

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE AND SMALL TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT

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Prepared for:



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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWE	Air Water Earth
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
GO	Grievance Officer
ESIA:	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
HIV	Human Immune Virus
LC	Local Council
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WMDP	Water Management and Development Project
DLB	District Land Board
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Units and measures

Ha:	hectare
km:	kilometre
m:	metre

Definitions:

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource affected by the project at the time the assets need 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 cut-off 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.

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

Land Acquisition: It is the process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.

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

Project-Affected Person (PAP): Any person who, as a result of project implementation, loses right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped/unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or

temporarily. Affected people might be displaced either physically (“Physically Displaced People”) or economically (“Economically Displaced People”).

Physical Displacement: Loss of shelter and assets resulting from land acquisition associated with the project, requiring affected persons to move to other locations.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are going to be physically displaced by the project. Assistance may include transportation and other services that are provided to affected people during relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances to compensate affected people for inconveniences associated with resettlement and settle up expenses during transition to a new locale and lost workdays.

Replacement Value: Compensation for lost assets, i.e., market value of the assets in addition to transaction costs (taxes, registration fees and cost associated with registration or transfer of new land). The replacement value of an item must reflect cost at the time it is due for replacement. For land and structures, “replacement value” is defined as follows:

- i) 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 including fees of any registration and transfer taxes;
- ii) 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;
- iii) 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 labour, contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

Resettlement Action Plan: A resettlement action plan (RAP) is a planning document describing what will be done to address direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary resettlement.

Resettlement Entitlements: Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

Socio-economic Survey (SES): A complete and accurate survey of project-affected population focusing on income-earning activities and other socio-economic indicators.

Stakeholders: A broad term that covers parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue: i.e. all parties who have a stake in a particular initiative. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected and in resettlement situations such as people who lose property or income because of the project.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Uganda Government obtained funds from the World Bank for implementing the Uganda Water Management and Development Project (WMDP). The WMDP was developed under the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) as an integrated water resource management and development project with objectives of improving integrated water resources planning, management and development; and access to water and sanitation services in priority urban areas. It is believed that the project will contribute to higher level goals of sustaining natural resources, improving service delivery, and increasing economic productivity. Part of the WMDP funds is intended to be applied towards Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Mbale NWSC service area and neighbouring small towns and rural growth centres of Busolwe, Kadama, Tirinyi, Kibuku, Butaleja and Budaka. National Water & Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) is the implementing agency in Mbale Municipality while MWE through the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is directly in charge with the small towns. Piped water will be extended from the NWSC Mbale Service Area to the neighbouring small towns and rural growth centres. The NWSC was established as a government parastatal organisation in 1972 to develop, operate, and maintain water supply and sewerage services in urban areas of Uganda.

The first piped water supply system in Mbale was constructed around 1939. The municipality relies on two treatment plants, namely Bungokho and Manafwa water treatment plants. Mbale has had its share of infrastructure development backlog experienced as all urban centres in Uganda that have undergone rapid growth. The backlog has placed immense pressure on the capacity of NWSC to effectively deliver water and sewerage services. Although a number of interventions have been undertaken in the production systems, little has been done in the distribution network and the expansion of sanitary services. There is only piped water supply for the towns of Busolwe, Kibuku and Tirinyi. Budaka has a water supply system as well, but there is no operator in place and the pumps of the boreholes supplying the network are not functioning. The towns of Kadama and Butaleja do not have piped water. Despite having piped water in some of the towns a sizeable part of the population is taking water from boreholes with hand pumps that have low yields and from shallow wells. The rivers are used as well as a water source. The connections to the water supply network are yard connections with very few exceptions.

Two sewage ponds, namely Doko treatment ponds and Namatala Wetland were constructed in 1968/69 and 1986. The condition of the ponds seems to be fair, the biggest problem being the high amount of infiltration during rains. The Doko treatment ponds appear to be in a good condition, except for the concrete works. The Namatala Wetlands are in urgent need of maintenance. The sewerage coverage is poor with only 14% of the households with water supply have a sewerage connection. Approximately 47 km (17%) of the current water supply network (total length ~ 279 km) consists of asbestos cement pipes which are according to NWSC in poor state. As a result, frequent bursts and leakages are experienced. Furthermore, development within the town over the last few years has taken place at a much faster rate than infrastructure provision, overwhelming NWSC's capacity to provide reliable services. Mbale Municipality has currently a population of around 100,000 inhabitants and the system was originally constructed for a population of around 45,000 people. With the town's boundaries having grown, it is now imperative that the water supply system be expanded in order to address the low per capita water production. In all the towns the majority of the population rely on on-site sanitation facilities, mainly simple pit latrines and a few VIP latrines. The same applies to the institutions, like schools and health centres. The condition of the sanitation facilities in these institutions appeared to be satisfactory. In Tirinyi and Kibuku two new public toilets have been constructed, but they are not yet commissioned. Other than those two toilets there is no appropriate public sanitation facility in any of the growth centres.

2 PROPONENTS' CONTACT AND PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Name and address:

Mbale Municipality

NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION
The Senior Manager - Projects
39 Jinja Road,
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Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres

DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT
Ministry of Water and Environment
Plot 21/28 Port Bell Road
P. O. Box 20026, Kampala, Uganda

3 SCOPE OF PROJECT

The scope of work under this project will include:

- i) Catchment management measures for protecting the current water sources at Nabijjo and Nabyonga Dam;
- ii) Rehabilitation and expansion of the water treatment plants at Bungokho and Manafwa;
- iii) Investigations into possible new water sources;
- iv) Rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply and distribution system;
- v) Extension of water supply services to neighbouring small towns and rural growth centres;
- vi) Rehabilitation and expansion of the sewer network and construction of new wastewater treatment facilities for new drainage areas; and
- vii) Water and sanitation facilities in informal settlements.

4 OBJECTIVES OF RAP

World Bank's OP 4.12, is to provide policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and funding mechanisms for any land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the Project. The operational objective of the RAP therefore, is to provide guidelines to stakeholders participating in mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project, including rehabilitation and resettlement to ensure that the social and economic well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) will not be worsened as a result of the project.

The overall objective of a detailed RAP is to establish the compensation and resettlement issues for the PAPs before construction of the water supply and sanitation works is implemented. The RAP study was carried out in respect of Ugandan Constitutional policies in regard to compulsory acquisitions and Resettlement Action Plans.

The specific objectives were to:

- i) Prepare a social profile of PAPs and conduct a census of all PAPs along with land, assets, infrastructure and livelihood lost;
- ii) Ensure that displaced people receive equitable compensation for affected property;
- iii) Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- iv) Establish the actual compensation costs and quantify land area to be acquired for Mbale Water Supply and Sanitation Project;
- v) Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances; and

- vi) Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances.

5 NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

HIV/AIDS Policy: In Uganda current efforts to combat HIV/AIDS are characterized by a policy of openness by Government and this has, to a large extent, been emulated by civil society, political and social institutions, and households. HIV/AIDS in the context of national development planning is attended to through NDP and Vision 2025. Main streaming HIV/AIDS prevention in all programs including infrastructure projects is an important aspect of a national overarching policy.

Implementation of this RAP should entail a deliberate effort to rekindle awareness among PAPs receiving payments of the need to live responsibly and utilise funds provided to restore their lives and sources of livelihood and avoiding the health risks associated with irresponsible sexual practices. This can be done by handing fliers to PAPs alongside payments at the time of compensation and continue it throughout the monitoring period. It is also possible to undertake this awareness campaigns in several meetings with PAPs even before the compensation exercise.

Uganda Resettlement/Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002: With regard to compensation and resettlement issues, the main pieces of legislation are the Constitution of Republic of Uganda/and the Land Act 1998 both of which require that:

- Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets as a result of the Mbale Water Supply and Sanitation project to maintain their livelihoods. In accordance with Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance of either 15% or 30% depending on duration is to be provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses.
- Community infrastructure must be replaced and ideally be improved in situations where it was deficient. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water sources.

This policy is relevant as it serves as a guideline to NWSC on the principles' of fair compensation as stipulated by the law. Additionally, it also helps to safeguard NWSC against unfair demands from the PAP during implementation.

Land Act, Cap 227: 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 all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold tenure systems. However, the Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights to use land for execution of public works.

Regarding control of land use, the Act reaffirms the 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).

Where the land is to be acquired, in addition to compensation assessed under this Section (S 77), a disturbance allowance shall be calculated at a sum of 15% of the sum awarded to that person, where more than six months' notice to vacate is given. If less than six months' notice is given for possession, the disturbance allowance is computed at 30%.

The Land Act will govern all aspects related to land taken by the water and sanitation project and its compensation either by replacement with physical land parcels or cash payments.

Land Acquisition Act (1965): This Act makes provision for procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land (eminent domain) for public purposes. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other actions necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a given public purpose. However, compensation should be paid to any person who suffers damage as a result of such actions.

This Act is relevant to the Project as Mbale District Local Governments will be major stakeholders and will have jurisdiction over implementation of the Project. The Act also requires that owners of affected property are compensated before land is taken over by a project.

Children Act, Cap 59: The Act provides for the reform and consolidation of the law relating to children; to provide for the care, protection and maintenance of children; to provide for local authority support for children; to establish a family and children court; to make provision for children charged with offences and for other connected purposes. Part I section 5 states that: (1) it shall be the duty of a parent, guardian or any person having custody of a child to maintain that child and, in particular, that duty gives a child the right to— education and guidance; immunisation; adequate diet; clothing; shelter; and medical attention; and (2) any person having custody of a child shall protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect. Part I, Section 8 protects children against harmful employment. No child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education or mental, physical or moral development.

During the RAP implementation, children are part of the project affected households and where PAPs are physically displaced, children should be handled in line with the requirement of this law. The fathers once compensated tend to desert the families in such for new wives and these leaves their families including children suffering. In addition, during the construction and operation phases child labour must not be used as required by this law.

6 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006).

OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement: This policy is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to Bank appraisal of proposed projects.

7 RAP METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted in preparing this RAP was consistent with the requirements of the World Bank and the Government of Uganda. Affected households and properties were determined from field surveys and a census of affected persons in sites where the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure will be constructed. Social data of affected persons was obtained through interviews, meetings and use of questionnaires. Property surveying and valuation entailed inspection and referencing of land and buildings. Perennial and annual crops as well as semi-permanent structures were valued based on rates set by the Mbale District Local Government. Permanent buildings were valued based on full replacement costs. Sections below provide details of the methodology used.

Consultations: Consultative meetings and sensitisation during RAP update were undertaken with stakeholders and project-affected communities (PAPs) conducted from 18th January to 16th February 2018. This aimed to disclose and explain the RAP update study, valuation process and how it was conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. In consultation meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures outlined. All meetings were chaired by village's Local Council (LC1) chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the census survey. Images below show community sensitization meetings held in project affected villages.

The stakeholders consulted included:

- Project affected community members from villages of: Nalondo B, Mako, Makhai A and B, Namwaro, Maximasa, Muhago, Kanhayi, Namuseru, New Scheme (Doho Rice Scheme), Koli and Muhuyu, Bambone, Nanyuru, Lukangole, Bulindi, Buhobe, Butaleja, Buhehe, Busasi, Lunghule, Busolwe South, Kamonkoli, Kiralaka, Nyanza, Lupada I, Nambago, Busikwe, Nalado, Nalwaya, Nabweyo, Nabunyere, Namawondo II, Bwikomba; and Bugwene Cell, Doko Nsambya, Doko Cell and Nyanza in the Municipality
- Budaka District & Township
- Mbale District & Municipal Officials
- Water and Sanitation Development Fund – DWRM
- National Water & Sewrage Corporation, Mbale Office
- Kibuku District Officials
- Kadama Sub-County Officials
- Tirinyi Sub-County Officials
- Butaleja District Officials

Social Survey: A survey was conducted to establish social profile of project affected people (PAPs) to be affected by the proposed project. This was aimed to analyse poverty and welfare indicators in households, socio-economic needs and impact on livelihoods of affected people. Broadly, social data gathered from the survey comprised thematic categories such as population and demographics, landownership and land use, businesses and socio-cultural resources. Among other indicators, ethnicity, gender, household income levels, literacy,

vulnerability, health and resettlement preferences were also captured in the census survey. These categories and respective survey criteria are presented in Box 1. Information from a census questionnaire was utilized in the RAP where beneficial.

Data used to establish socio-economic baseline conditions were derived from field census survey conducted in the project area during the preparation of the RAP. There were two broad data objectives for the socio-economic baseline assessment. Establish a comprehensive characterization of general pre-project socio-economic conditions against which future changes can be measured, socio economic characteristics considered education, water and sanitation, health, sources of energy for cooking and lighting, sources of livelihood and housing. The survey team employed the following methods:

- Quantitative household census survey
- Key-Informant Interviews

The criterion for identifying project-affected people (PAPs) was that everybody whose property (land, building, crops) or income was affected in part or whole by the project would be compensated. These PAPs were identified by the cadastral surveying team and constituted the census.

The census utilized a questionnaire administered to all PAPs and data collected was coded, entered in EPIData and exported to SPSS¹ microcomputer software for analysis. All census data collected was analysed to provide social profile of affected persons. The census was undertaken together with property survey and valuation exercises. Results of the census were entered into in an MS Access database linked with the property valuation data. Annex B shows the questionnaire that was used to analyse the data.

Box ES1: Themes utilized in socio-economic data survey categories

i)	Population and demographics:
a)	Number of physically or economically displaced people
b)	Ethnicity in project-affected area
c)	Views of project-affected people
d)	Vulnerable people
e)	Literacy levels
f)	Size of households including dependants
ii)	Land ownership and land use:
a)	Number of PAP dependant on agriculture for livelihood
b)	Land uses, crops and livestock types, type of housing
c)	Land tenure
d)	Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
e)	Views of project-affected people
iii)	Social-cultural and business:
a)	Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
b)	Views of project-affected people
c)	Expenditure patterns in households

Cadastral Surveying Methodology: Cadastral surveys and property valuation that fed into the RAP were carried out covering the project affected area. The aim of the cadastral survey was to:

- Delineate land and properties to be affected by the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure, compile accurate list of the project-affected persons,
- Enable valuation to establish monetary worth of assets, including structures (permanent or semi-permanent) and both perennial and annual crops.

During cadastral survey, local leaders (LCs) identified PAPs/stakeholders and during the identification process, adjacent landowners, affected property owners or property users were present to verify boundaries of the land area affected by the project footprint. Coordinates of affected land were taken to determine its size and location. All the land was surveyed and mapped indicating the respective people's tenure systems. Customary land tenants and registered owners were recorded and maps produced.

Property Valuation Methodology: Property valuation, the results of which (e.g. types and value of affected assets) will be utilized in this RAP, was done by an independent chartered surveying and valuation firm. The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act Cap 227 and the World Bank Safeguard Requirements OP/BP 4.12. To ensure their replacement, the value of land and permanent buildings is based on the *market value*, that is, the probable value which the property will fetch when offered for sale and on top of the market value, a disturbance allowance of 30% of the market value is added.

8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

The existing way of life of the people will potentially be disrupted during the construction period therefore the socio-economic profile of Project Affected Persons is important as it establishes a baseline for monitoring and evaluation during the RAP implementation process. Notably it will afford the project to identify particular PAPs that NWSC should pay special attention and/or provide additional assistance during implementation. The following information was captured for PAPs who were part of the Census:

- Age
- Sex
- Type of Impact
- Vulnerability status
- Possession of bank account

Livelihoods: Like majority of rural areas in Uganda, economic activities were mainly agricultural based (65.5%). Respondents also revealed that they were also engaged in transport business (10.8%) and retail trading (64.4%).

Sources of water in project area: Overall, within the project affected households, the commonest sources of water for domestic use include protected spring (39.2%) followed by open stand pipes (13.9%) communal boreholes (13.6%) unprotected spring (12.9%) piped water (6.9%) and rain water (6.2%) as indicated in Table . Very few respondents reported using the river (2.5%). Distance to the nearest water source fell within nationally recommended radius. A majority (54.6%) of PAPs reported being within 100 m of the nearest water source (Table 22).

Vulnerability among PAPs: Vulnerable groups, according to the World Bank definition, are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For this RAP, vulnerable people were identified following the criteria below:

- Widows

- Child headed
- Disabled or seriously sick people
- Elderly
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources

There were 75 vulnerable PAPs as indicated in Table ES1.

Table ES1: Vulnerable PAP identified during the census survey

Vulnerability	Number vulnerable people	Vulnerable person
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Dependant
Child headed	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Child
Old age	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Child
Hearing disorder	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Child
Hearing disorder	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Child
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Child
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household

Vulnerability	Number vulnerable people	Vulnerable person
Old age	1	Head of household
Mental disorder	1	Child
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Hearing disorder	1	Child
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Hearing disorder	1	Child
Old age	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Hearing disorder	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	head of household
Hearing disorder	1	head of household
Old age	1	head of household
Hearing disorder	1	head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Mental disorder	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Child

Vulnerability	Number vulnerable people	Vulnerable person
Physical impairment	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
TOTAL	75	

9 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The improvement in potable water supplies and sanitation may bring about both positive and negative impacts during project construction and operation. In order to reduce the negative impacts, efforts will be towards avoiding or minimizing relocation and therefore resettlement and disturbances arising from land acquisition in line with the World Bank OP 4.12. The RAP covers the project impacts resulting from land acquisition during construction and from the permanent project operation. Other socio-economic impacts, that is, impacts from construction activities such as noise, vibrations, construction traffic, presence of a large number of workforce, population influx, are covered in a separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report.

The development and operation of the proposed project is expected to directly affect 900 people in Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko districts. Approximately about 5,479 people will be impacted as they are members of the affected households.

9.1 Positive Impacts

Access to water: A direct future positive impact will be improved water supply in urban and rural areas when the corresponding water distribution network is expanded. It will result in increased and constant supply of safe water, thereby leading to enhanced people's health and ultimately enhancing people's involvement in economic activities. Currently the population is using borehole water, water from springs and shallow wells and the river.

Employment: During construction, there would be work opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour especially youth in the project areas, thereby providing an opportunity for supplementing their income. Skilled labour will include artisans such as plumbers, carpenters, masons while unskilled labour will include trench excavation. In addition, during the operation of the sewage treatment system and expanded water supply system, additional long-term technical and non-technical job opportunities for professionals, casual labourers, etc. will be available.

Improved Infrastructure: With the installation of improved water, sewage and drainage system, there will be improvement in infrastructure and service provision for example improved physical and social infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, health care, education and other social services. Other benefits relating to infrastructure development will include new and improved housing at the resettlement sites for PAPs losing structures. Water is relatively a scarce commodity in the project area. Many communities in the project area experience severe problems with finding sufficient water for household use, particularly in dry seasons. After the project construction, it is believed that the communities will be able to access good quality water at a subsidized fee.

9.2 Adverse Impacts

Impact on Structures: Along the proposed water transmission line routes of Bungokho – Namatala, Mbale Kadama and Kibuku to Tiriny, Bungokho-Butaleja and Senior Quarters, permanent and semi-permanent structures will be compensated and permanently removed. The structures to be affected include permanent buildings, semi-permanent buildings, movable kiosks/stalls/sheds, block wall fences, pit latrines/ bathrooms and live hedges/fences/barbed wire among others as indicated in Table ES2. A total of 26 permanent structures, 11 semi-permanent structures and 7 temporary structures will be affected due to development of the proposed project. Details of affected structures and their owners are provided in the census data base.

Table ES2: Number and location of structures to be affected

Type of Structure	Location				Total
	Bungokho - Namatala	Mbale – Kadama – Kibuku - Tirinyi	Bungokho- Butalejja	Senior Quarters	
Permanent Buildings	7	9	0	10	26
Semi-Permanent Buildings	10	0	0	1	11
Temporary Structures	2	1	0	4	7
Pit latrines/ Bathrooms	0	0	0	1	1
Metallic Kiosks	0	0	0	0	0
Timber kiosk	0	0	0	3	3
Block wall / Brick wall fence	1	11	0	15	27
Live Hedge / Barbed Wire Fence	32	14	1	28	75
Verandas / Stair cases	0	2	0	0	2
Paved/ Concrete yards/ Retaining walls	0	11	0	2	13
Sheds/ Stalls	0	0	0	0	0
Graves	7	0	0	0	7
Chain link				2	2
Others					
Total of affected structures	59	48	1	66	174

Impact on livelihoods due of businesses, land use or crops: The proposed Mbale water and sanitation project will affect livelihoods of some PAPs. For example the construction of the infrastructure will displace kiosks and shops which have been a source of livelihood for some of the household. In other areas, people own land on which they grow crops and trees which are source of income for their families. The crops grown as a source of income are Coffee, Bananas, rice, sugarcane, mango trees jackfruit, guava, tomatoes and avocados. There were also commercial trees grown such as eucalyptus, pine, *africana markhamia* trees and musambya trees and Bush trees. Details of all the crops grown and how much will be affected is in the valuation sheet attached in Annex F.

Impact on community infrastructure and social services: The public/community properties include structures, land, crops and trees that are publicly owned, used or controlled, for example by a government authority, such as schools and churches; and those that are actually private, but serving a community purpose, such as a place of worship, a private clinic or a private school. As indicated in the valuation report, there are some communal facilities that will be such as churches whose land will be affected by the project. Details of the affected communities are in the valuation sheets attached in Annex F.

Land Take: Land will be acquired for the construction of the sewer lines, boreholes, sludge treatment plants and lagoons for the project. However; land for the sewer transmission line will not be fully acquired by the developer, NWSC will give back land to its rightful owners with an easement fee for partial use of the land provided. Permanent land take will be acquired for the borehole sites, lagoon site and sludge treatment site sites, and this land will be compensated before project commencement. Total land acquisition for the project provided in a separate Valuation Report.

10 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

Cut-Off Date: Cut-off date was communicated as the date of completion of the assets inventory of persons affected by the project during the RAP update, that is, the 15th March 2018. It is recommended that NWSC and MWE issue a formal notice prohibiting any further activities on the land. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off 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.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- i) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area and own the land on which these structures are located;
- ii) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area but do not own the land on which these structures are located (squatters and encroachers);
- iii) Persons with perennial and annual crops and also own land;
- iv) Persons with perennial and annual crops but do not own land (squatters and encroachers);
- v) Customary landowners whose plots are in the project area; and
- vi) Registered landowners.

Note that people operating or renting business structures can enter into or move out of these premises before the compensation date. For this reason they were not documented. It is advised that these people are documented at a time close to the date RAP implementation and compensation or relocation assistance given to tenants occupying the premises at that time.

Speculative Structures: Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated. During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- Comparing claimant structures/ assets with property surveying/ valuation records.
- Consultation with LC Chairpersons to ascertain whether claimant structures existed at the time of the cut-off date and whether it was established in good faith or for opportunistic compensation purposes.

It is equitable practice in resettlement implementation to have affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a land parcel before the cut-off date.

11 VALUATION, COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT – OVERVIEW OF ENTITLEMENT

Categories of Affected People: Affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a given land parcel before the cut-off date. It is noted that cash compensation entails a risk of impoverishment of female spouses and children, when for example; a male household head decides to marry another wife or squander it on luxuries instead of rebuilding a new home. During compensation, an important legal requirement is that contained in Section 40 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation packages is paid out. The number and category of PAPs with the different categories of property lost are presented in Table ES3 and a summary of entitlement matrix is shown in Table ES4.

Table ES3: Number and category of PAPs for different categories of property to be lost

Type of PAP	Type of loss and corresponding number of PAPs						Total
	Loss of land	Loss of structure		Loss of crops	Loss of both crops and land	Loss of Crops, Land and Buildings	
		Commercial	Residential				
Men	237	11	59	5	401	34	747
Women	41	4	14	5	36	12	112
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	32	12	0	0	16	0	60
TOTAL	310	27	73	10	453	46	919

12 DISCLOSURE

The RAP will be cleared by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank and disclosed in the World Bank website and locally to stakeholders and PAPs in a manner and language culturally appropriate. For any changes made to the RAP, it will be revised and follow the same clearance and disclosure protocol. A copy of the RAP and its summary shall be displayed by NWSC and MWE at the compensation office distributed for PAPs to provide views on its implementation arrangement, including grievance management and monitoring. Disclosure of compensation sums and entitlements shall be done in presence of household heads and their spouses to ensure mutual consent.

13 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

All grievances concerning compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the grievance committee put in place as the first point of Contact, who will record and send them to NWSC and MWE Area Manager for onward transmission to NWSC and MWE Kampala Headquarters.

Grievance Mechanism: The grievance mechanism is designed to ensure that PAPs have opportunity to access the project and have their concerns addressed. In addition, it allows the project to be active in identifying solutions to grievances. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the formal judicial system, if they so wished. Established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., harassment, inequality in getting employment). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes. Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local society and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for MWE and NWSC should have training in Gender-based violence.

NWSC will form a grievance committee comprising its staff, local leaders, women representative and members of a local NGO. The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

- Directly from affected persons.
- From the implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NWSC staff)
- From the local government offices at the sub-county/divisional level since these are as close to the community as possible.

Table ES4: Entitlement matrix

	Category	Entitled Person	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
1	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ State/ local government Institutions (various) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For households who can continue current land use (on adjacent land): Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value). ▪ Disturbance allowance (15%). ▪ Relocation assistance on a case by case basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For households who will lose all their land, or for those who can't continue current activities on remaining land: Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value) OR replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure OR assistance from the project to identify new site. ▪ Security of tenure: where land for land options are chosen by households, similar tenure will be provided (i.e. kibanja ownership, or mailo ownership papers). ▪ Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as is sought.
2	Loss of perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Illegal users (squatters) 	Compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value).	As for Modality 1
3	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timing of project to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops. ▪ Transitional allowance of 5% of value of crops per household which loses perennial crops to cover for income loss. 	As for Modality 1
4	Loss of permanent structure (residence, business, or other structures such as agriculture shed, fencing, latrine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). ▪ Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures (transport at owner's cost). ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of replacement permanent structure ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. ▪ For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, determined on a case by case basis. ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost).

