



**MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

FINAL REPORT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**LOT 2: KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE-OFF KATABALANGA AND
KIBYAMIRIZI 33KV ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION GRID EXTENSION LINES
AND ASSOCIATED LOW VOLTAGE NETWORKS**

Procurement Reference Number: REA/SRVCS/13-14/00135

January 2015

Consultant:



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFR	Central Forest Reserves
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ERA:	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ERT:	Energy for Rural Transformation
HV:	High Voltage
LC:	Local Council
LOU	Laws of Uganda
LV	Low Voltage
MEMD:	Ministry of Energy and Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA:	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
PAP:	Project-affected person(s)
RAP:	Resettlement Action Plan
REA:	Rural Electrification Agency
REF	Rural Electrification Fund
RGC	Rural Growth Centres
RTI	Respiratory Tract Infections
ROW:	Right-of-Way
TC	Trading Centres
WB	World Bank

Measures and units:

km:	Kilometre (= 1 000 metres)
kv:	Kilovolt (103 volt)
KVA:	Kilovolt Amperes
m:	Meters

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0 Introduction

0.1 Background and Project Area

The Government of Uganda is set to receive financing from the World Bank (WB) towards the cost of the Energy for Rural transformation Project Phase III and has asked for Consultancy Services to Undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed 33kV Distribution line (95km) and associated Low Voltage networks (52.2km) named Kiganda – Mile 16 with Tee off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi.

Most of the distribution line is expected to be mostly along the Road Reserve, where such a Reserve has been demarcated by the designated entity (Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) or the Mubende Local Government). In some cases the lines have diverted from the road reserve either to avoid sharp corners or to protect houses / structures such as in the Rural growth Centres (RGCs) or town.

Due to the measures taken in the route design, it is expected that there will be no physical displacement of Project Affected People (PAP) under this Project. It is only crops and trees will be removed. There will be compensation of these affected crops which was established to be Uganda Shillings (UGX). **446,793,100.**

0.2 Project-Affected Areas and Potential for Resettlement

The Distribution line is within Mubende District and is restricted to the Sub Counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga. The bulk of the project is within the sub counties of Kitenga and Kigando. The total number of Directly Project Affected Claimants is 2,150 of which 1670 are men and 386 are women whose crops and trees will be affected and 94 are Institutions which will also lose crops and trees. For these institutions the compensation is adequate for replacement and REA will ensure that for Government Institutions such as NFA trees will be replanted in an area to be provided by the PAPs. The National Forestry Authority (NFA) agrees to replant removed trees as their mandated by the National Forestry Act. REA has undertaken to enter into a formal agreement with NFA to ensure that the compensation money will be used for replanting.

0.3 Legal Framework for Compensation

This RAP takes into account the Uganda Legal Framework as well as World Bank Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement and compensation. The Uganda Government requires compensation to be paid if damage is caused to land and other private property. The Relevant Uganda laws on compensation and resettlement include the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995; and the Land Act, Cap 227; The Local Government Act (1997); Land Acquisition Act (1965) and The Access to Roads Act (1965).

The same requirements are also articulated by the major Development Partners of Uganda (especially the World Bank) Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The overriding policy goal on Involuntary Resettlement is to ensure that when people must be displaced and generally affected, they are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. In this project however there will be no physical relocation except for the compensation of lost assets which are crops and trees in addition to a Disturbance Allowance of 15% of the value of the affected crops/trees. The Uganda Government Policy provides a 15% disturbance allowance if the advance warning is six months or more, otherwise it would be a 30% disturbance allowance. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) will give a 6 months warning before removal of the developments can be effected. The design of the distribution line has ensured that structures and other cultural assets are not affected by the development leaving only trees and crops to be impacted.

0.5 Field Survey Findings

The proposed Kiganda Mile 16 33 KV Distribution Line starts from Kiganda Mile 16 to several locations along the Kampala Mubende Highway up to Katabalanga II which borders Mubende Town Council as well as to a number of locations within the Sub Counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga in Mubende District with a total length of approximately 95Km. The associated low voltage networks (220V) for distribution for end-use purposes in accordance with the projected demand covers a total of 52.2km with at least 27 transformers of varying capacities (25/50KVA);

Most of affected persons will be positively impacted by receiving the much awaited electric power. The positive impacts will be due to provision of electric power which will lead to improved standard of living through job creation in industries that require use of electricity including the removal of paraffin lighting to electricity. The main negative impact will be the loss of trees and crops due to the line extension.

The dominant economic activity within the project area and along the proposed Distribution line is subsistence agriculture. It is these subsistence agricultural activities that will be affected by the line.

0.6 Implementation Plan

0.6.1 Cut - Off date

The census marked the end of the entitlement period. In this case the census ended on 30th September 2014 which is taken as the Cut -off date. During the sensitisation meetings and at the time of the census PAPs were informed about the Cut - Off Date. They were informed that the day each individual PAP is valued is the Cut Off date. However, REA will publish the last census day as the Cut - Off date beyond which no new developments will be entertained within the Right of Way (RoW).

0.6.2 Relocation and Compensation Impacts

Implementing the proposed Kiganda Mile 16 33 KV Distribution Line will not lead to “*Physical Displacement*” of people. In other words there will be no loss of structures, livelihood or employment. This will be because of the line design which has ensured that the Distribution line remains either along the Road Reserve following the present road alignment and or does not encroach on people’s property except for the crops / Trees.

0.6.3 Compensation and compensation Strategy

Being a World Bank development project, it means that the compensation/resettlement would have to comply with two sets of requirements, the *Ugandan Law and the World Bank Safeguard Policy (OP 4.12.)* on Involuntary Resettlement. The latter is more advantageous to PAPs, especially with regard to the valuation at “full replacement cost” as opposed to the depreciated value taken into consideration by Ugandan valuation methodologies. For this project however, the activity will be limited to compensation. Affected persons will be compensated for all the trees and crops that are likely to be destroyed during the construction and those that were destroyed during the survey. The compensation is equal to the full replacement cost as determined by the District land Board.

As part of the preparation and implementation strategy all stakeholders will be involved, and payments of compensation will be independently monitored by an agency to be recruited by REA for this purpose. All affected people will be adequately and equitably compensated at a replacement cost. It is to be noted that the district

rates are annually adjusted to try and provide compensation at replacement cost for crops and trees.

0.6.4 Payment Procedure

No gardens (crops and trees) may be removed before compensation has been concluded and grievances attended to where they exist. It is important that the key stakeholders (PAPs, LCs, REA and GoU agencies, and the World Bank) agree fully with the compensation packages and schedule. At all times the PAPs must be kept informed of the evolution of the resettlement schedule and will agree to it before implementation. The Public disclosure strategy proposed will ensure that the process is transparent and all stakeholders can verify the actions being taken. Following approval by the chief Government Valuer, REA will also disclose the RAP report. However, compensation amounts will be disclosed to the affected PAPs individually. Following REA disclosure, the Bank through its internal mechanism (infoshop) will also disclose the RAP report.

In case of cash compensation, payment will be made in the following ways:

- By agreement between REA and the PAPs or entities (individuals /households /communities:
 - The REA will offer compensation in cash or kind complying with the entitlement matrix at full replacement cost to the entity who may accept that amount as compensation payable to him or her and;
 - Such sums will be disbursed directly to the beneficiary entity with the relevant records of payments consigned to the RAPs and the records of the appropriate local government authority (District Land Boards).
 - REA will contract a Bank to pay compensation packages to the PAPs.
- By court order on the amount of compensation where this has been the subject of litigation between the REA and the Affected Entity.
- Compensation to women landholders shall be paid to them directly and where male head of household is paid cash compensation, women of the family shall be enabled to witness. Although it is difficult to implement, couples will be encouraged to receive joint compensation where they jointly own the impacted properties;

0.6.5 Proposed Time Schedule

A resettlement/ compensation - implementation and monitoring program which has been proposed will be implemented and be concluded within a period of about 12 Months. The program covers resource mobilisation, formation of relevant implementation committees including a functional complaint handling committee, continued community engagement, payment of Disturbance allowances and compensation as well as the monitoring and reporting of the exercise.

0.7 Summary of the costs

Based on the findings of the study carried out a total of 2,150 PAPs were assessed as part of the Census. The total package to meet compensation needs is five hundred and ninety one million sixty one thousand and ninety Uganda Shillings (UGX 591,061,090). The details of this are shown in Table 0.1 below.

Table 0.1: Summary of Compensation amounts for the PAP (including the RAP implementation costs)

No.	Item	Value (Ug. Shs)
1	Replacement cost of Crops and trees	446,793,100
2	15% Disturbance allowance	67,018,965
3	Total cost	513,812,065
4	RAP Implementation Cost	77,249,025
	Overall total	591,061,090

Source: Adapted from Valuer/ Surveyor's draft report

The implementation costs include the hiring of a consultant to implement the compensation exercise.

The cost of compensation is expected to be met from the 2015/16 Financial Year budget.

0.8 Grievance Redress Management

Basing on related projects, common grievances that have been identified relate to ownership of crops to be compensated, unfair compensation especially relating to commercial trees and identification of person entitled to receive compensation in the event that the one documented previously passes on. Noting that Delays in handling grievances could affect project management and expose REA to reputational risks, a grievance management coordinator is proposed for this exercise. Although this is out of the recommendations of the resettlement policy framework, experience has shown that grievances not handled on time largely affect project management of projects. It is proposed that this person be part of the firm implementing the RAP and have high presence within the project area during the RAP implementation. In addition the District Local Governments will be heavily involved in grievance management. For this reason a grievance committee comprising local leaders, trusted citizens and independent of the project. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system.

0.9 Monitoring, Evaluation and Completion Audit

REA will undertake monitoring, evaluation and Audit exercises with clear documentation of each over the period of implmenttaion to determine the progress and effectiveness of the RAP. This will establish among others: -

- Amounts of compensation paid in a given month,
- Compliance with eligibility criteria as described in this RAP,
- Actual delivery of compensation packages,
- Functionality and effectiveness of handling complaints
- Satisfaction of the stakeholders of REA implmentation of RAP

REA will therefore monitor the following: -

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Total amount paid out and the rate at which it is being paid;
- Number of grievances recorded settled and those that resorted to court action;
- Operations of the GRM which will take into account the following:
 - ✓ How many complaints have been received - total justified; total non-justified. This will include the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non justified complaints?
 - ✓ How many complaints have been resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached?
 - ✓ How many complaints have been referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or project implementing agency) the referral and the subject matter.
 - ✓ Are there service standards that ensure timely responses?
 - ✓ Are citizens able to lodge a complaint via: SMS, phones, in person/verbal, mail/letter?
 - ✓ Plus any other considered by REA/Consultant as appropriate to be included in the implementation cost
- Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.

For this purpose, REA will put in place a consultant to effect the documentation monitoring and reporting of the RAP implementation performance.

Specifically, the completion audit will be based on progress indicators and on outcome evaluation indicators and shall aim to assess whether compensation for all impacts of all affected people was undertaken; whether timely delivery of entitlements and compliance with Uganda's and international resettlement requirements was undertaken; whether compensation frameworks were developed and implemented in a fair and transparent manner and adequate attention made to mitigating social impacts; and whether livelihoods have been restored.

RAP implementation completion report

This report will be prepared and submitted to the Bank 6 months after the end of compensation payment by project implementing agency or before the Implementation Completion Report by the Bank, whichever comes first. The RAP implementation report will include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget.
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided

- Complaints status
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production.
- Total sum disbursed
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation
- Suggested annex:
 - List of people affected as per the RAP report
 - List of people compensated during implementation

0.10 Conclusions

In order to ensure that this RAP is implemented effectively the following actions are proposed:

- During verification and disclosure, it is proposed that radio will be more effective in passing on information apart from population centres where use of local loudspeakers and notices can also be effective. Otherwise local leaders (Local councils) will be used to pass on the information to all others that may not be reached by the radio and circular notices.
- It is proposed that communities are given information on the different stakeholders involved in power line constructions and connections; this would help protect communities from unscrupulous persons that take advantage of their ignorance and cheat them of their money for wiring and other connection processes

Grievance management is key to the success of the project, a grievance management mechanism will be established for every line and a Grievance Management Coordinator is recruited to ensure that all works are not delayed due to unattended to grievances that may stretch even after the contractor has finished constructing the line; Finally, in this RAP a number of key principles have been followed which include the following:

- Minimising compensation needs by ensuring that the the design of Distribution Line avoids houses / structures and where appropriate it follows the designated Road Reserve;
- Where the line targets a cultural site or grave or any other structure apart from trees and crops, it has been diverted to avoid impacting on such targets;
- Key stakeholders have been involved in the study and will be involved in the compensation exercise;
- Prompt compensation is recommended for successful implementation of the project.
- REA and its implementing consultant will sustain timely and accurate RAP progress reports, which will be fully integrated in the project reports as defined in the financing agreement, and will be shared with the World Bank.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report is based on the findings of the RAP team which included the Survey Team, the Valuer's Team and the Sociologist's Team who conducted field assessment from the preliminary survey that was conducted from 21 May 2014 and 22nd May 2014 as well as the detailed census, survey and valuation that was conducted during the month of September 2014 to October in 2014. It also is compliant with the terms of the contract agreement signed between the Government of the Republic of Uganda represented by the Rural Electrification Board of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development on one hand and RESCO Property Consultant Surveyors to provide consultancy services in Environment Assessment (EA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed 33 kv power line in accordance **with Procurement reference number : REA/SRVCS/13-14/00135 LOT 2 : Kiganda – Mile 16 with Tee-Off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi 33kv Electricity Distribution Grid Extension Lines and Associated Low Voltage Networks**

This RAP statement summarises the reports of the three teams and brings into focus the Compensation/Resettlement requirements for the Project Affected People (PAP) due to the construction and operation of the Kiganda Mile 16 33KV distribution line in Mubende District. This RAP provides the guidelines and actual compensation amounts for the Project Affected People.

1.2 Background

The Government of Uganda is set to receive financing from the World Bank towards the cost of the Energy for Rural transformation Project Phase III and has asked for Consultancy Services to Undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed 33kV Distribution line and associated Low Voltage networks. LOT 2 Kiganda – Mile 16 with Tee off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi. The project area is located in Central Uganda in the District of Mubende. The proposed grid extension project covers a distance of 95 km of 33kV overhead Lines and 52.2 km of low voltage reticulation network. It is proposed that 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 kVA serving at least 23 load centres including towns / villages will be installed.

Specifically, it is composed of the following: -

- i. A 33 KV line from Kiganda Mile 16 to several locations along the Kampala Mubende Highway up to Katabalanga II which borders Mubende Town Council as well as to a number of locations within the Sub Counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga in Mubende District with a total length of approximately 95Km as shown in the line map of the project area attached to this report (Annex 1) ;
- ii. Associated low voltage networks (220V) for distribution for end-use purposes in

- iii. accordance with the projected demand covering a total of 52.2km; and
At least 27 transformers of varying capacities (25/50KVA);

The Government is currently in the process of implementing rural electrification projects under the Energy for Rural Transformation Project Phase III. This consultancy service is financed from the Rural Electrification Fund (REF) under the Rural Electrification Agency (REA). A Resettlement Action Plan for the proposed development is a prerequisite prior to the construction of the proposed power distribution line.

Most of the distribution lines are expected to be constructed mainly along the respective road reserves, including such reserves that have been demarcated by the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) – (especially along the Kampala – Mubende Highway). Where the road reserve has not been defined and acquired, the lines will still follow as closely as possible the existing road/track alignments for the respective distribution and low voltage networks. This will minimise the possibility of land take and subsequent relocation/displacement of people. Due to the measures taken in the route design, it is expected that there will be no displacement of Project Affected People (PAP) under this Project.

Due to the measures taken in the line design, it is expected that there will be no physical displacement of Project Affected People (PAP) under this Project. Instead only crops and trees will be removed.

The construction of the Kiganda Mile 16 Distribution Line will lead to mostly loss of crops and trees, most of which will be within the Road Reserve.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Objective

The main objective of this project is to provide electricity to rural areas in parts of Mubende District which have hitherto not received grid electricity. In this regard, Trading Centres (TC) and Rural Growth Centres (RGC) along the road will be supplied with transformers of different capacities based on the projected power consumption of the area. Prominent farmers, Schools, health centres and other community facilities among others will also be targeted by this grid extension. This is to be done in the context of the Energy for Rural Transformation Project (Phase III) under the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).

2.2 Project Area

The project area is located in Central Uganda in the District of Mubende (see map Fig. 1). The proposed Grid Extension project covers a distance of 95 km of 33kV overhead Lines, 52.2 km of low voltage network and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 kVA serving at least 23 load centres including towns or Rural Growth Centres (RGC) / villages. The project covers the sub counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga. The bulk of the project is within the sub counties of Kitenga and Kigando. In general therefore, the project area is within Mubende District and is restricted to those five Sub counties. The Line Diagram for Kiganda Mile 16 33kv Interconnector is attached as Annex 1 showing Load centres in the project area. The Fig 1 shows the map of Mubende District while Fig 2 shows the map of the Distribution network area which was visited by the study team. Mubende District borders the districts of Mityana, Sembabule, and Kyenjojo.

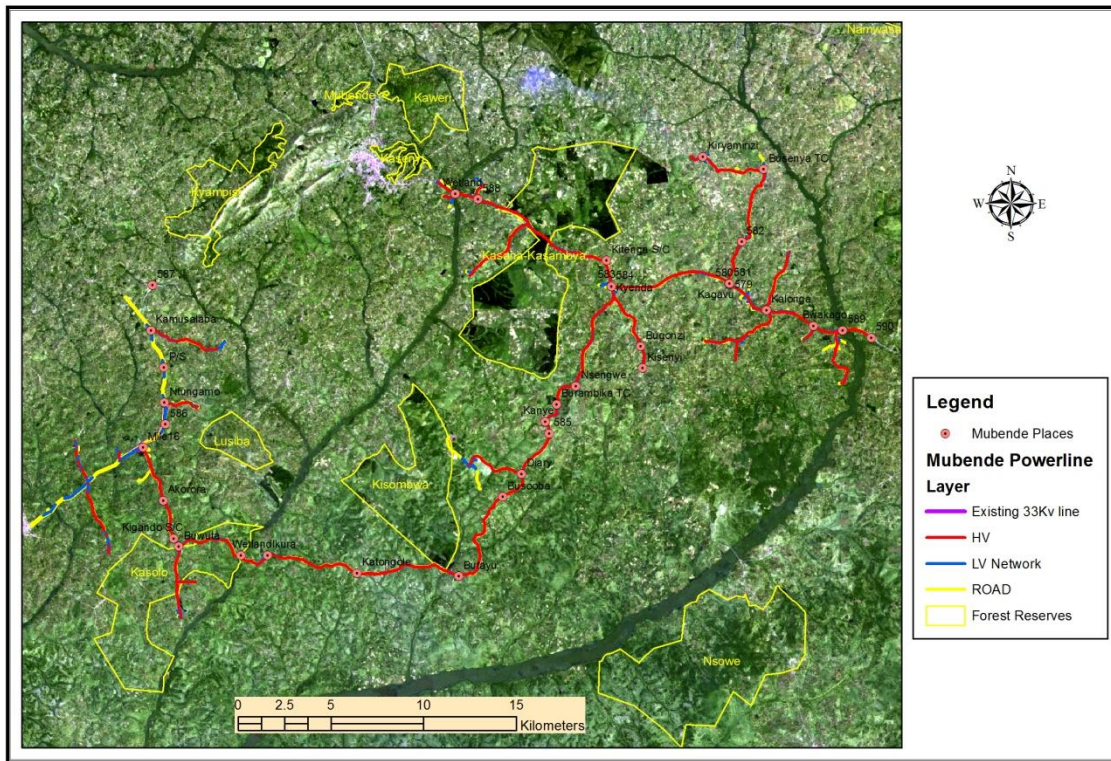


Figure 1: Map of the Project Area showing the proposed line
Source: Field Survey and adopted from NFA data base.

2.3 Project Objective

The main objective of this project is to provide electricity to rural areas in parts of Mubende District covering the sub counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga which have hitherto not been connected to the National Grid. Trading Centres (TC) and Rural Growth Centres (RGC) along the road will be provided with transformers of different capacities based on projected power consumption in the area. This is to be done in the context of the Energy for Rural Transformation Project (Phase III) under the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).

2.4 Project Justification

The proposed 33kv Kiganda Mile 16 Distribution line project is in line with the National Rural Electrification Programme. Currently the affected parishes have no source of

electricity apart from occasional generators and solar power among a few rich people and entertainment centres. Most of the population use paraffin for lighting while some about 15% use fuel wood to provide lighting.

Besides, there have been a lot of migrations in the project area (discussion with the Sub County Chief – Kigando) as well as the 3 year development Report for the Sub County). The Project area is a major grower of Maize. That requires electricity to operate grinding time. Such developments require grid electricity to operate. Grid Extension will enhance implementation of the Rural Electrification Program, and improve the living conditions of the affected people.

2.5 Project Description

The total length of proposed power distribution line will be 147.2 Km including 95 km of 33kV overhead lines and 52.2 km of low voltage network. The project location is shown in Fig 1 above. The numbers of Distribution as well as the Tee-offs are shown in Fig 2 below

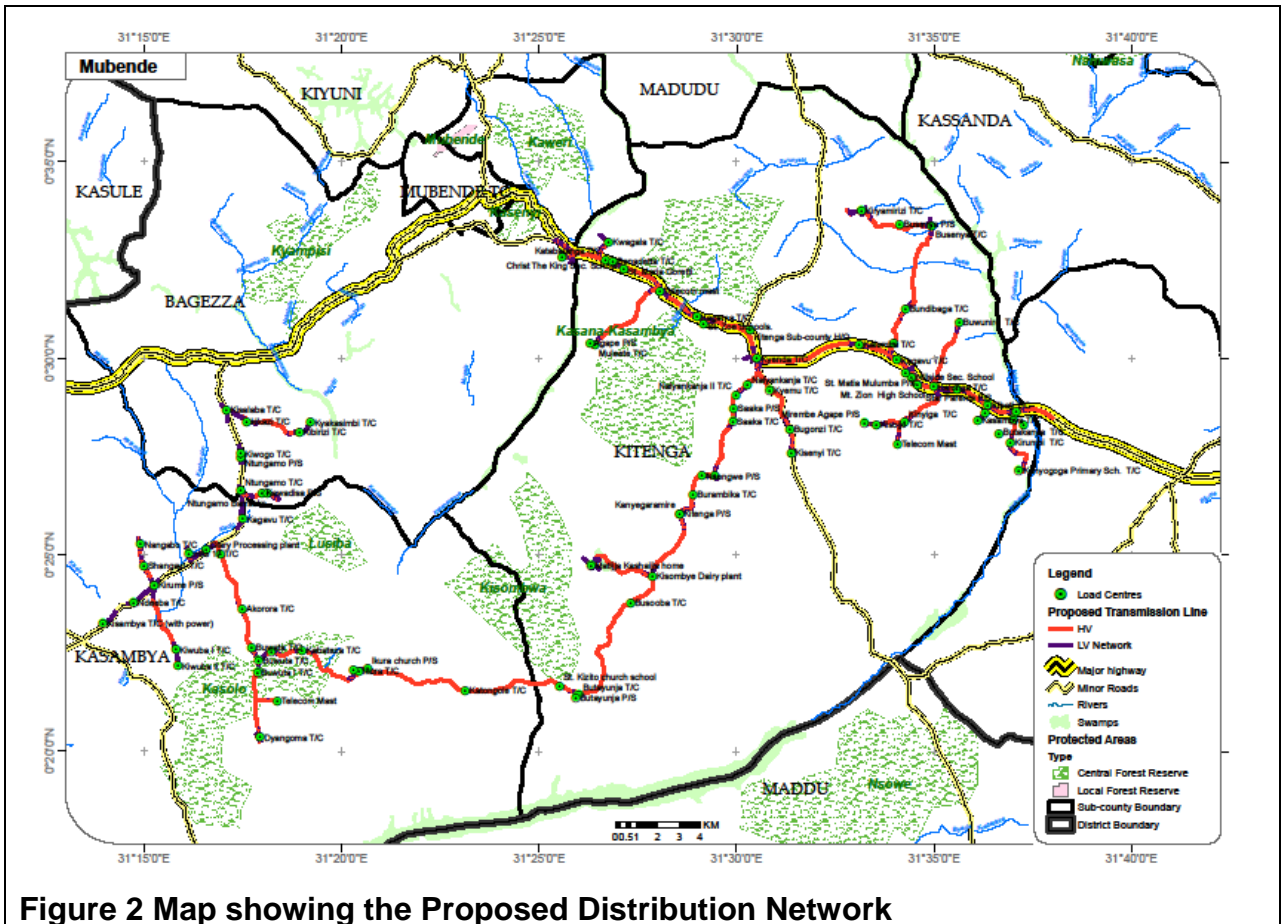


Figure 2 Map showing the Proposed Distribution Network

From the above figure, it can be seen that there will be 27 distribution Transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550kVA which will serve at least 23 Load centres including Trading Centres (TC), Rural Growth Centres (RGC) and villages.

Although it is desired that the power lines run along the road reserves, in some cases due to sharp corners and the need to avoid some sensitive ecosystems the lines have not strictly gone along the Road Reserve. This RAP has taken note of this and resettlement assessment has been conducted to cover all those areas that are impacted..

The key activities associated with the construction of the proposed project include:

- Construction of line structures, accessories and conductors;
- Clearing of Right-Of-Way (ROW) as necessary along the Road Reserve;
- Construction of the low voltage reticulation for the covered Rural Growth Centres and upcoming Towns;

- Possible construction of Access roads and transport operations supporting the facilities above.

This RAP study has been conducted in accordance with National Policies and Guidelines on RAP as well as the World Bank (WB) safeguards guidelines.

It is the Uganda Government policy that Development Programmes/Projects do comply with the National as well as Donor Safeguard Policies among whose requirements is a RAP if so indicated in the ESIA. It is important that during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, relevant Institutional and Legal Frameworks are taken into account.

2.4 Purpose and Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The specific objective of this study is to prepare a detailed RAP that will establish the actual Project Affected Persons (PAPs), compensation, resettlement costs and modalities. Under this project however, relocation of persons is unlikely because the distribution line is designed to be within the demarcated Road Reserve. Where the line goes off the road reserve, the design has as far as possible avoid houses and structures so as to minimise the possibility of relocating people. It is also recommended that workers camps will not be constructed since this is a small size project requiring a relatively small workforce. Nevertheless compensation is likely to arise due to the following: -

- Destruction of crops particularly perennial crops that may fall within the Way leave or Right of Way (ROW) ;
- Crops destroyed during the survey for the line;
- Removal of tall trees within and close to the RoW;

It is against this background that a RAP is being prepared.

The goal of the RAP is to minimize the negative economic and social impacts that arise from either Involuntary Resettlement (IR) or loss of property / livelihood for the Project Affected/Impacted Persons resulting in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter;
- Loss of assets or access to assets; and
- Loss of income sources and livelihood.

This RAP therefore, is to provide guidance on how the Project Affected Persons (PAP) along the Kiganda Mile 16 Distribution Line in Mubende District will be equitably compensated. Due to the measures taken in the route design, it is expected that there will

be no physical displacement of Project Affected People (PAP) under this Project. Instead only crops and trees will be.

In view of the foregoing, the main objectives of this RAP are:

- To raise awareness of the project and its consequences among affected communities;
- Carry out consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons and obtain their views and suggestions regarding social impacts of the proposed project and measures to cover the losses. The results of the consultations will be made available to all relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons through RAP disclosure.
- To survey the route line and demarcate the position of the electricity poles;
- To establish the actual compensation costs necessary for those who may lose crops, trees and fruits;
- To prepare strategies to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and establish a mechanism to address grievances arising from the operations of this project; and
- To ensure a smooth implementation of the RAP and overall electrification project in general.

3.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS (REMOVAL OF CROPS AND TREES)

A list of Project Affected Persons and the affected crops have been provided in Volume 2 of this report which is the Valuer's Report. The total number of claimants to be compensated is 2,150 inclusive of 94 Institutions. The project area covering the entire stretch of the 95 kilometres and the 52.2 km of low voltage network will not lead to land take because the proposed 33kV Distribution Line will be confined within the Road Reserve. Houses, structures and Institutions have also been avoided although they will benefit from the power supply. The low voltage network is designed to serve the respective developments. The major impact will be the removal of crops and trees.

