



The Republic of Uganda

*"The Peoples Electricity Link"*

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

Final Report Resettlement Action Plan

Lot 1: Ruhumba- Kashwa with tee-off Rwebishuri

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

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...Further linking the environment to economic development.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BP	Bank Policies (World Bank)
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
EA	Environmental Assessment
ERT	Energy for Rural Transformation
GoU	Government of Uganda
kV	Kilo volt
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MV	medium voltage
MVA	mega volt amperes
OP	Operational Policies (World Bank)
PAP's	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Compensation—Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-off date—Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Host population—People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

Economic displacement—Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Involuntary resettlement—Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

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

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

Project-affected person—Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Physical displacement—Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.



Replacement cost—The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, “replacement costs” is defined as follows:

- **agricultural land**—the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- **land in urban areas**—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- **household and public structures**—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)—The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement assistance—Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction: 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. In order to comply with social safeguards, REA awarded a contract to SAVIMAX for Consultancy Services for the Environmental Assessment (EA) and the detailed Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed Ruhumba Kashwa tee off Rwebishuri, 33kV electricity distribution grid-extension lines and associated low voltage networks.

The Project: The Ruhumba – Kashwa tee of Rwebishuri 33kV electricity grid extension project starts from Ruhumba in Mbarara District up to Kashwa Division in Kiruhura Town Board in Kiruhura District. There is a tee off between Kachwangombe and Rwebishuri a Division of Mbarara Municipality. The proposed grid-extension covers approximately 113 km of 33 kV overhead lines, 60 km of low voltage networks and 41 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,875 kVA serving at least forty three (43) villages/trading centres.

Project Impacts: The proposed construction of distribution lines is associated with

- Construction of HV power lines consisting of line structures, accessories and conductors;
- Construction of HV/LV sub stations and associated infrastructure
- Construction of the low voltage reticulation for the covered trading centres and towns.

Project Area of Influence: This RAP has focussed on areas that will most likely be affected in the project implementation activities. A way leaves corridor of about 10m has been considered throughout the entire line system.

Areas required for compensation: Under the 33kV line, land is not required as no construction of towers, construction of sub stations and access roads is expected; therefore land take is not expected. Compensation has been considered for damages to perennial crops and trees during land survey, construction and line stringing. Impacts on other crops were considered to be negligible considering that after construction, crop farming and livestock grazing will continue under the way leaves with minimum clearance from the ground or highest water level will be 6.0m or 2.0m from the highest point.

Minimising Impacts: In order to minimise project impacts, environmental and social considerations were taken into account. Locational considerations that minimized the need for land included avoiding displacement of people as much as possible i.e. using the road reserve and minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible i.e. restricting the project as much as possible along the road reserve. During the community consultations, concerns were raised regarding plots within the trading centres that would need to be developed yet with the way leaves restrictions should be undertaken in future. Resultantly, the land survey avoided buildings and plots especially within the rural growth centres at Kyeitagi, Ahaibibiri, Kacwangobe, Kyanyedayo, Kyenshama, Aha lake view, Ahakakayenje, Ncune and Mooya by shifting the line behind the rural growth centres.

Eligibility: The criteria that was used in identifying who is eligible for compensation for each was based on the category of households who had formal legal rights on land and those who do not have legal rights over land but have a claim on assets including perennial crops and trees that are likely to be affected during the construction of the distribution line within the 10 meter corridor. A census was undertaken in the areas that were mapped to capture property and socio-economic information of project affected persons.



Cut-off Date: In accordance with OP 4.12 and for each sub-project activity under the ERT III, a **cut-off date** cut-off date was considered to be the date that the census began. This date of the entitlement cut-off date was 23rd September 2014; the PAPs were notified that any crops grown after this cut-off date are not to be considered for assessment. Community members continue to grow their crops, but cannot build houses; areas that were considered as prime for construction were avoided in the assessment.

Resettlement and Compensation Measures: There are a total of 79 villages that are affected by the 33kV line in Mbarara and Kiruhura. The total number of claimants is 735 and the assessed total compensation is Uganda shillings 386,480,926 (Three Hundred Eighty Six Million, Four Hundred Eighty Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Six shillings only). The impacts related to perennial crops and trees.

Vulnerable Groups: According to the resettlement policy framework, vulnerable groups that would be at risk of becoming more vulnerable due to displacement, compensation, and resettlement process include landless people, households headed by women, households victimized by HIV/AIDS that are headed by children, households made up of the aged or handicapped, households whose members are impoverished, or households whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural bias) and economically marginalized. Regarding addressing vulnerable persons, women were identified as a major category because they are normally participating in on-farm activities like planting, weeding and harvesting but not marketing. In order to minimize their vulnerability they were considered as licencees and will receive payments for their crops.

Livelihood restoration: The study findings reveal that impacts within a 33kV line relate to crops and trees and not actual loss of land that would require land based livelihood restoration strategies. In this regard, given that the loss of crops and trees is relatively minor, no livelihood restoration strategy is proposed as there is no physical relocation of community members. The demographics show that most affected household heads are still economically active and therefore vulnerability context is negligible within the project area.

Organizational Responsibility: In implementing this resettlement action plan, three key stakeholders have been identified including the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and REA. In REA, responsibility of implementing this RAP is with the Social Development Specialist; Community Outreach Officer with assistance from the Way leaves Officer and Environmental Specialist. This team will work very closely with, a consulting firm to be recruited for the implementation of the RAP.

Grievance Management: Through consultations and review of literature, it is comes out clearly that there are both formal and informal mechanism 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(s) 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. 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 Community Development Officers are to be heavily involved in grievance management.

Implementation Schedule: Based on the activities proposed, it is proposed that the RAP implementation will run for 12 months. Given that the implementation activities do not involve physical resettlement and relocation of project affected persons, risks related are not envisaged.



Costs and Budget: OP 4.12 states, “The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to affected persons (as compared to the “without-project” circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project. Resettlement components or free-standing resettlement projects need not be economically viable on their own, but they should be cost-effective” (OP. 4.12). The cost of compensation is shown in the table below.

Budget Components	UGX
Crops and Trees	337,880,726
Disturbance Allowance (15%)	50,682,109
Sub total	388,682,109
RAP Implementation (15% of compensation costs)	58,302,316
Sub Total	58,302,316
Grand Total	446,984,425

Payment Procedures: In case of cash compensation, payment 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 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).
 - In line with its current practice, REA is to use Post Bank to disburse money to PAPs and all the bank costs are 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 and where they are not eligible and where where male head of household is paid cash compensation, women of the family shall be enabled to witness this will ensure that there is joint planning for the compensation money.

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. An inception meeting during RAP implementation is normally used to communicate the participation of Government Staff with the Social Development Specialist coordinating activities and timelines.



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

- During verification and disclosure, information flow by using radio will be more effective in trading centres. For PAPs on ranches/livestock farms (due to their heavy work load these do not listen to radio);, prior information to the local leaders will be used who will in turn inform PAPs on project progress and related requirements.
- 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 consulting firm that will engage a grievance management coordinator is recommended and agreed upon for implementation to ensure that construction works are not delayed due to unattended to grievances that may stretch even after the contractor has finished constructing the line;
- Information flow on future connections should be given prominence as many argue that though they have solar it is unreliable and cannot be used for cottage industries.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 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 intends to apply part of the loan proceeds for the construction of the proposed Ruhumba Kashwa tee off at Rwebishuri, 33kV electricity distribution grid-extension lines and associated low voltage networks.

1.2 The Project

The Ruhumba – Kashwa tee of Rwebishuri 33kV electricity grid extension project starts from Ruhumba in Mbarara District up to Kashwa Division in Kiruhura Town Board in Kiruhura District Fig 1.1 and 1.2. There is a tee off between Kachwangombe and Rwebishuri a Division of Mbarara Municipality. The proposed grid-extension covers approximately 113 km of 33 kV overhead lines, 60 km of low voltage networks and 41 distribution transformers with a total installed capacity of 1,875 kVA serving at least forty three **(43) trading centres**.

Table 1-1: Proposed Route for the Ruhumba –Kashongi- Kanyegaramire with Tee-offs to Rwobuhura, Rwanyangwe and Omukaberera Power Line

Primary Substation	Mbarara North
Tap – Off Point	Ruhumba Trading Centre
Proposed route	It is proposed to pick power supply from the Mbarara-Ibanda 33kV power line at Ruhumba Trading Centre
Anticipated Loads	Health centres, trading centres, agro-processing, communication masts

The project will have a Primary Substation in Mbarara North (Rwebishuri). Power supply will be from the Mbarara – Ibanda 33kV power line. Ruhumba Trading Centre will be the Tap – Off Point. The anticipated load centres will be health centres, trading centres, agro-processing (milk coolers and milling), cottage industry, communication masts and homes.



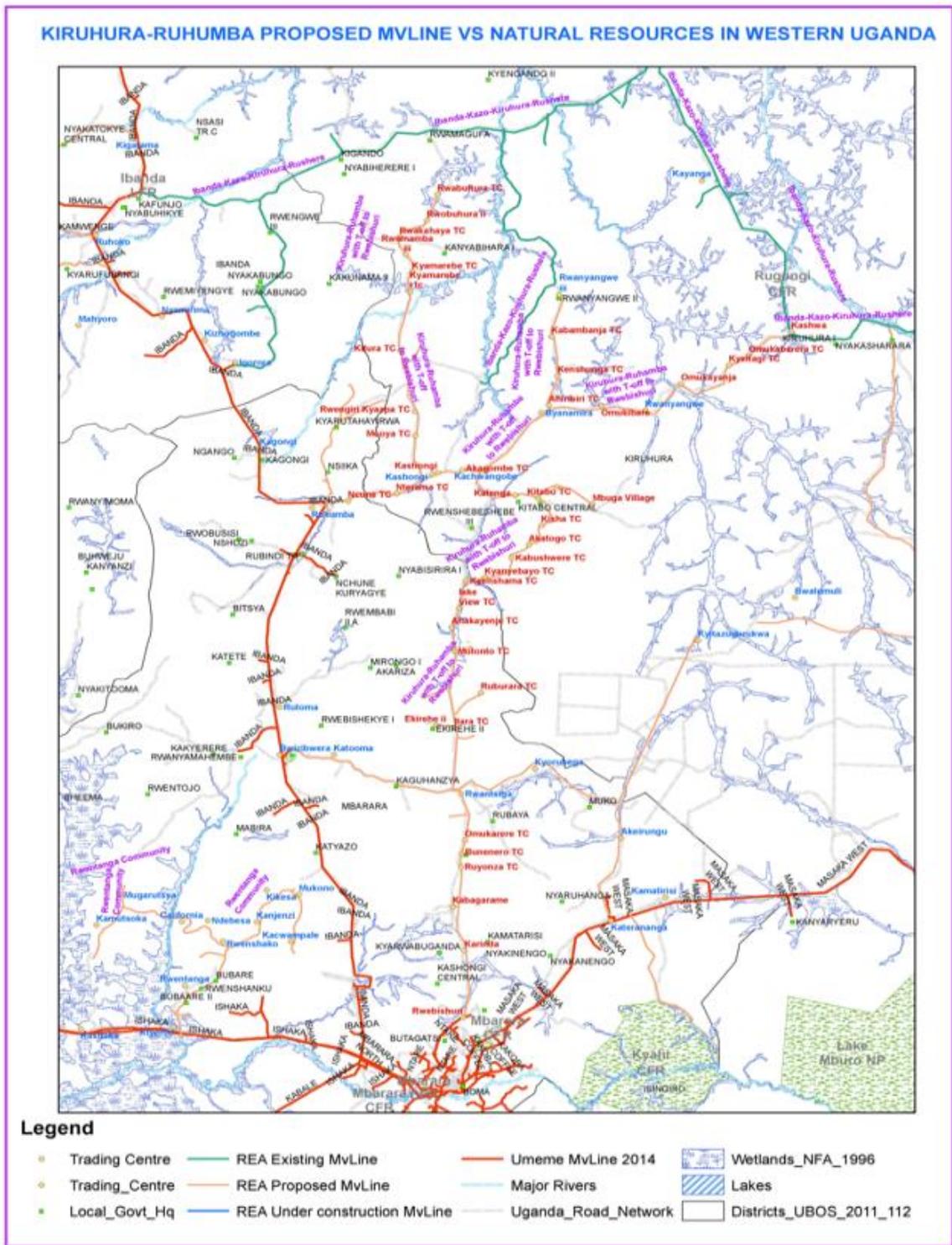


Figure 1-1: Map of Project Area

1.3 Load Centres

The proposed load centres along the 33kV Ruhumba –Kashongi- Kanyegaramire with Tee-offs to Rwebuhura, Rwanyangwe and Omukaberera Power Line.

Table 1-2: Proposed Load Centres

No.	Load Centre	Transformer rating kVA	Three Phase (m)	Single Phase (m)
1.	Ncune	50	200	570
2.	Nterama	50	300	1,490
3.	Mooya	50	200	400
4.	Rwengiri	50	165	600
5.	Kitura I	100	500	2,690
6.	Kitura II	25	50	50
7.	Kyamarebe I	25	200	605
8.	Kyamarebe II	50	400	1,315
9.	Rwemamba	50	300	875
10.	Rwakahaya	50	700	1,805
11.	Rwabuhura I	50	500	1,445
12.	Rwabuhura II	50	200	1,315
13.	Kashongi	100	600	1,920
14.	Kakyuangombe	50	400	1,555
15.	Byanamira	100	700	1,145
16.	Aharibiri	50	400	1,255
17.	Kenshunga	50	200	445
18.	Kabamanja	50	200	1,025
19.	Rwanyangwe	50	250	1,555
20.	Omukabira	25	200	365
21.	Omukayanja	50	250	955
22.	Kaitangi	50	550	1,815
23.	Omukaberera	25	100	185
24.	Kitabo I	50	200	750
25.	Kitabo II	50	500	1,615
26.	Mbuga	25	85	475
27.	Kisha	50	300	1,510
28.	Akatogo	25	200	440
29.	Kabushure	50	200	1,490
30.	Kyenkyebayo	25	150	750
31.	Kyenshama	100	500	1,740
32.	Ahrake	25	150	785
33.	Ahakyenje	25	200	875
34.	Mutonto I	50	100	150
35.	Mutonto II (Kerungi's farm)	25	200	535
36.	Mutonto III (Jackson's farm)	50	500	990
37.	Willy's Farm	25	180	200
38.	Byengoma Farm	25	200	670
39.	Akatutambira Mixed Farm	25	400	1,115
40.	Rubarara	50	300	1,040
41.	Itara I	50	400	645
42.	Itara II	50	350	1,300
43.	Bunenero	50	300	1,445
44.	Ruyooza	50	200	740
45.	Kanyegaramire	25	50	100
46.	Karianda	25	500	1,600
	Total	2,125	13,730	46,340



2 PROJECT IMPACTS

2.1 Description of Project Components

The proposed construction of distribution lines is associated with

- Construction of HV power lines consisting of line structures, accessories and conductors
- Construction of HV/LV sub stations and associated infrastructure
- Construction of the low voltage reticulation for the covered trading centres and towns.

2.2 Project Area of Influence

This RAP has focussed on areas that will most likely be affected in the project implementation. A way leaves corridor of about 10m has been considered throughout the entire line system.

- The minimum distances of 13.0m from a house and 4.0m from the road edge for both LV and HV shall be observed.
- The 33kV lines shall be erected with a minimum clearance from the ground or highest water level will be 6.0m or 2.0m from the highest point.

2.3 Description of Areas for which compensation is required

Compensation has been considered for the following aspects;

- Damages to perennial crops and trees during land survey;
- Damages to perennial crops, trees and land for construction of access roads;
- Damages to perennial crops and trees for lay down areas and during stringing procedure.

As the project is focused on placing distribution lines overhead, land will not be required for the construction activities, which implies that land take and relocation is not expected. Impacts on other crops were considered to be negligible considering that after construction, crop farming and livestock grazing will continue under the way leaves with minimum clearance from the ground or highest water level will be 6.0m or 2.0m from the highest point.

2.4 Minimizing or Avoiding Impacts

Environmental and social considerations were taken into account during the studies in order to minimise or avoid impacts. Locational considerations that minimized the need for land by diverting the line in the centres of Kyeitagi, Ahaibiri, Kacwangobe, Kyanyedayo, Kyenshama, Aha lake view, Ahakakayenje, Ncune and Mooya by shifting the line behind the rural growth centres. This done was based on issues raised during the community consultations where concerns were raised regarding affected plots within the trading centres that would need to be developed in future vis-à-vis the way leaves restrictions should be undertaken in future. Within the farms, minimizing the number of PAPs, was done through restricting the line to the road reserve.



2.5 Impact on Crops and Trees

The total number of villages affected by the project is 79 villages with 736 PAPs. Kiruhura has the biggest percentage of PAPs in the project area as shown in the table below.

Table 2-1: Distribution of PAPs in the Project Area

District	Total Number of PAPs
Kiruhura	558
Mbarara	178
Total	736

Field data, 2014

According to the 2002 population and housing census, the population density of Kiruhura district was 52 persons per sq.km as compared to 34 persons per sq.km in 1991, and it is projected to have increased to 57 persons per sq.km in 2008 and now it is estimated to be 60 persons per sq.km in 2009. Kashongi Sub County which is one of the sub counties that has the biggest population size in Kiruhura, Kitura Sub County was curved out of Kashongi Sub County. The predominant economic activity in these sub counties is crop farming.

The crops produced in large numbers are bananas with 20,000 tons followed by maize and beans which have 10,000 tons each. Coffee, Ground nuts and sweet potatoes are the third with yields of 5,000 tons each. Cassava and Irish potatoes have the least registered number of yields with only 3,000 and 1,000 tons respectively.