	Category	Entitled Person	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
		Tenants (if any identified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). ▪ For those moving to non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). ▪ Assistance to find alternative rental property (business or residence). ▪ Arrange formal lease with similar conditions to previous lease, and provide formal tenancy agreement.
5	Loss of temporary structure (e.g. agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). ▪ Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of replacement permanent structure ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. ▪ For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, on a case by case basis. ▪ Salvaging of building materials will be allowed from old housing (transport at their own cost).
6	Displacement of graves, physical cultural resources or cultural sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation as per approved district rates. ▪ Provide transport assistance. ▪ Provide financial assistance for rituals / ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources. 	As for Modality 1
7	Payment of banking fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Tenants 	Opening of bank accounts: All households who do not currently have a bank account but who wish to receive compensation payment into an account rather than cash, will be assisted by the Project to open an account. All fees and charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.	As for Modality 1

Grievance Mechanism

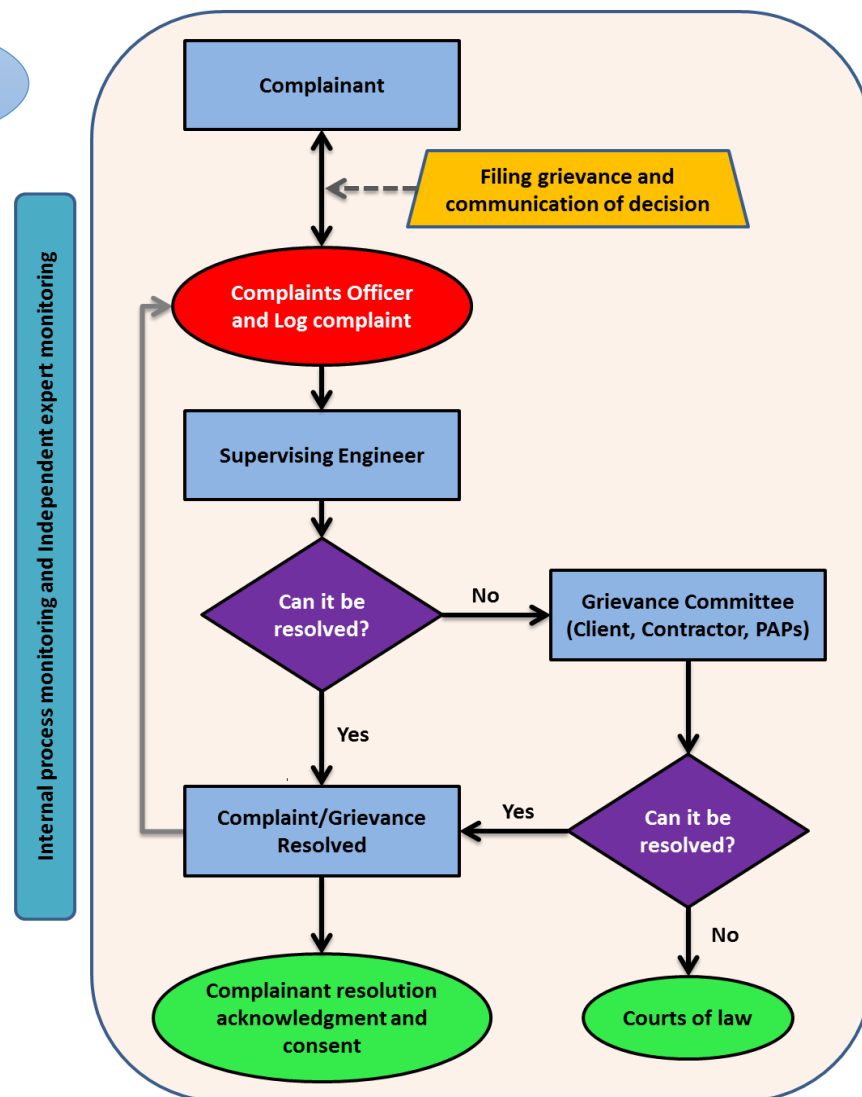


Figure 1 Grievance management mechanism

14 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

14.1 RAP Implementation Team

For any construction works to commence, people who are affected and are entitled to compensation must be compensated before taking their land or demolishing structures. Working together with local council officials, district officials and councilors, NWSC and MWE should put in place a dedicated unit headed by one of its managers, to implement this RAP. The RAP implementation arrangement is presented in Figure 43. The day to day unit should comprise of the following members:

- Representatives from the resettlement community
- Representatives from the local government
- Representatives from NWSC and MWE (including a representative from a senior management level, and at least 1 full time for the first year before, during and after resettlement).
- The three permanent members of the implementation unit who would undertake specific roles, which include the Implementation Officer, Grievance Officer, Monitoring Officer

In addition, administrative support may be required to support this team.

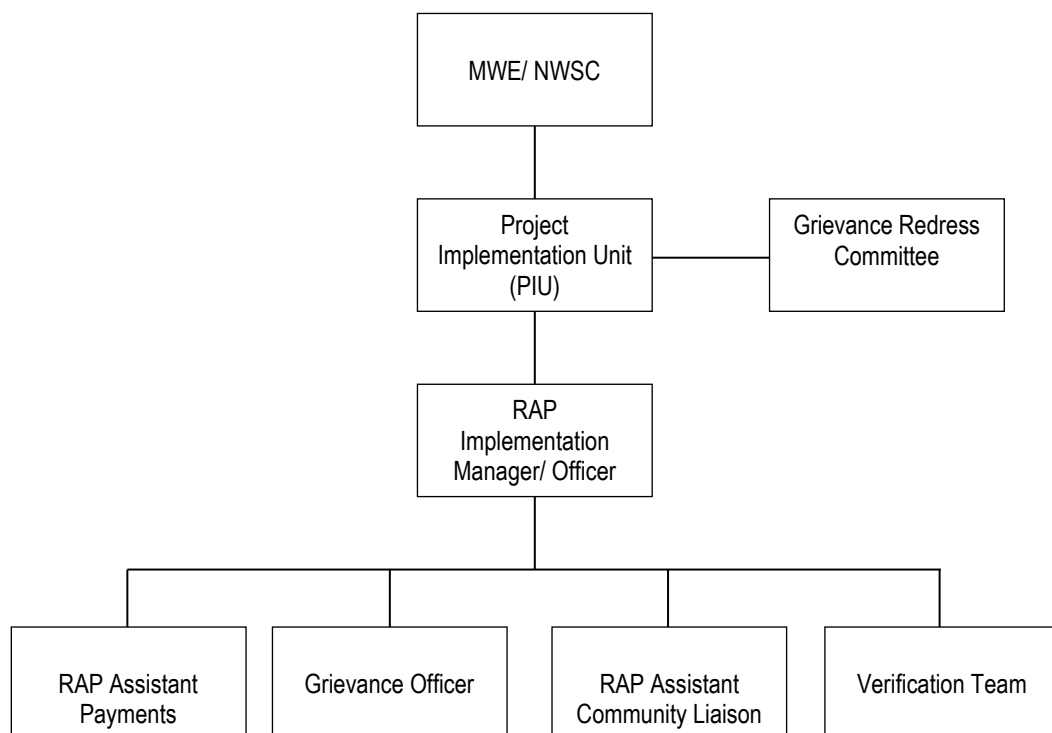


Figure 2 Arrangement for RAP implementation

14.2 Implementation Budget

Based on the Land Act and World Bank requirements (OP 4.12) the RAP consulting team came up with cost estimates of the replacement costs of the structures to be demolished with the project area in Mbale and small towns, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko districts. Valuation was carried out by a licensed valuer appointed by the developer for the exercise. It is from this that compensation amount of the affected household will be determined. The relocation assistance will cater for economic, social and Physical displacement caused to the PAP.

The total resettlement budget for the project affected persons is so far computed to Ug.Shs 3,375,142,700/= (Uganda Shillings Three Billion Three Hundred Seventy Five Million One Hundred Forty Two Thousand Seven Hundred Only) inclusive of disturbance allowance. Estimated Resettlement cost is shown in the Table ES5.

Table ES5: Resettlement cost (Ug.Shs)

Value of Crops	Easement 20% of the land value)	Land Compensation at full market value	Value of affected Buildings	Total value	Disturbance Allowance [30%]	Total Compensation Value
Namatala to Bungokho Water Treatment Plant (12 km)						
162,176,000	59,964,755	23,590,000	91,577,600	337,308,355	101,192,507	438,500,862
Bungokho in Mbale to Busolwe Town Council in Butaleja District (35 km)						
6,763,000	18,303,600		366,185,000	391,251,600	117,375,480	508,627,080
T-off to the left pipeline at Butalaje Town (1.7 km long)						

Value of Crops	Easement 20% of the land value)	Land Compensation at full market value	Value of affected Buildings	Total value	Disturbance Allowance [30%]	Total Compensation Value
5,210,000	1,069,600			6,279,600	1,883,880	8,163,480
A new transmission pipeline from Bungokho in Mbale to Kadama Tirinyi road (about 50 km)						
34,868,600	70,416,080		43,320,000	148,604,680	44,581,404	193,186,084
Transmission pipeline branch off from Tirinyi Road to Water Tank at Kamonkoli (about 100 m)						
	444,000			444,000	133,200	577,200
Transmission pipeline branch off from Kadama to Kibuku (about 9 km)						
61,118,000	75,961,000		162,196,000	299,275,000	89,782,500	389,057,500
Sewers within Mbale Senior Quarters, Northern Cluster, Budaka and Butalejja						
36,362,500	280,756,680	992,922,000	103,059,200	1,413,100,380	423,930,114	1,837,030,494
				2,596,263,615	778,879,085	3,375,142,700

The project should also have an additional budget for income restoration and RAP management with the project affected area as shown in Table ES6 and Table ES7.

Table ES6: Additional payment (Ug.Shs) for income restoration

District	Transport assistance	Compensation for loss of businesses	Compensation for loss of employment	Payment for buildings approval	Construction of replacement buildings	Banking charges for new accounts	Grand Total
Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko	5,040,000	30,300,000	8,250,000	15,044,321	All preferred cash	1,800,000	60,434,321

Transport assistance will be provided to all the PAPs based on the estimated costs of relocation to areas within the district limits and it was budgeted at Ug.Shs 56,000 per PAP. There are a total of 919 PAPs.

Provision for loss of business in the project area was based on the evaluated commercial structures. There were an estimated 13 PAPs projected to lose their businesses as follows. The provision for loss of business was made at an average rate of Ug.Shs 500,000 per PAP based on the estimated average monthly earnings.

Compensation for loss of employment within the project area was based on the projected loss of business and was estimated at 13 PAPs and this is the same number for all PAPs that will lose business along the entire project area.

Banking fees was given to all the PAPs along the entire project area and each PAP will be given Ug.Shs 20,000 to open up a new account.

The RAP management budget in Table 39 entails costs associated with remuneration of RAP Assistants and Grievance Officer, publicity, office rent and monitoring expenses to a maximum of 12 months.

The RAP management budget below entails costs associated with remuneration of RAP Assistants and Grievance Officer, publicity, office rent and monitoring expenses to a maximum of 12 months.

Table ES7: RAP management budget (Ug.Shs)

Item	Duration (months)	Cost per month	Total cost for entire duration	Budget notes
RAP implementation team: ▪ Assistants (2) ▪ Grievance Officer (2)	3	600,000 800,000	3,600,000 4,800,000	For all NWSC staff and local leaders.
Facilitation monitoring	12	1,500,000	18,000,000	Monitoring done every quarter
Office rent	12	400,000	4,800,000	
Office facilities and consumables	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	Facilitation of RAP committee.
Grievance management facilitation costs	3	3,000,000	9,000,000	Facilitation of committees
Fuel	12	1,500,000	18,000,000	
Publicity	3	2,000,000	6,000,000	Local radio announcements
Miscellaneous costs	12	500,000	6,000,000	
Total		11,300,000	82,200,000	

For the vulnerable PAPs assistance necessary will be determined on the case-by-case basis during RAP implementation. However, a provisional sum of Fifty Million Uganda Shillings (Ug.Shs 50 million) has been provided to cater for any contingent cost associated with vulnerable PAPs.

15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by NWSC and MWE as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The monitor should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP's implementation. Hence, independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job description and minimum requirements. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. It also allows for verification of RAP implementation progress.

The major monitoring tasks are:

- i) Status of payment of all compensations;
- ii) Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities;
- iii) Involvement of affected PAPs in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- iv) Evaluation of the impact and relocation for a reasonable period after completion of all activities;
- v) The GRM including number of complaints by types and status of their resolutions (with justification for non-resolution);
- vi) Gender concerns;
- vii) Ensuring that the PAPs are the same or better off, and not further impacted by the Resettlement or land acquisition process;
- viii) Verifying RAP implementation completion

This plan as shown in Table ES8, displays activities to monitor during RAP process, type of information to collect responsibilities and frequency of monitoring actions.

Table ES8: RAP monitoring plan

Activity	Data to collect	Information source	Responsible party	Frequency of reporting
Performance monitoring	Measurement of Input indicators against proposed implementation schedule and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods, structures and services.	Quarterly Narrative	NWSC's and MWE's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators Assessment of PAP satisfaction with inputs.	Quarterly quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project, review of grievance mechanism outputs.	NWSC's and MWE's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Evaluation	Measurement of output indicators such as income levels, livelihood restoration, availability of shelter and replacement of infrastructure affected by the project	Assessment report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultations with affected PAPs	Contracted external Evaluation agency	On baseline, mid term and on completion of RAP implementation schedule

Adapted from IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Uganda Government obtained funds from the World Bank for implementing the Uganda Water Management and Development Project (WMDP). The WMDP was developed under the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) as an integrated water resource management and development project with objectives of improving integrated water resources planning, management and development; and access to water and sanitation services in priority urban areas. It is believed that the project will contribute to higher level goals of sustaining natural resources, improving service delivery, and increasing economic productivity. Part of the WMDP funds is intended to be applied towards Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Mbale NWSC service area and neighbouring small towns and rural growth centres of Busolwe, Kadama, Tirinyi, Kibuku, Butaleja and Budaka. National Water & Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) is the implementing agency in Mbale Municipality while MWE through the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is directly in charge with the small towns. Piped water will be extended from the NWSC Mbale Service Area to the neighbouring small towns and rural growth centres. The NWSC was established as a government parastatal organisation in 1972 to develop, operate, and maintain water supply and sewerage services in urban areas of Uganda.

The first piped water supply system in Mbale was constructed around 1939. The municipality relies on two treatment plants, namely Bungokho and Manafwa water treatment plants. Mbale has had its share of infrastructure development backlog experienced as all urban centres in Uganda that have undergone rapid growth. The backlog has placed immense pressure on the capacity of NWSC to effectively deliver water and sewerage services. Although a number of interventions have been undertaken in the production systems, little has been done in the distribution network and the expansion of sanitary services. There is only piped water supply for the towns of Busolwe, Kibuku and Tirinyi. Budaka has a water supply system as well, but there is no operator in place and the pumps of the boreholes supplying the network are not functioning. The towns of Kadama and Butaleja do not have piped water. Despite having piped water in some of the towns a sizeable part of the population is taking water from boreholes with hand pumps that have low yields and from shallow wells. The rivers are used as well as a water source. The connections to the water supply network are yard connections with very few exceptions.

Two sewage ponds, namely Doko treatment ponds and Namatala Wetland were constructed in 1968/69 and 1986. The condition of the ponds seems to be fair, the biggest problem being the high amount of infiltration during rains. The Doko treatment ponds appear to be in a good condition, except for the concrete works. The Namatala Wetlands are in urgent need of maintenance. The sewerage coverage is poor with only 14% of the households with water supply have a sewerage connection. Approximately 47 km (17%) of the current water supply network (total length ~ 279 km) consists of asbestos cement pipes which are according to NWSC in poor state. As a result, frequent bursts and leakages are experienced. Furthermore, development within the town over the last few years has taken place at a much faster rate than infrastructure provision, overwhelming NWSC's capacity to provide reliable services. Mbale Municipality has currently a population of around 100,000 inhabitants and the system was originally constructed for a population of around 45,000 people. With the town's boundaries having grown, it is now imperative that the water supply system be expanded in order to address the low per capita water production. In all the towns the majority of the population rely on on-site sanitation

facilities, mainly simple pit latrines and a few VIP latrines. The same applies to the institutions, like schools and health centres. The condition of the sanitation facilities in these institutions appeared to be satisfactory. In Tirinyi and Kibuku two new public toilets have been constructed, but they are not yet commissioned. Other than those two toilets there is no appropriate public sanitation facility in any of the growth centres.

1.2 SCOPE OF PROJECT

The scope of work under this project will include:

- i) Catchment management measures for protecting the current water sources at Nabijjo and Nabiyonga Dam;
- ii) Rehabilitation and expansion of the water treatment plants at Bungokho and Manafwa;
- iii) Investigations into possible new water sources;
- iv) Rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply and distribution system;
- v) Extension of water supply services to neighbouring small towns and rural growth centres;
- vi) Rehabilitation and expansion of the sewer network and construction of new wastewater treatment facilities for new drainage areas; and
- vii) Water and sanitation facilities in informal settlements.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF RAP

World Bank's OP 4.12, is to provide policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and funding mechanisms for any land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the Project. The operational objective of the RAP therefore, is to provide guidelines to stakeholders participating in mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project, including rehabilitation and resettlement to ensure that the social and economic well-being of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) will not be worsened as a result of the project.

The overall objective of a detailed RAP is to establish the compensation and resettlement issues for the PAPs before construction of the water supply and sanitation works is implemented. The RAP study was carried out in respect of Ugandan Constitutional policies in regard to compulsory acquisitions and Resettlement Action Plans.

The specific objectives were to:

- i) Prepare a social profile of PAPs and conduct a census of all PAPs along with land, assets, infrastructure and livelihood lost;
- ii) Ensure that displaced people receive equitable compensation for affected property;
- iii) Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- iv) Establish the actual compensation costs and quantify land area to be acquired for Mbale Water Supply and Sanitation Project;
- v) Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances; and
- vi) Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances.

Preparation of this RAP has been based on socio-economic surveys undertaken by AWE and socio-economic profiles of affected households given in Chapter 4.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROPONENTS' CONTACT AND PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Name and address:

Mbale Municipality	NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION The Senior Manager - Projects 39 Jinja Road, P.O. Box 7053, Kampala, Uganda T: +256-414-315100 E: info@nwsc.co.ug
Small Towns and Rural Growth Centres	DIRECTORATE OF WATER DEVELOPMENT Ministry of Water and Environment Plot 21/28 Port Bell Road P. O. Box 20026, Kampala, Uganda

The estimated cost of Mbale and Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project is **Eleven million five hundred thousand United States dollars** (USD 11,500,000).

2.2 LOCATION OF PROJECT SITE

Mbale lies approximately 245 km, by road, northeast of Kampala, on an all-weather tarmac highway. The coordinates of the town are: 1° 04' 50" N, 34°10' 30" E. Mount Elgon, one of the highest peaks in East Africa lies approximately 52 km east of Mbale. Mbale is home to the Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU), as well as the Moses Synagogue around which most of the Abayudaya ba Uganda live. The population includes members of the Gisu ethnic group, mainly the Bamasaba and Bagisu. The Mbale water supply is being developed to also extend water to the neighbouring small towns of Busolwe, Butaleja, Kadama, Budaka, Kibuku and Tirinyi; Kadama, Budaka, Tirinyi and Kibuku being located along the Tirinyi-Mbale highway, while Busolwe and Butaleja are located off of the Mbale-Tororo Highway. The location of the proposed facilities in Mbale and the small towns are presented in Figures 1 to 16.

Budaka Town Council is located at grids 01° 01' 00" N, 33° 56' 42" E, approximately 36 km by road, west of Mbale. It hosts the Budaka District headquarters and is at altitude 3,810 ft. (1,160 m) above sea level. Kadama Town Board is 8km from Budaka town towards Tirinyi town along the Mbale - Iganga Highway. Kibuku Town Council is located between Grids 01°02'N and 33°50' E. The altitude ranges from 1000m to 1100m above sea level. It lies 53km by road west of Mbale town.

Busolwe Town Council is located at grids 00° 50' 57"N, 33° 55' 37"E; at an elevation of 3,609 ft (1,100 m) above sea level. It lies 47 km by road southwest of Mbale town.

Butaleja Town Council is located at grids 0°55'30.0"N, 33°56'42.0"E. It hosts the District headquarters. It lies at an elevation of 3,600 ft (1,100 m) above sea level. It lies at a distance 38 km by road southwest of Mbale town.

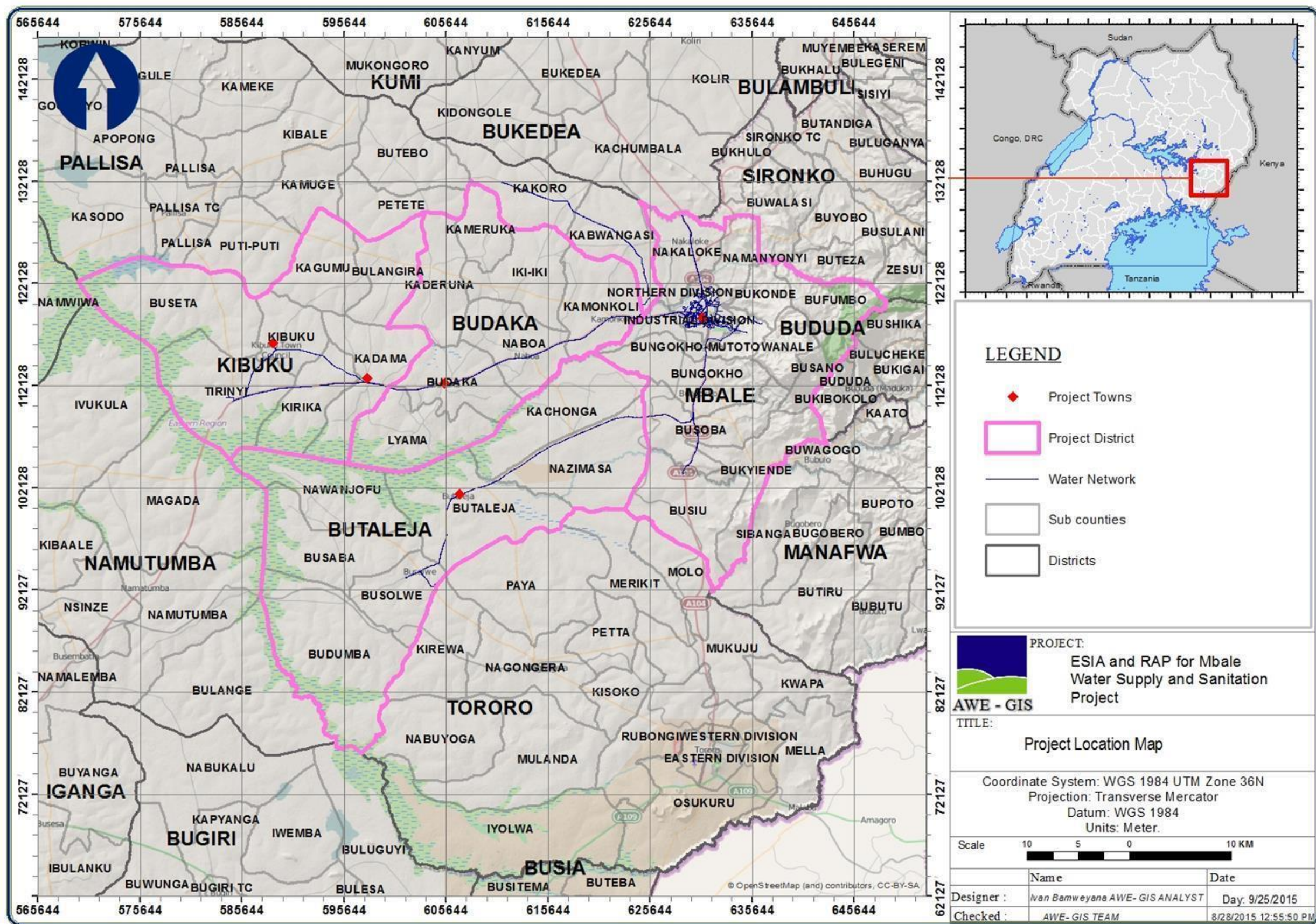


Figure 3 Location of the project towns within their respective districts

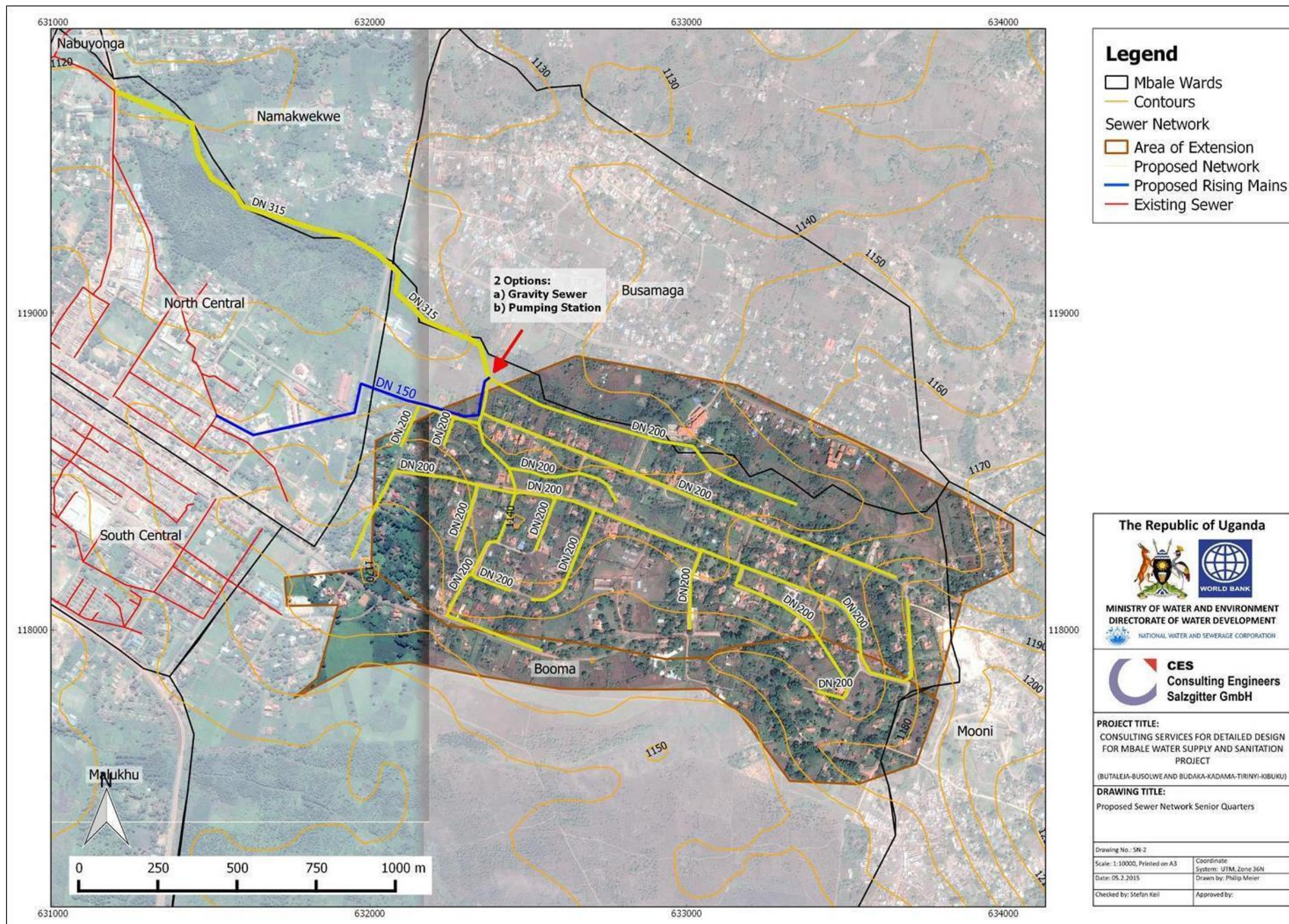


Figure 5 Layout and location of the proposed sewer network for the Senior Quarters in Mbale Municipality

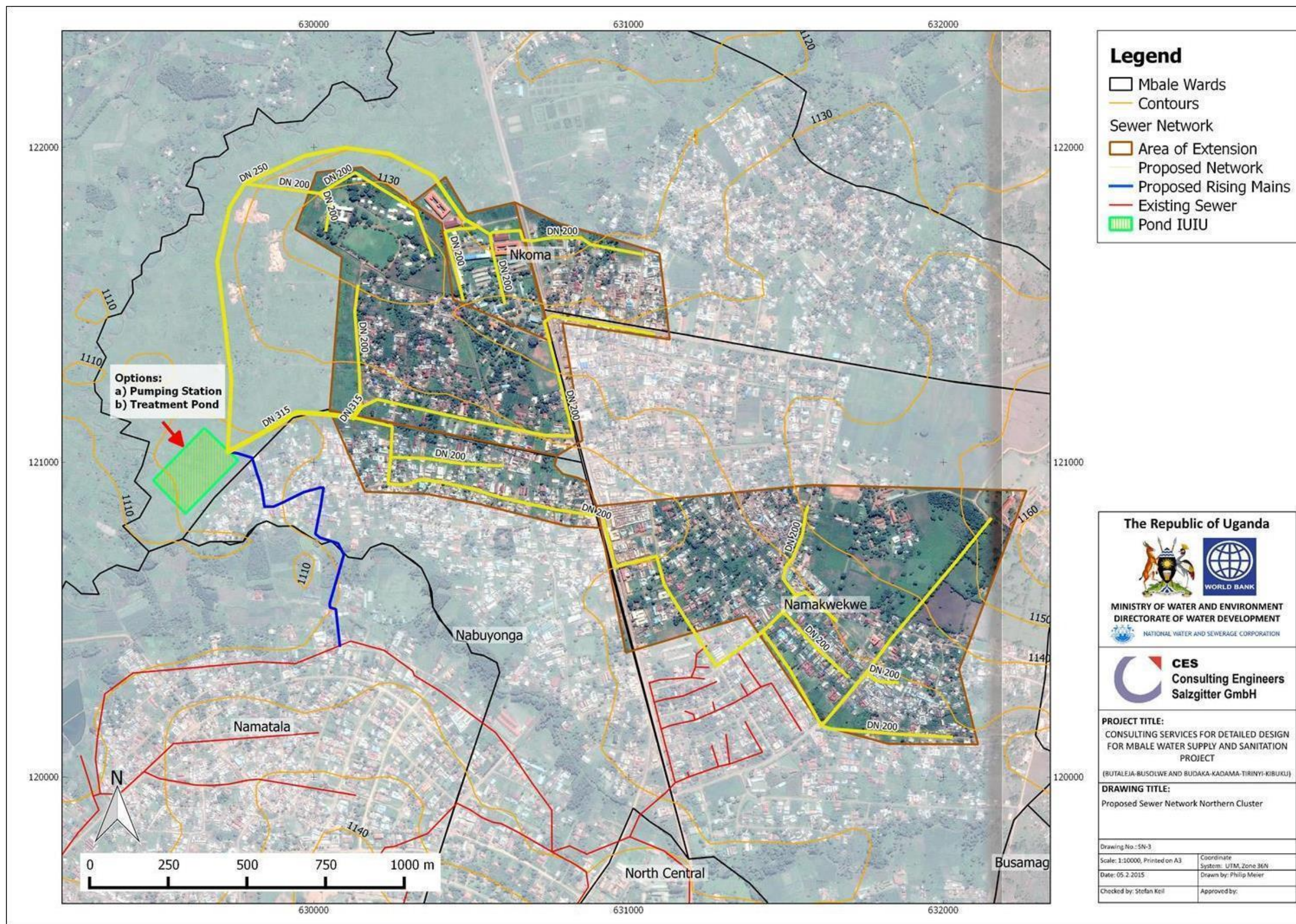


Figure 6 Layout and location of the proposed sewer network for the Northern Cluster in Mbale Municipality