3.1 Category and Impact on Land Affected By the Project

3.1.1 Categories of Land

Land to be affected by construction and operation of the Kiganda Mile 16 33kV Distribution Line will be mainly within the existing Road Reserve. This is indicated in the Strip map as provided in the attached evaluation report. Secondly, the Mubende District Compensation Rates (attached for ease of reference) are the ones which were used to establish the compensation amounts. The road reserve along the Mityana Mubende Road has been officially acquired by the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) while the road reserve within the sub counties is yet to be officially acquired by Government neither (Neither UNRA nor the Local Government). The Area has mostly Leasehold, Mailo Land and Customary Land Tenure Systems. A few rich farmers have converted their leasehold into free hold land while new land acquisitions are being directly converted into Freehold. There are no buildings/structures (by design) within the land where the line will pass. The community is also aware that the road reserve is normally available for community infrastructure and to be used for the common good.

3.2 Impact on Structures

Along the Mityana – Mubende Highway / Road, the road reserve is well defined and marked by UNRA. The line will pass along the road reserve for the most part. Within the sub counties it should be noted that there is no demarcated Road Reserve. Here the line will pass as near as possible to the likely to be demarcated road reserve, and where this is not possible the lines will avoid structures and houses. Subsequently, no structures/buildings will be affected negatively. For this reason there will be no relocation of people. On the other hand the developments within close proximity of the line will be

impacted positively through receipt of electricity. The main beneficiary will be the RGCs and towns / Trading centres along the road.

3.3 Impact on People and Livelihoods

As discussed above, the main impact will be the removal of crops and trees. On the other hand all the potentially impacted people reconfirmed during the sensitization exercise that they have been waiting for and expecting the introduction of Electric Power in their respective Sub Counties and Parishes. They are eager to have the electricity because of the many developmental opportunities it comes along with. To directly benefit from this distribution line includes the following:

- Schools;
- Health centres;
- Trading centres;
- RGCs;
- Light industries;
- Sub County Administrations;
- Some residential properties;
- Recreational Places; and
- Many others

As a result of the above developmental opportunities, the community is expecting to have improved levels of livelihood namely due to the introduction of electricity in their local areas. Discussions however show that most have high expectations which may not be met in the near future. On the other hand the capacity to pay for the service was established to be low.

3.4 Impact on Graves and Cultural Sites

3.4.1 Graves

The directly impacted area is along the current road alignment for the area along the Mityana – Mubende road. Here no graves or burial grounds were identified / seen. None also were seen within the sub counties. Besides, the study team has recommended that if such a grave or burial site is encountered, then the location of the electricity infrastructure will be changed so as to avoid such a place of cultural significance.

3.4.2 Places of Worship and Cultural Sites

No place of worship will lose structures. Instead 47 places of worship will lose crops and trees. On the other hand they will benefit from the electric power provided under this project.

No cultural sites were found within the Road Reserve along the current road alignment. The nearest cultural site of significance was the Nakayima Shrine which is on Mubende hill. This is about 6 kilometres from the nearest power point.

3.5 **Crops and Trees**

Although the Road Reserve is supposed to be free of developments, there were many agricultural activities in most places along the Road Reserve and often within a few feet of the actual road. The seasonal crops are usually not compensated since they will have been harvested based on the warning of at least six months that has been given. They are expected to have been harvested by then. The perennial crops which included Coffee trees, Cassava, fruits, and other trees will be compensated. It is also the policy that crops that were destroyed during the surveying exercise (although no reports of such crops were made) are compensated.

3.6 **Summary of the social Impacts**

In summary, no other properties will be affected except crops, fruits, herbal trees, bananas and other trees of either economic or cultural importance. Most of the affected land will be along the road reserves which have been designated by the road authority or close to the road where such road reserves are yet to be indicated by the relevant road authority. Besides the actual land to be taken will be a small portion needed for the distribution wooden poles. However even though the actual land take impact is low consideration for compensation will be done should there be claims in the future. On the positive side, many RGCs and properties including institutions will benefit from the acquired electric power.

Table 1 shows the proportion of the peoples who will be directly impacted by the power line (there is a bit of duplication since one person could be having as many plots or pieces of land). Table 2 shows a summary of the Compensation packages by sector. The details of this compensation are included in the attached Valuer's' report and as Annex 9.

Table 1: Proportion of Affected People and Institutions

S/No	Affected peoples/ categories	Number impacted	Remarks
1	Male	1670	These will lose crops and trees
2	Females	386	These will lose crops and trees
3	Institutions	94	These will lose crops and trees

During the Environment Assessment Study, the NFA proposed that the mitigation measure for them is to replant the removed trees in other areas of the CFR where planting is not yet done. This is their mandate which is clearly put in the National Forestry Act. To

confirm this, REA has undertaken to obtain an agreement on this before the compensation is done. Such an agreement will be part of this RAP. However it is noted that the impacted trees are all commercial trees which have been planted for harvesting and using these profits NFA expands their forest estate.

The above table is graphically presented in Fig 3 below

It is evident that most of the people who will lose crops and trees are men followed by a few women. The census established the ownership in the presence of the Local Council Leaders. Institutions will also lose crops and trees. On the other hand they will benefit from the introduction of the power.

Figure 3: Proportion of Affected People and Institutions

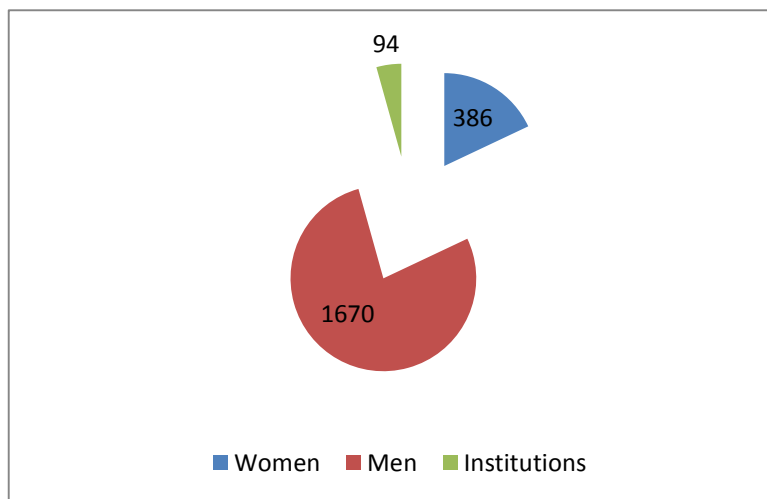


Table 2: Summary of the compensation packages

S/No	Type	No of PAPs	Compensation inclusive of 15% Disturbance allowance
1	Male	1,670	383,350,890
2	Females	386	84,837,800
3	Institutions	94	45,650,975
Total		2,150	513,966,165

Of the 94 Institutions the majority are Places of worship followed by schools and health centres as shown in the table below: -

Table 3: Summary of the compensation packages

S/No	Description	Number	Compensation in Uganda shillings
1	Schools	24	12,827,100
2	Places of worship	47	11,771,975
3	Health Centres	5	611,800
4	National Forestry Authority	1	18,225,200
5	Others	17	2,214,900
	Total	94	45,650,975

As stated above, during the Environmental Assessment Study, the NFA proposed that the mitigation measure for them is to replant the removed trees in other areas of the CFR where planting is not yet done. This is their mandate which is clearly put in the National Forestry Act. To confirm this, REA has undertaken to obtain an agreement on this before the compensation is done. Such an agreement will be part of this RAP. However it is noted that the impacted trees are all commercial trees which have been planted for harvesting and using these profits NFA expands their forest estate.

For the other Private Non-Government Institutions REA can only propose to them to replant in another area since there is no law to enforce replanting however desirable. The monitoring exercise will cover this aspect

4.0 SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDIES (LIVELIHOOD INFORMATION)

The socio- economic survey was conducted in the districts of Mubende and in the sub counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabinbola and Kibalinga. The table below shows the distribution of project affected persons Cell/ village.

Table 4: Distribution of Project Affected Person Disaggregated by Location

S/No	Cell/Village	No.	S/No	Cell/Village	No.
1	Kyamwero	24	35	Lusikizi	30
2	Bwakago	70	36	Rwamashengero	13
3	Kirumbi	16	37	Busooba	33
4	Kalonga A	74	38	Butayinja	48
5	Kalonga B	74	39	Katongola	29
6	Kinyiga	31	40	Ikula	49

7	Kisojjo	30	41	Kabanza	26
8	Bukongo	11	42	Rwenshama	17
9	Kyabaduuma	29	43	Dyangoma	40
10	Misenda	13	44	Kigando	20
11	Kyakatule	25	45	Butawata central	10
12	Kisonga	36	46	Butawata West	55
13	Kalembe	54	47	Butawata east	53
14	Budibaga West	17	48	Butawata B	28
15	Budibaga East	40	49	Ndoleledde	51
16	Mpasana	25	50	Kasolo	1
17	Busenya	31	51	Kanyogoga	1
18	Kiteredde	28	52	Kasambaya A	49
19	Kibyamirizi	29	53	Kirume West	76
20	Mijumwa	13	54	Kacungiro	14
21	Kyenda	92	55	Kiwuba	23
22	Nalyankanja	30	56	Nangabo	41
23	Kagoma	52	57	Kiwonya	17
24	Butambwa	22	58	Kanyogoga	15
25	Muleete	32	59	Kyamuguluma	29
26	Katabalanga B	35	60	Ntungamo	94
27	Katabalanga A	35	61	Kiwogo	34
28	Kyeguluso A	6	62	Kasalaba	32
29	Bakijulula	1	63	Nkandwa B	36
30	Bugonzi	24	64	Kyebumba	19
31	Kisenyi	10	65	Lwensambya	20
32	Saaka	38	66	Nkandwa A	19
33	Busooba	33	67	Kakasibi	3
34	Nsengwe	45			

The bulk of the project is within the sub counties of Kitenga and Kigando. In general therefore, the project area is within Mubende District and is restricted to those five Sub counties.

The most significant number of affected persons will be positively impacted by receiving the much awaited for electric power. The line has been designed to avoid houses and structures such that most impacts will be loss of crops and trees that fall within the Right of Way (ROW) of the line. The low voltage network is designed to service the different developments and will not lead to relocation of the structures.

4.2 Social Economic Conditions / Activities of the Project Area

The dominant economic activity within the project area is mainly subsistence agriculture and limited commercial farming. Presently maize has become a major commercial crop and almost every household has some maize for both domestic and commercial use. The main food crops in the project area include the following: -

- Maize
- Beans
- Sweet Potatoes;
- Irish Potatoes;
- Groundnuts;
- Bananas;
- Finger millet;
- Simsim;
- Soya Bean; and
- Yams.

The cash crops within the project area include the following: -

- Maize;
- Coffee;
- Cotton;
- Tea; and
- Forest products

The area is good for the growing of different fruits and vegetables. Those seen included the following: -

- Tomatoes;
- Pineapples;
- Passion fruit;
- Avocadoes;
- Jack fruits;
- Onions; and
- Cabbage

To the South - west of the project area cattle ranching as well as dairy farming are well entrenched. There are a few commercial ranchers as well as some dairy cattle keepers. Goat rearing is also a common source of livelihood with some taking it as a large commercial enterprise. Limited fishing within the wetlands (Nabakazi River) was also observed and is a source of income for those who practice it. This source is seasonal and most lucrative during the months of August to November.

There are many pine as well as eucalyptus plantations in addition to the CFR reserves some of which are under intense pressure due to degradation. Some of the economic /commercial activities are shown in Fig 4 to 9.

Within the project area there are no major industries apart from grain milling, brick making and charcoal burning. The latter two have a negative impact on the environment and have contributed to Mubende being heavily degraded. For the rest of Mubende district, the industries include: -

- Coffee processing;
- Tea processing;
- Bread baking;
- Maize milling;
- Brick making;
- Printing;
- Making of jiggery



Figure 4: Fish Traps at Nabakazi River



Figure 5: Selling the Mudfish at Nabakazi River



Figure 6: Drying Maize for sale, Sept- 14 at Kibyamirizi



Figure 7: Maize Plantation, May 2014 in Kitenga



Figure 8: Goats for Sale at Kasambya



Figure 9: Commercial Tree Planting in Kasana Kasambya CFR

4.4.2 Education Status of Respondents

From the analysis of the respondents, it was clear that the number of people who had never received formal education was significant (6%) which means that many of them will need intensive sensitisation to appreciate the security and safety concerns related to use of electricity in their homes. The majority have received primary education (67%) with only a minority of about 7% who have gone beyond secondary school (Fig10)

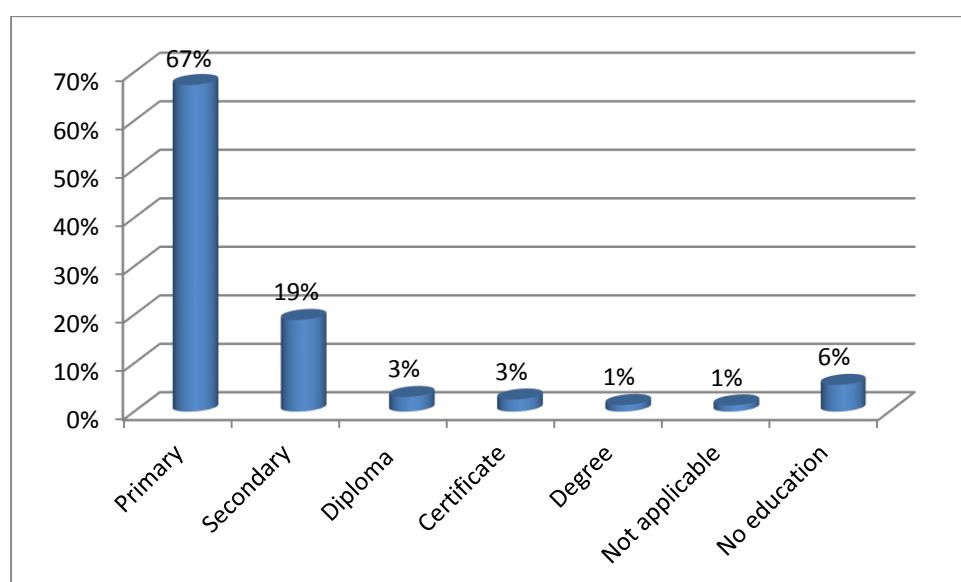


Figure 10: Percentage distribution respondents according to their highest level of education.

Source: **Field data, 2014**

Recommendation: Those to get electricity on their premises will be sensitised on the use and handling of electrical appliances to ensure both safety of the users and efficiency in use of electricity

4.4.6 Health and Health Services among the Potentially Impacted People

The most common causes of sickness / diseases among the potentially impacted community are Malaria (91%), Diarrhoea (5%) and (Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI) / coughs (4%) respectively. These are shown in Fig 17 below. The majority of the respondents received their treatment from health centre II (77.2%) followed by those who sought treatment from clinics (9.6%). Other residents sought treatment from Hospital / Health Centre IV (8.1%). Smaller proportions of the respondents sought from Health Centre III (5.1%) respectively.

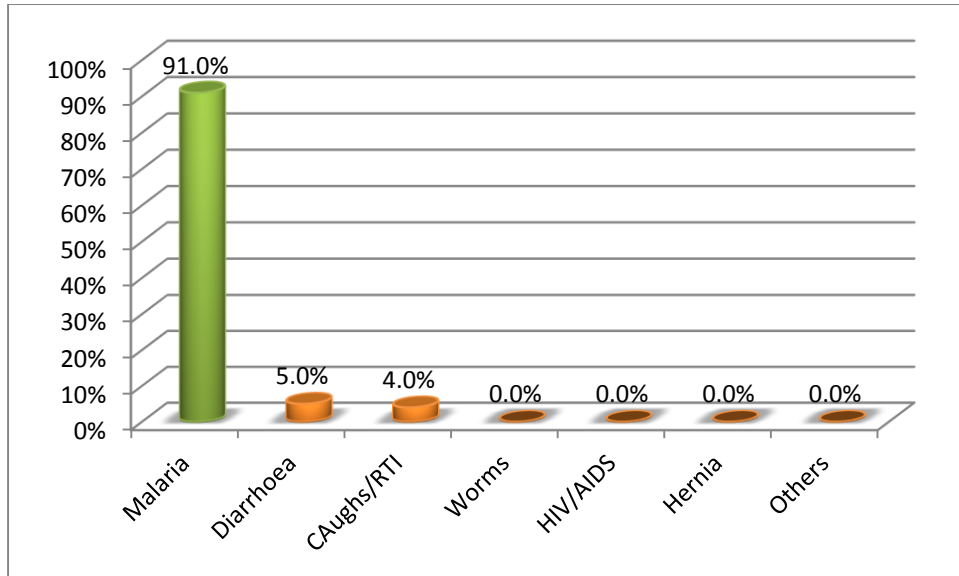


Figure 11: Percentage distribution on the common diseases faced by households

Source: Field data, 2014

Majority of the respondents received their treatment from health centre II and over 51% of them are within a Kilometres of the health facility. A significant proportion (19%) however has to walk over 4 kilometres to get to a health facility.

4.4.11 Fuel Type Used by Households for Lighting within Project Area

Within the project area and particularly among the potentially impacted households, the majority of the households (80.7%) reported that they use paraffin as their main fuel for lighting. There are a significant proportion of the households who use solar power to light their houses (13.8%) and about 3.6% number use torches. These are mostly in RGCs or among the affluent in society as shown in Fig 12 below.

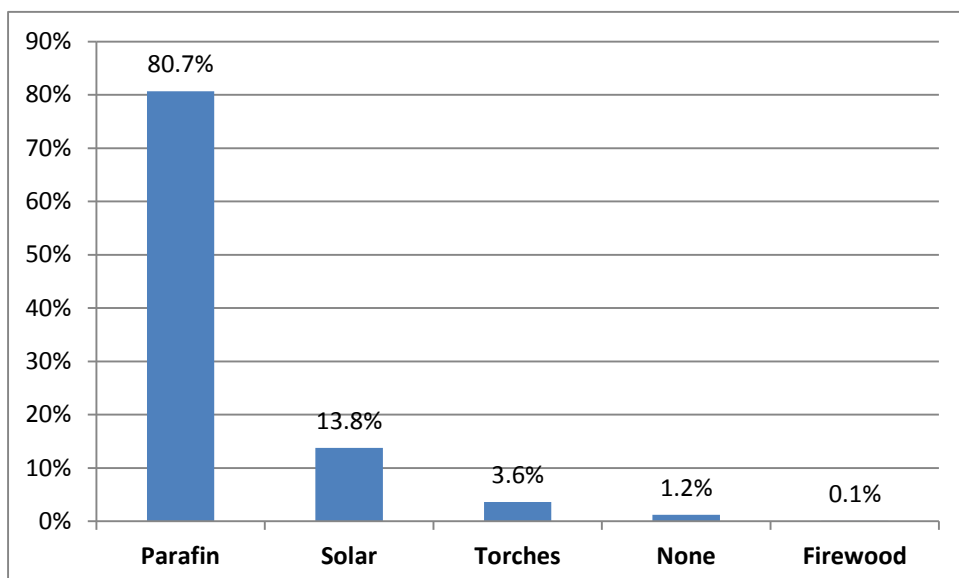


Figure 12: Percentage distributions of the households by type of lighting used.

Source: Field data, 2012

It is likely that should the electricity be installed, the majority of the households will use it for lighting only. Surprisingly during the sensitisation exercise some said that they would use it to cook and start some industries. This would be a good and welcome development. On the other hand the willingness to pay for electricity was low with up to 73% willing to pay between zero and 5,000/= only. Only about 5% are willing to pay over 50,000/=

4.4.12 Water sources and Access

Access to safe water within the area is still not good with the majority of the respondents getting their domestic water from unprotected swamps (28%) and those from other unprotected sources are 37%. Up to 35% get the water from safe sources which include protected wells, boreholes, piped water as well as rain water as seen from Fig 13 below.

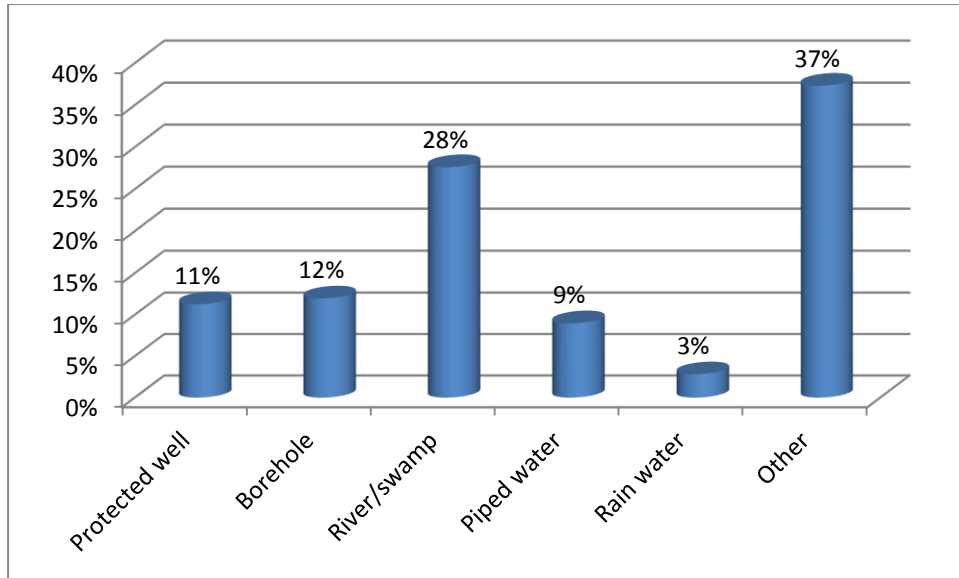


Figure 13: Percentage distributions of the households by type of lighting used.

Source: Field data, 2012

4.3 Land tenure

Although Mubende District has all the four types of land tenure systems, the Project Area has mostly leasehold, mailo land and customary land tenure systems. A few rich farmers have converted their leasehold into free hold land while new land acquisitions are being directly converted into Freehold. Although there is Buganda Kingdom land under the Buganda Land Board, it is mostly found at the Sub County headquarters and will not be affected by the project. Although the Land Act of 1998 has provisions for protection of the environment and adherence to environmental laws in land management, not much has been done to enforce the different sections pertaining to the environment due to low awareness levels, limited financial and personnel resources. Subsequently Mubende District has the third highest degradation rate in the country next to Mayuge and Wakiso. Under this project however, no land take is anticipated hence the issues of land tenure will play a minor role in this study.

4.4 Population Dynamics

Population

Using projections from the 2002 Population and Housing Census, the impacted population by 2012 is estimated at 161,900 people out of which the men are 80,400 and the women are 81,500 (See Table 5 below). From the table, the female to male ratio in the affected sub counties is **50.34:49.66** indicating that in general there are more women than men.

Table 5: Population Projections based on the 2002 Population and Housing census						
District (Mubende)	Year - 2008			Year – 2012		
Parish	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bagezza Sub County						
Kibalinga P	2,900	3,000	5,900	3,400	3,400	6,800
Kisekende(Mubende TC)	3,100	3,200	6,300	3,600	3,700	7,300
Ntungamo	4,300	4,500	8,800	5,100	5,300	10,400
Total in Affected Parishes	10,300	10,700	21,000	12,100	12,400	24,500
Kasambya Sub County						
Kasambya (Town Board)	4,400	4,700	9,100	5,100	5,400	10,500
Kigando	5,100	5,200	10,300	5,900	6,100	12,000
Kirume	4,400	4,500	8,900	5,100	5,200	10,300
Kiyita	3,400	3,600	7,000	4,100	4,100	8,200
Lusiba	6,200	6,400	12,600	7,200	7,500	14,700
Muyinayina	6,000	6,100	12,100	7,000	7,000	14,000
Nabingoola	3,800	4,100	7,900	4,500	4,700	9,200
Total in Affected Parishes	33,300	34,600	67,900	38,900	40,000	78,900
Kitenga Sub County						
Bugonzi	4,100	4,000	8,100	4,800	4,600	9,400
Busooba/kayebe	2,400	2,300	4,700	2,800	2,700	5,500
Kabyuma	4,300	4,400	8,700	5,100	5,000	10,100
Kagoma	4,900	5,100	10,000	5,700	5,900	11,600
Kalonga	7,300	7,200	14,500	8,500	8,400	16,900
Total in Affected Parishes	23,000	23,000	46,000	26,900	26,600	53,500
Kiganda Sub County						
Nsozinga	2,200	2,200	4,400	2,500	2,500	5,000
Grand Total Impacted	68,800	70,500	139,300	80,400	81,500	161,900

Source: Adopted from 2002 Population and Housing Census projection

A census has been conducted covering the directly impacted people who were also interviewed. During the census and valuation exercise, the RAP team identified 2,150 PAPs some of whom were absent and could not be directly interviewed. In such cases the chairman LC 1 signed the forms of those PAPs who were absent. The absolute number is less but the 2,150 corresponds to the different plots of land that were impacted where by some PAPs owned several pieces of affected plots.

All the respondents interviewed were adults as there was no child-headed household found among them. The majority of the people interviewed were males (about 81% while the rest were women). In the local community, males are the decision makers and will be the ones to make the decision whether to use the electricity in their homes or not. This is expected because of the society which is mostly patrilineal. Otherwise most of the respondents were within the working age bracket (19 – 60 years) at about 81%. There is a significant number of aged people (above 60 years) whose proportion was about 16%. From the analysis most of the respondents fall in the category of 25 to 55 years. This is a youthful population which can indulge in productive work and are therefore not vulnerable.

Sex composition of the Impacted people

The majority of the people who will seek compensation are men in the ratios of 75% men and 25% women as shown in the figure below. The age distribution of the respondents followed a left skewed pattern with younger respondents of ages 44 and below compared to those of higher age groups. Overall, the highest percentage fell between 30-54 years accounting for 65% of the respondents. It is worth noting that 0% were minors below the age of 18 years while 4% were elderly people older than 70 years.

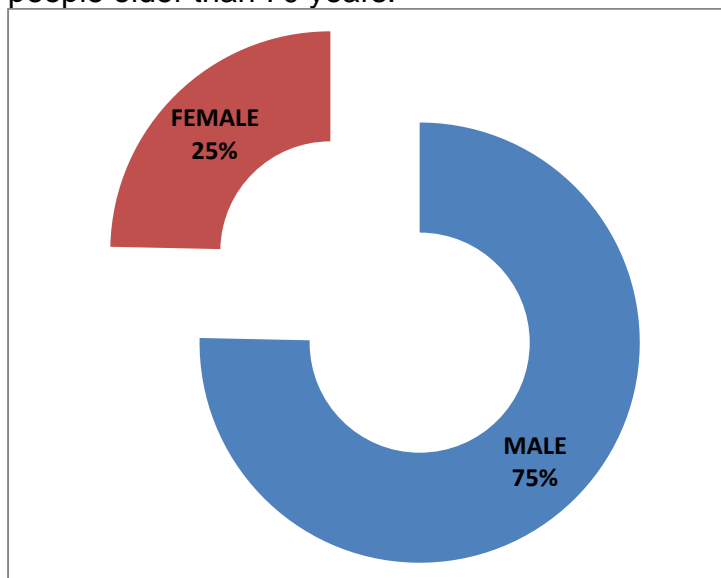
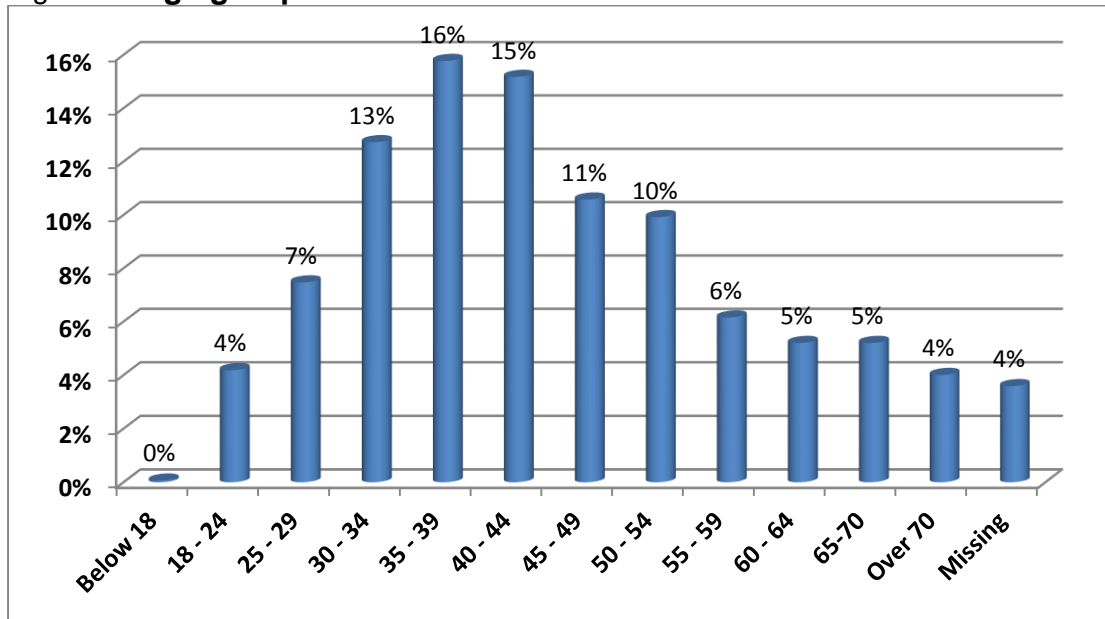


Figure 14 shows the gender composition of the respondents. It shows that 25% of the respondents were female while 75% were male.