Table 2-2: Value of Crops and Trees Disaggregated By District

District	Value of Crops
Kiruhura	246,645,080
Mbarara	89,425,290
Total	334,293,370

The Largest numbers of animals reared by the people of Kiruhura are indigenous cows, followed by Poultry, Goats, pigs and others respectively while rabbits are the least animals raised by the people of Kiruhura.

It is recommended that these disturbances are kept to a minimum by ensuring that fresh gardens for annual crops are avoided where possible during the construction phase.

2.6 Expected Benefits

Expected benefits from this project include growth in the cottage industries and reduced costs relating to value addition for milk. Currently, dairies are using generators as shown in the figure 2-2 below In addition to increased opportunities for value addition, the value of land is likely to increase which means that it can be used as collateral in banks. In relation to climate change reduced pressure of forests for cottage industries is expected as there is likely to be less reliance on fuel wood.



Figure 2-1: Dairy in Akayanja Trading Centre



In relation to improved service delivery, below are the social infrastructures that will get connected to power as a result of this project.

Primary schools

1. Kitura primary school
2. Ncune primary school
3. Kiruhura primary school
4. Kyeitagi primary school
5. Rwanyangwe primary school
6. Katenga primary school
7. Kitabo primary school
8. Kyenshama primary school
9. Itara primary school
10. Mbuga primary school

Secondary schools

1. Kitura secondary school
2. Kashongi high school
3. Kabambaija high school
4. Kitabo high school

Nursery schools

1. Mbuga nursery school

Health centre III

1. Kitura health centre III
2. Kashongi health centre III

Health centre II

1. Rwanyangwe health centre II
2. Itara health centre II

Sub Counties

1. Kashare
2. Rubindi
3. Kashongi

Other Developments

1. Kashongi child development
2. Itara water pump



3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE RAP

3.1 The Objective

The purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to document social impacts from project activities that are likely to affect productive resources, or means to livelihood whether or not affected people must move to another location.

3.2 Specific Objectives of the RAP

- Determine the scope and magnitude of social impacts
- Avoid or minimize adverse social impacts;
- Provide people with opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of the resettlement program;

3.3 The Scope of Work

The scope of work included: -

- The extent of the pegged way leaves corridor of the proposed power line;
- The way leaves definitions for 33kV lines and associated low voltage lines;
- Social economic baseline information and project impacts detailing the project affected people by household and their losses;
- Documentation of views and concerns raised by stakeholders and potentially affected persons regarding the development and implementation of the RAP and action points for concerns raised;
- The proposed compensation measures with options identified and discussed with the affected people;
- The agreements reached and the way forward;
- A review of existing grievance measures, gaps and recommendations for project grievance mechanism;
- RAP implementation arrangements, citing agencies and their responsibilities and detailed roles and responsibilities while making recommendations where some agencies have lean staff;
- Monitoring and Reporting arrangements both during the project and post project implementation in order to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the RAP process;
- Implementation Schedule in relation to overall project implementation;
- Costs and Budget including costs - evidence of the financial commitment /sources of the RAP budget, costs compensation and monitoring activities.

3.4 Project Activities

The construction of the electricity distribution lines will be associated with the following key activities: -

- i. construction of line structures, accessories and conductors;
- ii. Clearing of right-of-way;



- iii. Construction of the low voltage reticulation for the covered trading centres and Towns;

3.5 General Methodology

The RAP study followed five major stages including the following: -

- Reconnaissance and mobilisation,
- Stakeholder Consultation and Community Participation,
- Data Collection,
- Data Analysis and
- Report Writing.

A schematic presentation of the process flow is shown in the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3-1: General Methodology

Phase	Objective
Reconnaissance Visit	<p>Aim: To introduce the project to district and sub county staff in order to support mobilisation of communities for sensitisation. Clarify the scope of the assignment including the sub counties and villages to be covered</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of introduction for the team to sub counties and communities in project area • Timetable for community sensitisation <p>Participation: All team members</p>
Community Sensitisation	<p>Aim: land and security and critical issues, communities have to be made aware of what the exercise is about, what methodologies were used and the intended outcome</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio announcements • Minutes of community meetings • Pictures • Telephone numbers of LCI leaders to support the team during data collection
Data Collection	<p>Aim: Each team member studied the relevant issue according to one's area of specialization in line with the provided terms of reference and the checklist to be developed and adjusted from the findings of the reconnaissance stage. During site visits, cameras was used to take photographs of property like houses, damaged crops and other structures of PAPs and documented for easy identification during compensation.</p> <p>Deliverable: Strip maps Valuation Forms Socio-Economic forms</p>
Professional Judgement and Analysis	<p>Aim: Professional and expert judgment was used by the consultant to attach low or high levels of impact significance based on the national and international standards. While assessing the significance of relocation effects, the consultant was guided by the magnitude of the effects in relation sensitivity of the affected party.</p>



	<p>A high level of significance was attached to large effects while low levels of significance were attached to small effects on the affected people.</p> <p>Deliverables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation Report with mitigation measures • Socio-economic report with mitigation measures
Report Compilation and Submissions	<p>Submission of valuation report to the CGV</p> <p>Compilation of the RAP report and presentation</p>

3.6 Reconnaissance and Mobilisations

The Consultant reviewed all available literature including prior assessments, relevant laws, policies, regulations, and guidelines both for Uganda and World Bank and other multinational lender, donor and development partners' guidelines on social, environmental and resettlement issues were also reviewed.

After the literature review a reconnaissance visit was undertaken; this served to introduce the project to the Local leadership and some key stakeholders in Kiruhura and Mbarara district as well as providing the opportunity to the consultant to have an overview of the project area. As a result of this a sensitisation schedule was prepared working together with the local leadership.

3.7 Stakeholder and Community Participation

The Consultant appreciated the importance of stakeholder involvement in this project especially the project affected persons (PAPs). The Consultant adopted a full disclosure policy on all pertinent resettlement issues during the execution of the assignment. Information that was disclosed included background information document (BID) describing the project, likely impacts and project-affected areas. During execution of the assignment, the Consultant made consultations with the PAP's on a range of issues including the design and implementation of the resettlement activities, resettlement alternatives, choices of compensation and arrangements for relocation.

Radio announcements were used to inform communities in project areas about the RAP studies and invite them for meetings.

Meetings with PAPs: Prior to undertaking detailed social survey, sensitization meetings were in each village affected by the distribution line to disclose and explain the RAP study, explain the valuation process and how it was conducted according to Ugandan and World Bank guidelines. These meetings were conducted by social survey team. All meetings were chaired by either the village's Local Council (LC1) Chairperson or LC 3 Council member (Councillor). These meetings aimed at creating awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement hence enable them to provide true household and personal information during the social survey.



3.8 Data Collection

3.8.1 Criteria for Eligibility

The criteria for identifying project-affected people (PAP) were that everybody, whose crops are affected part or whole by the distribution line route, was eligible for compensation.

The social survey utilised a structured questionnaire administered to all the PAPS along the route. Prior to administering the questionnaire to each PAP, its content was explained and purpose of requested information disclosed and carefully explained. Social data collected in the questionnaires were coded, entered in a database then analysed using *SPSS* package.

3.8.2 Census and Property Valuation

Property Valuation was undertaken by a registered Valuation Surveyor working according to Ugandan legal and policy framework and World Bank's OP 4.12 and shared with the Chief Government Valuer for approval.

3.8.2.1 Cadastral Surveys

Land traversed by the proposed distribution line was surveyed and mapped indicating the tenure system of each property. Customary land tenants and registered owners were recorded and strip maps produced.

Survey beacons were placed along the way leave to enable easy identification later. Based on this, we were able to inspect all affected crops and developments for compensation purposes.

3.8.2.2 Basis for Valuation

The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act Cap 227. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the full replacement cost standard of OP 4.12. Such additional measures are distinct from resettlement assistance to be provided under other clauses in OP 4.12, paragraph. 6. The valuation of the assets was done with the engagement and participation of the PAPs.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Article 26

- Every person has a right to own property either individually or in association with others.
- No person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied
- The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and



- The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law, which makes provision
 - Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
 - A right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.

The Land Act, 1998

The District Land Tribunal shall, in assessing compensation referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 77 take into account the value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner, tenant or license.

In addition to compensation assessed under this section, a Disturbance Allowance of fifteen per cent for more than six months' notice of any sum assessed under subsection (1) of this section is considered. The rates set out in the list of District Compensation Rates referred to in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 60 of this Act has been used in determining the amount of compensation payable.

Way-Leaves

Way leaves are defined as is an easement for erection and lying of power lines, water mains, sewers, telephone cables or for a foot path. The way leaves is defined as a corridor 10m wide for 33kV power lines and 5m for 11kV power lines.

Crops

Under the Local Government Act, the District Land Board in each local government has a mandate to develop own compensation rates for perennial crops and trees. This line will traverse the Districts of Kiruhura and Mbarara and the compensation rates for these two districts were to be obtained however investigations revealed that these were last updated in 2008. Therefore the Consultant applied latest rates for neighbouring Bushenyi District 2012/2013 to derive compensation values for perennial crops, trees and shrubs owned by project-affected persons. Valuation rates for these crops takes into account the possible income generated from them.

According to Ugandan compensation regulations, seasonal crops (maize, beans, tomatoes) which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate (3 or 6 months) given to land landowners/ occupiers are excluded from compensation unlike perennial crops such as coffee, bananas, fruit or timber trees.

3.8.3 Socio-Economic Methodology

The socio-economic studies covered: -

- Current occupants of the affected line route to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program.
- Standard characteristics of households to be affected, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization;



and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards living (including health status) of the population to be affected by the project activities; the magnitude of the expected loss – total of partial – of assets, and the extent of the effect, physical or economic;

- Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- Provisions to update information on the affected people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals.
- land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property, natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based user systems (including grazing, use of forest and swamp areas,) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area.
- The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project.
- Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- Social and cultural characteristics of communities to be affected, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g. community organizations, ritual groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.



4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

4.1 Distribution of Project Affected Persons

The socio- economic survey was conducted in the districts of Kiruhura and Mbarara. It covered five sub-counties namely Kiruhura TC, Kashongi, Kashare, Rubaya, Kazo and Kitura. The table below shows the distribution of project affected persons by district and sub county.

Table 4-1: Distribution of Project Affected Person Disaggregated by Location

Sub County	District		Total
	Kiruhura	Mbarara	
Kiruhura TC	12	0	12
Kashongi	250	0	250
Kashare	0	42	42
Kazo	26	0	26
Kitura	82	0	82
Rubaya	2	34	36
Total	372	76	448

Census, 2014

4.2 Population Characteristics

4.2.1 Ethnicity

There are two tribes in the project area although the Banyankore constitute the major tribe. Banyankole comprise of about 99.1% of the population that is likely to be affected while the Baganda constitute only 0.9%. The Baganda were only found in Kashongi sub-county among the persons affected by the project. This implies that when it comes to communication including print and digital media, Runyankore is used although Runyakitara is also widely accepted; Luganda is mainly used in trading centres.

Recommendation: When it comes to RAP implementation, Runyakore should be the language used for announcements, radio programmes and any other materials that may be disseminated.

4.2.2 Sex composition of the affected household heads

Majority of the affected household's heads are male. Male-headed households constituted 82.2% and female household heads accounted for 17.8%. Kiruhura TC and Kazo had the highest number of household heads persons affected by the project while Kashare sub-county has the biggest percentage of female household heads.

Table 4-2: Household Heads Disaggregated By Gender in Percentages

S/N	District	Sub counties	Male	Female	Total
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	91.7	8.3	100.0
		Kashongi	82.4	17.6	100.0
		Kazo	84.6	15.4	100.0



		Kitura	80.0	20.0	100.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	67.5	32.5	100.0
		Rubaya	76.5	23.5	100.0
Total			80.5	19.5	100.0

Census, 2014

Recommendation: When it comes to RAP implementation, both genders should be integrated especially when it comes to witnessing compensation payments.

4.2.3 Marital Status of affected PAPs

Majority (83.9%) of the household heads that surveyed are married. The high percentage of married couples could be attributed to Kinyankore culture, which values marriage and marriage is also a source of respect and status. 9.2% constitute of affected PAPs that have never married. Single and divorced affected persons constitute 6.7% and 0.9 respectively.

Table 4-3 Marital Status of Project Affected Persons

S/N	District	Sub counties	Married	Single/never married	Single Separated	Widowed
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
		Kashongi	85.2	6.6	2.0	6.1
		Kazo	80.8	11.5	0.0	7.7
		Kitura	90.0	8.8	0.0	1.5
2	Mbarara	Kashare	70.0	25.0	2.5	2.5
		Rubaya	91.2	2.9	0.0	5.9
Total			83.9	9.2	1.4	5.5

Census, 2014

This implies that during decision making for compensation spousal consent should be given attention in order to ensure gender equity within households. This is also in line with the National Gender Policy of 1997, a tool to guide and direct the planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programs with a gender perspective.

4.2.4 Populations and Age of Affected Persons

Majority of the PAPs are aged 25 – 44 years comprising of 58%. PAPs aged between 45 and 54 years are only 12.2. The socio-economic survey also established that only 14.2% of the PAPs were aged 55 years and above. By implication, most of the PAPs in the affected area are not elderly and still economically active.

Table 4-4: Age Composition of Project Affected Persons Disaggregated By Sub County

S/N	District	Sub counties	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55>
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	0.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	30.0
		Kashongi	14.8	31.7	24.0	10.0	15.8
		Kazo	20.0	30.0	40.0	10.0	6.7
		Kitura	17.1	31.4	28.6	10.0	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	20.0	36.7	26.7	10.0	12.9



	Rubaya	15.5	30.5	25.5	10.0	18.5
Total		15.5	32.0	26.1	12.2	14.2

Census, 2014

In relation to compensation frameworks, this demographic characteristic suggests that this group attaches a lot of value to productive assets however, given that perennial crops and trees that are to be compensated, although, significant, if compensated may not impoverish individuals because it does not trigger the loss of productive and physical assets including homes or land that increase the vulnerability of households.

Recommendation: Sensitisation prior to verification should emphasise that packages only relate to perennial crops and trees so that any perceived anxieties relating to land take are managed.

4.2.5 Relationship to the household head

The socio-economic survey established the relationship to the household head, it was established that majority of people interviewed were wives to the household head (61.2%). Only 11.4% and 2.9% were related to household heads as either sons or daughters respectively. 10.8% were related to the affected persons as their biological fathers.

Table 4-5: Distribution of PAPs by Relationship to Household Heads

S/N	District	Sub counties	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Sister	Brother	Grand father
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	6.5	61.8	8.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.0
		Kazo	10.0	60.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
		Kitura	2.9	69.6	13.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	0.0	56.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
		Rubaya	20.5	64.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Total			10.8	61.2	11.4	2.9	1.0	2.0	0.7

Census, 2014

Community networks are important to individuals, and while it is widely regarded that the loss of such intangible assets can lead to impoverishment of some households especially the elderly that depend on their children; this risk is highly unlikely because no physical relocation of community members is expected during the construction of this line and therefore loss of community networks not expected.

4.2.6 Level of Educational Attainment

According to the figure below, majority of the PAPs in the project area had attained primary education (58.5%) followed by those with secondary education (19.6%). Those who reported to have no formal education were (12.4%). It should however, be noted that Kashare sub-county had the highest number of PAPs who reported to have attained secondary education (33.3%) while Kitura sub-county registered the highest proportion of PAPs with no education at all.



Table 4-6: Level of Education of Project Affected Persons

S/N	District	Sub counties	None	Primary	Secondary level	Tertiary level
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	16.7	41.7	8.3	33.3
		Kashongi	10.3	65.4	17.3	7.0
		Kazo	19.2	61.5	0.0	19.2
		Kitura	16.5	67.1	10.1	6.3
2	Mbarara	Kashare	2.5	65.0	27.5	5.0
		Rubaya	11.8	55.9	14.7	17.6
Total			11.5	64.1	15.4	9.0

Census, 2014

The level of education gives an indication of whether project affected persons will become more vulnerable as a result of the social impact relating to economic loss. The communities in Kitura are likely to become more vulnerable given that they are farmers and have small plots of land.

4.2.7 Religious Affiliation

The socio-economic survey established the religious of the heads of the affected persons. It was established that majority of the PAPs were protestants (52.4%) followed by Catholic (35.8%), while Moslems formed only (3.3%). Among the other religious affiliations included the born again, SDA and traditionalists. Kiruhura TC had no single PAP from the Catholic faith while Kitura had relatively more Catholic PAPs compared to the Protestants.

Table 4-7: Religious Affiliation of Household Heads

S/N	District	Sub counties	Catholic	Protestant	Islam	Other
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	0.0	83.3	8.3	8.3
		Kashongi	30.0	54.3	3.3	12.3
		Kazo	73.1	19.2	0.0	7.7
		Kitura	47.5	46.3	1.3	5.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	40.0	55.0	5.0	0.0
		Rubaya	0.0	85.3	2.9	11.8
Total			33.6	54.0	3.0	9.4

Census, 2014

4.2.8 Income and Livelihoods

According to the Table 4.8 below, agriculture forms the main source of income and livelihood among the project affected persons. It constitutes 73.2% of as a major occupation among the PAPs. The other major occupations and sources of income are private retail (10.3%). It was also established that 5.3% of the PAPs were not employed while (4.4%) reported to be students. A few of the PAPs work in the public sector.