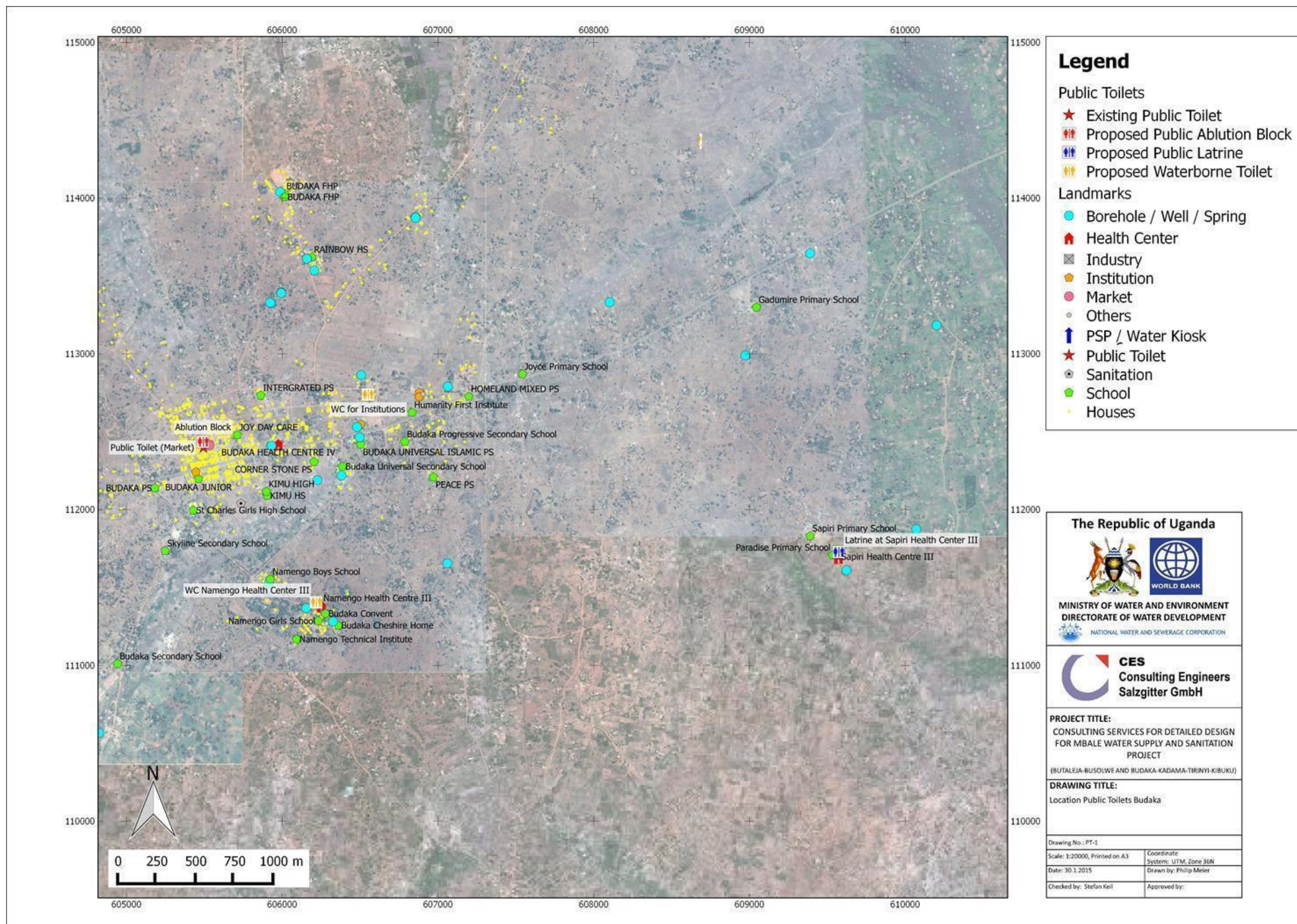


Figure 7 Location of the proposed public toilet facilities in Budaka

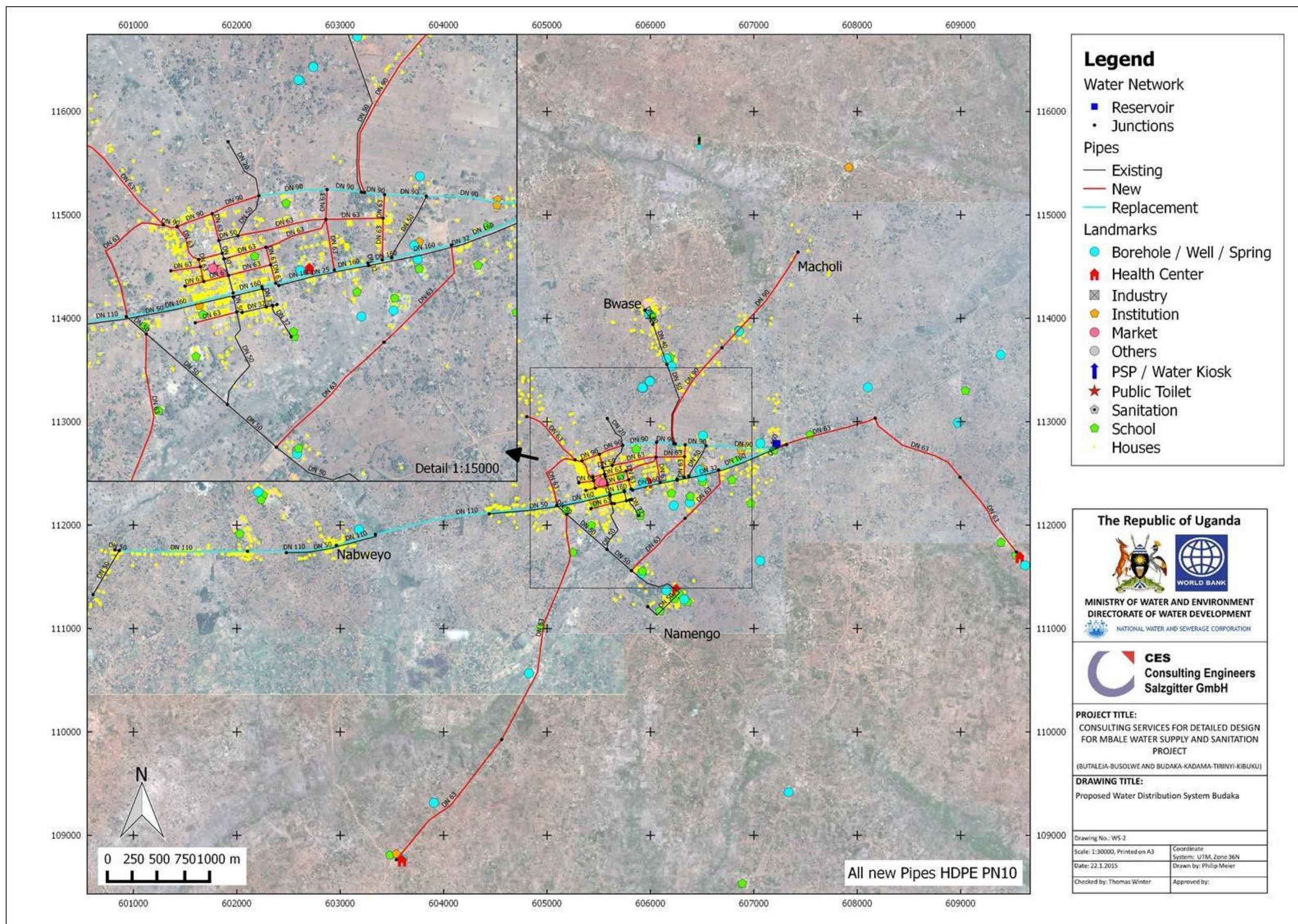


Figure 8 Location and layout of the proposed water distribution system in Budaka

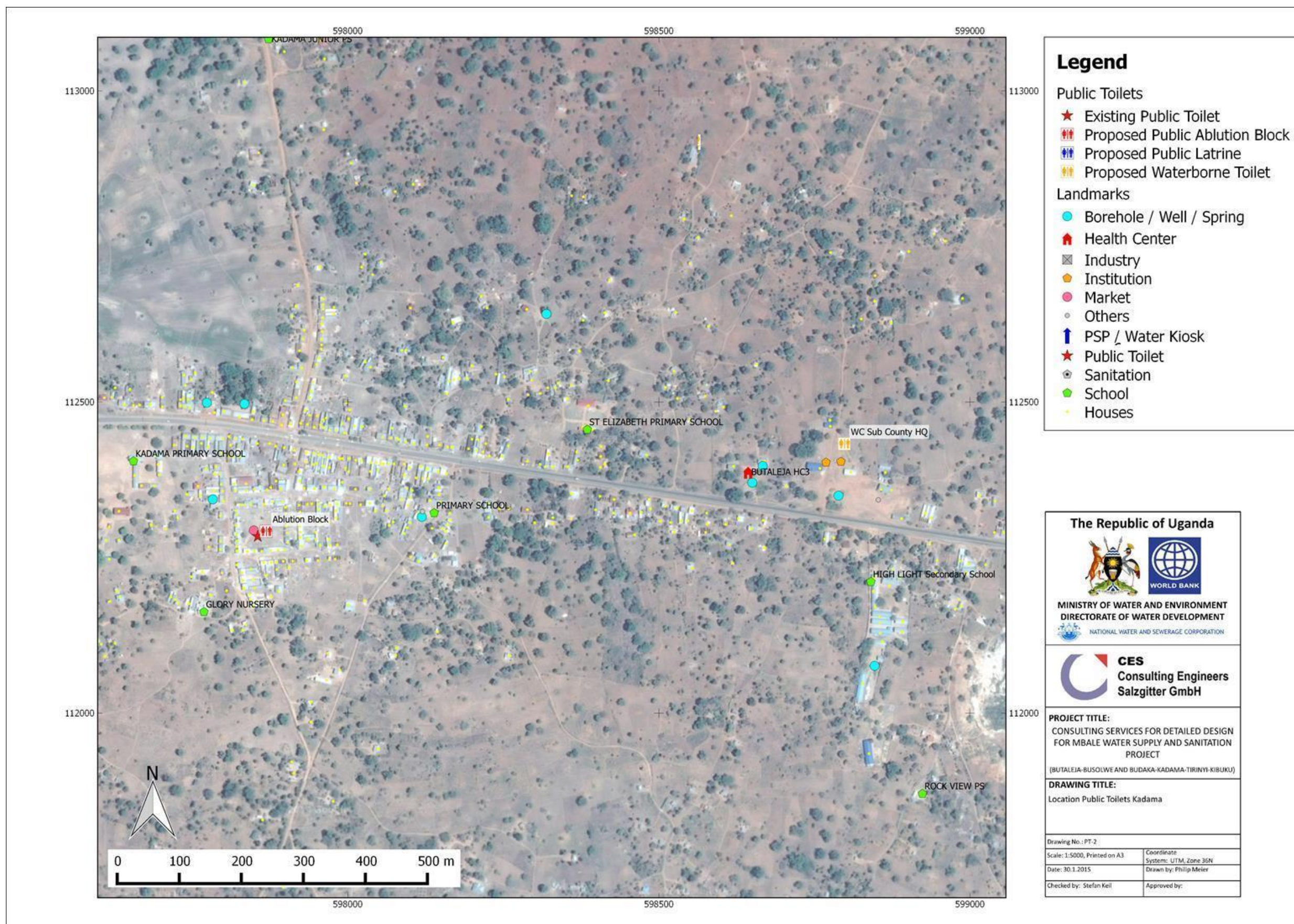


Figure 9 Location of the proposed public toilet facilities in Kadama

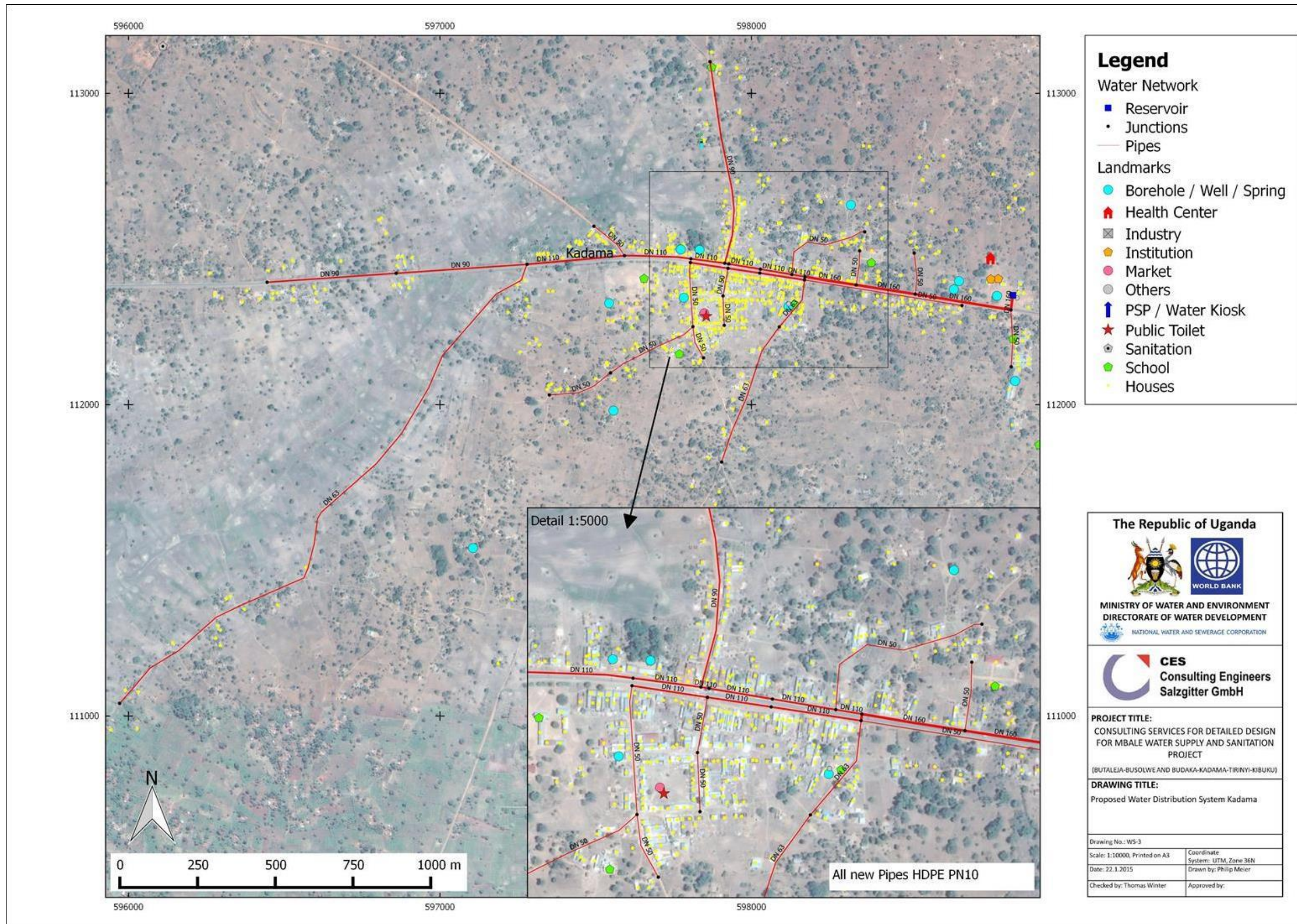


Figure 10 Location and layout of the proposed water distribution system in Kadama

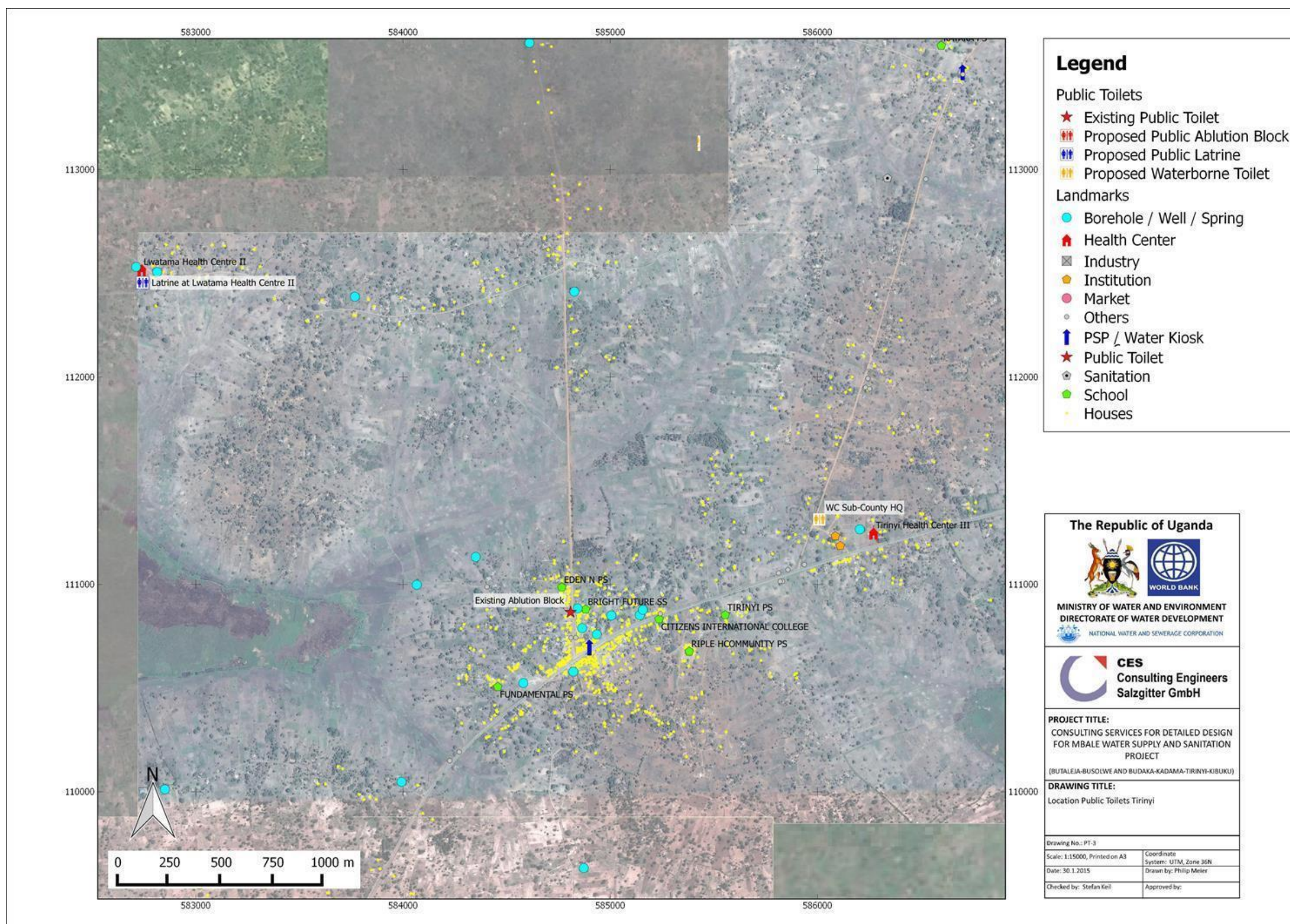


Figure 11 Location of the proposed public toilet facilities in Tirinyi

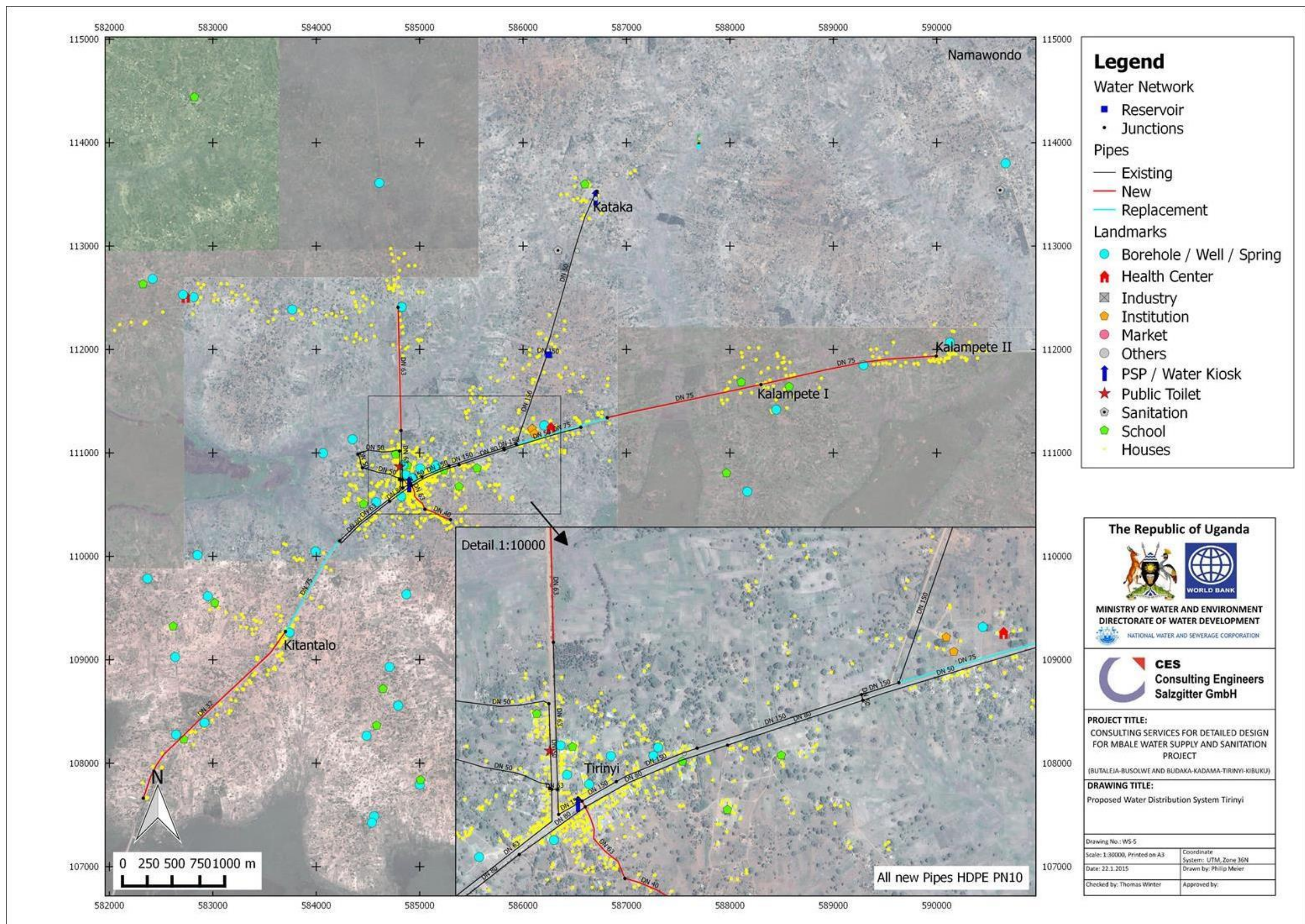


Figure 12 Location and layout of the proposed water distribution system in Tirinyi