Figure 15 Age groups



It is recommended that the elderly will be assisted at the time of compensation while both genders will be integrated especially when it comes to witnessing payments.

Ethnic Composition

Although the majority of the people are either Baganda or Banyoro, there is an increasing number of immigrants the majority of whom are Bafumbira, Bakiga or Banyankore from South Western Uganda. While the immigration has led to increased agricultural production in the area, a new phenomenon of environment degradation has set in.

Recommendation: When it comes to RAP implementation, Luganda, Runyankore and Runyoro will be the languages to be used

Land Tenure

The most dominant tenure system in the Project Area is the Mailo Land and Free Hold Tenure Systems yet most of the people say that they are bibanja holders. Although the Land Act of 1998 has provisions for protection of the environment and adherence to environmental laws in land management, not much has been done to enforce the different sections pertaining to the environment due to low awareness levels, limited financial and personnel resources. Under this project however, no land take is anticipated hence the issues of land tenure will play a minor role in this study.

4.4.2 Human Settlement Patterns

In general, settlement patterns within the area are not planned and none of the RGC had a structure plan despite the fact that the whole of Uganda has (since the enactment of the Town and Country Planning Act Cap 246) become a planning region. Nevertheless there is a mixture of permanent houses, semi permanent as well as temporary structures which serve as residential accommodation. Within the RGCs the number of permanent houses is increasing (Fig 16 – Fig 19).



Figure 16: Permanent House at Kisojo



Figure 17: Linear Structures at Kirumbi RGC



Figure 18: Make shift Kiosks at Kibyamirizi RGC



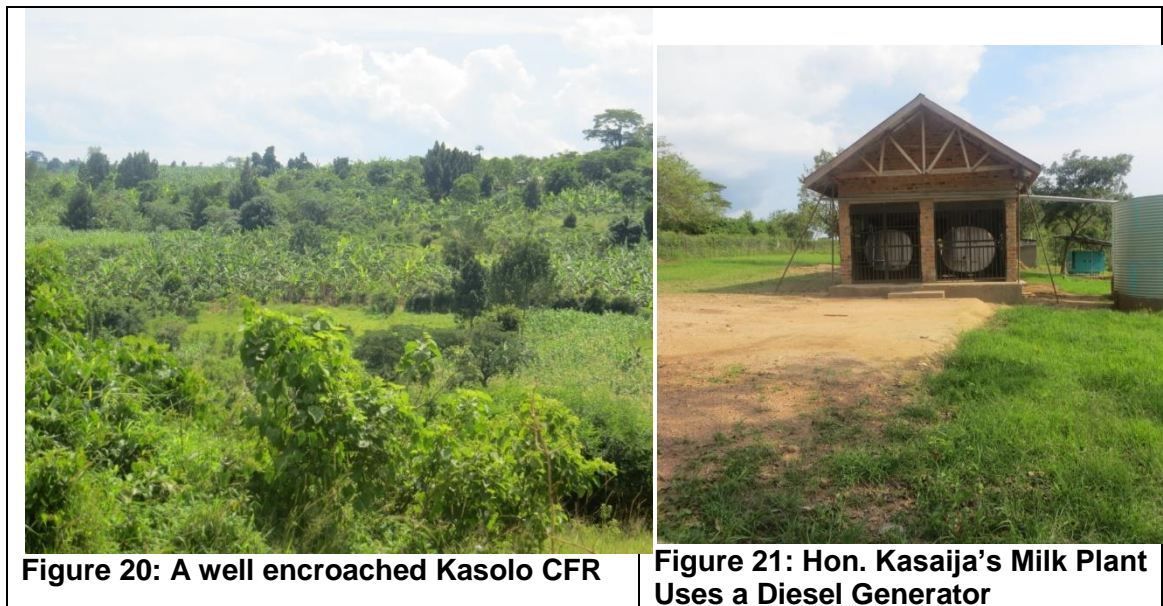
Figure 19: Kyenda Trading Centre Off Mubende Road

However the future indicates that planned developments are likely to come to the area following the enactment of the Town and Country Planning Act Cap 246.

Energy

Firewood and charcoal are the main power sources for domestic needs across the entire project area. Apart from the need for agricultural expansion, fuel wood is a major contributor to forest degradation due to search for both fuel wood and charcoal.

Scarcity of firewood is not yet an issue because the area is still forested although the forest estate is rapidly diminishing. Some of the designated CFR are fully settled with no evidence of any forest (e.g. Kasolo CFR). There are a few rich people / farmers who use either solar energy and or diesel for lighting and pumping of water from the water dams. All the grain milling plants encountered as well as the single milk cooling plant use diesel as the power source.



Otherwise kerosene/paraffin is the main source for lighting for most households in the project area.

4.4.3 Land use and Economic Activities

The majority of the respondents in the project area are farmers followed by salary earners and traders respectively. The salaried people include public servants as well as labourers. Farmers constitute 77 % of those likely to be impacted. Surprisingly although unemployment rates are high in Uganda, most of the people described themselves as employed such that the unemployed are only 5%. It is likely that these are underemployed but were not ready to admit unemployment since it is not cultural correct to say am unemployed if you are a man. From observations most of these so called farmers are actually subsistence farmers and may need support to afford grid power in form of concessions or other encouragement. There are a few commercial farmers with large herds of cattle who can afford electricity without subsidy. They include Hon Matia Kasaija who has a 5 square-mile farm and employs over 200 workers.

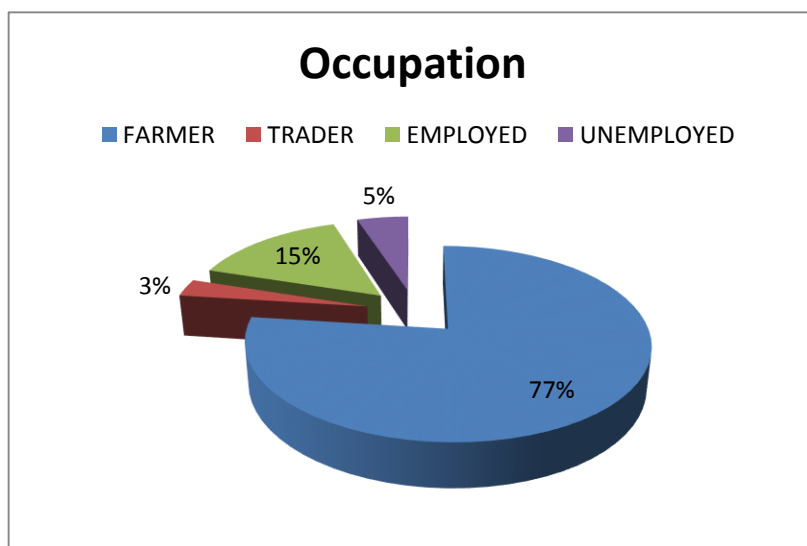


Figure 22: Percentage distribution respondents according to their Employment Status.

Source: Field data, 2014

4.4.5 Food and cash crops grown by the households and Incomes

The most common food crops within the project area are Beans (26 %), followed by Banana (20%) and Cassava (17%)-(Fig 23). On the other hand the most common cash crop within this agricultural community is coffee (35.5%) as well as fruits (43%). There is an increasing use of forest products as cash crops as shown in Fig 24 below. Food and cash crop processing are potential beneficiaries of the grid power.

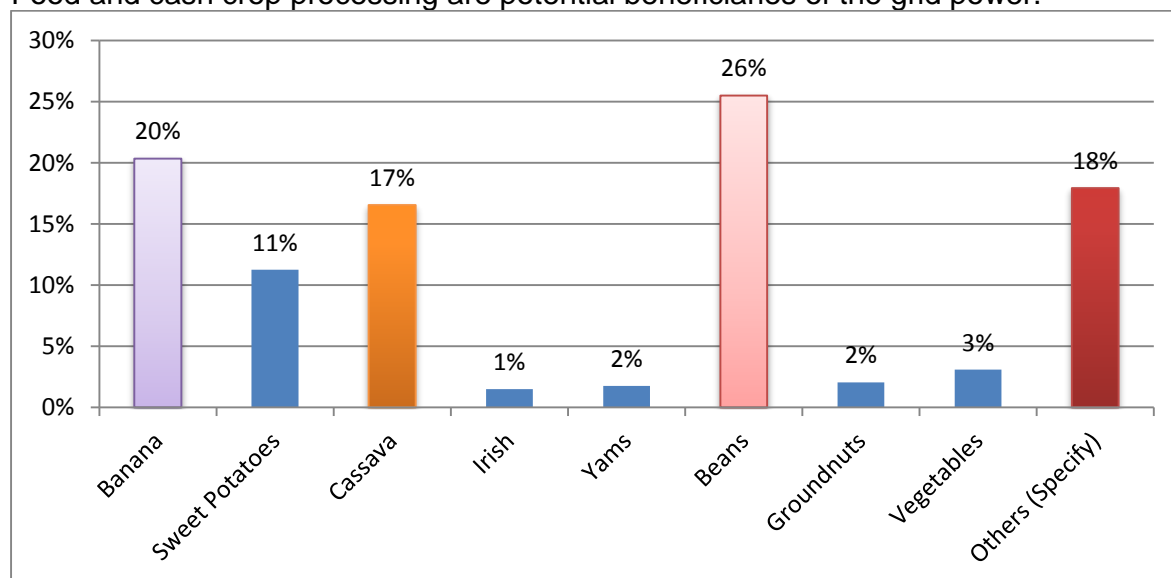


Figure 23: Proportion of food crops by households in project area

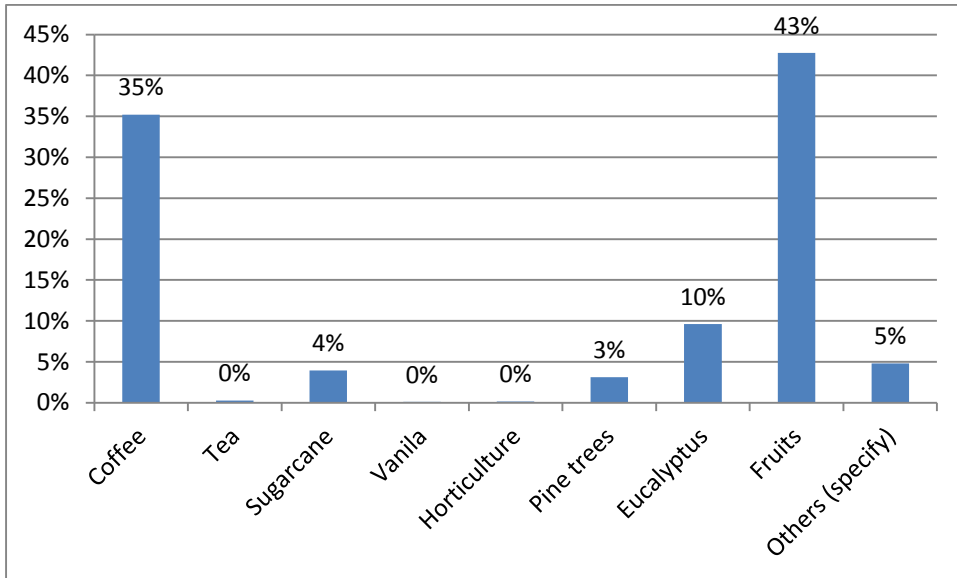


Figure 24: Proportion of food crops by households in project area
 Source: Field data, 2014

On the other hand most respondents do keep animals and or birds. Poultry, goats and Cows are the most common animals kept in the impacted households (Fig 25)

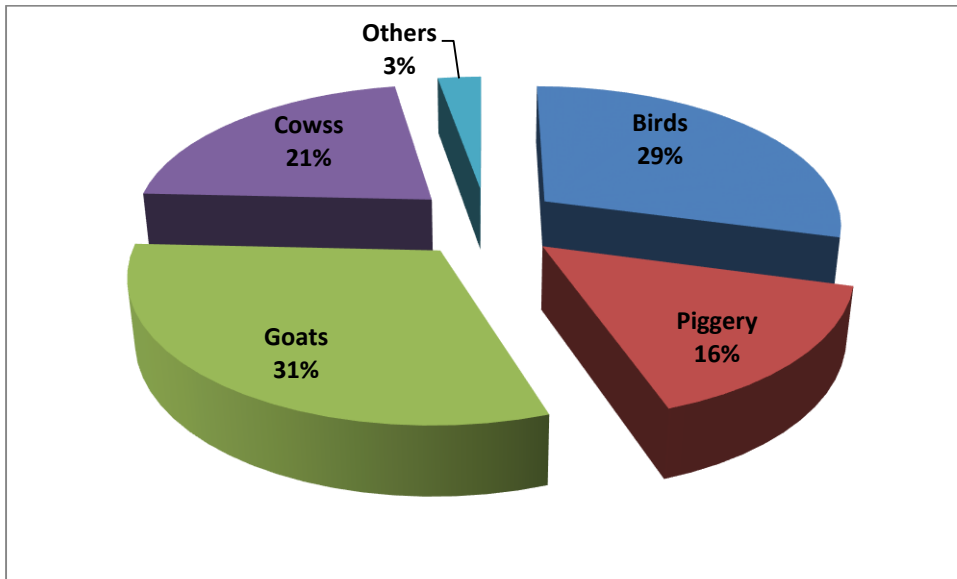


Figure 25: Percentage distribution of farmers who keep animals/birds

Source: Field data, 2014

4.4.6 Land Ownership Issues

The majority of the likely to be impacted people (98%) are living on their own land which they say that they bought. This is likely to be true since the project area has been settled in more recent years. There are a few who are renting land or inherited it as seen from Fig 36 below.

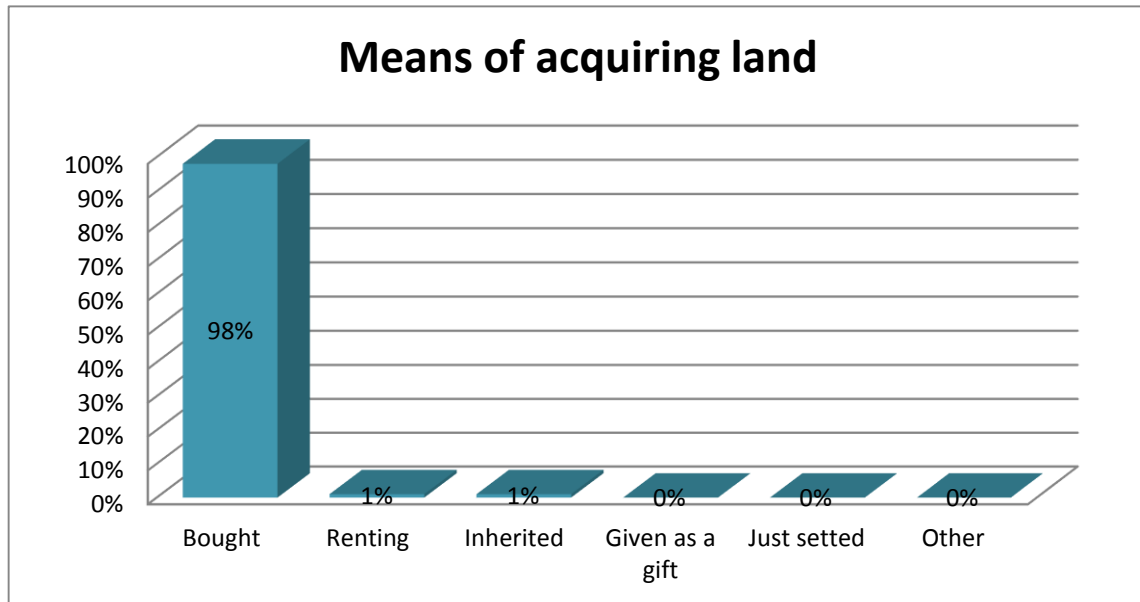


Figure 26: Percentage distributions on respondents' means of acquiring land

Source: **Field data, 2014**

Although they are owners very few of them have land titles (about 1%). They have acquired the land by agreement (73%) or other settlement arrangements. 26% of those interviewed said that although they bought the land, they did not have documents to show the transaction (Fig 27). Most of the respondents use the houses which will be impacted for residential functions. Few are purely commercial and these are limited to RGCs (3%).

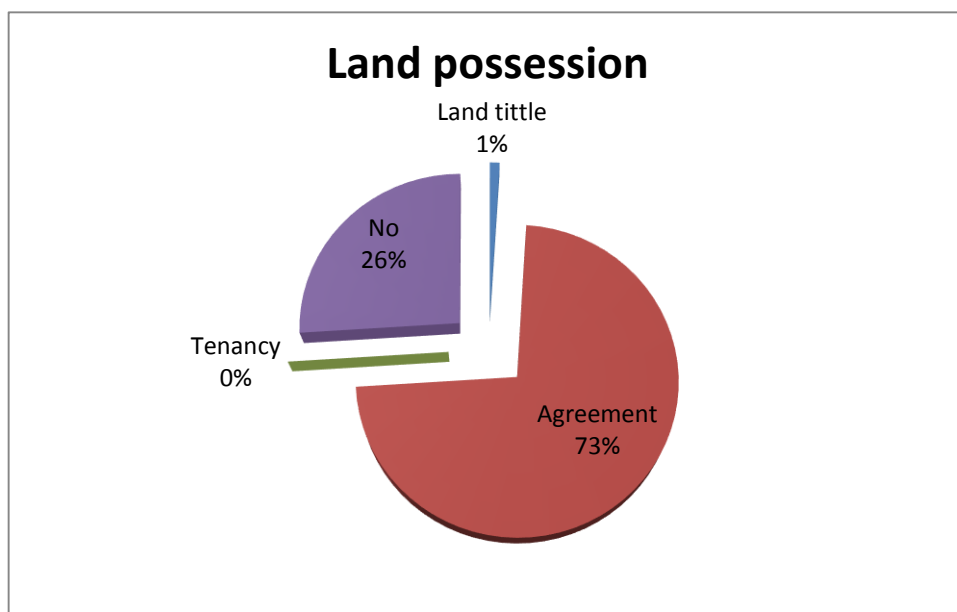


Figure 27: Percentage distributions of respondents according to land possession.

Source: Field data, 2014

4.4.4 Sources of Income

From the foregoing, the main sources of income are Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, industry and limited fishing when in season. There is limited industrial activity within the village setting. Most of the households have some subsistence farming activity in addition to keeping either livestock or birds. Trade is also an important source of income. The tourism industry is not yet developed but there is great potential for both eco tourism as well as visiting cultural sites.

4.4.6 Affected Crops/Trees, Buildings and structures

A valuation of all the affected crops / Trees (properties) is attached in the Valuer's report and as Annex 9. From this list crops and trees valued at **Uganda Shillings 446,927,100** have been valued. For compensation purposes a 15% Disturbance Allowance of **Uganda Shillings 67,039,065** has been added bringing the total compensation package for the project area to **Uganda shillings 513,966,165**. There is no land take since the Distribution line is within the Road Reserve. A list of owners for crops and trees along the 33 kV Distribution Line is as prepared by the valuation team presented in the Valuer's Report and will be maintained at the Sub County offices of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga along the 33 kV Distribution Line and at the District Headquarters of Mubende.

From the compensation figures the majority of the PAPs (1918) will get below shillings 500,000. The rest of the PAPs (232) will get beyond the 500,000 shillings. For those

earning 500,000 shillings or less, it may be acceptable if the PAPs are paid cash compensation rather than through a bank account. Many of these people do not have a bank account and opening one which they may not regularly use will not be appealing to them. For those who will get beyond that amount, it is proposed that they be paid through a bank account.

On the other hand, institutions will be paid by cheque or bank transfer to reduce the possibility of misappropriating public funds.

4.4.7 Vulnerable Groups

According to the survey conducted, there are no people who will lose land or structures and there will be no relocation. The possibility of vulnerable groups losing their accommodation or livelihood was therefore not a concern during this survey. However a number of the PAPs are quite elderly and these will need assistance at the time of compensation to ensure that their funds are not taken by others. The list of identified people who are 70 years or older is attached as Annex 8. Of these elderly people 34 are women the oldest of whom is 103 years and 58 are men the oldest of whom is 100 years. The majority of these women are widowed while the men are married.

4.4.8 Average Income

From the survey, most of the respondents' income was from agriculture either on the land where they live or from land elsewhere. In general the household's income falls within 100,000 to 500,000 shillings per month.

The analysis of the monthly income earned among households indicated that the majority have low incomes, such that up to 45% earn between one and 100,000/=. Another 43% earn between 100,001/= and 500,000/=. Only 1% said that they earn over 2 million shillings.

5.0 POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This Resettlement Action Plan is guided by both the National and the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 coupled with existing National Laws and Institutional arrangement as they relate to compensation and resettlement.

5.1 Policy Framework

It is the Uganda Government Policy that persons affected by development projects such as the proposed Mubende –Kiganda Mile 16 33 kV Distribution Line project be adequately compensated for their structures, crops and to a limited extent loss of livelihood. For the case of this project the main compensation will cover crops and trees only that fall within the ROW where the line is going to pass. There may be a few properties which could be negatively impacted and these are to be compensated. The others will not be affected. There is in place an elaborate Institutional and Legal Framework to ensure compliance with the Policy requirements. Furthermore, funding agencies (World Bank,) have their own Safeguard Policies and Directives (e.g. OP 4.12) regarding resettlement and loss of livelihood due to displacement of persons.

The National Land Policy, 2013: In Uganda the National Policy is key when it comes to land issues especially as they relate to resettlement and land acquisition. Although this project does not envisage major land acquisition, it's important to take note of the Uganda National Land Policy 2013.

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

Among its objectives it includes the need to:-

- To enhance the contribution of the land sector to overall socio-economic development, wealth creation and poverty reduction in Uganda;
- To reform and streamline land rights administration to ensure efficient, effective and equitable delivery of land resources;
- To ensure sustainable utilization, protection and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources on land for national socioeconomic development,

To ensure planned, environmentally-friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development;

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

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

5.2 Institutional Framework

5.2.1 General

The Institutions that will be directly responsible in the implementation of this RAP include the following: -

- The Rural Electrification Agency (REA);
- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (responsible for Compensation), and;
- The World bank.

In addition, the District Administrations (Local Government) of Mubende and the sub counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga will be involved in the proposed compensation efforts until its successful completion. The local Government will ensure that people replant the trees that people have been compensated for.

5.3 Legal Framework

As stated above, there will be no land take since the line will be restricted/confined to the road reserve and mostly along the present road alignment. Nevertheless, for completeness of this report it is important to take note of the fact that for land take and displacement of people, specific attention is drawn to the 1995 Constitution and other Laws of Uganda as well as the relevant Funding Agencies' Policies and Guidelines. For resettlement and relocation the following sections discuss the relevant Legal Framework. These are: -

The Uganda Constitution (1995): Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land in Uganda in the citizens of Uganda. However, under Article 237(1) (a), the Government or Local Government may acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is

subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the same Constitution, which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. The Constitution also prescribes the tenure regimes in accordance with which rights and interest in which land may be held (Customary, Leasehold, Mailo, and Freehold). It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of land. The Constitution however does not make resettlement a right.

Within the project area the main land tenure system is mostly leasehold, mailo land and customary land tenure systems. A few rich farmers have converted their leasehold into free hold land while new land acquisitions are being directly converted into Freehold. On the other hand, **land acquisition was not an issue under this RAP.**

The Land Act (1998) and as amended (2010): This Act addresses land holding, management control and dispute resolution. The developer should seek to enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land upon payment of compensation. The Act creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC) and the District Land Boards (DLB).

Section 78 of the Act gives valuation principles for compensation (i.e. compensation at depreciated replacement costs for rural properties and market values for urban properties) which principles have been followed during the valuation exercise.

The Act provides for the tenure, ownership and management of land. It recognises customary tenure as a form of land holding (section 4(1)) and thus places customary tenants in a position of ownership of land unlike the Land Reform Decree, 1975, that made them tenants at sufferance. Section 28 stipulates 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 custom, traditions and practices of the community concerned. Customs that ensure access to water can therefore be invoked to protect this particular right. Furthermore, provision is made for communal land associations which may be formed for management of land whether under customary law or otherwise (section 16). Such Associations may set aside land for such common uses as grazing and watering livestock, and such other purposes as may be traditional among the community using land communally (section 24).

The Act recognises other forms of tenure namely Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold (Section 3). The Act provides for bonafide occupancy and defines a bonafide occupant as a person who is not the title holder or customary tenant of the land he occupies and has enjoyed undisturbed occupancy of the land for 12 years or more. Any person who owns or occupies land under any tenure must manage and utilise that land in accordance, inter alia, with the National Environment Act, Cap 153, the Water Act, Cap 152 and any other relevant law (section 44). The Government and Local Government shall hold in trust for

the people and protect natural lakes, rivers, ground water, natural ponds, natural streams and wetlands for the common good of the citizens of Uganda (section 45(1)).

The Act provides for the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes. The land owner must be compensated. The occupant of land would be compensated for the value of their chattels. In instances where there are bonafide occupants on land, compensation would have to be made to both the land owner and the bonafide occupant.

Under Section 39 of the Land Act Cap 227 (Restrictions on transfer of land by family members) the rights of children and spouses are protected. The consent of spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction on land on which the family ordinarily resides by the head of household.

The Act under this section requires that no person shall:

- a. Sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; or enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledging, mortgage, lease of any land;
- b. Give away any land *inter vivos*, or enter into any transaction in respect of land:
 - in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse;
 - in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children of majority age;
 - in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children below the age of majority, except with the prior written consent of the Committee¹; and
 - in the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans below majority age with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.

The law however stipulates that consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. Moreover, the spouse or children of majority age, not being the owners of any land to which subsection (1) applies, may lodge a caveat on the certificate of title or certificate of customary ownership of the person who is the owner of the land to indicate that the property is subject to the requirement of consent under subsection (1).

The Local Government Act (1997): The Local Government Act (LGA) was enacted to give effect to the policy of decentralisation and devolution of functions, powers and

¹“Committees “ are defined under Section 65 of the Land Act ; they are ParishLand Committees.

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

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

According to the second schedule to the LGA, the Central Government is responsible for water resources and the environment (Part I, Second Schedule, Local Government Act). The Lower Local Government Councils (sub-county or division) are responsible for the protection and maintenance of local water resources (Part 4). It is the function of the various executive committees, including the parish or village executive committees, to generally monitor projects and other activities undertaken by government, local governments, and non-governmental organisations in their area (section 50(8)). *The Mubende Local Government have a mandate to monitor this 33 kV Distribution Line project in line with the Local Government Act.*

Land Acquisition Act (1965): This Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose.

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

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

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

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

National Environment Act Cap 153: The objective of the Act is to provide for sustainable management of the environment and to establish an Authority as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for that purpose.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is established under the Act as the Principal Agency in Uganda responsible for the environment. "Environment" is defined in section 2 as the physical factors of the surroundings of human beings including air, land and water. NEMA is required to ensure the integration of environmental concerns in overall national environmental planning through co-ordination with the relevant ministries, departments and agencies of government; and initiate legislative proposals, standards and guidelines on the environment in accordance with the Act. NEMA is mandated to ensure the observance of proper safeguards in the planning and execution of all development projects, including those already in existence that have or are likely to have a significant impact on the environment. A project is defined to include policy. In similar vein, NEMA shall review and approve environment impact assessments and statements submitted in accordance with the laws of Uganda.