Table 4-8: Distribution of PAPs by Main Occupation

S/N	District	Sub counties	Private formal	Private service	Retail	Student	Informal service	Agriculture	Government	Not employed
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	.0	.0	16.7	.0	.0	75.0	8.3	.0
		Kashongi	0.4	3.7	9.8	2.0	0.8	74.6	1.2	7.4
		Kazo	.0	3.8	15.4	11.5	.0	57.7	7.7	3.8



		Kitura	.0	1.3	10.0	6.3	2.5	75.0	2.5	2.5
2	Mbarara	Kashare	.0	.0	15.0	15.0	2.5	60.0	2.5	5.0
		Rubaya	.0	8.8	2.9	.0	.0	85.3	2.9	.0
Total			0.2	3.2	10.3	4.4	1.1	73.2	2.3	5.3

Census, 2014

Like any other rural area in Uganda, the project area is largely agro based including both crop farming and livestock rearing. Therefore loss of seasonal crops should be minimised during construction phase as they have not been included in this compensation framework.

4.2.9 Crop Production

Over 91.4% of the Affected Person carries out subsistence agriculture on the affected land for their livelihood. The main crops grown are; maize (21.3%), cassava (26.2%), sweet potatoes (21.0%), beans (20.4%) and Banana (11.1%). Some of the affected households reported poor crop yields due to inadequate agriculture extension services, use of unimproved seeds, presence of pests and diseases, erratic and unreliable rainfall patterns, low soil fertility coupled with poor farming practices.

Table 4-9: Main Crops Grown in the Project Area

S/N	District	Sub counties	Maize	Sweet potatoes	Cassava	Beans	Banana
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	17.2	10.3	27.6	24.1	20.7
		Kashongi	19.6	19.7	26.1	23.3	11.2
		Kazo	26.7	13.3	21.7	20.0	18.3
		Kitura	24.3	26.2	25.7	16.0	7.8
2	Mbarara	Kashare	21.1	18.9	28.9	16.7	13.3
		Rubaya	22.2	26.3	27.3	16.2	8.1
Total			21.3	21.0	26.2	20.4	11.1

Census, 2014

In addition, a big proportion of affected homesteads reported that they grow crops on their land (37.1%) while a biggest percentage of the households (40.4%) ascertained that they grow their crops along the power line. All in all, incomes generated from agricultural activities especially for those grown along the power line are likely to be greatly affected. Most of the land where crops are grown is owned by the household head (85.0%) or the wife (11.6%). It was hard to draw a distinction between the household head and landlord as owners of the land where the crops are grown, which implies that the aspect of renting land is not common in this districts and therefore household heads receive compensation packages with their spouses or next of kin witnessing.

4.2.10 Food production for the Market

The survey inquired where affected households sell their crops especially those involved in commercial production. It was established that Kiruhura TC and Kazo sub-county, majority of the PAPs do not sell at all the crops they produce (75.0%). The PAPs from Rubaya, Kitura and Kashare sub-counties sell most of their produce to the local market and a few to the outside market.



Table 4-10: Marketing Practices of Project Affected Persons

S/N	District	Sub counties	Don't sell at all	Local Market	Outside market	Others
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	42.7	53.8	3.1	0.4
		Kazo	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0
		Kitura	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	26.5	67.6	5.9	0.0
		Rubaya	11.8	88.2	0.0	0.0
Total			41.2	56.2	2.2	0.2

Census, 2014

This means that for the sub counties of Rubaya, Kitura and Kashare, crop compensation is very important as crops constitute a significant proportion of their income and therefore the expectations of most household heads is for fair and timely compensation.

4.2.11 Constraints to Crop Production

Many problems are experienced during crop production. However, the PAPs across the five project sub-counties noted that the major problem encountered is drought (38.6%), followed by lack of enough land for production (24.6%) and lack of the required tools. Lack of market and access to the market was also reported especially in Kazo, Kitura and sub-counties and Kiruhura town council.

Table 4-11: Constraints to Crop Production

S/N	District	Sub counties	Drought	Lack of sufficient land	Lack of tools	Lack of market	Lack of good access to market
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	50.0	18.2	13.6	4.5	13.6
		Kashongi	37.4	25.8	20.3	9.5	7.0
		Kazo	32.8	18.8	21.9	17.2	9.4
		Kitura	46.5	20.6	14.8	15.5	2.6
2	Mbarara	Kashare	44.4	20.6	15.9	12.7	6.3
		Rubaya	29.9	32.0	26.8	9.3	2.1
Total			38.6	24.6	19.7	11.1	6.0

Census, 2014

However, given that most of the crops are seasonal crops they are likely to be affected during construction. Therefore it is recommended that prior to construction, the contractor considers management of this risk using operational measures including sensitisation of the communities on the construction methodology in order to minimise the significance of this impact.

4.2.12 Livestock Production

There are a significant number of persons engaged in livestock production (56.5%) while (43.5%) do not keep any animals. The major animals kept include cattle (42.1%), goats (34.7%) and birds (17.8%). It was noted that within the project areas i.e. districts; piggery is practiced on a very minimal scale with only (2.9%) of the affected households reporting to keep pigs. It was also reported that even households involved in livestock production, do not exclusively depend



on it as a source of livelihood but have other sources of income and livelihood options.

It should be noted that households involved in livestock production graze their animals on their own private land (88.2%). All the interviewed PAPs from Kazo and Rubaya reported grazing their animals on their own private land. A relative percentage of households from Kiruhura TC said that they graze their land on land owned customary. Negligible percentages graze their animals on hired land.

Table 4-12: Grazing Areas for Project Affected Persons

S/N	District	Sub counties	Private own land	Private borrowed land	Customary land	Public land	Hired land	Others
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
		Kashongi	85.6	3.4	8.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
		Kazo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kitura	94.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0
		Rubaya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total			88.2	2.5	5.9	0.5	1.5	1.5

Census, 2014

Given that land take is not expected in this exercise, the impact on livestock farming is not significant since most animals will continue grazing as they are doing currently.

4.2.1 Access to Basic Services and Social Infrastructure

Health

Access to basic services such as schools, health facilities and water vary from one Sub County to another. At every sub county in the project area, there are Health Centers of different grades providing health services to the people. The survey established a high rate of accessibility to these services (see Table below) with majority of the health centers located within 5km. A small percentage (14.4%) reported having health centers located within a distance of above 10 kilometer. However, it was reported by the PAPs that all these health facilities are poorly equipped and lack basic drugs most of the time.

Table 4-13: Distance to Health facilities Disaggregated by Sub county

S/N	District	Sub counties	Less than 5 km	5-10km	10km & above
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	54.5	45.5	.0
		Kashongi	37.6	43.4	19.0
		Kazo	7.7	92.3	.0
		Kitura	68.4	30.4	1.3
2	Mbarara	Kashare	35.0	32.5	32.5
		Rubaya	45.5	48.5	6.1
Total			42.2	43.4	14.4

Census, 2014



The land survey reveals that no social infrastructure will be negatively affected by the construction of the line; instead, the access to electricity will improve the services provided at these facilities. Some of the schools to benefit will include: Byanamira Modern P.S, Byanamira P.S. Excel P.S, Kabushwere P.S., Rwanyange High School, Rwantsinga S.S. among others

The health facilities that will benefit from power connections on this line include: Mooya HC II, Kashongi HCIII, Rwanyangwe HCII, Kitura HCII and Nshwere HC II in Kiruhura District and Kashare HCIII in Mbarara district.

Type of health facility

According to the Table below, majority of the affected homesteads are served by Health center III (Kashongi HCIII) although in Kiruhura TC, affected people (72.7%) mostly access health services at health center IV. In Kazo sub-county, health services are mainly accessed at health center II (92.3%). It is only in Kashongi sub-county where it was reported that project affected persons access health care at health center I (3.3%).

Table 4-14: Type of Health Facilities Utilized By Project Affected Person

S/N	District	Sub counties	Hospital	Health centre IV	Health centre III	Health centre II	Health centre I
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	0.0	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	0.8	14.5	69.8	11.6	3.3
		Kazo	0.0	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
		Kitura	1.3	0.0	83.5	15.2	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	0.0	17.5	77.5	5.0	0.0
		Rubaya	12.1	0.0	87.9	0.0	0.0
Total			1.6	11.6	69.6	15.3	1.9

Census, 2014

The land survey reveals that no health infrastructure will be negatively affected by the construction of the line; instead, the access to electricity will improve the services provided at these facilities.

Education

Average number of children access education at different levels

According to Table 4.14 below, it should be noted that on average, each affected household had at least 3.55 children going to school for both Mbarara and Kiruhura project districts. There are few households, which reported that had a maximum of 13 children going to school. On average, at least each of the affected households had at 2 children going to primary while on average 1.89 children from the affected households are in secondary. Very few households reported having children going to the university with the maximum having 3 children.



Table 4-15: Status on Education for Children

DISTRICT		Number of children below 5 years	Number of children going to school	Number of children in primary level	Number of children in secondary level	Number of children in university
Kiruhura	Mean	2.09	3.59	2.85	1.90	1.30
	Minimum	0	1	0	0	0
	Maximum	10	13	16	5	3
Mbarara	Mean	1.95	3.13	2.64	1.85	.67
	Minimum	1	1	1	0	0
	Maximum	5	9	7	9	1
Total	Mean	2.08	3.55	2.83	1.89	1.25
	Minimum	0	1	0	0	0
	Maximum	10	13	16	9	3

Census, 2014

Given that no schools are likely to be negatively affected; this demographic characteristic is likely to improve given increased access to schools given the increased access to electricity.

4.3 Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

Table below shows that above 72.7 percent of the affected persons are served with water from pond/unprotected well while 11.9% are served by boreholes. Other sources of water include the protected well and tap water.

Table 4-16: Major Water Sources in the Project Area

S/N	District	Sub counties	Pond/unprotected well	Protected well	Spring	Borehole	Tap water	Piped water
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	25.0	33.3	8.3	25.0	8.3	0.0
		Kashongi	68.9	9.8	2.9	17.2	0.8	0.4
		Kazo	92.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
		Kitura	73.8	20.0	0.0	3.8	1.3	1.3
2	Mbarara	Kashare	75.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
		Rubaya	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Total			72.7	11.5	1.8	11.9	1.6	0.5

Census, 2014

Most of the households are located within 500 meters to 1 kilometre to the nearest water point.

Table 4-17: Average Distance to Water Sources

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-100 meters	95	21.7	21.7
	100-500 meters	95	21.7	43.5
	500-1km	139	31.8	75.3
	1-1.5km	107	24.5	100.0
Total		436	100.0	

Census, 2014



4.3.1 Type of latrine facility

According to the social economic survey results, a big majority of the affected households use pit latrine as a toilet facility (97.7%), very few of the households use the bush or hole in the ground. An insignificant percentage uses the VIP as a toilet facility.

4.3.2 Disease Prevalence

Like other rural communities in Uganda, the population in the project area is affected by numerous diseases which include but not limited to; malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrheal, measles, intestinal worms among others. Malaria is the major common disease suffered by households. It constitutes 86.9 percent of the common diseases. Table 4-17, below shows the common diseases affecting the affected population.

Table 4-18: Predominant Diseases in Project Area

S/N	District	Sub counties	Malaria	Respiratory tract infection	Diarrheal	Measles	Intestinal worms	Others
1	Kiriuhura	Kiriuhura TC	92.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	90.9	5.7	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.4
		Kazo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kitura	75.0	15.0	7.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	75.0	15.4	7.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
		Rubaya	97.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total			86.9	7.7	3.4	0.2	1.4	0.2

Census, 2014

4.4 Income of Affected person

The survey established the main sources of income for the affected households. Majority of the affected households derive their income from agricultural activities from the affected land (51.6%) followed by those who undertake business on the affected land (21.0%). Considering that land take is not expected, the project will not have a big impact on the livelihoods of the PAPs because they will continue to access land to engage in income generating activities.





Figure 4-1: Crops Grown in the Kashongi Sub County, Kiruhura District



Figure 4-2: Some of the Commercial Trees in Kashongi Sub County that are likely to be affected by 33kV Line

4.5 Wealth Categorisation

The project affected households were requested to categorise themselves in terms of wealth or standard of living. Majority of the affected households categorised themselves as poor followed by those regarded themselves as being average with 46.4% and 38.7% respectively. According to Table 4-19 households on average earn 875, 351.17 annually.



Table 4-19: Distribution of PAPs by Perceived Standard of Living

S/N	District	Sub counties	Rich	Average	Poor	Very poor
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	33.3	25.0	25.0	16.7
		Kashongi	8.7	39.3	45.5	6.6
		Kazo	0.0	42.9	42.9	14.3
		Kitura	0.0	37.5	55.0	113.3
2	Mbarara	Kashare	0.0	37.5	55.0	7.5
		Rubaya	14.7	52.9	32.4	0.0
Total			7.2	38.7	46.4	7.7

Census, 2014

Table 4-20: Average Income of Household Heads

DISTRICT	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Kiruhura	878148.15	30000	30000000
Mbarara	880344.83	80000	15000000

Census, 2014

4.6 Household Assets and Land Holding

4.6.1 Land Holding

Land was identified as the key asset by all the persons affected. It is the source of food, income, and residence. It also provides space for burial ground. Although, land holdings differ from one village to the other, the average land size per household differed according to the location of the households. Land holdings located within trading centres were relatively small compared to land found in the villages. In addition, there were huge stretches of land used for grazing cattle.

4.6.2 Land ownership/Tenure

Customary is the major land tenure in the project area, constituting (89.4%) of land ownership. Freehold and leasehold land tenure system constitutes 8.6% and 1.8 % respectively. Community elders were reported to be playing important roles with regard to land disputes resolution and sale of land.

Table 4-21: Predominant Land Tenure System

S/N	District	Sub counties	Customary	Freehold	Lease hold	Other
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	84.5	11.3	2.8	0.4
		Kazo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kitura	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	95.0	2.2	2.5	0.0
		Rubaya	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0
Total			89.4	8.6	1.8	0.2

Census, 2014



Although an insignificant number of PAPs bought land (79.0%), the land market is generally restricted as most of landowners either renting or inherited land or were given land by their parents. The table 4 - 22 below brings out clearly how the PAPs acquired their land.

Table 4-22: Initial Land Acquisition of Project Affected Persons

S/N	District	Sub counties	Bought	Renting	Inherited	Given as a gift
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	25.0	58.3	0.0	16.7
		Kashongi	85.0	0.0	10.5	4.4
		Kazo	65.4	0.0	34.6	0.0
		Kitura	79.3	0.0	15.9	4.9
2	Mbarara	Kashare	82.5	0.0	15.0	2.5
		Rubaya	60.0	2.9	37.1	0.0
Total			79.0	0.2	16.7	4.0

Census, 2014

4.6.3 Status of Occupancy

On the status of occupancy, majority of PAPs are landowners and an insignificant number of households are tenants. Other forms of occupancy such as licensee, tenant, co-owner, co-tenant were virtually absent in the project areas. Table 4.23 below shows the status of occupancy.

Table 4-23: Status of Occupancy of Land for Project Affected Persons

S/N	District	Sub counties	Owner	Licensee	Tenant	Co-owner	Co-tenant	Other
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kazo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kitura	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Rubaya	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total			99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Census, 2014

Considering that land take is not expected, the project will not have a big impact on the ownership arrangements in the area, however, consultations revealed that the price of land is likely to increased and immigrations into the rural growth centres is expected.

4.6.4 Land use in Project Area

All land that is subject of this project is located in rural areas and is mainly used for agriculture, residential and burial purposes. As indicated in the Table below the structures on the land are mainly used for residential purposes only (66.9%) while others use the structures on the affected land for both residential and businesses purposes. It should also be noted that even the commercial purposes mainly imply agricultural activities such as crop and animal husbandry. It was also established that in most circumstances in project area, community members construct their residential houses on land, which also doubles as agriculture. This guarantees security of farm products by curbing losses that could arise out of theft.



Table 4-24: Land Use in Project Area

S/N	District	Sub counties	Residential only	Residential and small business	Small business
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	100.0	0.0	0.0
		Kashongi	62.4	32.4	5.2
		Kazo	79.2	16.7	4.2
		Kitura	81.2	18.8	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	29.4	61.8	8.8
		Rubaya	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total			66.9	29.0	4.1

Census, 2014

Considering that land take is not expected, the project will not have a big impact on the land use in the project area.

4.6.5 Encumbrances on Affected Land

Over 90.0% of affected landholdings reported no claims on affected land while only 0.6 of affected landholdings have claims. In Kashare and Kashongi sub-counties, two landholdings were found to have a mortgage respectively. This constitutes 0.6 % of mortgage/lien on affected properties.

Table 4-25: Claims on Landholding in Project Area

S/N	District	Sub counties	Claim by family members	Mortgage/lien	No all documents are available	No, no documentation available	I don't know
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	0.0	0.0	75.0	16.7	8.3
		Kashongi	0.8	0.4	92.3	6.1	0.4
		Kazo	0.0	0.0	92.3	7.7	0.0
		Kitura	1.2	0.0	87.8	11.0	0.0
2	Mbarara	Kashare	0.0	2.5	95.0	2.5	0.0
		Rubaya	2.9	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0
Total			0.9	0.5	91.6	6.6	0.5

Census, 2014

In addition, given the customary nature of the land tenure system, some of the landowners (5.6%) have details in form of land titles documentation available for the affected land. Majority 92.5 percent merely possess agreements with their parents and family members who gave them the land or from the individuals they bought land from.

Table 4-26: Land Tenure Arrangements in Project Area

S/N	District	Sub counties	Land title	Agreement	Tenancy
1	Kiruhura	Kiruhura TC	36.4	63.6	0.0
		Kashongi	4.7	94.0	1.3
		Kazo	0.0	100.0	0.0
		Kitura	2.6	92.1	5.3
2	Mbarara	Kashare	2.8	97.2	0.0
		Rubaya	14.3	82.9	2.9
Total			5.6	92.5	1.9

Census, 2014

Considering that land take is not expected, the project will not have a big impact on the encumbrances on land. Attempts were made to minimise impacts relating land were undertaken to ensure that such vulnerabilities are minimised.



