laws and policies governing the resettlement plans, entitlements, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation and proposed budget.

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

Adequate safe water is a pre-requisite for a healthy society which in turn, among other factors, makes it feasible for the majority of the population to engage in meaningful socio-economic activities that would increase household income and thereby the level of poverty among the targeted communities. In Uganda, most of the rural areas and upcoming small towns access water from point water sources like boreholes, protected springs and shallow wells. These point water sources are in many cases characterized by low level of service, poor functionality and poor water quality in addition to diminishing water resources.

The proposed Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP) is a follow on from the Water Management and Development Project (WMDP) and will be implemented by the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment, Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Department (Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres) together with National Water & Sewerage Corporation (large towns). The project will focus on; (i) improving access to water supply and sanitation services in urban, small town and rural areas including refugee hosting communities in the country; (ii) improving water resources management; and (iii) institutional strengthening to ensure improved service delivery and sustainable water resources management in Uganda. In addition to design and construction of infrastructure, the projects shall encompass environmental and social safeguards, water source protection through the adoption, promotion, and implementation of efficient environmental, social and water source protection strategies and management method to ensure sustainability of the infrastructure installed, water sources and their catchments. The project will be funded by the IDA, World Bank.

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

As part of fulfilling the attainment of MWE Strategic Plan, the MWE contracted the services of JBN Consult and Planners LTD to provide Consultancy Services for Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Selected Small Towns/ Rural Growth Centers for Namungalwe-Kaliro Town Water Supply and Sanitation System. The above water supply scheme is proposed for funding by the World Bank (WB) under the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP).

As part of fulfilling the attainment of MWE Strategic Plan, the MWE contracted the services of JBN Consult and Planners LTD to provide Consultancy Services for Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Selected Small Towns/ Rural Growth Centers for Namungalwe-Kaliro Town Water Supply and Sanitation System.

02 Objective of the assignment

The purpose of the updated resettlement action plan (RAP) is to provide policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and funding mechanisms for any land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the Project.

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

Objectives of this RAP were to:

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

03 Methodology and Approach

This RAP update has been prepared in accordance with standard RAP practice and in line with Ugandan Policies, as well as social safeguard policies of the World Bank Group largely drawing its propositions from the Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on involuntary displacement. In terms of stakeholder engagement, a participatory approach was employed. Throughout this process, the project-affected and affecting stakeholders were consulted and facilitated to actively participate in the process, utilising the existing social, administrative and information dissemination structures or mechanisms.

The more specific technical baseline data was collected based from field surveys using questionnaires, formal and informal interviews with project-affected persons and local council officials. In addition, resource data was obtained from reviews of concept planning data related to water supply requirements by different households and entities in the project area. Data on land and property affected was captured using instruments, documents and methodologies as approved by the relevant officials from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development.

Further still, there was a review of relevant documents on resettlement plans including the previous RAP document carried out in 2015, legal, institutional and policy guidelines in respect to the situation for Uganda.

A total of 14 community and village consultation meetings for the project area were held.

04 Valuation of assets

The compensation valuation figures were arrived at basing on Values and Methodology in accordance with the Land Act 1998, the Guidelines for compensation assessment under land acquisition, The Land Acquisition Act 1965-Cap 226, The Land Regulation, 2004, World Bank

Operational Policy (OP) 4.12, the IWMDP Resettlement Policy Framework (RFP) and in accordance with the terms of engagement and scope of work: -

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
Crops & Trees	<p>District compensation rates</p> <p>All crops and trees were counted and categorized based on type, age, and condition and then an appropriate rate from the Iganga and Kaliro District Compensation rates were applied to arrive at Crops/Trees Value.</p> <p>All crops and trees were counted and categorized based on type, age, and condition and then an appropriate rate from the available Iganga and Kaliro District Compensation rates was applied to arrive at Crops/Trees Value. (The replacement cost was adopted from the Iganga and Kaliro District Land Board).</p>	As per the provisions of the Land Act
Buildings of non-permanent nature	<p>District compensation rates</p> <p>We multiplied the plinth gross areas by the rate per square metre to obtain the Improvements Value. Valuation was based on replacement value which was adopted from Iganga and Kaliro District Land Board.</p>	As per the provisions of the Land Act
Permanent buildings and structures	<p>Replacement Cost of the affected properties as per the International Valuation Standards (IVS)</p> <p>The Registered Valuer determined the current replacement cost using market rates according to the building materials used.</p> <p>We multiplied the plinth gross area by the rate per square metre to obtain the Improvements Value</p>	
Land	<p>For both registered land and customary land, the assessment was at 100% of their respective market values. The Market Approach was used to arrive at the market value.</p> <p>Market Value is the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.</p> <p>Market values for land were determined by the Registered Valuer after a comprehensive land market research and analysis within the project locus. Sources of land market information included inquiries in the villages where affected land is located, land agents, LCI officials, where most sales are witnessed and respective District Land Officers. The total land value was obtained by multiplying the area of the land (in acres) with the market value rate per acre for the subject land</p>	
Sub-total compensation award	The sub-total compensation award comprises the total for land, crops/trees, and improvements	
Disturbance allowance	<p>Client has advised that they need vacant possession of the land in a period more than 6 months. In accordance with the Land Act Sec 77, the PAPs will be given 'a notice to vacate' of more than 6 months</p> <p>Therefore we applied disturbance allowance of 15% of the sub total compensation award</p>	As per the provisions of the Land Act

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
Total Compensation Award	This was obtained by summing the sub total compensation and the disturbance allowance obtained above	

05 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

This section provides the legislative, regulatory, and policy context in which the proposed Namungalwe-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation System in Iganga and Kaliro Districts, should comply. It describes the national and international legislation and policies that have a bearing on national developments that are likely to cause displacement of property and livelihood activities. This section describes the existing land and property laws governing tenure, compensation, the valuation of assets and losses related to displacement and resettlement, the laws and regulations governing the agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement implementation, and the gaps between national legislations and the provisions of the World Bank Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation.

An institutional framework showing agencies likely to be associated with the project and their roles has been elaborated in Section 3.3.

The agencies which will be involved in managing this RAP are:

This RAP study was sanctioned by the Ministry of Water and Environment under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) an entity mandated to regulate the use of water as a resource in Uganda. Both the ministry and the directorate provide policy guidance on modes of extracting, treating and supplying water in an environmentally friendly manner.

The other Agencies that have greatly influenced the development of this project but more specifically influenced the preparation of the RAP include the following; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development whose mandate was utilized in the survey and valuation of affected land and property, The Ministry of Local Government, The National Planning Authority, and The Uganda National Roads Authority.

At a lower level, the agencies involved included; Local Council 1 of Iganga and Kaliro districts for more direct contact with affected populations, mobilization, sensitization and guidance of the project team on pertinent issues as well as witnessing the enumeration of property and resolving boundary conflicts.

06 Cut-off dates

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

The consultant completed the census process for the project areas between 14th to 25th November 2018. The team also later visited the additional component of a booster pump

station at Wairaka College on 1st August 2019 therefore this is the cut-off date (exact date dependent on census date for each PAP). It is recommended that MWE/NWSC issues a formal notice prohibiting any further activities on the land.

07 Identification of project affected persons

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the land take for the proposed water supply system (Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Lines, Distribution lines and Reservoir) in 15 and 18 cells/villages within Iganga and Kaliro districts respectively. The Namungalwe-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation System project will directly affect 1,652 Project Affected households and approximately 9,995 PAPs, with 389 and 1263 project affected households (PAHs) in Kaliro and Iganga respectively.

Table 1: Number of Affected PAPs per Project Infrastructure component per District

Project Component	Iganga	Kaliro	Total
BUKAYE RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
DISTRIBUTION LINE	1,247	387	1,634
KALIRO RESERVOIR SITE		1	1
NABITENDE RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
NAMBALE RESERVOIR SITE	2		2
NAMUNGALWE RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
NAMUNSALA RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
NASUTI RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
PROPOSED OFFICE SITE 1	1	1	2
PROPOSED OFFICE SITE 2	1		1
PUBLIC TOILET SITE	5		5
TAPPING POINT	2		2
Total	1,263	389	1,652

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

Table 2: Number of PAPS in Iganga and Kaliro

DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE/CELL	No. of PAPS
IGANGA	IGANGA MUNICIPALITY	NKONO	NKONO CENTRAL	2
IGANGA	NAKALAMA	BUKAYE	BUKAYE	99
IGANGA	NAKALAMA	MAGOGO	MAGOGO	34
IGANGA	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	BUKOSE	45
IGANGA	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	BUYALE	86
IGANGA	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	NABITENDE	80
IGANGA	NAMBALE	MAYIRA	NABITOVU	42
IGANGA	NAMBALE	NAIBIRI	NAIBIRI SOUTH	120
IGANGA	NAMBALE	NASUTI	BUSIMBA	44
IGANGA	NAMBALE	NASUTI	NASUTI NORTH	20
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	BULUMWAKI	BULUMWAKI I	1
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	MWENDE-NFUKO	BULANGA	17

DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE/CELL	No. of PAPs
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	KAWETE	260
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE A	77
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE B	36
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE RURAL	55
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	BUBOGO A	47
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	BUBOGO B	30
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	NABIKOOTE	41
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	NAMUNFUMA	25
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	NAMUNKESU	21
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNSALA	NAMUNSALA	20
IGANGA	NAWANYINGI	BUNYIRO	BUNYIRO CENTRAL	31
IGANGA	NAWANYINGI	BUNYIRO	LWABAGA	31
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUKUMANKOOLA	KIRINDI	18
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUKUMANKOOLA	MWANGA	61
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUYUNGA	NAKIYANJA ZONE	63
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	LUMBUYE	INDUSTRIAL AREA	69
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	LUMBUYE	KALITUNSI	64
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	LUMBUYE	VALLEY HILL	1
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	NAIGOMBYA	ZIBONDO	88
KALIRO	NAMUGONGO	BUTEGE	NATWAANA	23
JINJA	KAKIRA TC	WAIRAKA	WAIRAKA College	1
TOTAL				1,652

08 Socio-economic profile of the PAPs

The construction of the Namungalwe-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation System project traverse through 15 and 18 cells/villages within Iganga and Kaliro districts respectively. The project will directly affect a total of 1652 Project Affected households and approximately 9995 PAPs, with 388 and 1264 project affected households (PAHs) in Kaliro and Iganga respectively. Within the project area, most of the households were between the age-group 36 and 40 years. The tribes are predominantly Basoga Bakenye, Itesots Bagwere and other tribes from the Eastern part of the country. The most dominant religion of people in affected households were Christian denominations with Protestants (47.0%) being the dominant followed by Islam (34.1%), Catholics (12.8%), SDAs (3.7%) and 2.4% Pentecostal. In terms of livelihoods, Subsistence farming is the principal source of livelihood in all the project areas. The land within the 2 meter corridor is mainly used for small-scale agricultural production. In the two districts most affected households are dependent on earned income from subsistence agriculture (41.5%), private formal retail trading (30.5%), Public government employment private formal/service (22%) and (4.9%) in public offices. Typically grown crops in the area included bananas, maize, beans and coffee as a cash crop.

75.7% access their water from communal boreholes and others from shallow wells (14.8%) and piped water (5.0%). Most respondents had attained primary education (48.8%), (26.2%) ordinary level and (11.6%) had never gone to school. When questioned about ownership of land, respondents indicated that men (75%) own and have full rights to it while a few (24.4%) women owned land. When asked under which tenure they owned land, most affected people

indicated customary tenure. In most of the affected areas men owned more land than women. There were no registered squatters on land in the project affected area.

09 RAP Implementation

The compensation mechanisms under this RAP cover PAPs within 2 m corridor along the pipeline and at the proposed reservoir/water source sites. The 2-metre corridor will accommodate a trench of 0.5 metres for the transmission and distribution pipelines and the balance of 1.5 metre will be used as working space during the construction phase and any future maintenance works.

For any construction works to commence, people who are affected and are entitled to compensation will be compensated before taking their land or property.

MWE environment and social safeguards team will work together with local council officials and the RAP Implementation Consultant to effect the RAP.

Eligibility Criteria for Compensation

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

- a. Persons with houses / structures located in the project corridor;
- b. Persons with perennial crops and trees;
- c. Land owners whose land is to be affected

Persons who encroach on the proposed Project area after the cut-off date (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation.

During the preparation of this RAP, it was noted that there was no dual ownership and no squatters in the project.

10 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A grievance redress mechanism provides a process for receiving and addressing project related complaints from affected people. In line with the RPF, this section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge complaints or express grievances against the project, its staff or contractors during project implementation. It also describes procedures, roles and responsibilities of different actors in the grievance management process.

The purpose of the Grievance Mechanism is to create a systematic process for recording, processing and resolving grievances raised during the resettlement planning by PAPs and other stakeholders. The Grievance mechanism was communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the resettlement process and will continue throughout the lifetime of the project to ensure that stakeholders understand the process but also provide feedback and comments on whether it is effective and fit for purpose. This is so as to minimise and avoid the risk that in environments with limited avenues to resolve grievances, affected

communities may exploit other means to manifest their frustrations and increase the risk to the resettlement process and compromise the Namungalwe-Kaliro water supply and sanitation system project.

Grievance management aims to provide a two-way channel for the project to receive and The grievance mechanism shall be accessible to all affected parties, including vulnerable people. Hence, it is of key importance that grievances can be submitted on the village level. MWE/NWSC will form a grievance committee comprising its staff, local leaders and members of a local NGO. The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

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

All grievances will be recorded with a grievance log which will be held by the Grievance Officer who will be a MWE/NWSC staff stationed in the project area. The log would indicate grievances

11 Budget for Implementation

The total compensation value for the RAP is approximately UGX 885,436,175 (Uganda Shillings Eight Hundred Eighty Five Million Four Hundred Thirty Six Thousand One Hundred Seventy Five) and is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Breakdown per project zone

Heads of Compensation	Value (UGX)
Land	682,320,900
Improvements	12,217,100
Crops/Trees	75,406,500
Sub Total	769,944,500
Disturbance Allowance @15%	115,491,675
Total Compensation Award	885,436,175

Funds for implementing the resettlement action plan will be provided by the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). MWE/NWSC will be responsible agencies in implementing the project. The implementation costs will cater for stakeholder consultations and grievance redress mechanism and RAP monitoring.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Adequate safe water is a pre-requisite for a healthy society which in turn, among other factors, makes it feasible for the majority of the population to engage in meaningful socio- economic activities that would increase household income and thereby the level of poverty among the targeted communities. In Uganda, most of the rural areas and upcoming small towns access water from point water sources like boreholes, protected springs and shallow wells. These point water sources are in many cases characterized by low level of service, poor functionality and poor water quality in addition to diminishing water resources.

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

As part of fulfilling the attainment of MWE Strategic Plan, the MWE contracted the services of JBN Consult and Planners LTD to provide Consultancy Services for Preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Selected Small Towns/ Rural Growth Centers for Namungalwe-Kaliro Town Water Supply and Sanitation System.

1.2 Current Water Supply and Sanitation in Kaliro

1.2.1 Status of Urban Water Supply

Component 1: Support to Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres (RGCs): The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) in MWE shall implement Component 1; both the Rural and Urban departments shall be involved in implementing the different investments under this component. Sub-component 1.1 shall support water supply and sanitation in selected small towns and rural growth centres. In addition to the water and sanitation investments, it will also incorporate environmental and social management related activities; technical assistance to selected towns on integrated sanitation planning and water source protection; technical assistance and capacity building for selected Umbrellas of Water and Sanitation and selected small towns on different areas. This sub-component shall be implemented by the Urban Department and shall cover Busia, Mbale-cluster towns (Butaleja- Busolwe and Budaka - Kadama-Tirinyi-Kibuku), Namungalwe-Kaliro, Namasale and Kyegegwa-Mpara-Ruyonza. Sub-component 1.2 shall be implemented by the Rural department and shall support sustainable provision of water supply and sanitation services to refugees and host communities in the districts of Yumbe, Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Lamwo, and Kiryandongo where about 70 percent of the refugees in Uganda from South Sudan are being hosted. Also, to be implemented are 02 gravity flow schemes in Bitsya (Buhweju District) and Nyamugasani (Kasese District) and a number of solar-powered water supply schemes in selected rural areas where water access has been low.

The Water and Sanitation sector defines urban areas as those with population of 5,000 people and above (MWE, 2007). Kaliro and Iganga districts have populations of 980,333 (UBOS, 2014), can be categorized as large towns.

There is a piped water supply system in Kaliro Town Council currently under the Management of National Water and Sewerage Corporation. However, the existing system has exceeded its 10 years design horizon (from 2000 – 2010) and there are many dry zones. The system is composed of 1.5 km of transmission pipe DN 63mm; 5.5 km of pipe from DN 30 to DN 100; 2 production boreholes complete with submersible pumps and control panels with yields of 5m³/h and 8m³/h; 1 No. 3-phase generator set; Storage Reservoir of 100 m³ capacity; and 2 No. Chlorination units. However, one borehole was functional and the reservoir capacity is also limited.

A new borehole was drilled and has a yield of 30 m³/h. In addition, a new reservoir of 100 m³ has been constructed under the on-going source augmentation project (by WSDF-East). This will greatly supplement the existing water supply once commissioned.



The piped water supply is limited to the core areas of the town. The total connections are estimated at 601 in number. The breakdown of the connections is shown in Table below.

Table 1-1: Table Breakdown of existing Water Connections in Kaliro Town

#	Water Connection Type	Number
1	Domestic	508
2	Commercial/industrial	18
3	Institutions	74
4	Public Stand Pipe	1
Total		601

Source: NWSC, May 2015

Some of the town population is served by a total of 25 boreholes spread out in the town council. On the other hand, it is evident that, the rest of the population entirely depends on

unsafe water sources like stream/swamps and shallow wells thus posing health hazards to the community in the project area.

1.2.2 Status of urban sanitation facilities

Sanitation facilities within Kaliro district depend largely on the level of service of water supply. According to the MWE 2016 feasibility study, majority of the households (91.3%) in the town use pit latrines while only 1.4% have flush toilets. The survey indicated that 93.7% of the households had bath shelters and 6.3% had none. Only 2.2% of the households have bath shelters inside the house while 37.9% have bath shelters outside the house but built. 42.2% of the households reported disposing their rubbish in the open in the garden and only 21.8% reported pouring it in a pit within the compound to be burnt later.

Within the project area there are; government police and prisons stations, 2 health centres IV & III and I Catholic medical bureau and a number of private clinics located in the town council, with 10-20 bed capacity and the maternity wing services, District administration and town council offices, 20 churches and 3 mosques, 25 number primary school, kindergartens and senior secondary schools, 1 Technical Institute, 2 NTCs and 1 University, Markets and other institutions include 15 CBOs Community Vision, an NGO and NAADs, a government programme working under the agriculture sector and Public Offices. According to the MWE (2016) feasibility study dry season water prices.

1.2.3 The Feasibility Study

The feasibility study and detailed engineering design of Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation project have already been carried out. From the feasibility study, there is an existing system is composed of 1.5 km of transmission pipe DN 63mm; 5.5 km of pipe from DN 30 to DN 100; 2 production boreholes complete with submersible pumps and control panels with yields of 5m³/h and 8m³/h; 1 No. 3-phase generator set; Storage Reservoir of 100 m³ capacity and 2 No. Chlorination. It supplies about 508 households, 18 commercial entities, 74 institutions and 1 public stand pipe.

1.3 Scope of Services

In order to meet the overall objective of this consultancy assignment, a number of activities were carried out, while working closely with the MWE. The scope of the consultancy services included: establishing the project social and economic impacts resulting from acquisition of land for the project on individuals or groups of people; minimize land acquisition and its impacts. It was also to determine 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 interruption of 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 water intake and treatment works and construction of the transmissions for the water supply and the distribution lines.

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.

1.4 Project location

The project is located within Iganga and Kaliro Districts along the Iganga – Kaliro Road. It starts at Nkono Central Cell (at the Tapping Point), Iganga Municipality, Iganga District up to Natwaana, Kaliro Town Council, Kaliro District. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the project area.

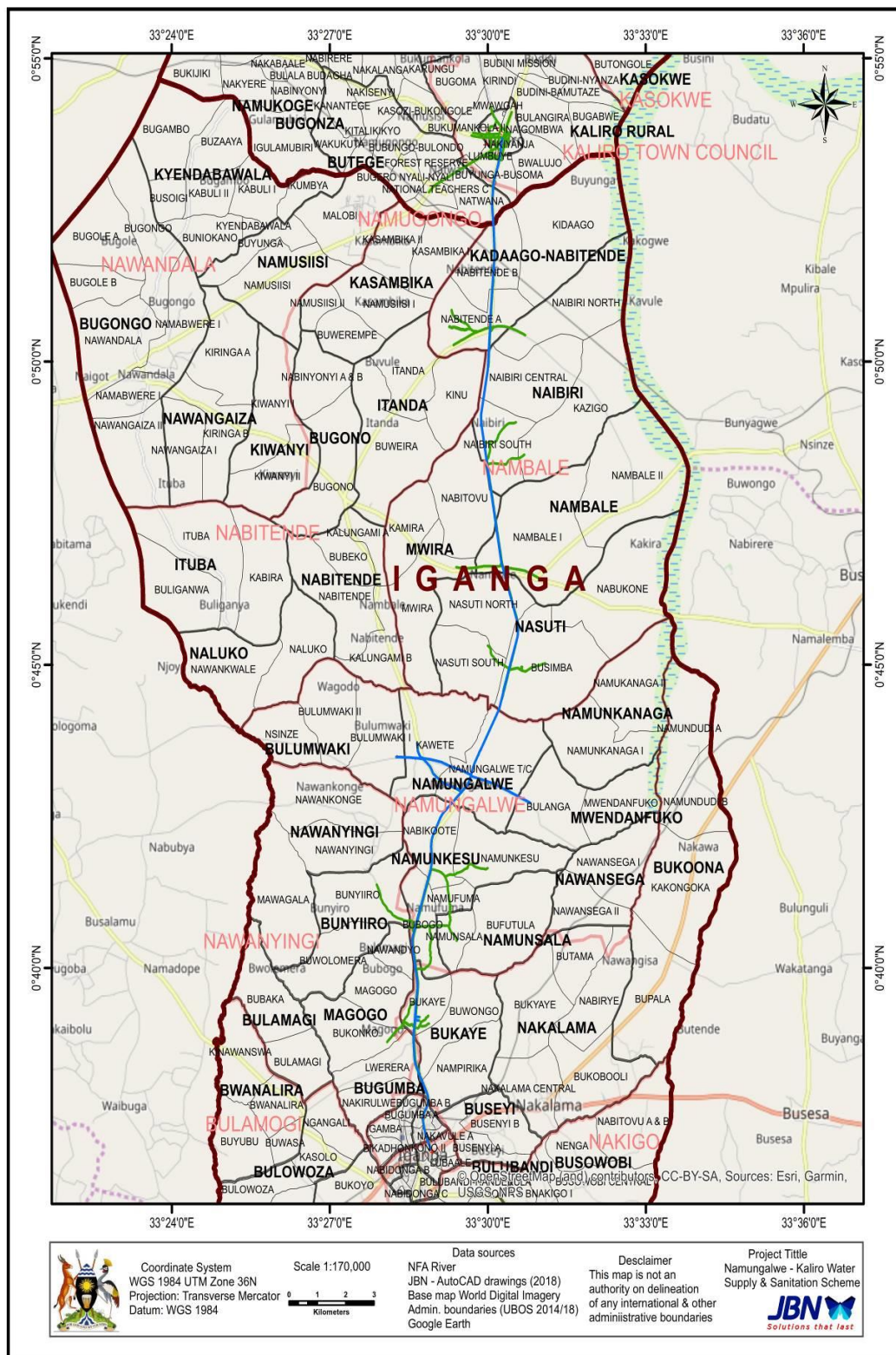


Figure 1-1: Map of Iganga and Kaliro Districts, including the Town Centre and Sub Counties

1.5 Project Infrastructure

According to the Updated Detailed Engineering Design Report of May 2020, the Namungalwe – Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation System will have the following infrastructure and their corresponding land requirements

i. Sedimentation Tank.

- This is designed to include components such as a Flow splitter requiring 2.8 x 2.4m space, Flocculator and clarifier up to 55 x 14m structure detail located within the NWSC Masese Water Treatment Plant premises as an addition to the Existing Sedimentation Tanks in order to increase the capacity of the facility
- The sedimentation tank is located on the existing NWSC land. The land will not be acquired -- the ministry will enter a Memorandum of Understanding Agreement with NWSC.

ii. Transmission pipe

- This has been designed to require a corridor of 2 metres (1 metre from the design centre on either sides). It entirely lies within the Iganga – Kaliro road reserve. There are no any activities within the road reserve that will be affected by the Project.
- There is therefore no need for any resettlement or compensation except for the tapping point at Iganga that slightly extends into the verandah of Mr Mugendi Jafari (IK0001) commercial structure.

iii. Distribution pipe

- This is also designed to require a corridor of 2 metres (1 metre from the design centre on either sides). The distribution pipe network will distribute to water to the various villages and facilities in each Rural Growth Centres and Kaliro Town.
- These pipes will also traverse along the various community roads and at a bare minimum impact on crops and trees. Land to be secured for the distribution line areas will be acquired by MWE as an easement and there will be limited use (for example cultivation of crops) on it after the infrastructure developments have been done. Therefore, an easement fee for partial use of the land will provided
- Because the corridor has been designed to avoid any physical displacement, only fair and adequate cash compensation will be required. Livelihoods will not be impacted on.

iv. Reservoir sites and office site

- These are approximately 30 metres by 30 metres site
- The sites were identified by the local authorities and some already existed in the designs. Land for the reservoir at Namungalwe is available and located at Namungalwe Health Center III. Land

for the reservoir at Nasuti is located at St Paul C.O.U Nasuti. The land for the reservoir at Nambale is privately owned and will be acquired.

v. Land for Public Toilet

- These sites are approximately 15 metres by 15 metres.
- The sites were identified by the local authorities around the busy areas of each RGCs except for Namungalwe. The land for the public toilet is located in Bunyiro Central and belongs to an individual who will be compensated.

vi. Land for Booster Station

- This is designed to include a Fenced area which will require 40 x 35 m Space.
- The required land was provided by Wairaka College to the Ministry in 2006 and a land use license agreement is available.
- Note that the existing pumphouse was constructed beyond road reserve. This extra land portion will be acquired and compensated.

1.6 Project Phases

1.6.1 Mobilization Phase

The location of the project temporary construction camp will be agreed upon with the local leadership, landowners and contractor of the respective project areas. It is therefore important that the contractor mobilization is done after completion of this RAP Implementation including compensation payment.

1.6.2 Construction Phase

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

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

All project activities under this phase are supposed to be carried along the tracks, route and access paths within the boundaries of the identified project sites without disturbing or

obstructing the neighbours and businesses. To ensure this, the contractors will seal off the different site perimeters (where necessary) with corrugated iron sheets or other suitable material during project implementation. In case of trenches, proper barricade have to be applied to warn and protect people of impending dangers of falling into open pits and trenches.

1.6.3 Demobilization Phase

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

1.6.4 Operation Phase

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

1.7 Objectives of the RAP

This RAP update¹ will guide the implementation of the corrective construction works for Kaliro-Namungalwe small towns' water supply and sanitation systems project. The RAP Consultancy seeks to specifically identify, evaluate and document the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional actions to be undertaken for the project. The purpose of the updated resettlement action plan (RAP) is to provide policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and funding mechanisms for any land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the Project.

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

Objectives of this RAP were to:

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

¹ This Kaliro-Namungalwe small towns' water supply and sanitation systems project is a RAP update of a previous version that was developed in 2016.

2 RAP METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

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

This RAP mainly focused on people to be affected by the 4 sites of (Transmission line, Distribution line, Land for reservoir Site and office site and Land for public toilet). The methodologies and approaches are summarised below.

2.1 Literature review

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

- The Final Design Report 2015 by Bright Technical Services Limited
- Uganda Laws, Policies and Regulations of relevance to land ownership and land acquisition, and compensation as presented in Chapter 3 of this Report;
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
- IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.
- World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework
- Resettlement Policy Framework

2.2 Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement

A participatory approach in terms of stakeholder engagement was employed (Attached are minutes). Throughout the process, the project-affected and affecting stakeholders were consulted and facilitated to actively participate in the process, utilising the existing social, administrative and information dissemination structures or mechanisms. During this study, stakeholder engagements comprised consultations with Iganga and Kaliro District leaders, town council leaders, local leaders as well as with PAPs to be affected by construction the infrastructure components of the system (i.e Transmission line, Distribution line, Land for reservoir Site and office site and Land for public toilet). Meetings were held with Kaliro and Iganga district and town Council Administration as part of stakeholder engagement and thereafter sensitization of the project affected villages traversed by the (Transmission line, Distribution line, Land for reservoir Site and office site and Land for public toilet) from Nkono Central Cell (at the Tapping Point), in Iganga district to Natwaana village in Kaliro district, in communities that comprised of all project affected persons. Meeting with Kaliro and Iganga District Municipal Council officials was

held on the 16th October 2018 while meetings with the communities were held from 16th-18th October 2018. A list of persons who attended this are provided in Annex 1 and images below show some of consultation meetings held.