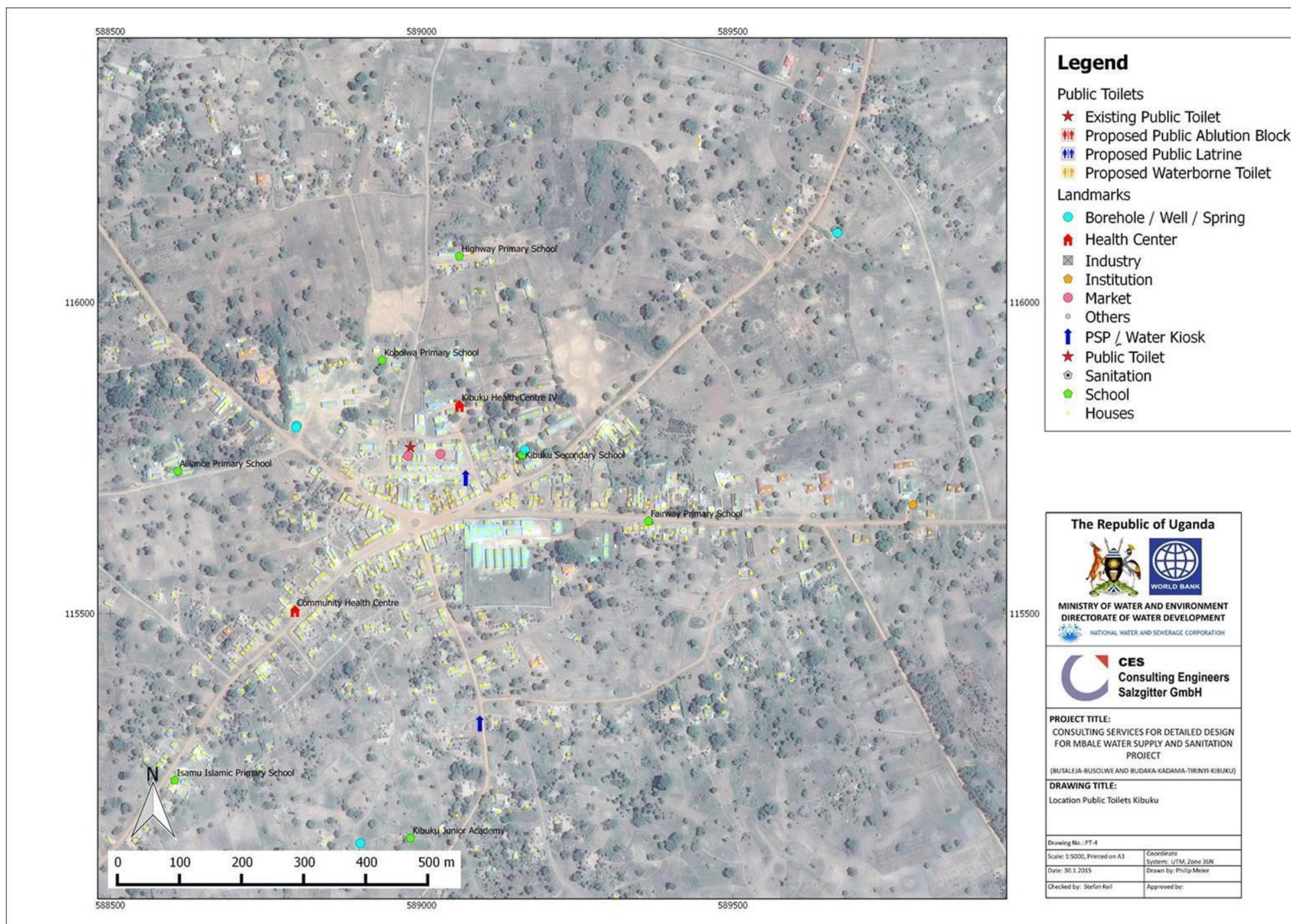


Figure 13 Location of the proposed public toilet facilities in Kibuku

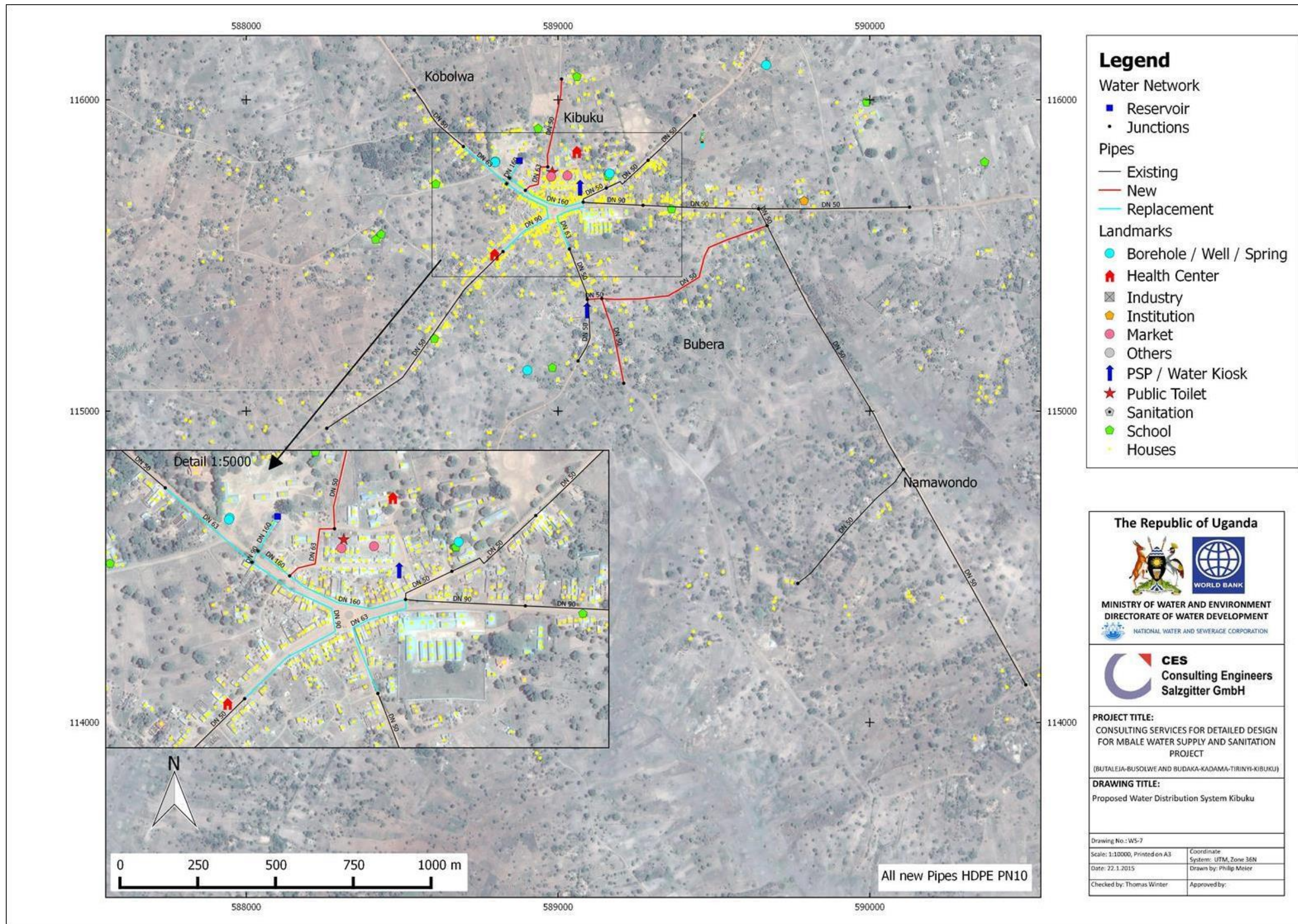


Figure 14 Location and layout of the proposed water distribution system in Kibuku

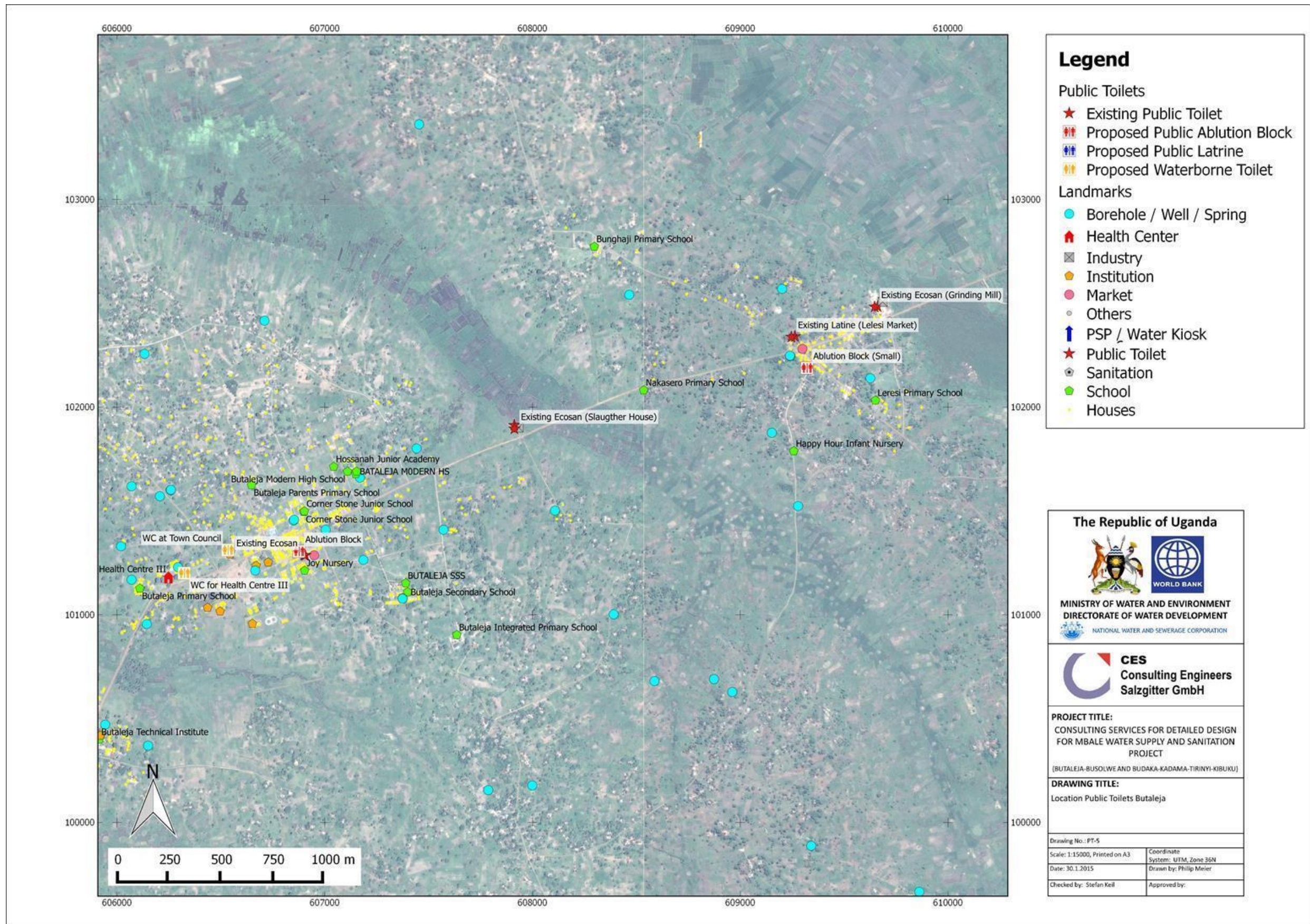


Figure 15 Location of the proposed public toilet facilities in Butaleja

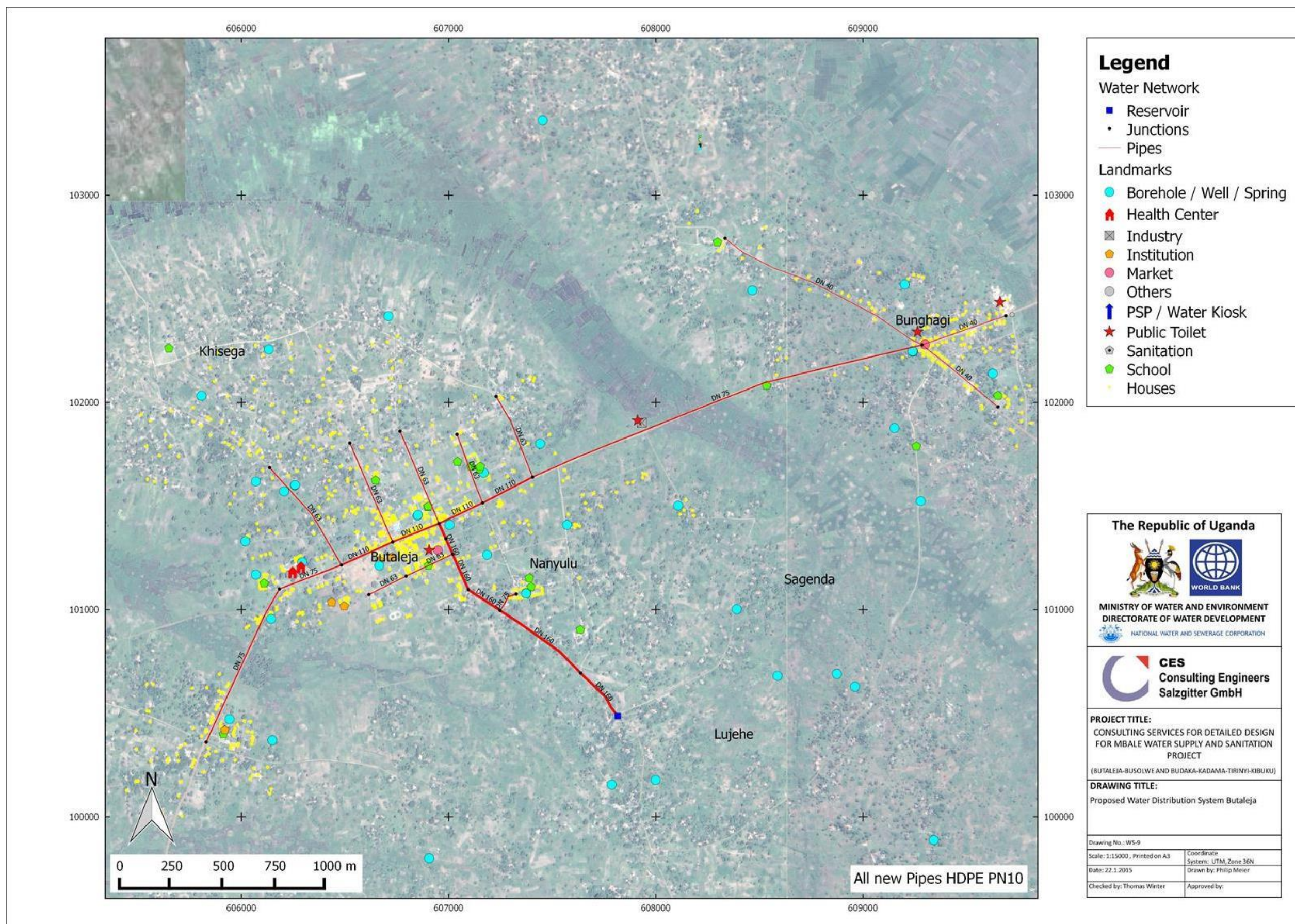


Figure 16 Location and layout of the proposed water distribution system in Butaleja

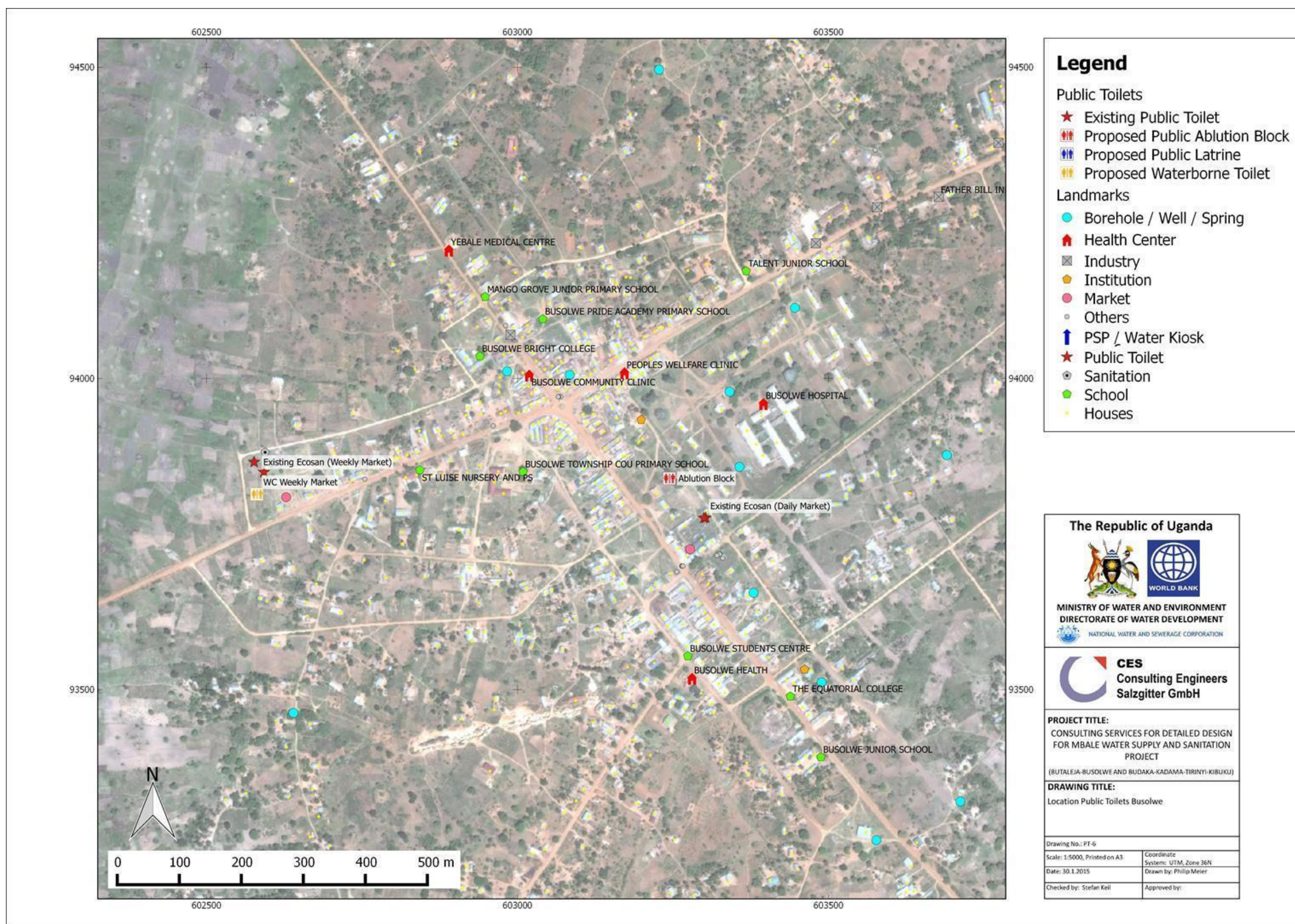


Figure 17 Location of the proposed public toilet facilities in Busolwe

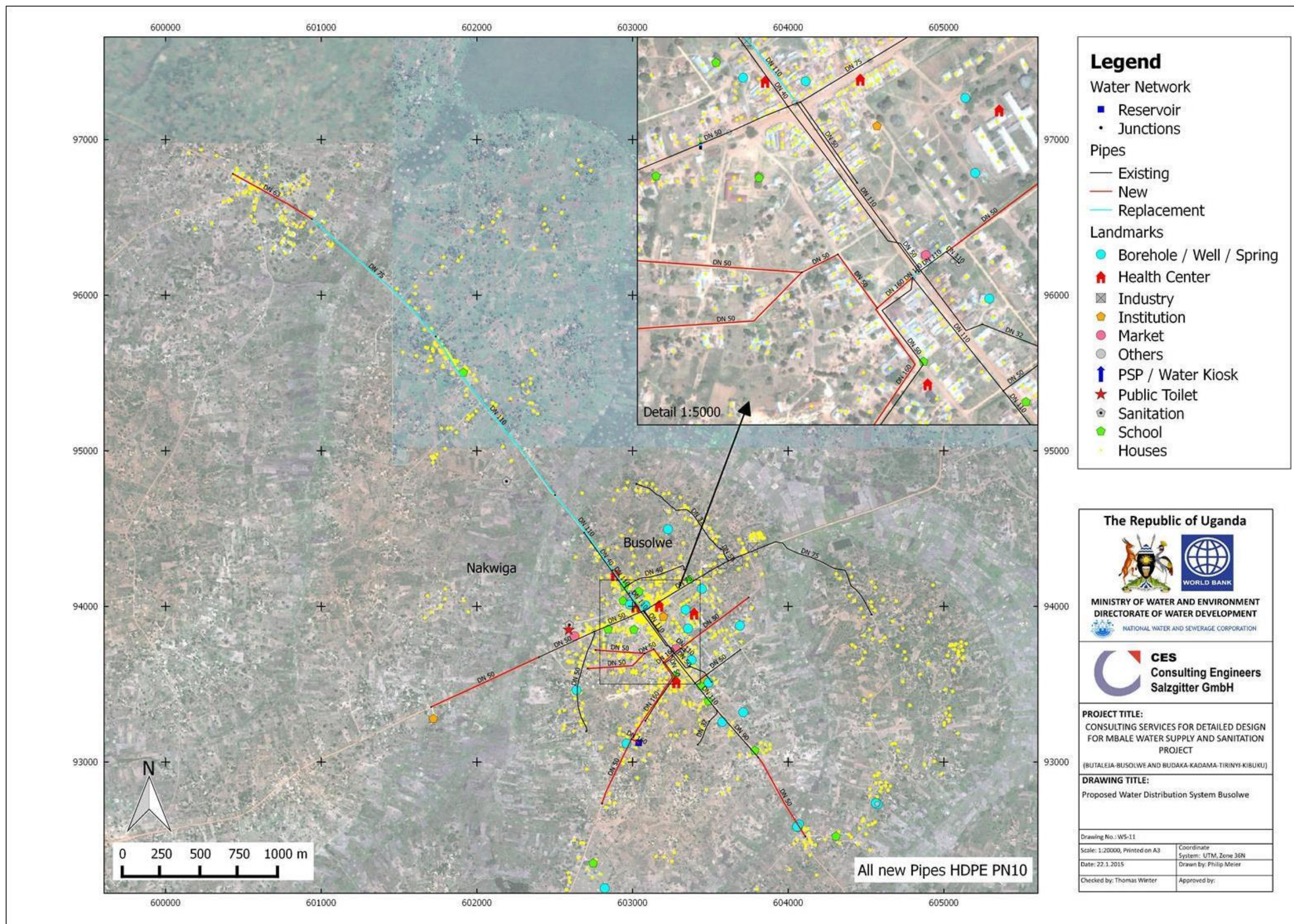


Figure 18 Location and layout of the proposed water distribution system in Busolwe

2.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS

2.3.1 Transmission lines

2.3.2.1 Namatala water intake and transmission line

The current intakes of Nabijo and Nabuyonga are not sufficient anymore for the new water supply system. Thus a new intake (Photo 1) and a new transmission main between Namatala and Bungokho WTP are required. A small weir needs to be constructed for the water abstraction.



Photo 1: Proposed location of intake and weir

The pipeline shall follow in the beginning the contours and will be laid through agricultural land and forest. It is only the last 2 km before Mbale town that the pipeline alignment will follow existing roads.

In addition, to the proposed Namatala Intake, designs have been developed to rehabilitate the existing Nabijo and Nabuyonga intakes and air valves shall be fitted at the existing transmission mains to increase their capacity.

2.3.2.2 Mbale town water transmission lines

Mbale municipality requires a new transmission main system and water supply to the west to Budaka, Kadama, Kibuku and Tirinyi. The transmission main system in Mbale will comprise of the existing DN 300 Steel pipe, which runs from the reservoir at Bungokho WTP along the Republic Road and ends shortly after the Clock Tower. This will be used as the main feeder for the Pressure Zone 2, that is, Senior Quarters, parts of the Central Business Area and St. Paul Mbale College (See Figure 17).

A new DN 600 pipe will run down from Bungokho reservoir to the pressure break tank at Mbale District Local Government (350m towards Central Business District (CBD) from Mbale Sports Club). The

DN 600 ends with a tee 140m before the pressure break tank. A DN 400 needs to be connected (with the full pressure from Bungokho) which runs in parallel to the Republic Road up to the roundabout (Soroti / Kampala Road) for the supply to the north (Nakaloke) and west (Kamonkoli / Budaka / Tirinyi).

A DN 300 (throttle section, 140m long) will connect from the DN 600 to the pressure break tank. The outlet of the pressure break tank is a DN 500 pipe which runs in parallel to the republic road up to the clock tower. This pipe is the main feeder pipe for the pressure Zone 3.

Two new transmission mains are required for the supply to the Growth Centres. The two mains need to be laid from: Mbale to Tirinyi / Kibuku and; Split point between Manafwa – Mbale to Butaleja and Busolwe

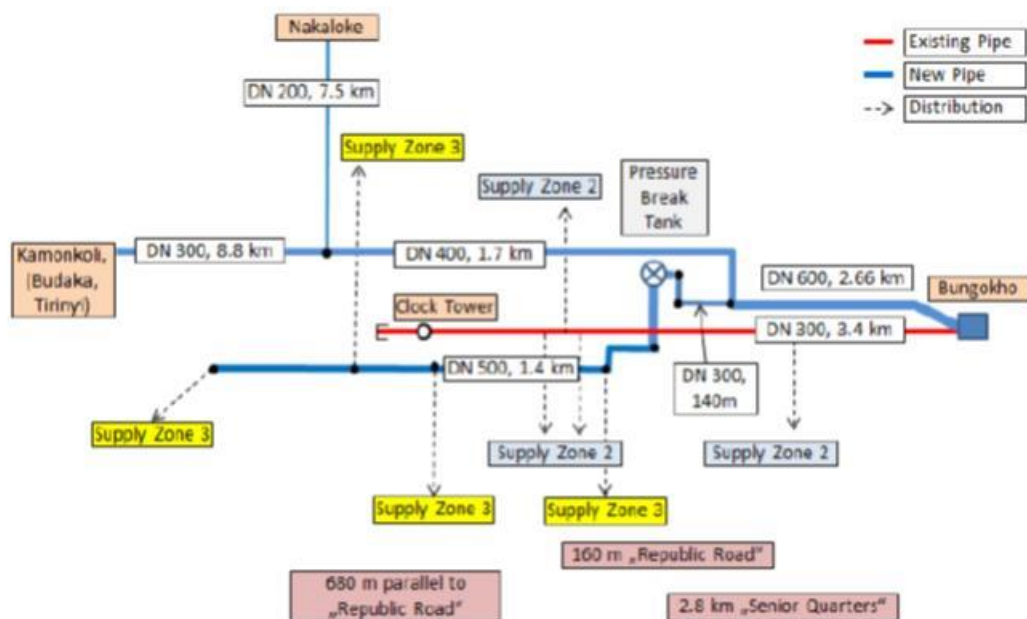


Figure 19 Schematic layout of the Mbale transmission main system

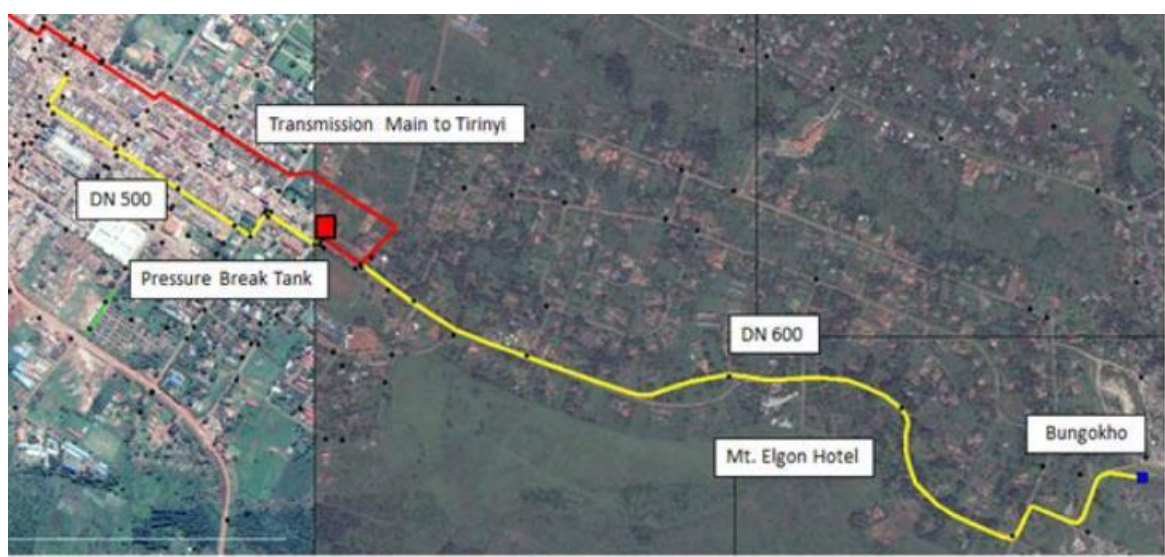


Figure 20 Lay out of Mbale transmission main

2.3.3 Main Reservoirs and Pressure Break Tanks

These will include:

- Bungokho (Central Reservoir, Supply to Zone 1, 2 (via existing DN 300 steel) & 3 in Mbale and Growth Centres to Tirinyi)
- Pressure Break Tank in Mbale (Supply Zone 3)
- Busoba Reservoir (between Manafwa and Mbale, supply to Busolwe and Butaleja)
- Mooni (Supply Zone 1, Mbale)

2.3.3.1 Bungokho reservoir

The Bungokho reservoir is an existing reservoir of Bungokho WTP which is located in the east of Mbale. The WTP was built around 1939. The following will be done to improve the state of the reservoir:

- Installation of new inlet and outlet pipes including valves and water meter
- Minor reservoir rehabilitation (hack out defective concrete, apply mortar, etc.)
- Installation of pumps that shall pump treated water to the Mooni Reservoir

2.3.3.2 Pressure break tank

There is no pressure break tank currently in Mbale. To prevent hydro-static pressure above 6 bar in the north and north west of Mbale, a new pressure break tank of about 100m³ need will be constructed at “Mbale District Local Government” parking yard side.

2.3.3.3 Busoba reservoir

Currently, Busoba has no reservoir. A new reservoir will be constructed at Busoba that is fed from Manafwa to allow gravity supply to the north and south of the Busoba reservoir. The reservoir shall have a size of 2000 m³. The pipeline between Manafwa and Bungokho exists and is a DN 300 steel pipe. The location of the new reservoir in the south at Busoba is approximately 4000 m north of Manafwa and 1700 m south of the turn-off to Busolwe (Figure 19).