5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal framework

This Section presents an overview of the relevant legal framework. It covers the review of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, the Land Act, the Land Acquisition Act, and the Local Governments Act amongst others

5.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land of Uganda in the citizens of Uganda. However under Article 237(1) (a), the Government or Local Government can acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the 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 interests in which land may be held namely; Customary, Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold. It introduces the principles of “bona fide occupancy” and “lawful occupancy” intended to protect certain persons on the land by vesting in them certain rights of occupancy and security on the land they have occupied.

According to the Constitution, all land belongs to the people of Uganda and is held in trust by the Government. Government is authorized to acquire land for a public purpose and to compensate affected persons in accordance with the law. It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land for public interest and provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of the land.

In order to ensure that all citizens were involved in the development of this plan, the team undertook community and stakeholder consultations and modalities for disclosure of compensation packages during RAP implementation have considered have been guided by the Constitution of Uganda. Further to enhancing transparency and participation in the process and for ensuring prompt and adequate compensation, a grievance management system is proposed.

5.1.2 The Land Act, Cap. 227

The land Act was made in 1998 to implement reforms in the land tenure and management introduced by the constitution. The Act provides for various categories of land tenure and regulates all aspects of land administration, proprietary rights of land owners and compulsory acquisition of land for public use. The Act creates a number of land administration institutions such as the Uganda Land Commission (ULC), the District Land Boards (DLB) and the Parish Land Committees.



The district land boards are considered as one of the stakeholder to participate in the implementation of this plan and are committed to their role of witnessing during the payment process.

5.1.3 The Land Acquisition Act, Cap. 226

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 assisted with relocation or that alternative land is made available or bought. Each affected person entitled to be compensated; on receipt of his/her compensation is expected to move and has no further claim.

This act has been supplemented by OP 4.12 to ensure that PAPs do not become more vulnerable as a result of the development.

5.1.4 The Land Act, 1998

The Land Act principally addresses four issues namely; holding, control, management and land disputes. As regards tenure, the Act repeats, in Section 3, provisions of Article 237 of the Constitution which vests land ownership in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mail or leasehold tenure systems. However, the Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights to use land for public works.

Regarding control of land use, the Act reaffirms statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the government and local authorities under articles 26 (2) and 237(2) (a) of the Constitution (Section 43). Since the Act does not repeal the Land Acquisition Act No. 14 of 1965, it is assumed that this legislation, meets requirements of Article 26(2) of the Constitution that requires a law to be in place for the payment of compensation and access to the courts. The Act also requires that landowners manage and utilize land in accordance with regulatory land use planning (Sections 44 and 46). Section 77(2) of the revised edition (2000) of the Land Act 1998 provides for a disturbance allowance on top of the computed compensation amount as shown below:

- 30% of compensation amount if quit notice is given within 6 months.
- 15% of compensation amount if quit notice is given after 6 months.



The rights of spouse and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act (Cap 227). The consent of spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction by the head of household on land on which the family ordinarily resides. Section 40 of the Land Act, 1998 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, pledge, mortgage or 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 majority age, except with the prior written consent of the Committee;

- 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.

In determining eligibility this act has been taken into consideration, community member have participated in the identification of the eligible PAP as per this act.

5.1.5 The Land Regulations, 2004

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

- a) Compensation shall not be payable in respect of any crop which is illegally grown;
- b) As much time as possible shall be allowed for harvest of seasonal crops;
- c) The current market value of the crop and trees in their locality will form the basis of determining compensation;

5.1.6 The Land (Amendment) Act, 2010

Section 76(1) (a) of the Land (Amendment) Act 2010 states that the jurisdiction of the District Land Tribunal shall be to determine dispute relating to the grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals, the commission or other authority with responsibility relating to land.

5.1.7 The Electricity Act, 1999

The Electricity Act 1999, under PART IV, provides for use of land for energy installations. The

Act provides for:

- The power of a licensee (or a project developer) to use land (section 67)
- Procedures for using public land
- Removal or alteration of electric supply lines
- Compensation
- Compulsory acquisition of land (section 71)



Part IV of the Act provides for Rural Electrification under which ERT III will be implemented. Section 64 created the Rural Electrification Fund (REF) and authorized the Minister to make regulations for the management of the Fund by Statutory Instrument. Statutory Instruments 2001 No. 75 established the Rural Electrification Board (REB) to manage REF and also established the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) as the Secretariat of REB with powers to:

- Build and maintain a national rural electrification data base
- Prepare for REB an annual status report on rural electrification programs indicating progress and hindrances to the execution of the rural electrification program and identifying significant obstacles impeding progress as well as options for mitigating those obstacles
- Recommend to REB the most efficient use of the Fund for the promotion of rural electrification
- Generate and provide information relating to rural electrification investments
- Undertake planning and budgeting for rural electrification and
- Process applications for financial support from the REF.

5.1.8 The Local Governments Act, Cap 243

The local Governments Act consolidates existing local government law in accordance with the constitution. The Act implements Government's decentralisation policy, which involves the devolution of powers and service delivery to districts and other lower local governments. The Act establishes a form of government based on the district as the main unit of administration. Section (34-45) of the Act gives legislative and planning powers to the districts. Local governments are vested are given certain functions including those relating to conservation of the environment and land management.

5.2 Policy framework

5.2.1 Rural Electrification Strategy and Plan (RESP) Implementing Policies and Structures

The Government's Rural Electrification Strategy and Plan (RESP) for the ten-year period 2013- 2022 programmatic and policy adjustment measures towards increasing connections will include;

1. The Government assuming greater responsibility for planning, financing and overall management of the rural electrification sector by absorbing the major commercial and financial risk for rural electrification development while the private sector plays a complementary role to that of Government.
2. Rural electrification implemented on a model of scaled, multi-technology electricity service territories comprising the entire rural territory of the country.
3. Planning and management for all rural electrification sector programs and investment resources to be centralized in the REA.



4. Rural electrification services and infrastructure will be managed by duly licensed nongovernmental concession holders.
5. Off-grid electrification services comprising energy service technologies not dependent on the national grid shall, preferably, be planned, offered and furnished to eligible consumers in the service territories in tandem with on-grid electrification services.
6. Capital financing for infrastructure development for electric distribution-based investment shall be furnished under a system of long-term leasing and financing contracts with the electric distribution licensees.
7. The cost of wholesale power to rural concession licensees may be discounted on a needs-test basis in order to make on-grid rural electricity service more affordable.
8. Investment in small distributed power generation facilities as local sources of supply will be given increased priority and enhanced support

5.2.2 The Uganda National Land Policy, 2013

This new land policy addresses the contemporary land issues and conflicts facing the country. The vision of the policy is: *“Sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy”* while the goal of the policy is: *“to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda’s land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development.”*

The Policy provides for access to land for investment. Section 4.16 of the Policy states that Government shall put in place measures that minimize negative impacts related to investment on land so as to deliver equitable and sustainable development.

Part 90 of section 4.16 of the Policy enjoins government to protect land rights, including rights of citizens in the face of investments with measures for clear procedures and standards for local consultation; mechanisms for appeal and arbitration; and facilitate access to land by vulnerable groups in the face of investments.

Measures for protection of land are dealt with in Section 4.18 (93) of the Policy. Accordingly, the Policy recognizes the inability of the majority of Ugandan to afford the cost of formally securing land rights and therefore government is to put in place a framework that would ensure that land rights held by all Ugandans are fully and effectively enjoyed.



5.2.3 The National Land Use Policy, 2013

The overall policy goal is to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilization in Uganda. Therefore, compensation packages have taken into account this land use policy by ensuring that all PAPs continuing engaging in their livelihood activities without compromising optimal land management.

5.3 World Bank' Safeguard Policy on Resettlement

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

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

5.4 Differences between Uganda Laws and the World Bank's OP 4.12

There are some differences between the World Bank's OP 4.12 and the Uganda Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. For instance: the Ugandan Laws are restricted to fair, adequate and prompt compensation (cash), while the World Bank OP 4.12 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.

The World Bank OP 4.12 has been followed in preparation of this RAP that will also guide its implementation that also takes into account vulnerable groups, tenants and licensees as long as they own crops and trees in the way leave as per the entitlement cut-off date which is 23rd September 2014.

A comparison of Uganda Law and World Bank's OP 4.12 requirements with possible mitigation options regarding compensation is given in Table 6-1 below.



Table 5-1: Comparison of Ugandan Law and World Bank OP 4.12

Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
Land Owners	<p>The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 vests all land directly in the Citizens of Uganda, and states that every person in Uganda has the right to own property. Ugandan law recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, customary tenure, freehold tenure, leasehold tenure, and mail tenure. Customary land owners are entitled to compensation based on the open market</p>	<p>OP 4.12 eligibility criteria include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) those who have formal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights recognized under Ugandan law 2) those who do not have such rights at the time the census begins, but have a recognized claim to such land or assets 3) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land that they occupy <p>Persons under 1) and 2) are provided compensation for the land that they lose, and relocation assistance such as moving allowances, and development assistance to restore livelihoods.</p> <p>Persons under 3 are provided Resettlement assistance. All PAPs are provided compensation for non-land assets that they lose.</p>	<p>The legal right to resettlement under Ugandan law is applicable only to those with proprietary interest in the affected land.</p> <p>Entitlement under Ugandan law for payment of compensation is essentially based on the right of ownership or legal user/occupancy rights.</p> <p>Market value is based on recent transactions and thus if alternative property is purchased within a reasonable period of the payment of compensation, it is likely that market value will reflect replacement value. However, local inflation in price land or construction materials can affect what is determined as replacement cost. If this is not reflected in recent transactions, market value may not reflect replacement value.</p>	<p>OP. 4.12 prevailed</p>



Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
		<p>Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option for people whose livelihoods are land based; compensation is to be based on replacement cost. Whenever replacement land is offered land should be of at least equivalent value in terms of productive value and locational advantage.</p> <p>Any cash compensation for lost land and other assets (structures, crops, trees) must be at replacement cost (in real terms)</p>		
Land Tenants	<p>Ugandan law does not make any specific accommodation for squatters or illegal settlers, and compensation is based on legal occupancy. The Land Act treats lawful occupants and bona fide occupants as statutory tenants of the registered owner. Under Section 29 of the Land Act, “lawful occupant” means a person who entered the land with the consent of the registered owner, and includes a purchaser; or a person who</p>	<p>See above. The OP 4.12 explicitly states that the affected persons cannot be denied compensation /resettlement assistance based on the lack of legal title. Bank projects, therefore, need to make provisions for helping squatters / encroachers achieve the objectives of the Bank's resettlement policy.</p> <p>For those without formal legal rights to lands or without claims to such land that could be recognized under the laws of the country, the government should provide resettlement assistance, to help</p>	<p>Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands are not entitled to be resettled or compensated under Ugandan law.</p>	<p>The design of Ruhumba Kashwa tee off Rwebishuri Rural - Electrification - Project (113km) 33 kV Distribution Line minimises displacement of people by avoiding structures and plots</p>



Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
	<p>had occupied land as a customary tenant but whose tenancy was not disclosed or compensated for by the registered owner at the time of acquiring the leasehold certificate of title. “Bona fide occupant” means a person who before the coming into force of the Constitution had occupied and utilized or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more; or had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local Authority</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, a person on land on the basis of a license from the registered owner shall not be taken to be a lawful or bona fide occupant under this section. Any person who has purchased or otherwise acquired the</p>	<p>improve or at least restore those affected persons” livelihoods.</p>		



Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
	interest of the person qualified to be a bona fide occupant under this section shall be taken to be a bona fide occupant for the purposes of this Act.			
Land users/land share croppers	Licensees are granted authority to use land for agricultural production, usually limited to annual crops. They have no legal security of tenure or any proprietary right in the land. The Land Act, section 29(5) clearly states that for the avoidance of doubt, a licensee shall not be taken to be a lawful or bona fide occupant	Squatters are provided resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets that they lose. People who have valid licenses for temporary use of land or structures are eligible for compensation for the loss— this compensation shall be prorated for the remaining period of validity. These people should also be compensated for loss of crops or other damage incurred. It would be good practice to provide these people with relocation or transition assistance.		The design of Ruhumba Kashwa tee off Rwebishuri Rural - Electrification - Project (113km) 33 kV Distribution Line minimises land take, but all perennial crops, fruit trees, commercial trees and other crops that cannot be grown within the way leave will be compensated for using the district approved compensation rates in addition to a 15% disturbance allowance. OP 4.12 prevailed
Owners of temporary buildings	Mailo tenure involves the holding of land in perpetuity. It was established under the Uganda Agreement of 1900. It permits the separation of ownership of land from the	For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land that could be recognized under the laws of the country, Bank policy provides for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land, to help	There appears to be a significant difference between Ugandan laws and Bank policy. Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands and/or	Buildings will not be impacted by the line as all measures will be taken to avoid houses and other buildings.



Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
	ownership of developments on land made by a lawful occupant. Owners of non-permanent buildings are entitled to compensation based on rates set by District Land Boards.	improve or at least restore their livelihoods. Compensation for loss of non-land assets that are lost (for ex. structures, trees, crops)	semi-permanent structures are not entitled to resettlement assistance or compensation under Ugandan law.	
Consultation and Disclosure	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (e.g. roads and energy). The Land Acquisition Act however makes provision for an enquiry whereby the affected person can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	While the consultation requirement is inherent in the EIA, it contains a number of differences with the requirements of Bank policy, most notably PAPs should be informed of and consulted on the RAPs including on compensation benefits and development assistance, and be informed of grievance mechanisms related to the resettlement Consultation and communication is continuously needed during the entire time the RAP is being implemented	OP 4.12 prevailed
Timing of Compensation Payments	Once the assessment office takes possession, the land immediately becomes vested in the Land Commission, according to the Land	Taking of land and assets may only take place after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to	There is no equivalence on implementing all relevant resettlement plans before project completion or on providing resettlement entitlements before	OP 4.12 prevailed



Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
	Acquisition Act. However the Land Act Cap 227 (section 42) provides compulsory acquisition must comply with the provisions of the Constitution(article 26)	the displaced persons For projects involving restrictions of access, measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions.	displacement or restriction of access.	
Calculation of compensation and valuation	According to the Land Act, Cap 227 (section 77), the value of customary land shall be the open market value of the unimproved land. Value of the buildings shall be at open market value for urban areas and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas. The crops and buildings of a non-permanent nature are compensated at rates set by District Land Boards.	Bank policy requires: (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and (e) provision of civic infrastructure and community services as required.	There are no equivalent provisions in Ugandan law on relocation assistance, transitional support, or the provision of civic infrastructure. The basis of compensation assessment is not stated in the Land Acquisition Act (an old law due for review), although the Constitution provides for „prompt, fair and adequate” compensation. (article 26) OP 4.12 requires compensation at full (non- depreciated) replacement cost of assets	Market value is based on recent transactions and thus if alternative property is purchased within a reasonable period of the payment of compensation, it is likely that market value will reflect replacement value. However, local inflation in price land or construction materials can affect what is determined as replacement cost. If this is not reflected in recent transactions, market value may not reflect replacement value. OP 4.12 shall be followed.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	Privately owned land’s value is negotiated between the owner and the developer. In rural areas, land is valued	Implement all relevant resettlement plans before project completion and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of	There is no equivalence between Ugandan law and World Bank policies on implementing relevant	OP 4.12 prevailed



Category of PAP and Type of Asset Lost	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP4.12	Comparison/Gap	Application and Mitigation Measures
	at open market value, buildings are valued at replacement cost, and a 15% to 30% disturbance allowance must be paid if six months or less notice is given to the owner	access. For projects involving restrictions of access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions.	resettlement plans before project completion or on providing resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access	
Grievance Management	The Land Act, 1998 states that land tribunals must be established at all districts. The Land Act empowers the Land Tribunals to determine disputes and it provides for appeal to higher ordinary courts. The Land Acquisition Act provides for the aggrieved person to appeal to the High Court.	Establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Mechanisms are in place in the Land Act but lack coordination for efficacy	Guided by OP 4.12, this project will address aspects of coordination failure in order to ensure that grievances are resolved expeditiously



6 ELIGIBILITY

6.1 Criteria for Identifying Project Affected Persons

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.

Based on the criteria and the data collected from the field, most land owners were the household head, apart from Kiruhura Town Council and Rubaya where 97% of PAPs were land owners, the rest of the sub counties registered 100% ownership by PAPs on affected land. However considering that relocation is not expected, those that are renting will co-exist with the distribution line without losing their source of income. In any event, all of the PAPs will receive compensation for lost crops and trees.

6.2 Entitlements

Entitlements for compensation were based on the eligibility criteria and the various categories of losses identified in the desk studies and field consultations (census and socioeconomic studies). The following considerations are proposed



- Payment of compensation and other entitlements and the extension of assistance will be made to PAP households and individuals as the case maybe; special attention shall be paid to ensure that the women in the household are present when compensation is paid. Women landholders whether or not they are heads of households, shall be compensated directly.
- In addition to these entitlements, households who are found in difficult situations and are at greater risk of impoverishment (i.e. widowed household heads, households without employment, single parent households etc.) as identified by the census will be provided with appropriate assistance by the project. Assistance may be in form of food, temporary accommodation, medical subsidy, employment referrals or priority employment in project activities. The assistance is meant to help them cope with the displacement caused by the project. It is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of such persons at this project preparatory stage. However, based on an understanding of the social structure of the rural community and the nature of the projects, it is possible to suggest that the most likely affected persons will comprise both individuals and communities as a whole including women, other vulnerable groups

6.3 Cut-off Date

In accordance with OP 4.12 and for each sub-project activity under the ERT III, **a cut-off date** cut-off date was considered to be the date that the census began. This date of the entitlement cut-off date was 23rd September 2014; the PAPs were notified that any crops grown after this cut-off date are not to be considered for assessment. Community members continue to grow their crops, but cannot build houses; areas that were considered as prime for construction were avoided in the assessment.