As a result of this, NEMA is a key stakeholder in the resettlement process.

The Local Government Act, 1997: The Act empowers the Local councils to oversee the performance of persons employed by the Government to provide services in the council's area of jurisdiction and to monitor the provision of Government services or implementation of projects in the area under the council's jurisdiction. These councils are well distributed in accordance with the five tier system and there is a council at each level of the administrative units. Councils are required to draw the attention of the relevant authorities at the district any matter that rouses their concern or interest. Among others, higher councils are required to resolve problems or disputes referred to them by relevant sub county or village councils;

Ugandan legislation on compensation: In general, cash compensations are paid based upon market value of the crops likely to be destroyed. The affected persons are, in some cases, entitled to new housing on authorized land under government housing programmes. Under the customary law, land is given in compensation for land.

Indeed there are some shortfalls in the Legislation on resettlement and compensation in Uganda compared to some of the World Bank Safe Guard Policy OP 4.12.

5.4 World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12

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 will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities will 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.
- Preference should be given to land-for-land compensation.

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:

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

The policy implies that for each ERT III project activity that may result in the involuntary taking of land (or in the restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impact on livelihoods) a RAP must be prepared by REA and cleared by the World Bank prior to implementing the resettlement activities. The World Bank's policy also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

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

5.5 Differences between Uganda Laws and the World Bank Policy

There are some differences between the World Bank Policy and the Uganda Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. For instance: the Ugandan Laws restrict themselves

to fair, adequate and prompt compensation (cash), while the World Bank Policy extends it to providing alternative land and resettling the person. In Uganda compensation is based on the right of ownership. The World Bank OP 4.12 is fundamentally different from this, and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by a specified cut-off date. Although no resettlement is anticipated in this project, the higher of the two standards will be followed in this Policy Framework, since that procedure also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

A comparison of Uganda Law and World Bank requirements with possible mitigation options regarding compensation is given in Table 6 below:

In a number of cases, as shown in the Table below, most of the World Bank Requirements are more favourable to PAPs than the provisions of Uganda Law. In most cases the Government of Uganda is strongly committed to comply with World Bank Requirements. However for this project there will be no relocation and loss of land. Otherwise it would have been imperative that for those whose livelihood is to be negatively impacted, an additional financial uplifting aiming at complying with World Bank Requirements where they are not complied with by the sole Ugandan provisions would be appropriate.

Table 6: Comparison of Ugandan Law and World Bank Op 4.12 Regarding Compensation at replacement cost with possible mitigation Options

Category of PAPs and Type of Lost Assets	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Mitigation measures
Land Owners	Cash compensation based upon market value under statute. Land for Land	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.	N/A
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. Illegal tenants are not entitled to compensation	PAPs are entitled to some form of compensation whatever they have legal/illegal recognition of their occupancy.	The design of the Kiganda Mile 16 33 kV Distribution Line minimises displacement of people by running along the Road reserve and deliberately avoiding houses / structures. Subsequently this project will not have land take;
Land users/land share-croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In some cases land users have some form of secured tenure extended to them under new laws. In other cases land users are not entitled to compensation for land. ▪ Entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets. ▪ Land for Land 	Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income will be restored to at least pre- 33 kV Distribution Line project levels.	The design of the Kiganda Mile 16 33 kV Distribution Line minimises land take, but all perennial crops, fruit trees, commercial trees and other crops that cannot be grown within the ROW will be compensated (at replacement cost as determined by the District Land Board) for using the District approved compensation rates in addition to a 15% Disturbance Allowance.
Owners of Temporary Buildings	Cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under Government (State or Local) housing programs. Rates based upon per square meter established at District level and Disturbance Allowance (15%). Rates are based on depreciated market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Buildings will not be impacted by the line as all measures will be taken to avoid houses and other buildings / structures.
Owners of Permanent buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value. A Disturbance Allowance of 15% is applicable and rates are based on depreciated market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	In the case of the Kiganda Mile 16 distribution line, buildings will not be impacted by the line as all measures will be taken to avoid houses and other buildings / structures,

Category of PAPs and Type of Lost Assets	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Mitigation measures
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates calculated as an average net agricultural income and also provided in the District Compensation Rates. .	As per specifications of this RAP, once approved by the Bank and disclosed at the Bank info shop,	All Perennial crops including trees fruit trees, coffee trees among others will be compensated in accordance with the District Compensation Rates (at replacement cost as determined by the District Land Board) with a 15% Disturbance Allowance paid.
Annual Crops	No compensation. 6 months notice to harvest crops.	No specific provision. But as per specifications of this RAP, once approved by the Bank and disclosed at the Bank info shop	PAPs will be allowed to harvest the crops and any crops that were destroyed during the census and surveying exercise will be compensated For (at replacement cost as determined by the District Land Board). Explore the possibility of including Income restoration to enable PAPs re-establish annual crops immediately.
Business Income	No compensation. 6 months notice to vacate premises	Established access to similar opportunities as per specifications of this RAP once approved by the Bank and disclosed at the Bank info shop.	Explore the possibility of reducing loss of income and livelihood.

6.0 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

As indicated under section 4.1.1, a timetable of meetings was prepared in consultation with the local leadership. The timetable showing the places of meetings is attached as Annex 2). For ease of reference the minutes are attached in Annex 3:

The main resettlement package under this project will be compensation for crops and trees (including fruit trees, commercial trees, ornamental trees and coffee among others) that will be affected by the development. REA commits itself to pay full compensation as valued to all PAPs and in accordance with the Law. .

6.1 *Extent of Compensation by Law*

The Land Act provides for extent of compensation as quoted here forth: “Where any land has been acquired under this Act, compensation shall only be payable in addition to the value of any improvement or works constructed on such lands: - for the loss of usufructuary rights over such lands in the case of land under customary tenure, and - for the market value of such lands in the case of freehold land.”

In estimating the compensation to be given for any land or any estate therein or the potential profits thereof, the following shall be taken into account:

- a. The value of such lands, estates or interests or profits at the time of the emission of the notice to acquire, and shall not take into account any improvements or works made or constructed thereafter on the lands,
- b. That part only of the lands belonging to any entity /person acquired under this Act without consideration for the enhancement of the value of the residue of the lands by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works to be made or constructed by the Project, and
- c. The value of the lands acquired for public purposes but also to the damage, if any, to be sustained by the owner by reason of the injurious effects of severance of such lands from other lands belonging to such owner or occupier.

6.2 *Principals of Compensation*

Key principles that REA will commit themselves to ensure a smooth compensation exercise include the following as shown under Box 1-1 below:

Box 1 -1: Key principles to heed during compensation.

In preparing this Resettlement Action Plan the following were taken into consideration:

- Resettlement and compensation of Project Affected People (PAP) will be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws. In the case of this project there will be no physically displaced people
- Resettlement and compensation of Project-Affected People (PAP) is to be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws and World Bank standards. All physically or economically displaced people shall be adequately and equitably compensated. Wherever possible, Should there be loss of livelihood; REA shall assist affected people

in restoring their livelihoods by providing transitional assistance, where necessary, if livelihoods are not restored to pre-project level.

- Cash compensation, although sought after by heads of households, cash payment could be detrimental in the medium-term to other household members, particularly female spouses and children. Wherever agreeable, the project should provide “land-for-land” compensation rather than cash compensation.
- Compensation shall aim to ensure that people are not worse off after resettlement and attention and should be given to ‘vulnerable’ categories such as the child-headed and female-headed households
- Resettlement should be implemented in a gender-responsive manner such that women especially those who are nursing babies should be assisted. In all the total number of affected women is 386 all of whom will be compensated for crops and trees to the tune of Uganda shillings 84,837,800 inclusive of a 15% Disturbance Allowance ;
- The elderly and vulnerable will be handled preferentially during compensation. The list of these people is provided as annex 8 to this report; and
- Cash compensation will be appropriate for those receiving amounts below Uganda shillings 500,000.00. Institutions should receive compensation through banks or by cheque to minimise misuse of public funds.

Source: Adapted from the Land Act, the Constitution of Uganda and World Bank OPs.

6.3 Categories of Affected persons

The affected persons will lose crops and trees. In total the claimants are 2,150 of whom 386 are women. Of these people, 92 are elderly and will need to be assisted. They are over 70 years old each and their list is attached as annex 8 to this report.

6.4 Compensation Components

Based on the key findings of the resettlement action plan process the following components are considered:

- **Determination of Crop Compensation Rates:** Prevailing prices for cash crops were determined by the District land Board. Each type of crop was compensated for, using the same rate. This rate incorporates the value for the crop and the value for the labour to be invested in preparing new land (this is what has been considered in preparing the District Compensation rates).
- **Compensation for Vegetable Gardens:** Vegetables are planted and harvested for daily use. Until a replacement garden is harvested, the family displaced (economically or physically) as a result of the project will thereafter have to be compensated at the purchase prices of these items on the market. In the case of this project, a six months due notice will be given to enable the family harvest of such crops.
- **Compensation for Horticultural, Floricultural and Fruit trees:** Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, fruit trees will be compensated on a combined replacement value; Fruit trees commonly used for commercial purposes in Uganda are compensated at replacement value based on historical production. The District Board has established the average yield of the mango tree and this is incorporated in the price for compensation.
- **Compensation for Public Trees managed by National Forestry Authority:** This Distribution line has passed through a number of commercial pine tree plantation that belong to NFA. Compensation is based on the actual value of the forest by calculating the total area destroyed

6.5 Rates Applied

The consultant applied/used the current Area Compensation Rates of Mubende District where the project area falls. The 2013/14 financial year rates were the ones in current use in Mubende District

6.6 Valuation Certificate

There are a total of 67 villages that are affected by the 33kV line in Kiganda Mile 16 distribution line. The total number of claimants is 2,150 and the assessed total compensation is Uganda shillings 446,793,100 (Four Hundred Forty Six Million, Seven Hundred Ninety Three Thousand One Hundred shillings only) as shown in the Table below. .

No.	Item	Value (Ug. Shs)
1	Replacement cost of Crops and trees	446,793,100
2	15% Disturbance allowance	67,018,965
3	Total cost	513,812,065
4	RAP Implementation Costs	77,249,025
	Overall total	591,061,090

Source: Adapted from Valuer/ Surveyor's draft report

7.0 RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

7.1 Background

In line with the REA's Resettlement Policy Framework, the implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of the REA. In addition the Mubende District Local Government will be involved in compensation efforts and grievance management particularly the impacted sub counties. A Consulting company is recommended to implement this Resettlement Action Plan with REA's RAP Implementation Unit to oversee and support the exercise. The activities that will be undertaken during RAP implementation are explained in the following sections

7.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Community Participation

The World Bank and Government of Uganda guidelines require the people likely to be affected by a development project to be consulted so that their views and fears are incorporated in planning. Community perspectives are important for project planning and implementation. Knowledge of what the community perceives will go a long way to help during the compensation and resettlement action plan. Therefore, during the RAP preparation and implementation processes, consultations need to be conducted with relevant stakeholders and participation be promoted, including potential beneficiaries, affected groups, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local authorities about the project's environment and social aspects and their views considered and integrated in the processes.

To meet this requirement, the RAP team held public consultations throughout all the villages as discussed under public participation. Community consultation and sensitization involved a participatory approach in which the RAP team described the pre-, during, and post- construction activities planned and informed the community about the compensation and resettlement issues as well the schedule of activities. Then the community was given opportunity to respond by asking questions or making comments about the planned project activities.

This consultation and public participation will be on-going process that will be expected to continue in all stages. This will ensure that all affected individuals and households are well informed and adequately involved in the entire compensation and resettlement process.

7.3 Verification and Disclosure

During the implementation phase, the local government structures i.e. the LGs and the lower councils (LCs 1-3) will be charged with all documentation and verification of data and information related to the compensation and payment processes up to the level of the Accounting Officer of REA. All PAPs identified in the census will be informed through the announcements and information flow from their technical and political leadership. Consultation and information should not be limited to clearly identified owners or users of land to be compensated, REA, and the respective local government administrations through the lands officers and the local council leaders of the respective communities where the land is located will be solicited to help identify owners or users in order to sensitize them on the project and its implications. It is proposed

- That the display of strip maps and project affected persons will be both at the sub county headquarters and at the growth centres where meetings took place. This

reduces the transaction costs relating accessing information and promotes more accountability and transparency especially when it comes to verifying who the actual PAP is.

- Grievance management committees will be on ground preferably at the sub county to handle all grievances. Having a coordinator at the rural growth centres ensures that everyone has access to these structures.
- It is proposed that a timetable for verification be communicated to sub county leadership so that they are able to equally mobilize their counterparts prior to the verification process.

Following approval by the chief Government Valuer, REA will also disclose the RAP report although compensation amounts will be disclosed to the affected PAP individually. Thereafter, the World Bank through its internal mechanism (infoshop) will also disclose the RAP report well after REA has disclosed.

7.4 Procedures for Payment

In this project all compensation will be through cash payments which will be made in the following ways:

- a. By agreement between the REA and the PAPs or entities (individuals /households /communities:
 - The REA will offer compensation in cash or kind complying with the entitlement matrix at full replacement cost to the entity who may accept that amount as compensation payable to him or her and;
 - Such sums will be disbursed directly to the beneficiary entity with the relevant records of payments consigned to the RAPs and the records of the appropriate local government authority (District Land Boards).
 - For ERT III REA is considering to contract a Bank to provide compensation services to PAPs and all the Bank costs will be paid by REA.
- b. By court order on the amount of compensation where this has been the subject of litigation between the REA and the Affected Entity.
- c. Compensation to women landholders shall be paid to them directly & where male head of household is paid cash compensation, women of the family shall be enabled to witness] Although it is difficult to implement, couples will be encouraged to receive joint compensation where they jointly own the impacted properties;

7.5 Role of the Chief Government Valuer

The application of the valuation exercise on ground was done in the presence of at LC 1 Officials for each Village with the participation of the affected persons. Values assigned to assets must be based on the full replacement costs at local market rates. Where this is not possible, a Government Valuer will be engaged to do this. In the event that a Government Valuer handles this process, the depreciation cost will not be imputed and the consent of the affected person on the outcome of the process must be sought in order to arrive at agreements on the total profile of losses and compensation. In the case of the compensation rates for Mubende District, the Chief Government Valuer approved the F/Y 2013/14 compensation rates for use.

7.6 Vulnerable Groups

According to the World Bank's OP 4.12, Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets

are lost. Based on the census, while most of the affected persons revealed that most of are still economically active, identified impacts were considered to be minor, where they were found to be major, diversions were made to the line to minimize relocation. The vulnerability addressed in this plan relates mostly the aged who could suffer due to being overlooked by the young ones. Women also may need assistance especially if they are nursing mother. Preferential treatment is proposed to these groups and a list of the elderly is provided in Annex 8.

7.7 Livelihood Restoration

Major challenges associated with rural resettlement include restoring livelihoods based on land or natural resource use and the need to avoid compromising the social or cultural continuity of affected Communities, including the host communities to which the displaced population may be resettled. The study findings reveal that impacts within a 33kV line relate to loss of some crops and trees and not land that would require land based livelihood restoration strategies. In this regard, no livelihood restoration strategy is proposed as there is no physical relocation of community members.

7.8 Disturbance Allowance

As guided by Section 77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), Disturbance Allowance of 15% shall be awarded on top of the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (beyond the required statutory period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land and relocate elsewhere, otherwise, 30% should be applied if the due notice is less than six months. In this report a 15% Disturbance Allowance has been considered.

7.0 ELIGIBILITY

According to OP 4.12 of the World Bank, the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for persons to be displaced, are based on the following:

- a. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and rights recognized under the laws of Uganda. This class of people includes those holding leasehold land, freehold land and land held within the family or passed on through generations.
- b. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a valid claim of use to such land or ownership of assets through the national and traditional laws of Uganda. This class of people includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local dignitaries to settle, and/or to occupy.
- c. Persons who have no recognizable legal right or valid claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes encroachers and illegal occupants/squatters.

Application: Persons covered under (a) and (b) above are provided compensation for loss of land and assets and other assistance as needed. Persons covered under (c) above are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, compensation for non-land-assets (crops, structures) and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date. In practice, this means that people usually considered in Uganda as “squatters” will be entitled to Project assistance as long as they are present on site at the cut-off date. For ease of

reference, the census marked the end of the entitlement period. In this case the census ended on 30th September 2014 which is taken as the Cut -Off date. REA will publish this day as the Cut - Off date beyond which no new developments will be entertained within the RoW. During the sensitisation, PAPs were informed that the date of evaluation will mean that no developments after the census day will count toward compensation. The message was repeated at the time of valuation.

Based on the criteria and the data collected from the field, 98% of the PAP were land owners and they stay on their own land. Although they do not have land title the majority have sell agreements to show ownership. If any of the people on the land are squatters, they would still be entitled to receive compensation for lost crops and trees.

8.0 SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION AND RELOCATION

For this power line project, care has been taken to eliminate relocation of people. This has been achieved through insisting that the line will be confined to the road reserve (where possible) and will follow the present road alignment. Otherwise the line will avoid structures, houses and places of cultural importance such as graves and shrines. There will be no relocation of communities.

8.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Methodology for Consultation:

A team composed of Surveyors, Sociologists, and the Valuers was mobilised and sent to the field with the main objectives of:

- Sensitizing the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) regarding the detailed survey, valuation and possible compensation for crops and trees;
- Conducting a social economic study within the project area;
- Seeking the views of the PAPs on the compensation procedures and any other concerns they might raise.

Below is a detailed report on the progress of these consultations.

8.1 Overview of the meetings

Consultative meetings with the Sub County Political and Administrative Officials were initially held from 21 May 2014 and 22nd May 2014 which was followed by a detailed survey / consultations and sensitization of the PAPs along the proposed 33 kV Distribution Line that was carried out from 23rd July 2014 to 2nd August 2014. During the meetings with the PAPs, they were briefed on the proposed 33 kV Distribution Line that would affect people who have activities within the Road Reserve or close to the present road alignment. They were also informed that in some areas the line will be shifted to avoid RGCs and other important developments. In such cases the line may impact on gardens, crops and trees while every effort will be made to avoid houses and structures. They were also briefed on the basis of the assessment procedure, compensation and methodology to be used in data capture. The PAPs were given chance to ask questions which were answered and enabled them to gain confidence in the project. The PAPs and LCI officials were requested to participate in the identification of affected crops, trees and land. Minutes of the sensitisation meetings are attached as Annex 2.

8.1.1 Timetable

Starting with 22nd July, and intermittently during the consultations, a schedule (attached as Annex 3) for the sensitisation exercise covering the Sub Counties of Kiganda, Kitenga, Kigando, Kasambya, Nabingola and Kibalinga was prepared by the team in close collaboration with the Local Administration leadership. Local Council 1 leaders were most instrumental in proposing appropriate timing and venues of the

meetings and in the mobilisation of the Project Affected Persons to attend the said meetings.

On the whole, it should be noted that the team received overwhelming support and cooperation from the local leadership. Figures 28 to 33 show some of the scenes during the sensitisation exercise. **A more comprehensive file of all the sensitisation meetings and video clip of the final joint meeting are availed in soft copy and are part of this report.**



Figure 28: Initial Familiarization meetings at Kibyimirizi on 21st May 2014 at 9.31 am



Figure 29: Busenya Sensitisation meeting on 24th July 2014 at 1.57 pm



Figure 30: Sensitisation Meetings at Kabaseza on 29th July 2014 at 6.51pm



Figure 31: Sensitisation meetings at Kalonga on 25th July at 2.38pm



Figure 32:Sensitisation Meeting at Kisojo on 25th July at 10.44am



Figure 33:Joint Meeting at Ntungamo on 1st August 2014 at 2.44pm

8.2 Stakeholder Analysis

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

The main stakeholders identified were the respective Sub County Local Governments Administration right from the grassroots, at village level. Many of the District Officials were also contacted and some of the other stakeholders as in the Table below

Table 7: Other stakeholders for Kiganda Mile 16 Rural Electrification Project (33kv Distribution Line and related Low voltage works) Stakeholders relevant to the RAP process

	Stakeholder	Relevance	Opportunity	Threat	Link
1	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Provides Policy guidelines on Energy production, Use, and management in Uganda.	Supports energy activities within Uganda	Failure to implement National Policies on Power Production and Transmission	Electricity Act
2	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Developer and overall in Charge of the Electricity Distribution project	Well prepared to distribute the power in the rural areas	Limited resources to buy and distribute the power to rural areas.	Electricity Act
3	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Ensures Environmental Compliance and regulates activities that affect the environment;	Will support environmental compliance for the benefit of all stakeholders	Blind application of the law without considering mitigation factors	National Environment Act
4	Local Government of Mubende District from LC 5 to LC 1 level within project area.	Administrative Units to ensure equity and success of project implementation and environmental	Has capacity to mobilize communities as well as overseeing any grievance that might arise	The Local Government displeasure can translate to project failure	Local Government Act 1997

		compliance within the respective Sub Counties;			
5	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development;	Valuation of properties for compensation and other land aspects;	Facilitates land transfer and compensation if necessary	Can overestimate or underestimate the values distorting the market	The Land Act Cap 227, Constitution, and Compensation Policy
6	Ministry of Water and Environment	Responsible for the environmental concerns including wetlands, water bodies and other Natural resources;	Supports environmental compliance for the benefit of all stakeholders	Blind application of the law without considering mitigation factors	National Environment Act Cap 153
7	The National Forestry Authority	Responsible for Central Forest Reserves (CFR) such as the Kasambya and Kisobwa CFRs in the project area	Responsible for all Central Reserve forests in Uganda	Failure to incorporate will block passage of distribution lines through the CFR	The National Forest and Tree Planting Act
8	Project Affected People (PAP) along the proposed line in Mubende District	This includes all the PAPs who will be impacted to some degree;	The PAPs could improve livelihood by taking advantage of the project.	PAP may threaten workforce for lack of public relations.	Project is within their area.
9	Department of Museums and Monuments	To take care of any Artefacts and findings of archaeological or Cultural Significance to ensure that Physical and Cultural Resources are protected;	Enables the department keep the database if artefacts are found.	Over enthusiasm on part of the department can kill project	Historical Monument Act
10	Department of Wetlands Management	The Department is in charge of both seasonal and perennial wetlands/swamps that require protection. The proposed Distribution lines will cross a few of them.	Responsible for monitoring and managing all the Wetlands in Uganda and supports environmental compliance in wetlands	Blind application of the policy and law could disrupt the project	Wetland Policy and the National Environment Act
11	Uganda National Roads Authority	In charge of the Road reserves along the National Roads where the Power lines will pass.	Responsible for all Government roads in Uganda	Denial of the UNRA to pass along the road reserves could disrupt the project	The Roads Act Cap 358
12	Department of Occupational Safety and Health	Responsible for the safety at the work place considering that the Workforce could be at Risk due to construction activities	Ensures compliance on construction sites	That all works are safe and compliant	Occupational Safety and health Act 2006
13	Key NGOs in the environment sector	To sensitise communities on	They are on the ground	Can de-campaign the project	Policy and the Local

	operating within the project area.	relevant environmental concerns			Government Act
14	Contractor / Developer	In charge of the Works and project Implementation;	They supervise	Can withhold resources	Electricity Act

This project does not envisage relocation of persons or large amounts of land take since most of the works will be close to within the Road Reserve. Besides, the design has tried to minimise this impact.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the key stakeholders especially the Sub county leadership will be continuously informed of the resettlement process and that ERA will disclose the RAP to them.

9.0 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Basing on related projects, common grievances that have been identified relate to ownership of crops to be compensated, unfair compensation especially relating to commercial trees and identification of person entitled to receive compensation in the event that the one documented previously passes on. Noting that Delays in handling grievances could affect project management and expose REA to reputational risks, a grievance management coordinator is proposed for this exercise. Although this is out of the recommendations of the resettlement policy framework, experience has shown that grievances not handled on time largely affect project management of projects. It is proposed that this person be part of the firm implementing the RAP and have high presence within the project area during the RAP implementation. In addition the District Local Governments will be heavily involved in grievance management. For this reason a grievance committee comprising local leaders, trusted citizens and independent of the project. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system. These are described below.

9.1 Likely types of Grievances

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

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

Timely and accessible redress of such grievances is vital to the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and to completion of the project on schedule. There is need to ensure that procedures are in place to allow affected people to lodge a complaint or a claim (including claims that derive from customary law and usage) without cost and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of that complaint or claim.

In addition, the project may have to make special accommodations for women and members of vulnerable groups to ensure that they have equal access to grievance redress procedures. Such accommodation may include employment of women or members of vulnerable groups to facilitate the grievance redress process or to ensure that group representing the interests of women and other vulnerable groups take part in the process.

9.2 Current Situation relating to Grievances within Project area

Through consultations and review of literature, it comes out clearly that there are both formal and informal mechanisms through which grievances are resolved. Basing on related projects, common grievances that have been identified relate to ownership of crops to be compensated, unfair compensation especially relating to commercial trees and identification of person entitled to receive compensation in the event that the one documented previously passes on. In addition to the communication measures these nature of these grievances suggest the following:

- That there is need to define the scope of impacts right from the onset of the project, many times, communities have very high expectations from projects that trigger compensation
- Furthermore, given the nature of impact, most consider that district compensation rates to be lower than the current market value especially for the commercial trees like eucalyptus and pine; these concerns have been integrated in the valuation principles applied in developing this RAP;
- Finally, in the event of death, more sensitisation can be done especially through the community leaders on how the changes can be made in the letters of administration; families normally require information of what to be done which empowers them to process the necessary paper work efficaciously.

9.3 Proposed Mechanisms of Grievance and Appeals

In this regard, this resettlement planning team proposes that grievances are best redressed through project management under the RAP implementation unit. In practice REA will hire a Consultant to do this. Actual resolutions will be undertaken by Local Government Representative, political leadership or reputable leaders as identified by the communities in addition to a representative of the PAPs; our observations revealed that most community members rely on their political and technical leaders to arrive at decision

9.4 Reconciliatory Procedure

This is an informal mechanism that will be applied to reach a resolution whenever minor contradictions and disagreements that may occur. It will include and oral or written appeal to the community based conflict resolution structure constituting of **1 member of the RAP implementation team (consultant), Sub County Chief/Community Development Officer, one Political Leader, 2 Elders and 1 religious leader as well as representative of the PAPs**. This approach is a mutual coordination mechanism to guarantee that mutual interests are served and disputes and contradictions are solved.

9.5 Written Complaints to REA

When the complainant is dissatisfied and feels that a member of the RAP implementation team in the community has infringed upon his legal rights and interests or is dissatisfied with the decision made, he or she can write to the REA to lodge a written complaint. This complaint will be addressed within two weeks of receipt. Complaints may also be sent by mail or sms to the committee or REA in case the complainant does not want to send the complaint directly.

9.6 Legal Redress

If the complainant feels dissatisfied with the administrative arbitration decision by the REA under the supervision of the Community outreach officer, the complainant will then seek legal redress in courts of law. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision made above, he or she may lodge an appeal to the civil court and an independent will be set up to supervise and inspect the compensation process.

9.10 Proposed Terms of Reference for Grievance Management Coordinator/Officer

In line with REA's Resettlement Policy Framework, projects need to adopt appropriate measures that minimise the risks relating to constructing the Kiganda Mile 16 33 kV line. Based on consultations with stakeholders in both districts, effective management of grievances strongly enhances the performance of projects through elimination of construction delays, proper expectation management and increasing community support for the project the current situation suggests that community members incur high transaction costs to ensure that their grievances are handled. Therefore, REA seeks the services of a grievance management coordinator to support the existing framework in documenting, analysing and engaging stakeholders on how to manage project related grievances as a way of minimising to delays in works related to unresolved grievances. The roles and responsibilities of the grievance management coordinator will include: -

- To coordinate the work of the Grievance Committee, including calling and chairing scheduled meetings
- help train Community and Local Government staff engaged in grievance management for land and crops
- provide advice and assistance to such persons
- Monitor progress of grievances
- inform Members of outcome of vote on whether or not to proceed to grievance
- act as primary Association contact with lawyers and liaise with legal counsel regarding ongoing grievance issues
- And report on informal disputes and grievances to REA and RAP implementation unit on a regular basis.