Meeting with PAPs of Nasuuti North community on 17th /October 2018

Meeting with PAPs of Nabitende Community on 17th /October 2018



Photo 2-1: Community Engagements in the Project area

2.3 Social survey

For this RAP update, a social survey was conducted in September and October 2018 and the aim was to inform the stakeholders that the project was still ongoing and that an update was to identify if any new changes had occurred in the past one year when the RAP was previously carried out. From the field consultations, there were no changes in the villages traversed by transmission, distribution lines as well as reservoir and offices. Therefore, a census survey was carried out in the same project area as was previously done.

2.4 Cadastral Surveying

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

2.4.1 Control Points Survey and Extension

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

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

2.4.2 Datum

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

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

2.4.3 Zone Parameters

Central Meridian: 33o East

Scale factor at Central Meridian: 0.9996

Longitude of Grid Origin: 0o E

Latitude of Grid Origin: 0o N

False Easting: 500,000.000m

False Northing: 0.000m

The system is based on the following Geodetic Datum:

Datum Name: Arc 1960 New

Reference Ellipsoid: Clarke 1880 Modified with the following parameters:

- a = 6378249.145m

- $1/f = 293.465$

2.4.4 Wayleave corridor setting out

The corridor was set out at an interval of 20m with pegs defining the Centre Line and the limits of the wayleave strip of 2m (pegs marked along the Centre Line and 1m either side of the centreline) to guide the valuation team in picking their data. The setting out was done using ComNav T300 RTK GPS machines and Leica TC705 Total Stations.

2.4.5 Boundary Surveys

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

2.4.6 Strip Map

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

2.5 Valuation of Property

2.5.1 Identification and inventory of Assets for Compensation

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

The data captured included but is not limited to:

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

2.5.2 Compensation Assessment

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

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
Crops & Trees	<p>The different types of trees and crops within the project area were valued using the approved and updated Iganga and Kaliro district compensation rates. Only perennial crops and trees of economic value were considered for valuation and put into consideration in this assessment. Annual crops were excluded from the valuation on the basis that sufficient notice is given to farmers to allow them to harvest before land acquisition can be operationalized.</p> <p>All crops and trees were counted and categorized based on type, age, and condition and then an appropriate rate from the available Iganga and Kaliro District Compensation rates was applied to arrive at Crops/Trees Value. (The replacement cost was adopted from the Iganga and Kaliro District Land Board).</p>	The valuation of crops and economic trees is in line with the Land Act in recognition as well as World Bank OP 4.12 requirement for consideration for full replacement cost for lost assets.
Buildings of non-permanent nature	<p>District compensation rates</p> <p>We multiplied the plinth gross areas by the rate per square metre to obtain the Improvements Value. Valuation was based on replacement value which was adopted from Iganga and Kaliro District Land Board.</p>	As per the provisions of the Land Act in recognition of the World Bank OP 4.12 requirement for consideration for full replacement cost for lost assets.
Permanent buildings and structures	<p>Replacement Cost of the affected properties as per the International Valuation Standards (IVS)</p> <p>The Registered Valuer determined the current replacement cost using market rates according to the building materials used.</p> <p>We multiplied the plinth gross area by the rate per square metre to obtain the Improvements Value</p>	<p>Permanent structures are buildings constructed with durable materials such as burnt clay bricks, mortar, and iron sheets. Unlike temporary and semi-permanent structures were valued using approved district rates, permanent structures were valued at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as buildings and structural works, fences including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. – are assessed on the basis of current ‘replacement costs’¹³ of similar or comparable structures; and also, in recognition of the World Bank OP 4.12 requirement for consideration for full replacement cost for lost assets.</p>
Land	For both registered land and customary land, the assessment was at 100% of their respective market values. The Market	The affected land was valued at replacement cost and based on the pre-displacement, market value of land having equal productive

Asset/Loss or damage	Basis of value & Valuation approach	Remarks
	<p>Approach was used to arrive at the market value.</p> <p>Market Value is the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.</p> <p>Market values for land were determined by the Registered Valuer after a comprehensive land market research and analysis within the project locus. Sources of land market information included inquiries in the villages where affected land is located, land agents, LCI officials, where most sales are witnessed and respective District Land Officers.</p> <p>The total land value was obtained by multiplying the area of the land (in acres) with the market value rate per acre for the subject land. The market value rate per acre used is the price at similar land can be purchased by the PAP</p>	<p>potential or same use located in the vicinity of the affected land, and statutory disturbance allowance. For both registered land and customary land, the assessment was at 100% of their respective Market Values. Sources of land market data included inquiries in the villages where affected land is located, LCI officials, where most sales are witnessed. We obtained purchase agreements and which we analyzed.</p> <p>This has been taken into consideration while being mindful of the provisions of the World Bank OP 4.12 that promotes consideration for full replacement costs for the affected property.</p>
Sub-total compensation award	The sub-total compensation award comprises the total for land, crops/trees, and improvements	
Disturbance allowance	<p>Client has advised that they need vacant possession of the land in a period more than 6 months. In accordance with the Land Act Sec 77, the PAPs will be given 'a notice to vacate' of more than 6 months</p> <p>Therefore, we applied disturbance allowance of 15% of the sub total compensation award</p>	As per the provisions of the Land Act and also, in recognition of the World Bank OP 4.12 requirement
Total Compensation Award	This was obtained by summing the sub total compensation and the disturbance allowance obtained above	

2.5.3 Method

2.5.4 Criteria of identifying PAPs

The criterion for identifying project-affected people (PAPs) was that everybody whose property (crops, land) or income was to be affected in part or whole by the project would be compensated. Prior to undertaking detailed social survey, sensitization meetings were held with PAPs to explain the RAP surveys, valuation and compensation process and how it is conducted according to Ugandan and World

Bank guidelines. In these meetings, cut-off date for compensation eligibility was explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures were outlined.

2.5.5 Field work surveys and Data Analysis Tools

The surveys that was carried out for the (5) components of the project was undertaken between 16th October to 19th October 2018 and this aimed to enumerate affected persons and register them according to locations. To develop a social profile of PAPs, a census questionnaire (see Appendix 2) was administered to all PAPs. Prior to administering the questionnaire to each PAP, its content was explained and purpose of requested information carefully explained. Social data collected in the questionnaires was cleaned up, coded, entered in a database then analysed.

2.5.6 Data collection, entry and analysis

The census utilized a census questionnaire administered to all PAPs. Data collected in the census questionnaires was coded, entered in EPidata and exported to SPSS statistical software for analysis to provide social profiles of affected persons. The census was undertaken together with property valuation exercise on 19st-26rd of October 2018.

3 LEGAL, POLICY & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND WORLD BANK POLICIES

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

3.1 National Policy Framework

3.1.1 Uganda Vision, 2040.

Uganda Vision 2040 provides development paths and strategies to operationalize Uganda's Vision statement which is "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years" as approved by Cabinet in 2007. It aims at transforming Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low income country to a competitive upper middle income country.

It is indicated in Uganda Vision 2040 that urbanization plays a key role in the development process. Thus the Government is committed to make land reforms to facilitate faster acquisition of land for planned urbanisation, infrastructure development, among other developments. Land acquisition for this project is consistent with Uganda Vision 2040

3.1.2 National Land Policy, 2013

The policy rests of key premises which include equitable access to land for all citizens regardless of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, custom or tradition.

Among the key objectives of the policy include the following;

- a. Ensure sustainable utilisation, protection and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources on land for socio-economic development
- b. Ensure planned environmentally-friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development
- c. Harmonise all land related policies and Laws and strengthen institutional capacity at all levels of Government and cultural institutions for sustainable management of land resources.

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

3.1.3 National Gender Policy, 1997

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

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

3.1.4 HIV/AIDS Policy, 2005

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

HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) is the most important service in HIV/AIDS prevention and care strategies. Thus in 2005 Uganda developed the HCT Policy. Among the objectives of the HCT Policy are

- To make HCT services part of the wider health care system to help bring about positive behaviour change.
- To spell out different types of HCT available for different circumstances.

Main streaming HIV/AIDS prevention in all programs including infrastructure projects is an important aspect of a national overarching policy. Implementation of this RAP should entail a deliberate effort to rekindle awareness among PAPs receiving payments of the need to live responsibly and utilise funds provided to restore their lives and sources of livelihood and avoiding the health risks associated with irresponsible sexual practices. This can be done by handing fliers to PAPs alongside payments at the time of compensation and continue it throughout the monitoring period. It is also possible to undertake these awareness campaigns in several meetings with PAPs even before the compensation exercise.

In addition, past experience has indicated that the construction workers may be involved in risqué behaviour with a potential to be exposed to HIV.

3.1.5 Uganda Resettlement /Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002

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

- Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets to quickly restore their livelihoods. According to Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance is to be provided to assist the project affected individual or family to

cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses; and

- Community infrastructure must be replaced or improved when affected by the project. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water.

Planning for resettlement caused by the project shall be based on the requirements of this policy.

3.1.6 The IDP Policy (2009)

This provided reference material on policy guidelines for persons displaced voluntarily or involuntarily in Uganda. The proposals in this RAP have been aligned to the policy as passed in 2009. For the Iganga-Kaliro project, there were no IDPs identified.

3.1.7 National Water Policy, 1999

The objective of the policy is to provide guidance on development and management of the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner. Especially related to the project, the policy demands control of contamination that could affect nature watercourses. It also requires water abstraction (as would be required by workers camp during line construction) to be guided by permits issued by Directorate of Water Resources Management. Impact on community water sources, especially where no alternative sources exist, would pose long-term social impact of “water poverty” in affected communities. This policy allows for monitoring and controlling potential contamination of water for human consumption and associated risks.

3.1.8 The National Gender Policy, 2017

The aim of this Policy is to guide and direct at all levels, the planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programmes with a gender perspective. The purpose of the national gender policy is to establish a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment in Uganda’s development process¹¹. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides overall legal framework for the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) and provides for gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups; recognises the role of women in society; accords equal citizenship rights, freedom from discrimination and affirmative action in favour of women; and recognizes the dignity and interests of women.

Its overall goal is to reduce gender inequalities by promoting women’s empowerment and mainstreaming gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve the social, legal/civic, political, economic and cultural conditions of the people in Uganda in particular, the women. The policy implores all state and non-state actors to take appropriate action to address gender inequalities within their areas of mandate, in line with this policy. This RAP takes into consideration likely vulnerabilities associated with gender and how they are likely to compromise the full participation of women in planning consultations and/or even lead to further vulnerabilities during and after RAP implementation.

3.2 Legal Framework

This being a project involving land acquisition and possible movement of persons from their homesteads, the report relied on the legal provisions within the Ugandan Law that allow such to happen with no conflict or feeling of unfair treatment by both the project developer and the affected persons. The following were reviewed for purposes of aligning the report to the legal stipulations of Uganda.

3.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

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

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

3.2.2 The Land Act, Cap 227 as amended

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

- Customary land value is the open market value of unimproved land
- The value of buildings on the land is calculated at open market value for urban areas and replacement cost for rural areas;
- The value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops, is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates as set by District Land Boards. Annual crops could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner
- In addition to the total sum assessed, if 6 months' notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 15% (of the total sum assessed) is paid; if less than 6 months' notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 30% (of the total sum assessed) is paid.

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

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

3.2.2.1 Land Tenure Regimes and Transfer of Land

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

- Customary
- Freehold
- Mailo
- Leasehold.

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

Mailo Land Tenure

The Mailo Land Tenure System is a feudal ownership system introduced by the British in 1900 under the Buganda Agreement. Prior to the 1975 Land Reform Decree, mailo land was owned in perpetuity by individuals and by the Kabaka. All mailo land parcels have title deeds.

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

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

Customary Tenure

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

- Applicable to a specific area of land and a specific description or class of persons

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

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

Freehold Tenure

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

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

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

Leasehold Tenure

Leasehold Tenure is:

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

Kibanja (Lawful and Bona Fide Occupants)

A Kibanja Landholder is either a bonafide or lawful occupant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Kibanja Landholder must obtain the consent of his/her proprietor before the sale of his/her interest and must give his proprietor first priority as per the Land Amendment Act 2010.

No title deeds are given for kibanja land. Instead, the land owner writes a sale agreement, witnessed by LCs, giving the kibanja buyer full rights to own and use the purchased kibanja. The kibanja buyer can sell the kibanja to a new owner, but must notify the land owner and LCs of the kibanja change in ownership.

In cases of compensation, a land value apportionment of 40% and 60% of the market value has been given to the Landowner and Kibanja Landholder.

Licensee

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

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

Licensees in the Masaka Mbarara Transmission Line Project include cases where a relative is given rights to carry out agricultural production as well as building a homestead but without necessarily having legal rights to the land. A typical example is children building next to their parent’s homestead and perhaps even sharing a compound.

3.2.2.2 Rights of Spouses and Children

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 The Land Acquisition Act (1965)

This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods for temporary and or permanent compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes. 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 if the Land Tribunal cannot handle. These are all meant to ensure that the process of land acquisition is in compliance with existing laws and that the affected persons receive fair, timely, adequate compensation. The RAP strongly recommends these considerations.

3.2.4 The National Water and Sewerage Corporation Act (1995)

This was relied on in this RAP for guidance on the establishment and management of water supply systems especially in the municipalities and small towns.

3.2.5 The National Environment Act Cap 153 (1995)

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is under the Ministry of Water and environment and has cross sectoral mandate to review and approve EIA and also ensure that where a RAP is required, sustainable environment practices are integrated. In addition, extraction of water for domestic and industrial use from water bodies has to be done as per the regulations of NEMA. This was therefore referred to for purposes of ensuring compliance to social and Environmental stipulations.

3.2.6 The Uganda Water Action Plan (1995)

Which was referred to for guidance on the development plans for extraction, treatment and supply of water as well as management of water resources in a sustainable way including all the attendant requirements for players in the sector.

3.2.7 The Town and Country Planning Act Cap 246

The Town and Country Planning Act (2010) and its subsequent regulations (2011) gives broad powers to planning authorities at the national and local levels to take land, against compensation, for public

purposes within an approved planning area. Further, such authorities can determine set-back lines 'beyond which no building may project' into a roadway, including the road reserve area. This act is especially relevant around RGCs and recently approved town councils within the project area. This RAP has taken into consideration the aspirations of this act and to minimise impacts on developments around towns. Also, all developments impacted by this project will be subject to compensation.

The Act is relevant to this project since infrastructure to be developed need to confirm to and take care of the physical planning requirements.

3.3 Institutional Framework

This RAP study was sanctioned by the **Ministry of Water and Environment** under the **Directorate of Water Development** (DWD) an entity mandated to regulate the use of water as a resource in Uganda. Both the Ministry and the Directorate provide policy guidance on modes of extracting, treating and supplying water in an environmentally friendly manner.

Outside the Ministry, there are other Agencies that greatly influence the development of this project but more specifically influence the preparation of the RAP and these include the higher-level agencies responsible for policy guidelines as well as the middle and lower level agencies responsible for coordination, support, mobilization and trouble shooting. The relevant higher-level agencies include the following;

3.3.1 Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

The Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for policy formulation, setting standards, strategic planning, coordination, quality assurance, provision of technical assistance, and capacity building. The ministry also monitors and evaluates sector development programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The ministry has three directorates: Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The mandate of the MWE regarding sanitation and hygiene activities are stipulated in the memorandum of understanding that was signed by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports and the Ministry of Water and Environment. The role of MWE is limited to development of public sanitary facilities and promotion of good hygiene in small towns and rural growth centres. With respect to water production, MWE is the lead agency for water for production and development.

Role in the project:

MWE will be the project developer.

3.3.2 National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)

The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) Act establishes the NWSC as a Water and Sewerage Authority and gives it the mandate to operate and provide water and sewerage services in areas entrusted to it on a sound commercial and viable basis. NWSC is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services for 23 large urban centres across the country, of which Iganga and Kaliro Town Councils are part. 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 operates small conventional sewage treatment plants in a series of towns. In smaller towns, NWSC operates about 21 sewage stabilisation ponds.

Role in the project:

NWSC will be responsible in supplying water to different towns and rural communities.

3.3.3 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

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

Role in the project:

Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the property valuation report developed as part of this RAP.

3.3.4 Local Government in the Project area

The project will affect the two districts of Iganga, Kaliro. All districts in Uganda operate under a five-tier system of local government. Within each district the system of Local Government includes five levels:

- LC5 – District level
- LC4 – County level
- LC3 - Sub-county level
- LC2 – Parish level
- LC1 – Village level

The LC5 and LC3 have both political and administrative powers, while the others are administrative units. Within the district, the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) represents the Central Government. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) heads all civil servants in the district and is therefore the chief executive officer. The sub-counties and town councils are headed by sub-county chiefs and town clerks respectively, who co-ordinate all the district and central government development programmers at that level. Parish chiefs head the lowest administrative units, namely the parishes.

Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, social and economic development, supervising government projects, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership and democratic practices in their respective areas. The system is ideal for community mobilisation and participation in government affairs and development programs in their areas. The Local Councils have some administrative and semi-judicial powers at their respective levels of jurisdiction including administrative responsibilities related to resettlement compensation such as:

- Support and witnessing affected property identification,
- Ascertaining property ownership including community infrastructure and communally held resources;
- PAP mobilisation and guidance during RAP planning and implementation; and
- Working with area land committee members to ascertain interests and rights on land. The LCs also Playing a mediation role in managing grievances relating to boundary disputes on land.

The Local Councils will closely liaise with MWE and other agencies to ensure that compensation of affected people is fairly and transparently implemented. The local councils have been instrumental in the development of this RAP; they have been involved in identification of the affected people, witnesses and signing on the valuation forms, ascertaining that the rightful owners are involved in resettlement

planning process and ensured that relevant information from MWE reaches the PAPs and other stakeholders.

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

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has responsibilities for the social and economic welfare of the population including cultural affairs, youth, labour and disadvantaged groups. These roles make MGLSD a key secondary stakeholder in proposed Bitsya Water Supply system project with roles of empowering project communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development.

MGLSD has a department of occupational health and safety which is mandated to inspect workplace to ensure safety and gender equity. The proposed project will be expected to be in compliance with the respective legal and regulatory provisions prescribed by the Ministry. In addition, MGLSD will ensure that no Child Labour is involved in any project activities.

3.4 World Bank Policies and Guidelines

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

WB Safeguard policies also provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006). They consist of the following Operational Policies (OP): Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01); Natural Habitats (OP 4.04); Pest Management (OP 4.09); Indigenous People (OP 4.10); Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11); Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12); Forestry (OP 4.36); Safety of Dams (OP 4.37); and Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

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

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

3.4.1 OP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical and scientific information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The loss of such resources is irreversible, but fortunately, it is often avoidable.

The objective of OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from development projects that the World Bank finances.

The activities of the Project may have the potential to trigger this policy as earth graves which are of cultural significance may be affected and will have to be relocated.

Any relocations will be conducted in line with Ugandan laws and this OP. During excavation works for Project infrastructure, there might be chance finds. Any chance finds will be treated in line with the requirements of this OP 4.11 and the Chance Finds Procedure stipulated in the ESIA for this project.

3.4.2 OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

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

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons who are physically or economically displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Project affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option for people whose livelihoods are land-based. Whenever replacement land is offered, land should be of at least equivalent value in terms of productive value and locational advantage.

OP 4.12 eligibility criteria include: -

- those that have formal rights to land
- those that do not have such rights
- those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land that they occupy. The legal right to compensation under Ugandan law is applicable to those with proprietary interest in the affected land.

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

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

World Bank safeguard policies and standards make provisions regarding people who are displaced or suffer other loss as a result of various projects and how they should be treated.

World Bank advocates for minimal displacement and where displacement is unavoidable, for full compensation for affected persons at replacement value. The core principle of resettlement is that no one defined as project-affected, should be left worse off after resettlement. Further, World Bank policies stipulate that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title and providing they occupy the land by a cut-off date. Compensation for loss applies to all components of the programme, all associated activities, and to all economically and/or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding. International best practice further requires attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, orphans, and other disadvantaged persons.

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

3.5 Comparison Between The Ugandan Law And World Bank Op 4.12

There are some stark gaps between Uganda and WB resettlement requirements. For example, while WB requires provision of resettlement assistance where needed and advocates preference to compensate replacement “land for land”, according to Uganda’s laws, project proponents are not legally bound to procure alternative land nor provide relocation assistance to affected people if they provided fair financial compensation based on a legally accepted valuation process. Additionally, World Bank OP 4.12 does not recognize “depreciated value” for replacement of assets while Uganda’s Land Act Cap 227 (excerpted below) allows depreciated replacement cost in rural areas.

Table 3-1: Gaps between World Bank and Ugandan legislation

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
<p>Land Owners</p>	<p>The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, Customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure and <i>Mailo</i> land tenure.</p> <p>Land is valued at open market value and a 15% to 30% disturbance allowance must be paid if six months or less notice is given to the owner.</p> <p>Cash compensation is the recommended option.</p>	<p>World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use • Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law • Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. <p>Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs. in-kind compensation or Cash compensation is recommended where there are active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 does not consider disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Uganda laws and the WB O.P 4.12 are consistent in compensation at consistent to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost</p>	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement value and a disturbance allowance</p> <p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant</p>

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Land Tenants (lawful or bonafide occupants)	Mailo, Freehold, Leasehold and Customary Tenures are also prone to having lawful or bonafide occupants (tenants). These tenants have security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land. Cash compensation is based upon market value with an additional of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%). Land owners, users and occupants are entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land	All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenants + 15% or 30% disturbance allowance
<i>Non- legal land users or Squatters</i>	Uganda law does not make any specific accommodation for squatters or illegal settlers, and compensation is based on legal occupancy. No compensation is applicable under Ugandan legislation.	Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy. Compensated for assets (crops, improvements) other than land and other losses (time it takes to restore livelihood: dead time)	The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land	Non-legal land users will be compensated for any assets other developments made on the land.
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² established at District level,). The rates are developed by the District Land Board and approved by the office of the Chief Government Valuer According to Uganda's	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Recommends resettlement assistance.	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance. Ugandan law does not provide for resettlement assistance.	District compensation rates + 15% disturbance allowance. Cash compensation at full replacement cost. Salvaging of materials is allowed

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	regulations, the technical officers who constitute the District Land Board annually collect data on yield for each type of crops and trees and establish a schedule or table on average yield for each locality.			
Owners of permanent buildings.	Valuation based on replacement value and guidance from CGV & disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost.	The Ugandan laws are consistent with O.P 4.12 in regard to replacement cost. O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash Compensation at replacement value or in kind compensation + 15%-30% disturbance allowance.
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² /bush/tree/plant established at District Level and disturbance allowance (15% or 30%). Disturbance allowance is meant to take care of the establishment period for these crops with establishment more than one year.	Compensation at full replacement cost. Income restoration. This category of PAPs is entitled to compensation for crops based on market value for lost crops. They are also entitled to livelihood restoration assistance (such as land preparation, training etc.).	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash compensation using District rates + disturbance allowance
Seasonal crops	No compensation. 3-6 months' notice given to harvest crops.	No specific provision According to WB, these are assets to be compensated like other properties.	The Uganda legislation allows harvest of seasonal crops	No compensation. 3-6 months' notice given for harvesting. The PAPs will be allowed to resume planting once trenches have been backfilled. And in case 3-6 months'

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
				notice is not provided for harvesting, it will be compensated.
Loss of income	No specific provision	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better	The Ugandan legislation does not provide for restoration of livelihoods.	In the context of this project, practical livelihood restoration measures have been proposed.
Vulnerable groups	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that: “the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them”. This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.	Both the Ugandan Constitution and WB OP 4.12 favour vulnerable groups. However, the Ugandan law, vulnerable groups are not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Special attention will be paid to vulnerable persons affected. There will be inclusive stakeholder engagement for the vulnerable groups.
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	Grievance redress mechanism is provided in Land Tribunals and formal courts	The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and integrated in the promoter’s project management system. It should enable the promoter to	Ugandan laws do not explicitly require that development project implementers develop independent grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible to affected communities and individuals.	A grievance redress mechanism accessible to project affected persons, including free access to judicial and administrative remedies will be set up. The Grievance Management Committees will be set up as part of this RAP so as to resolve issues related to valuation assessments.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
		receive and resolve grievances related to compensation and Affected persons and use the grievance log to monitor cases to improve the resettlement process.		
Cut-off date	There is no legal provision for the establishment of a cut-off date.	Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) no written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.	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.	A cut-off date is taken as the date when the individual PAP has been assessed and the general one where the whole exercise was completed between 14th to 25th November 2018. The cut of date” was individually and general declared in English and local languages to avoid speculation. It is also indicated on the assessment forms used.
Relocation and Resettlement	Both the Constitution, 1995 and The Land Act, 1998 give the government and local authorities, power to compulsorily acquire land. The Constitution states that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interests in or any right over property of any description except” if the taking of the land is necessary “for public use or in the interest of defence, public	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	There is no requirement under the Ugandan law to minimize land acquisition.	Measures to minimise involuntary resettlement have been considered as shown in Section 7.4 of this RAP report.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	safety, public order, public morality or public health.”			

4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Overall, the proposed Kaliro and Iganga districts Town Water Supply System project will cause minor resettlement impacts and these are related to those earning a living or residing in places where permanent land take will be required for the reservoirs, treatment plants and booster pump stations. There are however several economic activities that will be disrupted as highlighted above, especially at the intake, treatment and reservoir areas. This Chapter presents the details of impacts both positive and negative and the proposed mitigation measures to minimise such minor impacts. In order to reduce the negative impacts, efforts will be towards avoiding or minimizing relocation and therefore resettlement and disturbances arising from land acquisition in line with the World Bank OP 4.12. The RAP covers the project impacts resulting from land acquisition during construction and from the permanent project operation. Other socio-economic impacts, that is, impacts from construction activities such as noise, vibrations, construction traffic, presence of a large number of workforce, population influx, are covered in a separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report.

4.1 CENSUS

As mentioned in the methodology, a census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the land take for the proposed water supply system (Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Lines, Distribution lines and Reservoir) in 15 and 18 cells/villages within Iganga and Kaliro districts respectively.

A census was conducted for each of the infrastructure in order to establish their number, types, size and quantity of affected assets. Table 4-1 below gives a breakdown of number of affected households by infrastructure in their respective villages (cells).

Table 4-1: Number of PAPS in Iganga and Kaliro per Village (cell)

DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE	No. of PAPS
IGANGA	IGANGA MUNICIPALITY	NKONO	NKONO CENTRAL	2
IGANGA	NAKALAMA	BUKAYE	BUKAYE	99
IGANGA	NAKALAMA	MAGOGO	MAGOGO	34
IGANGA	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	BUKOSE	45
IGANGA	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	BUYALE	86
IGANGA	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	NABITENDE	80
IGANGA	NAMBALE	MAYIRA	NABITOVU	42
IGANGA	NAMBALE	NAIBIRI	NAIBIRI SOUTH	120
IGANGA	NAMBALE	NASUTI	BUSIMBA	44
IGANGA	NAMBALE	NASUTI	NASUTI NORTH	20
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	BULUMWAKI	BULUMWAKI I	1
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	MWENDE-NFUKO	BULANGA	17
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	KAWETE	260
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE A	77
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE B	36
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNGALWE RURAL	55
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	BUBOGO A	47
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	BUBOGO B	30
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	NABIKOOTE	41

DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE	No. of PAPs
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	NAMUNFUMA	25
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNKESU	NAMUNKESU	21
IGANGA	NAMUNGALWE	NAMUNSALA	NAMUNSALA	20
IGANGA	NAWANYINGI	BUNYIRO	BUNYIRO CENTRAL	31
IGANGA	NAWANYINGI	BUNYIRO	LWABAGA	31
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUKUMANKOOLA	KIRINDI	18
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUKUMANKOOLA	MWANGA	61
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUYUNGA	NAKIYANJA ZONE	63
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	LUMBUYE	INDUSTRIAL AREA	69
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	LUMBUYE	KALITUNSI	64
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	LUMBUYE	VALLEY HILL	1
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	NAIGOMBYA	ZIBONDO	88
KALIRO	NAMUGONGO	BUTEGE	NATWAANA	23
Jinja	Kakira TC	Wairaka	Wairaka College	1
TOTAL				1,652

Table 4-2: Number of Affected PAPs per Project Infrastructure component per District

Project Component	Iganga	Kaliro	Total
BUKAYE RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
DISTRIBUTION LINE	1,247	387	1,634
KALIRO RESERVOIR SITE		1	1
NABITENDE RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
NAMBALE RESERVOIR SITE	2		2
NAMUNGALWE RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
NAMUNSALA RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
NASUTI RESERVOIR SITE	1		1
PROPOSED OFFICE SITE 1	1	1	2
PROPOSED OFFICE SITE 2	1		1
PUBLIC TOILET SITE	5		5
TAPPING POINT	2		2
Total	1,263	389	1,652

In terms of number of households affected, the data gathered indicates that a total of 1,652 households and parcels of usable land will be affected by the installation of water facilities (transmission and distribution lines, reservoir, proposed offices and public toilets).