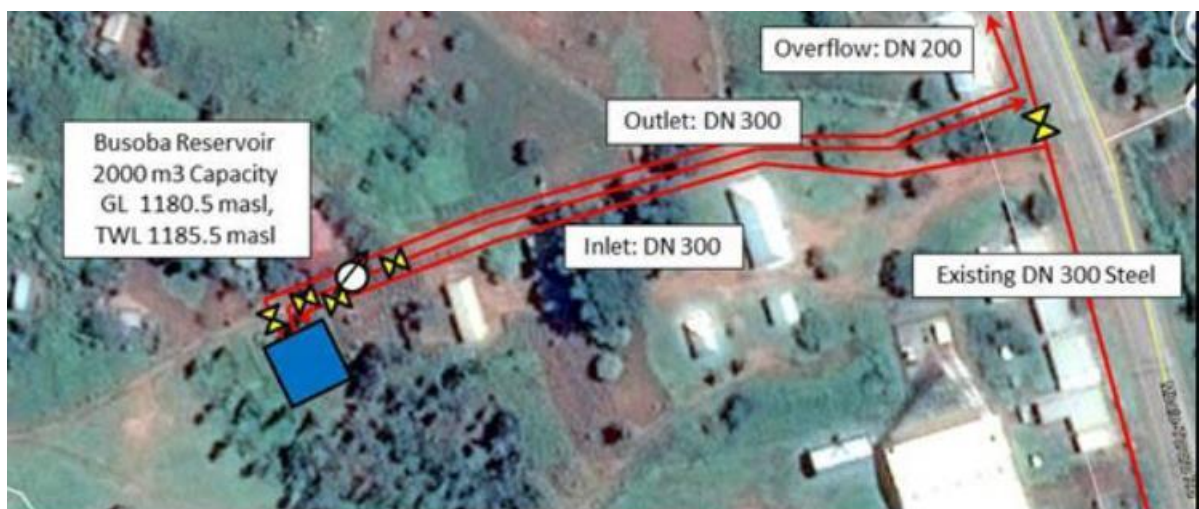


Figure 21 Location of the proposed reservoir at Busoba

2.3.3.4 Mooni reservoir

Like in Busoba, no reservoir exists currently at Mooni. A new 150m³ reservoir is proposed for Mooni and will be fed from Bungokho WTP to allow gravity supply to the area. A new feeder pipeline will be laid between Bungokho WTP and Mooni reservoir. The location of the new reservoir including the proposed feeder pipe is shown in Figure 20.

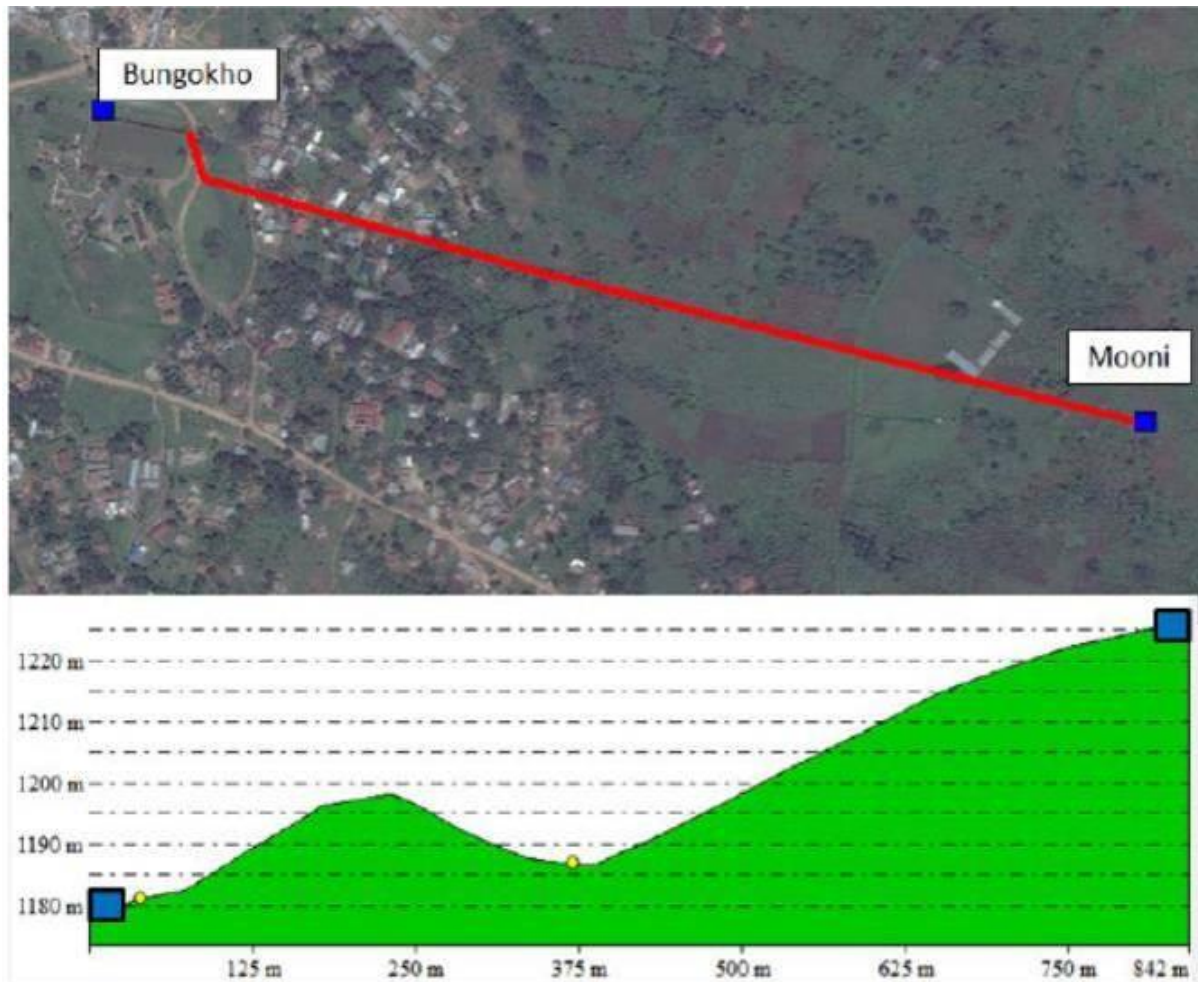


Figure 22 Location of the proposed reservoir at Mooni

2.3.3.5 Reservoirs in the growth centres

Four (4) new reservoirs with the size between 160 – 190 m³ will be constructed in Budaka, Kadama, Butaleja and Busolwe. The reservoir in Kadama shall be used at same time as pressure break tank for the supply to Tirinyi and Kibuku. All reservoirs will be supplied by the transmission mains from Mbale to Tirinyi or the split point between Mbale and Manafwa to Busolwe.

Budaka: In Budaka the existing reservoir (Photo 2) shall be used together with the new reservoir, which has to be constructed. Since the water supply system is currently not in operation, the chlorination unit and the water meter will be replaced.



Photo 2: Existing reservoir structures at Budaka

Kadama: A new reservoir will be constructed at Kadama which serves as a reservoir for Kadama and a pressure break tank for Tirinyi and Kibuku. Because it will double both as a reservoir and break pressure tank, its capacity was slightly increased to 200 m³.

Butaleja: Butaleja currently has no water supply system in place. A new reservoir will be constructed.

Busolwe: Busolwe has a water supply system in place. The current reservoir is located at a lower level necessitating construction of a new one at a higher level.

Tirinyi: Tirinyi has an operational water supply system in place. The current reservoir is located in the north of the growth centre and can be connected at two different locations. The reservoir and associated facilities (the chlorination facility, valves and the water meter) are all in operating condition.

Kibuku: Kibuku has an operational water supply system in place. The current reservoir is located in the centre of the growth centre and need to be connected with the new transmission main. The chlorination facility, valves and the water meter are all in operating condition.

2.3.4 Distribution Networks

2.3.4.1 Mbale distribution network

Developments within Mbale over the last few years have taken place at a faster rate than the pace at which the water supply and sanitation infrastructure was developed, overwhelming the utility's capacity to provide a continuous water supply. With the town's boundaries having grown, it is now imperative that the water distribution system be expanded in order to address the low per capita water availability

which currently stands at about 15 litres per day.

The majority of the aged non-metallic pipelines will have to be replaced and the new connections done properly. Mbale Municipality will be divided into 4 different pressure zones, namely: Mooni, Senior Quarters, St. Paul Mbale College and Mbale (Figure 21).

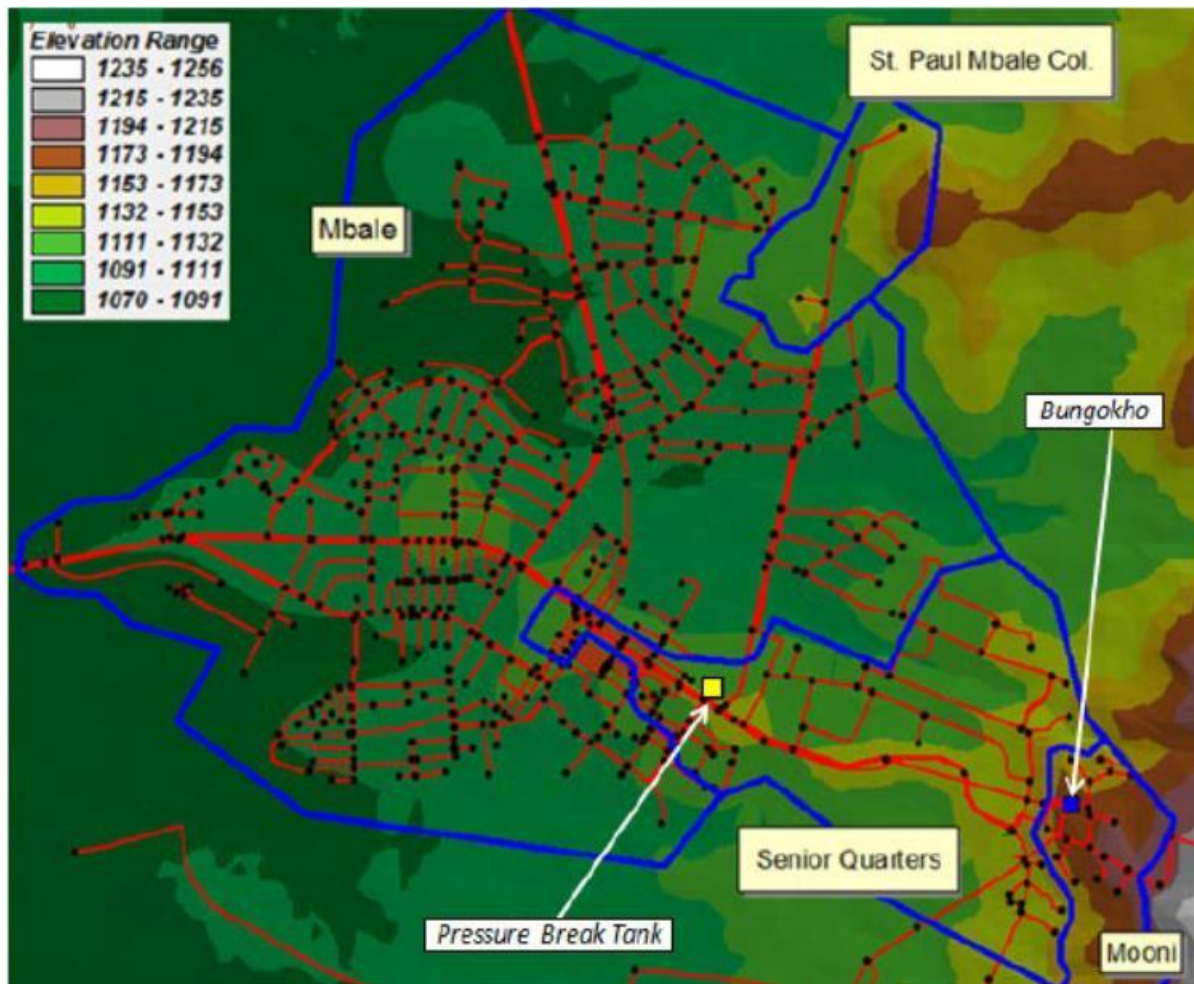


Figure 23 Proposed pressure zones in Mbale

The distribution systems in and around Mbale were divided into the following sub-systems:

- Mbale
- Manafwa
- North and
- North-West

Mbale means the centre of Mbale Municipality; Manafwa the south of Mbale; North the north of Mbale up to Nakaloke and surrounding; and North-West the system to Kamonkoli and Kabwangasi. The lengths of the new pipelines for Mbale Municipality and surrounding are presented in Table 1. In total, 93 km of pipelines are required within Mbale Municipality; 12 km in the south of Mbale (Manafwa); 10 km in the north of Mbale and 20 km in the north-west of Mbale.

Table 1: Required new pipeline lengths

Diameter/ material	Manafwa	North	North-west	Mbale	Total
OD 63, HDPE			5263	20820	26084
OD 75, HDPE		1608		500	2109
OD 90, HDPE	205			32929	33134
OD 110, uPVC			192	4409	4601
OD 140, uPVC	10997	55	5832	6266	23149
OD 160, uPVC	925	550	8304	7439	17218
OD 225, uPVC		7515			7515
OD 280, uPVC				17284	17284
OD 300, DI				3352	3352
OD 400, DI				169	169
Total	12127	9728	19591	93168	134615

All new and replaced pipes in Mbale are shown in Figure 22. The existing network will mainly be used in the south-western part of Mbale (new HDPE network in Malukhu), in Namatala and in Busamaga. Most of the AC pipes that will be replaced are in the municipality centre.

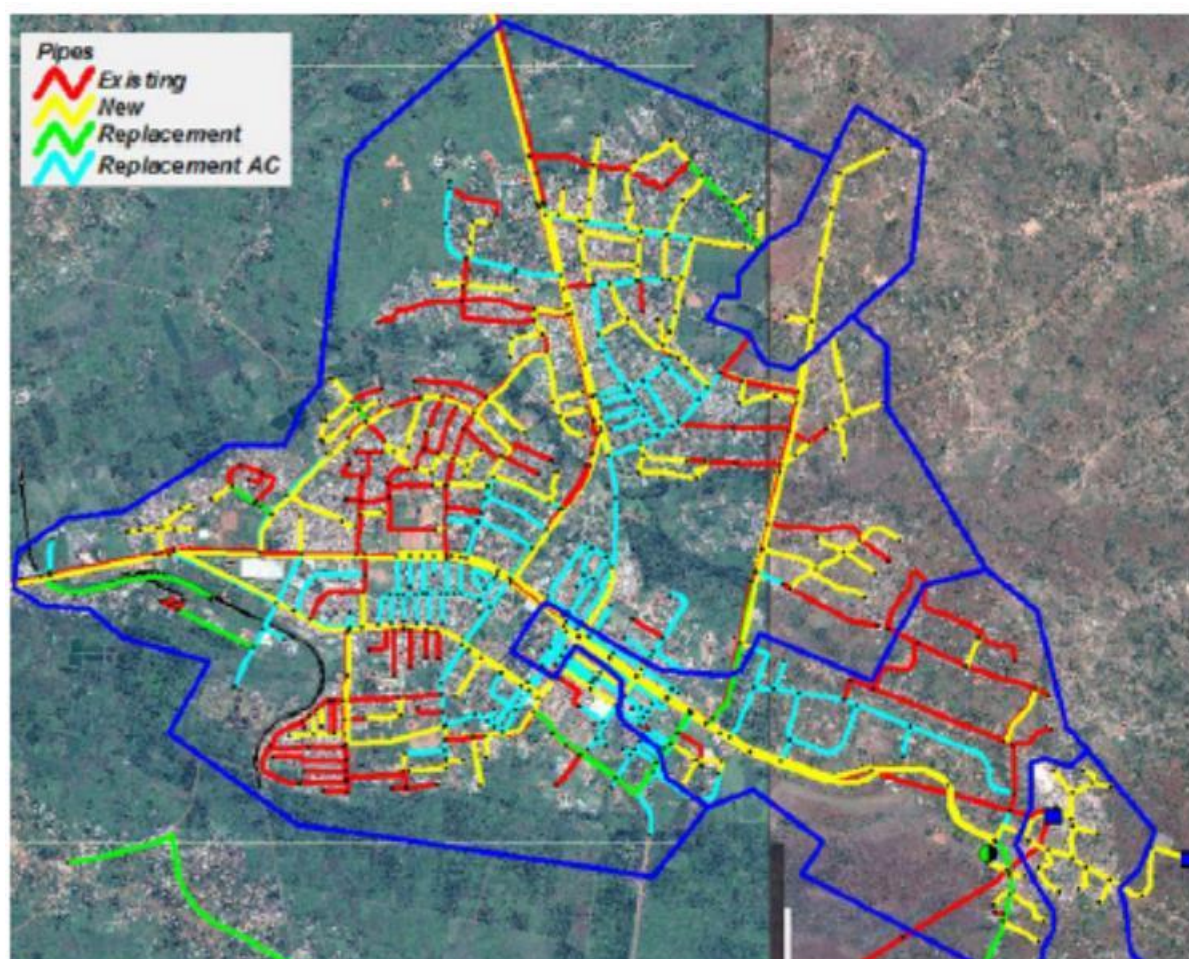


Figure 24 New or replaced pipes in Mbale

More fire hydrants will also be provided within the distribution system. Currently there are 17 fire hydrants installed in Mbale, mostly at the new market and in the south of Mbale. It was proposed to add

20 additional hydrants mainly on the main roads and some strategic points in the water distribution network to archive a good coverage over entire Mbale. The proposed location of new fire hydrants and location of the existing ones are indicated in Figure 23.

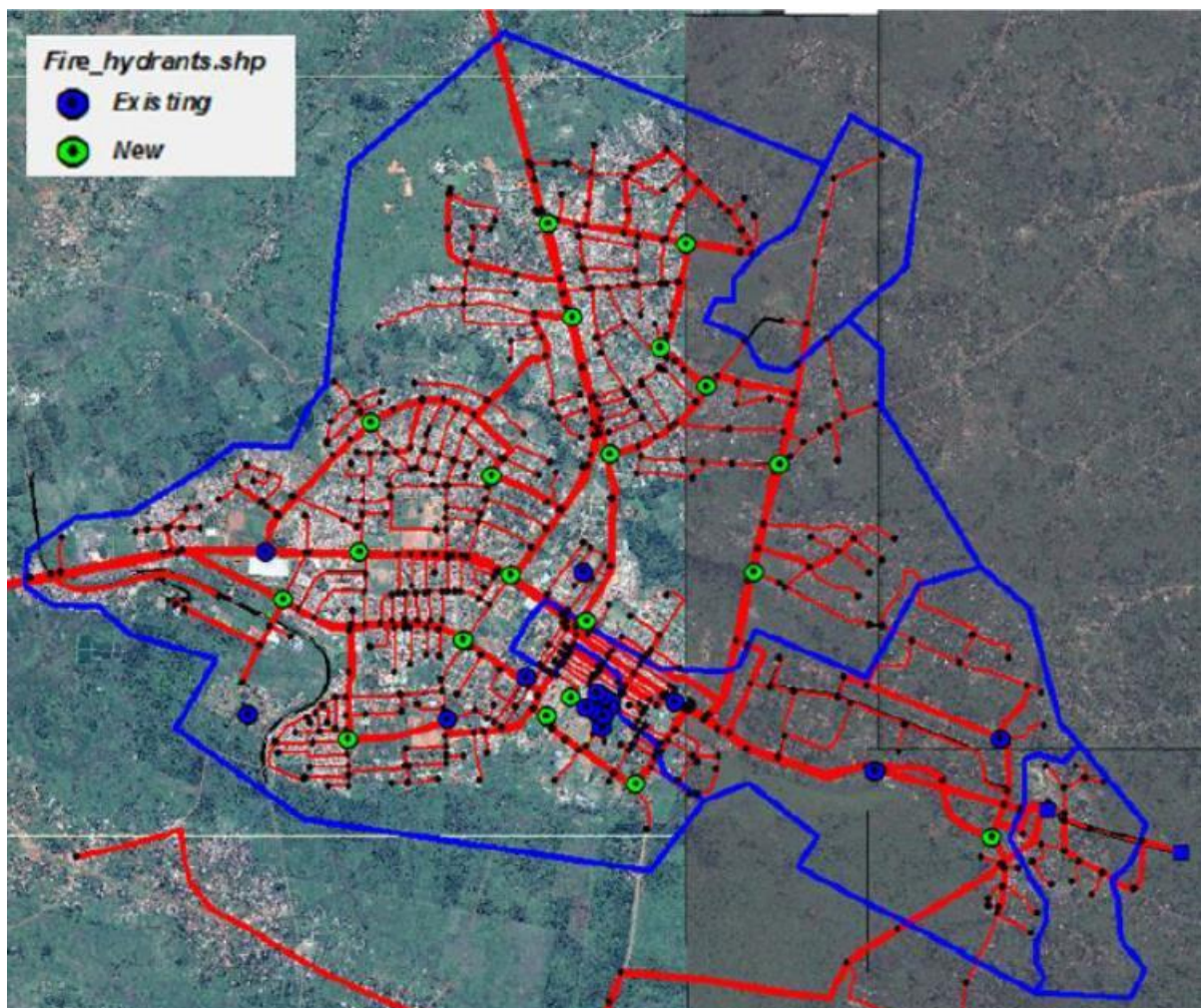


Figure 25 Location of fire hydrants in Mbale

Public stand posts: There are currently 136 Public Stand Posts (PSPs) and 18 water kiosks that are run mainly by private operators in Mbale. They cover almost 100% the informal areas of Namatala, Nabuyonga, Nkoma, Namakwekwe, Busamaga and Mooni. All of the informal settlements will get a formal water distribution network installed. The location of new and existing PSP and water kiosks is indicated in Figure 24 with a supply radius of 250 m.

Approximately 43 new PSP including prepaid meters will be installed in the existing informal settlements within a walking distance of 200 m. The new PSPs will guarantee 24h water supply with the water tariff provided by NWSC for the low income population.

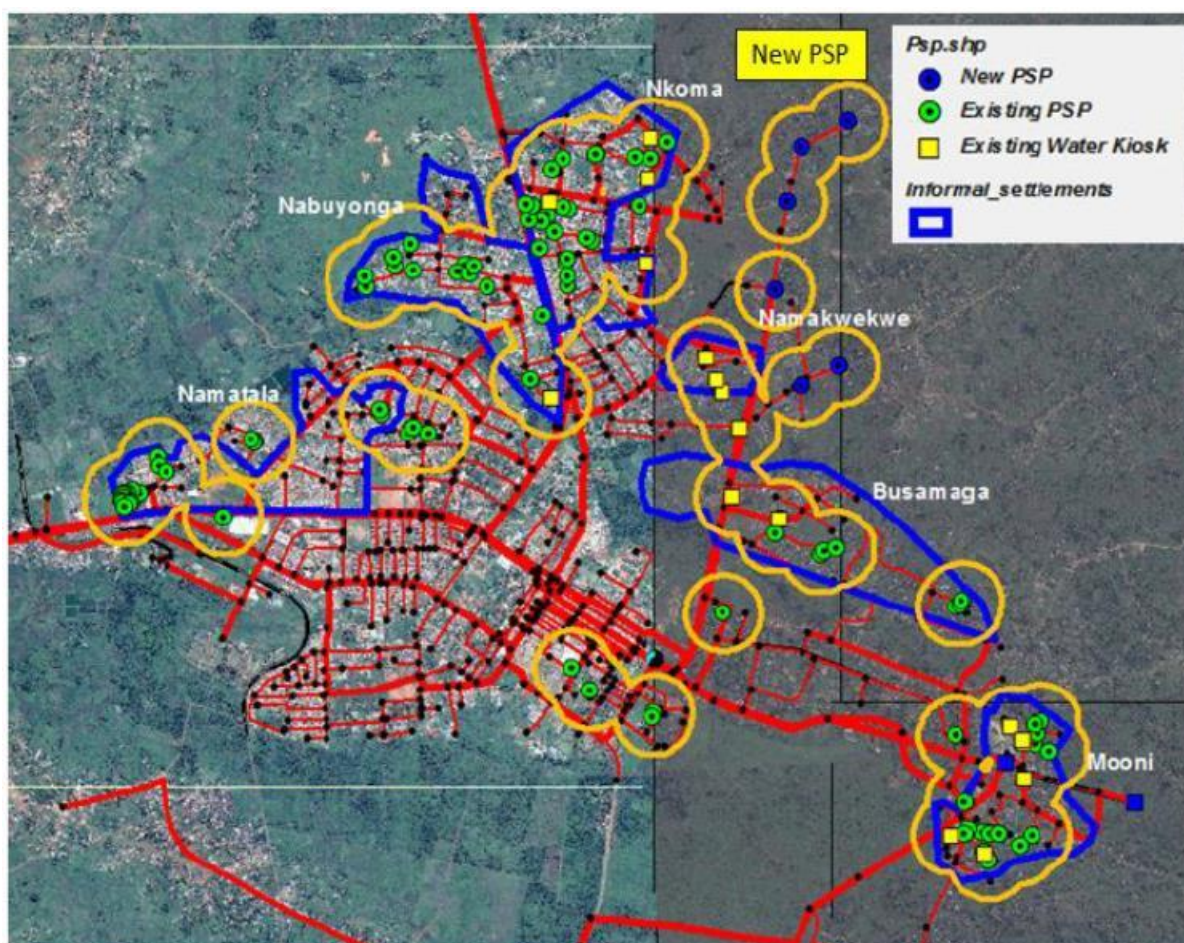


Figure 26 Location of new and existing PSPs and water kiosks in Mbale

Table 2: Proposed new PSPs

Informal settlement	Area (ha)	Minimum number of water points per chosen walking distance (m) to a water point			
		500	200	100	50
Busamaga	116.59	2	10	38	149
Mooni	72.67	1	6	24	93
Namatala	89.67	2	8	29	115
Nkoma	109.07	2	9	35	139
Nabuyonga	90.21	2	8	29	115
Namakwekwe	19.01	1	2	7	25
Total		10	43	162	636

Replacement of house connections: All house connections on the existing AC pipes will be disconnected and reconnected to the new replacement pipes. The same will apply in cases where the existing pipes are too small and need to be reinforced by larger pipes. The number of the required house connections is presented in Table 3.

2.3.4.2 Distribution systems in growth centres

The water distribution systems in the growth centres will be extended in: Budaka, Tirinyi, Kibuku and Busolwe while new distribution systems will be laid in Kadama and Butaleja.

Table 3: Number of required house connections (replacement)

Pipe	Network length (m)			Number of house connections
	Replacement	Replacement of Asbestos Cement pipes	Total	
OD 63, HDPE	5263	917	6180	630
OD 75, HDPE	257		257	26
OD 90, HDPE	673	29850	30523	3113
OD 110, uPVC		3652	3652	373
OD 140, uPVC	19898	321	20219	2062
OD 160, uPVC	2059	2702	4761	486
OD 280, uPVC	1434	1696	3130	319
OD 300, DI	1014		1014	103
Total	30598	39138	69736	7113

2.3.5 Upgrade of Water Treatment Plants

2.3.5.1 Upgrade Bungokho treatment plant

The deteriorating raw water quality has had an impact on the operational costs and reduced the capacity of the treatment facilities. It is proposed to upgrade, rehabilitate and expand the WTP at Bungokho, as the topography is suitable to serve the entire supply area (including the rural growth centres of Tirinyi, Kibuku, Kadama and Budaka) by gravity from here.

Rehabilitation of Bungokho WTP (Line 1): The main purpose of the WTP rehabilitation is to introduce the necessary modifications in actual structures in order to increase the treatment capacity of the Plant from the actual 4,200 m³/day up to 9,450 m³/day and at the same time to implement more appropriate coagulation and flocculation units for treating surface waters of relatively rapid changing characteristics. The measures proposed to upgrade the existing structures of Bungokho WTP include:

- i) New inlet works, that could accommodate the water coming from Namatala River Intake together with the water coming from rivers Nabijo and Nabuyonga;
- ii) Automated coagulant dosing installation;
- iii) Flow distribution to flocculation channels;
- iv) Flocculation in two flocculation channels (Flocculation channels - Line 1);
- v) Refurbishing of the existing rectangular clarifiers (Clarifiers – Line 1);
- vi) Refurbishing of the existing filters (Filters – Line 1);
- vii) New chlorination unit; and
- viii) Supply of adequate maintenance tools and laboratory equipment.