Training and Qualifications: Minimum of a relevant university degree (in Social Sciences) with 5 years' experience in grievance handling in rural/urban areas communities with solid working knowledge of resettlement and compensation issues in the Western Uganda.

9.11 Proposed Process of Grievance Management

The Resettlement policy recommends the following process which will be adopted by the implementation team:

Lodging Complaint

The Grievance Management Coordinator/Officer will receive complaint from the PAP in the local language and complete a Grievance Form which will be signed by the leader of the Local Grievance Management Committee and the PAP/complainant. This will then be lodged in the Grievance Log/Register provided by the Grievance Management Coordinator/Officer.

Determining Corrective Action

If in their judgment, the grievance can be solved at this stage and the Grievance Management Coordinator/Officer and a representative of an independent organization will determine a corrective action in consultation with the aggrieved person. A description of the action; the time frame in which the action is to take place; and the party responsible for implementing the action will be recorded in the grievance database.

Grievances will be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 30 days. If more time is required this will be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person. For cases that are not resolved within the stipulated time, detailed investigations will be undertaken and results discussed in the monthly meetings with affected persons. In some instances, it may be appropriate to appoint independent third parties to undertake the investigations.

Meeting the Complainant

The proposed corrective action and the timeframe in which it is to be implemented will be discussed with the complainant within 30 days of receipt of the grievance. Written agreement to proceed with the corrective action will be sought from the complainant (e.g. by use of an appropriate consent form). If no agreement is reached, the above step will be re-visited.

Implementation of Corrective Action

Agreed corrective actions will be undertaken by the Project or its contractors within the agreed timeframe. The date of the completed action will be recorded in the grievance database.

Verification of Corrective Action

To verify satisfaction, the aggrieved person will be approached by the Grievance Officer to verify that the corrective action has been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained and recorded in the log and/or on the consent form. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the corrective action additional steps may be undertaken to reach agreement between the parties. If additional corrective action is not possible alternative avenues may be pursued.

Action by local leaders and contractors

If the GO and independent observer cannot solve the grievance, it will be referred to relevant parties such as local leaders, District Officers, Construction Contractor, Valuer and MEMD, for consultation and relevant feedback provided.

Action by Grievance Management Committee

If the complainant remains dissatisfied and a satisfactory resolution cannot be reached, the complaint will be handled by the Grievance Committee. A dedicated Grievance Committee will be established to assess grievances that arise from disputes. This will include the following members:

- I. District Land Officer Surveyor;
- II. Representative of the Valuer; and
- III. Grievance Management Coordinator/Officer.
- IV. Local Council Leader
- V. A representative of the PAPs
- VI. Any other opinion leader in the Project Area

This committee must have a quorum of at least three persons. Decisions will be reached by simple majority. The Grievance Committee will be constituted for as long as no more grievances are lodged. Once the Grievance Committee has determined its approach to the lodged grievance, this will be communicated to the GO, 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.

The effectiveness of the GRM will be evaluated during the periodical performance reporting and as part of the post /RAP evaluations.

Assessment will be made on the following: -

Effectiveness of public involvement and management of complaints amongst others:

- Effectiveness of Public Involvement;
- Effective Management of Complaints;
- Number of complaints handled:
- Grievance issues by type and how they were resolved:
- Total number of Grievances received, total number justified,
- Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached,
- Total number of Grievances referred to legal system/courts of law, including clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or REA) the referral and subject matter.

10.0 ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to what has been discussed under the Institutional Framework, there are three main actors who will be involved in carrying out compensation as required in the implementation of the Kiganda Mile 16 33 kV Distribution Line. These are Local Government (responsible for handling the affected people), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (approving compensation rates), and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development together with REA (Lead Agency). These agencies and Institutions are in the picture of these developments since the Evaluation report will be approved by Chief Government valuer, and the RAP is to be disclosed at the Local government. For ease of reference however, REA will once again remind the Lead Agencies through a written communication of their obligations especially the Local Government Officials.

10.1 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) and REA

Government of Uganda and often the development Partners require preparation of a *Resettlement Action Plan* for 33 kV development projects such as the 33kV Kiganda Mile 16 Power distribution Line. This is done to ensure equitable compensation and minimise social disruptions or negative effects on people's livelihoods arising from implementation of the project. The compensations assist those who have lost assets as a result of the project to maintain their livelihood through income restoration.

MEMD is responsible for the Energy projects in Uganda. The Rural Electricity Agency (REA) and MEMD are responsible for contracting out and overseeing construction of power Distribution Lines. Furthermore, REA is responsible for controlling encroachment on 33 kV Distribution Line by unscrupulous people.

10.2 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The Chief Government Valuer in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of, Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) is responsible for approving the Valuation Roll. This demands fair and transparent compensation and as such all property valued are first inspected by the Chief Government Valuer. In the case of this project, crop and trees compensation rates are approved by the Mubende District land Board on advice of the Chief Government valuer in the MHUD.

10.3 Local Government

The Local Government is responsible for ensuring that all affected persons have received a fair and appropriate compensation/ livelihood restoration. They are the initial arbitrators in case of disagreements and misunderstandings. They have capacity to identify and co-coordinate all players in the resettlement programme at the Local Government level.

10.4 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

The Minister of Energy and Mineral Development is the principal political head responsible for Electricity policy formulation, planning and development. The Ministry prepares the Energy Policy and Strategic Plans. The Minister appoints the members of the Rural Electrification Board. In the RAP implementation, REA will be guided by the scrotal polices and guidelines regarding compensation for affected persons.

The above mentioned institutions have been part and Parcel of the RAP process. The CGV is mandated to approve the valuation report, while the Local Government have been involved in grassroots sensitisation and it is through them that the RAP will be disclosed at the lower levels. REA is the developer and takes the responsibility to liaise with the other organisations.

11.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The resettlement action plan implementation period is expected to run for at least 12 months. It will commence with the time a consultant to overlook the implementation is hired and end with a completion report showing how the project was implanted. The Table below shows the proposed schedule of implementation.

Table 8: Proposed RAP Implementation Schedule

	Inception	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.1	Signing of Contract										
1.2	Kick off Meeting										
1.3	Review of RAP Document and Related Templates										
1.4	Review Scope, Methodology and Work plan										
1.5	Clarification on administrative matters and reporting formats										
1.6	Prepare and Submit Inception Report										
	RAP Implementation										
2.1	Setting of RAP Implementation Unit										
2.2	Notification and Sensitisation of PAPs										
2.3	Disclosure and Verification										
2.4	Grievance Resolution										
2.5	Community Empowerment and Training										
2.6	Opening Up of Bank Accounts										
3.1	Reporting Arrangements (Admin)										
3.2	Inception Report			X							
3.3	Implementation Plan					X					
3.4	Quarterly RAP Management Reports				X				X		
3.5	Quarterly Management Reports				X				X		
4.6	Quarterly Legal Redress and Grievance Management				X				X		
4.7	Quarterly Public Consultation Report				X				X		
4.8	Quarterly Progress reports				X				X		
4.9	Monthly monitoring and Compensation reports								X	X	X
4.10	Completion Report										

11.1 Expected Outputs

Key outputs shall include the following:

- Grievance Resolution Report: Highlighting what grievance systems have been put in place and how grievances have been managed including lessons learnt and best practices.
- Legal reports and documentation: including number of legal issues resolved and identification of gaps in policy and legal framework that have to be addressed in the future.
- Compensation management report: highlighting the challenges and opportunities in implementing the resettlement action plan, issues of eligibility and documentation of new PAPs for approval to the CGV.
- Synchronisation of the RAP implementation schedule with the project schedule;

Summary of Implementation Reports (including Compensation report and Completion report)

11.2 Compensation Agreement

A compensation agreement between beneficiary and REA will be made. A copy of the agreement template is attached as Annex 10. The cost of these measures will be included in the contract cost.

11.3 Entitlement Cut-Off date

The census marked the end of the entitlement period. In this case the census ended on 30th September 2014 which is taken as the Cut -Off date. REA will publish this day as the Cut - Off date beyond which no new developments will be entertained within the RoW. During the sensitisation, PAPs were informed that the date of evaluation will mean that no developments after the census day will count toward compensation. The message was repeated at the time of valuation.

Subsequently, the communities have been informed accordingly and the REA is expected to re-enforce this measure together with the Local Government. Persons who re-enter the area after the resettlement survey (census and valuation) are not eligible to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

11.4 Rehabilitation of Income

Affected persons will be adequately compensated and PAPs will be paid a Disturbance Allowance to ensure continuity in resettlement.

11.5 Implementation Strategy

Following full agreement between the PAPs and REA, then payment of compensation will begin to be paid. No person will be paid when he/she still has issues pending at the grievance committees or if they have appealed to court. At least one disputed property has been identified (Ref REA/KML16/1522 Butawaata Village). No compensation will be paid out until the disputes have been sorted out. It is estimated that for compensation arrangements, the actual pay offs can be concluded by paying off the people in a given village per day. The reason it is preferred to cover payments in terms of villages is as follows: -

- It is systematic
- It allows a homogenous group to be handled at the same time; and
- It is easier to disseminate the related information to a village because of the presence of the Local Council system

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

11.6 Costs of implementation of the compensation exercise.

The valuation has been completed during the preparation of the RAP. However implementation of the RAP will require resources to meet allowances, fees and related expenses. The estimate for this cost is 15% of the total compensation package. In this case it will be **Ug shillings 77,094,925**.

11.7 Total cost estimates

Based on the findings of the study carried out a total of 2,150 claimants were assessed as part of the Census. The total package to meet compensation needs is Five hundred and ninety one million sixty one thousand, Ninety Uganda Shillings (**UGX 591,061,090**).The details of this are shown in the Table below.

Table 9: Summary of Compensation amounts for the PAP (including the RAP implementation costs)

No.	Item	Value (Ug. Shs)
1	Replacement cost of Crops and trees	446,793,100
2	15% Disturbance allowance	67,018,965
3	Total cost	513,812,065
4	RAP Implementation Cost	77,249,025
	Overall total	591,061,090

Source: Adapted from Valuer/ Surveyor's draft report

The implementation costs include the hiring of a consultant to implement the compensation exercise.

The cost of compensation is expected to be met from the 2015/16 Financial Year budget.

12.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to report about the effectiveness of the implementation of the RAP, covering resettlement, disbursement of compensation, effectiveness of public involvement and management of complaints amongst others.. This mechanism is based on two components:

- a) *Internal monitoring* – undertaken by the implementation unit / Monitoring Officer in the Planning Department of REA; and,
- b) *External evaluations* – by Development Partners, Community Development Officers and/or Environmental Focal Persons at District level and other National stakeholders. (it may be noted that often some of the District officials may not enforce their schedules unless reminded by the responsible Institutions. In this RAP it has been recommended that at the time of Disclosure, REA will remind the Local Government of their responsibility in implementing the RAP)

12.1 *Internal monitoring process*

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

- a.) identification of suitable indicators;
- b.) Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- c.) creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline; and
- d.) Setting up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes. This monitoring process will be used to analyse progress and change at regular intervals. It shall be linked to the various stages of the RAP, as follows:-

12.1.2 *During Resettlement.*

During resettlement, M&E will focus on resettlement issues such as:

- Number of families that have been compensated;
- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.

12.1.3 *After Resettlement*

Post resettlement monitoring will focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the proposed measures will be assessed. Such measures Include, for example:

- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism; and among others
- The pace of compensation

12.1.4 *Key Activities and Responsibilities*

The RAP implementation process will have a number of staged key activities. These include the following: -

- I. **Set up system:** The RAP implementation team will provide a monitoring form to be completed monthly by the Designated Officer at each sub-county. The forms will cover aspects in Section above. The information collected will be entered in an existing database at REA for further analysis and compilation into quarterly reports.

- II. Ongoing Monitoring:** The Designated Officer for each location will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
- Feedback and inputs from the Implementation Officers.
 - Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - Receiving reports from Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - Receiving information from local representatives.
 - Direct consultation with the resettled community at each location.
- III. Monthly reports:** Consolidated monthly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring will be submitted to the implementation team and discussed every month and action points determined. This monthly progress review will aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.
- IV. Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment shall occur as part of quarterly auditing of all households, and those households that are most vulnerable shall be prioritized for monthly auditing and targeted assistance. This may be undertaken by the implementation Officer. The key targets of this reporting will be the elderly (a list of which has been provided and any other who will be identified in the process) Key activities will include the following: -
- Apart from what has been defined under this RAP, Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households (Note that this is intended to act as a guideline only and will be modified as appropriate).
 - Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues (e.g. unemployment or how the resettlement assistance has been used) with the rehabilitation process.
 - Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

12.2 External Evaluation Process

In addition to the internal monitoring process, external assessment of the resettlement process will be undertaken through an external evaluation agency appointed by REA. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by REA, and also through independent surveys and consultation conducted by the evaluation agency. The evaluation system will be based on process and outcome indicators.

12.2.1 Process Indicators

Process indicators 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 and World Bank standards.
- Effectiveness of the Grievance Process.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of public involvement.
- Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.

12.2.2 Outcome Indicators

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

Table 10: Monitoring indicators during resettlement

Category	Indicator
Fund disbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of PAPs paid ▪ Amount of money disbursed ▪ Number of PAPs not paid in prescribed time (respective quarter) ▪ Reasons for not paying PAPs who are due for payment ▪ Projected disbursements in the next quarter
Public involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of community level meetings ▪ Participation rates of local leaders and community in resettlement process disaggregated by gender ▪ Feedback on the performance of RAP implementation
Grievance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of grievances received ▪ Number of grievances resolved (at what level) ▪ Number of complaints reported to other government oversight bodies and outcomes including how grievance was resolved ▪ Number of grievances referred to Uganda Courts of Law ▪ Number of outstanding grievances and reasons for not resolving them

12.2.3 Stakeholders and Activities in External Evaluation

REA will liaise with relevant stakeholders at district level and the World Bank to undertake external evaluation of resettlement mid-term and at end of resettlement. These evaluations will focus on reviewing the process to-date and making necessary recommendations for modification to existing rehabilitation measures and other processes (e.g. grievance). This will allow modifications to the process and design packages that would help improve the effectiveness of REA in implementing the RAP. Considering that socio-economic baseline information is included in this report, a socio-economic survey at the external evaluation is necessary in order to assess the impact of the resettlement exercise.

12.2.4 RAP completion report

During RAP implementation the consultant will submit to REA quarterly progress reports, after completion of resettlement, a final report will be submitted by REA prior to preparation of the project implementation report. The report shall indicate effectiveness of project implementation and disbursement of compensation payments, effectiveness of public consultations and socio-economic impacts of the road on roadside communities. This report will give overall assessment of the RAP process indicating activities undertaken, success of mitigation measures and monitoring and well as useful lessons learnt.

12.2.5 Completion Audit

A key aim of resettlement is to ensure compensation and other mitigation measures restore or enhance affected people's quality of life and income levels. If affected PAPs quality of life can be demonstrated to have been restored, the resettlement and

compensation process can be deemed “complete”. The purpose of Completion Audit will therefore be to establish whether REA implemented all activities needed to ensure compliance proposed resettlement commitments and applicable national and international policies. Specifically, the completion audit will be based on progress indicators and on outcome evaluation indicators and shall aim to assess whether compensation for all impacts of all affected people was undertaken; whether timely delivery of entitlements and compliance with Uganda’s and international resettlement requirements was undertaken; whether compensation frameworks were developed and implemented in a fair and transparent manner and adequate attention made to mitigating social impacts; and whether livelihoods have been restored.

13.0 RAP BUDGET

As discussed above, the RAP implantation Budget covers among others the following:

-

- Fees to hire an independent Consultant to supervise the RAP implementation;
- Hiring of an independent reviewer for the reports;
- Hiring of an independent external Auditors to audit the process and prepare a completion Audit report; and
- Establish and run a grievance redress system
- Meet local challenges

It is noted that REA already has a budget from their recurrent budget to continuously monitor the projects. RERA salaries are not included in this implementation Budget

Taking the above into account and based on the findings of the study carried out a total of **2,150** claimants were assessed as part of the Census. The total package to meet compensation needs is Five hundred and Ninety One million Sixty One thousand, Ninety Uganda Shillings (**UGX 591,061,090**).The details of this are were shown in Table 9 above

The implementation costs include the hiring of a consultant to implement the compensation exercise.

The cost of compensation is expected to be met from the 2015/16 Financial Year budget. **Details of the compensation amounts by Village are presented in Annex 5 while a detailed report of the compensation figures is provided in Annex 9 and in the valuation report.**

14.0 CONCLUSION

In order to ensure that this RAP is implemented effectively the following actions are proposed:

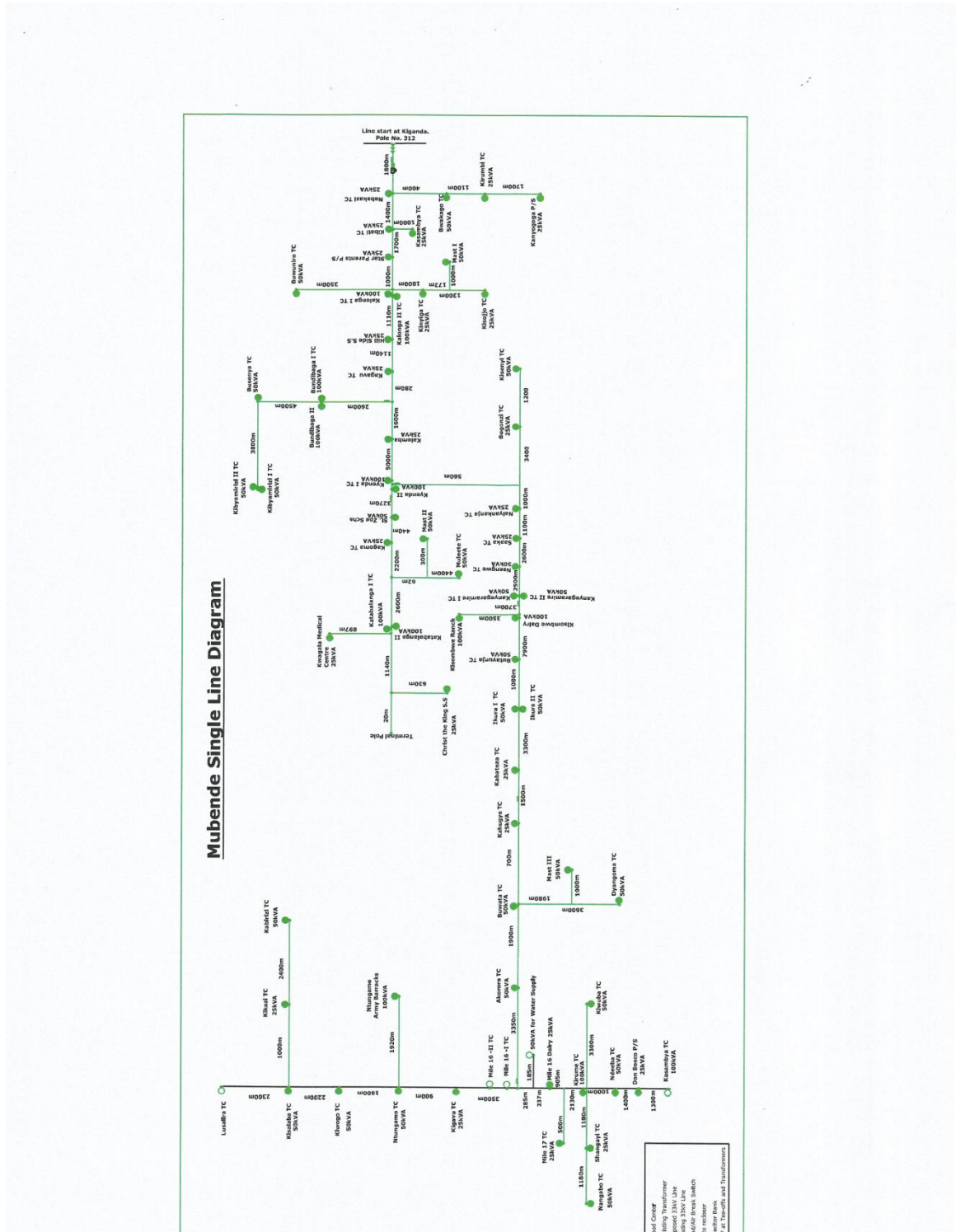
- During verification and disclosure, it is proposed that radio will be more effective in passing on information apart from population centres where use of local loudspeakers and notices can also be effective. Otherwise local leaders (Local councils) will be used to pass on the information to all others that may not be reached by the radio and circular notices.
- It is proposed that communities are given information on the different stakeholders involved in power line constructions and connections; this would help protect communities from unscrupulous persons that take advantage of their ignorance and cheat them of their money for wiring and other connection processes
- Grievance management is key to the success of the project, a grievance management coordinator is proposed to ensure that all works are not delayed due to unattended to grievances that may stretch even after the contractor has finished constructing the line;

Finally, in this RAP a number of key principles have been followed which include the following:

- Minimising compensation needs by ensuring that the Distribution Line avoids houses / structures and where appropriate it follows the designated Road Reserve;
- Removing relocation of people by bypassing the line through the road reserve;
- Where the line targets a cultural site or grave, it has been diverted to avoid impacting on cultural sites;
- Key stakeholders have been involved in the study and will be involved in the compensation exercise;
- Prompt compensation is recommended for successful implementation of the project.

15. ANNEXES

Annex1: Line map showing Rural Growth Centres with Transformers



Annex 2: Schedule of sensitisation

Annex2: Schedule of sensitisation

Annex 2 PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR SENSITIZATION MEETINGS THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE LOT 2:33KV POWERLINE KIGANDA- MILE 16 WITH TEE-OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI - BY RESCO PROPERTY CONSULTANT SURVEYORS.						
District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
Mubende	Kiganda	Nsozinga	Nabakazzi LC1	Josephats Nsubuga's Home in Kyamweru Trading centre	23/07/2014 at 9am	Karubanga Vincent 0700803049 Ssewanyana Fabiano 0774165511 Nantume teopista 073122494 / 0700122529
			Kyamweru LC 1			
		Kalonga	Bwakago LC1	Bwakago Trading centre	24/07/14 at 9am	Mr Kintu Stephen 0772990728 Mr. Muwanga Ahamed 0704700566
			Kirumbi LC1			
			Bukongo LC1			
			Kyabaduuma LC1	Kyabaduuma Trading centre	24/07/14 at 11am	Mr Ntahushira leonard 0700386364 Mr Ssebugioby Michael 0753252099
			Misenda LC1			
			Budibaga East LC1	Budibaga Trading centre	24/07/14 at 12pm	Mr. Tukuze John 0753054533
			Budibaga West LC1			Mr Mulindwa Isaac 0754876562
		Kyabyuma	Bussenya LC 1	Busenya Trading centre	24/07/14 at 2pm	Mr Mulindwa John (Area Councillor 0782/0701933691

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District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
			Mpasana LC1			
	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kibyamirizi LC1	Kibyamirizi TC Boda boda stage	24/07/14 at 3pm	Mr Kabasiime Philepiru 0701119302 Mr Kagwe Edward (Area Counsellor) 0787094902
Mubende			Lwemiigo LC 1			
			Ssunga Lc 1			
			Kiteredde LC 1			
			Kisonga LC 1	Kagabu Centre Trading	24/07/14 at 4pm	Mr zziwa Matia 0754360288 / 0775459168
			Kalembe LC 1	Kalembe centre Trading	24/07/14 at 5pm	Mr Kwefugga Christopher 0787944470
			Kisojjo LC 1	Kisojjo centre Trading	25/07/2014 at 9am	Mr Bwayo Gabriel 0750908648
			Kinyiga LC 1	Kinyiga centre Trading	25/07/2014 at 11am	Mr Lutwama Deo 0752807048
			Kalonga A LC1	Kalonga centre Trading	25/07/2014 at 2pm	MrKawuma peter 0705041030
			Kalonga B LC 1			Mr Byamukama Francis 0777412728

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District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
			Kalonga Trading Centre LC 1			Mr Mbaziira Ssula 0751777796
			Kyakatule LC 1			Mr Malunya david 0703258454
		Kagoma	Kyenda LC 1	Kyenda trading centre	25/07/2014 at 4pm	Mr Benjamin Habimana 0704913600 Mr
			Mujunwa LC 1			Seruggo Constance 0753076558
			Kagoma LC 1			Mr Katende Haruna 0752514155 Ntalo Nsamba Posiano 0784045321
		Kayebe	Bugonzi LC 1	Kisenyi Trading centre	28/07/2014 at 9am	Ms Kakome Florence 0771948556
			Kisenyi LC 1			
		Kagoma	Nalyakanji LC 1	Ssaka trading centre	28/07/2014 at 10am	Mr Tumusiime Robert 0788299861 Mr. Wagaba Tito 0754332296
			Ssaka LC 1			
		Bugonzi	Buzoba LC 1	Nsengwe trading centre	28/07/2014 at 11am	Mr Bikorweomuhangi John 0778530460
			Nsengwe LC 1			Mr Kyebagambi Sulaiman 0752812570

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District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
		Kayebe	Lusikizi LC 1	Kanyegalamile Trading centre	28/07/2014 at 2pm	MR Katiti Joshua 0755820480
			Lwamasengero LC 1			Mr Turyahabwe Jerevazio 0779697788
	Kitenga	Kagoma	Mutambwa LC 1	Katabalanga Community Hall	28/07/2014 at 4pm	Mr Twine Abel 0701/0774447713
			Muleete LC 1			
			Katabalanga A LC 1			Mr Mugerwa Badru 0772023085
			Katabalanga B LC 1			Mr Andrea Luyima 0751780370
	Mubende Town Council	Kisekende	Bakijulula LC 1	Neptune paradise Guest House	28/07/2014 at 5pm	Mr Ssempijja Fred Tusubira 0704229450
	Kitenga	Kayebe	Busooba LC 1	Busoba trading centre	29/07/2014 at 9am	Mr Kaloba Ezekiel 0784918277
			Butayunja LC 1	Butayunja Trading centre	29/07/2014 at 11am	Mr Muhoozi Charles 0779075730 Mr Friday Steven 0774116587
	Kigando	Kiyanja	Katongole	Katongole Trading Centre	29/07/2014 at 1pm	Mr Namanaya David 0783400469
			Ikula LC1	Ikula Trading centre	29/07/2014 at 3pm	Mr. Babaine Yosam 0777771679

Annex 2 PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR SENSITIZATION MEETINGS THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE LOT 2:33KV POWERLINE KIGANDA- MILE 16 WITH TEE-OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI - BY RESCO PROPERTY CONSULTANT SURVEYORS.						
District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
		Kigando	Kabateza A	Kabateza centre Trading	29/07/2014 at 4.30pm	Mr Sabiti Stewart 0788646410
			Kabateza C			Mrs Barunuka Cleophas 0788323737
		Kirume	Nsambya LC1	Kirume centre trading	30/7/14 at 9am	LC 3 C/M Kahindi Winston 0752894503
			Kirume East LC 1			Mr Timanaya Deo 0783051649 / 0706329640
			Kirume West LC 1			Kakande Augustine 0756671403
			Ndeeba LC1			Mr Kaweesa 0750760557
			Kiwuba LC 1	Collin Junior School	30/7/14 at 11am	Mr Mugema Boaz
			Kacungiro LC 1			Antonio Mukibi salongo VC/M LC1 0785367222
			Kamirangoma LC 1			Ssenyanga Juklius 0756734302
	Kasambya	Kasambya (Town Board)	Kasambya A LC 1	Kasambya centre Trading	30/7/14 at 1pm	Mr Nsamba C Ssalongo 0752590574 Ssekago 0752821440 / 0777295020
	Nabingoola	Kiyita	Nangabo LC 1	Nangabo centre Trading	30/7/14 at 3pm	Ngaruye James 0779862811