4.2 Positive impacts

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

After the project construction, it is believed that the communities will be able to access good quality water at a subsidized fee. The easier access to clean water will, in addition, have the domino effect of improving other social aspects of the benefitting communities, such as more time for girls to spend in school and women to take on other productive activities, improved health, etc.

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

Other positive impacts include:

- Improved public health as a result of better quality and quantity of potable water
- Improved sanitation as a result of better/sufficient water supply will translate into improved health
- Improved standard of living as a result of earnings from different activities of the project during construction
- Indirect benefits resulting from encouragement of water demanding services such as health centres locating in the area
- Availability of water at short distances to the communities will save time that has up to now been wasted fetching water from far away sources
- Without spending a lot of time going to fetch water, more children will be able to attend and complete school
- Time that would have been spent tending to sick children suffering from water related infections will now be used for productive activities thus improving household incomes and standard of living
- Availability of water will promote small scale irrigation during the dry season which will improve food availability and household incomes

4.3 NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Overall, the proposed project will cause negative resettlement impacts that is both permanent and temporary impacts and these are related to those earning a living or residing in places where permanent land take will be required for the reservoirs, and water treatment plant. There are some structures, land, as well as economic activities, that will be disrupted, especially as a result of project implementation especially during construction period. This Chapter presents the details of impacts and the proposed mitigation measures.

4.3.1 AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The project will affect 15 villages Kaliro Town Council, 1 school in Jinja and 18 villages in Iganga district. A breakdown is shown in Table 4-3 and Table 4-4 below.

Table 4-3: Administrative Structure of Kaliro Town

District	Sub-county	Parishes / Wards (LC II)	Villages (No.)	Villages (LC I)
Kaliro	Kaliro Town Council	Bukumankoola	1	Bugoma
			2	Kirindi

District	Sub-county	Parishes / Wards (LC II)	Villages (No.)	Villages (LC I)
			3	Mwangha
		Budini	4	Bamutaze
			5	Mission
			6	Nyanza
		Naigombwa	7	Bugabwe
			8	Bulangira
			9	Zibondo
		Buyunga	10	Busoma
			11	Buwalujjo
			12	Nakiyanja
		Lumbuye	13	Industrial Area
			14	Kalitunsi
			15	Valley Hill

Table 4-4: Administrative Structure of Enroute RGCs

District	Sub-county	Parishes / Wards (LC II)	Villages (No.)	Villages (LC I)
Iganga	Nakalama	Bukaye	1	Bukaye
			2	Buwongo
			3	Igulusa
	Namungalwe	Namunkesu	4	Bubogo A
			5	Bubogo B
			6	Nabikoote
		Namungalwe	7	Kawete
			8	Namungalwe Rural
			9	Namungalwe-A
			10	Namungalwe- B
	Nambale	Nambale	11	Nambale I A
			12	Busimba
		Nasuuti	13	Nasuuti North
			14	Nasuuti South
			15	Naibiri Central
		Naibiri	16	Naibiri South
			17	Nabitende A
			18	Nabitende coffee B
Jinja	Kakira TC	Wairaka	1	Wairaka College

4.3.2 Impact on structures

A total of 9 improvements or structures will be affected for the entire 2 metre corridor as well as outlined below:

Table 4-5: Properties to be affected by proposed Project

PROPERTY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	No of PAPs.	SIZE
COVERED VERANDAH	CEMENT SCREED FLOOR ON SITE CONCRETE	1	6.64
FENCE	BARBED WIRE ON TREATED POLES	1	0.85
FENCE	BARBED WIRE ON LOCAL POLES	1	4
FENCE	BARBED WIRE ON TREATED POLES	1	13
PAVERS	CONCRETE	2	32
SEMI-PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL HOUSE	GCI ROOF ON TIMBER, MUD AND WATTLE PLASTERED WALLS, CEMENT FLOOR	1	50
SLAB	CONCRETE	2	34

4.3.3 Impact on Community infrastructure and social services

As indicated in the valuation report, there are some communal facilities that will lose strips of land and structures to the water distribution line. For example, at St. Peter's Church of Uganda Magogo in Nakalema Sub County in Iganga district will be affected by the distribution line. Other community social services likely to be affected include strips of land as well as crops/trees. However, all these facilities will not be adversely affected since only 2-meter corridor of land will be acquired for development and thereafter it will be restored for continuity of previous activities. It is mainly the fences/live hedges, verandas and crops/trees that will be affected since most of these institutions are close to or by the roadsides.

Table 4-6: Community infrastructure to be affected

Institution		Description of property	Infrastructure
Kaliro District			
National teachers College Kaliro	Kaliro, Namugongo, Butege, Natwaana	Land	Distribution Line
Kaliro Forest Reserve	Kaliro, Namugongo, Butege, Natwaana	Land	Distribution Line
Kaliro Town Council	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Naigombya, Zibondo	Land	Toilet facility
Kaliro Town Council	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Naigombya, Zibondo	Land	Distribution Line
NWSC	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Lumbuye, Industrial Area	Land	Kaliro reserve tank
SDA Church of Uganda	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Lumbuye, Industrial Area	Land	Distribution Line
Bumankoola Muslim Primary School	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Lumbuye, Kalitunsi	Land and Kiapple Tree Mature	Distribution Line
Kako Primary school	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Lumbuye, Kalitunsi	Land	Distribution Line
Kaliro Forest reserve	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Lumbuye, Kalitunsi	Land	Distribution Line
Kaliro Vocational	Kaliro, Kaliro Town Council, Bukumankoola, Kirindi	Land	Distribution Line
Iganga			
Uganda Police	Iganga, Nambale, Kidaago Nabitende, Bukose	Land	Distribution Line
St. Peters Catholic Church Nabitende	Iganga, Nambale, Kidaago Nabitende, Buyale	ACACIA MEDIUM, Land	Distribution Line
ST PETERS C.O.U	Iganga, Nambale, Kidaago	Land	Reservior

NABITENDE - BANADA	Nabitende, Buyale		
Uganda Police Naibiri	Iganga, Nambale, Naibiri, Naibiri South	Land	Distribution Line
NAIBIRI PARISH	Iganga, Nambale, Naibiri, Naibiri South	Land	Public Toilet
Uganda Martyrs Primary School Nabitovu	Iganga, Nambale, Mayira, Nabitovu	Land	Distribution Line
St. John's Church Bunoni	Iganga, Nambale, Naibiri, Naibiri South	Acacia Small	Distribution Line
Mambale SDA Church	Iganga, Nambale, Naibiri, Naibiri South	Mvule 60cm Diameter	Distribution Line
Nambale Sub County	Iganga, Nambale, Naibiri, Naibiri South	Acacia Medium	Distribution Line
St. Paul COU Nasuti	Iganga, Nambale, Nasuti, Busimba	Acacia Medium, Land	Distribution Line
Namungalwe HC III	Iganga, Nambale, Nasuti, Nasuti North	Land	Distribution Line
Uganda Police Kawete	Iganga, Namungalwe, Namungalwe, Kawete	Land	Distribution Line
Namungalwe Town Council		Land	Distribution Line
NAMUNGALWE MOSQUE	Iganga, Namungalwe, Namungalwe, Namungalwe A	Land	Distribution Line
NUMUNGALWE TOWN BOARD MARKET	Iganga, Namungalwe, Namungalwe, Namungalwe A	Land	Distribution Line
Namusala Primary School COU	Iganga, Namungalwe, Namunsala, Namunsala	Land	Distribution Line
Bunyiro COUU	Iganga, Nawanyingi, Bunyiro, Bunyiro Central	Acacia Big Size	Distribution Line
ST. Peters Claver PS BUBOGO	Iganga, Namungalwe, Namunkesu, Bubogo B	MUKOKOWE 60cm DIAMETER, Land	Distribution Line
St. Peters COU Magogo	Iganga, Nakalama, Magogo, Magogo	Fence Barbed Wire On Treated Poles Semi-Permanent Residential House Gci Roof On Timber, Mud And Wattle Plastered Walls, Cement Floor	Distribution Line
BUNYIRO MUSLIM PRIMARY SCHOO	Iganga, Nawanyingi, Bunyiro, Lwabaga	ACACIA BIG SIZE	RESERVOIR SITE

4.3.4 Land take

Land will be acquired for the construction of the Water transmission lines, distribution lines, reservoirs and toilet facilities for the Namungalwe-Kaliro Water supply and Sanitation project. However; It should be noted that Land for the Transmission and distribution lines will not be

permanently acquired by the developer. MWE/NWSC will give back land to its rightful owners after the construction process. Permanent land take will be acquired for the reservoirs and public toilets and this land will be compensated before project commencement. Total land acquisition for the Namungalwe-Kaliro water supply and sanitation project is estimated 24.0097 acres. A detailed breakdown of the land takes for each specific project sub-component activity by project area is provided in a separate valuation report. The summarized land areas to be acquired by each of the project sub-components are reflected Table 4-7 below.

Table 4-7: Land size to be acquired for each project subcomponent

Project Component	Iganga	Kaliro	Total
BUKAYE RESERVOIR SITE	0.1600		0.1600
DISTRIBUTION LINE	16.5285	5.1554	21.6839
KALIRO RESERVOIR SITE		0.0165	0.0165
NABITENDE RESERVOIR SITE	0.4710		0.4710
NAMBALE RESERVOIR SITE	0.1770		0.1770
NAMUNGALWE RESERVOIR SITE	0.2272		0.2272
NAMUNSALA RESERVOIR SITE	0.3020		0.3020
NASUTI RESERVOIR SITE	0.4870		0.4870
PROPOSED OFFICE SITE 1	0.1674	0.3000	0.4674
PROPOSED OFFICE SITE 2	0.1605		0.1605
PUBLIC TOILET SITE	0.1580		0.1580
TAPPING POINT	0.0098		0.0098
Total	18.8484	5.4719	24.3203

4.3.5 Loss of Crops and Economic Trees

The proposed project will affect livelihoods of some PAPs. During the surveying and valuation as well as social surveys, it was observed that a number of people have crops (mangoes, guavas, bananas, avocados etc) and commercial trees planted namely eucalyptus, mahogany, pine trees and coffee trees among others. These being a source of livelihood, those affected will also need to be adequately compensated. Details of types and numbers of trees are in shown in Table 4.8 below. A detailed livelihood analysis and restoration is provided for in Section 7.6. However, the impact on the livelihoods is generally low especially since majority a small portion of 2-meter corridor will be acquired. However, to effectively mitigate the impact, enhancements on farm productivity need to be promoted as complimentary initiatives on the project. The respective employment is expected to be maintained since the PAPs shall be compensated

Table 4-8: Perennial crops assessed in the Project area

CROP/TREE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QTY
Acacia	Big Size	64
Acacia	Medium	81
Acacia	Young	8
Acacia	Small	33
Acacia	Medium	2
Acacia	Small	4
Acacia	Building Pole	1
Avocado	Mature Good	4
Avocado	Average	1
Banana	Mature Good	227

CROP/TREE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QTY
Banana	Mature Average	1,878
Banana	Young Good	18
Banana	Mature Good	23
Bulusidia	Building Pole	1
Climbing Nut (Kinyebwa Kyawagulu)	Mature	3
Coffee	Mature Good	220
Coffee	Mature Poor	3
Coffee	Young Good	7
Eucalyptus	Electric Pole	5
Griveria	Telephone Pole	1
Griveria	Below 60cm Diameter	1
Guava	Mature Yielding	6
Jackfruit	Mature Yielding	29
Jackfruit	Average	6
Jambula	60cm Diameter	1
Jambula	Telephone Pole	3
Jambula	Building Pole	1
Kiapple Tree	Mature	255
Kiapple Tree	Mature	3
Mahogany	60cm Diameter	2
Mahogany	Below 60cm Diameter	1
Mango	Mature Good	69
Mango	Average	11
Mango	Young	1
Mango	Mature Good	2
Moringa	Mature	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	60cm Diameter	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	Below 60cm Diameter	1
Mugavu (Albizia)	Building Pole	16
Mugavu (Albizia)	Telephone Pole	1
Mukokowe	60cm Diameter	2
Mukunyu	Medium Timber	1
Musizi	Electric Pole	12
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	60cm Diameter	7
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	Below 60cm Diameter	2
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	Electric Pole	8
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	Telephone Pole	7
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	Electric Pole	1
Mutuba (Barkcloth Tree)	Building Pole	1
Mvule	60cm Diameter	5
Mvule	Below 60cm Diameter	7
Mvule	Electric Pole	13
Mvule	Telephone Pole	3
Mvule	Building Pole	8
Mvule	Young	5
Nsambya	60cm Diameter	13

CROP/TREE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QTY
Nsambya	Below 60cm Diameter	4
Nsambya	Electric Pole	84
Nsambya	Telephone Pole	13
Nsambya	Building Pole	15
Nsambya	Seedling	4
Nsambya	Average	16
Nsambya	Young	1
Orange	Average	4
Orange	Young Good	1
Orange	Mature Good	15
Orange	Mature Good	1
Ornamental Tree (Compound Tree)	Big Size	29
Ornamental Tree (Compound Tree)	Small	10
Ornamental Tree (Compound Tree)	Medium	4
Passion Fruits	Mature Yielding	1
Pawpaw	Mature Good	12
Pawpaw	Young Good	4
Pine	Big Mature	14
Pine	Medium	5
Pine	Telephone Pole	39
Sugarcane	Mature Good	230
Sugarcane	Average	4
Tamarin (Mukooge)	60cm Diameter	1
Tamarin (Mukooge)	Below 60cm Diameter	4
Tamarin (Mukooge)	Medium	1
Tamarin (Mukooge)	Building Pole	1
Umbrella Tree	Building Pole	5
Yams	Young	41
Yams	Mature	35

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 Background

Stakeholder engagement is a project interactive process between the project (and or developer) and those potentially affected by or have an interest in the project; and that aims to build and maintain an open and constructive relationship with stakeholders and thereby facilitate project management of its activities and operations, including its environmental and social effects and risks.

Stakeholder engagement for this project has taken the form of formal meetings, public gatherings, focused group discussions, individual interviews with PAPs, informal meetings with different sections of the community along the alignment, through email and walk-in engagements at the District Offices in Iganga, and Kaliro Town Council Offices. The approach to engage stakeholders took a Top –Down direction. Early and meaningful consultations with key project stakeholders were carried out throughout the RAP planning process. Attention was paid to identifying vulnerable groups, as well as PAPs who are less readily accessible for engagement. The team also ensured that during engagements at different levels, women are involved and fully participate. The RAP team organised and participated in a number of consultative meetings and discussions with various key stakeholders and PAPs including the district officials as well as sub county officials. Later, lower levels meetings were held with residents of villages and municipal zones that shall be traversed. These meetings were held in order to:

- a. Introduce the objectives and proposed activities of the project to the stakeholders,
- b. To involve the stakeholders in planning and the development of the RAP.
- c. Establish a long-term relationship with the stakeholders during the study period and as well during the Implementation phase.
- d. Document key concerns and sensitivities for consideration during the studies and RAP implementation.

5.2 Top Level Consultations

This involved issuance of notices to the district and sub county officials communicating presence of the team for the various project activities and requesting for a meeting to enable further deliberations.

The top officials included the following;

- a. The Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs)
- b. District Water Engineers
- c. District Environment Officers
- d. District Community Development Officers
- e. The Resident District Commissioners (RDCs).

5.3 Lower level Consultations

This level involved meeting the sub county/Town Council technical planners who are more attached to the project in terms of its implementation and later operation. The key stakeholders included the following;

- a. The Town Clerks/Sub County Chiefs
- b. The Community Development Officers

- c. Town Engineers
- d. Secretary for Environment
- e. Secretary for Production

For purposes of effective mobilisation and in the spirit of inclusive participation, the political offices were also consulted. These included the office of the L.C 5/Mayor and the L.C 3 chairpersons. Their views were also noted and incorporated in this RAP.

The facilitation process between the RAP team and community was conducted in the local languages while the high-level meetings were conducted in English. The discussions centred on the potential disruption to be caused by the project during construction and after construction stages, other historical or legacy issues left by related projects and how the project will benefit the residents in terms of provision of clean water and sanitation services.

In all meetings, a question and answer session were included as a means of clarifying issues. The meetings and discussions were also used to gauge the attitude and feelings of the PAPs towards the project. Detailed issues emerging are presented in section 5.4 below of the main report.

Consultations were carried out with PAPs in the project affected areas of Mwanga, Kirindi, Nakiyanja, Kalintunsi, Zibondo, Nasuuti North, Busimba, Nabitende, Buyale, Bukose, Naibiri, Bukaye, Buboga A, Bugbogo B, Bunyiro, Katwe, Namugalwe ABC, Namungalwe rural, Namusala, Namufuma, Wairaka-Jinja and Nabikoote during preparation of this RAP as shown in Table 5-1 below. During the sensitization meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility was explained and rights of PAPs, compensation process on who is eligible and grievance procedures were outlined. All meetings were chaired by the village's Local Council (LC1) chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the census survey. In these meetings, project principles of compensation for various types of loss were detailed and various entitlement options discussed.

Table 5-1: Consultations carried out in the various project affected areas

District	Component	Date	Venue of meetings	Target community/village	Number of participants	
					Female	Male
Iganga	Iganga DLG	16 th October 2018	District Local Government	Technical and Political team of Iganga district (CAO, District water officer, District Engineer, ACDO,)	00	05
		16 th October 2018	Nambale Sub County offices	CDO, Health Assistant	00	02
		17 th October 2018	Nasuuti Trading Centre	Community members of Nasuuti North and Busimba	09	22
		17 th October 2018	St. Mary Catholic Church	Community members of	10	20

District	Component	Date	Venue of meetings	Target community/village	Number of participants	
					Female	Male
				Nabitende A, Nabitende B, Buyale		
		17 th October 2018	Naibiri Trading Centre	Community members of Naibiri	09	25
		18 th October 2018	Bukaye Trading Centre	Community members of Bukaye, Magogo	12	36
		18 th October 2018	Bunyiiro Musilim Primary School	Community members of Bubogo A, Bubogo B, Bunyiiro	10	23
		18 th October 2018	Namufuma Grounds	Community members of Namunsala, Namufuma	13	28
		18 th October 2018	Lwabaga T/C	Community members of Lwabaga, Bunyiiro	09	16
		18 th October 2018	Namungalwe T/C	Community members of Namungalwe A, Namungalwe B, Namungalwe Rural, Kawete.	38	67
		18 th October 2018	Nabikote	Nabikote and Namunkesu	15	35
Kaliro	Kaliro Town Council;	1 st October 2018	Town Council Offices	Town Clerk, Principal Fisheries Officer, Town agent, Deputy Mayor	04	
		16 th October 2018	Dairy Grounds	Community members of Kalitunsi, Mwanga, Kirindi, Industrial area and Nakiyanja zone,	10	31
Jinja	MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA	1 st August 2019	Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka	Head Teacher and Teachers of Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka.	00	03

A number of consultative meetings were held with relevant stakeholders in lead government agencies, local community leaders and community members in the respective project areas between 16st October 2018 and 18th October 2018. shows pictures of some of the meetings held in the various Project areas, while Table 5-2 provides a summary of the findings from the stakeholder consultations and **Error! Reference source not found.** provides a detailed record of the discussions and attendance for each meeting.



Community members of Kalitunsi, Mwanga, Kirindi, Industrial area and Nakiyanja zone in Kaliro Town Council (16/10/2018)



Community members in villages of Bubugo A, B and Bunyiuro (18/10/2018)

Community members in village of Namugalwe A, Namugalwe B, Namugalwe Rural, Katwe(18/10/2018)



Community of Nabitende and Buyale on 17/10/2018

Community of Nasuti North and Busimba on 17/10/2018



Community of Naibiri village 17/10/2018



Community members of Bukaye, Magogo on 18th/10/2018

Photo 5-1: Meetings held with stakeholders with an interest in the Project

During the sensitization process, issues were raised and summary of key issues is obtained in Table 5-2. Signed records of consultation are appended as **Appendix 1**.

5.4 Summary of Pertinent Issues

From the consultations with PAPs and other key stakeholders, some issues came up and will need careful study in order to manage the expectations and anxiety of the PAPs and the public. These are bulleted below;

Table 5-2: Key issues raised during stakeholder meetings

Stakeholder	Issues of concern	Response
Environment Officer, Kaliro and Iganga districts Municipality	Emphasize gender issues to contractors to give equal opportunities to women and men during construction phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations regarding equal opportunities will be given to the contractor. The contractor is expected to employ women.
	Need to liaise with UNRA to mark the road reserve where transmission pipes will pass enroute to Kaliro and Iganga districts Municipality from the source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted.
	Regular sensitization of communities and workers on HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS awareness strategies is one of the mitigation measures. The contractor will have to have an HIV/AIDS management plan on how to manage such issues. The contractor will undertake HIV/AIDS sensitization and prevention measures throughout the project activities in line with the requirements of HIV/AIDS policy.
	The contractors of the proposed project should consider first the when constructing so that the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people will have priority for employment at all levels. All potential employees shall be

	people can get employment, especially the unemployed youths.	required to produce recommendation letters from the LC chairpersons.
	Distribution of condoms at strategic location during construction to reduce STIs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDs awareness trainings will be carried out throughout the project implementation to reduce on the risk of HIV/AIDs and other related STI diseases There will be continuous sensitization of communities on issues of HIV/AIDs, interaction with project workers. • There will be regular Voluntary Counselling and Testing of workers and communities
	The project should ensure that they avoid displacing people because of the pipelines. If possible they should make diversions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a World Bank project, and their policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living. • Therefore, the corridor has been designed to avoid any physical displacement. However, in case one is affected, fair and adequate cash compensation will be required.
	There is need to involve the district officials such as SCDO, Water engineer, Environmental officer, Lands office to help smooth implementation of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of the district, Sub-county officials will be required.
District Environment Officers, Kaliro and Iganga districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to piped water will reduce water borne diseases like cholera in Kaliro and Iganga districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted.
	Provide employment opportunities to the local community especially unskilled labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people will have priority for employment at all levels. All potential employees shall be required to produce recommendation letters from the LC chairpersons.
	PAPs should be properly compensated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a World Bank funded project. Therefore all PAPs will be compensated adequately and the project will follow Government of Uganda laws and as World Bank Safeguard Policies.
	There should be provision of safety equipment to workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety is key and the contractor will ensure that they have an OHS personel at all times to ensure

		safety of workers
	Increase in STIs due to migrant labour into the rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will have an HIV/AIDs management plans and GRM with a clear referral path to help curtail STIs and other diseases.
Community members, in Kaliro Town Council (Villages of Mwanga, Kirindi, Nkiyanja, Kalintusi, Zibondo)	Need employment during construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people will have priority for employment at all levels. All potential employees shall be required to produce recommendation letters from the LC chairpersons.
	Assuming one has two acres of land and they will be affected by the WTP, will the government compensate fully?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, you will be compensated fully and given ample time to vacate the land.
	In case the contractor destroys seasonal crops during the process of laying the pipe line; who will compensate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the crops are not within the wayleave and they are destroyed, there will be a grievance handling mechanism and such issues will be reported to the committee to be resolved.
	Will PAPs be allowable to continue using the land after the it is acquired by MWE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land required for sedimentation tank and the water reservoir sites will be fully acquired by the ministry, therefore no work or developments by PAPs will be allowed subsequent to project implementation. However, for the Transmission and distribution lines, 2 metres corridor of land will be acquired and it mainly traverses along the existing roads with no residential or commercial structures affected.
	Can structures such as huts be constructed above the pipeline after construction works are completed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No structures will be allowed to be constructed above the pipelines. An easement fee will be paid for PAPs who will be affected by the transmission and distribution lines.
	Will water be sold or it will be free of charge/	Water will be got at a fee.
Community members in Iganga (Villages of Nasuuti North and Busimba, Nabitende)	No construction should commence without compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will be made before any works commence. This is a World Bank project and the project should comply w

A, Nabitende B, Buyale, Naibiri, Bukaye, Magogo, Bubogo A, Bubogo B, Bunyiiro, Namungalwe, Nabitoke)	PAPs should also be connected to the piped water scheme as an incentive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted
	Local people wanted to know whether an affected person without proof of legal ownership of land will be eligible for compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, as long as the person is known by the local authority as the rightful owner. He or she will be compensated.
	Disturbance of sources of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project minimises as much as possible to affect people's livelihood. Construction of the transmission and distribution lines will mainly traverses along the existing roads with no residential or commercial structures affected.
	Employment to the local youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The locals will be considered for employment.
	Who determines compensation rates to be used by the project during resettlement?	Rates are got from the District Land Board.
	Local people inquired if compensation will be done in the bank or at the sub-counties.	All PAPs will be required to open up a bank account but small compensation (less than 200,000 UGX) amounts will be made in cash.
	Will there be compensation for bare land with no developments?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For PAPs who will be affected by Transmission and Distribution lines; a percentage of compensation money will be given to the owner as easement fee. For PAPs affected by WTP and reservoir or access road will be compensated whether land is bare or not.
	Extension of utilities like electricity, roads to the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted but this is a water project. Other utilities like Electricity will be dealt with the REA.
	Increase in HIV/AIDS due to influx of new people into the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS awareness strategies is one of the mitigation measures. The contractor will have to have an HIV/AIDS management plan on how to manage such issues. The contractor will undertake HIV/AIDS sensitization and prevention measures throughout the project activities in line with the requirements of HIV/AIDS policy.
In case the contractor destroys the seasonal crops during the process of laying the pipe line; who will compensate?	If the crops are not within the wayleave and they are destroyed, there will be a grievance handling mechanism and such issues will be	

		reported to the committee to be resolved.
	How will the Grievance Committee be selected and where could it be found?	The Grievance Committee will be composed of the area local chairpersons such as LC I and LC II. Aside from the local chairpersons, the Committee will also include representatives from the PAPs including a female representative, as well as a representative from MWE. GMCs will be set up at parish level to minimise the movement of PAPs to go lodge their grievances.
FGDs with women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are engaged in different activities such as vending, tailoring, hotel business, farming, livestock rearing, selling second hand clothes among others. • Women have saving groups they are involved in that help them improve their livelihoods. <p>Challenges The women currently face a challenge of accidents due to the poor road.</p>	Noted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women do not own land, they are only given the land to use. • Fear of men leaving their wives after receiving compensation package. The project should manage such incidences. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help will be given to women who will face such challenges. • Sensitization will be carried out within the communities, and spouses shall be jointly involved to receive compensation. • The local authorities shall be engaged through the grievance committees to follow-up and resolve such issues.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of many children getting accidents especially school going children by trucks ferrying construction material on sites. 	The contractor shall employ a qualified Health and Safety professionals at the work site to ensure compliance with health and safety.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern of child labour. Our children may leave school to go seek for employment with the contractors. 	Child labor is to be prohibited on the project roads i.e. no employment of children below 18 years of road works or associated activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear that project workers may impregnate the young girls and later abandon them. 	The contractor will have a code of conduct that will be signed by every employee to curb fraternization and sexual misconduct on the project and its associated facilities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities should be made available to project area 	In the construction phase, the local people will be employed.

5.5 Approval and Disclosure of the RAP

The RAP will be cleared/approved by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank translated into the local language/s and disclosed locally in a culturally appropriate manner. It will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. Any changes made to the RAP will be follow the same approval and disclosure protocols". A copy of the Final RAP report shall be displayed at the District headquarters of Iganga and Kaliro, as well as respective sub county headquarters.

In addition, before commencement of payment of compensation, all PAPs will be invited for consultations and sensitization on the process including according them adequate financial training and disclosure of compensation.

6 SOCIAL ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED DISTRICTS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a description of the socio-economic characteristics of the Kaliro and Iganga districts project area that will be traversed by the water and sanitation supply channels. The baseline is formed through a combination of primary survey data, secondary data and stakeholder consultations from project affected areas. The existing way of life of the people will potentially be disrupted during the construction period therefore the socio-economic profile of Project Affected Persons is important as it establishes a baseline for monitoring and evaluation during the RAP implementation process. Notably it will afford the project to identify particular PAPs that MWE should pay special attention and/or provide additional assistance during implementation.