6.4 Categories of Project Affected Persons

Information from the socio-economic survey and census guided the selection of the most appropriate compensation packages while bearing in mind the scenarios below.

6.4.1 The Affected Household Is neither Physically nor Economically Displaced

This means in practice that the remaining land is deemed economically viable and no residential building has to be removed. In these cases, cash compensation is offered and no resettlement option is considered. Cash compensation will be at District compensation rates for perennial crops, and trees, with an additional 15% of assessment cost of disturbance allowance as per Ugandan regulations.



6.4.2 The Affected Household Is Physically Displaced but not Economically Affected

No physical displacement is considered and therefore this option does not apply.

6.4.3 The Affected Household Is Economically Displaced but not Physically Displaced

In such situations, the residential building of the affected household is not affected, but land take is such that their agricultural sustainability is jeopardized. In these situations, compensation will be provided through the provision of replacement agricultural land, with or without physical relocation of the homestead, depending on whether replacement land is available in the vicinity. This option is not considered as land take is not considered in the area of influence.

6.4.4 Compensation Packages

Given the nature of the development, situation 1 was selected as the most appropriate on the basis that although a 10 meter is needed to set up the way leave, the land owner can continue to utilize land under the way leave for annual crops but not trees. Summary of considerations are shown in the table below:

Table 6-1: Entitlement Matrix

S/N	Category Of PAPs	Entitlement
1	Land Owners	Nil compensation since land take will not be needed in the process of erecting power lines
2	Land Tenants	Nil compensation since land take will not be needed in the process of construction of distribution line
3	Land users	Entitled to compensation and disturbance allowance for perennial crops and trees within the way leave
4	Owners of Temporary Buildings	Not considered since developments can coexist with the power line
5	Owners of Permanent buildings	Not considered since developments can coexist with the power line
6	Perennial Crops and Trees	Compensation and disturbance allowance for crops within the power line corridor based on approved crop compensation rates
7	Annual Crops	6 months' notice to harvest for crops within the power line corridor and instruction to the contractor to minimise damages to annual crops in case construction is done during the planting season or else the contractor covers the cost.



7 VALUATION/COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

7.1 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.

For cash payments, compensation will be calculated in Ugandan currency at full replacement cost. For compensation in kind, items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment may be included. Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labor.

7.2 Key Principles

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

- *Compensation* of Project-Affected People (PAP) was carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws and World Bank standards. All physically or economically displaced people shall be adequately and equitably compensated.
- *Resettlement action plan implementation* has integrated gender considerations where spouses’ consent shall be sought, as provided by the law (e.g. Section 40 of the Land Act, 1998).



7.3 Rates Applied

Due to lack of Area updated compensation Rates for Mbarara and Kiruhura, the consultant applied/used the current Area Compensation Rates of Bushenyi district 2012/2013 to arrive at the compensation awards to the PAPs.

7.4 Valuation Certificate

There are a total of 79 villages that are affected by the 33kV line in Mbarara and Kiruhura. The total number of claimants is 738 and the assessed total compensation is Uganda shillings 388,562,835 (Three Hundred Eighty Eight Million, Five Hundred Sixty Two Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty Five shillings only).

Table 7-2: Summary of Entitlements for PAPS per Route

SN	ROUTE	No. PAPS	CROP COMPENSATION	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE @ 15%	TOTALCOMPENSATION
RKR	KENSHUNGA - RUHUMBA 33KV POWERLINE ROUTE	168	72,625,876	10,893,881	83,519,757
RKRTM	KASHONGI- MBARARA-T-OFF -T- OFF 33KV POWER LINE ROUTE	338	134,125,950	20,118,893	154,244,843
RKRT	KIKAGATE- KENSHUNGA-T-OFF 33KV POWER LINE ROUTE	21	17,484,400	2,622,660	20,107,060
RKRT1	KASHONGI- RWOBUHURA-T-OFF 33KV POWER LINE ROUTE	211	113,644,500	17,046,675	130,691,175
GRAND TOTAL		738	337,880,726	50,682,109	388,562,835

8 RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION MEASURES

8.1 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 District Local Governments will be heavily involved in compensation efforts and grievance management. A Consulting firm is recommended to implement this resettlement action plan in close collaboration with REA's RAP Implementation



team which will oversee and support the exercise. The activities that will be undertaken during RAP implementation are explained in the following sections.

8.2 Communication Strategy

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. Therefore, during the RAP preparation and implementation processes, consultations are 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 in areas that were considered hot spots (areas with high settlements and heavy encroachments) along the existing power line. 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 an on-going process and this 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.

8.3 Verification and Disclosure

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

All PAPs identified in the census will be informed through the announcements and information flow from their technical and political leadership. Consultation and information will not be limited to clearly identified owners or users of land to be compensated, 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 should be both at the sub-county headquarters and at the growth centers 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 should be accessible on ground preferably at the sub-county to handle all grievances. Having a focal person at the rural growth centers 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.

8.4 Procedures for Payment

Payment 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 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).
 - Post Bank will 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.

8.5 Role of the Chief Government Valuer

The application of the valuation exercise on ground was done in the presence of at least two local council leaders with the participation of the affected persons. In the event that that values assignment, the PAP can explore different avenues for grievance management beginning with the village up to the sub county. If case goes to court, then the Chief Government Valuer may be called upon to defend to review the methodology used in assessment.

8.6 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.

8.7 Livelihood Restoration

The study findings reveal that impacts within a 33kV line relate to 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. The demographics show that, even with the loss of some crops and trees, most affected household heads are still economically active and therefore vulnerability context is negligible within the project area.



9 ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In implementing this resettlement action plan, three key stakeholders have been identified including the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and REA.

9.1 Rural Electrification Agency

REA has a lean management structure comprising of four departments responsible for Project Planning, Project Monitoring & Evaluation, Public Information & Outreach, and Finance & Administration, respectively. The Agency has, in addition, positions of Internal Audit and Legal Services (reporting to the Board). Currently the activities of a Social Development Specialist are being performed by a Community Outreach Officer assisted by a Way leaves Officer and an Environmental Specialist. The recruitment of a Social Development Specialist who will be under the Department of Project planning and Development headed by a Manager will be effected in the next Financial year 2014/15. Therefore in implementing this RAP, this official will oversee the implementation with support from the Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. However, given its lean structure, a consultant is likely to implement the RAP.

9.2 Ministry of Local Government

According to the REA resettlement policy framework, the district Local Governments will be heavily involved in all resettlement, relocation and compensation efforts for subprojects where resettlement is indicated. Each district in Uganda has a five tier Local Government structure which operates from the lowest level known as the Local Council I through to the Local Council V at the District Headquarters. This structure is a political set up whose office bearers are elected into their positions.

There is a parallel administrative structure at each Local Government level composed of technical public officers whose appointments are based on the required qualifications and experience for the respective technical offices. These are headed by the CAO who is also the accounting Officer of the district. All projects which require resettlement have to closely liaise with the Local Government Administration to ensure equity, acceptability and compliance.

The staff at the district level and sub county level is mandated to ensure that there are minimal disruptions in communities. The District Environment Officers, Community Development Officers and the Sub County Chiefs have been actively involved in the planning processes for this RAP and are committed to providing any form of support during the RAP implementation phase. This is in line with the national policies and guidelines of the Government of Uganda and is done to



ensure equitable compensation and minimize social disruptions or negative effects on people's livelihoods arising from infrastructure projects.

Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership and democratic practices at the grass roots level in their respective areas. The system has facilitated mass participation in government affairs and awakened the rural population to their rights of citizenship and obligations particularly regarding involvement in development programs and projects. In the project-affected area LC1s and LC3s are very active and directly interact with the affected population. These councils will thus be helpful during identification of rightful property owners and resolving compensation grievances.

9.3 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The Chief Government Valuer in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development 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. Chief Government Valuer's office is also involved in resolving public complaints especially when it is involved in reviewing the valuation methodology to check for fair compensation amongst others.

9.4 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), is the lead agency responsible for the management and development of the energy sector through coordinated national policy formulation and monitoring. The ERTIII project is housed in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development under the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), who are responsible for planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of project activities in consultation with other implementing agencies, while closely relating with the World Bank.

The Executive Director of the Rural Electrification Agency is responsible for ERTIII project implementation in the Agency, while project activities are coordinated by the ERT Department of the Agency.



10 STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

10.1 Disclosure and Community Participation

The World Bank's OP 4.12 requires the stakeholders and communities be informed of the RAP implementation process. This consultation and public participation will be on-going process that will continue throughout the implementation of the RAP. This will ensure that all affected individuals and households are well informed and adequately involved in the entire compensation and resettlement process.

Relatedly, REA's resettlement policy framework guides that the project affected persons should be engaged in active consultations as soon as it is anticipated that their land interests are likely to be affected by the proposed project. Consultations should happen in local language where possible; and women should be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process should ensure sizeable participation of women, youth, migrants, and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members. Communities within the project areas will be sensitized on the project and likely project impacts and the extent of their involvement to ensure project success.

10.2 Background

Consistent with the REA Resettlement Policy Framework on consultation and disclosure, a strategy for consultation with, and participation of, PAPs, should include:

- a. Initial information:
 - This step coincided with the cut-off date (where the PAPs were informed about project and notification of only payments of perennial crops and trees that are assessed on this date and after.
 - Basic information will be provided to potentially affected people on the Project, and valuation principles as they are outlined in this RPF, in a manner all community engagements were conducted in Runyakore.
- b. Community meetings were undertaken for the PAPs and will continue through the RAP implementation.

10.2.1 Stakeholder Analysis and Participation Strategy

There are two stakeholder groups that were identified in this project including the community members of Kiruhura and Mbarara and the leadership both political and technical leadership.

Table 10-1: Stakeholder Groups in the Project Area

Stakeholder Group	Project Interest	Engagement Method
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Technical Leadership at District Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support during project implementation for grievance management ○ Mobilisation of Communities 	Formal meeting
Political Leadership at District Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobilisation of Communities and Enhancing community support for the project ○ Identification of PAPs ○ Support in data collection ○ Support in Grievance Management 	Formal Meeting
Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiaries of project ○ Support for project so enhance smooth project implementation 	Community Meetings
Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project impact on crops ○ Valuation basis for crops ○ RAP implementation 	Community Meeting

10.2.2 Notifications

Announcements were run on Radio West and Radio 5 in Kiruhura informing community members about meetings. In Mbarara Endigityo was used to invite community members for meetings. Radio West and Endigityo were selected because they have a wide coverage of the Ankole region while Radio 5 can only be got in Kiruhura. In order to ensure that message got to all family members, the announcements were run at 9.00 pm which is considered standard dinner time (which means that even women can get the information) and at 7.00 am before work begins.

- **Key observations:**
- Within the cattle communities, radios may not be as effective given their heavy work load. In trading centres, radios are effective in order to ensure that information trickles down leaders were first engaged so that they would be able to inform their colleagues at the lower levels; this was a better mobilisation strategy because leadership respects their governance structures. The Governance structures are to be followed as well during



implementation using a bottom down approach iteratively from the district level to the village level. Another important tool is the introduction letter from REA for which the implementation consultant can use to identify themselves to the community members.

10.3 Salient Issues Raised

Consultations at district, sub county and village level raised the following issues that are of great importance to the implementation of the project:

- **Project Perception:** The project is expected to improve the quality of life of the community members in particular livelihood improvement; More so, given that the lines were demanded by the community members through their leaders, community members were interested in confirming whether the connections they had demanded were included in the design. No major issue were raised regarding the design.
- **Awareness Raising on RAP:** Importantly there was general appreciation of the resettlement action plan approach and methodologies for data collections.
- **Plots and Structures:** Regarding physical impact on structures and plots within the centres; these were avoided during the survey and have reduced the compensation cost tremendously;
- **Data Capture:** Community members underscored the need for political leadership to be informed well in advance prior to the data collection activities for ease of mobilisation
- **Grievance management:** Although there is existing mechanisms for handling grievances, more effort is need to coordinate these processes, community members were concerned about the delays in responses that can be managed through expectation management.
- **Future Connections:** Community members were keen on information relating to future connections, wiring of houses and payment for power. It is recommended that during the implementation phase disclosure on costs related to wiring and related service providers be undertaken
- **Payment:** Community members borrowing from other project were concerned about the delays in payment of compensation packages, regular updates relating to the process would minimise anxiety of community members during the implementation phase, Issues raised for each meeting are shown in the table below.







Figure 10-1: Meeting with Community Members in Rwobuhura village, Kitura Sub County, Kiruhura District



Figure 10-2: Meeting with Community Members in Kyenshama Trading Centre, Kashare Sub County, Mbarara District





Figure 10-3: Meeting with Community Members in Ahakayenje village, Kashare Sub County Mbarara District



Figure 10-4: Meeting in Kitura Sub County, Kiruhura District



10.3.1 Institutional measures

According to REA's resettlement policy framework in order to increase community participation in RAP implementation the following are proposed:

- Setup of Resettlement Management Teams: The Resettlement Management Teams will be setup to implement the RAPs and will consist of three smaller teams namely:
 - *Compensation Committee* - The committee will comprise representatives of the affected persons (2 to 3), District Steering Committee members, Land Valuation Board, and Traditional authorities. The committee will be chaired by the representative of the District Steering Committee or otherwise selected by REA. The Compensation Committee will be responsible for organizing and ensuring that compensations payable to PAPs are made in line with the provisions and this RAP ; and
 - *Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)* - The Grievance Redress Committee will be responsible for receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes. The GRC will work with the REA to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented. If affected persons are not satisfied the grievance redress structures, they will be entitled to seek redress through the District Land Tribunals or Ugandan Courts of Law. It is important that the GRC be set up as soon as compensation report or resettlement plan preparation starts. Disputes can arise from census operations and it is therefore important that the mediation mechanisms be available to cater for claim, disputes and grievances at the early stage.

These are critical for successful implementation of the RAP, it is strongly recommended that the firm to implement the RAP to request the leadership to nominate focal persons and team member for these committees with a clear terms of reference and time frame. Having these clear from the onset enables the consultant to identify capacity needs that can be addressed either through mentoring or information dissemination.

10.3.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The objective of the sensitisation and awareness programme was to gain the support of the stakeholders and communities for the data collection exercise as well as increasing trust and project ownership for sustainability purposes. The success of this exercise was shown in the support given by the leadership of the district in the smooth implementation of the field activities. However, there was demand for more information relating to connecting other centres and also individual connections. The following are recommended:

- In relation to **instituting measures to address negative impacts** of the project to communities during implementation, communities have to be reminded again about the project and its cut-off date; attendance lists appended to this document have the telephone numbers of the leadership which makes prior communication for meetings more effective. Institutional arrangements to increase participation of PAPs should use the existing governance structures both political and technical which are more effective, digital media can be used to supplement this leadership to reach more community members especially those at district and sub county level;
- For **grievance management: proposals** have been made in this plan to address issue of grievances relating to compensation and injurious affection, while formal structures to be followed exist and grievance management committees these have



been constrained by coordination failures; proposals have been made to address these in the related chapter;

- **For future connections:** more materials have to be disseminated through the usual community outreach programme of REA. More information is need on the issues relating to wiring and related service providers.



11 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the location of resettlement sites and the quality of services at those sites. Timely 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.

11.1 Current Situation relating to Grievances in Kiruhura and Mbarara

Through consultations and review of literature, it is comes out clearly that there are both formal and informal mechanism 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.

11.2 Proposed Mechanisms of Grievance and Appeals

In this regard, this resettlement planning team proposes that grievances are best redressed through project management by the RAP implementation unit for matters of coordination but actual resolutions undertaken by local government staff, political leadership or reputable leaders as identified by the communities; our observations revealed that most community members rely on their political and technical leaders.

11.2.1 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. This approach is a mutual coordination mechanism to guarantee that mutual interests are served and disputes and contradictions are solved.

11.2.2 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. If the complainant cannot write the grievance management coordinator is required to write the person's complaint. This complaint should be addressed within two weeks of receipt.

11.2.3 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.

11.3 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 Ruhumba-Kashwa 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 team on a regular basis.

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

11.4 Proposed Process of Grievance Management

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

11.4.1 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.

11.4.2 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.

11.4.3 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.

11.4.4 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.

11.4.5 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.

11.4.6 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.



11.4.7 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.

This committee must have a quorum of at least three persons. Decisions will be reached by simple majority. The Grievance Committee should 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:

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



12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Proposed Time Schedule

The resettlement action plan implementation period is expected to run for 12 months and a schedule is presented in Table 12-1

Table 12-1: Proposed RAP Implementation Schedule

	Inception	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.1	Signing of Contract	■											
1.2	Kick off Meeting	■											
1.3	Review of RAP Document and Related	■											
1.4	Review Scope, Methodology and Work plan	■											
1.5	Clarification on administrative matters and	■											
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				X
3.5	Quarterly Management Reports				X				X				X
4.6	Quarterly Legal Redress and Grievance				X				X				X
4.7	Quarterly Public Consultation Report				X				X				X
4.8	Quarterly Progress reports				X				X				X
4.9	Monthly monitoring and Compensation reports								X	X	X	X	X
4.10	Completion Report												X



12.2 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.



13 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 and effectiveness of public involvement, amongst others. Monitoring and purposeful evaluation will be key factors for successful resettlement activities. Monitoring will also entail evaluation of effectiveness of the grievance management process. The monitoring Framework proposed in this RAP includes a review of financial disbursements, compensation complaints and grievance redress, adherence to compensation payment schedule, support of vulnerable PAPs.

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

- c) *Internal monitoring* – undertaken by the implementation unit / Monitoring Officer in the Planning Department of REA; and,
- d) *External evaluations* –by development partners, community development officers and/or environmental focal persons at district level and other national stakeholders.