Annex 2 PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR SENSITIZATION MEETINGS THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE LOT 2:33KV POWERLINE KIGANDA- MILE 16 WITH TEE-OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI - BY RESCO PROPERTY CONSULTANT SURVEYORS.						
District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
	Kigando	Dyangoma	Dyangoma LC 1	Dyangoma trading centre	31/07/14 at 9am	Mr Musinguzi Nathan 0788076110
		Mugolodde	Butawata B	Akolola trading centre	31/07/14 at 1pm	Mr Kayaga Francis 0783120268
			Kisita A	Kisita Trading Centre	31/07/14 at 2pm	Mr Munyaruguru Ndazarahe 0776550120
		Lusiba	Mile 17 or Kiwomya LC 1	Mile 17	31/07/14 at 3pm	Mr Mwebembezi Justus 0753695833
			Kyamuguluma LC 1	Kyeyune Home Kigavu trading centre	31/07/14 at 4pm	Mr Kyeyune Augustine
	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Kabirizi LC 1	Kabirizi Trading centre	1/08/14 at 9am	Mr Bakale Posian 0702411659
			Nkandwa Lc 1			Mr Mugisha Amos 0779970426
			Lwensambay LC 1			Mr Tushabe Everest
			Nyakiruma LC 1			Mr Lukema Julius 0784949664
		Nutngamo	Kiwogo LC 1	Mzee Kappa Charle's Home	1/08/14 at 1pm	Mr. Warren
			Ntungamo LC 1			Nkwanga Matia 0703604142

Annex 2 PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR SENSITIZATION MEETINGS THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE LOT 2:33KV POWERLINE KIGANDA- MILE 16 WITH TEE-OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI - BY RESCO PROPERTY CONSULTANT SURVEYORS.						
District	Sub County/ Division	Parish / Ward	Village LC 1/ zone	Venue	Meeting date and time	Contact person(s) & Telephone
			Kisalaba LC 1			Mr Basiima Robert 0705710038 / 0752455891
	Kigando	Kiyanja	Butawata East LC 1	Kiganda Sub County HQ	2 nd August 2014 at 9am	Mr Kahindi Winston LC 3 Chairperson 0752894503
			Rwenshama LC 1			
			Kigando LC 1	Kigando Villabe	2 nd August 2014 at 2pm	

Annex 3 Minutes of Sensitisation Meetings

RECORDS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN SENSITIZATION MEETINGS FOR THE LOT 2:33KV POWERLINE KIGANDA- MILE 16 WITH TEE-OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI – 23rd July to 2nd August 2014		
KIGANDA SUB- COUNTY : NSOZINGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Nabakazzi, Kyamweru and Sub-county staff.		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		23 rd July 2014, at Kyamweru Trading Centre [Josephat Nsubuga's Home] Time: 9.00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Musa Mukasa	Will the line be sent to the trading centres after the survey has been done?	The line will go through the towns which were considered during the feasibility study. In the event that towns have been missed, it's an indication
Mr. Ssaka Peter Chairperson LC2	If the line has passed along the road, and has passed a school or church, can they give power if it's about 2km away?	Yes, the institutions can have power through the distribution lines.
	Supposing the school or church is alone in an area where the power is going through, can't the programme of Rural Electrification Agency support these institutions?	It's not easy to give power to a single entity without a transformer. It also depends on the strength of the transformer and the concentration of the population that will consume the power.
	We applied for power but Fersult has not yet responded	
	We are being sensitised about this power project, but where is this power coming from? Can't we use the same line from Kiganda?	The power will be tapped from Kasambya to Kiganda. It was thought best that the line will have more energy from Kasambya compared to the one from Kiganda.
Mr. Mutyaba Eria Ronald	You said that the power can get to areas depending on the concentration of the population. Supposing the population increases after the power lines have been put up, what can we do?	You need to express interest in wanting to use this power so that Rural Electrification Agency can extend the grid to areas of interest.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Bwakago and Kirumbi LC1		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		24 th July 2014, at Bwakago LC1 Trading Centre Time: 9.00AM
Present		1 Mr. S A K Magezi Tel; 0702 878322 2. Binta Magezi Gertrude 0752441844 3. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 4. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Muwanga Ahmed Chairman LC1 Kirumbi	If you we are going to be using cards to access this power, won't I scratch it like an airtime card and the power is consumed so fast like this airtime on our phones?	It depends on the amount that you use and yes you will only consume for what you have paid for. The airtime on the card only expires when it is used.
Mr. Kintu Stephen Chairman LC1 Bwakago	Doesn't it take a lot of money to put this power in the house	But you will need to ask the electrician about the cost of wiring the house. You will be lucky if your house had the pole placed during the feasibility study so that you can just pay for the solid wire to get power at your residence. Otherwise you will need to apply for power so that you can have it at your residence.
Mr. Damulira Ahmed	The power will pass through my place after my trees have been cut. But supposing I die what happens to my money? How shall we be sure that we don't have con men during this programme that you shall be carrying out?	No, we pray that doesn't happen However in the event that we return for identification and disclosure, and realize that you are not alive, then we shall give to the person who will have taken up after you or inherited after you. You will need to work with the local leadership to identify the people who are coming to work in the village just like we introduced ourselves when we were coming to have this meeting.
Mr. Ssebulime Gerald	How shall we be sure that we don't have con men during this programme that you shall be carrying out?	You will need to work with the local leadership to identify the people who are coming to work in the village just like we introduced ourselves when we were coming to have this meeting.
Mr. Kyambadde Patrick	I might need power at my place but don't have an electric pole at my place. If I pay for the poles to bring power to my place and someone	In the event that your neighbours want to place a solid wire to tap power from your pole then they have to seek permission from you as a requirement to access this power from your electric pole.

	else wants to tap power from the same pole what happens? Do they have to go through REA or the Contractor or they have to seek my permission first?	
Mr. Kalawanyi Bruno	Ssebo, supposing one is far away from the route of the power line; won't it be expensive to pull power to my place?	Yes, it's unfortunate that we shall be following a particular route according to our power line but you can work with the neighbours close to you so that you can be able to tap power for such distances. It will be much easier and cheaper for all of you.
Mr. Ndyanabo Patrick	If we are to get power, how much shall we pay for each unit?	You will pay for what you can afford since they might adopt the pre paid metre system.
Mr. Mubala Johnson	In which year will the power come?	We can't know when the actual power will be put in place but the project has already started and would take is work of about five to seven months so that we can pave way for the contractor to start his work of actual construction of the power lines.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH

Meeting with: Residents from the villages of **Kyabaduma LC1, Bukongo LC1, Misenda LC1.**

Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		24 th July 2014, at Kyabaduma Trading Centre Time: 11.00AM
Present		1 Mr. S A K Magezi Tel; 0702 878322 2. Binta Magezi Gertrude 0752441844, 3. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 4. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Sabasto Celestine	You said that the power is coming. When is this project likely to start?	We can't know when the actual power will be put in place but the project has already started and would take us work of about five to seven months so that we can pave way for the contractor to start his work of actual construction of the power lines.
Mr. Mugisa Emmanuel	Ofcourse, there is a cost for putting power in the house. But is it possible to know the actual cost of putting this power in the house?	No, we cannot know the actual cost of putting power in the house. You will have to ask the companies assigned for that purpose which will have all the details. Our assignment is about compensation of trees and perennial crops. You can hire an electrician to do all the work of wiring your households in the entire village which will be cheaper for you.

Mr. Ntahushira Leonard. , Chairperson LC1 Kyabaduma	Eeeeeeh!!!You should hurry and fix the poles; the trees in my area were all cut. It seems that there is nothing to compensate.	We have taken note of that but we still need to be on ground so that we can ascertain whether there is no tree or crop for compensation.
Mr. Mbazira Sula, Chairperson LC 2	Supposing there are no trees or crops for compensation where the line has passed, will they still pay me? If the power line passes at the top of the house, doesn't this house need to be relocated to a safer area? If the pole is placed near the house, won't the house need to be moved?	We are only paying for trees and perennial crops. We shall only compensate for these in the 10 metre corridor which is 5meters on either side. We shall avoid buildings at whatever cost. There is no money to pay for land and buildings. The pole having the service line is okay except that we shall treat a plot with a transformer as a special case in the event that the plot is all consumed. In addition, these service lines will me move in the road reserve.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Budibaga East LC1 and Budibaga West LC1		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action PlanSensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		24 th July 2014, at Budibaga Trading Centre Time: 12:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultantto issues raised
Mr. Byakatonda Bernard	If the line is at the centre of your house and at the entrance of the house, what happens to me?	We shall avoid buildings at whatever cost. There is no money to pay for land and buildings. The pole having the service line is okay except that we shall treat a plot with a transformer as a special case in the event that the plot is all consumed. In addition, these service lines will me move in the road reserve.
	I'm happy that we shall be using cards. If I put power in my house and fail to pay for it, won't they disconnect me permanently?	You will pay for what you can afford since they might adopt the pre paid metre system.
	Is the line just passing through town?	Yes, the service line is passing through the town
Mr.Ssekyan zi Peter	If the service line pole is at the front of the house, is it possible for one solid wire to work for all the houses nearby?	No each Household nearby needs to have its own solid wire for connection

Mr. Ssebugobye Michael Chairperson LC 1 Misenda	The line will be constructed before compensation but will there be evidence to show that there is a time that the destroyed stuff will be paid for? I was requesting that we have some power lines going to Misenda because the distance from the boundary is far and will be expensive.	There will be a copy of an assessment form showing all the damaged trees and perennial crops as evidence left behind Concern has been noted.
Mr. Tuzze John Chairperson LC 1 Budibaga East	People have their trees that they have planted. Can they use the trees for the power lines?	The electric poles used for this purpose are treated to withstand ants, termites and bad weather and are very long. The local people can sell these poles to the companies that buy them if they meet that standard. In addition, the poles that are going to be used have already been purchased for this particular purpose.
Byamugisha Moses	The line will be built passing through the town. Can't they extend the lines further into the village?	No, the map we have has only catered for the centres nearby. The villages which are far-off will not have transformers and will be considered in a future phase if the population that can be able to use has grown.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KABYUMA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Bisenya and Mpasana LC 1		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		24 th July 2014, at Bisenya Trading Centre. TIME: 2:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Baligomwa Jackson	The line will be constructed before compensation but will there be evidence to show that there is a time that the destroyed stuff will be paid for? Who shall we demand?	There will be a copy of an assessment form showing all the damaged trees and perennial crops as evidence left behind. You will need to deal with the local leadership on this.
Ms. Nakayizza Annet	If the power line passes at the top of the house, doesn't this house need to be relocated to a safer area?	We shall avoid buildings at whatever cost. There is no money to pay for land and buildings.

Mr.Ssande Alex	What is the cost of this power which we are going to use?	You cannot determine the cost now but can wait to spend on the amount that you can afford to pay for power.
Mr. Singirankabwo Ibrahim Vice Chairperson Bisenya LC1	If the power line is affecting my crops how will know the value of my crops and trees?	The rates of these plants are determined by the District Compensation Rates.
Mr.Mauda Kizza	Do they pay for trees and crops only? What about the house?	Yes, they pay for trees and crops and not the house. We shall avoid buildings at whatever cost. There is no money to pay for land and buildings.
Kaberaho Adonia	For someone to put power in the house, how much do they need to pay?	This amount of money will be determined by the one who will be responsible for putting power in the houses.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kibyimirizi, Lwemigo, Ssunga and Kiteredde		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		24 th July 2014, at the Boda Stage in Kibyimirizi Trading Center. TIME: 3:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Twesigye Cleofas	Will the power come with a single phase or three phase?	The transformer provided at the centre will determine the phase and strength.
Mr. Barigye Abdu	In the event that my plot has been consumed by the entire pole, what happens?	They are only going to compensate the people whose perennial crops and trees fall in the 10 metre corridor where the power lines are going to be constructed. In the event that one's plot is all consumed up by the transformer or pole, then one will be treated as a special case.
Ms. Namuyanja Mary	I heard on radio that the power which has been put by government for people to use will be connected freely to ones house. Is this true?	Yes, it is true but it only applies to those who have not been able to connect to this power for the last eighteen months since the power was taken to ones area. It cannot apply for you at this particular stage.
Mr. Muheki Jamira	Supposing I am far from getting this power easily, what estimates do you have so that I can prepare myself financially to have this power? For instance, how much does each pole	We have no idea on that. You will need to wait until the actual time of construction so that you can get your estimates from the contractor.

	cost? What is the cost of a solid wire?	
Mr.Pafura N	The power will pass through my place after my trees have been cut. But supposing I die what happens to my money?	No, we pray that doesn't happen However in the event that we return for identification and disclosure, and realize that you are not alive, then we shall give to the person who will have taken up after you or inherited after you.
Mr. Matsiko Bernard	Which chance will you get to ensure that it will not affect buildings?	We shall avoid buildings at whatever cost. There is no money to pay for land and buildings. We shall mainly concentrate on the road reserve.
Mr. Chairperson LC1 Kibyamirizi	The Contractor will put power in the areas that are concentrated with a high potential to consume this power.	Comment Noted
Mr. Dativa Barigye	Supposing the pole has been put in my compound, can anyone get power from it?	Yes, they can get power from it because we are the ones who put the pole in your compound but if you had paid for it, then it would have been a different case.
Mr. Sabastiano Luyimo	I was just thinking that the power line would follow the pattern of the road but which is not the case.	Comment Noted.
Mr. Lusigalire Richard	I am curious about this poles .Wont they rot and fall water?	No the poles are treated to withstand such conditions.
Mr. Ntungu Eriya	They have said that we can be able to get power from the pole if they are the ones that placed it in your compound.	Comment observed.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kisonga .		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action PlanSensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	24 th July 2014, at Kagavu Trading Centre in Kisonga LC1 TIME:4:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Sekisawo Collinali	I hear that when power has passed at your place, you need to be compensated but who will be paid? The landowner or kibanja holder?	None of the people is neither going to be paid for being a landowner or Kibanja holder since we are not compensating for land but for only perennial crops and trees damaged.

Mr. Amumpiire Chrispus	Can't we easily fail to use this card system of power since we are not familiar with it? We have been hearing about it since 2007.	No, but you can learn slowly.
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KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kalembe LC1		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		24 th July 2014, at Kalembe Trading Centre in Kalembe LC1 TIME: 5:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Happy Expeditious	If someone is far away from the main, how much will it cost for one to pull power to one place?	We have no idea on that. You will need to wait until the actual time of construction so that you can get your estimates from the contractor.
Mr. Nyanzi John Mary	We hear that people are going to work. Will the local people be involved? In Kampala, the card or prepaid meter is not used by small scale industries. The card is only used by homes. What's the intended plan for machines?	Yes, the hardworking local people through their local leadership might have an opportunity to work like doing casual jobs for the contractor setting up the lines. The machines will continue to operate normally. They will be given preferential treatment.
Mr. Kalema Ssebastiaane	We hear that people are going to work. Will the local people be involved?	Yes, the hardworking local people through their local leadership might have an opportunity to work like doing casual jobs for the contractor setting up the lines.
Mr. Byamugisha Tarsis	Will this voltage be able to accommodate small scale industries?	Yes, it will depend on the capacity of the transformer that they put in an area.

Mr. Matovu Muhammed	The card that is used for this power, what happens in case I lost it? Will I be able to get another card to use?	Yes, you will be able to get another card to use from the contractor but you still need to be extra careful with it.
Mr. Kwefuga Christopher	If the power has come, will it pass at the road reserve?	Yes, the power will use the road reserve.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kisojjo LC 1		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Powerline Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		25 th July 2014 at Kisojjo Trading Centre, Kisojjo LC1 TIME:9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Kizito John	Shall you compensate buildings if you have made the power lines pass over them?	We are avoiding any building at whatever cost and we are not compensating for any land or buildings except if the transformer has taken up the entire plot of an individual. There is no money for compensating land and buildings and that is why we are moving in the road reserve.
Mr. Kalongo Sam	Supposing the owner refuses one to put power on ones plot, what happens?	There is a law which states that land will be acquired in the event of public interest as it is stated in the constitution.
Mr. Kabandize Mesharch	Supposing the power line is going to pass on my land and they have cut my crops, will I still be allowed to use that plot?	Of course, you will be allowed to use for growing seasonal crops like maize and beans and they will be no structures that should be constructed in that corridor.
Mr. Kikanga Joseph	With the coming of power, don't you think the town can have access to a flag light to light up the town? Don't you think that the power line might force people to move since they consider it dangerous?	The Coming of the flag light is a community arrangement and not for government. No the power line will not force anyone to move since it is avoiding structures at whatever cost.

Mr. Kafeero Possiano	Supposing the power line is going to pass on my land through my plantations and I get shocked who will be responsible for this accident? , will I still be allowed to use that plot?	Of course it is considered an accident and , you will be allowed to use the corridor for growing seasonal crops like maize and beans and they will be no structures that should be constructed in that corridor. One should always help in keeping the corridor free from wild growth.
Mr. Kaggwe Edward Area Councillor	Can we gather people like Apollo to lobby for power in the remaining areas?	Yes, since the demand for power is driven by quantity and expanded needs.
KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kinyiga LC1		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Powerline Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		25 th July 2014 at Kinyiga Trading Centre, Kinyiga LC1 TIME: 11:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Lutwama Deogratiou	You said that there might be people who might steal the transformer, how do we go about that?	You need to be vigilant and security conscious because these transformers are on high demand.
Chairperson LC1	Can you be able to give us an estimate of how much it would cost to put power in the house?	We cannot be sure of such costs. You will need to wait for the contractor concerned with such to give you a good estimate. It's okay to start saving money for that purpose.
Mr. Bamada Josephat	What happens to my plot in the event that I build after the proposed plan to put a transformer has not yet been executed?	We shall look for another alternative on where to put the transformer in case that we find that the plot has now acquire a structure.
Mr. Nyanzi Matayo	They said that we are getting power because of the Mirembe School. In the event that the day I die, who will take over my details of pay.	The person who will have inherited your property will be the one considered for this payment.
Ms. Nalubowa Juliet	When do you think this programme will start since we had already planned to buy solar panels? Should we wait or still go ahead and buy the solar panels?	We can't know when the actual power will be put in place but the project has already started and would take us work of about five to seven months so that we can pave way for the contractor to start his work of actual construction of the power lines.
Ms. Nakabira Maria	Thank you for the power but we have grown up in the village and we hear that this power is dangerous. How shall we be educated on the dangers of this power?	The company responsible for placing the power will let you know about the dangers of this power but you also have to be extra careful with it since it can kill instantly.
Mr. Mugisha George	Shall we get power at this centre or shall we have to pull it from Mirembe School?	This centre has its own transformer and therefore does not need to pull power from Mirembe School.

Mr. Kafeero Possiano	Of course it is considered an accident and , you will be allowed to use the corridor for growing seasonal crops like maize and beans and they will be no structures that should be constructed in that corridor. One should always help in keeping the corridor free from wild growth.	Comment Noted
Ms. Nansubuga Agnes	For this power passing in the road reserve, does it mean that the road will eventually be expanded since I have always seen it passing long major roads?	A road can change any time but we are placing the power lines in strategic areas so that they cannot easily be tampered with since it is expensive to shift power lines from one place to another.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KALONGA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kalonga A, Kalonga B, Kalonga Trading Centre and Kyakatule.		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action PlanSensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	25 th July 2014 at Kalonga Trading Centre, Kalonga LC1 TIME: 2:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Kivumbi Peter	You have talked about using the road reserve to distribute the service lines. Will I be compensated for using the road reserve?	No, you will not be compensated for using the road reserve. Besides its self explanatory.
Mr. Tumusiime Eliphaz	When is the work starting?	We can't know when the actual power will be put in place but the project has already started and would take is work of about five to seven months so that we can pave way for the contractor to start his work of actual construction of the power lines.
Mr. Byaruhanga Brazaville	Shall you compensate buildings if you have made the power lines pass over them?	We are avoiding any building at whatever cost and we are not compensating for any land or buildings except if the transformer has taken up the entire plot of an individual. There is no money for compensating land and buildings and that is why we are moving in the road reserve.
Mr. Kyaligonza B	Is the power line only passing through the existing main road or it will also be spread to the villages?	Yes, the power is passing along the existing highway and it also has tee off to Kibyamirizi, Katabalanga, Kasambya and Mile 16 and Mile 17 trading centre's.

Mr. Ssebugobye Micheal Chairperson LC1 Misenda	The houses are along the slopes. Supposing they are affected will the owners be paid immediately or after the line is built?	We are avoiding any building at whatever cost and we are not compensating for any land or buildings except if the transformer has taken up the entire plot of an individual. There is no money for compensating land and buildings and that is why we are moving in the road reserve.
Mr. Kawuma Peter Chairperson LC1 Kalonga	Supposing there is load shedding, what does the government do for the extra power that has been generated?	Government sells off the excess power produced at the dam to other countries like Kenya and Tanzania so as to prevent a lot of energy loss.
Mr. Lukwago Patrick	I heard on radio that the power which has been put by government for people to use will be connected freely to one's house. Is this true?	Yes, it is true but it only applies to those who have not been able to connect to this power for the last eighteen months since the power was taken to one's area. It cannot apply for you at this particular stage.
Mr. Kaloli Matabalo	We always pay for the units that we have used. Supposing there is load shedding, will the units on the card be used up?	No, the units on the card will be there until you decide to use it. Load shedding doesn't affect it.
Mr. George William Ssazi	People are claiming that the power is not beneficial but it helps them directly or indirectly for instance if it is placed at a health centre and school then one's child can benefit from this power indirectly.	Commented Noted.
Mr. Leonard Ntahushira	Made appreciations	

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KAGOMA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kyenda, Mujunwa and Kagoma		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	25 th July 2014 at Kyenda Trading Centre, Kyenda LC1 TIME: 4:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Katende Haruna	Supposing the power is passing and is already fixed, when do you start to use it?	You will be advised on when to start to use it because it goes through a number of testing phases so that it is made safer for the populations to use.
Mr. Simon Peter Kambuga	Who is concerned with distribution of power and how much will it cost?	Rural Electrification Agency is concerned with all this power issue but we would not know how much it would cost.

	How can we be able to differentiate con men from the genuine men?	It's not easy to differentiate the con men from actual staff but whoever will have come to work in the area should have sought permission from the local leadership to operate in that area. This is one of the ways that one can identify the right personnel
Mr. Mwesige Sam Secretary for Defence.	Things will be cut and put on paper. What shall we use to determine the rates and cost?	You will be able to use the current district compensation rates to determine the cost of the damaged trees and perennial crops.
Mr. Tonny	Supposing we cut ten pawpaws and other crops are damaged before payment is made, what happens?	. There will be a copy of an assessment form showing all the damaged trees and perennial crops as evidence left behind.
Mr. Habyariman a Benjamin Chairperson LC1 Kyenda	Will the entire line cover all the villages?	The feasibility map has a defined route which we are going to use.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KAYEBE PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Bugonzi and Kisenyi .		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		28 th July 2014 at Kisenyi Trading Centre, Kisenyi LC1 TIME: 9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Kalungi Henry Ssali	Who is in the road reserve and who is not in this reserve? I hear that it is only people in the radius of 2kilometres that will get power. Is this true?	The road covers about 30 meters by law and it is 15 meters on either side. So if you do not fall in this 30 meter corridor, then you are not in the road reserve. People who are far away from the main line need to pay for the power because power is not distributed according to kilometers but only according to the concentration of people in an area.
Mr. Kalunda Pasca	Will the power be enough to run small factories like the maize mills and dairies or welding machines?	Yes, a provision could be put for such activities though a phase 3 line.
Mr. Ssazi Edward	You said that the service line will pass on the road reserve,	Yes, it's your duty to pay up for the poles up to your residence.

	supposing I am not in the reserve, will I pay for the poles up to my place?	
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KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KAGOMA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Nalyankanji and Ssaka .		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	28 th July 2014 at Ssaka Trading Centre, Ssaka LC1 TIME: 10:00AM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Besigye Dan	How can we protect this transformer from being stolen or tampered with? Supposing the power line is passing through the building, can they pay for the land?	You need to be alert as a community in monitoring this transformer so that it is not stolen. This is the reason why it is placed at centre's that highly populated. We are avoiding any building at whatever cost and we are not compensating for any land or buildings except if the transformer has taken up the entire plot of an individual. There is no money for compensating land and buildings and that is why we are moving in the road reserve.
Mr. Apollo Riz	Supposing the power line has passed on the official route and I am far away from it, what should I do in case in power?	You will have to look for money to pay up for the power to get to your place. It would be wise to work with the contractor who is setting up the power lines at that time.
Mr. Kizza Yowana	Is the transformer free or we needed to pay for it?	The transformer is free at this centre.
Mr. Natukunda Fred	Who should we call in the event of managing a transformer?	You will work with the company that will be responsible for managing the transformers and service lines.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : BUGONZI PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Buzooba and Nsengwe .		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Powerline Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	28 th July 2014 at Buzooba Trading Centre, Buzooba LC1 TIME: 11:00AM	

Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Ssenkindu Godfrey	Shall the contractor just place the transformer in ones land or one will need to negotiate over the transformer places?	There is no negotiation for the land where the transformer is placed since it is done in accordance with public interest.
Mr. Hussein Kaborogozo	What happens when the matooke is out of the corridor, will I eat?	You will be able to use the corridor to plant seasonal crops like beans and sweet potatoes.
Mr. Ssentongo Girigoli	How much will it cost to do the wiring of the home?	We don't know about such costs but it depends on the size of ones house. The electrician that you hire will be able to tell you of the cost of doing so.
Mr. Kagyenzi Geofrey	Are you stopping in Nsengwe or are you extending to Kanyegalamire Trading Centre? Can I be able to buy a transformer of my own if I don't have one placed in my area?	Yes, we shall extend to Kanyegalamire Trading Centre. Yes, it's possible to pay for a transformer of your own if you were not considered in the feasibility study. We have seen this being done by a gentleman called Garuga Musinguzi in Kanungu who paid for power for a distance of 30 kilometres.
Mr. Bahati Ezra	What I wanted to know is for you to explain to the people, that when one is using the airtime on the card, how can someone know that the power is reducing since one might have a saloon? How does one know the rate at which power is reducing?	You can know that the power is reducing by looking at the metre unit which would have been given to you.
Mr. Habib Jammary	Supposing you are connecting, do they immediately start charging you for the power?	No, they start testing this power in phases before they can start charging people for it.
Mr. Magala Abel.	My issue is about the radius of the corridor of the power line. How big is it and can I continue to use that land which is in the corridor?	Yes, the corridor is 10 metres wide and you will still be able to use corridor to plant seasonal crops.
Ms. Kassande Beatrice	What happens when the plot has been cleared, what will I eat?	We are only interested in the 10 metre corridor of the power line and so you will still be able to use the land to plant only seasonal crops.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KAYEBE PARISH	
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Lusikizi and Lwamasengero .	
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place	28 th July 2014 at Kanyegalamire Trading Centre, Lusikizi LC1 TIME: 2:00PM

Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Tusingwiire Sam	I wanted to know where the power is going to pass for easy and proper planning.	The power is going to pass on the right side of the road in this particular village.
Mr. Sande Patrick	You said that you are giving us a service line, are you giving us a main switch as well?	No, the wiring and installation of power is done at your own cost.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY : KAGOMA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Mutambwa, Muleete, Katabalanga A and Katabalanga B.		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	28 th July 2014 at Katabalanga Trading Centre, Katabalanga A LC1 TIME: 3:00PM	
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Twiine Abel Area Councilor	Where is the line coming from and where is it going? When is the actual programme starting?	33kv Powerline is starting from Kiganda to Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi The work has already started, It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report to pave way for the contractor to start putting up the power lines.
Mr. Ssekiyizu Deo	When the contractor puts up the line, does this mean that we shall have a situation in which there is no	The power will be tapped from Kasambya so it is not possible that there will be no load shedding since the sources of power are different.

	load shedding? Since we shall have two points of power from Kasambya and Kiganda	
Mr. Lutaayi Sungwa	For the people who are putting up power, are they concerned with also wiring and installation of the power in the house?	No the people putting up the power are not concerned with wiring and installation of the power. That will be done at a later stage by a company which would be chosen to do the connection of power to the house.
Ms. Nakacwa Maria	Will the one wiring the house give us a certificate?	Yes, the one who is going to wire your house must give you a certificate.
Mr. Lubega Yesophat	There was a heavy line moving to Kibale. Will this line be the same?	No, this line is a low voltage line of 33KV while the one heading to Kibale is a high voltage line of 132KV.
Mr. Luyima Anderea Chairperson LC1	I'm just praying that if the contractor comes, will some of our children work?	Yes, there might be opportunities for casual laborers to work if they are ready to do so.
Mr. Kintu Isma	Supposing the line hits the house, what happens since it is considered as dangerous?	We are trying to avoid all the buildings at whatever cost and we are not going to affect any since there is no money to compensate for land and houses.
Mr. Baziriyo Besigwa	Shall we pay for the poles ourselves or we shall have it free?	You will need to pay for the poles if you were not given one during the feasibility study>

MUBENDE TOWN COUNCIL : KISEKENDE PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Bakijulula		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	28 th July 2014 at Neptune Paradise , Bakijulua LC1 TIME: 4:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Ssempijja Fred Tusubira	The power line will marginally affect people. There will not be much damage. The people involved are just five in number.	Comments Noted

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY: KAYEBE PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Busoba .		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	

Date held & place		29 th July 2014 at Busoba Trading Centre, Busoba LC1 TIME: 9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Kankiriho George	So will this power come after voting or before voting?	It's unfortunate that the timings are about the same but we are here or serious work which has nothing to do with voting or not. The dams are being constructed at a very fast rate and so the power needs to be consumed to avoid excessive energy loss.
Ms. Robina Businge	Supposing the power passes through my plantation is it at that point where they will cut my banana plants?	Yes, the banana plants in the 10 metre corridor will be cut down and we shall also ask you to keep the corridor free from such banana plants.
Mr. Rwakituru Patrick	Supposing you put the transformer near the diary, do I need to pull power from the church or from the transformer its self? I need to understand the card business of paying for power, explain it to me. Does the diary require such a card or a maize miller?	You need to get power from a secure source and not the main line. The maize miller and the diary may continue to operate without cards, however, the advantage of using the card is that you can pay for what you can afford which is not the same for the ordinary metre. In the old metre system, they could always bring you a bill at the end of the month for you to pay up whether you liked it or not while in the card system, you have to purchase airtime which you can afford to use. We don't know whether you will use the card system or whether you will use the ordinary metre system. That will be determined by the team that will come to connect you to power.
Mr. Karobo Ezekiel Chairperson LC1	I am just happy and I thank Rural Electrification Agency for its work.	Appreciation noted.