Extension Bungokho WTP (Line 2): The proposed solution to extend the Bungokho WTP in order to reach a treatment capacity of 18,900 m³/day consists of the construction of the units of a second treatment line (Line 2) with the same capacity as Line 1 (9,450m³/day). The following measures are required:

- i) Flocculation in two flocculation channels (Flocculation channels - Line 2);
- ii) Construction of four lamellar clarifiers (Clarifiers – Line 2);
- iii) Construction of a set of four filters and new filters building (Filters – Line 2); and
- iv) Sludge drying beds.

The process line of the upgraded and extended Bungokho WTP will comprise of the following treatments:

- i) Inlet works, flow measurement, flow regulation, coagulant/ flocculant dosing and flash mixing;
- ii) Flow distribution to four flocculation channels (two for each of the two lines);
- iii) Flow regulation and flow measurement at the inlet of each flocculation channel;
- iv) Flocculation in four flocculation channels (two flocculation channels in Line 1 and two flocculation channels in Line 2);
- v) Sedimentation in two refurbished rectangular clarifiers (Line 1) and in four lamellar sedimentation tanks (Line 2);
- vi) Rapid filtration in two sets of sand filters backwashed with air and water: existing set of six filters (Line 1) and new set of 4 filters (Line 2);
- vii) Disinfection by calcium hypochlorite dosing; and
- viii) Sludge treatment in ten drying beds.

2.3.5.2 Upgrading of Manafwa treatment plant

Due to human activities (for example, agricultural activities) in the catchment of River Manafwa, the sediment load in the River has continuously increased and the quality of water at the abstraction point to the WTP has deteriorated. This has resulted in the current treatment process chain failing to deliver the required quality and quantity of water at a reasonable cost. In addition, there are high costs associated with pumping water to the distribution reservoir at Bungokho. Consequently, there is need to upgrade the plant to allow for more appropriate coagulation and flocculation units for the treatment of surface waters of rapid changing characteristics like the raw water of River Manafwa at the intake point.

The improvements in the units of the chemically-assisted sedimentation of the Manafwa WTP proposed for upgrading the capacity of the plant include:

- i) Implementation of an automated coagulant dosing system, based in the regulation of the dosing rate in function of the measurements of a streaming current analyser actuating on the coagulant dosing pump;
- ii) Construction of flocculation units (low mixing chambers) with mechanical stirrers to ensure the formation of flocks of adequate settling rate; and
- iii) Refurbishing of the clarifiers in order to prevent hydraulic short circuiting.

In addition, the raw water abstraction will be improved. A new intake structure shall be constructed next to the existing one. The new structure shall be fitted with a grit chamber to decrease the sediment load at the Clarifiers. A sump shall be provided from which raw water will be pumped and not anymore directly from the river, which causes frequent interruptions. The proposed modifications or upgrades are indicated in Figure 25.

2.3.6 Mbale Sewerage System

Interventions aimed at improving the adequacy and efficiency of the existing waste stabilization ponds will be made under the project. From the findings of the feasibility study, the capacity of the wastewater treatment ponds was found to be satisfactory. It is recommended to install new inlet works with grit

removal to avoid siltation of the ponds. Furthermore, at the Namatala treatment ponds the sluice gates shall be re-established to increase the treatment capacity by adjusting the flow regimes. It is also recommended to construct sludge drying beds at the treatment ponds that can receive and treat faecal sludge from the ponds.

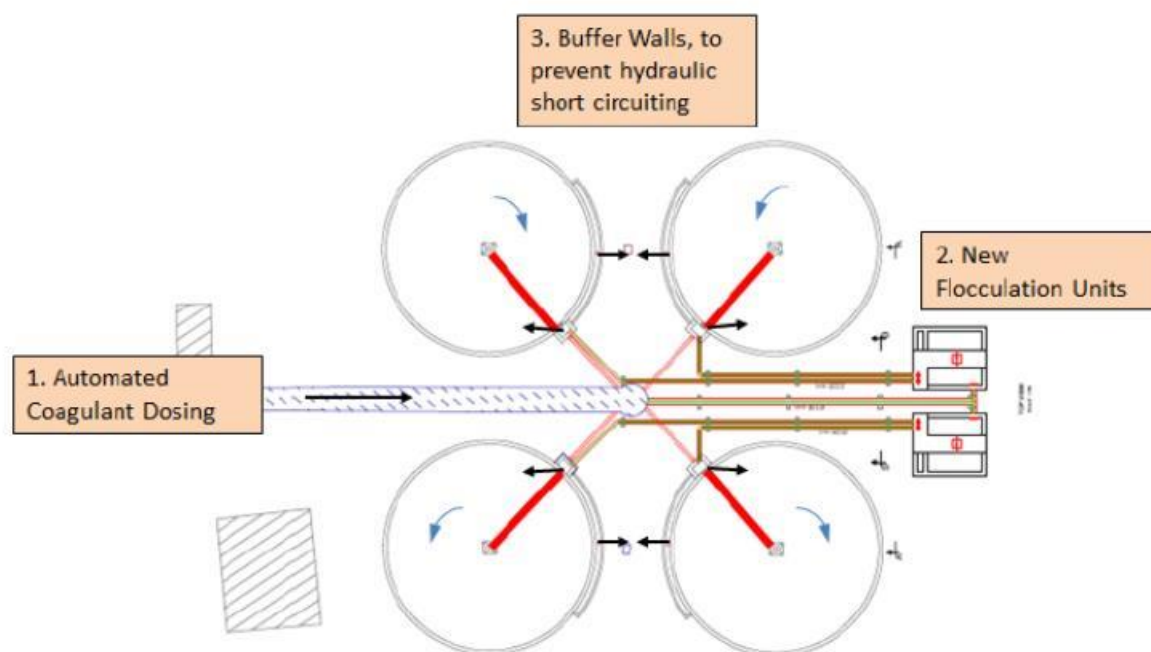


Figure 27 Proposed upgrade of Manafwa WTP

2.3.6.1 Sewerage network Senior Quarters

The area around the Senior Quarters has been identified as a potential area for expansion due to the high water demand and its income structure. The Senior Quarters is the only high income neighbourhood in Mbale. Almost all of the houses have their water connections in the house and use septic tanks. Most of the bigger hotels in Mbale can be found in this area including the two main Hotels, the Mbale Resort and the Mount Elgon Hotel. Since most of the sanitation facilities in the area are already waterborne it must be expected that there is a high demand for sewerage services. The entire catchment shall drain towards an open area near the Nabijo River where a lifting station shall be built that connects the sewerage network with the existing sewer of the Namatala Catchment (Figure 26).

2.3.6.2 Rehabilitation of sewerage network – Indian Quarters

A new sewer shall be installed in the area of the Indian Quarter replacing a dilapidated existing sewer network. The new sewer shall be connected to an existing trunk sewer on the opposite side of the Kampala Road, which needs to be crossed. The total length of the new network is 2180 m and comprises 53 manholes. About 115 house connections are required to be relocated to the new sewer mains. At three locations an existing functional sewer will be connected to the new system.

The proposed network in that area is shown in Figure 27. Similar works than in the Indian Quarters are expected to be carried out on the Namatala Trunk Sewer. A section of 150 m shall be replaced with a new sewer line to correct a piece of pipeline with a wrong gradient. The remaining existing networks shall be pressure cleaned and camera inspected.

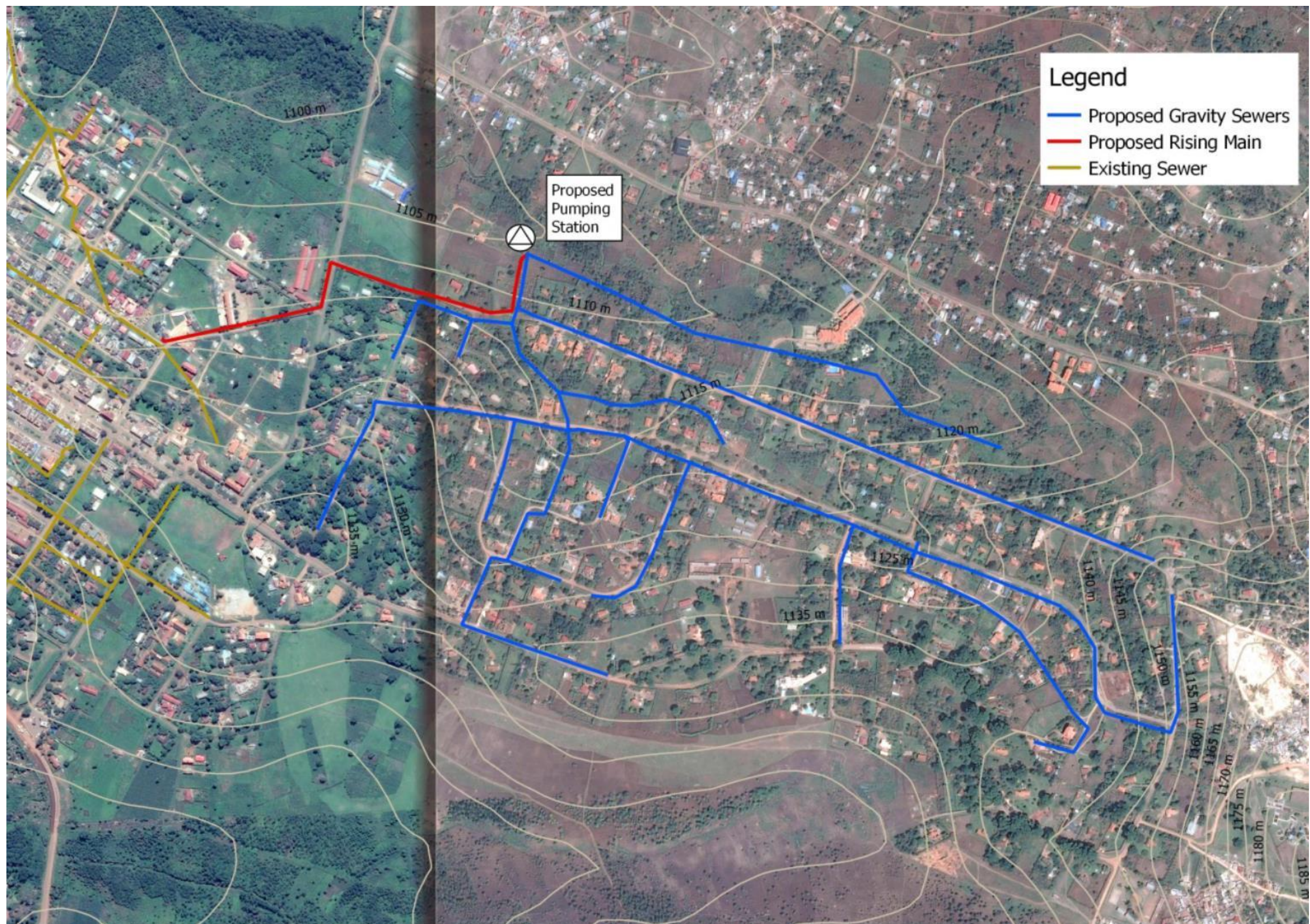


Figure 28 Proposed layout of the sewerage network for the Senior Quarters

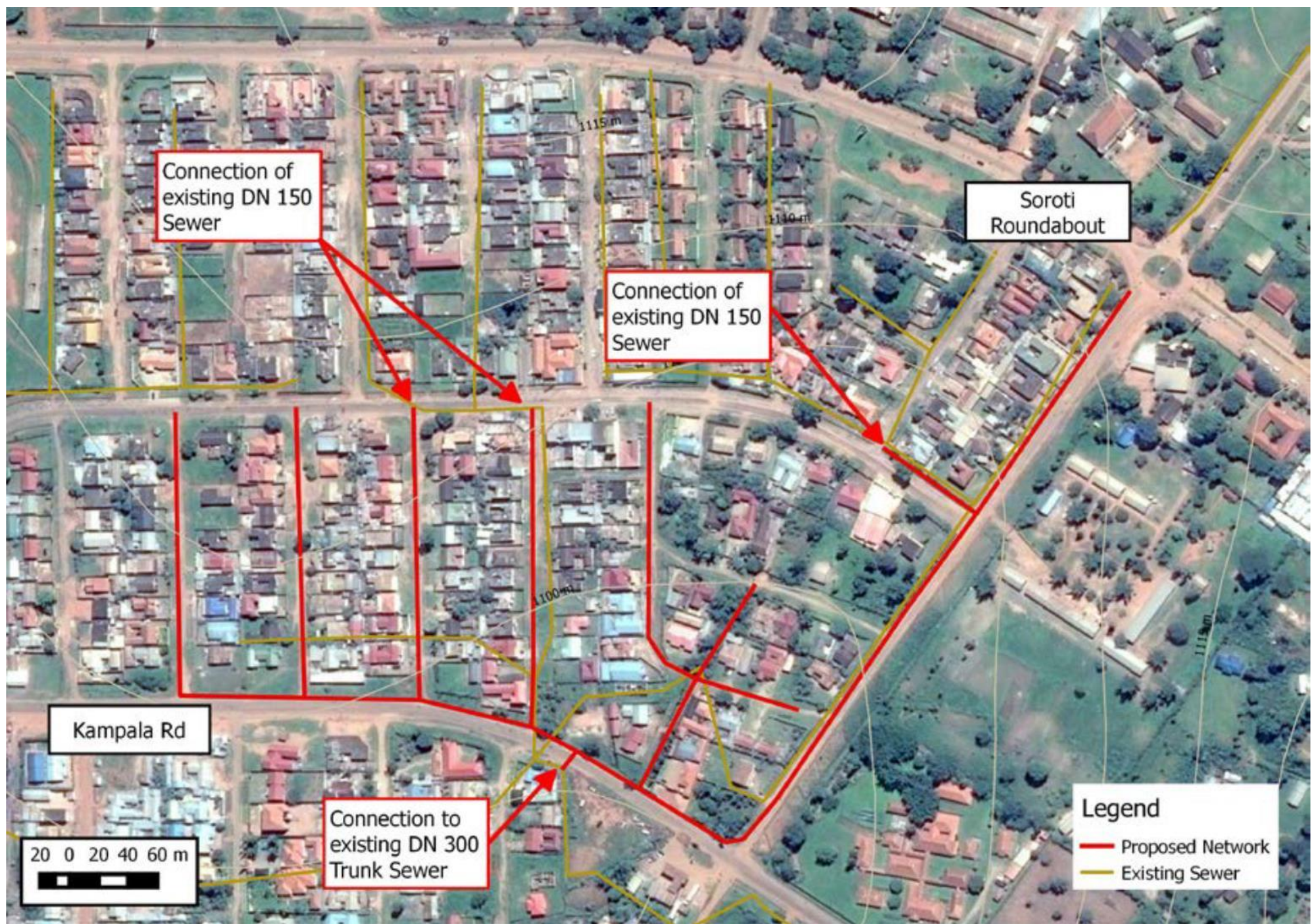


Figure 29 Proposed sewerage network in the Indian Quarters

2.3.6.3 Rehabilitation Namatala treatment ponds

The following measures are proposed at the Namatala treatment ponds:

- i) Construction of new inlet structure and demolishing of old inlet structure;
- ii) Reinstatement of embankments at certain locations;
- iii) Construction of five new channels connecting the ponds including sluice gates and demolishing of existing channels;
- iv) Erection of boundary fence (live fence and diamond mesh fence);
- v) Re-construction of approximately 200 m of DN 400 mm trunk sewer with two life connections; and
- vi) Erection of a service building

The embankments around the ponds shall be reinstated by filling material which will also ease access to the ponds. Integral for the operation of the ponds is the reconstruction of the channels connecting the ponds. These shall be equipped with sluice gates in order to be able to isolate ponds and to change the flow regime, which is becoming necessary in future to avoid an overloading of the facultative ponds.

2.3.6.4 Rehabilitation Doko treatment ponds

The following measures are proposed at the Doko treatment ponds:

- i) Construction of new inlet structure and demolishing of old inlet structure;
- ii) Construction of roofed sludge drying beds including separate inlet structure, feeder and drainage pipework;
- iii) Construction of a solar powered drainage pump station;
- iv) Establishment of operations building;
- v) Erection of boundary fence (live fence and diamond mesh fence); and
- vi) Re-construction of approximately 70 m of DN 400 mm trunk sewer with one life connection.

Similar to the Namatala treatment ponds, the most important aspect in the rehabilitation of the Doko treatment ponds is the replacement of the inlet chamber and inclusion of a mechanical treatment step to avoid the siltation.

The Doko treatment ponds shall play a vital part of the Faecal Sludge Management of the Mbale Municipality. Sludge drying beds will be installed together with a small inlet structure that shall prevent the accumulation of solid waste in the faecal sludge. The structure shall be roofed to shorten the sludge drying time. A typical cross section of the structure is shown in Figure 28. The leachate of the sludge drying beds shall be collected under the drying beds with a drainage pipe and pumped to the inlet works using a solar-powered pump.

2.3.6.5 Sewerage connection Northern Cluster

The northern area of Mbale around the Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU) shall receive sewerage services. A gravity network and a treatment pond shall be constructed for that purpose. The network shall be a gravity network consisting of 10,950 m of OD 200, OD 250 and OD 315 mm uPVC sewer pipelines. Around 300 provisions for house connections shall be made by the Contractor at locations suitable for the terrain of the existing properties. Around 210 manholes shall be constructed.

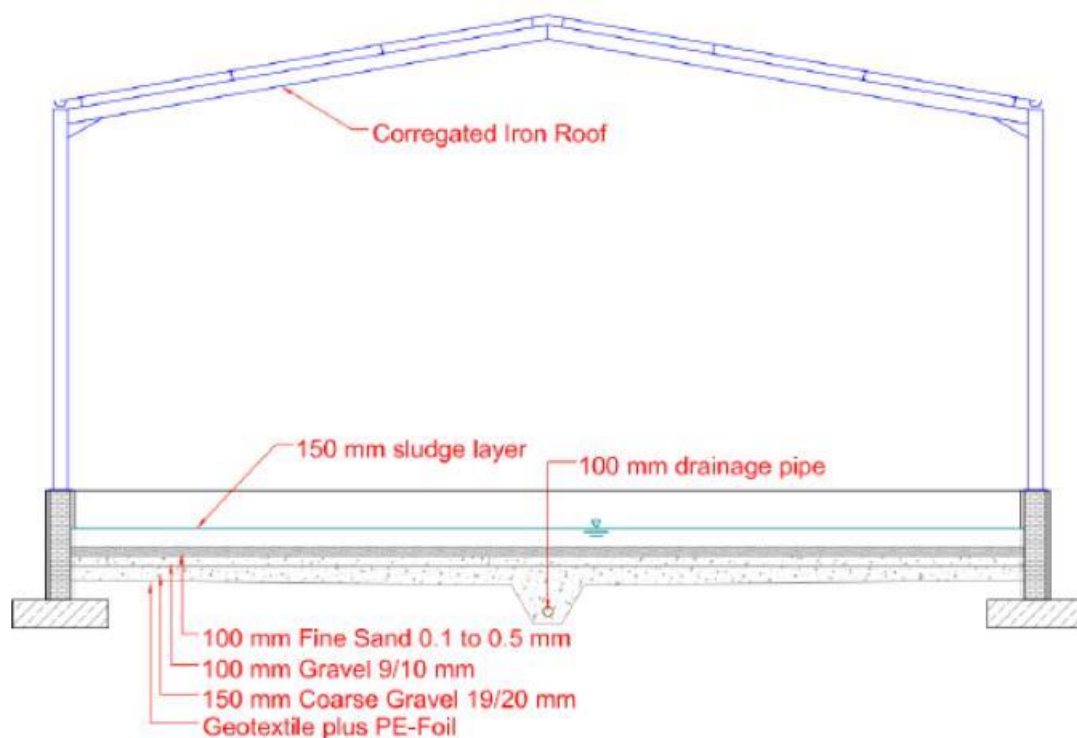


Figure 30 Cross section of the proposed sludge drying bed

The treatment ponds shall be constructed at a land close to the confluence of the Nabuyonga River into the Namatala River, which belongs to the IUIU. The treatment units shall include a mechanical treatment stage, an anaerobic pond and facultative ponds. The sludge from the anaerobic ponds shall be applied to sludge drying beds, as shown in Figure 29.

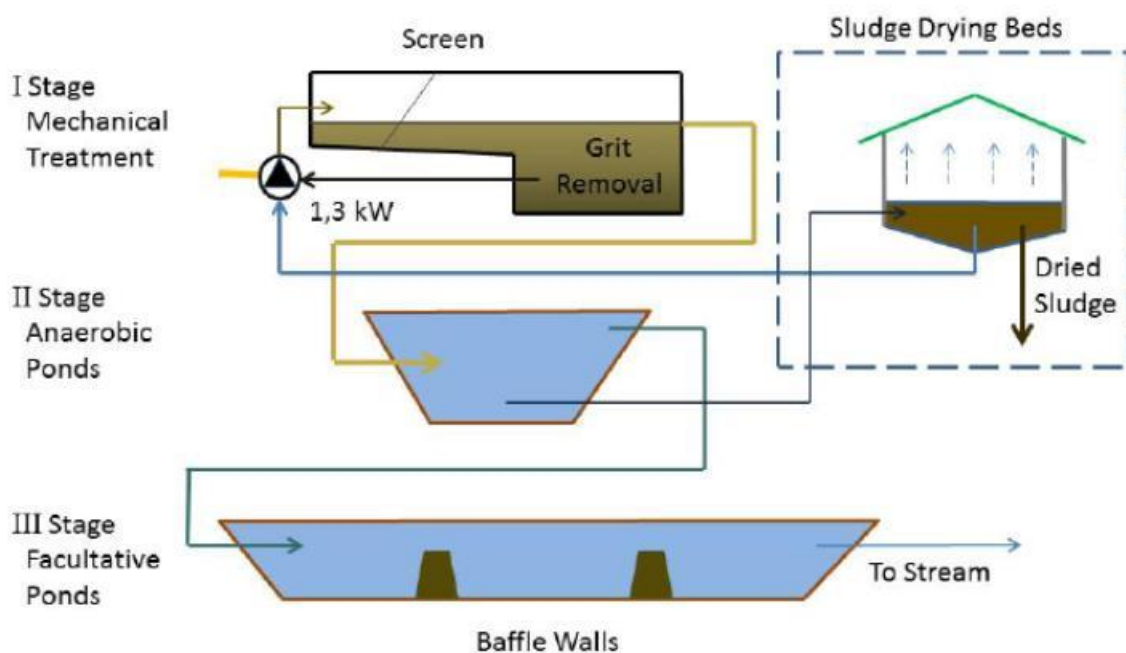


Figure 31 Schematic layout of the proposed pond treatment system for the Northern Cluster in Mbale

2.3.7 Faecal Sludge Treatment Facility Butaleja

A new Faecal Sludge Treatment Facility has been designed for the town of Butaleja, which shall serve the cluster of Butaleja and Busolwe. The plant shall be located on the site of an abandoned leprosy camp (Figure 30), which is currently used for disposal purposes and is owned by the town council.

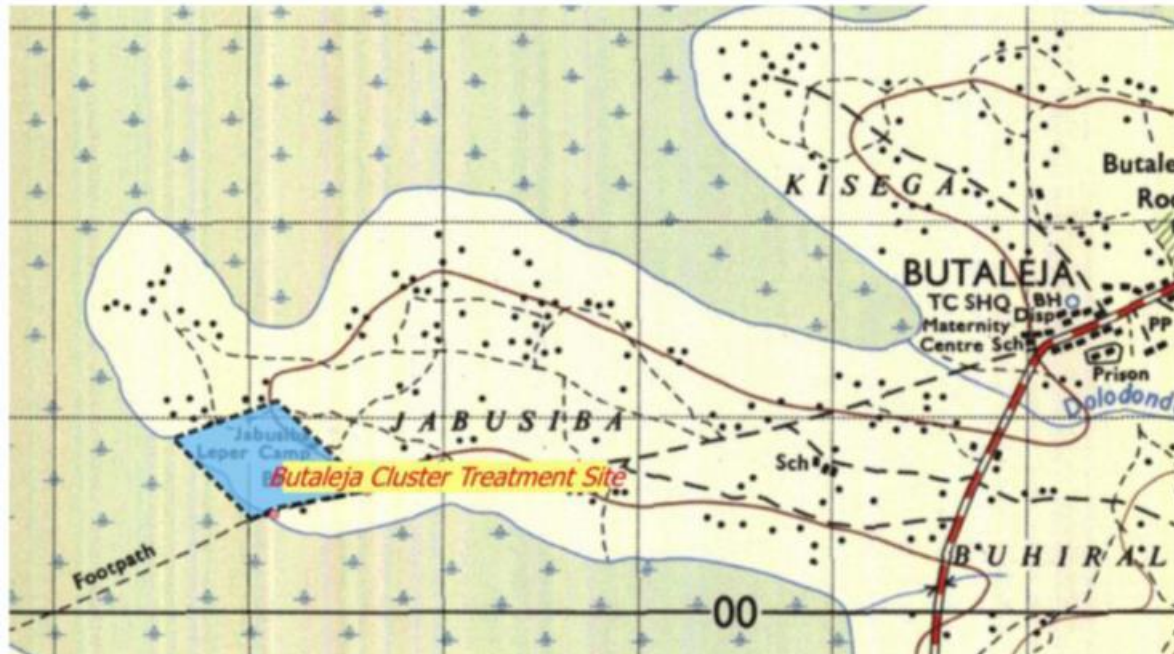


Figure 32 Location of the proposed faecal sludge treatment site in Butaleja



Photo 3: Proposed faecal sludge treatment site

Planted sludge drying beds were considered the suitable treatment technology for this application. There is sufficient space available and endemic plants could be used for the treatment of the faecal sludge. Five beds with a surface area of 110 m² each shall be constructed.

To avoid siltation and contamination of the sludge with solid waste, an advanced mechanical treatment step will be included before the sludge drying beds. The leachate from the sludge drying beds will be collected with drain pipes and conveyed to a system of two smaller ponds (one settling pond and one facultative pond), where further treatment shall take place.

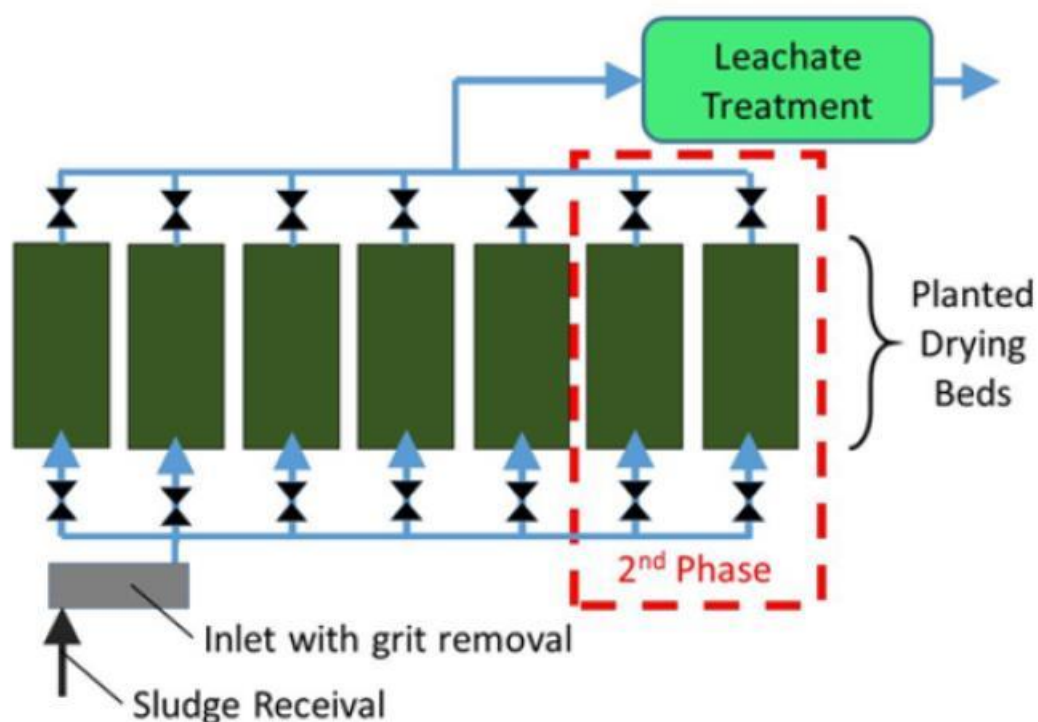


Figure 33 Schematic overview of the faecal sludge treatment plant

2.3.9 Faecal Sludge Treatment Facility Kadama

A new Faecal Sludge Treatment Facility has been designed in the town of Kadama, which shall serve the cluster of Kadama, Tirinyi, Kibuku and Budaka. The plant shall be located on the site of an abandoned pond, which is owned by the town council. By 2030 it is expected that a faecal sludge amount of 28 m³ per day is produced in the cluster and by 2040 this value shall increase to just above 35.5 m³ per day.