13.1 Internal monitoring process

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

13.1.1 During resettlement

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

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

13.1.2 After resettlement

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

- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.

13.1.3 Key Activities and Responsibilities

- i) **Set up a system:** The RAP implementation team will provide a monitoring form to be completed monthly by the M&E officer at 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 M&E Officer for each location will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:

- a) Feedback and inputs from the Implementation Officers.
 - b) Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - c) Receiving reports from Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - d) Receiving information from local representatives.
 - e) Direct consultation with the resettled community at each location.
- iii) **Monthly reports:** Consolidated monthly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring should be submitted to the implementation team and discussed every month and action points determined. This monthly progress review should aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.
- 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. Key activities are:
- a) Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households (Note that this is intended to act as a guideline only and should be modified as appropriate).
 - b) Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues (e.g. unemployment) with the rehabilitation process.
 - c) Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

13.2 External Evaluation Process

In addition to the internal monitoring process, external assessment of the resettlement process should 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.

13.2.1 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.

13.2.2 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 13-1: 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

13.2.3 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.

13.2.4 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.

13.2.5 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.



14 COSTS AND BUDGET

The costs for implementation of this RAP are as well as the compensation packages are presented in the table below:

Table 14-1: Proposed RAP Implementation Budget

Budget Components	UGX
Crops and Trees	336,070,370
Disturbance Allowance (15%)	50,410,556
Sub total	386,480,926
RAP Implementation (15% of compensation costs)	57,972,139
Sub Total	57,972,139
Grand Total	444,453,065

Funds for implementing the resettlement action plan will be provided by the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development MoFPED. REA will engage consultants to prepare RAPs. The implementation costs will cater for stakeholder consultations and grievance redress mechanism and RAP monitoring.

15 CONCLUSION

15.1 Background

The purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to identify social impacts from project activities that displace people from land or productive resources, and which result in the loss of shelter, the loss of assets or access to assets, and the loss of income sources or means to livelihood whether or not affected people must move to another location. Specifically, the RAP has examined adverse social impacts associated with the proposed distribution line, specifically, the RAP

- Determined the scope and magnitude of social impacts resulting in the permanent or temporary acquisition of land and displacement of people
- Avoided or minimized adverse social impacts;
- Provided people with opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of the resettlement program;

15.2 Key Findings

After undertaking field surveys, community sensitisation and consultations, valuation and assessment of the project impact, the following were observed:

- **Project Affected Impacts:** There are a total of 79 villages that are affected by the 33kV line in Mbarara and Kiruhura. The total number of claimants is 735 and the assessed total compensation is Uganda shillings 386,480,926 (Three Hundred Eighty Six Million, Four Hundred Eighty Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Six shillings only). The impacts related to perennial crops and trees, physical relocation and resettlement are not expected.
 - For the annual crops it is recommended that these disturbances are kept to a minimum by ensuring that fresh gardens are avoided where possible, however, if unavoidable damages to crops made during construction should be compensated to ensure that communities do not remain aggrieved during the construction period by the contractor and a budget included in the bidding documents.
 - No livelihood restoration has been proposed as there is no physical relocation of community members. The demographics show that, as the loss of crops and trees is relatively minor, most affected household heads are still economically active and therefore vulnerability context is negligible within the project area. However proposal to minimise gender vulnerabilities are made including spousal consent and recognition in receipt of compensation packages
- Resettlement Measures
- Stakeholder and Community Participation: Within the cattle communities, radios may not be as effective given their heavy work load. In trading centres, radios are effective in order to ensure that information trickles down leaders were first engaged so that they would be able to inform their colleagues at the lower levels; this was a better mobilisation strategy because leadership respects their governance structures. The Governance structures are to be followed as well during implementation using a bottom down approach iteratively from the district level to the village level. Another important tool is the introduction letter from REA for which the implementation consultant can use to identify themselves to the community members.

- **RAP Implementation:** The implementation of this RAP is in line with REA's resettlement policy framework, duration of implementation is estimated at 12 months, it is proposed that staff at REA be engaged in procuring a competent firm to implement the RAP, being supported by community outreach officer and way leaves officer at REA;
- **Costs and Budget:** The total costs of the RAP including the implantation costs are Ug. Shillings 444,453,065.

15.3 Key Recommendations

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

- During verification and disclosure, information flow for using radio is more effective in trading centres, however, where there are farms, prior information to the local leaders will enable information flow to households that engage in cattle rearing noting that they have a heavy work load and do not listen to radio;
- 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/officer 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;
- Information flow on future connections should be given prominence as many argue that though they have solar it is unreliable and cannot be used for cottage industries



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14. World Bank (2001). Safeguard Operational Policies OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. Updated April 2013. The World Bank Group, Washington.
- 15 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda,



- The Registration of Titles Act Cap 230,
- The Land Act cap 227,
- Succession Act cap 162,
- Registration of Documents Act cap 81,



17 APPENDICES

APPENDIX1 : SCHEDULE OF STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Date	Location	Stakeholder Group
17 th Sept 2014	Mbarara District Local Government	Chief Administrative Officer
17 th Sept 2014	Mbarara District Local Government	District Councillor Kashare
17 th Sept 2014	Mbarara District Local Government	RDC Mbarara
17 th Sept 2014	Kiruhura District Local Government	Chairman LCV
18 th Sept 2014	Kyeitagi Village	Land owners along the proposed power line
18 th Sept 2014	Rwanyangwe	Community Members
18 th September 2014	Kabambaija Trading Centre	Community Members
18 th Sept 2014	Kenshunga Trading Centre	Community members
18 th Sept 2014	Ahibira/Byanamira	Community Members
18 th Sept 2014	Byanamira	Community members
19 th Sept 2014	Kachwangobe	Community members
19 th Sept 2014	Kyeitabo	Community Members
19 th Sept 2014	Kabushwere	Community Members
19 th Sept 2014	Kashongi	Community Members
20 th Sept 2014	Rwengiri	Community Members
20 th Sept 2014	Kitura Sub County	Community members
20 th Sept 2014	Kyamalebe	Community members
22 nd Sept 2014	Kyenshama	Community members
22 nd Sept 2014	Lake View	Community members
22 nd Sept 2014	Ahakayenje	Community members
22 nd Sept 2014	Mutonto	Community members
22 nd Sept 2014	Itara	Community members
22 nd Sept 2014	Ruburaro	Community members
23 rd Sept 2014	Bunenero	Community members
23 rd Sept 2014	Ruyonza	Community members
23 rd Sept 2014	Kanyegarambe	Community members
23 rd Sept 2014	Karinda's Farm	Community members



APPENDIX 2: ISSUES RAISED DURING CONSULTATIONS



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
17 th Sept 2014	Mbarara District Local Government	Chief Administrative Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People attach a lot of value to their land • There are normally delays between actual valuation and payments • Compensation given by REA is modest • Implications and benefits need to be communicated to the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation on the project, impacts and benefits was done to ensure that expectations are managed • On modest compensation, the underlying principles of valuation were disclosed to the communities
17 th Sept 2014	Mbarara District Local Government	District Councillor Kashare	Possibility that the line can be diverted 6 km at Kyenshama to Akihamba Trading Centre and Nyabisiirira health centre and at Keirungi's farm we need to move in for about 7 km because there is the sub county headquarters that has a school and a trading centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to be considered in the next phase since the design is already complete • REA to take action
17 th Sept 2014	Mbarara District Local Government	RDC Mbarara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very interested in the power • The design is fair because those are the trading centres along the main road • Compensation issues in Bugamba at the moment relate to ownership, low values for crops and in the event that the head of the family dies before compensation then who to benefit • Project will mean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation prior verification and disclosure on grievance management mechanisms, we propose a grievance management coordinator on ground to ensure that grievances are documented for decision making



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			increased values for our land	
17 th Sept 2014	Kiruhura District Local Government	Chairman LCV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very excited about the project and willing to help in mobilisation of the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the announcement that was run on Radio 5 and West inviting community members for sensitisation meetings
18 th Sept 2014	Kyeitagi Village	Land owners along the proposed power line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A big opportunity for community members but there is need to know what the package is and how long it will take to have power here as many people will want to connect to power Is it possible to leave evidence of valued property Akayanja should have had a transformer because they have 2 milk coolers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More sensitisation is needed on connections and related logistics Valuation forms and copies explained during sensitisation
18 th Sept 2014	Rwanyangwe	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need power at Heritage Ranch which is starting a cottage industry for milk processing Will homes that are close to the trading centre get power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REA to act Scope is 800 meters from the transformer
18 th September 2014	Kabambaija Trading Centre	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the people that are not close to the road will they be connected to power Where the transformer is to be placed is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope is 800 meters, if one cannot get in the first phase they would wait for a latter phase



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compensation paid Is there a possibility of negotiating compensation package Most houses are temporary and which means that many have plans to construct permanent ones, will the line affect our plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be handled by the contractor The guideline is to use the district compensation rates and therefore negotiation is not an option The design to consider
18 th Sept 2014	Kenshunga Trading Centre	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the project start Will it require to pay for the power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REA will construct the line and ensure that you have a pole to which to connect for power Wiring to be done by house owners
18 th Sept 2014	Ahibira/Byanamira	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity on the design How does YAKA work When will the project start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handled during sensitisation but more sensitisation needs to be done during the construction phase
18 th Sept 2014	Byanamira	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How far can a transformer serve Will natural trees be compensated? Hakibale needs a transformer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 meters but there is an opportunity in the next phase Crops and trees are compensated as per district compensation rates
19 th Sept 2014	Kachwangobe	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it matter how many poles are needed to get to my house? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To do more sensitisation prior to the construction so that community



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the project starts we need more sensitisation on the packages • You can inform the Chairman who will in turn inform us 	members mobilise resources for connection
19 th Sept 2014	Kyeitabo	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many kilometres does a transformer supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To do more sensitisation prior to the construction so that community members mobilise resources for connection
19 th Sept 2014	Kabushwere	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For eucalyptus plantations that are fully mature, is it possible to divert the line so that they are not affected? • Does the line only follow the road or it can divert to ensure that all that want power get connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and valuation aspects to handle especially during the project implementation by contractor
19 th Sept 2014	Kashongi	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When will the surveyor start? • We want power at Kashongi High School which has a lab, churches, primary school and a proposal for a dispensary • How much will a pole cost? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sensitisation needed on the packages
19 th Sept 2014	Mooya	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the small scale industries will they get a single phase or a three phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above
20 th Sept 2014	Rwengiri	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More explanation on valuation for eucalyptus in a plantation • For those that have small pieces of land is not possible to divert so that the person is able to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A corridor of 10 meters is considered • Where there are structures and small plots it may be cheaper to divert



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			construct in the future	
20 th Sept 2014	Kitura Sub County	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the line passes through the road reserve and UNRA is likely to acquire • The transformer will it serve areas of Rwebikona • Is land acquired on this line? • If some people are valued and not paid what happens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidelines says that that person has to be paid • It is a big it is likely to serve that area • Use the copy of the form that you remain with in case there is a grievance
20 th Sept 2014	Kyamalebe	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the only compensate properties in the road reserve? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The line may not only pass through the road reserve sometimes it passes outside
20 th Sept 2014	Kyamalebe II	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those wiring want money can we know how much it will cost? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to explain
20 th Sept 2014	Rwemamba	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I have a grass thatched house can you give me power? • Supposing my house is affected can you pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes grass thatched house can be served • Being a low voltage line houses are normally avoided
20 th Sept 2014	Rwobuhoro	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What happens if pole touches my banana plantation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A corridor of 10 meters is considered
20 th Sept 2014	Ntarama/Nyabubale	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nyabushozi we are not so squeezed so we hope that you will connect as many people as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case some people are not connected in this phase,
20 th Sept 2014	Ncune	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it comes to payments of compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline is that if it is more than 100,000 it



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			packages what are the options	has to be deposited in the bank, Postbank is always the preferred option; the even have mobile banking
22 nd Sept 2014	Kyenshama	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we get the YAKA meter • If your line passes my place, do you acquire the land • If line affects my plot to the extent that I cannot use it will it compensate me • Will there be any opportunity for work? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be handled by the contractor • Land is not acquired under the 33kV line • Work will be available for casual labourers
22 nd Sept 2014	Aha Lake View	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for power is high and the project is well received • Our health centre will now be able to get power • We need more awareness as there are some people who take advantage of people by demanding for money for wiring and do not deliver • Who will cater for security lights • Are there provisions for business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More awareness raising
22 nd Sept 2014	Ahakayenje	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is good that prior to talking to the communities you talked to the leaders and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REA to handle



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			<p>sensitised; people now know what to expect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some areas that really need power and these include Kamere Trading Centre, Ahakabare Primary School, Ahakabare COU, Kasahare Sub county headquarters and Akachwampare Trading Centre 	
22 nd Sept 2014	Mutonto	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kashare sub county headquarters is not considered for power What happens if my cassava is affected and cut down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Happens when the surveyor is demarcating the corridor
22 nd Sept 2014	Itara	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an opportunity to do business Employment opportunities 	
22 nd Sept 2014	Ruburaro	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There a trading centre called Kahoma that should get power, its population is also big In the place there is opportunity for business to grow 	
23 rd sept 2014	Bunenero	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are very happy because we did not have such a meeting before, this is such a good innovation 	



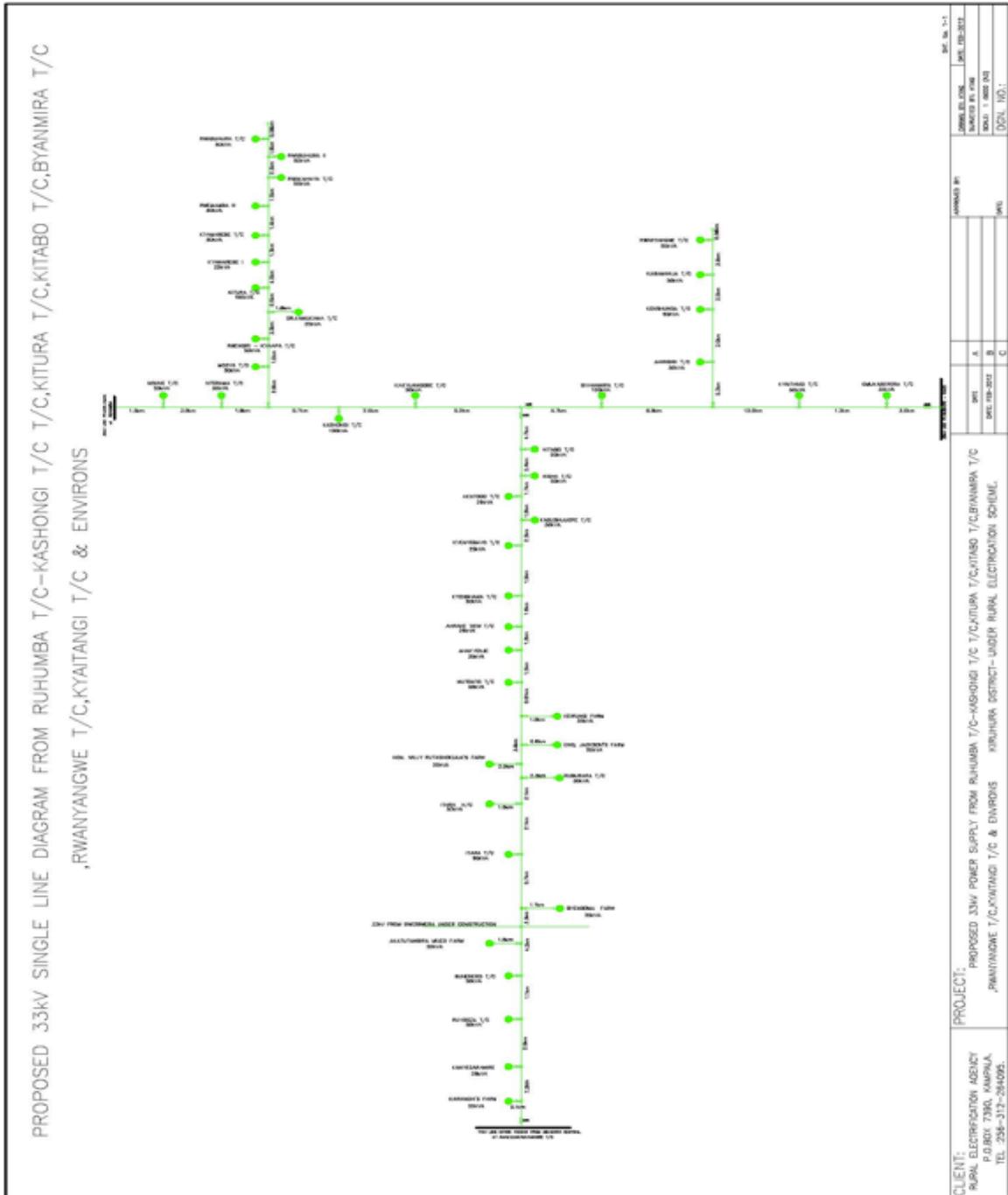
Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some areas that need power including Akayaga trading centre, Enock Rutsibuka farm and others 	
23 rd Sept 2014	Ruyonza	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is Ruyonza II which is bigger than Ruyonza I we recommend that they get a transformer We have a water pump being installed and we were going to install solar, but if we get power, it will be cheaper to connect to power. The challenge is that we do not know if when that will happen 	
23 rd Sept 2014	Kakiika Subcouny	LCIII Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The line goes up to Rwebishuri, this map does not show the last bit Here it shows that it stops at Karinda's farm yet it is meant to include Prof Ntozi, Rwebishuri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design team confirms that areas are included in the design
24 th Sept 2014	Kiruhura District Local Government	Deputy Cao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation should be done so that some individuals do not stall a project during construction Our headquarters do not have power because a lady refused the line to pass 	



Date	Location	Stakeholder	Key Issues Raised	Action
			through her land, the contractor has since left	



APPENDIX3 : LINE MAP SHOWING RURAL GROWTH CENTRES



APPENDIX 4: ATTENDANCE LISTS FOR SENSITISATION MEETINGS





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KITABO
19/09/2014

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Karabamu	Kitabo central	male	0782555370	[Signature]
2.	Kibandi	former	male	0751303283	[Signature]
3.	Rulungu Laukan	person who land committee ifsc	M	0702541469	[Signature]
4.	Deodanta Karekano	Kitabo central	F	0782481521	[Signature]
5.	Kankwana Fred	Kitabo central	M	0752297366	[Signature]
6.	Dr Asa Rutshereke	Kitabo central	M	0787397762	[Signature]
7.	Kabuzi Wilson	Mungu-Kitabo	M	0754131022	[Signature]
8.	Koshaho Asaph	person who land committee ifsc	Male	0773554107	[Signature]
9.	Rubaramba Paulson	Kitabo		0753457992	[Signature]
10.	Tumwesigye Gordon	Kitabo central	male	0755367642	[Signature]
11.	Ssemanda David	Kitabo central	male	0752480951	[Signature]
12.	Banini Leo	Kitabo	male	0753883295	[Signature]
13.					
14.					