KITENGA SUB- COUNTY: KAYEBE PARISH	
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Butayunja .	
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place	29 th July 2014 at Butayunja Trading Centre, Butayunja LC1 TIME: 11:00AM
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.

Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Bashaija Stephen	How long do you think it will take before they construct?	It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report to pave way for the contractor to start putting up the power lines
Mr. Asimwe Alex	Don't you think this power will cause a problem? I can see poles with earth wires and lightening Conductors.	No, it's safe and the earth wire and its lightening conductor help us during the rain.
Mr. Kitibwa Joseph	Supposing my plot is behind the centre, cant I use my own pole to tap power inot my house?	No, you cannot use your own pole to tap except if the company has connected you to power.
Mr. Byaruhanga Tadeo	The line which is called the solid cable, is it mine or it is for the government.	The solid cable is for the government although you have paid for it to be in your custody.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: KIYANJA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Katongole .		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi	
Date held & place	29 th July 2014 at Katongole Trading Centre, Katongole LC1 TIME: 1:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Mugume Nathan	What I needed to understand is how I can be helped to take power home.	You need to be patient and wait for the contractors setting up the power lines to come and guide you
Mr. Mutalyabe Robert	If I am 2 kilometres a way, can I be able to take power to my home?	Yes, you can be able to take power to you home depending on the capacity of the transformer in place.
Mr. Mwebaze Julius	What size of the transformer do they give a trading centre?	The size of the transformer given to the trading centre depends on the carrying capacity according to the needs of the surrounding population.
Mr. Taremwa Fred	What's the distance between the poles?	The poles are about 50 metres apart.

Mr. Kwikiriza Benon Area Councilor	When, the feasibility study was being carried out, it seems the town had not yet grown but there is need to consider that this town gets a transformer.	We have noted your concerns and we shall relay the communication to Rural Electrification Agency.
KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: KIYANJA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Ikula.		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi	
Date held & place	29 th July 2014 at Ikula Trading Centre, Ikula LC1 TIME: 3:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Bamugyeya Tadeo	Thank you, How come you have not talked about Eucalyptus? Can you use the same main line to distribute power?	Yes, Eucalyptus is also compensated for in the event that it is tampered with. Yes, you can use the same main line to transmit and distribute power.
Mr. Mutabazi Alfred	For the ones who did not fill the forms during the feasibility study, what is our fate?	It's still okay because the forms that were filled were used as part of evidence to show that the village needed power.
Mr. Kyamagwa Daniel	When do they hope that the poles will be put? This will be in how many months?	It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report to pave way for the contractor to start putting up the power lines
Ms. Namande Zaituni	We hear that wiring has become wiring. Won't you end up doing this job after the 2016 elections?	Our assignment will have been completed within five to seven months which will pave way for the contractor to start constructing the lines. This might happen before the next elections.
Mr. Tumusiime John Bosco	Depending on the map, what distance are you likely to cover?	Depending on the map, it will cover a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages
Mr. Babaine Yosam	Supposing the school is a single entity and is available, will it get power?	It might be difficult except if it is government aided and has some home stead's around it.

Vice Chairperson Ikula		
Mr. Nsamba Abdu Bashir	Supposing that there are three poles required to get to my house, what happens? Do I pay for the three poles?	Yes, you will need to pay for the three poles although a discount might be given to you.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: KIGANDO PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kabateza A and Kabateza C .		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		29 th July 2014 at Kabateza Trading Centre, Kabateza LC1 TIME: 4:30PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Asiimwe D	What is the distance between the poles which are distributing power to homes? Supposing the plot is consumed by this power line, what happens?	The distance is about 50 metre intervals between the poles. We are trying to avoid all the buildings at whatever cost and we are not going to affect any since there is no money to compensate for land and houses.
Mr. Kishijja William	Supposing the power passes through mu house, will you pay me or not?	We are trying to avoid all the buildings at whatever cost and we are not going to affect any since there is no money to compensate for land and houses.
Mr. Pastori	For the things that have been destroyed, when do you think they will pay for them?	We cannot be sure of the date. In fact it might take a long time since they are still paying off the people they started constructing lines for. Even the people of Myanzi Kiganda line have not yet been paid as well as those of Lusalira and Lwemiyaga. It might take a long time but you will surely be compensated
Mr. Mujuni Emmanuel	For the things that have been destroyed, when do you think they will pay for them?	We cannot be sure of the date. In fact it might take a long time since they are still paying off the people they started constructing lines for. Even the people of Myanzi Kiganda line have not yet been paid as well as those of Lusalira and Lwemiyaga. It might take a long time but you will surely be compensated
Mr. Tumusiime Wilber	For the things that have been destroyed, when do you think they will pay for them?	We cannot be sure of the date. In fact it might take a long time since they are still paying off the people they started constructing lines for. Even the people of Myanzi Kiganda line have not yet been paid as well as those of Lusalira and Lwemiyaga. It might take a long time but you will surely be compensated

Mr. Sabiiti Cleofas Chairperson LC1 Kabateza	Supposing I have my forest, can't I cut some of the trees and use them to take power to my place?	No, you cannot because they are not treated and there is a particular size that is required for this job.
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KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: KIRUME PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Nsambya, Kirume West, Kirume East, and Ndeeba.		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		30 th July 2014 at Kirume Trading Centre, Kirume East LC1 TIME: 9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Ms. Ephrance Katalakire	If I have 5000/=, will I be able to pay for the power?	Yes, you will be able to pay for the power that you can afford to buy since it might be pre paid arrangement.
Mr. Kafeero George	When is this programme starting?	The work has already started, It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report to pave way for the contractor to start putting up the power lines.
Mr. Moses	When are we starting?	The work has already started, It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report to pave way for the contractor to start putting up the power lines.
Mr. Jamada Katwesigye	Since I want to put power in my house, how much will it cost?	We have no idea on that. You will need to wait until the actual time of construction so that you can get your estimates from the contractor and the electricians that will wire your house.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: KIRUME PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kacungiro, Kamirangoma and Kiwuba.		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi	
Date held & place	30 th July 2014 at Colline Junior School, Kiwuba LC1 TIME: 11:00AM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Byamugisha Edison Chairperson LC2	Supposing I am far from getting this power easily, what estimates do you have so that I can prepare myself financially to have this power? For instance, how much does each pole cost?	We have no idea on that. You will need to wait until the actual time of construction so that you can get your estimates from the contractor.
Mr. Namanya Godfrey	They don't pay for food. What happens when I plant more food in the farm and it is damaged during construction?	You will be advised not to plant when the time for constructing the power line is due.
Mr. Mugerwa Boaz Chairperson LC1Kiwuba	Can you pay for the crops and trees in the found in the farm where the power line could have passed? Supposing you find my building, what happens?	Yes, we shall assess the perennial crops and trees found in the farm where the power line will pass. We are trying to avoid all the buildings at whatever cost and we are not going to affect any since there is no money to compensate for land and houses.

KASAMBYA SUB- COUNTY: KASAMBYA PARISH/KASAMBYA TOWN BOARD		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kasambya A		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi	
Date held & place	30 th July 2014 at Kasambya Town Board , Kasambya A LC1 TIME: 1:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Nsamba C Salongo	This is only a low voltage line which will not affect much. It's an institution that is located in that	We have noted that and will contact you for further information when we return for data capture.

Chairperson LC1 Kasambya A	area. However the institution has moved.	
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NABINGOOLA SUB- COUNTY: KIYITA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Nangabo .		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		30 th July 2014 at Nangabo Trading Centre, Nangabo LC1 TIME: 3:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Twongyeiwr e Justus	When is the work starting?	The work has already started, It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report to pave way for the contractor to start putting up the power lines.
Mr. Byesero Deogratus	In the past, offices for power connections were in Mityana town. Will it be the same for these power lines?	We are hoping that the contractor responsible for power connections will have some offices in this area for easy reach. We shall pass it on as a recommendation in our report.
Mr. Mutabazi Jonathan	Which company or institution is carrying out this programme?	Rural Electrification Agency which is mandated by government to distribute power to rural areas is the institution carrying out this programme and at this particular time, we are carrying out the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the Resettlement Action Plan which comes after the feasibility study.
Mr. Kiiza Yasin	How shall we be able to differentiate conmen from the genuine workers? In terms of security for the transformers, we hear that there will be protection for the transformers. Shall we be paid for keeping the transformer or shall we pay to keep the transformer?	You need to be security conscious. Any company which needs to work in the area needs to be known by the local leadership. It's through the local leadership that security at this time can be enhanced. Keeping the transformer safe and secure is everyone's responsibility. We shall not pay anyone to keep the transformer from being tampered with and that is why we place in centre where it can be seen by everybody?

Mr. Kasheera John	I needed something to say about opportunities for work. Will the contractor be able to give some of our local people the jobs to do?	Yes, there will be work for casual labourers and the contractor might ask the local leadership to select for him or her casual works for the job. This is usually done for security reasons.
Mr. Afrika Siraje	I'm on that issue of work. Supposing the Contractor decides not to pay us after working, what happens in this case?	The Contractor has an obligation to pay you for the work that you will have done. It's advisable that you have the local leadership involved in getting you this job so that they can be able to pay you without having to cheat you.
Mr. Kakuru Richard	We have a huge water pump, many government aided schools, churches, health centre's just to mention but a few that have not been given power. What will happen? Is this the plan the government has?	These centre's that were left out will be considered probably in the next phases. However our feasibility map shows that we are meant to stop at this town.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: DYANGOMA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Dyangoma .		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		31 st July 2014 at Dyangoma Trading Centre, Dyangoma LC1 TIME: 9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Nuwagaba Robert Area Councilor	At what distance will you plant the transformer? Will the poles pass through the town?	The transformer will be placed in the centres where there are many people so that it can be protected from being stolen or tampered with by wrong elements. Yes the service line will pass through the trading centre so that people can connect power easily into their houses. These are placed in the road reserve.
Mr. Baguma Benon	You have said that where the lines will pass over the houses, then the houses will not be required in that area and hence compensation. What will really happen?	I think you did not get us right during this explanation. We are avoiding structures at whatever cost and that is why we are passing behind the bush to avoid all this.
Mr. Nsenga Henry	I believe that we shall be using cards or airtime for this power. Shall we be directly loading this airtime unto our phones or directly on the card? Will it just get finished if I am not using it?	No, you will be given a card on which you can load this airtime onto a metre that is pre paid. However, if you do not use the airtime on your card, then you will still have it but it will only get used up if you decide to use it.
Mr. Nuwankund a John	Supposing the transformer has taken up my entire plot, what happens to me? Do I have to wait to be compensated with other people	In the event that the transformer has consumed the entire plot, then that person is treated as a special case and will be paid within a short time without having to wait for the time to compensate perennial crops and trees

	whose trees and crops have just been cut?	
Mr. Tumwebaze Yowasi	How can we be able to get a bigger size of the transformer?	The size of the transformer is demand driven and depends on how largely the population in an area is concentrated.
Mr. Sempa Samuel	This question of mine regards power being distributed in the different areas. What is the cost for instance of poles being required to take power to ones place at a distance of 2 kilometres?	This question is tough. We do not have answers because we don't have expertise in that section and the cost varies from distance to distance. You will need to wait for the contractors coming to construct the power line on ground. These might have the actual costs involved.
Hon Kahindi Winston LC3 Chairperson	Introduces Bishop Grace Katureebe of the Pentecostal Church	Noted

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: MUGOLODDE PARISH

Meeting with: Residents from the villages of **Butawata B.**

Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		31 st July 2014 at Akorora Trading Centre Butawata B LC1 TIME: 1:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Ngambeki Milton	Supposing the power line passes through houses, what will happen?	The line will not pass through houses. It will avoid all the houses through creating angle points.
Mr. Ssekatte Mark	Since the power will involve use of cards, will the same card be used for accessing piped water? Can't they work together?	The two things are not related. The cards for power are just for the electricity and the water issue is something else.
Mr. Byaruhanga	Supposing the power line cuts through my land what happens?	The power line will stick to the road reserve but you can still be allowed to use the 10 metre corridor to plant seasonal crops only in your land.
Mr. Amanyabdu	Will the cost of the unit of power be brought down since we are in a village and are not like the people in big towns like Kampala having a lot of gadgets and money in their houses?	There will be no discounts in the paying for power. The rates are the same throughout the country despite of your location. It does not consider one in village and leave out one in the city. All parties are treated equally.
Mr. Kamushwa David	What will happen, Shall the owners of the houses have their houses connected to power at no cost or we shall pay for the houses to have them connected to power? What about wiring of the house?	The Government through Rural Electrification Agency has brought the power nearer to the people. It is therefore upon the people to connect their houses to power through paying for it. In addition, the cost of wiring is still paid for by the owner of the house and not government.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: MUGOLODDE PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kisita A.		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		31 st July 2014 at Kisita Trading Centre, Kisita A LC1 TIME: 2:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Kakuru Innocent	What I needed to understand is the issue of using cards and the old metre system. What is the difference between the two systems? Which type of poles are you going to use when transmitting this power? Is it the same as the ones used in carrying this high voltage power like the one heading from Masaka to Mutukula?	The advantage of using the card is that you can pay for what you can afford which is not the same for the ordinary metre. In the old metre system, they could always bring you a bill at the end of the month for you to pay up whether you liked it or not while in the card system, you have to purchase airtime which you can afford to use. We don't know whether you will use the card system or whether you will use the ordinary metre system. That will be determined by the team that will come to connect you to power. The pylons are the ones that are used to carry power from the dam to the substation. However, we might use the same poles that we used in Kiganda and Lusalira to distribute this power.
Mr. Kalengana Rauben	People have been shifting from Kisiita B because of no power. Why is it that our village is lacking a transformer and yet we have been applying for it for such a long time?	The transformer can be put if it is applied for at this time. Perhaps the team that carried out the feasibility study could have overlooked this town. We shall present your concerns to the responsible party.
Mr. Yiga Tadeo	Can't I build after the power lines have been constructed?	Yes, you can build, only on condition that you have not tampered with the 10 metre corridor of the power line.
Ms. Faith	Shall you compensate buildings if you have made the power lines pass over them? How long do you think it will take to complete this exercise?	We are avoiding any building at whatever cost and we are not compensating for any land or buildings except if the transformer has taken up the entire plot of an individual. There is no money for compensating land and buildings and that is why we are moving in the road reserve. It will take us about five to seven months since it involves collecting data for about two months in a total distance of about 95km of 33KV overhead lines, 52.2km of low voltage net work and 27 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,550 Kva serving at least 23 loaded centre's or more including towns and villages. The

		other two months would be used to compile data in the office and then the other two probably for making the draft and final report.
Mayor	I am happy about the issue of power in our village. It's just been long. I will also collect people from Kisita B to come and join us. I thank this team from Rural Electrification Agency for this good news.	Appreciation Noted.
Mr. Munyaruguru Ndazarahe Chairperson LC1 Kisita A	We would like to express our gratitude for having had this team from Rural Electrification Agency. We hope that they will extend our concern of having a transformer in our area since there is already one at Mile 16	Appreciation and Concern Noted

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: LUSIBA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Mile 17 [Kiwomya Trading Centre].		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		31 st July 2014 at Mile 17 [Kiwoomya Trading Centre, Mile 17 LC1 TIME: 3:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Mugenyi J	When does this programme start? How does this airtime card for power work?	The programme is ongoing since we are now doing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the Resettlement Action Plan for this power line. The airtime card for power works like the airtime that is loaded onto a phone. You can be able to load the amount of power that you can be able to pay for which is so different from the ordinary metre. The power is consumed only when you use it.
Mr. Baikirize Stephen	What about the water issues in the area, what are you going to do about them?	That is not our mandate. We are here for only the power lines that we have been talking about. The LC3 Chairperson will handle your issue.
Mr. Ssemata Mande	I hear that they compensate for crops. Do they also compensate for plots [Kibanja]?	No, they do not compensate for plots since the power is going to be used by the same people. In the case where land is compensated is when there are high voltage lines like that of 132KV, 220KV and 400KV where they cannot accept anyone to reside or be under that kind of power line coming from the dam. This 33KV power line is a service line.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: LUSIBA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kyamuguluma		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		31 st July 2014 at Kigavu Trading Centre, Kyamuguluma LC1 TIME: 4:00PM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Augustine Kyeyune Chairperson LC1	Which people are they going to compensate?	They are only going to compensate the people whose perennial crops and trees fall in the 10 metre corridor where the power lines are going to be constructed. In the event that one's plot is all consumed up by the transformer, then one will be treated as a special case.
Ms. Agnes Kasjja	Will the cards for power be available like?	Yes, the cards for power will be available. Infact we have noticed that company's usually contracted to connect one to power and sell this power usually have offices around the area.
KIBALINGA SUB-COUNTY: NKANDWA PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kabirizi, Nkandwa, Nyakiruma and Lwensambya.		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyamirizi
Date held & place		1 st August 2014 at Kabirizi Trading Centre, Nkandwa LC1 TIME: 9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Tukwasibwe Silvano	Will evidence be left behind to show that our crops have been damaged and whom shall we consult for compensation? Secondly, since the donors are giving us money to construct these lines, won't they cheat us and refuse to give you money which in turn makes you fail to compensate us?	There will be a copy of an assessment form showing all the damaged trees and perennial crops as evidence left behind. The funds meant for compensation come from the tax payer's money and this will take a while since they are first paying off the people where they first constructed these power lines. In addition the donors are proving funds for construction and not compensation.

<p>Mr. Kiiza Wilberforce</p>	<p>You said that you will be using the road reserves to extend power to people's homes. Supposing the person has the capacity to use this power and is far away from road reserve, will it be possible for Rural Electrification Agency to take power to this one person who is far away from the road reserve?</p> <p>Will the cards for power be available like the airtime cards that we use every day or one has to travel up to Mubende to access these cards?</p> <p>Shall we have power by the end of this year?</p>	<p>It's quite expensive to take power to one person who is far away except if it is a very big factory. However power is taken to places where the population is highly concentrated and that it can be used. This so because power cannot be stored like water and once it has been produced, it must be used immediately.</p> <p>Yes, the cards for power will be available. Infact we have noticed that company's usually contracted to connect one to power and sell this power usually have offices around the area.</p> <p>We are not sure, but we shall have completed our part within seven months to eight to allow the one responsible for constructing the power lines to start after we have handed in our report.</p>
<p>Mr. Boniface Beshubeho</p>	<p>Supposing there is an UMEME person who has come to fix me on power and something gets messed up by the Umeme person, How will I be helped? Who is responsible at that time? Is it me or the company responsible for connecting me to power?</p>	<p>The company will be responsible for the mess since it will be one of their staff that has caused the problem and not you.</p>
<p>Mr. Bernado Ahimbisibwe</p>	<p>Government has said that it's bringing services nearer to the people. Can't they buy the electric poles from the local people and use them for this same purpose within this area?</p>	<p>The electric poles used for this purpose are treated to withstand ants, termites and bad weather and are very long. The local people can sell these poles to the companies that buy them if they meet that standard. In addition, the poles that are going to be used have already been purchased for this particular purpose.</p>
<p>Mr. Ndagize David</p>	<p>They are using ordinary metres at Mile 16. What happens when one is using a card like yaka to access power? Shall we be given bills like it is everyday or we shall be treated like the people in Kiganda?</p>	<p>The advantage of using the card is that you can pay for what you can afford which is not the same for the ordinary metre. We don't know whether you will use the card system or whether you will use the ordinary metre system. That will be determined by the team that will come to connect you to power.</p>
<p>Mr. Arinaitwe Ambrose</p>	<p>Shall we have transformers in the deeper villages?</p>	<p>No, the map we have has only catered for the centres nearby. The villages which are far-off will not have transformers and will be considered in a future phase if the population that can be able to use has grown.</p>
<p>Mr. Tumwesigye Banarbus</p>	<p>I didn't understand something. You said you shall compensate trees, what about seasonal crops like sweet potatoes?</p>	<p>We shall not value seasonal crops because you will have already consumed them by the time the power lines are being constructed. We only consider perennial crops for this case.</p>
<p>Mr. Philemon Tushabeomwe</p>	<p>Shall we be compensated for seasonal crops in the event that the actual construction of the power lines has started?</p>	<p>No, we shall have only compensated for perennial crops and trees in the 10 metre corridor that we are going to use when passing the power lines. We believe that you would have consumed the seasonal crops before we start constructing the lines. In addition, you will still be allowed to use the corridor to plant seasonal crops only.</p>

Mr. Justus Rukema Chairperson LC1 Nyakiruma	How can we be able to differentiate con men from the genuine men?	It's not easy to differentiate the con men from actual staff but whoever will have come to work in the area should have sought permission from the local leadership to operate in that area. This is one of the ways that one can identify the right personnel.
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KIBALINGA SUB-COUNTY: NKANDWA PARISH & NTUNGAMO PARISH		
Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Kisalaba , Kiwogo , Ntungamo , Kateete		
Purpose of meeting	Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi	
Date held & place	1 st August 2014 at the Home of Mzee Kappa Charles [Ntungamo LC1] TIME: 1:00PM	
Present	1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.	
Remarks		
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Ms. Kyampu mwiire Pamela	On the issue of wiring ones house, what do you think it would cost for me to do that?	It depends on the number of rooms in ones house and the type of appliances one intends to use. However we cannot establish what it would cost to wire your house except if you hired a qualified electrician to do the job.
Mr. Tumukiiza Aron	You said that they are going to construct lines before we get paid. How shall we know the cost of our damaged crops and trees?	You can get to know the cost of these damaged crops and trees which have been established under the District Compensation rates by law. The document is free and can be accessed by anyone interested in it at District Land Board offices.
Mr. Agaba Samuel	I have a church where I work from and supposing I'm using a card and it runs out of airtime over the weekend when the offices are closed, what happens to me? Do I have to wait for a Monday to have my power restored?	We shall make recommendations to the Client to extend the services through mobile money like it has been done by UMEME.
Mr. Galitawo Noah	I'm just happy with the programme of power. However I hope that it can be executed in a short time and not after the 2016 elections.	Comment was noted.

KIGANDO SUB- COUNTY: KIGANDO PARISH

Meeting with: Residents from the villages of Butawata East, Rwenshama and Kigando.		
Purpose of meeting		Records of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Sensitization meetings for the lot 2: 33kv Power line Kiganda- Mile 16 with tee-off Katabalanga and Kibyimirizi
Date held & place		2 nd August 2014 at Butawata Market [Rwenshama Trading Centre] LC1 TIME: 9:00AM
Present		1. Mr. Isingoma Joshua. 0751044935 2. Mr. Banga John 0772473934 See List of participants attached.
Remarks		
Name & designation	Issues Raised, Comments and fears	Responses by consultant to issues raised
Mr. Ashaba Richard Chairperson LC2	What I needed to understand is the issue of using cards and the old metre system. What is the difference between the two systems?	The advantage of using the card is that you can pay for what you can afford which is not the same for the ordinary metre. In the old metre system, they could always bring you a bill at the end of the month for you to pay up whether you liked it or not while in the card system, you have to purchase airtime which you can afford to use. We don't know whether you will use the card system or whether you will use the ordinary metre system. That will be determined by the team that will come to connect you to power.
Ms. Kyomuwhezi Jovinta	You have said that where the lines will pass over the houses, then the houses will not be required in that area and hence compensation. What will really happen?	I think you did not get us right during this explanation. We are avoiding structures at whatever cost and that is why we are passing behind the bush to avoid all this.
Dr. Tumusiime Elias	I believe that we shall be using cards or airtime for this power. Shall we be directly loading this airtime unto our phones or directly on the card? Will it just get finished if I am not using it?	No, you will be given a card on which you can load this airtime onto a metre that is pre paid. However, if you do not use the airtime on your card, then you will still have it but it will only get used up if you decide to use it.
Mr. Wegulo Tadeo Chairperson Butawata East LC1	On the issue of wiring ones house, what do you think it would cost for me to do that?	It depends on the number of rooms in ones house and the type of appliances one intends to use. However we cannot establish what it would cost to wire your house except if you hired a qualified electrician to do the job.