The social economic baseline survey focused mainly on PAPs affected by the Transmission line, Distribution line, Land for reservoir Site and office site and Land for public toilet. The earlier RAP that was carried out in 2018 had a total number of 388 PAPs in Kaliro and 1050 in Iganga, the majority would be affected by the transmission line.

6.2 Kaliro District Profile

Kaliro District borders Kamuli District in the west, Iganga in the south, in the north-east it adjoins Pallisa District and in the north, Kaliro is bordered by the Lake Nakuwa and Pallisa. Administratively the district has one County 5 sub-county, one self-accounting Town Council, Kaliro.

6.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

According to the Uganda 2014 National Housing and Population Census, the population growth rate of Kaliro is high at 3.55% compared to 3.31% in 2002 and the national average of 2.88%. Using this rate, the current population stands at 194,265 people. If Kaliro is to maintain this growth rate, by the next census in 2013, it will have a population of 221,088 people. The district population is now estimated at 236,927 people with females at 121,767, 51% and 115, and 160 males at 49% giving a 94.6 sex ratio. The district has a total of 43,222 households with an average household size at 5.4. Nawaikoke is the most populated sub county with 63,585 people.

Table 6-1: Population of Kaliro District by Sex, Residence and Population Type 2014

Sub-county	population size	male	female	No h/hs	Average h/h size		
					Kaliro 2002	National 2014	District 2014
Kaliro	236,927	115,160	121,767	43,222	5.3	4.7	5.4
Bumanya	49,497	23,873	25,624	8,754	5.3		5.6
Gadumire	35,656	17,516	18,049	6,500	5.3		5.5
Kaliro T/C	16,796	8,055	8,741	3,792	5.3		4.2
Namugongo	35,462	17,453	18,009	6,411	5.3		5.4
Namwiwa	36,022	17,424	18,598	6,375	5.3		5.6
Nawaikoke	63,585	30,839	32,746	11,390	5.3		5.6

Source: Census Report 2014

6.2.2 Administrative Units

Kaliro district comprises of 34 parishes and 294 villages. The administration headquarter is located in Kaliro Town, 32 kilometers North of Iganga Town.

Table 6-2: Kaliro and Iganga districts district Administrative Unit

Districts	No. Of Counties	Parishes	No. Of Sub-Counties	No. Of Villages
Kaliro district	1	34	1	294

Source: Kaliro district DPP, 2015

6.2.3 Social and cultural structure

According to its social and cultural structure, the population of Kaliro district is quite heterogeneous. People from various ethnic groups as well as different religious groups live together in Kaliro which enriches the cultural life and builds the basis for a peaceful co-existence in the district. However, despite the district being multi-ethnic in nature, the dominating ethnic groups are still the Basoga followed by the Bakenye and others

6.2.4 Healthcare

Health refers to the availability and functionality of the health infrastructure. Health services are a key facilitating factor for socio-economic development. According to the district development report the performance of the health sector greatly depends on the availability of the necessary infrastructure. Health facilities i.e. Health centre IV's and III's are in existence which ensures a health and hence productive population. However, population is also characterised by poor health seeking behaviour in preference for traditional medication and practice. Below are the accessible health facilities in the district.

Table 6-3: Health Units in Kaliro district

Health Unit	Ownership			Total
	Government	NGO	Private	
Health Centre IV	1	0	0	1
Health Centre III	4	2	0	6
Health Centre II	7	6	0	13
Total:	12	8	0	20

Source: Kaliro DDP, 2015

6.2.5 Economic activities in the district

The major economic activities people are engaged in are: agriculture, trade, transport (land and water), Lumbering, small scale manufacturing, telecommunication services, fishing, etc. Agriculture employs about 72 percent of the total labour force (including disguised labour), most of whom are women, and youth. Despite the importance of agriculture in the Kaliro community, the sector's performance in terms of production and productivity, food and nutrition security has not been satisfactory and therefore has registered observably sluggish growth mainly due to a number of reasons already given above. The district Local government provides basically infrastructure like roads, health facilities and services education services, water for domestic, business, and for production. The government both central and Local provide security, an important ingredient in the development of any society.

6.2.6 Housing conditions

Most of the houses in Kaliro District are made out of temporary and semi-permanent materials. This leads to reduced life span of the houses as they dilapidate shortly after construction and yet the masses lack money to do the required renovation. There is also encroachment on public open spaces and road reserves. Because of inadequate land use planning, control of development is almost impossible and as a result people are encroaching on the few public open spaces. There is also misuse of the road reserves because the masses do not understand their importance.



Plate 6-1: Type of structures in project affected area

6.2.7 Education

The education system includes both formal and informal education. Although Government put in place UPE and USE many children are not benefiting from the Programmes especially girls because they dropout at an early age due to pregnancy and other maternal conditions. Orphans and other vulnerable children drop out of school as they have challenges accessing basic scholastic materials such books and uniforms and where a small charge is made they will not have money to pay for their education. Early marriage and pregnancy is at 25% in eastern region where Kaliro falls. Worse still, there is a culture of undermining formal education through, roles and staple activities and provision for mainly boys while discriminating against the girls who are normally relegated to early marriages.

6.3 IGANGA District Profile

Iganga District is bordered by Kaliro district to the north, Namutumba District to the northeast, Bugiri District to the east, Mayuge district to the south, Jinja district to the southwest, and Luuka District to the west. The district headquarters at Iganga are located approximately 44 kilometres (27 mi), by road, northeast of Jinja, the largest city in the Busoga sub-region.

6.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, the 2 counties that make up Iganga District today had a population of 360,507 with a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 females with a growth rate of 3.4%.the estimated population of the district 2009 is 431,600 of which 188,900 males and 242,700 females. The land population density was 322 persons per Sq. Km.

Table 6-4: Demographic information for Iganga district.

Demographic variables	%	Population
Total Population 2014	100	506,388
Infants below one year	4.7	23,800
Children below 5 years	19.3	97,732
Women in child bearing	23	116,469

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014

Table 6-5: Population of Iganga District

County	Sub-county	2002 population census			Population 2014		
		Males	Females	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bugweri	Buyanga	16,090	18,042	34,132	24,881	26,531	51,412
	Ibulanku	11,385	12,173	23,558	16,558	17,652	34,210
	Igombe	6,935	7,704	14,639	8,223	8,952	17,175
	Makuutu	9,939	10,885	20,824	13,490	14,502	27,992
	Namalemba	7,198	7,703	14,901	11,426	12,221	23,647
	Busembatia T/C	5,419	6,134	11,553	6,768	7,663	14,431
Kigulu	Bulamagi	10,800	11,913	22,713	14,549	15,466	30,015
	Nawanyingi	8,474	9,302	17,776	12,878	13,404	26,282
IMC	Central Div	-	-	-	13,673	16,718	30,391
IMC	Northern Div	-	-	-	10,717	12,762	23,479
	Nabitende	11,403	12,157	23,560	13,655	14,515	28,170
	Nakalama	12,293	13,467	25,670	21,485	23,649	45,134
	Nakigo	11,540	12,726	24,266	18,441	19,795	38,236
	Nambale	14,850	16,515	31,365	22,394	24,721	47,115
	Namungalwe	13,199	14,862	28,061	17,729	19,668	37,397
	Nawandala	10,982	11,911	22,893	15,156	16,146	31,302
	Total	168,894	186,579	355,383	242,023	264,365	506,388

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2002, NPHS 2014

6.3.2 Administrative Units

Iganga district is comprised 2 counties 16 sub-counties, 82 parishes and 360 villages. The administration headquarter is located in Iganga. Town. District and sub-counties are Local Governments that are self-accounting and are bodies corporate. Igombe sub-county is the smallest sub-county in size and population.

Table 6-6: Iganga districts district Administrative Unit

County	No. of Sub-counties/Town councils	No. of Parishes	No. of LC 1 villages
Bugweri	6	31	133
Kigulu	8	40	195
Iganga Municipality	2	11	32
Total	16	82	360

Source: Iganga district DPP, 2015

6.3.3 Social and cultural structure

According to the DDP, 2015 the district accommodates all tribes in Uganda, the common language being Lusoga, Luganda, Samya and Swahili. The bulk of the Population belongs to Basoga.

6.3.4 Healthcare

Iganga has two health sub district (HSD), with one hospital, two health IV, 15 health centre III, and 38 health centre II.

Table 6-7: Health Units in Kaliro district

Category	Ownership		Total
	Government	PNFP	
Hospital	1	0	1
H/C IV	2	0	2
H/C III	12	3	15
HC II	27	13	40
Total	42	16	58

6.3.5 Economic activities in the district

Subsistence farming is the mainstay of the local economy employing 90.77% of the population in Iganga district. Commonly grown crops entail food crops such as; millet, maize, sorghum, rice, beans, Irish potatoes, cassava, bananas and peas. Cash crops include; coffee and cotton. Fruits and vegetables such as; oranges, tomatoes and cabbage.

Table 6-8: Economic activity in district

Economic Activity	Economically Active Population	Percentage
Subsistence farming		
Subsistence crop farming	49,471	90.77%
Subsistence livestock farming	185	0.34%
Small Poultry keeping	33	0.06%
Sub-total Subsistence	49,689	91.17%
Commercial and other Activities		
Commercial crop farming	1,591	2.92%
Commercial livestock farming	32.70	0.06%
Self-employed non-agricultural activity	1,412	2.59%
Employment	959	1.76%
Remittances	365.16	0.67%
Others	452.36	0.83%
Sub-total Commercial & Others	4,813	8.83%
Overall	54,502	100%

6.3.6 Housing conditions

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitude and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indications of the person's standard of living and his/her place in society. Below is a Table showing the housing conditions of the population, household sanitation, assets and amenities available to the household and general household welfare.

Table 6-9: Type of Dwelling Units by Sex of Household Head and Location

Status of Dwelling Unit	Male Head			Female Head			District		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent	195	6,288	6,483	59	1,921	1,980	254	8,209	8,463
Semi-Permanent	185	5,993	6,179	57	1,831	1,887	242	7,824	8,066
Temporary	380	12,281	12,661	116	3,752	3,868	496	16,033	16,529
TOTAL	760	24,563	25,322	232	7,503	7,736	992	32,066	33,058

6.3.7 Education

Iganga District has 708 schools; 120 Nursery, 539 (153 government aided UPE-Primary schools, 386 are privately owned), 47 secondary (12 of which are government aided, 35 privately owned) it has 1 PTC and 1 vocational /technical schools. Following the inception of Universal Primary Education (UPE) Primary enrolment rose to over 99% of the school going age by the April 2013. Currently the enrolment stands at 68,855pupils. Where males are 34,599and females are 34,256pupils. This enrolment was taken from 163 primary schools (quick count) in April 2013. However, the district education sector still faces several challenges such as

- Inadequate Infrastructure e.g. classrooms
- Low Community participation –feeding, clothing, inadequate provision of scholastic materials.
- Inadequate financial support to education sector.
- Inadequate staff at school level and management level e.g. two inspectors for 158 Education Institutions.

Table 6-10: Institutions in Iganga district

S/N	Institution category	Government aided	Private	Total
	Institutions	Gov't	Private	Total
1.	Nursery	0	120	120
2.	Primary	153	386	539
3.	Secondary	12	35	47
4.	Primary Teacher College	01	-	01
5.	Technical School	01	-	01
	Total	167	541	708

6.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA

The Namungalwe-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation System project will directly affect 1651 Project Affected households and approximately 9995 PAPs, with 388 and 1264 project affected households (PAHs) in Kaliro and Iganga respectively.

6.5 Introduction

This chapter presents a description of the social-economic characteristics of the project area that will be traversed by the Water Supply and Sanitation System through the main towns and small towns in Kaliro and Iganga districts. The baseline is formed through a combination of primary survey data, secondary data and stakeholder consultations from project affected areas. The existing way of life of the people will potentially be disrupted during the construction period therefore the socio-economic profile of Project Affected Persons is important as it establishes a baseline for monitoring and evaluation during the RAP

implementation process. Notably it will afford the project to identify particular PAPs that MWE should pay special attention and/or provide additional assistance during implementation.

The following information was captured for PAPs who were part of the Census:

- Age;
- Gender
- Type of Impact
- Level of education
- Livelihoods
- Vulnerability status

6.6 Project Affected Districts

The planned construction of the Sedimentation tank, transmission line, distribution line, water reservoir, Booster Station and public office and public toilet traverses three districts of Jinja, Kaliro and Iganga, in Eastern Uganda. The population in the district and project affected area is comprised of Basoga Bakenye, Itesots Bagwere and other tribes from the Eastern part of the country.

Table 6-11: Project affected areas.

DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE
IGANGA	IGANGA MUNICIPALITY	NKONO	NKONO CENTRAL
	NAKALAMA	BUKAYE	BUKAYE
		MAGOGO	MAGOGO
	NAMBALE	KIDAAGO NABITENDE	BUKOSE
			BUYALE
			NABITENDE
		MAYIRA	NABITOVU
		NAIBIRI	NAIBIRI SOUTH
		NASUTI	BUSIMBA
			NASUTI NORTH
	NAMUNGALWE	BULUMWAKI	BULUMWAKI I
		MWENDE-NFUKO	BULANGA
		NAMUNGALWE	KAWETE
			NAMUNGALWE A
			NAMUNGALWE B
			NAMUNGALWE RURAL
		NAMUNKESU	BUBOGO A
			BUBOGO B
			NABIKOOTE
			NAMUNFUMA
	NAMUNKESU		
NAMUNSALA	NAMUNSALA		
NAWANYINGI	BUNYIRO	BUNYIRO CENTRAL	
		LWABAGA	
KALIRO	KALIRO TOWN COUNCIL	BUKUMANKOOLA	KIRINDI

DISTRICT	SUBCOUNTY	PARISH	VILLAGE
			MWANGA
		BUYUNGA	NAKIYANJA ZONE
		LUMBUYE	INDUSTRIAL AREA
			KALITUNSI
			VALLEY HILL
		NAIGOMBYA	ZIBONDO
NAMUGONGO	BUTEGE	NATWAANA	
Jinja	Wairaka	Kakira T.C	Wairaka college

6.6.1 Sources of Livelihood in Project Areas

Subsistence farming is the principal source of livelihood in all the project areas. In the two districts most affected households are dependent on farming as well as earned income from subsistence agriculture (41.5%), private formal retail trading (30.5%), Public government employment private formal/service (22%) and (4.9%) in public offices. Other households derived their income from, fishing (0.4%) and private formal manufacturing (0.6%) and transport (0.2%) locally known as boda boda (0.2%). Typically grown crops in the area included bananas, maize, beans and coffee as a cash crop.

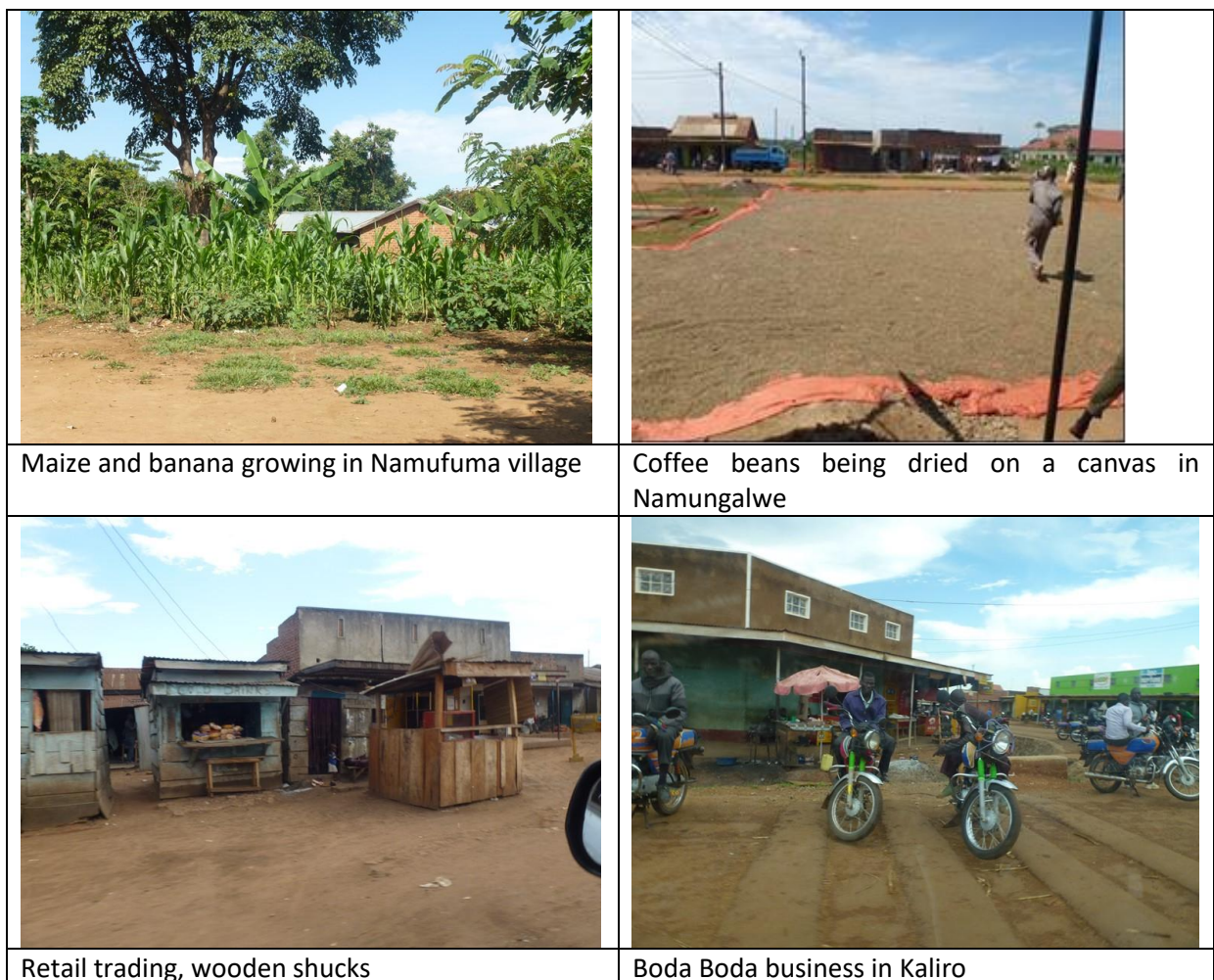


Photo 6-1: Some of the economic activities in the project area

Apart from transporting people, this means of transport is also utilised for ferrying agricultural produce to markets. It is important to note that most people purchase these “boda bodas” from income generated after sale of agriculture produce and in some cases their land. Motorcycle

commuter transport is the most common mode of transportation due to poor roads hence lack of alternative means such as buses and taxis.

Table 6-12: Occupation types amongst project affected household heads

Main occupation	%
Private formal/manufacturing	0.6
Private formal/service	22
Private informal retail	30.5
Private Agriculture	41.5
Public Government	4.9
Other Occupations	%
Fishing	0.4
Transportation	0.2

Source: Primary data

6.6.2 Monetary Income from Subsistence Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture was noted to be a significant source of livelihood for the project-affected households in the villages. Consultation with affected persons revealed that subsistence farmers selling their surplus produce earned below 500,000/= (78.4%) and only a few earned above 2 million (3.9%) from the sale of agricultural produce and these were only male respondents.

Table 6-13: Agriculture income levels among the PAP.

Gender	Range of revenue from agriculture (,000 UgShs)				Total
	Below 500,000/=	501000-1,000,000/=	1000,001-1,500,000/=	Above 2 million	
Male (%)	55.9	5.9	1.0	3.9	66.7
Female (%)	22.5	9.8	1.0		33.3
Total (%)	78.4	15.7	2.0	3.9	100

6.6.3 Land use and settlement in Project Area

To understand socio-economic profile of the project-affected people regarding land use and tenure. The transmission and distribution lines of the project traverse mainly urban and peri-urban areas and some through subsistence agricultural land and residential areas that comprise houses some of which were built with burnt brick with iron sheet roofs; and some were wooden.

6.6.4 Land Ownership and Tenure

More men (75%) than women (24.4%) owned land in the project-affected area. When asked under which tenure they owned land, most affected people indicated customary tenure. In most of the affected areas men owned more land than women. There were no registered squatters on land in the project affected area.

Table 6-14: Land Tenure in project area

Gender		Land tenure by gender		Total
		Landowner	Tenant Kibanja	
Male	%	75	0.6	75.6
Female	%	24.4		24.4
Total	%	99.4	0.6	100.0

Source: Primary data

6.6.5 Land Use

From the project area most of the land was used for mainly used for residential purposes (53%) agricultural purposes such as crop farming (41.5%), livestock grazing (1.2%), trading and business (4.3%) and also doubled as a residential dwelling (33.5%).

The land within the 2meter corridor is mainly used for small-scale agricultural production. Crops grown are mainly food crops like cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, beans and fruits such as pawpaw, jackfruits and mangoes. Cash crops like coffee, vanilla, and moringa are also grown but not as much as food crops. Hardwood trees such as Muvule, Musizi, Mugavu, Pine and Eucalyptus plantations were also found within the corridor.

Farmers in the project affected villages lack basic tools and equipment used for farming. They commonly use hoes, pangas and an axe for digging and this according to some farmers affect farming which leads to low production. Retail trading is another occupation carried out by some people in the project area. Retail trade is mainly carried out by women who sell goods (food items, tomatoes, onions and kerosene) used mainly in households. Most respondents especially in urban areas were losing land to the project.

Table 6-15: Land use in project area

Land use	%
Crop farming	41.5
Livestock grazing	1.2
Trading/business activities	4.3
Residential dwelling	53.0

Source: Primary data

Further analysis of the affected PAPs from the census also reveals the majority of PAPs (100%) would be willing to use the remaining piece of land even if a portion of the main land has been acquired by the project.

When probed about the method of acquisition it was revealed that more men acquired land mainly through outright purchase (56.7%) and inheritance (18.3%) in comparison to women (18.3%) and (3.7%). From focus group discussions many highlighted the lack of security of tenure and discriminatory conditions as regards legal access to land as often faced dispossession by male members of families. Legal security of tenure should be practically emphasized and implemented to ensure that women are guaranteed legal protection against forced and arbitrary evictions, harassment and other threats emanating from expected compensation proceeds.

Table 6-16: Method of Land acquisition by affected households

		Method of acquiring Land			Total
		Bought	Inherited from parents	Renting	
Male	%	56.7	18.3	0.6	75.6
Female	%	20.7	3.7		24.4
Total	%	77.4	22.0	0.6	100.0

Source: primary data

6.6.6 Demographic Information

a. Average age of household heads

When planning for involuntary resettlement, it is important to pay special attention to different age-groups in the project affected area to ensure alignment of policy and plans for

involuntary resettlement. From the field data it was revealed that a sizeable percentage of household heads for both male and female (30.7%) are within the age bracket of 56 years and above and (28.8%). This reveals that there is a likelihood of the project to negatively impact on PAPs who are of advance age.

The most affected age group was between 36 and 40 years as indicated in Table 6-17 below.

Table 6-17: Age distribution in the affected Households

Gender	Age of respondent				Total
	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and above	
Male	12.9	19.6	20.9	22.1	75.5
Female	1.8	6.1	8.0	8.6	24.5
Total	14.7	25.8	28.8	30.7	100.0

Source: primary data

b. Gender and marital status of household heads

Most of the affected households surveyed were headed by males (75.6%) compared to female-headed households (24.4%). Female household heads were mostly widows (12.8%) in comparison to unmarried or single women (1.2%).

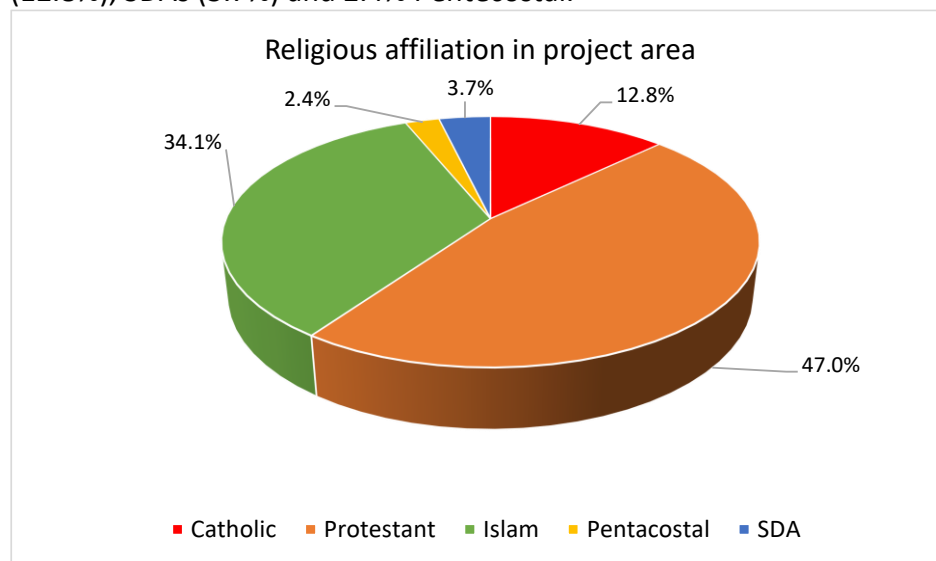
Table 6-18: Gender Marital status

Gender	Gender and marital status of HHDs (%)				Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
Male	0.6	71.3	1.8	1.8	75.6
Female	1.2	7.9	2.4	12.8	24.4
Total	1.8	79.3	4.3	14.6	100

Source: Primary data

6.6.7 Religion

Most dominant religion of people in affected households surveyed were of Christian denominations with Protestants (47.0%) being the dominant Islam (34.1%), Catholics (12.8%), SDAs (3.7%) and 2.4% Pentecostal.

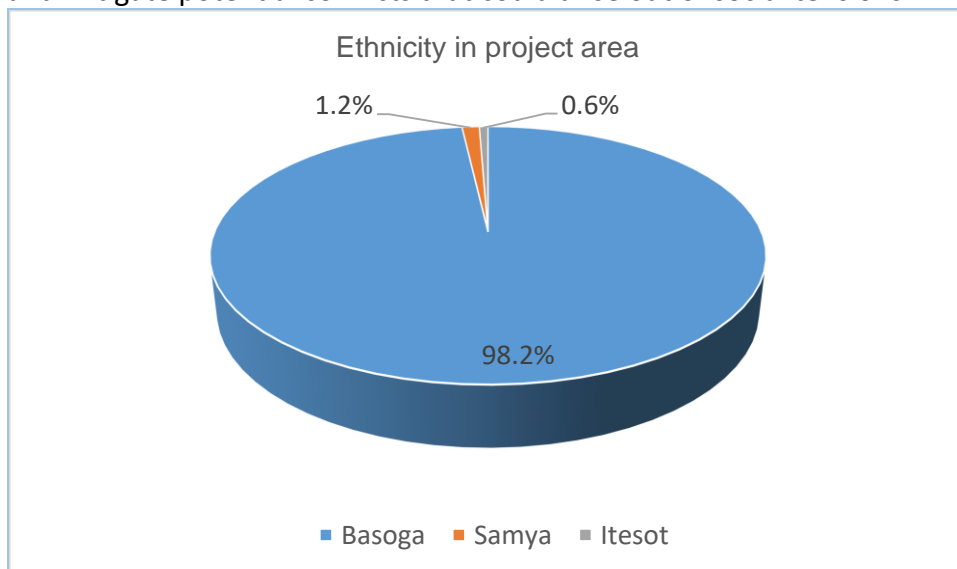


Source: Primary data

Figure 6-1: Religion of people in affected households surveyed

6.6.8 Ethnicity

The most dominant ethnic groups of PAPs in the project area were the Basoga (98.2%), Samya (1.2%) and Itesot (0.6%). Ethnicity has a myriad of influences on the political, economic, cultural and social life of specific social settings and therefore it is important to study, understand and gain in-depth insights of dominant ethnic group towards other tribes and mitigate potential conflicts that could arise out of social tensions.