Planted sludge drying beds have been chosen as suitable treatment technology for this application. There is sufficient space available and endemic plants can be used for the treatment of the faecal sludge. Five sludge drying beds with a surface area of 220 m² each shall be constructed on the site. To avoid siltation and contamination of the sludge with solid waste an advanced mechanical treatment step has been introduced before the sludge drying beds. The leachate from the sludge drying beds is collected with drain pipes and is conveyed to a system of two smaller ponds (one settling pond and one facultative pond), where further treatment shall take place. The system overview from the Plant in Butaleja applies as well to Kadama.

2.3.10 Sanitation Facilities

Two types of sanitation facilities are proposed, that is:

- a) Ablution blocks for the town centres and the informal settlements that include a shower unit; and
- b) Public toilets that are smaller in size for smaller settlements

Both types of facilities are divided into genders and have units for persons with disabilities. Sufficient

hand wash basins will be installed to encourage hand washing and condom dispensers will be added to each unit. The plan view of the Ablution Block is shown in Figure 32.

All toilets are waterborne and shall be equipped with a 1 m³ water tank. The units shall be connected to a conservancy tank that shall be regularly emptied with a cesspool emptier. The faecal sludge shall then be driven to a suitable treatment facility.

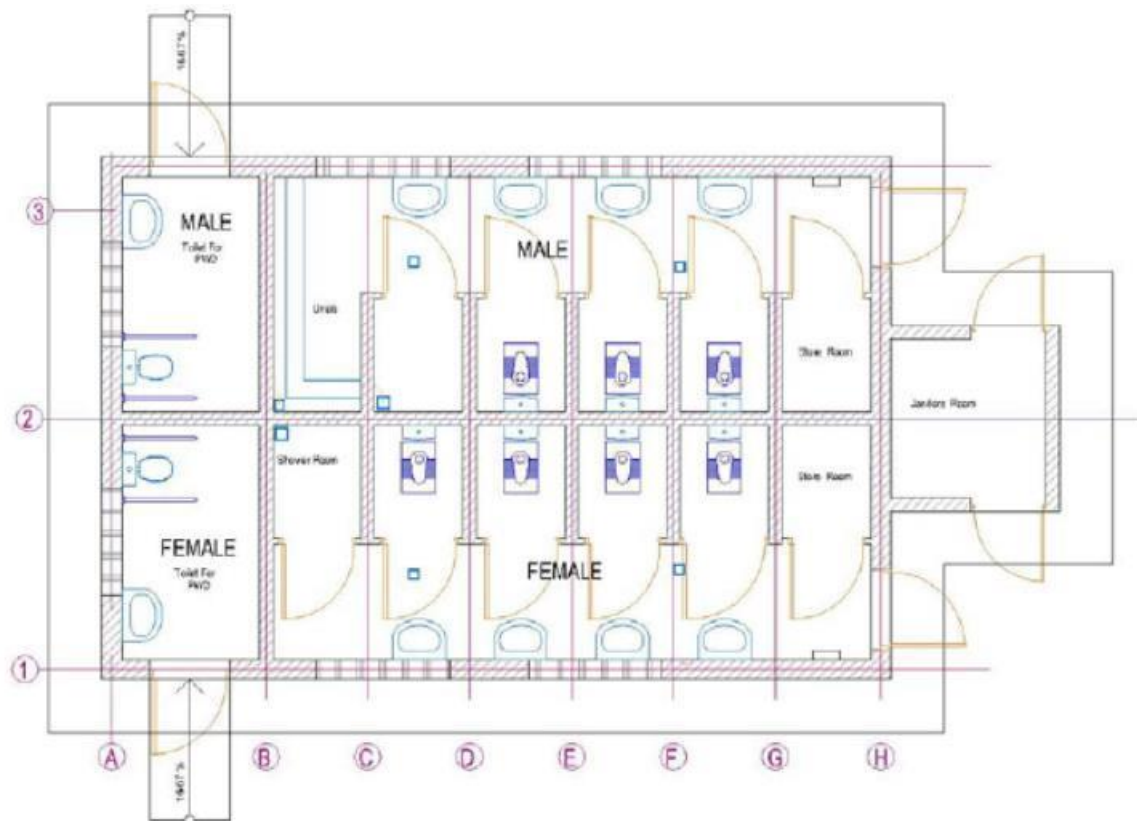


Figure 34 Plan of the proposed Ablution block

2.3.11 Catchment Management and Sources Protection

The project will include interventions supporting sustainable management of the raw water catchment and protection of the current and proposed water sources, including restoration and re-vegetation of river banks, implementation of river bank protection regulations, implementation of wetland regulations, etc. The interventions will be guided by the source protection guidelines of the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM). Based on the environmental impact assessment and management plan, the consultant shall produce designs for all structurally engineered protection measures required.

2.4 PROJECT PHASES

2.4.1 Mobilization Phase

This phase will involve mobilisation of the construction human resource, equipment, construction materials, erection of temporary worker's camp and storage yard. The location of the project temporary camp will be agreed upon with the local leadership, landowners and contractor of the respective project areas.

2.4.2 Construction Phase

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

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

All project activities under this phase are supposed to be carried along the tracks, route and access paths within the boundaries of the identified project sites without disturbing or obstructing the neighbours and businesses. To ensure this, the contractors will seal off the different site perimeters (where necessary) with corrugated iron sheets or other suitable material during project implementation. In case of trenches, proper barricade have to be applied to warn and protect the people of impending dangers of falling into open pits and trenches.

2.4.3 Demobilization Phase

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

2.4.4 Operation Phase

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

2.5 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

2.5.1 'No Project' Scenario

The existing Mbale water supply system constructed in the 1950s and rehabilitated in 1990 has now reached its design capacity due to the fast-growing population rate and water demand. Without the proposed development, the government of Uganda would not have the ability to provide safe water and sanitary services to over 250,000 people living in Mbale and the growth centres of Kadama, Kibuku, Tirinyi and Budaka towns.

The "no project" scenario is neither a tenable nor beneficial alternative because safe wWater supply and sanitation are required to support rapid socio-economic development within the region.

2.5.2 Alternatives Considered

2.5.2.1 Water Supply

If the Namatala intake can be used the whole year, the raw water pumping main from Manafwa and the rehabilitation of the intakes at Nabijo and Nabuyonga is not required anymore.

Raw water sources: Four main rivers for raw water supply within this project area have been identified. The Nabijo, Nabuyonga and Manafwa Rivers are currently used for water supply, while the River Namatala offers a further possibility for gravity raw water supply.

The dry season flow is the average of all flows in the dry months, which has been defined for December, January, February and March. For the Manafwa River the dry season average flow was relatively high ($6.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$) while for River Namatala and River Nabuyonga, flows of $1.49 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and $0.73 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, respectively, existed. The absolute minimum flows that were measured at the gauging stations were 1.3 , 0.33 and $0.001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ for Manafwa, Namatala and Nabuyonga, respectively.

From the sources of Nabijo, Nabuyonga and Namatala a water demand of $0.313 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ is needed for the design horizon until 2040. Note that flow rates are likely to decrease in future during the dry season, due to further human encroachment in the watershed. Therefore, catchment management and water source protection which are a component of the Water Management and Development Project are very important in this regard.

River Nabuyonga: The statistical analysis of data for Nabuyonga suggests enough water availability based on the mean total and dry season flow. However, absolute minimum flows already indicate the drying up of the river during the dry season although the wet season flow seems generally to be above $0.313 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Measurements carried by the design consultant indicated values above $0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ until end of October. After October the flow decreased to values below the needed water demand to probable almost 0 at the end of the dry season in March.

River Nabijo: This is similar to River Nabuyonga. Flows are generally slightly lower. The design consultants flow measurements indicated sufficient water during the wet season until end of October for the investigated time period. Afterwards the flow decreases dramatically, most probable to almost zero by the end of the dry season in March.

River Namatala: For the Namatala River data from the gauging station suggest that enough water is available, at least for most of the time during the year. The mean dry season flow is $1.49 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ with a 99% exceedance probability of $0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The absolute minimum value was $0.33 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, which would still be enough to satisfy the water demand until 2040 from this single source.

River Manafwa: Based on data from the gauging station, Manafwa River seems to have enough water. Absolute minimum value is $1.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ with 99% exceedance probability of $1.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Both values are significantly above the total water demand for the project.

Comparing all the four sources, River Manafwa is expected to have enough water. However, a guarantee cannot be given as extreme droughts can occur and human destruction of ecosystems continues. River Namatala has enough water for most times. Nevertheless, by the end of the dry

season, flows could be close or even below the water demand. Nabijo and Nabuyonga have enough water during the wet season but during the dry season flows are too low for sufficient water supply, even if both sources are used.

Therefore basing on the flows, River Namatala will be used as the major raw water source for the Bungokho WTP and River Manafwa will continue to supply the Manafwa WTP with modifications at the intake because of the high sediment load.

For raw water supply to Bungokho during the dry season only two options were further considered:

- Raw water supply from Manafwa (pumping)
- Raw water supply from Namatala (gravity)

Looking at the findings in the hydrological investigation no other options exists for the long-term water supply to Mbale. Further, four different scenarios were analysed. Three different pipeline diameters (DN 400, DN 500 and DN 600) were investigated between Manafwa and Bungokho and one between Namatala intake and Bungokho (DN 450).

The cost analysis clearly showed that the gravity pipe from Namatala River is the cheapest option for the raw water supply to Bungokho with running costs of 252 Ug.Shs /m³ and total production costs of 954 Ug.Shs /m³. Water from Manafwa would cost 1,253 Ug.Shs/m³ (running costs) and 2,314 Ug.Shs /m³ (production costs). However, in the case that Namatala does not has enough water in the dry season (needs to have more than 350 l/s), a DN 500 from Manafwa would be the cheapest option. In this scenario the pumps from Manafwa must have the following specifications: 3 pumps, 2 in operation, 1 as standby, Q = 564 m³/h, H = 172m. Therefore, a new raw water pumping main from Manafwa, only to bridge the dry period (December – March), is more expensive than the gravity main from Namatala.

Manafwa reservoir: The location of the new reservoir in the south is approximately 4000m north of Manafwa and 1700m south of the turn-off to Busolwe. Two supply options are possible:

- Option 1: Pumping all water from Manafwa to the southern reservoir from where the area north of the reservoir up to Mbale and the area around Manafwa WTP will be supplied. In this option the reservoir must have a size of 2000 m³.
- Option 2: Pumping only the water from Manafwa to the southern reservoir which is required for the supply in the area north of the reservoir up to Mbale. The area around Manafwa WTP will be supplied by direct pumping. In this option the reservoir must have a size of 1750 m³.

Option 1 was recommended as the cost implications are minor and it will reduce permanent pumping from Manafwa. In this case the existing DN 300 between Manafwa and the southern reservoir will serve as transmission and distribution main.

Water supply to small towns: To supply the small towns, two options, that is, gravity water supply from Mbale or a decentralised system with boreholes were investigated. Two main alternatives for the supply of the small towns were assessed, that is:

- Integrated approach: The entire project region could be combined into one supply area that would be fed from NWSC's Mbale Water Supply System.
- Decentralized approach: The growth centres would produce and supply their water on their own. The small towns were divided into three clusters: Budaka & Kadama, Tirinyi & Kibuku and Butaleja and Busolwe. The three clusters would have one combined system including own boreholes and a transmission main system up to the reservoirs in each small town.

For the comparison, two different aspects were assessed. Besides the different investment costs, the dynamic prime costs (Figure 33) were calculated for each alternative and the different risks and challenges highlighted (Table 4). Based on these two evaluations a recommendation was made.

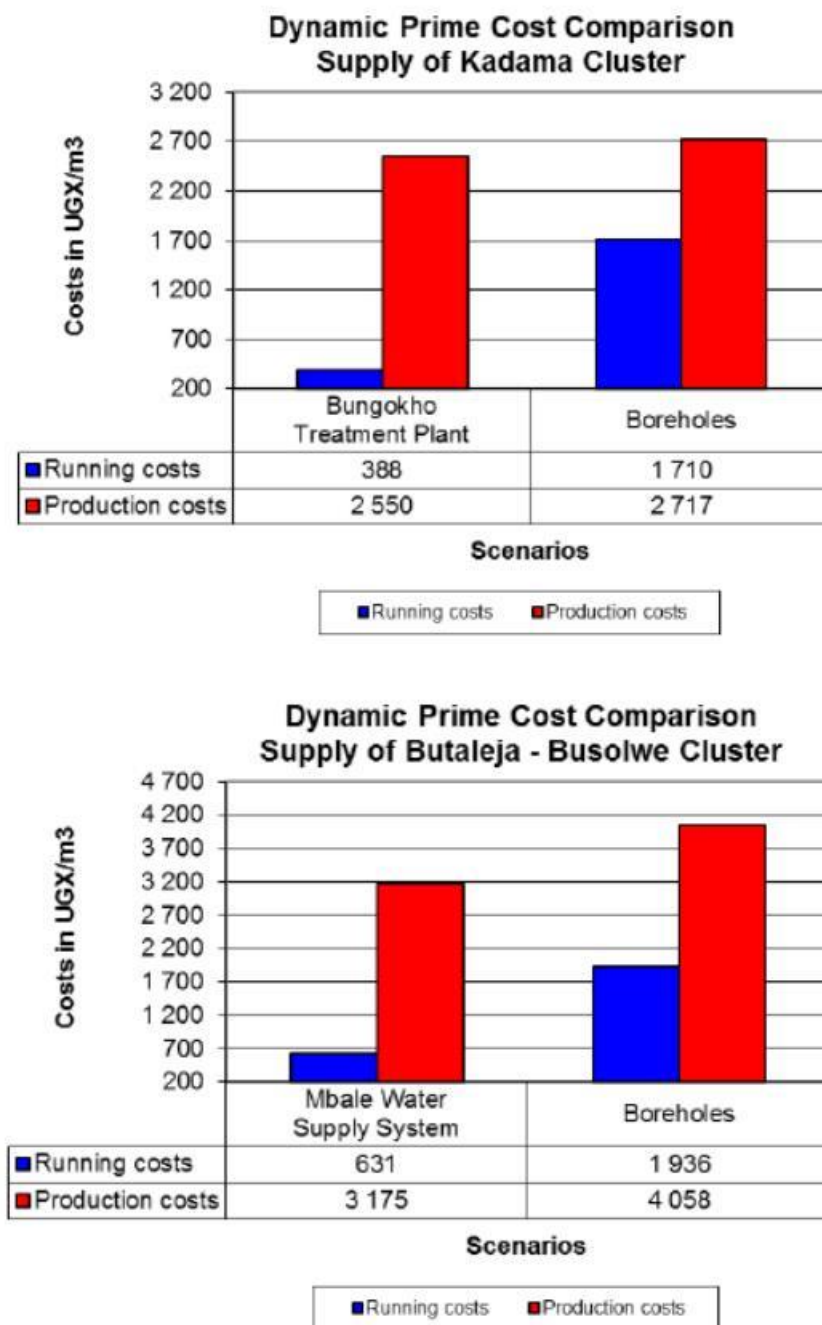


Figure 35 Dynamic prime costs for supply of Kadama cluster and Butaleja –Busolwe cluster

From Figure 33, for both supply zones the total water production costs are higher for the decentralized supply despite the lower initial investment costs. The higher electricity consumption, continuous reinvestments and a low residual value in 2040 are making the decentralized water supply more expensive in the long-run.

Table 4: Challenges, Risks and Benefits for the different supply options

Aspect	Integrated Approach	Decentralised Approach
Supply security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fair ▪ The Namatala and Manafwa River appear to be very solid water sources. ▪ Additional water sources could be easily integrated into the system. ▪ A breakdown of the transmission main could leave a sizeable population without water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very Poor ▪ The present aquifer has never been exploited to that extend; recharge of aquifer could become a problem especially in the dry season. ▪ Experience has shown that the reserve funds in small water supply schemes are often insufficient to cover for repairs.
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good ▪ The water quality can be easily monitored and managed in the central treatment plants, but the travel time of the water can be long. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good ▪ Previous tests of groundwater indicate good quality in the project area
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good ▪ The Mbale Water Supply System has been managed very well in the past. It can be assumed that this will continue in a similar way; however an ever increasing supply area will become more difficult to manage especially in its fringes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fair ▪ Smaller systems can be easily overseen, but experience has shown that they are often unattractive for experienced operators due to their small scale. Budaka for example could have an operating water supply system if the borehole pumps would have been replaced. Instead, Budaka has already since almost one year no operating water supply system.
Social and Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fair ▪ The transmission mains are following exclusively roads, therefore little impact is expected. ▪ A bigger population is severed as smaller villages and trading centres between the six growth centres are connected. ▪ Considerable amounts of water are abstracted from the rivers in the Wanale Mountains that might be lacking in the future for other purposes like irrigation, water supply or other needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fair ▪ Well fields are likely to be in private property. ▪ Improved water supply and distribution system may increase stress on the groundwater resources

From Table 4, each supply strategy has its own benefits and challenges. Using scores and weights, a better option from the two was chosen/ recommended. Aspects in Table 5 and the dynamic prime cost were given a score between -2 and 2 and different criteria have been attributed with weights. The dynamic prime costs and the supply security were attributed with the highest weights as these are the main aspects for both the operator and the customer.

By comparing all the different aspects it can be said that the integrated approach is clearly the better option, especially due to the high risks associated with the stability of the aquifer and high operation

costs of the decentralized water supply system. These aspects justify the high initial investment costs of the integrated water supply system.

Table 5: Comparison of the scores for the supply options

Criteria		Score	
Type	Weight (%)	Integrated Approach	Decentralised Approach
Investment costs	10	-2	2
Dynamic prime costs	30	2	-2
Supply security	25	0	-2
Water quality	10	1	1
Management aspects	10	1	0
Social & Environmental aspects	15	0	0
Total	100	0.6	-0.8

2.5.2.2 Proposed transmission mains to the small towns

The integrated approach transmission main options are presented. Two towns, Tirinyi and Kibuku, have sufficient water sources available as they fill their reservoirs only once or twice per week. Thus, the transmission mains between Kadama and Tirinyi as well as between Kadama and Kibuku could be postponed and constructed only as soon as more water is required in both towns. However, the demand for both towns was included in the overall dimensioning of the pipeline capacity between Mbale and Kadama as it will be required in future.

As Kibuku is 20 m higher than Tirinyi it is proposed to have two separate lines from Kadama to Tirinyi and to Kibuku. Altogether three scenarios were investigated:

- Scenario 1: Pipeline design to Tirinyi/ Kibuku for the demand until 2040, gravity supply up to the north (Nakaloke) and north-west (Kamonkoli and Kabwangasi)
- Scenario 2: Pipeline design to Tirinyi/ Kibuku for the demand until 2030, installation of Booster Station in 2030 to supply up to Tirinyi/ Kibuku until 2040, gravity supply upto Kabwangasi until 2040
- Scenario 3: Pipeline Design to Tirinyi/ Kibuku for the demand until 2030, installation of Booster Station in 2030 to supply up to Tirinyi/ Kibuku until 2040, gravity supply up to Kabwangasi is not guaranteed from 2030 onwards. An additional booster station for the north-west might be required.

A dynamic prime cost analysis was done where all three above mentioned scenarios were compared with each other. Scenario 1 being gravity main has the lowest running costs until 2040 and beyond. Scenario 2 and 3 are almost the same although Scenario 2 has slightly lower running costs than Scenario 3. Scenario 3 has the lowest production costs. It has to be pointed out that a booster station to Kabwangasi was not considered in the cost comparison which will definitely increase the production and running costs in Scenario 3. Scenario1 was therefore considered on the basis of running costs.

2.5.2.3 Expansion of sewerage services

Two options for the expansion of sewerage services in Mbale were assessed. It was to be assessed if there are possibilities for extending the sewerage network and new areas outside the existing catchments needed to be identified. The biggest potential for sewerage services has been identified in the Senior Quarters and the Northern Division of Mbale. The areas are shown in Figure 34. These two areas have been assessed into detail.

Senior Quarters: For the northern part of the Senior Quarters there are two alternatives for the connection to the existing sewerage network, one gravity option and a pumping option (Figure 34). The trunk main in the Senior Quarters will follow the corridor of the main stormwater channel in the neighbourhood. Where this channel connects with the Nabijo River it could either be pumped towards the existing network behind the High Court (Option A) or a pipeline is built along the Nabijo River (Option B).

The option of the lifting station results in higher operating costs due to the power consumption and the maintenance of the mechanical and electrical equipment. There is also an increased demand on the skills that are required in the operation of the facility, but here NWSC Mbale proved that this can be done with the successful operation of two similar lifting stations.

The environmental impact is a major disadvantage of the gravity trunk main along the Nabijo River. Here, a large amount of trees would need to be removed as the line is running through a forest. In addition, the line is running very close to a river. Here sewerage can infiltrate to the river in case of any damage and flooding can undermine the structural integrity of the sewer. As the Nabijo is meandering significantly in this section, interventions will be required to protect the pipeline from erosion, which are expected to be very costly.

In terms of related costs, the network in the northern part of the Senior Quarters would cost a little less than USD 1 million. In case the network shall be connected to the Namatala catchment with a trunk sewer along the Nabijo River, an additional sum of USD 490,000 is expected. If it were to be connected with a lifting station, around USD 265,000 shall be added. In total, around USD 1.25 million for option A and USD 1.47 million for option B, to connect the Northern Part of the Senior Quarters to the existing sewerage network, depending on the chosen drainage option.

Considering the social and environmental issues, Option A was considered (Figure 35). The proposed sewerage network will drain close to a point along the Nabijo River, about 500 m downstream of the Mbale Resort. This is also the point where the stormwater network of that area is discharging into the Nabijo River. From the last point of the network the area shall be connected through a lifting station to the existing sewerage network, which is discharging to the Namatala Treatment Ponds.

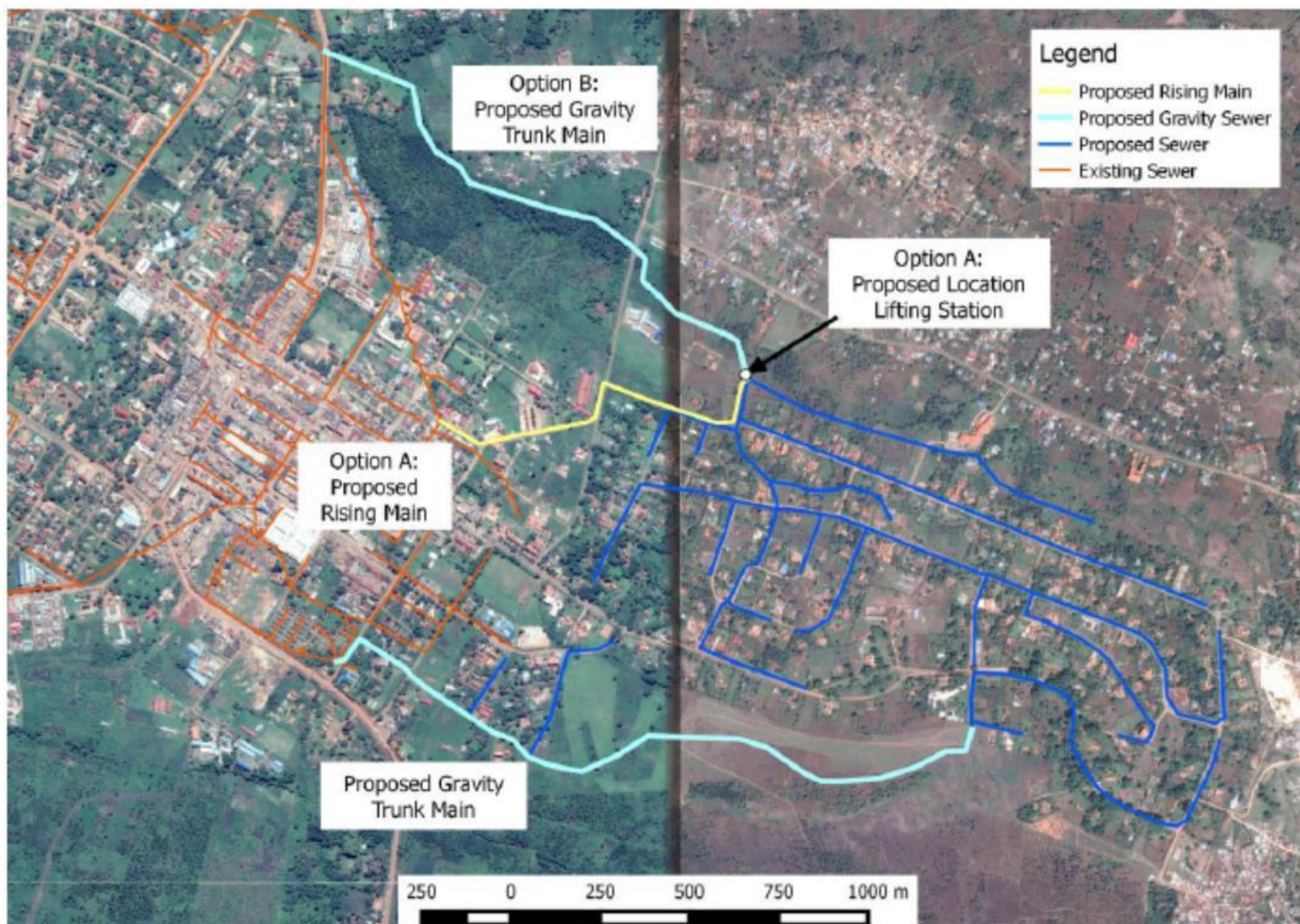


Figure 36 Options for connecting the Senior Quarters to the existing network

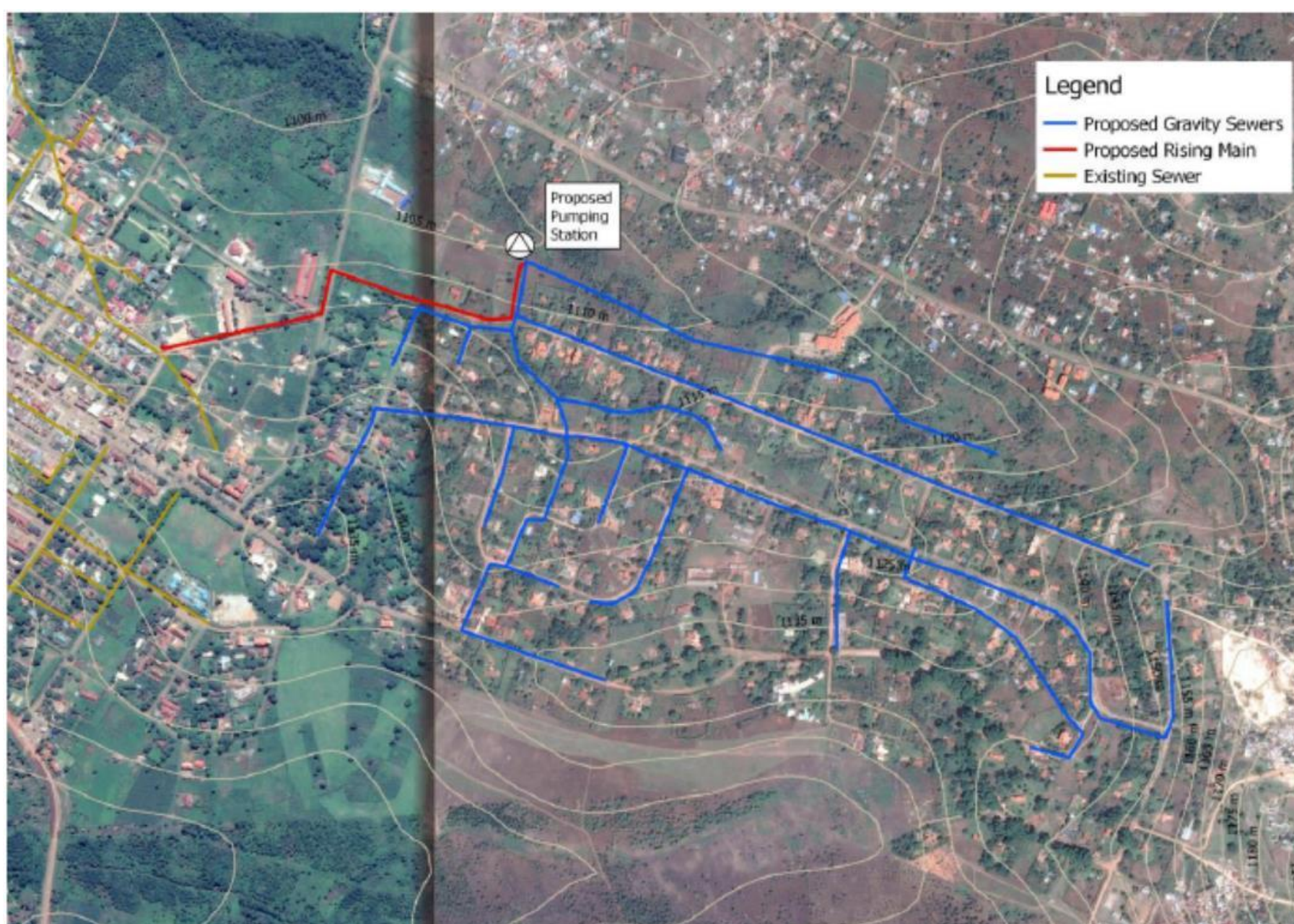


Figure 37 Proposed sewerage network in the Senior Quarters

3 RAP METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The methodology adopted in preparing this RAP was consistent with the requirements of the World Bank and the Government of Uganda. Affected households and properties were determined from field surveys and a census of affected persons in sites where the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure will be constructed. Social data of affected persons was obtained through interviews, meetings and use of questionnaires. Property surveying and valuation entailed inspection and referencing of land and buildings. Perennial and annual crops as well as semi-permanent structures were valued based on rates set by the Mbale District Local Government. Permanent buildings were valued based on full replacement costs. Sections below provide details of the methodology used.