Annex 5: Details of compensation by impacted village

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT FOR COMPENSATION - SUMMARY

Item	Name of Claimant	Value of crops/Trees	15% Dist Allowance	Total Assessed Compensation

START OF MAIN POWERLINE				
	KIGANDA SUBCOUNTY			
1	Kyamwero Cell	10,562,400	1,584,360	12,146,760
	KITENGA SUBCOUNTY			
2	Bwakago Cell	12,144,000	1,821,600	13,965,600
3	Kirumbi Cell	11,259,000	1,688,850	12,947,850
4	Kalonga - A Cell	15,272,500	2,290,875	17,563,375
5	Kalonga - B Cell	17,896,000	2,684,400	20,580,400
6	Kinyiga Cell	3,708,500	556,275	4,264,775
7	Kisojjo Cell	4,932,000	739,800	5,671,800
8	Bukongo Cell	3,785,500	567,825	4,353,325
9	Kyabaduuma Cell	2,476,000	371,400	2,847,400
10	Misenda Cell	2,511,000	376,650	2,887,650
11	Kyakatule Cell	2,786,000	417,900	3,203,900
12	Kisonga Cell	3,834,000	575,100	4,409,100
13	Kalembe Cell	15,771,000	2,365,650	18,136,650
14	Budibaga West Cell	3,275,000	491,250	3,766,250
15	Budiboga East Cell	5,434,000	815,100	6,249,100
16	Mpasaana Cell	4,525,500	678,825	5,204,325
17	Busenya Cell	11,239,500	1,685,925	12,925,425
18	Kiteredde Cell	3,221,000	483,150	3,704,150
19	Kibyamirizi Cell	3,930,000	589,500	4,519,500
20	Mijunwa Cell	1,745,500	261,825	2,007,325
21	Kyenda Cell	13,563,000	2,034,450	15,597,450
22	Nalyankanja Cell	16,744,800	2,511,720	19,256,520
23	Kagoma	12,016,100	1,802,415	13,818,515
24	Muttambwa Cell	22,265,200	3,339,780	25,604,980
25	Muleete Cell	6,546,800	982,020	7,528,820
26	Katabalanga-B Cell	9,311,100	1,396,665	10,707,765
27	Katabalanga-A Cell	5,849,600	877,440	6,727,040
28	Kyeguluso-A Cell	949,000	142,350	1,091,350
29	Bakijulula Cell	500,000	75,000	575,000
30	Bugonzi Cell	6,740,700	1,011,105	7,751,805
31	Kisenyi Cell	478,000	71,700	549,700
32	Ssaka Cell	6,150,100	922,515	7,072,615
33	Buzooba Cell	11,332,200	1,699,830	13,032,030
34	Nsengwe Cell	10,655,000	1,598,250	12,253,250
35	Lusikizi Cell	6,205,000	930,750	7,135,750
36	Rwamashengero Cell	4,273,000	640,950	4,913,950
37	Busooba	10,025,500	1,503,825	11,529,325
38	Butayunja	11,590,800	1,738,620	13,329,420
	KIGANDO SUBCOUNTY			
39	Katongole Lci Cell	3,628,000	544,200	4,172,200
40	Ikula Lci Cell	14,530,000	2,179,500	16,709,500

41	Kabatenza B	8,195,500	1,229,325	9,424,825
42	Rwenshama	4,190,000	628,500	4,818,500
43	Dyangoma	11,404,500	1,710,675	13,115,175
44	Kigando	4,714,000	707,100	5,421,100
45	Butawaata Central	1,009,000	151,350	1,160,350
46	Butawaata West	7,379,500	1,106,925	8,486,425
47	Butawaata East	9,553,000	1,432,950	10,985,950
48	Butawata B	3,652,000	547,800	4,199,800
49	Ndololedde	7,475,500	1,121,325	8,596,825
50	Kasolo	333,000	49,950	382,950
51	Kanyogoga	74,000	11,100	85,100
END OF MAIN POWERLINE				
POWER DISTRIBUTION TO TRADING CENTRES ALONG EXISTING 33Kv POWERLINE				
	KASAMBYA SUBCOUNTY			
52	Kasambya A	1,292,000	193,800	1,485,800
	KIGANDO SUBCOUNTY			
53	Ndeeba	3,522,500	528,375	4,050,875
54	Kirume West	8,262,000	1,239,300	9,501,300
55	Kirume East	989,000	148,350	1,137,350
56	Kacungiro	2,860,000	429,000	3,289,000
57	Kiwuba	6,539,000	980,850	7,519,850
	NABINGOOLA SUBCOUNTY			
58	Nangabo	8,867,000	1,330,050	10,197,050
	KIGANDO SUBCOUNTY			
59	Kiwomya	2,861,500	429,225	3,290,725
60	Kanyogoga	1,271,500	190,725	1,462,225
61	Kyamuguluma	4,083,500	612,525	4,696,025
	KIBALINGA SUBCOUNTY			
62	Ntungamo Trading Centre	7,392,000	1,108,800	8,500,800
63	Kiwogo	3,894,000	584,100	4,478,100
64	Kasalaba	3,970,000	595,500	4,565,500
65	Nkandwa B	6,527,500	979,125	7,506,625
66	Kyembumba	3,047,000	457,050	3,504,050
67	Lwensambya	7,722,300	1,158,345	8,880,645
68	Nkandwa A	2,087,000	313,050	2,400,050
69	Kyakasimbi	97,000	14,550	111,550
	TOTALS	446,927,100	67,039,065	513,966,165

Annex 4: List of Contacted People

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY
RGA

DATE: 29/07/2014 -

List of Contacted Persons

LEAD AGENCY/KEY STAKEHOLDER

No	Names	Sex	Lead agency.	Ministry/Department	Title/Designation	Contact Address.....
1	CHRISTINE NAMIREMBE KATENDO	F	UNRA	MOWI	RIGHT OF WAY SPECIALIST	
2	David Kyaddondo	M	UNRA	Safeguards Unit	Safeguards Manager	
3	RUKUNDO Tom	M	NFA	MWE	EIA SPECIALIST	tom.rukundo@nfa.gov.ug
4	Patrick Kamunda	M	UNRA	MOWI	EIA SPECIALIST	
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KYABIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 21st May 2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: ~~MUBENDE~~ MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	Babinye Teddy	F	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kyenda	Sub-County chair	0703565292 0772464589
2	Kalanguwa Yawasi	M	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kyenda	chairperson	0785537134
3	Kabasime Philip	M		Kibyamizi TC		" I	0701119302
4	Takuze			Budiboga East		"	
5	Bugyeni			Budiboga East		"	
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 22nd JULY 2014.....

List of Contacted Persons
DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	SSEMUYINGO RICHARD	M	KIGANDA	KAZAMBA	KIWOGO	LC/ICP KIGANDA	0772373162 0706125364
2	Nnantume To	F	KIGANDA	NISOZINGA	KYAMWERO	SIC women chairperson	0703122494 0700122529
3	Nakato Helen	F	KIGANDA	KIGANDA		SIC chief	0772440652
4	YOUSAFI KARANWA	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	BUAIBAGA	CPMANKS	078553713
5	Bantebya Gareth	F	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kyenda	CSO	078264743
6	BARIRTE TENDY	F	KITENGA	KACIOMA	KYENBA	SIC CHIEF	0772464580
7	NAGADYA PASCHALINE	F	CAO	CAO	CAO	D/A	0779878476
8	NAKANUKWE PENELOPE	F	D/S HEADQUARTERS	DISTRIC	D/S CIMAN	SEC-TO CIMAN	0782-43223 0789920175 075294502
9	KATHIRIWA KIMSTON	M	KIGANDA SIC			CP/KENI	0779611646 0701331919
10	MUTHOLELI PAULINE	F	KIGANDA SIC	MUGIWA	KAPUNGA	D/C Kiganda	

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

VENUE : NEPTUNE PARADISE

VILLAGE NO 1 - BAKIJULULA

TIME : 5:00 PM

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 28th JULY 2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	NSANZA DAVID		mubende.T.C	Bakijera Kisakende	Bakijulula	Chair	075139031
2	Lubega Jhn		mubende.T.C	Bakijera	Bakijulula	LUBESHA	
3	LUTALO JOSEPH		mubende.T.C	Bakijulula	Bakijulula	Lutalo	070563853
4	KABACHWA		Mubende	Kisakende	Bakijulula	MTN	0771342
5	MUSUMBIRA F. SAMPURU		Mubende.T.C	Kisakende	Bakijulula	person	0704229410
6	Katalemuswa		Mubende.T.C	Kisakende	Bakijulula		078394650
7							
8							
9							
10							

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY
RGA

List of Contacted Persons

DATE: 24 JULY 2014.....

LEAD AGENCY/KEY STAKEHOLDER

No	Names	Sex	LEAD AGENCY/KEY STAKEHOLDER			Contact Address.....
			subcounty	PARISH	VILLAGE	
			Lead agency.	Ministry/Department	Title/Designation	
1	Tumwebaze K.	M	Kitenga	Kalanga	Budibaga	0753943493
2	MAMI BAGA	M	Kitenga	KABOMGA	BUDIBAGA	
3	AMUZO T	M	K-	K	BUDIBAGA	
4	KASIRYI M	M	KITENGA	Kalanga	Budibaga	0789752875
5	Dabya F	F	KITENGA	KALONGA	Budibaga	0786944589
6	Katusabe B		Kitenga	Kalanga	Budibaga	
7	Mbonigaba S.	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	Budibaga	
8	Semurita F	M	Kitenga	Kalanga	Budibaga	
9	mahirwe Robati	M	Kitenga	Kalanga	Budibaga	0753114217
10						

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

BISENYA LC1

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 24-JULY 2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	MULINDWA JOHN	M	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	Subcounty speaker	0782-07019336 0700177878
2	Katongole	m	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
3	SSEVUME J	M	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
4	SSEMPJJA	m	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
5	BYAASI	M	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
6	IZALI GOMWA J.	M	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
7	Twotbe mary	F	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
8	NARAKAJI ZA ANIKETI	F	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
9	niabukenya	F	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	
10	Nabunya T.	F	KITENGA	KABYUMA	BUSENYA	FARMER	

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 29th JULY 2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	NIAUBURA SIMON	M	KITENGA	KAYEBE	BUTAYUNJA	DOCTOR	0782441488
2	BAMANYA JADILU	M	KITENGA	KAYEBE	"	PEASANT	BUSINESS MAN
3	SSENTONDO FRANK	M	"	"	"	TRADER	0787608516
4	MASIMWE ALEX	M	"	"	"	BUSINESS	0776295400
5	KAGWA SSEKATTE	M	"	"	"	BUSINESSMAN	-
6	BYAKATONDA V	M	"	"	"	"	0785509945
7	KATABAZI JOHN	M	"	"	"	"	0778798871
8	MURAYHERWA DANIEL	M	"	"	"	MALAWICA	0779113740
9	P. Kahindi	M	KITENGA	KAYEBE	BUTAYUNJA	PEASANT	
10	MUCUNGURI L	M	KITENGA	KAYEBE	BUTAYUNJA	BUSINESSMAN	

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 28th July 2014.....

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	Mugakula Harimah	m	Kitenga	Bugonzi	Buzoba	-	0776143841
2	Ssenkindu Gashoy	m	Kitenga	Bugonzi	Buzoba	Chairperson youth council	0906406689/07742
3	TWESIGYE D	m	Kitenga	Bugonzi	Buzoba	-	078992149
4	ASIMWE CARLICK	m	KITENGA	BUGONZI	NSENWE	Residence	0779352981
5	Iganinga George		KITENGA	Bugonzi	NSENGWE		0784019792
6	KAGYENZI G		KITENGA	BUGONZI	RUSIKIZI/ NSENWE	FARMER	070260227
7	IKINEMASIKO EDWIN		Kitenga	Bugonzi	NSENWE	FARMER	077718844
8	Kasujja Maria	m	KITENGA	Bugonzi	Buzoba	FARMER	0754374213
9	SSEKITOKEKO		Buliro	Bugonzi	Buzoba	FARMER	0779697644
10	Hindiya moses		Kitenga	Bugonzi	NSENWE	FARMER	070266747

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 24 JULY 2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	Nakawooya Nargre	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mulimi	077434537
2	Kalugembe Francis	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mulimi	0754514490
3	MPOZA - S	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mirimi	
4	Nanyonga bena	M	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Murimi	0751580993
5	KIKULU G.	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mulimi	
6	Nakintu Topisita	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mulimi	
7	kinene Joice	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mulimi	070525727
8	Kyambadde Patrick	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	manager	0788435588
9	Monday SenJobe	m	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo	Mulimi	07032534
10	SENYONGA Joshua	m	Kitenga	KALANGA	Bwakago	Balaboda	078377756

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

Venue: Kalonga Trading Centre

TIME: 2:00 PM

VILLAGES: KALONGA A, KALONGA B, KYAKATULE

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 25.07.2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address
1	Kaggwe Edward	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA A	Area Councillor	0787894902
2	Baguma John Bosco	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA A/C	CITIZEN	07827481
3	Tumwine Eliyaz	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA	Farmer	0753815596
4	Nantaba Margret	F	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA	B/woman	075605766
5	Ngabirano nowa	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	MISENDA	Farmer	
6	Putagisile Said	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA	Farmer	0703256300
7	Lumwago Patrick		KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA	Citizen	0782547770
8	Kyaligo Zaza B.		KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA B	Farmer	0701411417
9	Nayobi Rosal	F	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA-LCA	Citizen	0752998685
10	Mukesa Augustino	M	KITENGA	KALONGA	KALONGA LCA	Citizen	075237556

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

VILLAGES: KIBYAMIRIZI LC1

TIME: 3:00 PM

VENUE: BODA BODA STAGE AT KIBYAMIRIZI TRADING CENTRE

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

List of Contacted Persons

DATE: 24 JULY 2014

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address
1	NINYIREBA EPAPHA	M	KITENGA	KABUYUMA	KIBYAMIRIZI	TEACHER	0776208973 0703015555
2	MUHEMU, JANURU	M	KITENGA	"	"	BUSINESS MAN	0782266798 0703358136
3	Kabasimwe Phe Opim		Kiteniga	Kabuyuma	Kibyamirizi	CP KIBYAMIRIZI	070119302
4	Munyari banyere		kitenga			BUSINESS MAN	
5	Nlungi Eniya	M	kitenga	"	"	"	
6	Abako KENETH					"	
7	MASIKO BANADA		Kibyamirizi			"	
8	SSENDAT ROBERT		kitenga			BUSINESSMAN	0777640868
9	Asaba John		kitenga			"	
10	Kionuko waka		Emumbe			"	

- 11 MUKUNA Gerald M Kabuyuma Kabuyuma Kibyamirizi self employed 0770
- 12 SSENDAMULA Patrick M. Kitenga Kabuyuma Kibyamirizi BodaBoda 0781060

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

VILLAGES: KYAMWERU AND NABAKAZZI

~~DATE~~

TIME: 9:00AM

VENUE: JESOPHAT NSUBUGA'S HOME (KYAMWERU L01)

THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE LOT 2 KIGANDA – MILE 16 WITH TEE OFF TO KATABALANGA AND KIBYAMIRIZI CONDUCTED BY RGA

DATE: 23rd JULY - 2014

List of Contacted Persons

DISTRICT: MUBENDE

No	Names	Sex	Sub County	Parish	Village	Designation	Contact Address.....
1	MUYABA Kifone D.	M	KIGANDA	NSOZIINGA	KYAMWERU	Councillor	0752878745
2	NAZIWA N.	F	KIGANDA	NSOZIINGA	KYAMWERU	Farmer	-
3	Nyantume ro	F	KIGANDA	NSOZIINGA	KYAMWERU	Farmer	070312249
4	MUYANJA S	M	KIGANDA	NSOZIINGA	NSOZIINGA	PEARSON	0703548681
5	Nanfuka ROSE	F	Kiganda	NSOZIINGA	Kyamwero	Farmer	07892008
6	KYABAKAZI						
7	NAKIRUMBI	R.	Kiganda	NSOZIINGA	Kyamwero		
8	SSAKA UICENT	M	Kyamwero	NSOZIINGA	Kyamwero	peasant	0778026892
9	Nakazibwe K.	F	Kyamwero	NSOZIINGA	Kyamwero	Farmer	0757484057
10	Nsubuga Ronald	M	KIGANDA	NSOZIINGA	Kyamwero	Farmer	

RWENZO - GREEN ASSOCIATES: - "Preserving the Environment and Sustaining Development through Environment, Social and Climate Impacts Assessments"

Annex 6: Questionnaire used in the used in the Social Census
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EA AND RAP STUDY FOR
THE
PROPOSED KIGANDA MILE 16 127KM 33KV DISTRIBUTUION LINE

Consultant: RWENZO – GREEN AND RESCO

Names of Enumerator..... **Serial Number****Date**.....

Section 1: Personal Identification							
1) Project Affected Person	2) Age years	3) Sex	4) Marital Status	5) Highest level of Education	5) Tribe	6) Occupation	7) Religion

Section 2: Location of Information				
8) District	9) Sub-County	10) Parish	11) Village	12) Contact
MUBENDE				

Section 3: Ownership and Particulars of the Affected Person						
13) What is your status in relation to the Land ownership?	14) How did you acquire this land?	15) Do you possess any land Title or agreement for ownership or tenancy?	16) How do you hold this land?	17) For how long have you been on this affected plot?	18) Is there any encumbrances on this land like;	19) What is land tenure system here?
1= Owner 2= Licensee 3= Tenant 4= Co-owner 5= Co-Tenant 6= Others (Specify)	1= Bought 2= Renting 3= Inherited 4= Given as a gift. 5= Just settled 6= Other (Specify)	1= Land Title 2=Agreement 3=Tenancy 4= No	1= In possession of title. 2= Inherited but no title. 3=Tenant on titled land. 4= On public land (customary) 5= Other Specify	1= Since birth. 2= 0-10 years 3=10-20 years 4= over 20 years	1= yes, Claim by: family members. 2= Yes, mortgage/lien. 3= No, all documents available. 4= No, and no documentation available. 5= I don't know 6= Other (specify)	1=Mailo 2=Communal 3=Freehold 4=Leasehold 5=Other

Section 4: General Information concerning children							
20) How many people live in H/H?		23) How many children are going to schools?		26) How many are in Primary level?		29) Does this HH keep any animals or birds?	30) If yes, which animals?
						1= Yes 2= No	1= Birds Poultry 2= Piggery 3= Goats 4= Cows 5= Other (specify)
21) Male	22) Female	24) Boys	25) Girls	27) Boys	28) Girls		

Section 5: Income of Affected Household					
31) What is the Main Source of income of the household 1= Salary 2= Husbands Salary 3= Business on land 4= Business located elsewhere 5= Rent collected from affected land 6= Rent collected from elsewhere 7= Agriculture activity on affected land 8= Agriculture activity on land elsewhere 9= Transfer income (Pension/handouts) 10= Other specify	32) What is the secondary source of income of the household 1= Salary 2= Husbands Salary 3= Business on land 4= Business located elsewhere 5= Rent collected from affected land 6= Rent collected from elsewhere 7= Agriculture activity on affected land 8= Agriculture activity on land elsewhere 9= Transfer income (Pension/handouts)	33) What other activities generate income for this household 0=No other 1= Fishing 2= Hunting 3= Poultry 4= Other	34) Compared to other residents in this Parish, in what category of standard of living would you put this HH? (Enumerator use discretion to judge) 1= Rich 2= Average 3= Poor 4= Very Poor	35) What would you estimate to be the total income for this HH (per month)	36) What is the function of your house? 1=Residential 2= Commercial 3= Rent 4=Livestock 5=Residential /commercial 6=Other (Specify)

Section 6: Health and Energy					
37) What is the most common disease in your H/H?	38) Where do you get treatment from?	39) What is distance to nearest health Centre	What is the maximum you can afford to pay per month for the electricity	40) What type of lighting do you use most?	41) If you got electricity what would you use it for?
1=Malaria 2= Diarrhea 3= Coughs/RTI 4=Worms 5=HIV/AIDS 6= Hernia 8=Other (Specify)	1=Hospital/Heath IV 2= Health Centre III 3= Health Centre II 4=Clinic 5= Traditional Healer 6=Self treatment 7=other (Specify)	1=0 – 1km 2= 1km – 2km 3= 2km – 3km 4=3km – 4km 5= Over 4 km	1= 0 – 5,000/= 2= 5000/ - 10,000/ 3= 10,000 – 20,000/= 4=20,000 – 30,000/= 5= Over 50,000/=	1=Paraffin 2=Solar 3=Firewood 4= Torches 5= None	1=Lighting 2= Ironing 3= Cooking 4=Industry/workshop 5=Other (Specify)

Section 7: Agriculture and Water Sources					
42) What should Government do to reduce the cost of electricity?	43) What food crops do you have on your land?	44) What cash crops do you have on your land?	45) What is your source of domestic water?	46) What is the distance to your preferred water source?	
1=Provide free electricity 2= Pay 50% of the cost 3= Leave the price as it is. 4=Other (Specify)	1=Banana 2= Potatoes sweet 3= Cassava 4=Irish 5=Yams 6= Beans 7=Ground nuts 8=vegetables 9=Other (Specify)	1=Coffee 2= tea 3= Sugarcane 4=Vanilla 5=Horticulture 6= Pine trees 7= Eucalyptus tree 8=Fruits 9=Other (Specify)	1=Protected Well 2= Borehole 3= River/swamp 4=Piped water 5= Rain water 6=Other (Specify)	1=0 – 1km 2= 1km – 2km 3= 2km – 3km 4=3km – 4km 5= Over 4 km	

Annex 8: List of Old people over seventy years in along the line

S/N	Names	Age	Gender	M/Status	Tribe	Activity	Faith	S/County	Parish	Village
1	Nyirangerageze Rosalio	70	F	W	Munyarwanda	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kalonga	Bundibaga East
2	Bamonagyenda Juliana	70	F	S	Mufumbira	Farmer	Bornagain	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalembe
3	Nakefeero Sarah	70	F	S	Muganda	Farmer	Protestant	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalembe
4	Nakyanzi Cecilia	70	F	W	Munyoro	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kasonga
5	Nakabugo Fabiola	76	F	W	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kisonga
6	Nabankema Margret	72	F	W	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kisojeje
7	Nakakawa Milly	86	F	W	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kigando	Kirume	Kirume West
8	Bakanya Ephranje	77	F	W	Munyankole	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Kirume	Kirume West
9	Mbiribwe Margret	72	F	W	Mukiga	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Bugenzi	Nsengwe
10	Nabatanzi Tolofisa	98	F	W	Muganda		Anglican	Kitenga	Kagoma	Katabalanga B
11	Nakate Victoria	80	F	SEP	Mutooro	Farmer	Catholic	Kasambya	Kasambya	Kasambya A
12	Namutebi Magdelene Nakamya	80	F	SEP	Munyoro	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Bugonzi
13	Namungabo Serina	72	F	W	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Bugonzi
14	Katida Namubiru	76	F	W	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Bugonzi
15	Kabagambe Mary	88	F	W	Mutooro		Protestant	Kitenga	Kagoma	Katabalanga
16	Nakabugo Patralina	70	F	S	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Ngando	Kilume	Ndeba
17	Nakabuga Cecilia	72	F	S	Mufumbira	Farmer	Catholic	Nabingola	Kiyita	Nangabo
18	Rwamushana Kentoro	70	F	W	Munyankole	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Lusiba	Ndolelede
19	Nakiganda Maria	70	F	W	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kalanga B
20	Nakitto Bena	90	F	W	Muganda		Catholic	Kitenga	Kabyuma	Kiteredde
21	Kabazungu Kanyarwanda	70	F	W	Munyarwanda	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Katonga	Misenda
22	Dravo Jane	79	F	W	Lugbar	Businesswoman	protestant	kitenge	kagoma	ssaka
23	Natumbwe Angela	74	F	SEP	Muganda	Farmr	Farmer	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kyenda

24	Nakamanzi Elizabeth	84	F	W	Mufumbira	Farmer	Pentecostel	Kitenga	Kagoma	Muleete
25	Namakula Tereza	75	F	S	Munyoro	Farmer	Catholic	Ngando	Kilume	Ndeba
26	Nalwoga Edwigi	52	F	S	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kinyiga
27	Nakazzi Silvia	70	F	W	Munyarwanda	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kalonga	Bwakaggo
28	Nanzingo Mary Rose	76	F	S	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kagoma
29	Ntindibakira Toepista	85	F	W	Mukiga	Farmer	Catholic	Kibalinga	Ntungamo	Ntungamo Lc1
30	Babwerate Tophas	75	F	W	Mukiga	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Lusiba	Kiwoomya Lci
31	Tindiwensi Modesta	70	F	W	Mukiga	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Bugonzi	Nsengwe
32	Nyinamaruna Suzaana	70	F	W	Mukiga	Farmer	Catholic	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Lwensambya
33	Kampiire Ephrance	103	F	W	Mukiga	Retired	Anglican	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Nkandwa B
34	Mukasa Silvestar	93	M	M	Munyarwanda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kiyinga
35	Balikagira Amooti	75	M	M	Mutoro	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalembe
36	Ssemujju Paul	72	M	M	Muganda	Teacher	Bornagain	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalembe
37	Rwandibata Yese	70	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Bornagain	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalembe
38	Rwandibata Yese	70	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Pentecostal	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kisonga
39	Lubowa Isa	78	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Muslim	Kitenga	Kabyuma	Busenya
40	Eldad Beyaka	75	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Pentcostal	Kitenga	Kalonga	Budibaga East
41	Asaph Ndyambu	74	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kalonga	Budibaga East
42	Majalanga Joseph	80	M	M	Mufumbira	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Budibaga East
43	Kyamaturugu Yonasian	70	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Catholic	Kigando	Kiyonga	Katongole
44	Kato Nathan	80	M	M	Munyakole	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Kirume	Kirume West
45	Kakande Augustine	71	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Kirume	Kirume West
46	Bwengye Fasito	74	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Pentcostal	Kitenga	Kagoma	Katabalanga B
47	Twekulinga John	70	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Pentcostal	Kitenga	Kagoma	Bugonzi
48	Rybazayo Fred	74	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Catholic	Kibalinga	Ntungamo	Ntungamo Lc1
49	Runkuratire Pafra	70	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Anglican	Nabingola	Kiyita	Nangado
50	Zebikire Fred	75	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Catholic	Nabingola	Kiyita	Nangabo
51	Kafeero George	74	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Nabingola	Kiyita	Nangabo

52	Babigumira Yerokamu	70	M	M	Munyakole	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Lusiba	Ndoleledde
53	Nzaaka Eridad	74	M	M	Munyakole	Farmer	Anglican	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Nkandwa A
54	Fred Sande	73	M	M	Munyakole	Farmer	Anglican	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Nkandwa A
55	Kabeere Andrew	100	M	M	Mufumbira		Catholic	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Kyebbumba
56	Mukwaya Joseph	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kalanga B
57	Matovu Yowana	75	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kalanga B
58	Kyambadde Neliko	80	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kalanga B
59	Luka Wasswa	72	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kirumbi
60	Mukasa Sylvester	75	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kirumbi
61	Lutwama Muhammed	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Moslem	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kirumbi
62	Nyirangabo Amos	75	M	M	Mufumbira	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kabyuma	Kiteredde
63	Mayanja John	74	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Katonga	Kisojjo
64	Kiwanuka Spencer	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Kiganda	Nsozinga	Kyamwelo
65	Mugabashaka Eldad	72	M	M	Mufumbira	Farmer	Pentecostal	Kitenga	Kabyuma	Kibwamirizi
66	Maswanku Anthony	94	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kyenda
67	Sekiziyivo Damiano	76	M	M	Muganda	Businessman	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Katalanga A
68	Mukongwa Isreal	75	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenge	Kagoma	Ssaka
69	Sentongo Wilson	72	M	M	Mutooro	Farmer	Pentecostal	Kitenga	Kagoma	Muleete
70	Bazimenyara Gillazio	70	M	M	Mufumbira	Farmer	Catholic	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Nkandwab
71	Kulmba Joseph	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kagoma	Kyenda
72	Nyozi Morris	76	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo
73	Mpanga John	78	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo
74	Nsonzi Rajab	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Islam	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo
75	Mavumirizipaul	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kalanga	Kyabaduuma
76	Kayiwa Charles	78	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalanga	Bwakaggo
77	Tindarwetsire Edward	74	M	S	Munyakole	Farmer	Pentecostal	Kigando	Kiyonga	Ikula
78	Balinabo John Baptist	70	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Anglican	Kibalinga	Ntungamo	Ntungamo Lc1
79	Namiti Aron	70	M	M	Musoga	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Lusiba	Kiwoomya Lci

80	Kahiima Stanly	76	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Bugonzi	Nsengwe
81	Mafayo George	80	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Anglican	Kitenga	Kayebe	Busooba
82	Ssemwogerere Mantred	70	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Kirume	Kacungiro
83	Kayumba Israel	71	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Catholic	Kigando	Kirume	Kacungiro
84	Byabagambi Joshua	70	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Pentecostal	Kigando	Mugollodde	Butawata B
85	Ndabarinze Isa	74	M	M	Mufumbira	Farmer	Islam	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Kisalaba
86	Kaguli Veleriano	75	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Catholic	Kigando	Kigando	Kabatanza B
87	Kaitwara	70	M	W	Munyankole	Farmer	Anglican	Kigando	Kigando	Kabatanza B
88	Bbaale Fazir	75	M	M	Munyankole	Farmer	Islam	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalonga A
89	Sserugunda Lawrence	80	M	M	Muganda	Chief	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalonga A
90	Tibenda Raphael	73	M	M	Mutooro	Farmer	Catholic	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalonga A
91	Baalle Faziri	75	M	M	Muganda	Farmer	Islam	Kitenga	Kalonga	Kalonga A
92	Turyalebwa William	70	M	M	Mukiga	Farmer	Anglican	Kibalinga	Nkandwa	Kisalaba

Annex 10: Compensation Agreement Template

FORM (B) PAYMENT VOUCHER

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF PROJECT.....

Receipt Voucher No.

Date / / 20.....

10448



COMPANSATION FOR PROPERTY

Compasation made to

Mr./Miss./Miss..... of

Total USHs(only)

(Total in words(only)

State property for which compensation is being paid (quantity of each provided by valuer)

.....

Detail of payment Cash / Cheque No..... Bank..... Date.....

Paid by..... Recieved by

For Ministry of Energy & Mineral
 Development

Signature

Signature

NAMES IN FULL (owner of property)

Payee has been identified by.....

(Names, Signature and stamp of the Chairperson of Local Council 1)

In the presence of the Compensation committee sitting atLocal
 Council 1 village

Name of District.....

Details of payment;

Ushs (Uganda shillings.....)

.....(only)

Disturbance allowance payable(15%): Ushs..... (Uganda shillings.....)

.....(only)

Total paid (property value plus Disturbance Allowances:)

Ushs (Uganda shillings

.....(only)

in full compensation of the property owned by:.....