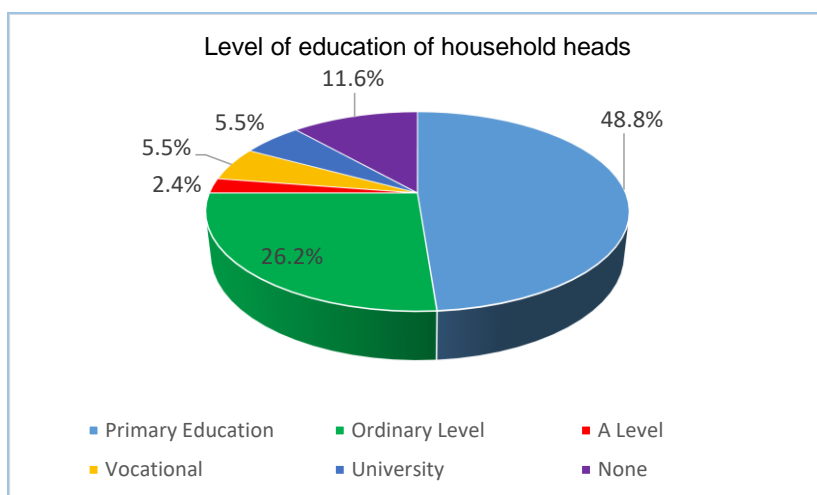


Source: Primary data

Figure 6-2: Ethnicity of PAPS surveyed

6.6.9 Education

Education is a major socio-economic aspect which influences nearly every aspect of human life and socio-economic development hence the need to establish a baseline for education level in order to inform the planning and implementation process of the project. From the field survey majority of the PAPs had attained primary level education (48.8%) and ordinary level education (26.2%). A section of the respondents (11.6%) were illiterate and had never gone to school and this will require sensitization in the communities to be carried out in local dialect to ensure that messages are well communicated to the populace in the project area. Notable also, were some respondents who had attained university education (5.5%) and vocational education (5.5%).



Source: Primary data

Figure 6-3: Educational level of the PAP

6.6.10 Water sources

Kaliro district with a projected population of 202,016 depends on boreholes as the main source of safe water. According to the DDP 2015 a total of 325-point water sources serve 60.2% of the population and the rest still depend on unsafe water. It is therefore important that in order to reduce the burden on the rural women and children who collect most of the water used in the households, more water sources should be constructed nearer the users in the project affected area.

From the census survey obtained, majority of the households (75.7%) had access to communal borehole. Other households drew their water from protected springs.

Table 6-19: Sources of drinking water among the PAPs

Main source of water	Valid Percentage
Unprotected spring	2.6
Shallow Well	14.8
Protected spring	1.9
Piped Water	5.0
Communal borehole	75.7
Total	100.0

Source: Census data



Photo 6-2: Sources of water in project area

6.6.11 Vulnerability of PAPs

The Uganda National Land Policy recognizes land rights for vulnerable groups including, women, and persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, persons-with disability, and land rights of internally-displaced persons. These groups are prone to loss of land and are threatened by landlessness due to poverty induced asset transfers, distress land sales, evictions, land grabbing and abuse of land inheritance procedures.

The World Bank defines vulnerable groups as ‘... the poor, women, indigenous peoples, those less able to care for themselves (children, the elderly and the disabled) and other groups not protected by national land compensation law (those without land or use rights, host communities and community members remaining in the original area after resettlement).’ Source World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Source Book pp71.

Nonetheless, the study identified the following vulnerable groups among the PAPs within the corridor:

- Age criteria- Elderly Household heads (over 60 years);
- Gender criteria- Female headed households;
- Education criteria Household heads who cannot read and write;
- Socioeconomic criteria- unemployed

This RAP proposes special considerations for the identified vulnerable groups through the following provisions:

- Representation for each vulnerable group at Compensation Unit and at the grievance committees;
- Additional assistance in the form of:
 - Counselling services;
 - Help in the filling of any relevant form for the elderly and the illiterate;
 - Assistance in logistics planning for the elderly and female headed households.

7 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

The proposed project will provide compensation to all eligible affected people based on nature or category of their losses.

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

7.1 RAP Principles

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

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

7.2 Eligibility for compensation

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

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

Only persons with land, perennial crops/trees and improvements (structures) have been assessed and are eligible for compensation. There are no squatters, sharecroppers and renters affected by the project.

7.3 Compensation for Losses

In order to meet the objectives of this RAP, the proposed project will provide compensation to all eligible affected people based on nature or category of their losses discussed below.

7.3.1 Compensation for Loss of Land

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land. Under the primary entitlement measures, cash compensation will be provided, based on the CGV approved valuation report and disturbance allowance of 15% or 30%.

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

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

7.3.2 Compensation for Loss of Crops

a. Perennial Crops

Cash compensation will be provided for the loss of perennial crops and trees within the project corridor calculated using the Iganga and Kaliro District Compensation rates.

PAPs growing perennial crops and trees on the affected land will be compensated based upon the rates determined by the District Land Board in the district compensation rates plus 15% or 30% disturbance allowance. Under the Local Government Act, the District Land Board in each local government has the mandate to develop own compensation rates for crops and semi-permanent structures. These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year.

b. Annual (seasonal) Crops

The project will provide all compensation under the entitlement matrix six months prior to the commencement of construction. At the time of payment, a notice to vacate the project corridor will be issued to all PAPs stipulating the time when project sites are required. Existing seasonal crops at the time of payment and within the corridor will be harvested before commencement of construction activities. The shortening or loss of crop cycle will be considered for compensation.

c. Unintentional Damage to Crops

If there is unintentional damage to crops during construction whether owned by PAPs or not, compensation will be paid for both annual and perennial crops, based on the Iganga and Kaliro District Compensation rates. Such cases will have to be registered with grievance redress committee that will be established.

7.3.3 Compensation for Loss of Structures

According to the asset surveys and cadastral surveys, the project designs have only affected a few temporary structures, that is, 2 kitchen, 1 plate rack and fences built of chain link, local poles and live hedges. No other structures are affected and there will be no physical displacement therefore cash compensation will be provided for the loss of the above structures based on their respective market values plus a disturbance allowance of 15%.

7.3.4 Damage Caused During Construction Work

Construction activities may also cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers trampling crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. 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 kind. Payment of compensation will be effected in a time bound manner. Where such repair and compensation are not provided to the satisfaction of the affected parties, they will be eligible to file a claim with the Project GRM and advised of their legal rights to access the judicial and WB systems.

7.4 Cut-off Date

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

The consultant completed the census process for the project areas between 14th to 25th November 2018 and later visited the additional component of a booster pump station at Wairaka College on 1st August 2019 therefore this is the cut-off date (exact date dependent on census date for each PAP). It is recommended that MWE/NWSC issues a formal notice prohibiting any further activities on the land.

A final general “cut-off date” was also declared on 1st August 2019 when the cadastral and asset surveys were completed. This was explained to the community members and PAPs during asset surveys, community dialogues and the PAP census. The “cut of date” was also individually and generally declared in English and local languages to avoid speculation. Thereafter, no new cases will be entertained for consideration for compensation.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

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

Note that people operating or renting business structures can enter into or move out of these premises before the compensation date. For this reason, they were not documented.

According to Ugandan law, people who rent business structures are not entitled for compensation, during the RAP surveys, such people are informed about the on-going exercise and therefore informed on who is eligible for compensation. It is advised that these people are documented at a time close to the date of RAP implementation or compensation and relocation assistance given to tenants occupying the premises at that time.

In case tenants occupy the assessed project area before the cut-off date is communicated, then these persons should be documented along with the duration of their tenancies and their landlords notified as to whether or not to re-rent and if required not to rent will be compensated for the lost income. This will be in line with OP 4.12.

7.5 Resettlement Packages

The resettlement package has been designed to ensure satisfactory compensation for PAPs who lose assets when the project is implemented. This package has been developed in consultation with PAPs.

PAPs are to be affected by acquisition of land of approximately 24.0097 acres. In addition, perennial crops and trees especially those in the metre corridor along the road will be affected. A total of 9 improvements or structures will be affected for the entire 2 metre corridor. Because there will be no physical displacement as PAPs remain owning or in occupation of the larger portions of their land areas, PAPs preferred cash compensation to replace lost assets.

PAPs whose package is above UGX 200,000 (USD 54) will receive money in their bank account opened by the Project (if a PAP does not have one) covering all associated bank fees and charges associated with opening a new account.

For PAPs whose package is below UGX 200,000, arrangements will be made for their payments to be made at the sub-county offices in the presence of MWE representative and LC 1 chairperson.

7.5.1 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix is a major integral part of any resettlement plan. It describes compensation for loss of properties and related assistance for each category of affected PAP. The Entitlement matrix for PAPs in this project is presented in table below.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

	CATEGORY	ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT MEASURES
1	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customary land holders • Landlords/ legal title holders • State/ local government Institutions (various) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement value. • Land to be secured for the water transmission and distribution area will be acquired by MWE as an easement and there will be limited development on it after the line has been constructed. Construction of houses will be prohibited along the line and growing of big trees. • Disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).
2	Loss of perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customary land holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of perennial crops at district rates • Transitional allowance of 5% of value of crops per household which loses perennial crops to cover for income loss.
3	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customary land holders (farmers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing of project to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops. • For loss or shortening of crop cycle, cash compensation will be calculated based on district rates
4	Loss of temporary structure (live hedge fences, chain link fence and retainer walls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords/ legal title holders • customary land holders • Tenants • Squatters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement value, Disturbance allowance (15%-30%). • Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures (transport at owner's cost). • For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods.
	Loss of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customary land holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no loss of income because there no businesses to be affected
	Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers in businesses/farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no lost employment • However, they will be assisted in livelihood training, skills and support for workers in businesses. Link them to potential economic activities like Youth Livelihood Programme, Community Driven Development and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme

	CATEGORY	ENTITLED PERSON	ENTITLEMENT MEASURES
	Displacement of graves, physical cultural resources or cultural sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary land owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event that these exist, • Compensation as per approved district rates. • Provide transport assistance. • Provide financial assistance for rituals / ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources.
5	Payment of banking fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs with compensation award above 200,000 UGX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of bank accounts with assistance in account opening and fees paid by the project: 779 PAPs are receiving compensation award above UGX 200,000 and therefore will require to be opened bank accounts at UGX 20,000 per account.
6	Vulnerable persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs i.e. elderly, disabled, child headed, female headed, economically marginalised & socially stigmatised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement value, Disturbance allowance (15%) • Assistance in receiving cash compensation, financial literacy training, specialised livelihood training, and active engagement in RAP meetings.

Note: There were no squatters, licensees, sharecroppers identified during the surveys

7.6 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement

Best practices such as IFC performance standards requires project developers to restore and preferably 'improve the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons'. To achieve this, appropriate arrangements need to be done to ensure that the people's livelihoods are restored to their original and desirably better status. Presented in this chapter is a plan for livelihood restoration and enhancement of the eligible project affected households. This plan generally applies to PAPs affected by the project and engaged in any form of livelihood activity.

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

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

Provide affected people with transitional financial support (such as short-term employment, subsistence support, or salary maintenance).

7.6.1 Objectives Of The Livelihood Restoration Planning

The overall objective of livelihood restoration will be to address the impacts and risks to livelihoods affected by the water supply and sanitation project depending on project-affected households' socioeconomic circumstances and what will be affected due to land acquisition.

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

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

Particular for this Iganga-Kaliro project the livelihood restoration program will benefit all PAPs and most importantly those whose crops or trees were affected since stand to lose a significant portion of their livelihood resources (e.g. subsistence agricultural plots, access to important natural resources, etc.) as a result of land acquisition or resettlement.

7.6.2 Goal of The Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Plan

The livelihood restoration measures aim to ensure that no PAP suffers hardship due to the Project as set out in the International Requirements. Therefore, the overall purpose is to achieve the restoration of affected livelihoods at least to the level prior to the Project or even the improvement of affected livelihoods and the special consideration of affected vulnerable groups.

7.6.3 Principles for Livelihood Restoration Planning

The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration shall be based on relevant national policies and laws, World Bank OP4.12 and international best practice. The key principles are as follows

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

7.6.4 Potential Impacts from Displacement and Loss of Livelihood

As already discussed in the impact section, a number of people and groups will be affected by the project in terms of land take, agricultural land, crops and trees which are a source of their livelihood. The identification of impacts has also been informed by the results of the asset assessment and also socioeconomic survey. These impacts include loss of crops and economic trees, loss of land. The following are the categories of livelihoods identified that will be impacted by the water and sanitation project.

7.6.4.1 Loss of Land and Assets

Land acquisition for the Project ROW will result in a loss of approximately 24.3203 acres of land from both PAPs from Iganga and Kaliro. Loss of land has associated impacts on local livelihoods through loss of land for subsistence agriculture and livestock grazing. This therefore calls for compensation and also the enhancement unto the affected people to restore their livelihood.

7.6.4.2 Loss of crops and economic trees

According to the cadastral/valuation a number of people have crops (mangoes, guavas, bananas, avocados etc) and commercial trees planted namely eucalyptus, mahogany, pine trees and coffee trees among others. These were mainly grown for HH consumption and also for trade. These being a source of livelihood, those affected will also need to be adequately compensated as well as find out strategies to help restore their livelihood.

7.6.5 General Strategies For all PAPS Involved in Livelihood Initiatives (Enhancement Initiatives)

General strategies for livelihood restoration include those which are cross cutting to the different categories of the affected property and efforts that target specific activities. The livelihood improvement initiatives shall aim at enhancing the existing livelihood initiatives of the PAPs for better functionality and resilience. The livelihood enhancement initiatives shall also equip all PAPs with the necessary skills and knowledge, which shall enable them, re-establish or initiate new business ventures. The proposed livelihood restoration strategies under this category include;

7.6.5.1 Compensation and Support Measures

Compensation at Market Rates

All the affected PAPs shall be compensated at market value as stated in the entitlement matrix. A scrutiny of the data indicates that all PAPs involved affected preferred cash compensation.

The Disturbance Allowance

Each PAP on the project shall be awarded a top up of 15% over and above the net value of their assessed property as stipulated in the entitlement matrix. Beyond the PAPs with assets, 15% will also be given licenses as one of the ways to achieve full replacement cost.

Transition Period

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

7.6.5.2 Agricultural enhancement initiative

Empowerment with production and agribusiness skills

People involved in agricultural activities or farming will be trained in the different agricultural skills guided by the different value chains which exist within the RoW where pipes will be installed. For some PAPs, these skills might be complementary while for others, they might be completely new. This will involve development of the relevant training materials covering the entire value chain from identification of the appropriate genetics through post-harvest management to marketing of the

agricultural products. All PAPs who will be affected by agricultural activities shall be entitled to this training.

Allowance to harvest crops to supplement compensation awards

The PAPs shall be granted permission to harvest their produce after compensation has been effected. This shall be complimented with salvaging of any valuable nature based resource.

Compensation for perennial crops

The PAPs who have perennial crops shall be compensated as guided by the district rates of Iganga and Kaliro districts. These shall be integrated in the overall values of the assets/interests owned by the different PAPs.

7.6.5.3 Financial Literacy Training

The goal of financial literacy training is to ensure that at least 90% of the affected population have sufficient financial knowledge, skills, confidence and capability to efficiently utilize compensation cash on income- generating activities that will improve their standards of living. All PAPs residing in the project affected communities with special focus on farmers, land owners, roadside market vendors among others will benefit from the training. This initiative is targeting all PAPs that will be affected by the water and sanitation project. The PAPs shall be categorized into women, men, and youth and identified vulnerable PAP households including the elderly, disabled, widowed, minor household heads. Apart from the PAPs, these Financial Literacy trainings will also target other community members who may wish to attend.

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 Introduction

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

Sections below outline the proposed grievance management process that utilizes easily accessible local structures through which communities can channel their concerns to the project proponent (MWE/NWSC). Use of local leadership structures would ensure that aggrieved persons, especially vulnerable groups easily have their concerns resolved without undue delay or expenses associated with formal legal channels (courts).

8.2 Purpose and Objectives of GRM

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

The specific objectives of the GRM are:

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

8.3 Anticipated Types of Grievances

For the Namungalwe-Kaliro water supply and sanitation system project, grievances could arise from activities linked to the resettlement planning and implementation processes, including (but not limited to):

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

8.4 THE OVERALL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

8.4.1 General Principles and Key Aspects

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

- Each affected person will have easy access to deliver grievances and complaints;
- Grievances can be submitted orally (and will be recorded) or in written form;
- Any grievance will be registered, acknowledged receipt of, and tracked until it is closed.
- The grievance management arrangement will include two tiers of extra-judicial, amicable review and settlement, with the first one internal to the PIU in cooperation with the local resettlement committee (village level), and the second one with involvement of external parties.
- The third will be the judicial system, for those grievances that cannot be resolved.

Key aspects of the grievance mechanism are:

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

8.4.2 Grievance Registration and Monitoring

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

- The GMC shall comprise of: An observer who is a CBO / CSO representative if available–
- Chairperson LC1 (but not to be elected as chairman of the GMC)–
- 3 Project Affected Persons (at least 1 woman must be elected)–
- An opinion leader (e.g. elder, religious or clan leader) if available.
- From the PAPs members, an executive is elected composed of chairperson, secretary and mobiliser

GMCs will be set up before project implementation with the help of District and sub-county CDOs and LC1 leaders through community meetings with PAPs and general community members along the alignment in the presence of MWE social team using the following procedure.

1.1.1 Pre-set engagements

Before project implementation;

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

1.1.2 Conducting GMCs and setting Up Meetings

- (i) The GMCs will be set up at village level with a minimum of six members.
- (ii) Community sensitization and GMC enrolment meeting will be organized by MWE RAP team/sociologists and a nominated consultant with the help of the parish chiefs and respective LC1 chairperson. At the enrolment meetings, the agenda should include the following issues:
 - Prayers
 - Welcome remarks by LC1 official where meeting was held
 - Opening remarks by sub-county official or representative of the MWE/Consultant team members
 - Background information about the MWE project in the community
 - Background information about grievances related to the project and how MWE proposes to manage such grievances through GMCs
 - The role of GMCs including how an effective GMC can help manage grievances there by protecting the wellbeing of communities and ensuring the success of the project. GMCs also receive and record grievances, review and address or refer grievances, and provide feedback on status of grievance resolution to relevant persons
 - The compositions of GMCs, nominations and election of members including gender considerations and term of service of members.
 - Suitability of GMC members such as trustworthiness, experience on similar committees, knowledgeable and respect for others.
 - Facilitation of GMC members and emphasis on the voluntary aspects of memberships.
 - Capacity building for GMC members

The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

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

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

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

The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

- A member of the GMC will receive the complaint which may be verbal or in writing addressed to chair of the Grievance Committee housed at the sub-county or identified location within the project area.
- The Grievance Officer will ask claimant questions in their local language, write the answers in English and enter the answers in English onto the Grievance Form.
- A local leader (LC1) will witness translation of the grievance into English.
- The LC1 and Complainant will both sign the Grievance Form after they confirm accuracy of the grievance.
- The Grievance Officer lodges the complaint in the Grievance Log.

At all times, all grievance once received, should be acknowledged and registered within 24 hours. Grievances also should be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 2 weeks. If more time is required, this shall be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person.

Once the Grievance Committee has determined its approach to the lodged grievance, this will be communicated to the grievance officer, who will communicate this to the complainant. If satisfied, the complainant signs to acknowledge that the issue has been resolved satisfactorily. If the complainant is not satisfied however, the complainant notes the outstanding issues,

which may be re-lodged with the Grievance Committee or the complainant may proceed with judicial proceedings.

MWE/NWSC together with the stakeholders will form the Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) to manage grievances within the communities. GMCs should be composed of a minimum of 6 persons (excluding the MWE/NWSC Grievance Officer) with;3 PAP representatives with a gender balance, LC1 chairpersons (ex-officio) and 2 other community members elected by community members from among the elderly or opinion leaders, and this should be comprised of the following entities:

- i. A Grievance Officer (MWE/NWSC Staff)
- ii. A Local Council 1(LC1) Chairperson
- iii. District Representative (e.g. CDO or Member of District Land Board)
- iv. Community representatives in project area. The community representatives should be at least 3 and ensure that a woman is included.

8.4.3 How the Grievance Mechanism Process works

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

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

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

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

Step 1 – Receipt & Acknowledgement:

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

committee although the complainant should be referred to the GO to record the complaint. Anonymous grievances are also received and treated to the same process of resolution although feedback to the complainant may be difficult.

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

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

Step 2 – Record, Assess & Assign.

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

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

Step 3 – Investigate & Respond.

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

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

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

8.4.4 Levels to follow

Level 1

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

The objective is to resolve issues immediately and efficiently when they arise at the time they

are received or reported. On receipt, the Grievance Officer (GO) assesses the legitimacy and provide an immediate solution. When the solution is accepted by the complainant, the Grievance acknowledgement and Close Out sections are signed and registered in the Grievance Database managed by the Grievance Officer.

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

Level 2:

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

The GO mobilizes, according to the category of the grievance, the necessary resources

within the RAP Team and with MWE/NWSC RAP team to investigate and come up with a solution which shall be shared with PIU and, once approved, shared with the Complainant.

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

Level 3:

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

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

Step 4 – Close Out.

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

The Grievance Process to be followed is depicted in the figure below.

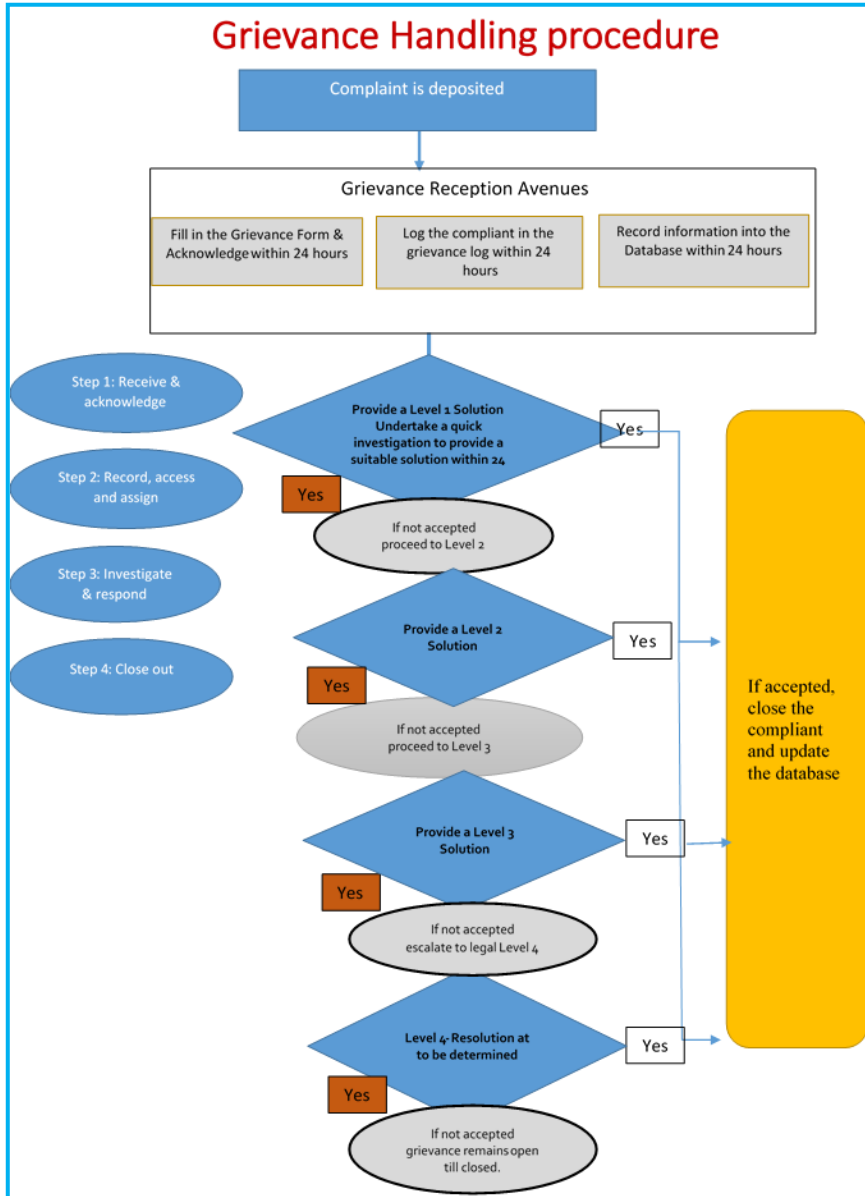


Figure 8-1: Grievance Procedure

8.4.5 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE GRIEVANCE OFFICER AND GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

All persons engaged in management of grievances shall be oriented in the process as well as conflict management procedures. There is need to build capacity of the Grievance Officer and the Grievance Committee in areas below for them to effectively execute their roles:

- Communication and interpersonal skills
- Conflict arbitration
- Grievance redress process comprised in this RAP report

8.4.6 RESORT TO COURTS OF LAW

If MWE/NWSC and a complaint fail to reach a consensus, the grievance will be resolved by a competent court of law in Uganda. However, to establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, there will need to be an Advisory Committee that can arbitrate prior to litigation.

The Advisory committee shall constitute:

- District Land Officer;
- Representative of the Valuer;
- Civil society representative;
- 2 PAP representatives-one male and one female; and
- District Chief Administrative Officer, CAO.

8.5 World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

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

- 1 The Task Team Leader – IWMDP
World Bank - Uganda Country Office
Rwenzori House, Plo1, Lumumba Avenue
P.O. Box 4463, Kampala
Phone: 031 2221416
- 2 The World Bank
Grievance Redress Service (GRS)
MSN MC 10-1018

1818 H St NW
Washington, DC 20433, USA

Email : grievances@worldbank.org
Fax : +1-202-614-7313

8.6 Women Access and Participation in GRM

Gender differences should be taken into consideration when handling grievances. Additionally, established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect both men and women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., husbands abandoning affected family and eloping with different women after receiving compensation proceeds and Gender Based Violence (GBV) emanating from contested sharing of compensation proceeds as well as Sexual Harassment (SH) by project senior staff). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes.

Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local communities and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues such as GBV/SEA and SH; preferably the MWE safeguards team should have training in gender-based violence who will further train GMC members.

8.7 Managing SEA/SH and GBV during GRM

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

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

- Ensuring that the GRC includes women representatives
- Training the GRC on how to collect SEA/SH cases confidentially and empathetically (with no judgement).be able to open up with their compliant
- Have multiple complaint channels, and which can be trusted by those who need to use them. Such as community consultations may be one mechanism to identify effective channels.
- No identifiable information on the survivor should be stored in the GM.
- The GM should not ask for, or record, information on more than the following related to the SEA/SH allegation:
 - ✓ The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning);

- ✓ If, to the best of the survivor’s knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project;
- ✓ If possible, the age and sex of the survivor; and
- ✓ If possible, information on whether the survivor was referred to services
- The GM should assist SEA/SH survivors by referring them to GBV service provider contracted by the contractor for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor.

8.8 Monitoring, reporting and evaluating grievance mechanism

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

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

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

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

- Successful implementation of agreed SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan(Y/N);
- Number of training courses related to SEA/SH delivered;
- Percentage of workers that have signed a CoC; and/or
- Percentage of workers that have attended CoC training.
- A GM indicator that is useful to monitor is the time it took to resolve the SEA/SH-related complaint.

8.9 RAP Implementation Arrangements

8.10 RAP Implementation Team and Organization and Set-Up

According to the World Bank Policy, resettlement requires a team of skilled and experienced individuals to provide direction during the planning stages of the Project, and to manage and support the implementation of the negotiated resettlement plans. More specifically, the IFC Hand book for preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (2012) requires that, a RAP must identify and provide details on the roles and responsibilities of all organizations - public or private, governmental or nongovernmental - that will be responsible for resettlement activities. These are broadly categorised into the internal and external project implementation teams. The project developer (MWE) will be the lead agency in RAP implementation and will work in close collaboration with Kaliro and Iganga district Local governments. MWE will develop a proposal with guidelines for improved RAP planning and implementation.