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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Nuwagira Herbert	Peasant	male	0781449345	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Mwaramamba DENON	f.	male	0752394296	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Ariho Geoffrey	peasant.	M.	0776 631384	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	moneex.mweteho	ombwizi	F	0752604425	M.M.
5.	Bwamulandzi	Crime privateer	M	0774355683	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Katushabe .L.	omwiringi	F	0752066376	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Kanyabwira F.	Former	M	07850254612	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Tumwuh Wilsoni	Camptor	M	0752673081	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Kainza Beatrice	Councillor	F	0751125510	R.Kabaza
10.	HABREI N	"	F	0779391449	HN
11.	Asimwe Justus	sk speaker	m	0782859314	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Pindya Ben	peasant	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Busingye Rosette	Business lady	F	0782352052	B.R.
14.	Kyurimpa Jennifer	farmer	F	0751026419	<i>[Signature]</i>





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KACHWA ANGABE



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COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Pwisingwire Jackson	D: F	Male	0706-47278	
2.	ISINGOMA BAZ	D: F	Male	0754026080	
3.	Begumisa Colubi	Farmer	Male	0702100432	
4.	Aitukwatse Ebiver	boda	Male	0755653638	
5.	mutabazi ENIS	Farmer	Male	0757320388	
6.	Ruhundo NISIN	boda	Male	-	
7.	Namar T.	F	Female	-	
8.	Floreese mbairwe	F	Female	0773563335	
9.	Phoebe. Ngabirano	F	Female	0771403979	Phoebe.
10.	Tugume James	Farmer	male	-	James.
11.	Turyubwwe Refime	boda	male	0787787440	MB
12.	Nwaboze Btm	Farmer	Male	0788407895	bwabwabe
13.	Kyasingire Cetu	Teacher	Female	-	
14.	Tukan				

15





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RWANYANGWA

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Muhunguza	NRM Coordinator	M	0799257655	[Signature]
2.	Nshemurira Frank	Teacher	M	0702459055	[Signature]
3.	Bisimiko David	IL/Team	M	0703521233	[Signature]
4.	Kashob A.	M/C	M	0779878395	[Signature]
5.	Mulina majazi	Rwenganywe	M	0706084770	[Signature]
6.	SSABAZI Atayias	Rwenganywe	M	0701054454	[Signature]
7.	Monic mugisha	Rwenganywe	F	0700773713	[Signature]
8.	BANOMUJUNI ACEKUPA	RWANYANGWA	M	0703473633	[Signature]
9.	Mubazi Alipia	Rwenganywe	F	0779793464	[Signature]
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KABAMBAJA



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COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Magamba		M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Nyagukato Jonebwa		F.	0704101102	N.S.
3.	Tumwebaza Vicente		M	075 893317	
4.	Nwizuma Roseti		F	075 3322805	
5.	Muganga		F.	0778277907	
6.	Kabasagamba Innocent	Sailor	M	0784301518	
7.	Bwimbangi Lawrence	Trader	M.	077946052	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Ahuyunda Amosika	Farmer	M.	0783028446	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Ahuyunda Joseph	Plasman	M	0758637126	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Muyanga Jotha	Trader	m	0754792432	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.					
12.					
13.					
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KABAMBAGA

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	W. H. Honyoro	Chief of community	M	070428608	[Signature]
2.	Nshemerezi Frank	Community leader	M	0702459635	[Signature]
3.	Mujimbwa Francis	Police Kabarezi	M	0757650735	[Signature]
4.	Mukabwiza Kabarezi	Health coordinator	M	0750975556 / 0771340502	[Signature]
5.	Uwasinga Xavime	Rusebimungu		0702641717	A.T. Bayambuka
6.	Mamasos				
7.	Rabemuka Roterhi		Male	0751854262	Tabamulen
8.	Byarumwaga Edward	Barber	Male	075342659	[Signature]
9.	Uwongyeziwe Kellen	Omushubizi	Female	075280112	[Signature]
10.	Mabirizi Charles	Omushubizi	Male		Mabirizi Charles
11.	MURERZA ENOCK	Omushubizi	Male	0754764646	[Signature]
12.	Kyomubedo ELIAS			0751566205	
13.	UKAMWESIYA ROGERS	Zadaboda	M	0776110510	UK-Rogers
14.	MUTYABWA JOEL	Dusya workah	M	0791163015	[Signature]





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KENSHURUGA

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	MATUKUNDA RUSI	Farmer	M	079921574	MATUKUNDA
2.	MRS. MUGIZI COLEB	Farmer	F	077740762	MUGIZI Coleb
3.	George Kirihura		M	075704830	<i>(Signature)</i>
4.					
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KENS HUNGA

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	UBAHIGIRO	Chairman Nkomo Working Group	M	070428808	[Signature]
2.	KAMUKAMA	TRADER		0757492188	KAMUKAMA
3.	MAGARA RONALD	Business man	M	075518755	[Signature]
4.	Bwuire Deo		M	078454494	Bwuire Deo
5.	Barashaba Paul	TEACHER	M	0778713037	[Signature]
6.	NATUHWERA MOREEN	Peasant	F	0789821168	NATUHWERA
7.	Gumushaba Catherine	Nurse	F	0774522281	[Signature]
8.	Kente Helen	Trader	F		Kente Helen
9.	Amwine Robert	Peasant	M		Amwine
10.	Nicodemus Buhirwa	Farmer		0752614838	[Signature]
11.	John Tumuhangwe	Farmer	M	0753816989	[Signature]
12.	Gavine Benedict	Farmer	M		[Signature]
13.	Tumwine	EBL	M	0759617345	[Signature]
14.	MOWY MAYANGI			07530511009	MOWY





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Ahumbi



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COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	ITUSIMUKU				
2.	AGABA BRINDA	Resort	male	0752165182	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Abaho Georffrey	farming	male	0750515331	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	BAKASHABA EASON	Peasant	M	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Baguma S.				
6.	BENOMUGISHA BENON	Farming	M	0773797046	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.					
8.	AMOS Rwoyagalinda	farming Jann	M	0751754976	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					





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Aharibiri / byungamira
18/09/2014



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COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Mwinda Joram	ofc		0756200607	Twakye Owen
2.	Haribiri (Sister)				
3.	Twakye Owen		F		
4.	Geta Rugumaho	omuhingi	F	075431629	Geta Rugumaho
5.	Sowa Muhamira	omuhingi	F	075281817	Sowa M.
6.	Twine Alfred	PHONE REPAIRING	M	0252845168	Twine
7.	Nyansemu J.	omuhingi	F		Nyansemu
8.	Dwinda Fred	omuhingi	F	0785344343	Dwinda
9.	Byamukama L				
10.	Mugisha M	B D U	F	0753707342	MUG
11.	Muguma Francis				
12.	Malyo Rubero	omuhingi	F		Karubera
13.	Kampira Crispus	Peasant	M	0759306015	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Kamukama Grace				





"The Peoples Electricity Link"

18/09/2014

BYANAMIRA



"Further linking the environment to economic development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Rev David Katungwezi	Pastor	M	0782617893	[Signature]
2.	Kakuru Gwabon	farmer	M	079360009	[Signature]
3.	Amon B. Afwime	vibonon	M	0752509473	[Signature]
4.	Begumisa Evans	Mausion	M	0784575849 0752817151	[Signature]
5.	Tugume Nankou	mob. mob.	M.	075210848144	[Signature]
6.	Toboyosi Kotangire	Ag. Park Chief	M	0753740082	[Signature]
7.	James Kabagendamu	Farmer	m	0774261563	[Signature]
8.	Erie Mugizi	farmer	M.	0782362432	[Signature]
9.	Johnson Mugizi	farmer	m	0783605004	[Signature]
10.	Banyayebwa Simon	farmer	M.	0752853506	[Signature]
11.	Nimugisa Robert	businessman	M	0782819154	[Signature]
12.	Kubanda Sam	farmer	M	0789464748	[Signature]
13.	Mukunda Robert	farmer	M		[Signature]
14.	Gordon Rwebiyu	farmer	M.		[Signature]





"The People's Electricity Link"

Rwemamba 2
2019/14



"Further linking the environment to economic development"

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	JESCA mpumwize	FARMER	F	0772876621	[Signature]
2.	BAMBAHZA ROBERT	M	M	0772372612	[Signature]
3.	RAMWE NDA	E			
4.	JOSIYASI BUSEPE	H		0	
5.	MUBABO				
6.	SANGI WIGI	FARMER	M	0754677536	[Signature]
7.	TUMAMUKU G.	FARMER	M	-	[Signature]
8.	KAMANYA. F.	FARMER	M.	075514897	[Signature]
9.	MURINZI J	FARMER	M	0784266083	[Signature]
10.	KENGANO JOUJA	FARMER	F	0756466315	[Signature]
11.	NWEBEMBEZI BOAZ	M	M	0756466315	
12.	GURESI J	F	F	0754547188	
13.	MUKOHANYA PASIUS	FARMER	M	0758245556	[Signature]
14.	MURISHU AGREY	BODA	M	0754666315	[Signature]





"The People's Electricity Link"



"Further linking the environment to economic development"

KYAMAREBE II
20/09/2014

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Leocadia Byukataza	C/P L.C.II Kyamarebe II	F	27764852	B.
2.	Muwamanga Best	Kyamarebe II R/P L.C.II	F	0757569853	F
3.	Banyamanyiye P.	S.C. Kyamarebe II			
4.	Batungyire				
5.	Nyabwira				
6.	Difusi				
7.	Muzahura				
8.	Kamukataka				
9.	Muhangi Akkoo	Kyamarebe II	F	0758151031	M
10.	Grace Tibanyendera	Kyamarebe II			
11.	Nazisina c.	Kyamarebe II Kyamarebe II	M	0782445725	
12.	Katungye wadio	Kyamarebe II	M	0787284235	Katungye
13.	Tusime Leocadia	Kyamarebe II	F		
14.	Tikonyemwambwani	Kyamarebe II			





"The People's Electricity Link"

Kyambaza
29/9/2014



"Further linking the environment to economic development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	KYAMBAZA EDITH	HOUSE	Female	0782535286	Kyambaza Edith
2.	Hamiga Seruyunga	peasant	Male	0779119895	Hamiga Seruyunga
3.	Mwebesa Abel	Kinyozzi	Male		Mwebesa Abel
4.	Musime Elias	peasant	male		Musime Elias
5.					
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"The People's Electricity Link"

KYAMARABE 1

2019/2014



"Partner linking the environment to economic development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Leocadia Byakataza	CP L-c III, Kirihura DC	F	0776448552 0752448002	[Signature]
2.	Bjashungu	Porokoro Kyanarabe	M	0779771131	[Signature]
3.	Bataniragaya sergie	Akatop	M	0757497658	[Signature]
4.	KAMUGISHA JOSEPH	KYAMARABE	M	0781048463	[Signature]
5.	Nuwafaba Augustus	KYAMARABE	M	0753400426	[Signature]
6.	Muwagira Joseph	Kyanarabe	M	0788971586	[Signature]
7.	Byabarukwe Alex	Byabarukwe	M	0796331359	[Signature]
8.	Arianaitwe Janno Cent	Kyanarabe	M	0772744747	[Signature]
9.	TURYAMUSIIMA	Godolpe	M	0750957911	[Signature]
10.	Murangira Joseph	Teacher	M	0788856915	[Signature]
11.	Aniniwe Benard	Kyabarukwe	M	0788480973	[Signature]
12.	Mogaja Patrick	Kyanarabe	M	0776184550	[Signature]
13.	Byarukunga Francis	Kyanarabe	M	0775104342	[Signature]
14.	Mwasa Vincent	Kyanarabe	M	0756110547	[Signature]





"The People's Electricity Link"

KITURA SIC
28-09-2014



"Foster 'n' bring the environment to economic development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Umuwimwe SLO.	Businessman	Male	0752252036	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Wandema Iga	Proprietor Director Mwive Retail Store	Male	0753190828 0752365605	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Kabwigo Rodney	Businessman	Male	0757846340	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MRS ANASTUS ATWINE	Councillor	Female	075294427	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.					
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"The Peoples Electricity Link"



"Pursuing the environment to economic development"

Kirihura Sub-Community
20/9/2014

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Leocadia Bwaka	CPLC III Kitura SIC	F	076448552	[Signature]
2.	Kamukama BEN	Chiso Kiriza Kashungu	M	0772573916 07574166530	[Signature]
3.	Mukuba Samu	CPLC II	M	0753157032	[Signature]
4.	Mukemba Jimini	CPLC Central Kitura	M	0753172056 0752567779	[Signature]
5.	Rutaromwa Tarcis Rutshunda	Kyekaare village	M	0785487612	[Signature]
6.	Mwebaze Etolarel	Rutagye nyere	M	0398301403 0754894443	[Signature]
7.	Kiriza Baguma	Buguma	M	0753914965	[Signature]
8.	Tumwebaza Venansio	Trader	M	0752978877	[Signature]
9.	Tumwebaza Eugene	Trader	M	075374692	[Signature]
10.	Gumwa Simeon S.	Kitunga	M	0787548510	[Signature]
11.	Mwebaza Ndebele	Buguma	M	0752295384	[Signature]
12.	ISEBAYANDA ZIZIYA	Medical worker	M	0782260220	[Signature]
13.	INDUNGIRE JOVANITH	Teacher	F	0753995433	[Signature]
14.	Nuwandinda Amira	SLOAN	F	0753918788	[Signature]





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"Furiling the environment to economic development"

RWENGERI
20/09/2014

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	NABAMBA ANON		M		
2.	Ahambikwe Nicesa		F		
3.	Robert .K	Reverend III	M		
4.	NASASINE bina	MO/YAD	F	0752513815	bina
5.	Tushemereirwa Dina	Rwamasosi III	F		buneli
6.	Birungi Agrege	Bwamasosi III	F		Agrege
7.	Kashamba Jomb	Kitwara I	M	0788647729	
8.	MWEBAZE Kibson	Kitwara I	M	0752487585	
9.	ASHIMBE Emmanuel	Business man	M	0752998247	ASHIMBE
10.	Kwinkwiza Fred	Kitwara I	M	07555866	
11.	BANAMUNYIRUKA ANASTAS	COMPUTER	M	078239114	
12.	MATHIA	KITWARA I	B	0757541016	
13.	Rumukunda I	Kitwara I	L	0752689113	Rumukunda I
14.	KAMUSE EZIMA	Kitwara II	L	0783818210	KAMUSE EZIMA





The People's Electricity Link



Partner linking the environment to economic development

Rwebishuri

20/9/2014

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Kecadia Byaraba	CP/LC III Kivura SIC	F	077644852 07544852	[Signature]
2.	Muzahira Geoffrey	K/g/Person Kivura SIC	M	0176-259698 0753-259698	[Signature]
3.	Kahindo Geoffrey	MOOYA II	M	075286305	[Signature]
4.	Mugumbe P.	MOOYA II	M		M.P.
5.	Milangabo	Mooyg	M	0752-490184 0753-34883	[Signature]
6.	Barugahare Danish	MOOYA II	M	075829048	[Signature]
7.	MURONGERA Clerks	Dwamasasi III	M	0774895740	[Signature]
8.	ATWINE-ISAAC	MOOYA II	M	078476887	Atwine Isaac
9.	MUGUMBE DENS	Rwamasasi IV	M		Mugumbe Denis
10.	AGABAT DEUIS	MOOYA II	M	075886602	[Signature]
11.	Wamuka Mosef	Rwamasasi I CP/NRA	M	0784932720	Wamuka
12.	Turyata Mba	MOOYA II	T	072657186	Turyata Mba
13.	Byamukama Yona	Rwamasasi IV	M		
14.	KATWINE LIDIA	PEARSON	F		lydia





"The People's Electricity Link"



"Partnering with the government to accelerate development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	A. Bwankwaka	MOOYO - M	M	.	AS
2.	Lilianwdsanabo	MOOYAI F	F		shue
3.	KAGUMIRE VITAI	MOOYAI M	M	0775562674/0702370929	Fransine
4.	KIONCO CHRISTINE	MOOYAI F	F	0773015625	K.C.
5.	Gashu Kagule	Akacurute M	M	077361318	AK
6.	Batariyanga wa	Akawezi m	m	0776624408	AK
7.	Tukamuhelwa Savaris	MOOYAI m	m	0706282841	AK
8.	Rwanzwami Jipi	Rwanzwami M	M	0779181805	JPRanzwami
9.	Posirwa. Prusimwe	Rwanzwami M	M	0787944855	AK
10.	Rushobio Edward	MOOYAI M	M	0755202336	Rushobio
11.	Turwebaze Posigaro	MOOYAI m	m	0752358638	Amudari
12.					
13.					
14.					