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

8.11 Role of Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

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

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

8.11.1 Internal PIU Composition and Structure

The internal PIU will comprise of a Safeguard Specialists (MWE Social Safeguards Coordinator Principal Sociologist, Social Safeguards specialist) and Team Managers (05). Under the team manager, members described as several team below:

(a) Team Managers

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

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

The proposed different technical teams are:

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

The proposed support teams will include:

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

Table 8-1: showing proposed composition of the technical team

Proposed team category	Estimated number of personnel	Roles on the RAP process
Safeguard Specialists (MWE Social Safeguards Coordinator Principal Sociologist)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social Specialist’s primary role is to oversee and manage the RAP implementation on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Developer within terms and constraints. At this level, a selected resettlement committee within MWE can be represented the developer. • Oversee the coordination of all activities on the project • Act as a link between the project technical RAP team and the coordination team

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee external liaisons with the team • Ensure timely delivery of the RAP outputs within budget
Senior sociologists	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee mitigation of all social risk on the project • Oversee the development and implement of the RAP • Supervise all sociologists, client care and Community Liaison officers on the project
Sociologists stationed at Namungalwe- Kaliro	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee mitigation of all social risk on the project • Oversee stakeholder engagements on the project • Undertake implementation of the RAP as per the different specialties • Supervise the assistant sociologist and Client care Provide oversight on social process on the project • Oversee welfare of the PAPs after payment or resettlement • Oversee development of the RAP and all processes therein • Oversee the monitoring and evaluation of all project process • Advise to best implementation practices based on emerging data and lessons learnt from elsewhere.
Assistant sociologist stationed at Namungalwe- Kaliro	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support on the different social process on the project • Oversee all social issues on the different sections of the project • Act as the fast point for all social issues on the project • Ensure appropriate quality of the data is achieved
Lead Valuer	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee all valuation activities on the project • Oversee fair and timely allocation of entitlements for the PAPs • Ensure that all entities on the project are well valued and all snags dealt with
Valuers	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collect all details of values and integrate them into asset inventory • Oversee entitlement processing for all PAPs on the project
Lead surveyor	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee all survey activities on the project • Oversee fair and timely collection of parcels of land for the PAPs • Ensure that all entities on the project are well survey and all snags dealt with
Surveyor	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the survey of the RoW where water and sanitation pipelines will be installed • Capture and process all the data related to the extents of affected

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> properties Deal with all survey snags on the project
Legal	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To handle all legal related issues on the project Provide PAPs with any legal advise from time to time
Data management Team	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate all the data on the project Oversee development of the project database reflective of the different RAP processes

8.11.2 External Project Implementation Team

The external RAP implementation team shall comprise of the different ministries and local governments as expounded in table below.

Table 8-2: External RAP implementation entity and responsibility

Institution	Responsibility
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Uganda Land Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approving payment/compensation to the PAP, applying to the district land board for land to be acquired, acquiring the land on behalf of the central government/developer, ascertaining the value of the land to be acquired (in conjunction with the government valuer) and ensuring prompt, fair and adequate compensation.
Chief Government Valuer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approving the valuation estimates, ascertaining the compensation rates and values of property and structures, and providing regulatory oversight and advisory support supervision to the RAP implementation team and resolving public complaints that arise from land acquisition valuations and compensation
Kaliro and Iganga district administrations with representation of both political and technical offices, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political representative of the LC5 Office (District Council Representative) ✓ Technical representative of the Town Clerks Office (District Council Representative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging with PAPs Ensuring that compensation is affected to responsible persons
Local council leaders (LC1, LC2 and LC3) of affected villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring grievance process Ensuring that the PAPs are assisted in restoring their lives Ascertaining ownership, community mobilization and sensitization and providing guidance for the compensation process to PAPs

8.12 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

8.12.1 Notification of Compensation

One month in advance of receiving their compensation, each PAP will receive an individual household entitlement matrix, which will be presented to each household. The household entitlement matrix will indicate the details of the final valuation and compensation, including the following:

- Confirmation of the choice of options by the PAP.
- The amount approved by the Chief Government Valuer.
- A description of the methods used, including specifics of the valuation of structures, crops and land.
- The additional measures to be paid by the project, such as transitional or transport allowance, and also detail the other support offered by the Project, such as relocation assistance.
- The total cash compensation payable.
- Information on the grievance procedure.
- Information regarding the documents required to claim compensation (such as original documentation or passport photos).
- Confirmation that of the PAP chooses to open a bank account to receive compensation, how, where and when this can be done, and that all charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.
- Upon receiving the individual entitlement matrix, the PAP must sign acceptance of the compensation prior to receiving cash. In addition, the claimant will be asked for identification.
- When claimant consents to all information presented, a cash or cheque payment should be made.

8.12.2 RAP Payment Tasks and Threshold

The payment procedure will be divided into five tasks/aspects. MWE/NWSC will consider a threshold of Ug.Shs 200,000 during cash compensation. Beyond this threshold, all compensation payments will be made through designated bank accounts of PAPs. PAPs without bank accounts will be assisted and encouraged to open up bank accounts. The compensation payment procedure will involve the following tasks:

- Sensitisation of the PAPs (beneficiaries).
- Reviewing and updating the valuation report.
- Verification and identification of beneficiaries.
- Payment of compensation.
- Recording and tracking grievances and appeals.
- Land expropriation and titling.

- Report-writing and accountability.

8.12.3 Payment Logistics

Payment days: The days on which PAPs receive payment will be communicated by MWE/NWSC. MWE/NWSC will ensure payment is at the weighted center of the affected population to minimize travel distance and transport cost.

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

- MWE representative
- LC1 (these will need a facilitation payment)
- Municipal/District representative
- Sub-county representative

Exceptional Situations

- i) **Deceased Owners:** Up-to-date documentation must be obtained prior to payment of compensation. All charges for this will be reimbursed by the Project upon receipt of adequate proof of such costs. PAPs will be informed of the documentation required during disclosure, so as to prepare them in adequate advance.
- ii) **Joint Owners:** Before compensation is affected to one of joint owners, a signed letter must be presented showing that the other parties have consented that the said person receives payment on their behalf.
- iii) **Disputed Ownership:** In case of disputes during RAP implementation, ownership of a property has to be verified by a letter from the local village council (LC1) and land ownership agreement as requirements for disclosure and compensation payment. Ownership of a disputed property is resolved by a land committee (at division/sub-country level) together with local council (LC) leadership of the village in which the property is located. The structure for resolving such disputes are already in place within the local government administration system. If these free structures fail, a person resorts to courts of law.

8.12.4 Mutation of Compensated Land

Upon payment, mutation forms will be filled and Letters of Surrender/acknowledgement receipts issued to Title Deed holders. From the title deeds, land compensated by the project will be mutated and its ownership henceforth reverts to Uganda Government for use as a line corridor. Upon payment PAPs shall be served with vacation notice to leave the project area within three or six months depending on when MWE plans to commence work.

8.13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A schedule is presented in the following **Table 8-3** below. A start and end date are not proposed at this stage; implementation is presented over a 12-month period. Activities including but not limited to Stakeholder Engagement, Livelihood Restoration and Monitoring & Evaluation will continue beyond this 12-month period. The following table shows the tasks and timing for the following 12 months. The schedule will be updated as required and additional tasks will be added where necessary.

After the RAP has been approved by the Chief Government Valuer in the first month, the second month will have activities of the RAP disclosure and display for two months to avail ample time for the PAPs to view their compensation prices. Verification of vulnerable PAPs as part of the RAP implementation will also be carried out and compensation will commence thereafter. PAPs with grievances will have their issues addressed and this will be handled concurrently with compensation process. Three months will be put in place to compensate the PAPs and four (4) months set to address complaints for PAPs.

It is important to note that the proposed schedule is subject to change depending on when RAP approval is obtained, finances secured and relevant implementation structures established.

Table 8-3: RAP Implementation Schedule

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

8.14 COST AND BUDGET

8.14.1 Overall RAP Budget

The total compensation value for the RAP is approximately UGX 885,436,175 (Uganda Shillings Eight Hundred Eighty Five Million Four Hundred Thirty Six Thousand One Hundred Seventy Five) and is presented in Table 8-4, while Income restoration budget in Table 8-5.

Table 8-4: Breakdown per project zone

Heads of Compensation	Value (UGX)
Land	682,320,900
Improvements	12,217,100
Crops/Trees	75,406,500
Sub Total	769,944,500
Disturbance Allowance @15%	115,491,675
Total Compensation Award	885,436,175

Funds for implementing the resettlement action plan will be provided by the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). MWE/NWSC will be responsible agencies in implementing the project. The implementation costs will cater for stakeholder consultations and grievance redress mechanism and RAP monitoring.

In addition to compensation money paid to the PAPs, there will be need for a budget for livelihood restoration of the PAPs after the project implementation. MWE/NWSC plans to prepare the PAPs for life ahead with which to sustain a tenancy in the community after resettlement, by imparting these living skills and initiatives during the period when they are served with the notice to vacate the compensated assets. Table 8-5 below is the budget showing responsible agencies and source of funding.

Table 8-5: Budget for Livelihood Restoration

Item	Cost Estimated (UGX)	Agency responsible	Financial source
Financial Literacy Training/Training on financial management	200,000,000	MWE/NWSC	GOU
Farming skills training and agribusiness skills (e.g. soil fertility management, animal husbandry, fish farming etc.)	100,541,000	MWE/NWSC	GOU
Support of Vulnerable people (This will include all PAPs that will have been identified as vulnerable such as elderly, terminally ill, widowed, disabled, minor household heads)	20,000,000	MWE/NWSC	GOU
TOTAL – LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION	400, 541,000	MWE/NWSC	GOU

8.15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be carried out in order to assess the effectiveness of the RAP. Monitoring will cover disbursement of compensation, settlement of disputes and support to the vulnerable group and inclusion of the marginalised in decision making and benefit sharing. Evaluation on the other hand will cover the impacts of compensation, livelihood restoration as well as the ultimate objective of the project which is to improve access to clean water and better sanitation facilities.

Consistent with the requirements of the WB and requirements of Uganda, the Resettlement Team in collaboration with MWE will establish and implement a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system based on two levels.

8.15.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring has the objective of informing the project management team of the progress in the implementation of the Project to identify corrective actions, modify procedures and additional resources. It comprises monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities and tracking the progress in meeting predicted or scheduled resettlement milestones. Generally internal monitoring can be further decluttered into;

1. Performance Monitoring

This is aimed at monitoring the immediate outcomes from the different activities on the project as well as the resources on the project.

2. Impact Monitoring

The impact monitoring on the PAPs shall be based on the indicators that guided the baseline establishment.

Overall objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process are:

- Tracking progress of RAP implementation including number of PAPs compensated, and assistance to vulnerable;
- Identification of suitable indicators;
- Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- Creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline; and
- Set up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes.

3. Monitoring for Project Impacts during implementation

During the implementation stage, a series of impacts may arise such as injurious affection. There is therefore need for such impacts to be monitored. In addition, other related social impacts may arise and these will be monitored based on the indicators. This shall be done on the quarterly basis.

Key activities and responsibilities are outlines below:

- i) **Set up a System:** The M&E officer should develop a common system for monitoring the implementation process which should be based on the resettlement schedule.

On-going Monitoring: The M&E Officer will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:

- Feedback and inputs from the Implementation and Rehabilitation Officers;
- Reviewing of the resettlement database;
- Receiving reports from MWE Grievance Officer and of the grievance database; and
- Receiving information from local representatives.
- Status of compensation for the PAPs

- ii) **Monthly Reports:** Consolidated monthly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring should be submitted to the implementation team and discussed every month and action points determined. This monthly progress review should aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.

- iii) **Baseline review:** Every 6 months, baseline assessment of all households should be conducted, which should involve collection of data such as number of people in the household, births, deaths etc. This will ensure that the baseline is up-to date.

The Implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer may undertake this task, with support from 1-2 people from the community.

- iv) **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment should occur as part of quarterly auditing of all households, and those households that are most vulnerable should be prioritized for monthly auditing and targeted assistance. This may be undertaken by the implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer. Key activities are:

- a) Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households;
- b) Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/issues (for example unemployment) with the rehabilitation process; and
- c) Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

8.15.2 External Monitoring

The external monitoring will be undertaken to obtain an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the RAP implementation. External assessment of the resettlement process should be undertaken through an external monitoring agency to be appointed by MWE. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by MWE, and also through independent surveys and consultation conducted by the evaluation agency.

Upon conclusion of the resettlement, a Completion Audit is to be prepared by an external specialist. The overall aim of the audit will be to verify that resettlement activities have been undertaken in line with the requirements of the WB OP 4.12.

The evaluation system will be based on:

a) Process indicators that measure effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs like people, equipment and materials and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:

- Transparency of the implementation process.
- Adequacy of staff and capacity of the implementation agencies.
- Compliance of the resettlement process with Ugandan law.
- Effectiveness of the grievance process.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation process.
- Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.

a) Outcome indicators that assess the effectiveness of the resettlement and changes have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are given table below.

Table 8-6: Outcome Indicators

Category	Indicator
Assets	Change in housing size/no of rooms
	Change in housing quality
	Change in house ownership
	Change in number/access/size of outbuildings
	Change in access to distant land plots/ homestead land
Employment	Change in number of people employed
	Change in the number of 'vulnerable' people unemployed
	Change in the stability of income (e.g. from full-time to part time employment)
Income	Change in the average income per person, per household
	Change in source of income
Expenditure	Change in expenditure/ time spent on travel (to work, healthcare, markets, extracurricular activities, cultural sites, kindergarten)
	Change in expenditure on healthcare, kindergarten, household goods, livestock produce)
Infrastructure	Changes in access to entertainment/ community facilities
	Change in access to/ quality of healthcare, education, kindergarten, markets, transportation
	Availability of extracurricular activities at school
Health	Change in frequency/ type of health problems, frequency of accessing healthcare
Education	Change in no of children attending kindergarten/ <i>boarding school</i>
Community	Change in type/ frequency of interactions
Networks	Change in support received within the community

8.15.3 Organisational Responsibilities

MWE will undertake internal monitoring, as part of their internal performance monitoring system. The needed systems and resources will be established to ensure that internal monitoring is effectively performed. Where deemed necessary. MWE may appoint an external expert to support the monitoring process.

MWE will appoint an independent and competent specialist to undertake the external monitoring and the final Completion Audit.

8.15.4 Schedule

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

8.15.5 Evaluation and Reporting

Once the monitoring & evaluation management system is set-up and implemented, the RAP Project team will prepare monthly and quarterly internal reports which will be distributed to senior management for evaluation and review as well as summarised and provided to the MWE for consultation and input. The aim and objective of review will be:

- To confirm that due process has been followed in the implementation of the RAP;
- To track performance/progress against the RAP requirements and timeframes;
- To highlight key non-compliances/issues that need to be resolved; and
- To recommend solutions with respect to non-compliance/issues.

8.15.6 RAP AUDIT AND COMPLETION REPORT

At the end of the implementation phase, there will be need to conduct an audit of the processes and outcome to majorly document lessons learnt and add to the general body of Knowledge in the management of displacement.

Table 8-7: The matrix below presents the issues to analyse at the closing stage.

Activity	Required Data	Source	Responsibility
Performance Monitoring	Measurement of Input indicators Against proposed implementation schedule and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods.	M&E Reports, Quarterly Reports, On spot checks	MWE Implementation Unit

Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of Inputs against baseline indicators. Assessment of PAP satisfaction with inputs	Quarterly quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project, review of grievance mechanism outputs	MWE Implementation Unit
Evaluation	Measurement of output indicators such as income levels, livelihood restoration, availability of shelter and replacement of infrastructure affected by the project	Assessment report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultations with affected PAPs	Contracted external evaluation agency

ANNEX 1: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

COMMUNITY SENSITISATION MEETINGS FOR STAKEHOLDERS OF KALIRO AND IGANGA DISTRICTS IN ALL THE PROJECT AFFECTED VILLAGES HELD ON 16-18th/10/2018.

1. Meeting with Iganga District Local Government

Meeting with Iganga District Local Government	Name	Designation	Contact
	<i>Iganga District officials</i>		
	List attached	Date	16 th October 18
	<i>JBN Team</i>		
	Pamela Tashobya	RAP Specialist	0772515917
	JB Balikudembe	Sociologist	0782812162
Item	Summary of Proceedings		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Opening prayer ii. The CAO Iganga district Local government welcomed the team from JBN Consult & Planners. He gave a brief introduction of himself and his team. He pledged to provide the necessary support where needed for the proposed project. He thereafter invited the JBN/REA team to give a presentation about the proposed project. iii. On behalf of MWE, JBN RAP specialist Pamela Tashobya and Joseph Balikudembe introduced her team and presented; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ The developers ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ RAP Process iv. Reactions from staff. v. Answers to the questions. vi. Closing remarks. 		
Reactions			

<p>Reactions from CAO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Will compensation be done to all PAPs? ➤ The project should ensure that they avoid displacing people because of the pipelines. If possible they should make diversions. ➤ There is need to involve the district officials such as SCDO, Water engineer, Environmental officer, Lands office to help smooth implementation of the project. ➤ Work hand in hand with sub county CDO. These are known to communities and these can help mobilise the community members. ➤ Will NWSC be fully responsible for the water maintenance? ➤ Will the communities get water from the transmission lines? ➤ Will all villages in the benefit from the water or only the selected villages? ➤ He requested to know on who determines compensation rates to be used by the project during resettlement? Is it the government or the person affected?
<p>Reactions from Community Development Officer (CDO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The CDO welcomed the project. She however requested that compensation process should be transparent, smooth and people affected be compensated fairly. ➤ The CDO also inquired on when the project would commence? ➤ Compensation should be prompt otherwise the longer they delay inflation consumes the value of money hence PAPs losing out. ➤ Gender issues should be considered. Most cases husbands abandon their wives after receiving compensation money. ➤ Sensitization of communities is key before receiving money. The project should first engage with all PAPs otherwise people may misuse their money. ➤ Training PAPs on financial management is key and this should be a priority. ➤ Economic development in this area has been severely affected by lack of water. This project is therefore likely to spur development of our area. ➤

Reactions from District Engineer and Water Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The district officials requested that the MWE should ensure that designs are provided to the district for approval. ➤ They had a delegate from World Bank and MWE on same project; therefore, they are sure that positive outcomes are underway. ➤ They mentioned that they are ready to work with the team since it is a development project and will improve the lives of the people. ➤ The district water officer informed the team that the population of Iganga district is high and is one of the districts with small up growing towns. He gave an example of rural areas having towns growing rapidly such as Nambale, Nasuuti, and therefore the point of water sources is currently not sufficient to meet the growing population. ➤ In Namungalwe, there are some water systems implemented for example bore holes, drilled water boreholes although these are not sufficient and hence need of water. ➤ There is need of more involvement with the technical team. Not many are familiar with the project. The district should be involved in the supervision and monitoring of project activities. ➤ They inquired on compensation. Will it be done? ➤ There is need for sensitization programs most particularly at the political level to address local concerns and misinformation that could affect local attitudes towards the project.
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2: Community Consultations for Mwanga, Kirindi, Nkiyanja, Kalintusi, Zibondo, in Kaliro Town Council. Iganga-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Week		Meeting date	16th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Mwanga, Kirindi, Nkiyanja, Kalintusi, Zibondo, in Kaliro Town Council. Iganga-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		

Week		Meeting date	16 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Mwanga, Kirindi, Nkiyanja, Kalintusi, Zibondo, in Kaliro Town Council. Iganga-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersons from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
	Project		
2.1	<p>On Project</p> <p>Question: Some of the members inquired whether the water will be free or a charge will be paid after installation?</p> <p>Question: When and where exactly will the pipeline be laid?</p> <p>Response: Surveyors will come to this village in the following weeks and demarcate the exact pipeline route as well as place tags in the route in the presence of their local leader.</p> <p>Note: For the subsequent teams that will be coming to execute the project, prior notice of at least two days should be given to the local leaders so as to allow them mobilize the locals.</p> <p>: The community requested to know when the project will commence.</p> <p>Will all communities, even those far away from pipeline in the project area benefit from water?</p> <p>A: There will be a plan through NWSC to bring water closer to the people to rural areas.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	16 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Mwanga, Kirindi, Nkiyanja, Kalintusi, Zibondo, in Kaliro Town Council. Iganga-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Total pages	02

2.2 On Compensation

People are less responsive because the town council promised compensation while grading the road and never fulfilled their promise thus the negative attitude toward the project

Q: In case the project affects school property; for example, the fence and land, will they be compensated?

A: Yes

Some PAPs had banana plantation that they feel was not valued in the previous valuation in November 2016. How could such be helped.

Q: In case of “Injurious damage” will PAPs be compensated?

A: Yes, any PAP who will be affected by the project will be compensated. Criteria associated with damage to property and how they would be compensated will be in place. Baseline information will include records of the state of structures

Q: Local people wanted to know whether an affected person without proof of legal ownership of land will be eligible for compensation.

A: Anyone with proof of ownership whether land title or agreement and is known by Local leaders will be compensate.

Q: Who determines compensation rates to be used by the project during resettlement?

A: Rates are got from the District Land Board.

Q: Local people inquired if compensation will be done in the bank or at the sub-counties.

A: All PAPs will be required to open up a bank account but small compensation (less than 200,000 UGX) amounts will be made in cash.

Q: Will there be compensation for bare land with no developments?

A: For PAPs who will be affected by Transmission and Distribution lines; a percentage of compensation money will be given to the owner as easement fee. For PAPs affected by WTP and reservoir or access road will be compensated whether land is bare or not.

Q: In case project affects one’s fence, will it be compensated for?

A: Yes

How will compensation for crops be done?

Some members inquired whether compensation will be made before project commences or after. What exactly is going to be compensated for?

Some members inquired on what evidence does it show that PAPs will be compensated for lost property?

The Assessment forms left behind are some of the evidence.

Week		Meeting date	16 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Mwanga, Kirindi, Nkiyanja, Kalintusi, Zibondo, in Kaliro Town Council. Iganga-Kaliro Water Supply and Sanitation Project		Total pages 02
2.3	<p>On Grievance Mechanism Q: Is a grievance committee planned to manage any dissatisfaction from PAPs during resettlement. A: Yes, there will be a grievance committee team to deal with such grievances. Q: When is the GRM committee going to be set up? B: During Implementation of the project. PAPs list be should be displayed?</p>		
2.4	<p>On Pipeline Will you provide another pipeline where there is an existing water pipe</p>		
2.5	<p>On Employment Question: How will the project recruit workers? Response: Question: How will the community be notified on when local labour will be require?</p>		
2.6	<p>Will Kiosks for the beneficiaries be constructed by the project? Will the project consider those homesteads who have homes far from the pipelines and whose roads are not yet open?</p>		
2.7	<p>Q: Will communities pay for the water after it is installed? A: Yes Q: Will the project consider provision of extension pipes to people's homes or that will be extra cost paid by community members? A:</p>		

3: Nambale Sub County

Week		Meeting date	16 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Nambale Sub County		Total pages 02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist

Item	Update
1	Introduction
	<p>The Sub County CDO welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process
	Comments, Concerns and views
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas like Nabitende are semi urban and therefore highly populated. Having the project in the area will be of a good benefit. ▪ Existing pipes may be damaged by the contractor hence leaving affecting the users. Therefore, caution should be made to ensure that they are not damaged. ▪ Water is sold at 200 UGX per jerrycan within the town. Will it be the case or will the water to be provided be given at a subsidized cost? ▪ Will a separate tank or reservoir be provided in Nambale sub-county or they will be connected to Iganga? Response: There will be several reserve tanks to accommodate the project area. ▪ Will there be an office in Nambale to resolve grievances brought about by the project?

4: Community Consultations for Nasuti North and Busimba

Week		Meeting date	17th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Nasuti North and Busimba	Total pages	02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Nasuti North and Busimba	Total pages	02
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersos from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project. The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
2	On Project		
2.1	<p>Question: Some of the members inquired whether the water will be free or a charge will be paid after installation?</p> <p>Question: When and where exactly will the pipeline be laid?</p> <p>Response: Surveyors will come to this village in the following weeks and demarcate the exact pipeline route as well as place tags in the route in the presence of their local leader.</p> <p>Concern: Some members wondered whether the project still exists because it has taken a year and there has not been any communication.</p> <p>Response: Project is still ongoing and it is the more reason an update is being carried out.</p> <p>Question: Some family members wanted to know how siblings owning land will be handled when it comes to compensation</p> <p>Response: As a family, they can have two or three family members who can be signatories to the bank account or to whoever will receive the money.</p>		

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Nasuti North and Busimba	Total pages	02
2.2	<p>On Compensation</p> <p>Question: Once compensation is effected, can or is the PAP allowed to salvage what will have been paid for or that belongs to the developer?</p> <p>Response: The owners will be given time to remove whatever will be compensated for. However, in case one fails, the contractor will at the time of project commencement remove and therefore no complaints should be made.</p> <p>Q: Who determines the compensation rates?</p> <p>A: These are got from the district. Rate s are got from the District Land Board. Some PAPs had banana plantation that the feel was not valued in the previous valuation in November 2016. How could such be helped.</p> <p>Q: In case of “Injurious damage” will PAPs be compensated?</p> <p>A: Yes, any PAP who will be affected by the project will be compensated. Criteria associated with damage to property and how they would be compensated will be in place. Baseline information will include records of the state of structures</p> <p>Q: How will compensation for crops be done?</p> <p>Q: Some members inquired whether compensation will be made before project commences or after.</p> <p>R: Compensation will be done before commencement of works.</p>		
2.3	<p>On Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Q: Is a grievance committee planned to manage any dissatisfaction from PAPs during resettlement.</p> <p>A: Yes, there will be a grievance committee team to deal with such grievances.</p> <p>Q: When is the GRM committee going to be set up?</p> <p>B: During Implementation of the project.</p> <p>PAPs list be should be displayed?</p>		
2.5	<p>On Employment</p> <p>Question: Will the youth in the project area be employed?</p> <p>Response: Yes, priority is given first to the locals. However, the youth should be willing to work and recommended by their leaders.</p>		

5: Community Consultations for Nabitende and Buyale

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018	
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya	
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Nabitende and Buyale		Total pages	02
Name		Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended			
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist	
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist	
Item	Update			
1	Introduction			
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersons from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project. The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 			
	Questions and Answer Session			
2	On Project			
2.1	<p>The LC I chairperson mentioned that the project has been long overdue and should begin as soon as possible because they are need of water.</p> <p>Question: Some of the members inquired whether the water will be free or a charge will be paid after installation?</p> <p>Question: When and where exactly will the pipeline be laid?</p> <p>Response: Surveyors will come to this village in the following weeks and demarcate the exact pipeline route as well as place tags in the route in the presence of their local leader.</p> <p>Question: When does project start?</p> <p>Response: Project has started, these are the initial stages.</p>			
2.2	<p>Question: In case pipeline affects someone's house, what will happen?</p> <p>Response: Whatever will be affected will be assessed and compensated. However, the project design ensured that people are not physically displaced.</p>			

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Nabitende and Buyale	Total pages	02
	<p>Question: Will there be payments made for one to connect water closer to his/her home? Response: Yes</p>		
2.2	<p>On Compensation Question: In case one sells land that has been affected, who receives the compensation money? Response:</p> <p>Question: Will land be paid for? Response:</p> <p>Question: Will money be put on someone's account or they will be called upon to receive it? Response: Money less than 200,000 UGX will be paid in cash and PAPs will be called upon either at sub-county office or established office to receive it. And for money above 200,000 UGX will be put on someone's account.</p> <p>Question: Does the PAP negotiate on the money to be compensated for? Response: No, values are got from district compensation rates.</p>		
2.5	<p>On Employment Question: Will the youth in the project area be employed? Response: Yes, priority is given first to the locals. However, the youth should be willing to work and recommended by their leaders.</p>		

5: Community Consultations for Bukose

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukose	Total pages	02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersons from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project. The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
2	On Benefits		
2.1	<p>Question: In case one is on opposite side of the road where pipelines will be laid, will they benefit from the water? Response: Yes Question: What is the process that one should follow to get connected to the piped water that is going to be implemented? Response: Question: Will water be free of charge ore one will have to pay? Response:</p>		
3	On Compensation		
3.1	<p>Questions: Will trees be compensated for? Response: Yes. Question: In case one is affected on two different plots of land, will they be compensated differently? Response: Yes, all different plots will be assessed, valued and compensated.</p>		
4	On Pipelines		

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukose	Total pages	02
4.1	Question: Will pipelines only follow the main road or some will divert into people's land? Response: Question: What is the source of water? Response:		

5: Community Consultations for Naibiri

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukose	Total pages	02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersons from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project. The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
2	On Compensation		

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukose	Total pages	02
2.1	<p>Question: If crops are compensated for, will the developer allow us to take them or they belong to the developer?</p> <p>Response: Once compensation of any property is done, you are free to take whatever is within the way leave.</p> <p>Question: Will people be paid for their land once it is affected.</p> <p>Response: Yes, a percentage will be paid on land for PAPs to be affected by the pipe and distribution lines.</p> <p>Question: If one is affected by project but does not have any developments on land, will he be compensated?</p> <p>Response: Yes, he/she will be compensated for land.</p>		
3	On Project		
3.1	<p>Questions: Who will be in charge of maintenance of the facilities?</p> <p>Response: NWSC</p> <p>Question: In case one is affected on two different plots of land, will they be compensated differently?</p> <p>Response: Yes, all different plots will be assessed, valued and compensated.</p> <p>Question: Will communities far from the pipelines benefit from the water?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Question: Will pipelines only pass through their land parcels like the electricity project or people will benefit?</p> <p>Response: Communities will benefit from the water and sanitation project.</p> <p>Question: There has been delays in the project, what if a person has grown new crops, will they be compensated?</p> <p>Response: No. Only assessed property will be compensated for.</p> <p>Question: When is project commencing?</p> <p>Response: These are the initial stages of the project. After the RAP is approved by the CGV, compensation will be made and hence construction starts. People will be informed the actual time of construction.</p>		
4	On Pipelines		
4.1	<p>Question: Will pipelines only follow the main road or some will divert into people's land?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Question: What is the source of water?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Question: If one wants water but to connect it to his/her house the pipe or distribution lines will need to pass through the neighbour land and yet neighbour does not agree. What can such a person do?</p> <p>Response:</p>		
5	On Charges		

Week		Meeting date	17 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukose	Total pages	02
5.1	Question: Will water charges be paid per usage or per month? Response: Question: What are the requirements needed for one to get water to their households		

5: Community Consultations for Bukaye

Week		Meeting date	18 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukaye	Total pages	02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersons from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project. The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers • Project Background • Project Location • Project Description • Ongoing Activities • RAP Process 		
	Questions and Answer Session		
2	On Compensation		

Week		Meeting date	18 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bukaye	Total pages	02
2.1	<p>Question: Can one use his/her child or spouse bank accounts when it comes to compensation? Response: Question: Will the project have a specific bank account one will use when it comes to compensation? Response: No, one can choose a bank of their choice. Question: Will people with bare land be compensated? Response: Yes</p>		
3	On Charges		
3.1	<p>Question: Will water charges be paid per usage or per month? Response: Question: What are the requirements needed for one to get water to their households</p>		

6: Community Consultations for Bbogo A and B and Bunyiro

Week		Meeting date	18 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bbogo A and B and Bunyiro	Total pages	02
Name	Village	Designation	
01	Full list appended		
02	JB Balikudembe	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
03	Pamela Tashobya	JBN Consults & Planners	Sociologist
Item	Update		
1	Introduction		
	<p>The Chairpersons of villages above opened the meeting by welcoming the community and thanking them for attending the meeting. The chairpersons from the different cells had a word of welcome, the LC I chairperson requested community member to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from JBN Consults & Planners and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project. The Presentation provided information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The developers. • Project Background. • Project Location. • Project Description. • Ongoing Activities. • RAP Process. 		