"The Peoples Electricity Link"

Kirihura Mweya / Kirihura Subcenter
19/9/14



"Further linking the environment to economic development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Mwunguzi chustus	TRADER	MALE	0772443419	[Signature]
2.	Mwunguzi phainath	Farmer	male		[Signature]
3.	AMIBISIMBADE GEBURU	TRADER	male	075524581	[Signature]
4.	TUSINGWIRE BETT-	TRADER	FEMALE	0781247440	Bethy
5.	Ansasiire Anoline	Tracer	FEMALE	0779913096	Anoline
6.	Mugenda Moses	tader	M.	0758964747	[Signature]
7.	Tusewabe Peace	trader	Female	0772673223	DC
8.	MUGUMYA Alex	Pickiet	M	0774617991	[Signature]
9.	Mwunguzi James		M.		[Signature]
10.	Mwunguzi S.		M	076887766	[Signature]
11.	Tumwesigye John	Trader	M	075864266	Tumwesigye S.
12.	K. Quisima. Abene	Farmer	M.	0759454050	[Signature]
13.	TURYAKIRA MATH	farmer	F	0757466198	Turyakira
14.	Kyinkukwairi ANNET	Mooya I Farmer	F	0777009911	Kyinkukwairi





"The People's Electricity Link"

KASHWA CONTACT
19/19/14



"Further linking the environment to economic development"

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Verabehe Joram	CP/KCF	male	07726666007	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Musinguzi Pransis	CP/ly	male	07528557076	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Akimubisibwe David	Member	M	07745833007	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Kakubuziga A.	STAFF	M	07728555447	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Kyikwira	WUSAF		0783357358	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Kangwaha w	shopkeeper	M	0752212530	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Fred Uzabura	Shopkeeper	M	0774062067	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Muhundani Boniz	Hotel	M	0779557730	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	MULWAIGIA ROBERT	BODA	M	0715093454	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	M-erab Kamugoha	Member	M	0776891777	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	TUMWEZIYE Francis	Member	M	0788870872	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	NKAMUHANA	Dwe mukama	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Tumweziye G	Business	M	075494117	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Musime Robert	DI Shop	M	0788999501	<i>[Signature]</i>





"The Peoples Electricity Link"



"Future Energy is an investment in economic development"

KABUSHURI
19/09/14.

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Twinemosika Andrew	SALVOR	M	0786228155	[Signature]
2.	BABIMANYA YUSUFU	SECURITY	M	0776000290	[Signature]
3.	Topista		F	-	[Signature]
4.	Jadress MUISIME	V/CAM II	F	0752538838	[Signature]
5.	J. Kagumukama	Kabushuri	F	-	[Signature]
6.	Tumeomugeni Henry	Kabushuri	M	0755918233	[Signature]
7.	Twebizo Wilson	Kabushuri II	M	0774811191 07700948244	[Signature]
8.	Musoke Yoram	Health worker Kabushuri	M	0778601554	[Signature]
9.	Bukyeri Jalia	Shop keeper	F	0758033552	[Signature]
10.	Saja Laban	Ky Obusanki	M	0752573597	[Signature]
11.	Mwimutisa Obad	Security	F	075077318	[Signature]
12.	Tumisine NICHORAS	Security	F	0756729809	[Signature]
13.	Kayihwire	Kabushuri	M	-	[Signature]
14.	Mukabina Robert	Security	F	0758729146	[Signature]





"The People's Electricity Link"



"Pioneering the environment to economic development"

KABUSHIMWE
19/7/14

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Amunbire Abou	Community	M	075947023	[Signature]
2.	Sandre Moses	Secretary	M	075133725	[Signature]
3.	Twiziize Jonah			071828624	Twiziize
4.	Gumiriza mutin	Farmer		047640478	[Signature]
5.	Nyigike Jgn	Resident	M	075439489	[Signature]
6.	Turanye Louis	Person	Male	075045157	[Signature]
7.	Sibusankayongo	Landowner		0781275436	[Signature]
8.	Mukamba	Francis		0754533877	Mukamba
9.	Mujiri	Sotta		0788662047	[Signature]
10.	Kato	osbat		0757457246	
11.	Byamukama	d.			
12.	Kiza ALBERT	Farmer		0793229854	
13.	Tumukuru J				
14.	Muhwezi v.	Resident	M.	0752371046	Muhwezi





"The Peoples Electricity Link"



"Future living its environment to economic development"

Mufensio TC
22/09/2014

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Mwesigye Fred	CPWA TIC	M	0752580251	
2.	Bakesingazi Ephraim	V/CPWA	M	0753614536	
3.	Mugimbo Samil	Land bord.	M	0752582457	
4.	Harifa magidu.	07708020			
5.	Akwawase Benson				
6.	Kinamba Jureo				
7.	Mugir Allen				
8.	Kiviri John				
9.	Bashim Nwabasi H.				
10.	Bachungaba E.				
11.	Mujali				
12.	MURAH Musinguzi	CPWA TIC	F	0758233357	
13.	Jambaye Mwesiye	CPWA TIC	F	0755612996	
14.	Kyarimpa Jolly			0755586942	





The People's Electricity Link

Athakiyezi
gafu zow.



"Pioneering the environment to economic development"

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	LSSEMPA	Omuhangy	M		
2.	Bangore Patrick	Omuhangy	M	0787394655	
3.	TUMUSIME NICHATEE	Teach. Teacher	M	0752251106	
4.	MAKUKU yosimu				
5.	Jocasa Busimbu N			075224458	
6.	Saidoti Amacani	Famer Saidoti	F	079905241	Saidoti
7.	VYRONCO Zanipeni		F	0779912660	Vyronco
8.	MUBB m u HIZI			0753852063	
9.	KUMWATA L.			0700704696	
10.	AINEMBABAZI TRUSI	NURSE	F	070322717	
11.	KAMUSINE ALEX	Trader	M	0752832153	
12.	Babaiha Stephen	Ref L. c. i. k. Kashwa		0753941073	
13.					
14.					





ATAXIYONJE TRADING CENTRE
22/9/14



"Fueling the environment to economic development"

COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE LIST

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Honorata F. Busyungaga		F	0752391141 C/P FCI	HFB Busyungaga
2.	Mugwera Evans				
3.	Mugizi Brian	peasant	M	077759561	Brian
4.	Mwambusha James	Driver	M	0775005287	Mwambusha
5.	Kurungirwe Kasidi				
6.	Karuru Burya	Regent	M	0787490027	Karuru
7.	E. Kanywanku	F. KUOSH	M	07688921067	Kanywanku
8.	MILTON	T	M		
9.	Kyankunda	E			
10.	Julius Uzozo	Peasant	F	0789559790	Julius Uzozo
11.	Kannira Goolfany	BS	M	0758573716	
12.	Mwambusha James				
13.	Turundane Genovis		F	0777955526	Turundane
14.	Mwagata Seer	peasant	M	0751012938	Seer





"The Peoples Electricity Link"

I
 AHA LAWE VIEW I/C
 22/9/14



"Fettering the environment to economic development"

**COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION
 ATTENDANCE LIST**

RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	MWINE MUTAIRWE ELIAS	FARMER	MALE	0776-201257	<i>Elias</i>
2.	Costanta Bonanuka	Shopkeeper	Female	0754-759324	CBK
3.	Jokwenti Begumanya	Okuhinga		055494499	
4.	Atuthras Sulivira	FARMER	Female	077501901	
5.	Iwebaze leford	Shoes maker	male	0754077411	
6.	MUKA SHEIKH UMURU	Farmer	Female	0755055520	maama Zeylia
7.	BANARULLA DUMIRI		SHOPKEEPER	0752538408	
8.	Tunyabunga Jawada	FARMER	Male	0776998326	<i>Jawada</i>
9.	Tumusiima Fred	FARMER	male	0772711668	<i>Fred</i>
10.	Twinamatsiko Jovulet	FARMER	FEMALE	0754256995	JMT
11.	Ikyatuzuka Yawasi	FARMER	male		<i>Yawasi</i>
12.	PRINCE TOM M.	ELECTRICIAN	male	0704528369	<i>Tom</i>
13.	KAMGESIATIE MARK	Farmer	male	0700643254	Kamwani
14.	Barbehe Stepha	Ref Cell	Kashwa	0753941073	<i>Stepha</i>





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22/07/2014



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RUHUMBA KASHWA TEE OFF RWEBISHURI ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Mbumbati	Felea			
2.	Muhairwe G				076635 777
3.	NBYANZO bBUR	VIC/Person	M	0752 352161	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Imwisiye Moseni	Aged commit	M	0752 851106	<i>[Signature]</i>
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22/09/14

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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Mwiba ALEX	0757 067292			
2.	ABIMUSE ABABU	0757551361		0753674488	
3.	Mubareze			N	
4.	Byaruhanga Sidas	0752481036			
5.	Nahubwera Venani	0752209214			
6.	BAKASHIMWA PLATON	0753895795			
7.	Mucunguzi Lawrence	0757460389			Mucunguzi L.
8.	Muwamanywa Gerald	0753890444			Muwamanywa
9.	Agaba James			0758529975	Agaba
10.	SIRIRIRO CH	B-man	M	0752880749	Siririro
11.	Ndyamamba Ph	0757271801 Area councillor			
12.	Tumwesigye N. MOSES	0752851106	M	0752851106	Tumwesigye N.
13.	AINEKIBABAZI TRUST	0752851106	F	0708227117	Ainekibabazi
14.					





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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Kyatsiga Arozus		M	0753555187	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Kyanshona Sylvia	Banker	F	0703 5113 603	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Szwa Matengwe		m	0755981933	
4.	Kashaba Andrew		m	0794763762	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Mwasasira Godwin		m	0754473152	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Muhangi David		m	0755070614	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Mukumura Topax		M	0754410520	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Mucunguzi Emmanuel	Barba	M	0752460232	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Kashwa David		M	0789801699	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Muhreza	Makamika	m	0753957420	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Poyambwani Robert		M	0755426389	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Mutembeya	Postbox		0752945141	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Mugemwehe	Barba	M	0783338089	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	MATUNDA WILLIAMS	S. MAN	M	0757125585	<i>[Signature]</i>





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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Tumusiime Ekenyamba	0752356224			
2.	Benyiteye Puyimbe				
3.	Bihanga L.	0752560408			
4.	Amanya muzateku			0753836835	Amanya
5.	Kanyesigye Moses			0757448304	Moses
6.	Sikunne	0753894554		0757448304	Moses
7.	Musebwa SNET	0774636558			SNET
8.	Kabusime B				Kabusime
9.	Dinah Kagumire	07510617023			SNET
10.	Mukuru S.				M S
11.	MUTHWEZI C.	0750585630			MUTHWEZI
12.	Saja Laban	champion hej	MALE	0752573591	Saja
13.	Nahwiza Enan	Trader	MALE	0752355248	Nahwiza
14.	Aud Kangumira		Male	075388364	Aud





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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Tumwino Daminic	ABSIDENT	M	078243366	<i>Tumwino</i>
2.	ATUKWAZI AMON	MANSON	M	0701875765	<i>Ammon</i>
3.	ISIZI RWABIBI	TEACHER	M	0785016822	<i>Isizi</i>
4.	Ngabirane S	FARMER	M		<i>Ngabirane</i>
5.	Nematawii Jane Rose	TRADER	F	0775169388	<i>Nematawii</i>
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Naine
Kashwa sub county

20/09/2014



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S/No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Mbarens Francis	CPHEI Ndwaba	M	0782671048	Imberey
2.	Kasanda costance	lavishchef	F	0782301767	casanoka
3.	Athumbe richard	farmer	m	07899182217	ATHUMBE
4.	Kontanyamba. xeremia.	Former	M	0772424145	Kontanyamba.
5.	Mugizi Evaristo	Farmer	M	0782525235	Mugizi
6.	Tumwabaré	Francis	m	-	Francis
7.	Mbame Jesca	vic/person	F	0779242411	Jesca.
8.	Kyamuhangi Dinavensi		F	0777117606	Kyamuhangi
9.	B/Ambakama Remegis		M	0774228720	Remegis
10.	Tshifati R		M	0753527744	Tshifati
11.	Kakubukire Denis	farmer	M	0777684353	Denis
12.	Athaire Josaine	Farmer	F	0775354154	Athaire
13.	Nyamwizi Zuzi M.		F	0789201076	Nyamwizi Zuzi M.
14.	Aineomugisha Jane		F	0787201076	Jane.





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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Kashungu Gasiano	CPLCI	M.	0785386918	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Kawunire Martin	Operator	M	0775375782	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Kawunire Martin				
4.	Kumwesiye Renaud	Farmer	M	0782769810	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Nyayato Annet	Self employed	F	0756748092	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	R. Bahire				
7.	Pf. Nagara Paul	Pastor	M	0773147915	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Barabara Robert	Umanzei	M	0753029082	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Nterama / Nyumbati 20/09/14

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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Byarwaga Milton	Self-employed	M	0392942384	[Signature]
2.	Kabagamba Nathan	Self-employed	M	0753182558	[Signature]
3.	Mucumbi Herbert	Farmer	M	-	[Signature]
4.	Kivumbi Stephen	Farmer	M	0779260588	[Signature]
5.	Bariye Charles	Farmer	M	0775728964	[Signature]
6.	Kantonyamba Terence	Farmer	M	0779444445	[Signature]
7.	Ahume Richard	Businessman	M	0782982217	[Signature]
8.	Ahimbisibwe Geoffrey	Farmer	M	0757630000	[Signature]
9.	Ahwebemere Naboth	Farmer	F	0752418055	[Signature]
10.	Masooma Jonathan	Farmer	F	07899564000	[Signature]
11.	Ahimbizibwe Jackson	Farmer	M	0774610987	[Signature]
12.	Bugirang Godfrey	Farmer	M	0774436385	[Signature]
13.	RUTAREMWA JUSTUS	Farmer	M	-	[Signature]
14.	Kuryakisa Innocent	Farmer	M	-	[Signature]





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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	AKUMBUZIBUWE	RUBURURU RA	MALE	0787070613	
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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Gibamukunda	Rwobubura ^W	Male	0785715556	Gibamukunda
2.	Byarukenge UCC-ent		M	0777096908	Byarukenge U.
3.	Iwiyamwete Abias	Rwobubura	M	0773451131	Iwiyamwete
4.	Mwesigwa Mihanda	Teacher	Male	0784933886	Mwesigwa Mihanda
5.	Bimugwa DAVID	Rwobubura	M	0783130051	Bimugwa
6.	mujazi patirika	Rwobubura	M	0788140140	mujazi
7.	Swabirye kakaiza	Rwobubura	M		Swabirye kakaiza
8.	Nwamungu Daniel	clperson	M	0791-520650	Nwamungu Daniel
9.	Kabito John	Rwobubura	M	0777-132340	Kabito John
10.	Nwambing A	Rwobubura	M	079688394	Nwambing A
11.	Serabi Turinane	Rwobubura	T	0786478524	Serabi Turinane
12.	Mucicira	Rwobubura			Mucicira
13.	R. mugasha	Rwobubura		0782181617	R. mugasha
14.	Buhakimye	Rwobubura			Buhakimye





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S/ No.	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	GENDER (M- Male/ F-Female)	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	BULANGA S.	Shop	F	0773 683140	[Signature]
2.	MOSES B			0772-17493	N.B
3.	AKANKURDA F.			0773-224009	
4.	NAKIMU CUST	Police Officer	F	070549812	[Signature]
5.	NIUNDUBEIRE BENON	PEASANT	M	-	N.B
6.	KACANDA ENOCK	Speaker Kamoni	M	0777115254 070588439	[Signature]
7.	KYOCABIIRWE KAJACI .	Rwobuhura III	F	0700766738	K.V.
8.	MUGABI FRANCIS	Rwobuhura I	M	0777404943	[Signature]
9.	MWEHANGANE INNOCENT	Food TEACHER	M	0703244472	[Signature]
10.	Kabagapi Loganza P.D.S.	Rwobuhura	M	0771991533	[Signature]
11.	NIWASITWE PHIONAH	Rwobuhura	F	07743556271	
12.	J.M. Byabwaba	Tailor	M	-	[Signature]
13.	Roman Katabile	Peasant	m	0702461528	[Signature]
14.	Tweziye .Sevs	Kaburishya	m	0777125595	[Signature]



APPENDIX 5: A PICTORIAL OF THE PROJECT AREA

<p>Ruhumba</p>	<p>Kashwa</p>
<p>Tee off Rwebishuri in Mbarara Municipality</p>	<p>Rubaya Health Centre III</p>
<p>Kitura Sub County Head quarter</p>	<p>Keirungi Farm</p>



In-depth interview with Mbarara District Natural Resources Officer



Consultation at Ruyooza Trading Centre, Mabarara District



Consultation with Kyeshama Trading Centre LC1, Mbarara District



Community consultation at Akatogo Trading Centre, Kiruhura District



Consultation at Kyaitagi Trading Centre, Kiruhura District



Consultation at Rwanyangwe Trading Centre, Kiruhura District

	
<p>Acacia the dominant tree specie in a ranch</p>	<p>Permanent wetland</p>
	
<p>Ruminants of a Savana thicket</p>	<p>Natural vegetation replace with ranches</p>
	
<p>A ranch has modified Savana thickets</p>	<p>Vegetation around a valley dam</p>



Eucalyptus forest in a wetland and along the road reserve, Rwebishuri



Cultivation of maize and matoke in the Road Reserve, Ruyooza



Brick making



The load capacity of livestock has made the hills bare



Wetland encroachment



In rural growth centers and cutting trees for fire wood has fuelled environmental degradation