Week		Meeting date	18 th /October 2018
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	Community Consultations for Bbogo A and B and Bunyiro		Total pages 02
	Questions and Answer Session		
2	On Pipeline		
2.1	<p>Question: Will pipelines pass through both sides of the road?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Question: If the pipe goes through my immediate neighbour's land, do I have to pay my neighbour to be able to access piped water?</p> <p>Response:</p>		
3	On Charges		
3.1	<p>Question: Will water charges be paid per usage or per month?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Question: What are the requirements needed for one to get water to their households</p>		
4	On project		
4.1	Concern: The contractor should ensure that they do not leave open trenches after laying pipelines.		
Subject: Item: MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA CONSULTATIVE MEETING.			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultative meeting comprised of members of the school administration, and representatives of the MWE and NWSC. • The Deputy Head teacher, Wairaka College welcomed the team from MWE and NWSC and thereafter the MWE/NWSC gave a brief history of the current Water booster facility whose construction was halted midway upon establishing that water could flow via Gravity. • The Deputy headmaster noted that there is need to enter a new MOU since the old agreements are no longer practical. • He further noted that He would consult with the Board of Governors of the school and respond to the MWE/NSWC formally, But asked the MWE/NWSC to write to the School Board requesting for the Land officially. 		



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

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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 16 October 2018 VENUE: CAO's OFFICE
 Meeting with Iganga District Local Government

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	TATERESA SAMUEL	ARO / water	IGANGA D.L.G	0777643205	[Signature]
2	KAMUKAMA SAMUEL	CAO	IGANGA	0772494256	[Signature]
3	SERWADEILE HERBOSA	STATISTICS	IGANGA	0787705110	[Signature]
4	BATUMUKA SAMUEL	DECS	Iganga	0712451745	[Signature]
5	MUMUKA WILSON/CE	ADIC/DWA	Iganga	0772467325	[Signature]



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



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 16/10/2018

VENUE: Nambale Sub County.

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	BABIRTE HAJIRA	CDO	NAMBALE	0780697728	
2	MUTUMBA GEORGE	H/A ASSISTANT	Nambale	0714273381	



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


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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 16/ October / 2018

VENUE: KALIRO DLG OFFICES

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Mbalumya Fred Max	PFO	Kalin	(774800808)	



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

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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 16 Oct 2018

VENUE: Diary Grounds

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
01	BALIGYIZI HAMZA	D. MASTOR KI	KIC Industrial Area	0772579777	[Signature]
02	MINZO SAVIUS	FARMER	KIC Industrial Area	0788536908	[Signature]
03	MBEGUMAKI MERAB	TEACHER	Industrial Area	0773378604	[Signature]
04	MWIDU BDB	TEACHER	Wakinyoosa	0752676930	[Signature]
05	JOSEPH BALKUBEMBE	Sociologist	JBN-Kampala	070859086	[Signature]
06	Pamela Tashobya	Sociologist/RAP	"	0712515917	[Signature]
07	MAWA SOMON	MWUGHU	Kaliro	0776287705	[Signature]
08	MUSENERO SUZAN	MUSENERO		0775547602	



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 17 October 2015

VENUE: Naibiri Trading Centre

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	WAGWA IBRAHIM SHARON		NAIBIRI S.	0773852430	[Signature]
2	TALIKA Godwin		Naibiri's.		
3	BWISANYUKA. JSA		Naibiri's.		
4	Mpasa Mustafa		Naibiri's.		
5	Bali Ishu		Naibiri	0774190100	[Signature]
6	KINIU M SAMUEL		-Do-	072638193	[Signature]
7	MURIDU HASSANI		NAIBIRI	0783901460	[Signature]
8	Byampala musa		Naibiri	0773549800	[Signature]
9	BASOGA SIMON. Parker				
10	Tatunga Aggrey		Naibiri	0977655579	[Signature]
11	KIGENYI HAMUDU		Naibiri	0783255082	[Signature]
12	Ssembesa Steven		NAIBIRI	0771800002	[Signature]
13	IZUMBA MOSES		"	0755229524	[Signature]
14	Bampaluma JOSEPH		"	0789220070	[Signature]
15	SIMON S		"	0761481131	
16	NANGABI SARAH		NAIBIRI'S	0778686861	[Signature]
17	MWANDA SOLEDI		NAIBIRI'S	0755983062	[Signature]
18	ZIGLIANA HARIM		NAIBIRI'S	0780554314	[Signature]
19	Mayengo Godfrey		NAIBIRI'S	07878047000	[Signature]
20	Isabirye Sumunda		Naibiri	07	
21	Kabira kalimu		Naibiri	0786658815	[Signature]
22	KAI SIKI MUSA		NAIBIRI	0782993042	
23	ISABIRYE MUSA		"	0785623546	[Signature]
24	Kafuka YAKUTI		"		



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 17/0ct/2018

VENUE: Si Mary Catholic Church

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Balisonyiwa Stephen	Chm LEI	Nabitende A	0788214678	[Signature]
2	Namulinda Louisa	Secretary	Nabitende A	055599580	[Signature]
3	Way SWA B. Bulukha			A 0770873661	
4	Ndikodimi Mulamoga			B 0783851311	
5	DHeyonge La magidu				
6	KULUNAKU W/FATIA ANIOL		NABITIENDE A	0777029975	[Signature]
7	BAMULANGA BADRU	Peasant	Nabitende A	0772495143	[Signature]
8	M. E. SANNE	BUSINESSMAN	Nabitende A	0781400362	[Signature]
9	Bali Kowa Sulaiti	Busi Sa	Nabitende A	07571990818	[Signature]
10	Ngabi Fazul	DRIVER	Nabitende A	0781482025	[Signature]
11	Situren Nampindo		Nabitende		
12	KBWIKI EDITH	Prasant	Nabitende	0772047036	
13	KYAKATIUKA AYUB	"	nabitende	0755663742	
14	BAWOZI IRSIKA	LUULU	Nabitende	0778886904	
15	Nanyonga Resto		Nabitende		
16	NABIRYE JASANIAMI	women	NABIRYE A		nabirye
17	BAGOLE KALORI	GIS BUYPLE	NABIRYE A	0788868383	[Signature]
18	KWONGESA EDWARD	R.P.O	NABITIENDE	075555709	[Signature]
19	MWAYAMBWA AGRIY	BUSINESS	NABIRYE		
20	Batwala Akafaba	"	"	0779489964	
21	NABIRYE LOUISA	NABIRYE A	"		






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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 17 October 2018

VENUE: Naibiri Trading Centre

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
25	GABULA A NLEBI		Naibitum	0785656423	
26	Mobuga Isaac		Naibiri		
27	MUGAZI ROKOMAN		Naib+04w	0702130391	
28	NSEERA MAWUZI		Kadiga	0785966616	
29	DHABLIWA JOHN			0771155749	
30	MUNYANICA ISAAC			0753215554	
31	Idume Imma		Naibiri	0774101789	
32	HASSAI KABI			0788149674	
33	BANUJI BANARE			0782425929	
34	Isobirye Muhamuda		Naibiri	0783243825	



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 17/08/2018

VENUE: NASURI T/C

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	WAISUKA JACKSON	CHAIRMAN	NASURI, N	0782866038	[Signature]
2	ISABIRIYE SAMUEL	TEACHER	NASURI	0772684675	[Signature]
3	Bwiliu yerna		NASURI	0782893767	[Signature]
4	TENYWA ADSON		NASURI, N	0778706852	[Signature]
5	NDABILE MATIA		NASURI, N		ndabile
6	KISUBI EMMANUEL		NASURI, N	0758105995	[Signature]
7	MASOMERE BEATRICE		NASURI	078834529	[Signature]
8	Bamuteze kamu		NASURI, N	0781426435	[Signature]
9	NGMBO SYLVIA	NURSE	NASURI	0774002338	[Signature]
10	BUTINZA BERTANSI		NASURI	0774142338	[Signature]
11	Naigaga Madina	w/c/p Busimba	Busimba	07857855211	[Signature]
12	Kansale Lenken		Busimba	0773556982	[Signature]
13	Kasule muwadh		Busimba	073556482	Kasule
14	Baise baid		Nasuri	076225787	[Signature]
15	Somali Kasani		Busimba	0707852872	[Signature]
16	Namukose Deborah		Busimba	07564444	Deborah
17	Salimu Gwoidi		Busimba	70160054	Salimu
18	Nabunwa Florence		Busimba	0753258340	NF
19	Alice Kulaga		Busimba	077393444	[Signature]
20	Naigaga Alice		Nasuri	0786070558	[Signature]
21	NAKWA GALA SAMUEL		Busimba	0781507352	Nakwa
22	Stanley Xiotq		Busimba	/ /	[Signature]
23	Kadunganya Fred WASUR SILAC		Busimba	0756976479	[Signature]
				0763561242	

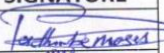
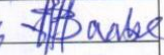
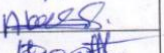
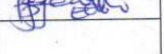
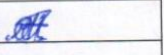

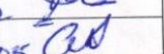
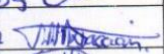


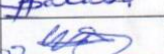
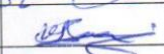
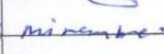
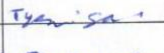

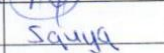
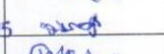

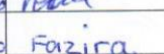




**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR RAP FOR NAMUNGALWE – KALIRO,
KYELEGWA – MPARA-RUYONZA & NAMASALE TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT**

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 16/Oct/2018

VENUE: Diary Grounds

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	BADHUBE MOSES	Umanaki	Mwanga	0773966810	
2	BABBE GEOFFREY	TEACHER	KALITUNSI	0785701246	
3	Adeke SALAH	P. Z. T.	MALILILI	075256143	
4	Kasadha Edith	Business	Veely Hill	0777541998	
5	Basilika Topi	Kalitunsi	Kalitunsi		
6	MUKOSE CHARLES	EDUCATION OFFICER	MWANGHA	0751087735	
7	Karajja CHARLES	Health worker	MALILILI	0784378833	
8	Bakumula Charles	Chief	Idakira	0774985322	
9	Mukasa Charles	Citizen	Kalitunsi	0783979005	
10	WAYAMBUKA DANIEL	Bukumboko A.P. P.O. BOX 28 Kalitunsi	KALITUNSI	0781529974	
11	KALEGE SAMUEL	Citizen	KALITUNSI	0703653978	
12	Bubima MUBENKII	Business	KALITUNSI	075394256	
13	BALABA GEORGE WILLIAM	RESIDENT	INDUSTRIAL	0787842986	
14	Dgo Bi Sam	Business	INDUSTRIAL	0771626052	
15	KUBIGOSO YVAC	Medical Pharm	Mwanga	0784026060	
16	MIREMBA DANIEL	Business	KALITUNSI	0773959168	
17	Tyanisa Bentu	Business	KALITUNSI	0724381948	
18	BWIKWASO MOSES	BIKWER	MWANGHA	0782462911	
19	NAMUGERE MURIN	Business	KALITUNSI	0774907332	
20	ALIGENZA SAUYA	Business	KALITUNSI	-	
21	TEMYA ISAAC	Business	MWANGHA	0785298645	
22	MUWANIGUZI JULIUS	Business	KALITUNSI	078281524	
23	Napeeta Margaret	Business	KALITUNSI	077211116	
33	MPATA FAZIRA	Business	Mwanga	077435600	



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 17th - Oct - 2018

VENUE: NASUTI T/C

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
25	BATULI UMARU		NASUTI	0787674049	Batuli
			NASUTI	0787676409	Batuli
26	Mr DAVID BALOMDEWA		NASUTI	0702487712	Balomba
27	Namuli Edith		NASUTI	018212094	EE
28	Nantabo Juliet		NASUTI	782121385	NJ
29	ASABAWEBWA BETTY		NASUTI	0782735246	Asaba
30	TIBIWA CAFFE		NASUTI	0750774155	Tibiwa
31	NAMUGERE MADINA		NASUTI	0784546323	Namugere



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18th October - 2018 VENUE: Bukaya

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
25	KASAMBA ELISA		Bukaya		ICasadha
26	Katege Godfrey Salongo		Buyungu		Katege
27	MWABBI CHRISTOPHER		Bukaya	0782457667	AWGus
28	MUSARA Abbas		Bukaya	0774837031	
29	Mawambita Aisha		Bukaya	0759038355	
30	MUBESI Betty		Bukaya	0753285146	Betty
31	BADRU BAKASHI		Bukaya	0770807591	
32	MWESIGWA BEN		Buyungu	0775607713	
33	Wechhe Fahad		Bukaya	0781935517	Fahad
34	Nabirye Ziriya		Magogo	0777918590	
35	Namuyodi Fatuma		Magogo	07755423810	
36	Nabirye Palusi		Magogo		
37	GUMULA HENRY		Bukaya	0773339027	Gumula
38	Waiswa Juma		Bukaya	0772854090	W. J
39	Magumba Fidha		Magogo	07775	
40	Namuwaya Zauma		Magogo	0782693346	Fidha
41	Namuwaya Zauma		Bukaya	0782693346	Fidha
42	KUBWANA SHIRAZI			0753180883	
43	Wechhe Fahad Sharique		Bukaya	0781935517	Fahad
44	Mugabi Sarah	Sec Women	Bukaya	076180086	Sarah
45	Kakoli Charles		Bukaya	0777164742	K.C
46	Nabirye Rebecca		Bukaya		N.R
47	Kagoja Esosa		Magogo	—	K.G.
48	Nangabi Zaina		Bukaya	0779055309	



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18th Oct. 2018

VENUE: Bukaya

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Tetiicoma Seidi		Bukaya	079358037	
2	BWAKYA JOSHUA		BUSAZI	0782347111	
3	Mwanja Jaliru		Bukaya	0715-335408	
4	BIDUSU HAMIDHU		Bukaya	0774908282	
5	NAMUDDU Salama		Bukaya	073996702	
6	ARUDI ABONKI		Bukaya	0783222	
7	Agnes yonisi		Bukaya	078253511	
8	ARU MABANDWA		MAGOGO		
9	KIKIRA ASUMI		Bukaya	078755649	
10	Luganda Musa		Bukaya	0772372223	
11	MUWYO SUDATS		Bukaya	07529663	
12	KWADWA ASIRASU		Bukaya	078352137	
13	ekooya Wilbet		Bukaya	07763321849	
14	Kintu Ibrahim		Bukaya	0773557405	
15	Naigembe Tesca		Bukaya	0783794238	
16	OMEGA FIRST CHURCH		MAGOGO	078282659	
17	SAMANYA DAVID	Officer	MAGOGO	078214738	
18	Abdalalah Kaduyu		Bukaya	075536677	
19	J J J			077199935	
20	KYEDUMIKA MUKAMAD		Bukaya	070587042	
21	Bab. George		MAGOGO	078654952	
22	MWANJA SAMUEL		MAGOGO	0776618557	
23	NASABU NABIRYE		Bukaya	07 —	
24	KABANA BUKAYA		Bukaya	—	

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

Activity #: **STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

DATE: 18 October 2018 VENUE: Bunyiro Muslim Pri

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
	BASALAINÉ PATRICK	NAWANDYO	NAWANDYO	077657933	Basalaine
	MAKABA DANIEL	NAWANDYO	NAWANDYO	0751821353	Makaba
	NAMUKWAYA JANE	BUNYIRO	BUNYIRO	0771900100	Namukwaya
	BASEYE SOSI	BUBOGA A	BUBOGA A		
	SABANI WAISWA				
	MWAMMADI MIBOGO IBBIRIE	BUBORO B	BUBORO B		Mibogo
	Mutege Alice	BUBORO B	BUBORO B		
	BALIDAWA STEVEN	BUBOGA A	BUBOGA A		Balidawa
	MUWEREZA KALIM	BUBOGA A	BUBOGA A	0779768795	Muweresa



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18 October 2018

VENUE: Bunyiro Muslim PS.

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	Village ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
	KIRIRAKI ERIN	C/P youth	Bubogo	0783420337 0225179092	[Signature]
	IZIMBA ALI	"	BUBOGO	07832867	[Signature]
	ABDUS Z. WAFIKIRA	C/LTI	NAMUKERU	0705482036	ABUSUF
	Namuyamba Ruth		Namuyamba	0781665962	
	NAMAGANDA ZAITUNA		NAMISCHANDA	0779972992	
	BABIRYE MANIC		babiryem	0728092330	babiryem
	SABIRYE YAKUB BIATULA	Hlm Bunyiro	Bunyiro	0779509130	[Signature]
	RMUSCHU RUSCHU	" " or	RMUSCHU	0711934315	
	KYAMA HANNINGION	BABIRYE	Babiryem	0783979393	[Signature]
	Isanga Susan		Bubogo A	0772630697	[Signature]
	MASENSE MUAMADI	C.T.R.	BUNYIRO	0782928997	[Signature]
	HENRY MII	elmbis	Bubogo	078337422	[Signature]
	Tenwa Fred		Bubogo		[Signature]
	Baziba Stephen		Bubogo	077885236	[Signature]
	Ibanda Yohana		Bubogo		[Signature]
	Kuzza Godfrey	C/manl.ci	Uwabaga		[Signature]
	Bujinze Donald	VICE LCT	Nawandya	0783766172	[Signature]
	KABALE YAKUT	Bubogo(A)	"	0783701522	[Signature]
	KIANDA BAKALI		UWABAGA	078401777	[Signature]
	Dyog Jemusi	BubogoA	bubogo	0785383975	[Signature]
	Isabirye Jemaudi	BubogoA	BUBOGO A	078672719	[Signature]
	HURE DAUSON	BUBOGO A	BUBOGO A	078784153	[Signature]
	Kabugute Amosi	"	"	0773335846	[Signature]
	Nangabi Jane	Nawandya	Nawandya	0753748050	[Signature]



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18/08/2018

VENUE: Namunsala & Namufuma groups

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	YUSUF BYAFRA	NAMUNSALE			
2	KAIRIGI JAME	NAMUFUMA			
3	Isabirye steven	NAMUNSALE		0772384067	
4	BATUBYE JERUSALEM	NAMUNSALE			
5	NABIRYE ZEARI	NAMUNSALE			
6	UACHISEGE SIZAN	NAMUNSALE		0771840820	
7	KAIRIGI GRACE	NAMUFUMA		0702870996	
8	Isabirye Juma	NAMUFUMA		0782853773	
9	KIREUKA Ibrahim	NAMUNSALE		0775622240	
10	BANDASE HABIBA	NAMUNSALE		07877384	
11	KATUKO HADIJA	NAMUNSALE		0706726660	
12	NAKISANDHA FLORENCE	NAMUNSALE			
13	NANGABI AISHA	NAMUNSALE			
14	NTWAJA GODFREY	NAMUNSALE		0757066927	
15	NAUMA BETTY	NAMUNSALE		0779488598	
17	BAKULIMIYA JAMAWA	NAMUNSALE			
18	NAMULINDA ZURAH	NAMUNSALE			
19	NAMUSOBYA SHABURA	NAMUNSALE			
20	NAITALA ROBINEL	NAMUNSALE			
21	MANDAULA JOSEPHINE	NAMUFUMA		0754774994	
22	MWANISE BETH	NAMUFUMA		0781236759	
23	MAIGHT GRACE	NAMUFUMA		0711659	
24	KWAGALA MARTHA	NAMUFUMA			
25	MAGARA MARIAM	NAMUFUMA		0755068358	
				0751261601	



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

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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18 Oct 2019

VENUE: Namungwa S/Namasala

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
26	NABIRYE JENIPITA	NAMUFUMA	NAMUFUMA	075426160	[Signature]
27	NABIRYE SAUMU		NAMUFUMA		[Signature]
28	BAWDESE LAWRENCE			0752391721	[Signature]
29	NABWIPE TEDDY	NAMUFUMA			Bawdese.
30	KAZIBA FATUMA		NAMUFUMA	0774263570	[Signature]
31	MUKESI ANIT		NAMUNSALE		Fatuma
32	Nabulumb mawcam			0700627338	M.A
33	NANGORI REBECCA	1	NAMUNSALE	0752 75035	
34	BABIRYE AMINA		NAMUNSALE	0704563948	
35	BASALIRWA FLORENCE		NAMUNSALE		
36	MUKITE MOREEN		NAMUNSALE		m.m
37	IKOBA HASAN		NAMUNSALE		Hasan.
38	KASACULA ELIASI		NAMUNSALE	0750565411	Eliasi.
39	MPATA SULIMAN		NAMUNSALE		mpata.
40	WATSWA PETER		NAMUNSALE		
41	Kayongo ulibe Joice		NAMUNSALE	0776563200	ulaiswa
	Nakivemba ESTER		NAMUNSALE	077925847	[Signature]
			NAMUFUMA	0751671162	Namungwa



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18/06/2018

VENUE: Namugalwe S/C

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Musasi Robert		Kawanda	07544102	[Signature]
2	Bunawala Munawala	Accountant			[Signature]
3	Izumbas Hassan	ESO	Namugalwe	075-852155	[Signature]
4	Zimale Enjess	P/chief			[Signature]
5	KYEISUBI VICARNT	Sp. of Namugalwe		074831570	[Signature]
6	WAISWA UMARI	ctm LC III		0779540298	[Signature]
7	WA GONKA HUSSAIN	Councillor	Namugalwe	0778882682	[Signature]



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18/October/2018.

VENUE: Lwabaga, BUNTIRO

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Isabirye musa	Sec. masjid	Lwabagaba	0776561044	Musa
2	Klaiswa Sebi	Resident of	Bunyiro	0776507715	Sebi
3	Mwandika Hassan	Resident of	Bunyiro	0781815813	Hassan
4	Mugaba Bedwin	"	"	0773332297	Mugaba
5	Mutesi Anne	"	Bunyiro	0781397711	Mutesi
6	Gandi Alice NALI	Bunyiro central	C.T.L	0777281525	Alice G.
7	Kasene MURAMBA	CLM I	Bunthiro	0782928977	Kasene
8	Nakisege Safiat	Bunyiro central		0782386071	Nakisege
9	Isabirye FALUKU	Bunyiro Central B			Isabirye
10	WANEMA H FALUKU	Bubaga		0754274241	WANEMA
11	G. W. Bukama	Bugita Lwabaga		07781277	Bukama
12	Manda Alisani	Lwabaga			Manda
13	Qibagallika Besezi	Lwabaga	Lwabaga	0779541188	Qibagallika
14	Mbogo Ayubu	"	"	0776110143	Mbogo
15	Manda Franco	"	"	0702127753	Manda
16	Mugabi Alamanzan.	"	"	07793589119	Mugabi
17	KUREGIZI SUSAHA	"	Lwabaga		KUREGIZI
18	NABIRIJE FATUMA	"	Lwabaga		NABIRIJE
19	BASARA MOSES.	Chairman NAW	Lwabaga	0782839680	BASARA
20	Kizza Godfrey.	Chairman	Lwabaga	0777084099	Kizza
21	Mugaba Bedwin	"	"	0779421133	Mugaba
	Kihanda Bakkali	- -	Lwabaga	0784011797	Kihanda
	Mugaba Kyalisi	- -	Lwabaga	0781674016	Mugaba



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18 October 2018

VENUE: Namungalwe A, Namungalwe
Namungalwe Rural, Kawete

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	MUGASI MOSES W.	C/PERSON(A)	NAMUNGALWE	0771670571	[Signature]
2	Birabwa Xire	parish chief	1'	0788888702	[Signature]
3	SEKUNJANI MUYAMBA	Parish Chief	Kawete	0758354555	[Signature]
4	DHWA ISIFU		Kawete	0758831100	[Signature]
5	NAMUGERE MONIKA		KAWETE	0777530629	[Signature]
6	NAKWAIGISA MONIKA		KAWETE		[Signature]
7	KATI CHARLES	TEACHER	NAMUNGALWE	0762873198	[Signature]
8	Bogere Fatina	TRADER	Bogere		[Signature]
9	NAMUGANDA NOLA	H/WIFE	KAWETE		NAMUGANDA
10	Naiyobe Jenepher	H/wife	KAWETE		Naiyobe
11	NANGORI FATUMA		NAMUNGALWE	0779155185	Fatuma
12	LYAVALA FALUKU	parish chief	NAMUNGALWE	0782099277	[Signature]
13	BAGULAMU MUSA	C/P/H	NAMUNGALWE	0782133452	[Signature]
14	BAKULIMYA AFUSA		KAWETE		[Signature]
15	IKOBA SALIMU		Bukamba	0753076854	[Signature]
16	KISAMBIRA BEN	A/M	KAWETE		[Signature]
17	TAGEDHE RASHID	A/C	KAWETE	0785950292	[Signature]
18	MUTAJA PETER				[Signature]
19	Kyewe George	B/M	Kawete	0780455436	[Signature]
20	Nandoro Jandi	A/C	Kawete	0784750006	[Signature]
21	Musolela Wilson	Peacevent	Namungalwe	0779131935	[Signature]
22	Magumba Chalifu	Peace	Kawete	0778028814	[Signature]
23	Zininda Eunice	A/H	Namungalwe	078343577	[Signature]
24	Museene Catherine May	E/M	Namungalwe	0783164776	[Signature]

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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18 October 2018

VENUE: _____

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
	Naisi Kwe Jesca	MLA	Namungalwe	0783151757	N.S
	Nakanyo Ebeza	-	Namungalwe	0779662959	EE
	Mutesi Aida	-	Kawete	-	Aida
	NYONYINTONO JULIUS	KAWETE	KAWETE	0785806898	Julius
	Igumba Musika Bah	Namungalwe		0775751123	
	KISAMBIRA BIN	KAWETE			
	KIASUKA Gerald	Kawete	Kawete	0779351550	Gerald
	Christina Janekeine	"	"		
	MOBA SAKIM	Ruhumuna	Namungalwe	0758076854	Sakim
	Bazembe Kennedy	Kawete	Namungalwe	-	
	Kigoyi Masaiduma	Kawete			
	Mwandha Pascal	Namungalwe	Self	0782383820	Pascal
	LICHTIA HARM	Namungalwe		0777326931	Lichtia
	MULASA MOZESI	Kawete			
	MUTHASA WILSON	KAWETE		0784584210	Wilson
	Nabirye Aidha	"	"	0781827710	Aidha
	Mpanzi Yakubi	"	"	0779563768	Yakubi



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18th / 10 / 2018

VENUE: NAMUNGALWE, A, B, RURAL,
KAWETE

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
	Nangizi Sarah	-	Kawete	0750020390	
	BALIKWA P			0789233759	
	Balirwa David			0783710803	
	Ibla mpendi			077292549	
	Magidi musobwa	-		0788971133	
	Kaswa Antony				
	Waiswa Dan Maganda	-	Namungalwe	0779141122	
	Waiswa Dan Maganda		Kawete	0788616088	
	NAMUGABO BIAMINSI		NAMUNGALWE	0779512820	
	BUKWASO LIVING		KAWETE		
	MAISO RAMADANI	-	KAWETE	07765617240	
	KAMOGALARA SCOVIA		Kawete		
	Mugany Robert maganda	-	Kawete	0775554054	
	Togedhe Muzamiru		Kawete	0776842660	
	GULO PAUL		Kawete	0770856545	
	Kiwemba Daniel		Namungalwe	0781090045	
	Babuwenda Kwali		Kawete	0789882036	
	Gakwira David	-	Kawete	0782910025	
	Imwessigye Joy		Kawete	0752761803	
	Basomwa wale	-	Namungalwe	0723293241	
	Ludhigo Stephen		Kawete	0785643035	
	Kozala Paul		Namungalwe	0771847292	
	Makusa John	-	Kawete	0784570336	
	Muyima James	-	Kawete		
	Butege E. Sabani	-	Kawete	0787944840	



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

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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 15 October 2018

VENUE: _____

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	Mulwany Daudi	Elder	Kawete	0759378532	[Signature]
2	Mutasa Moses	"	"	-	Mutasa
3	Kiirya Rachael	"	Kawete	0725912050	R. Kiirya
4	MUGENZI ABDALLAH M YAHAYA IBANWA	"	NAMUNGALWE	072665733	[Signature]
5	Kalere Beatrice	"	"	0772294020	M. Kalere
6	Musonda Charles	"	"	0772392404	S. Kalere
7	Samuella	"	Kawete	07754158059	[Signature]
8	mpango Edward	"	Kawete	0785718033	[Signature]
9	Kegema Simon	"	Kawete	0773865012	[Signature]
10	Mwanjira Paul	"	T.C	078740571	[Signature]
11	Mandase Madina	"	Kawete	0788474695	[Signature]
12	[Handwritten]	"	[Handwritten]		
13	[Handwritten]	"			
14	[Handwritten]	"			
15	Walya Moses	"	Kawete	0784472021	Almaji
16	Kasira Mamatende	"	Kawete	0778501170	[Signature]
17	Otana Satuyati	"	Kawete		Otana
18	Mpa Lw Hakimu	"	Kawete	0771849615	[Signature]
19	MUGABI Swaibu	"	Kawete	0784090691	[Signature]
20	Maka Robert	"	Kawete	0784090691	[Signature]
21	IBANWA JICITARA	"	Kawete	0781948411	[Signature]
22	JUSA JERETION	"	Kawete	0777808224	[Signature]
23	Musobya Ibrahim SOOKE JOSHUA	"	Kawete	0783430425	[Signature]
		"	Kawete	0784518724	[Signature]



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

Activity #: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS

DATE: 18/04/2018

VENUE: Nabikote & Namukesu

ATTENDANCE LIST

#	NAME	DESIGNATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	MUDISA Salina		Namukese	077947801	[Signature]
2	WADHA VICENT		NABIKOTE		[Signature]
3	Muwada Bakidwale		Nabikote	0780539035	[Signature]
4	WAKABI SIDA		Nabikote	0776596564	[Signature]
5	ISABIRYE Sammut		NABIKOTE	0773266681	Sammut
6	WADHA		NABIKOTE	0775378789	N.B
7	WAKABI NARANABI		NABIKOTE		
8	WAKABI PATRICK		NABIKOTE		Patrick
9	ISABIRYE YISA		NABIKOTE	0787487994	Yisa
10	BAGANIGIRA Samu		NABIKOTE	0783774149	Samu
11	WAISSA PATRICK		NABIKOTE	0764986692	
12	" "		NAMUNKESU	11	
13	NBEBI HAMADA		NAMUNKESU	0744282642	
14	NISOUBE NDIKODIMU		NABIKOTE	0752750611	[Signature]
15	MIKEL ADEYA		NAMUNKESU		
16	WAMBI ISSA	C/MA LIGI	NAMUNKESU	0788707139	[Signature]
17	Kagoya Maulinca		Namukese		[Signature]
18	Babigumina Khary		Namukese		[Signature]
19	Namulinda Fatima		Namukese		[Signature]
20	Nabirye Halima		Namukese		[Signature]
21	Noem Kiiiza		Namukese		[Signature]
22	Nabirye Jannet		Nabikote		[Signature]
23	Namuisobya Amira		Nabikote		[Signature]
24	Natabi Samali		Nabikote		[Signature]
	Nagaga Zirifa		Nabikote		[Signature]
	Nabirye Esth		Nabikote		[Signature]
	Nagobi Puth		Nabikote		[Signature]



Nasuuti North community



Meeting with PAPs Nabitende Community

ANNEX 2: GRIEVANCE: LOG

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

Annex 3: GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM

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

Tool

AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD: UPDATED RAP SURVEY FORM

Name of interviewer: _____ Village: _____
 Date of interview: ___/___/2018 Sub-County: _____
 District _____

SECTION 1: FAMILY INFORMATION

1. Household Head (Surname, First Name) _____

2. Sex: _____ (M/F)

3. Age of respondent: _____

- 1. (15-25)
- 2. (26-35)
- 3. (36-45)
- 4. (46-55)
- 5. (56 and above)

4. Date/Year of Birth: _____ (exact/appropriate)

5. Nationality: _____

Tribe: _____

- 1. Basoga
- 2. Bagwere
- 3. Bagisu
- 4. Baganda
- 5. Others.....

6. Marital status (tick appropriate response):

- 1. Single
- 2. Married
- 3. (No. of spouses): ___
- 4. Divorced
- 5. Widowed

7. Of what religious affiliation is your HH?

- 1. Catholic
- 2. Protestant
- 3. Islam
- 4. Pentecostal
- 5. SDA
- 6. Others (specify)

8. What is the highest level of education you/ attained/currently in?

- 1. Primary Education
- 2. Ordinary level
- 3. A' level
- 4. Vocational
- 5. University
- 6. None

9. Main occupation of head of household: _____

- 1. Private formal/manufacturing

- 2. Private formal/service
- 3. Private informal retail
- 4. Private Agriculture
- 5. Public Government
- 6. Student
- 7. other

10. What do you use the land for?

- 1. Crop farming
- 2. Livestock grazing
- 3. Trading/ business activities
- 4. Residential dwelling
- 5. Other Please specify

11. In what capacity do you live on this land? (Tick appropriate response)

- 1. Landowner
- 2. Tenant (Kibanja)
- 3. Co-owner
- 4. Squatter
- 5. Licensee
- 6. Encroacher

12. How long have you lived on / used this land? (Years)

13. How did you acquire this land?

- 1. Bought
- 2. Inherited from parents
- 3. Renting
- 4. Squatter

14. What portion of land are you losing?

- Less than 10%
- Less than 20%
- Less than 30%
- More than 50%

15. If small, would you be willing use the remaining piece of land

- Yes
- No

16. OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

A. Details of people living in this household

Please give the following information of household members						
No.	Name of Members	Sex (Code)	Relationship to HH	Age (Completed Years)	If Age <5 Education (Code)	If Age >15 Occupation (Code)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

	Educational level code	
	1. Illiterate	2. Just Literate
	3. Completed Primary School	4. Completed lower secondary school
	5. Completed Secondary school	6. Completed technical school
	7. Some University/college	8. Completed University/college
	9. Completed post-graduate	
	10. Student	
Sex Codes	1. Male	2. Female
	Occupation Code	
	1) Farmer	2) Own Private Business/Trade
	3) Employee of private Business	4) Government service
	5) Carpentry	6) Construction
	7) Transportation	8) Other (specify).....
	9) Fishing	
Relationship to HHD Codes	1. Child of HHD	4. Parent of HHD
	2. Grand Child of HHD	5. Other relative of HHD
	3. Spouse of HHD	

17. Information about structures on land that will be affected by the project.

Are you losing a structure as a result of this project?

Yes No

a) Is this structure/building yours? Yes No

b) What type of structure is it?

Permanent

I. Residential
II. Residential and small business
III. Small business
IV. Other (specify)

Temporary

Specify

I. Residential
II. Residential and small business
III. Small business
IV. Other (specify)

c) If structure is affected can it be moved from the Line route or moved elsewhere?

Yes No

d) If movable can it be moved father from the Line route?

Yes No

e) If not can it be reconstructed away from the Line route?

Yes No

f) Would you like to be moved to a new location?

Yes No

g) Give me details about the affected building?

Use of Building (e.g. commercial/ residential)	Materials (Bricks, clay, wood etc)	Condition (Good, fair poor)	No. of storeys	No. of rooms	Has grid power supply? (Y/N)	Has piped water supply? (Y/N)

18.

SECTIONS 3: Income of Targeted Household

a) What is the main source of Income of HH?

- 1. Salary
- 2. Husbands salary
- 3. Business on land
- 4. Business located elsewhere
- 5. Rent collected from affected land
- 6. Rent collected elsewhere
- 7. Agriculture activity on affected land
- 8. Agriculture activity on land elsewhere
- 9. Transfer income (pension)
- 10. Others specify

b) What other activities generate income from this HH?

- 1. Fishing
- 2. Poultry
- 3. Retail shop
- 4. Other (specify) _____

c) What would you estimate to be the total monthly income for this HH? _____

THANK YOU

ANNEX 4: LAND USE AGREEMENT FOR THE BOOSTER STATION AT WAIRAKA COLLEGE

TELEGRAMS: "ADMINISTER"
DIRECT LINES:
ATTORNEY GENERAL: 0414-343841
MINISTER OF STATE: 0414-343401
SOLICITOR GENERAL: 0414-343941
UNDER SECRETARY: 0414-342261
GENERAL LINES: 0414-230538/9
FAX: 0414-230802/254829
WEBSITE: www.justice.go.ug



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS
P.O. BOX 7183
KAMPALA - UGANDA

In any correspondence on this subject
Please quote No. ADM.7/180/02

11th August, 2021

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Environment
P.O Box 20026
KAMPALA

**SUBMISSION OF DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT AND MULJIBHAI MADHVANI
COLLEGE WAIRAKA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOOSTER STATION AT
MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA**

Reference is made to your letter dated 16th July, 2021 Ref. ADM 108/01 in respect to the above subject.

We note that Government of Uganda represented by Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) intends to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding M/S MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA for provision of land not exceeding 40m x 30m and related access requirements to host a booster station and for the construction of 20,000 litre steel water tank elevated on a 10m steel tower at Muljibhai Madhvani College- Wairaka connected to the booster station.

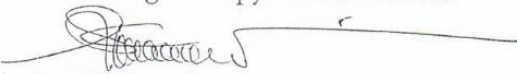
We have reviewed the above and drafted a Land Use License Agreement for the proposed arrangement which is attached hereto as *annex 1*

This is to advise that the draft Land Use License Agreement has been cleared for signature.

You are also advised that:

1. The drawings depicting the installations should be annexed as referenced in the draft Agreement
2. The details relating to description of the subject land and the Licensor should be inserted in the Agreement accordingly.

Please avail a signed copy for our records.


Alinaitwe Christopher
For: SOLICITOR GENERAL



LAND USE LICENSE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

**GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA REPRESENTED BY
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

AND

M/S MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA

FOR

**THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOOSTER STATION AT MULJIBHAI
MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA**

AUGUST 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'MJC'.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Dino K. Liddi'.

ABBREVIATIONS

GoU:	Government of Uganda
MWE:	Ministry of Water and Environment
IWMDP:	Integrated Water Management and Development Project
NWSC:	National Water and Sewerage Corporation



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Dr. R. Gali

This Land Use License Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") dated on the 16th day of AUGUST, 2021 is entered into between the Government of the Republic of Uganda represented by the Ministry of Water and Environment (hereinafter referred to as "The Licensee") the implementing agency,

and

M/S MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE WAIRAKA a Private Institution with address of P. O. Box 26 Jinja (herein referred to as the "Licensor") the hosting Institution,

WHEREAS Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment (Licensee) is implementing the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP) which aims at improving access to water supply and sanitation services in urban small towns and rural areas including refugee hosting communities in the country; improving water resources management; and Institutional strengthening to ensure improved service delivery and sustainable water resources management in Uganda; and

WHEREAS the the Licensor has agreed to provide the licensee with Land (hereinafter referred to as "the Land") to host the water booster station in furtherance of the objectives of the IWMDP and whereas the Licensee has in consideration thereof agreed to erect at its cost, the 20,000 litre capacity Steel Water Tank elevated on a 10m steel tower referred to herein at the Licensor's premises (College) for purposes of facilitating and easing access to water by the Licensor and the community;

WHEREAS the Parties acknowledge that the installations will be managed and operated by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation which is a Public Utility Company which was established by law and the Licensee will accordingly hand over the completed infrastructure (installations) for the Kaliro-Namungalwe Water Supply and Sanitation System to National Water and Sewerage Corporation to manage in accordance with its mandate;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties have entered into this Land Use License Agreement in accordance with the Terms and obligations specified hereinto

1. Purpose

The Purpose of this Agreement is to establish a general framework for collaboration and facilitate the grant of formal permission to the Licensee by the Licensor to occupy and utilize the subject Portion of Land (hereinafter referred to as "the Land") solely for installation of the Booster Station and 20,000 litre steel tank elevated on a 10m steel tower fully connected to the booster station in consideration of the offer of the piece of land for the Project and related activities (hereinafter referred to as "the Installations")

2. Objective of the Agreement

The main objective of this Agreement is to spell out the roles and obligations for each Party with regard to provision and use of land and related matters.

3. Interpretation

- a) "License" means the permission granted by the Licensor to the Licensee to use in accordance with the Terms of this Agreement.
- b) "The Land" means a Portion of the Land owned by the licensor measuring 40m x 30m that is the Subject of the license.
- c) "Installations" refers to the booster station and the 20,000 litre capacity steel water tank constructed and erected in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the drawings vide: **Annex 1**

4. Terms and Conditions for the License

- a) The Licensor hereby represents that it is the owner of the Land and has unconditionally permitted the Licensee to occupy the Land and Use the same at and for the Purposes and Objectives stated herein to the Licensee;
- b) The Licensor agrees to and hereby provides land free from encumbrances and at no cost for purposes of the Project and particularly for the hosting of the Installations in accordance with the terms hereof and the drawings **Annex 1**;
- c) The Second Party acknowledges and agrees that the Licensee shall enjoy quiet possession of Land;
- d) The Parties hereby Agree that the Term and duration of this license is indefinite in order to enable seamless utilization of the Land for the Purposes contained herein.

5. Consideration

In consideration of the license granted to the Licensee to use the Land for the purposes herein, the Licensee will erect its water tank at the premises of the Licensor to facilitate and ease the Licensor's access to water as well as the surrounding community.

6. Roles and Obligations of Ministry of Water and Environment

Under this Agreement the Licensee shall be responsible for the following:



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- a) Planning and designing the water supply and sanitation system which includes installation of the booster Station at Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka (Licensor's premises) upon the Land measuring 40m by 30m in accordance and alignment with the access requirements as shown in the attached site layout;
- b) Fencing off the booster station site for safety using chain link fence and keeping security of the facilities;
- c) Meet the cost for construction of the booster station on the Land;
- d) Installation of the 20,000 litre Steel Water Tank elevated on a 10m steel tower at the premises of the Licensor for the purposes herein;
- e) Monitor and supervise construction of the Booster Station and installation of the water tank;
- f) Construct the booster station and water tank as indicated in the site layout annexed hereto;
- g) Appropriately ensure the facilities and installation are appropriately metered for purposes of paying water bills by Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka. All this to be done at no cost to Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka.
- h) Ensuring that work on the 20,000 litre steel water tank above, is done concurrently with the booster construction;
- i) Ensuring that the responsibility of operation and maintenance of the completed booster station and the entire water supply system is appropriately vested in NWSC;
- j) Ensuring that appropriate social and environmental safeguards are adhered to during project implementation and during operation and management of the water supply system. This will include marking off the construction site as restricted area with signages to safeguard the students and the surrounding community;
- k) Participation in any other necessary meetings as and when need arises to ensure effective implementation of the objects of this agreement.

7. Roles and Obligations of Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka

Under this Agreement the Licensor's obligations are as hereunder:

- a) Attendance of Project implementation meetings in order to keep updated with the progress of the Project and on any challenges facing the Project;
- b) Provision of the land required which is adequate to accommodate the Project and, in any case, not exceeding 40m x 30m plus access requirements as per the site layout attached herewith;
- c) Provision of the said land without any encumbrances for the construction of the booster station as contribution of the School to the Project. The Licensee will provide and install a 20,000 litre steel water tank elevated on a 10m steel tower at Muljibhai Madhvani College Wairaka connected to the booster station as shown in the attached drawings at no cost to the College in order to enable the College benefit from the Water Supply System;
- d) Effect Payments to settle all water bills with respect to the water consumed by the Licensor at the appropriate NWSC tariff when the College is fully connected to the Water Supply System;

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- e) Ensure that the Licensee's contractors, agents and officials have easy and unrestricted access to the sites for the installations;
- f) Cooperate with the Project management team, Consultant, Contractor and the Local Government officials and all other persons reasonably involved in the implementation of the Project.

8. Amendment

Any provision of this Agreement may be modified, altered or modified with the written consent of the Parties.

9. Dispute resolution mechanism

Any dispute arising out of the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement shall be resolved amicably between the parties. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as limiting the Parties right to seek legal redress from competent courts of law.

10. Miscellaneous

- a) This License Agreement and the the Land Use License granted herein granted to the Licensee shall subsist from the date of signing this Agreement until the decommissioning of the booster station by the Licensee as shall be determined by the Licensee.
- b) Any notice required to be given by either Party under this Agreement shall be given in writing and shall be deemed given when actually received by the other Party.

IN WITNESS HEREOF the parties have witnessed the Agreement on the day, month and year first mentioned above.



 Name: DR. JOHNSON K. K. K. K.

 Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

 Date: 02/09/2021

Name: DRICI ROBERT GOLLI

 CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF GOVERNORS

 FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS

 MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE

 WAIRAKA

 Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

 Date: 16/08/2021

In the presence of:

Name: Sgt Joseph V. Syah

DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 25/08/2021

In the presence of:

Name: Narayani H. Dab Jayee

HEADTEACHER
MULJIBHAI MADHVANI COLLEGE
WAIRAKA

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 16th / August / 2021

7

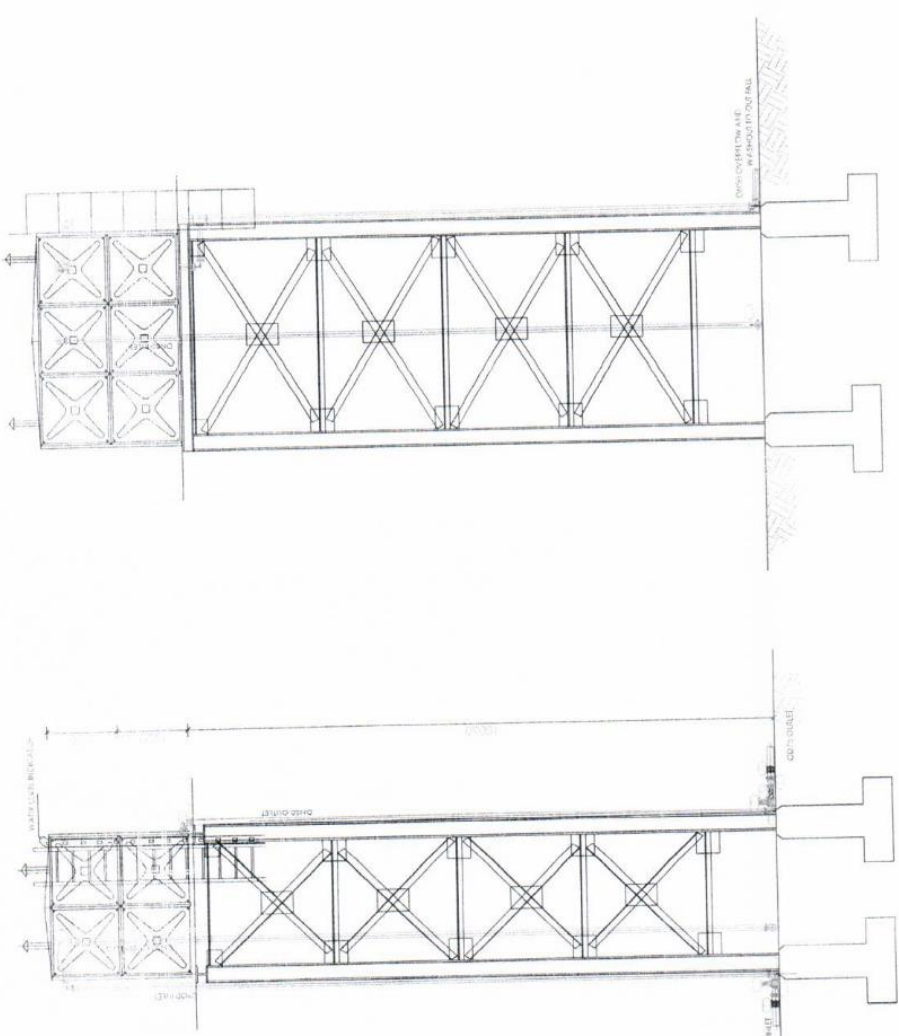
[Handwritten Signature]

ANNEX 1: DRAWINGS




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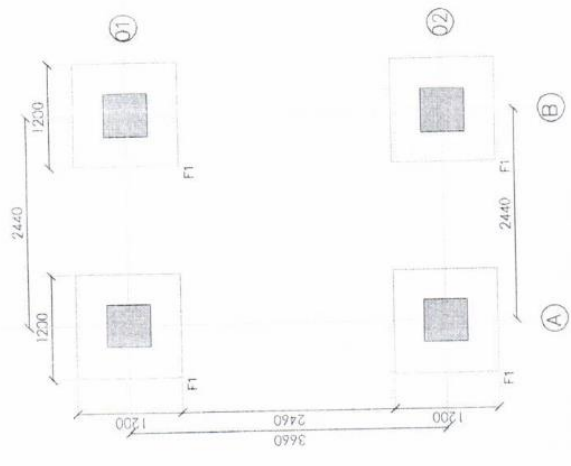
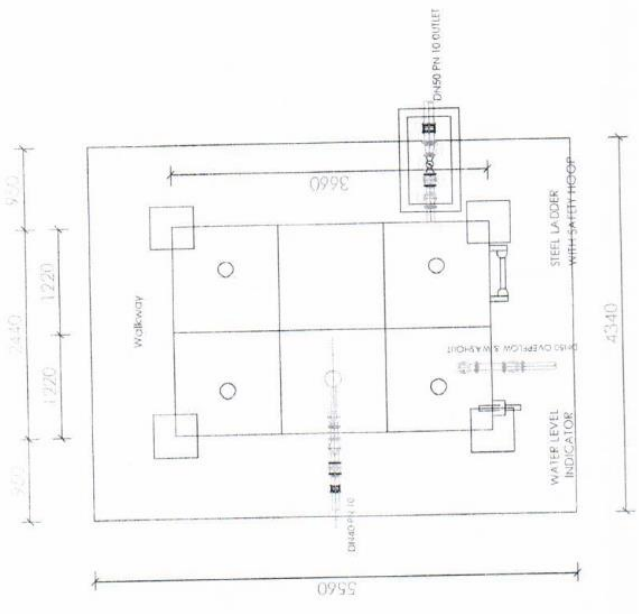
David R. Collis



Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in black ink: Andrew K. Collo

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA Ministry of Water and Environment Directorate of Water Development P.O. BOX 20026, Kampala Uganda		PROJECT: UPDATED DETAILED DESIGN OF KAIHO - NARINGALWE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - LOT 2 TITLE: KAIHO COLLEGE 36.0M WATER TANK PLOT: ELIYATIONG AND PLOT WORKS (PLOT 2)	DRAWING NO.: W.S. & S.N. DATE: 15.11.2016 SCALE: AS SHOWN DRAWN BY: RAYDIA URELUB	DESIGNED BY: FT CHECKED BY: AS SHOWN DATE: 15.11.2016	PROJECT NO.: W.S. & S.N. SHEET NO.: 1
		CONSULTANT: UPDARED DETAILED DESIGN OF KAIHO - NARINGALWE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - LOT 2 PROJECT LOCATION: KAIHO COLLEGE 36.0M WATER TANK PROJECT AREA: ELIYATIONG AND PLOT WORKS (PLOT 2)	DRAWING NO.: W.S. & S.N. DATE: 15.11.2016 SCALE: AS SHOWN DRAWN BY: RAYDIA URELUB	DESIGNED BY: FT CHECKED BY: AS SHOWN DATE: 15.11.2016	PROJECT NO.: W.S. & S.N. SHEET NO.: 1



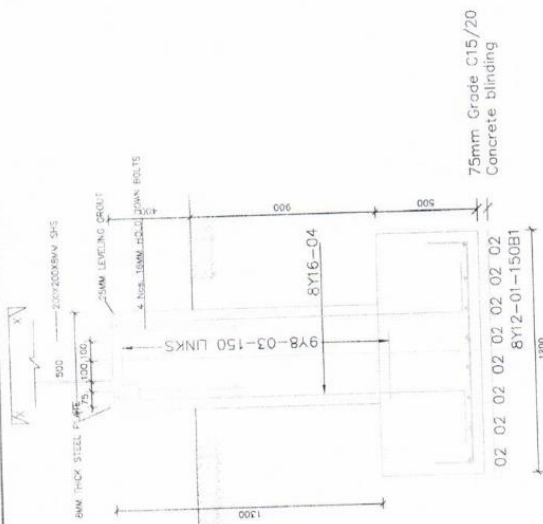
LAYOUT OF FOUNDATIONS.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	AMOUNT
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 <p>REPUBLIC OF UGANDA Ministry of Water and Environment Water and Sewerage Department P.O. BOX 20426, Kampala Uganda</p>	<p>PROJECT: UPTATED DETAILED DESIGN OF KAUBO - NAMUNGALWE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - LOT 2</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: M/NG</p>	<p>APPROVED BY: PT</p>	 <p>FINANCED BY: WORLD BANK</p>
	<p>TITLE: WAIRAKA COLLEGE 200-6 WATER TANK GENERAL AND FOUNDATION LAYOUTS</p>	<p>SCALE: AS SHOWN</p>	<p>DATE: MAY 2018</p>	<p>PROJECT NO. M/S/2018/001</p>

(Handwritten signature)

David R. Collins

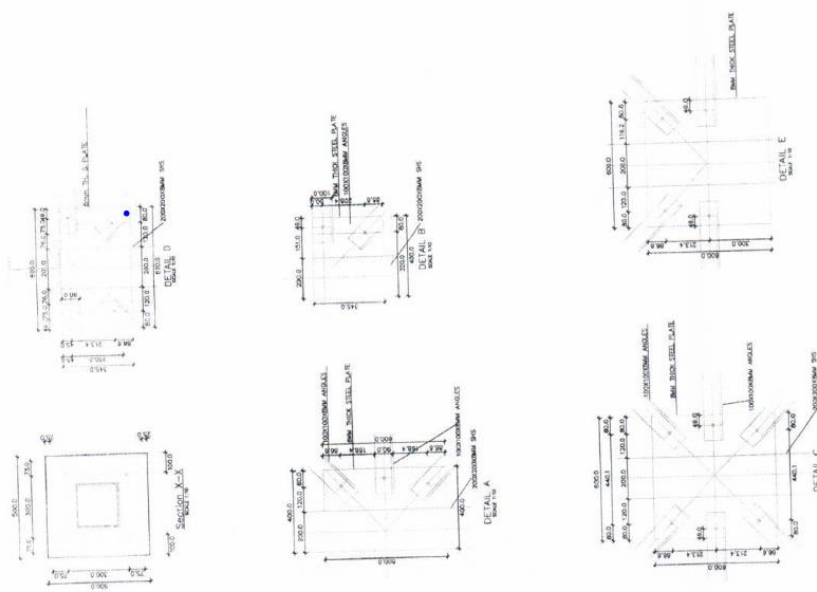


75mm Grade C15/20
Concrete blinding

SECTION D - D
SCALE 1:25



FOOTING DETAIL
SCALE 1:25



<p>REPUBLIC OF UGANDA Ministry of Water and Environment Directorate of Water Development Plot 17A, 306th, Kampala Uganda</p>	<p>PROJECT: UPDATED DETAILED DESIGN OF KALIRO - MAMUNGUWE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - LOT 2</p>		<p>DESIGNED BY: M/S & B/V</p>	<p>APPROVED BY: 1/1</p>	<p>COORDINATED BY: KAMPUNDA R.T.T.</p>
	<p>TITLE: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - LOT 2</p>		<p>DESIGNED BY: M/S & B/V</p>	<p>APPROVED BY: 1/1</p>	<p>COORDINATED BY: KAMPUNDA R.T.T.</p>

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David R. Gali