3.2 CONSULTATIONS

Consultative meetings and sensitisation during RAP update were undertaken with stakeholders and project-affected communities (PAPs) conducted from 18th January to 16th February 2018. This aimed to disclose and explain the RAP update study, valuation process and how it was conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. In consultation meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures outlined. All meetings were chaired by village's Local Council (LC1) chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the census survey. Images below show community sensitization meetings held in project affected villages.

Table 6: Schedule of stakeholder meetings (RAP Update)

Stakeholder	Date of Meeting	Location	In attendance
Mbale District Administration	16 th January 2018	District Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ District Physical Planner▪ Deputy CAO▪ CAO▪ District Physical planner▪ RDC▪ Natural Resources officer▪ DISO▪ Air Water Earth consultants▪ Chairperson LCV▪ Senior Technical Officer▪ Senior Environmental Officer▪ Sec. Works and Production▪ Community development officer
Mbale Municipal Council	16 th January 2018	Municipal Council Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Physical Planner▪ Deputy Town Clerk▪ Senior Technical Officer▪ Municipal Engineer▪ Environmental Office▪ Engineering assistant▪ Mayor▪ Deputy Mayor▪ Secretary works

Stakeholder	Date of Meeting	Location	In attendance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council Members ▪ Secretary social services ▪ AWE Consultant
Mbale NWSC	17 th January 2018	NWSC Office, Mbale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Manger ▪ Sewerages management officer ▪ Environmental officer ▪ Regional engineer ▪ AWE Consultants
MWE	17 th January 2018	Sub-County offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manger –WSDF –E ▪ M&E officer ▪ Kyoga Water management officer ▪ AWE Consultants
Kibuku District Administration	17 th January 2018	District offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Engineer ▪ District Planner ▪ District environmental officer ▪ Chief administrative officer ▪ District water officer ▪ Town Council member ▪ AWE Consultants
Kadama Town Council	18 th January 2018	District offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub county LCIII chairperson ▪ Community development officer ▪ Sub county secretary ▪ AWE Consultants
Budaka and Tirinyi	19 th January 2018	Town Council offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Administrative officer ▪ Natural resource officer ▪ District information officer ▪ District forestry officer ▪ District physical planner ▪ District engineer ▪ AWE consultants
Butalejja District and Busolwe sub county	19 th January 2018	District main hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chief Administrative officer ▪ District water engineer ▪ District Engineer ▪ Health inspector ▪ Physical planner ▪ Speaker ▪ Town Clerk ▪ AWE Consultants
Project Communities	9 th – 16 th February 2018	Respective villages, Parishes and Sub counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All local Council I Chairpersons ▪ Opinion leaders ▪ Church leaders ▪ Affected persons (PAPs) ▪ Members of community ▪ AWE Consultants

Sensitization meetings for transmission line from Namatala to Bonghoko were held in respective project villages between 29th July 2015 to 30th July 2015 while the transmission line from Mbale-Tirinyi road and Mbale- Butaleja were held between 2nd November 2015 to 12th November 2015 and this aimed to disclose and explain the RAP study, valuation process and how it was conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. In sensitization

meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures outlined. All meetings were chaired by village's Local Council (LC1) chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the census survey. Images below show community sensitization meetings held in project affected villages.



Photo 4: Cousultations with the Mbale District Administration



Photo 5: Cousultations with Tirinyi Sub-County Administration



Photo 6: Meeting at Busolwe Town Council



Photo 7: Sensitization in Makoshi Village



Photo 8: Sensitization in Makudui Village



Photo 9: Sensitization at Reservoir in Busolwe



Photo 10: Sensitisation in Watsila and Butebo villages



Photo 11: Sensitization with village of Zesui



Photo 12: NWSC Mbale Regional Offices



Photo 13: Ministry of Water and Environment -Mbale



Photo 14: Kadama Town Council technical team



Photo 15: Budaka District leadership



Photo 16: Community sensitization at scheme view village



Photo 17: Focused group discussion at a water point at Kachoma village, Butalleja District



Photo 18: Community sensitization at Nabiswa Sub-County



Photo 19: Community sensitization at Dodoyi village



Photo 20: Sensitization at Duka Cell, Mbale Municipality



Photo 21: Meeting at Butalejja Town Council



Photo 22: Meeting with Mbale District Administration



Photo 23: Meeting with the Environmental Officer, Mbale Municipal Council



Photo 24: Community sensitization at Bugadanya village



Photo 25: Sensitization at Kibuku Town Council

3.3 SOCIAL SURVEY

3.3.1 Approach

A survey was conducted to establish social profile of project affected people (PAPs) to be affected by the proposed project. This was aimed to analyse poverty and welfare indicators in households, socio-

economic needs and impact on livelihoods of affected people. Broadly, social data gathered from the survey comprised thematic categories such as population and demographics, landownership and land use, businesses and socio-cultural resources. Among other indicators, ethnicity, gender, household income levels, literacy, vulnerability, health and resettlement preferences were also captured in the census survey. These categories and respective survey criteria are presented in Box 1. Information from a census questionnaire was utilized in the RAP where beneficial.

Data used to establish socio-economic baseline conditions were derived from field census survey conducted in the project area during the preparation of the RAP. There were two broad data objectives for the socio-economic baseline assessment. Establish a comprehensive characterization of general pre-project socio-economic conditions against which future changes can be measured, socio economic characteristics considered education, water and sanitation, health, sources of energy for cooking and lighting, sources of livelihood and housing. The survey team employed the following methods:

- Quantitative household census survey
- Key-Informant Interviews

3.3.2 Methods

3.3.2.1 Criteria of identifying PAPs

The criterion for identifying project-affected people (PAPs) was that everybody whose property (land, building, crops) or income was affected in part or whole by the project would be compensated. These PAPs were identified by the cadastral surveying team and constituted the census.

3.3.2.2 Census of PAPs

The census utilized a questionnaire administered to all PAPs and data collected was coded, entered in EpiData and exported to SPSS² microcomputer software for analysis. All census data collected was analysed to provide social profile of affected persons. The census was undertaken together with property survey and valuation exercises. Results of the census were entered into in an MS Access database linked with the property valuation data. Annex B shows the questionnaire that was used to analyse the data.

3.4 CADASTRAL SURVEYING METHODOLOGY

Cadastral surveys and property valuation that fed into the RAP were carried out covering the project affected area. The aim of the cadastral survey was to:

- Delineate land and properties to be affected by the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure, compile accurate list of the project-affected persons,
- Enable valuation to establish monetary worth of assets, including structures (permanent or semi-permanent) and both perennial and annual crops.

During cadastral survey, local leaders (LCs) identified PAPs/stakeholders and during the identification process, adjacent landowners, affected property owners or property users were present to verify boundaries of the land area affected by the project footprint. Coordinates of affected land were taken to

determine its size and location. All the land was surveyed and mapped indicating the respective people's tenure systems. Customary land tenants and registered owners were recorded and maps produced.

Box 1: Themes utilized in socio-economic data survey categories

- i) Population and demographics:
 - a) Number of physically or economically displaced people
 - b) Ethnicity in project-affected area
 - c) Views of project-affected people
 - d) Vulnerable people
 - e) Literacy levels
 - f) Size of households including dependants
- ii) Land ownership and land use:
 - a) Number of PAP dependant on agriculture for livelihood
 - b) Land uses, crops and livestock types, type of housing
 - c) Land tenure
 - d) Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
 - e) Views of project-affected people
- iii) Social-cultural and business:
 - a) Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
 - b) Views of project-affected people
 - c) Expenditure patterns in households



Photo 26: Census questionnaire administration for PAPs in Karma lower and Makku village

For surveying, the following was done:

- Obtaining all cadastral information (relevant data and maps) necessary to identification of property owners and other persons potentially affected by the project.
- Digitizing existing cadastral maps obtained.
- Establishment of existing land tenure systems using existing maps,

- Obtaining from PAPs and verifying registered land title deeds from the Mbale Municipality and district land offices of Mbale, Sironko and Butaleja and rural growth centres of Busolwe, Kadama, Tirinyi, Kibuku, Butaleja and Budaka
- Preparing strip maps indicating land plots of the water and sanitation infrastructure areas.
- Obtaining necessary authorization from Commissioner Surveys & Mapping Department (Ministry of Water, Land & *Urban Development*).

The surveying company used the following equipment for cadastral surveys:

- GPS Magellan Mobile Mapper ProMark 3
- 2 GPS Data Grid MK1 (Two Sets)
- Total Station – 1 Leica TC 500
- Total Station – 3 Leica TC 1610
- Sokkia Set 3 C
- Theodolite T2 + Distoma
- Steel bands, tapes, ranging rods, staves etc.
- Software: (Cadastral Survey Computations, AutoCAD, AutoCivil, and ARC Map).

3.5 PROPERTY VALUATION METHODOLOGY

Property valuation, the results of which (e.g. types and value of affected assets) will be utilized in this RAP, was done by an independent chartered surveying and valuation firm. The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act Cap 227 and the World Bank Safeguard Requirements OP/BP 4.12. To ensure their replacement, the value of land and permanent buildings is based on the *market value*, that is, the probable value which the property will fetch when offered for sale and on top of the market value, a disturbance allowance of 30% of the market value is added. Approaches used to derive compensation rates for land and buildings are described below:

3.5.1 Land

Land was valued in its existing condition considering market forces and the tenure type. Sources of information for market values were derived from enquiries in the villages/sub counties where affected land is found, estate brokers, and enquiries on market values from the District Land Offices of Mbale, Kibuku, Budaka and Butaleja. Categories of land that were identified:-

Registered land (Leasehold and Freehold): This was valued based on market value. Quantum Merit was applied where land was either relatively small or large in size. Residual land (land that may not be useful as result of the Pipe Transmission line taking most of useful land) was also considered in valuation where it is found appropriate.

Un-registered land in the Utility Reserve (Customary Ownership): This was valued based on market value. Quantum Merit was applied where land was either relatively small or large in size. Residual land (land that may not be useful as result of the sewer line taking most of useful land) was also considered during valuation where it was found appropriate. However, those with improvements on the land but with no legal rights on the land were considered as **Licensees**. Portions of land (gardens)

that are prepared for cultivation have been considered for the **labour cost incurred**, though with no crops compensated.

Easements: An easement is a non-possessory right to use land, or enter into a real property of another without possessing it. (it is a section of land registered on a land title, which gives someone the right to use the land for specific purpose even though they are not the registered owners). Ideally an easement is a legal right granted for the use of property, but the legal title to the land itself remains with the owner of the land. A Water pipe line does not generally require transfer of land ownership. Instead, easements are created on the land since that land may be subject to periodic intrusion for periodic maintenance. However according to the Water Act Cap 152 Section 14 (Subsections 101 and 102); Pipelines might permanently constrain activities such as: cultivation of crops, trees and building of structures within 4 m of the center line of the sewer or any works of the of the sewerage authority. Such limitations on use of land warrant compensation as **easement fees**.

In reference to this project, Government departments will relate to one another in legal easements. For example, Uganda National Roads Authority whose land has been affected by the project to legal easement for the use of land rather than giving it away. As such, this rather “partial give” of land shall attract **a minimal pay/ an easement fee** rather than full Market Value Compensation and same method will be applied to private owned land say (customary, leasehold and freehold ownerships). In reference to World Bank guidelines (Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook 30118 V1-Planning and Implementation in Development Projects), such Easement fees range from 5% -20% of the Market Value of the affected land.

It is therefore recommended, based on practice by URC that easements shall be created and an easement fee paid to the owner of the land subject to revision after a period of time.

Assessment of Easement fees has been done based on land size affected whose market value (OMV) was determined, then 10% of OMV was taken as an easement fee for only 50 years subject to revision thereafter for the rural and agricultural land. However, 20% of OMV was considered for the sewage network in Mbale urban Centre. It is also recommended that the same approach is adopted at the time of renewal.

For PAPS whose residual land (land that may not be useful as result of the Pipe Transmission line taking most of useful land) is small, the land has been compensated at full market value.

3.5.2 Buildings and Improvements

Most of the buildings where the proposed water and sanitation infrastructure will be developed were mainly semi-permanent and temporary structures built in mud/wattle-iron roof houses and grass thatched as well as kiosks. However, valuation also encountered some permanent structures built with cement, burnt clay bricks and iron sheets.

Buildings and structures were valued on the basis of Replacement Cost Method to arrive at their market value. World Bank's OP 4.12 stipulates that depreciation of an asset and value derived from salvaging materials from razed structures should not be discounted when deriving replacement cost. Additionally

the policy (OP 4.12) requires replacement value to include cost of materials transport to site, labour costs and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset.

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as, fences- including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. are assessed on the basis of current 'replacement costs' of similar or comparable structures. Replacement cost is defined as the present day cost of acquiring a substantially similar present day asset that could provide a similar level of service to the asset in question. Replacement cost is based on current market values and prevailing technology.

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

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

- Location in relation to urban centres
- Type and quality of materials used
- Workmanship and design of buildings
- Location of building in relation to sources of materials and labour
- Terrain of the building site and the possible amount of levelling involved
- Age of structure and condition of buildings

Buildings and other improvements (of a non-permanent nature) were valued based on Mbale District Compensation Rates 2014/2015 and Butalaja District Compensation Rates 2016/2017. For rented commercial properties, Investment Method of valuation was used and necessary adjustments made to derive the final value. Examples of some of the structures that will be affected by the project are shown in Photo 27.

3.5.3 Crops and Trees

Crops and trees are assessed using District compensation rates provided by District Land Board. In this respect it is the duty and responsibility of District Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts (Sec 59 of the Land Act). These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year. In cases where District authorities have not fulfilled their obligations to compile or review these rates and a particular project takes place in that District, then it would be fairer to the PAPs (for the Consultant) to compare the relevant rates with those of neighboring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

Under the Local Government Act, the District Land Board in each local government has mandate to develop own compensation rates for crops and semi-permanent structures. In this case, the Butaleja District Compensation Rates 2016/2017 and Mbale District Compensation Rates 2014/2015 were used to arrive at the crop and plant values.



Photo 27: Some of the structures that will be affected by the project

Counting of crops was done in the presence of owners or their representatives and in the company of the LCs Chair persons or members of the LC One Executive. Field forms were filled and later signed by stakeholders to confirm the count made. The Valuation Surveyor, Owners and LCs also signed on the said forms. The assessment of crops was done as below:

- Crops which were identified and found in the District Compensation Rates were valued as per the said Rates.
- Crops not found in the District Compensation Rates, were attached values of either similar rates as found in the neighbouring Districts or similar in species classification.
- **Commercial Plants.** These are mainly ornament trees found in commercial gardens along the project area. Those that are portable were not compensated. The owners were advised to shift them elsewhere off the project area. Those that are permanently affixed onto the ground were included.

Seasonal crops: Seasonal crops were not compensated the PAPs shall be given time to harvest them.



Photo 28: Crops to be affected

3.6 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

- i) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area and own the land on which these structures are located;
- ii) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area but do not own the land on which these structures are located (squatters and encroachers);
- iii) Persons with perennial and annual crops and also own land;
- iv) Persons with perennial and annual crops but do not own land (squatters and encroachers);
- v) Customary landowners whose plots are in the project area; and
- vi) Registered landowners.

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

3.7 VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions and limitations were encountered during property valuation:

- i) Bibanja owners on customary land have legal ownership rights as provided for by Uganda's Land Act (Cap 227). They are given 100% for the land value.

- ii) The compensation assessed is for land and property as they existed at the time of inspection and valuation. Subsequent developments and structural improvements after cut-off date will not be considered for compensation purposes.
- iii) The property owners expect to be given a 3 months' quit notice, hence a 30% statutory disturbance allowance has been allowed in property values.
- iv) Buildings which only have portions damaged are assessed as wholly affected and necessitating full compensation.
- v) Incomplete buildings and structures were valued in their existing ("as is") state.

3.8 MISSING BLOCK AND PLOT NUMBERS

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); normally, land ownership information is collected from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this is witnessed by local councils and neighbors. Information collected at this stage includes the land title reference (Plot No and Block No) from registered land owners, as well as information about the type of interest holder and tenure for the non-registered owners. Some of the landowners (or their heirs) are however absentee landlords with unknown contacts. It may not be possible to get all details of land titles or their references from such owners. As is the case with similar projects, for the absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage. From valuation point of view separate entitlements are attached to the registered land owner and the lawful tenant and recorded in the valuation report. Each owner shall receive his entitlements at the implementation stage after verification of his documents.

3.9 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

According to the Land Act Cap 227 Section 77(2); "in addition to compensation value assessed, there shall be paid as disturbance allowance 15% or, if less than 6 months' notice to give up vacant possession is given, 30% of any sum assessed." Therefore, an additional statutory disturbance allowance of 30% will be applied on total compensation value. It is because the vacate notice period given to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by the Project will be short (less than 6 months).

For this project, disturbance allowance of 30% was applied on total value because the vacate notice period to be given to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by the Project will be short (less than 6 months). The land, crops and buildings were assessed in their existing natural state of maturity, condition and quality as found at the time of inspection.

Details of valuation assessment of every owner/claimants are presented in a separate *Valuation Report*.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

This chapter presents a description of the social–economic characteristics of the project area that will be traversed by the water supply channels through the main towns and small towns in Mbale and Butaleja districts. The baseline is formed through a combination of primary survey data, secondary data and stakeholder consultations from project affected areas. The existing way of life of the people will potentially be disrupted during the construction period therefore the socio-economic profile of Project Affected Persons is important as it establishes a baseline for monitoring and evaluation during the RAP implementation process. Notably it will afford the project to identify particular PAPs that NWSC should pay special attention and/or provide additional assistance during implementation. The following information was captured for PAPs who were part of the Census:

- Age
- Sex
- Type of Impact
- Vulnerability status
- Possession of bank account

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

4.1.1 Average Size of the Affected Households

The Mbale and Butaleja water supply and sanitation project activity implementation will directly affect approximately 470 households with a total of approximately 2757 household members. Results from Mbale town and surrounding sub-counties in the project affected area show the highest mean household size being 9 and above people (40.1%) followed by 7 - 8 (21.5%), and 5 - 6 people (20.3%) and 3 - 4 people (11.3%) as indicated in Table 7.

Table 7: Average number of people living within the household

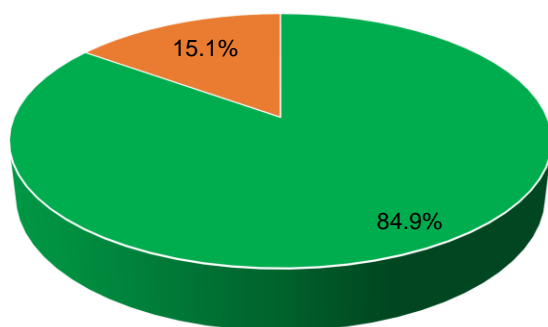
Average number of people	Percentage
1-2	6.7
3-4	11.3
5-6	20.3
7-8	21.5
9 and above	40.1
Total	100

Source: Primary data

4.1.2 Gender Distribution of Household Heads

Results from the census survey in the project area also established that there were more male respondents (84.9%) among affected households in comparison to females respondents (15.1%).

Analysis of marital status of respondents also revealed that majority of the PAPs were married with men at (80.8%) and females (5.8%). When interrogated on the number of spouses (33.8%) of the male respondents admitted to having more than one woman. No female respondents were found having more than one spouse.



■ Male ■ Female

Source: Primary data

Figure 38 Distribution of gender among project affected household heads

Table 8: Marital status in project area

Gender (%)	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Male	2.6	80.8	0.6	0.9	84.9
Female	1.2	5.8	1.1	7	15.1
Total	3.8	86.6	1.7	7.9	100

Source: Primary data

Table 9: Polygamous status in the project area

Gender (%)	Number of spouses					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Male	63.4	26.4	4.6	2.3	0.5	97.2
Female	2.8	0	0	0	0	2.1
Total	66.2	26.4	4.6	2.3	0.5	100

4.1.3 Age Group

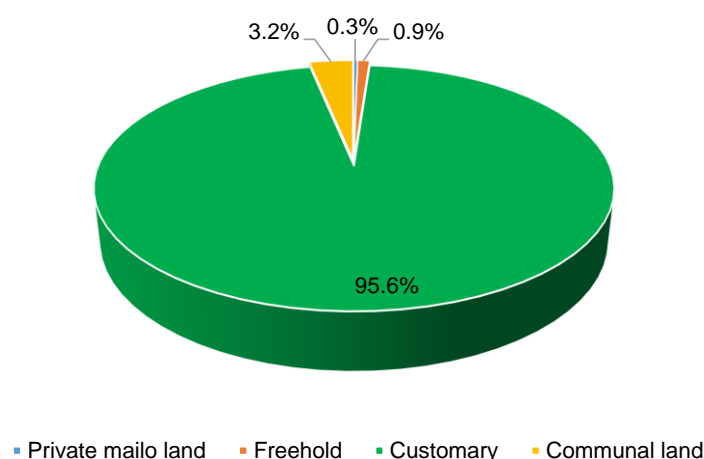
When planning for involuntary resettlement, it is imperative to pay special attention to different age-groups in the project affected area to ensure alignment of policy and plans for involuntary resettlement. From the field data it was revealed that a sizeable percentage of household heads for both male and female (35.9%) are within the age bracket of 56 years and above (Table 10). This reveals that there is a likelihood of the project to negatively impact on PAPs who are of advance age.

Table 10: Age group of respondents

Gender (%)	Age range					Total
	15 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 and above	
Male	2.9	13.0	20.9	18.6	29.6	84.9
Female	0.3	1.2	4.1	3.2	6.4	15.1
Total	3.2	14.2	24.9	21.7	35.9	100.

4.1.4 Land Tenure and Ownership

Within the project area, two predominant land tenure systems were identified, namely: customary and leasehold were mainly mentioned by PAPs. Customary land tenure was predominant in rural areas (95.6%), communal land (3.2%), freehold (0.9%).and private mailo (0.3%). Like in other rural setting in Africa land ownership and the right to use land in Mbale is also acquired largely through inheritance and direct purchase. Within Mbale Municipality, the majority of PAPs owned land customarily and the right to use and ownership of land was largely in the hands of men. Land is mostly owned by men and women gain user rights largely through marriage.



Source: Primary data

Figure 39 Land tenure systems by proportion in project area

Additionally field survey results pertaining to property ownership in relation to land, revealed a significant proportion of men (64.8%) were found to own land compared to the women (11.7%) in the project-affected areas. When probed about the method of acquisition it was revealed that more men acquired land mainly through outright purchase (33.1%) and inheritance (51.9%).

Table 11: Land ownership by gender

Gender (%)	Landowner	Tenant Kibanja	Licensee	Total
Male	64.8	19.6	0.3	84.8
Female	11.7	3.5	0	15.2
Total	76.5	23.2	0.3	100

Source: Primary data

Table 12: Methods of acquisition of land ownership by gender

Gender (%)	Bought	Inherited	Renting	Total
Male	33.1	51.9	0	85
Female	7.3	7.4	0.3	15
Total	40.4	59.3	0.3	100

Source: Primary data

4.1.5 Livelihoods

4.1.5.1 Occupations

Like majority of rural areas in Uganda, economic activities were mainly agricultural based (65.5%). Respondents also revealed that they were also engaged in transport business (10.8%) and retail trading (64.4%).

Table 13: Occupations of project-affected household heads

Main Occupation	Percentage
Farming	65.5
Formal employment	5.6
Casual labour	5.0
Trading	6.4
Brickmaking	3.5
Mason	3.2
Transport	10.8

Source: Primary data

4.1.5.2 Levels of income

Findings from field reveal that majority of PAPs affected by the proposed project in Mbale Butaleja and Sironko derive their income from agriculture. When further probed for average monthly income majority of respondents Ug.Shs 100,001- 200,000 (21.5%); Ug.Shs 500,001-1,000,000 (17.4%) and (21.2%) revealed making Ug.Shs 500,001-1,000,000 from their respective occupations while a significant majority also earned less than (Ug.Shs 100,000) 18.6%.

Table 14: Levels of income

Average monthly income (Ug.Shs)	Percentage
Below 100000	18.6
100,001 – 200,000	21.5
200,001 – 300,000	14.5
300,001 – 400,000	8.2
400,001 – 500,000	13.6
500,001 – 1,000,000	17.4
1,000,001 – 1,500,000	3.5
Over 1,500,000	2.8

Source: Primary data

4.1.5.3 Spending patterns

Findings from the census reveal that the majority of affected households in the project area rose from healthcare (50.2%), food (37.1%), school fees (3.8%) and clothing (6.1%). A few PAPs (1.2%) reported spending money on rent (0.5%), transport, and airtime for communication (1.1%) as indicated in Table 15. Expenditure on food was mainly attributed to prolonged dry spell which resulted into high due inadequate food supply. Additionally, healthcare was also highly spent on because of the collapsed healthcare system in the project area.

Table 15: Spending patterns among affected households

Spending Patterns	Rank*	Percentage
School fees	4	3.8
Healthcare/medical expenses	1	50.2
Food	2	37.1
Clothing	3	6.1
Transport	5	1.2
Rent	7	0.5
Airtime	6	1.1

Source: Primary data (* Rank 1= Item most spent on; 10= item least spent income on)

4.1.6 Ethnicity and Religion

Ethnic composition of PAPs in the project area was heterogeneous. Analysis of respondents reveals that majority of them were Bamasaba (86.6%) and Banyole (10.7%). Further analysis of ethnicity in the project affected districts indeed reveals the heterogeneity of ethnicity in the project area as shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Tribal affiliation in the project affected area

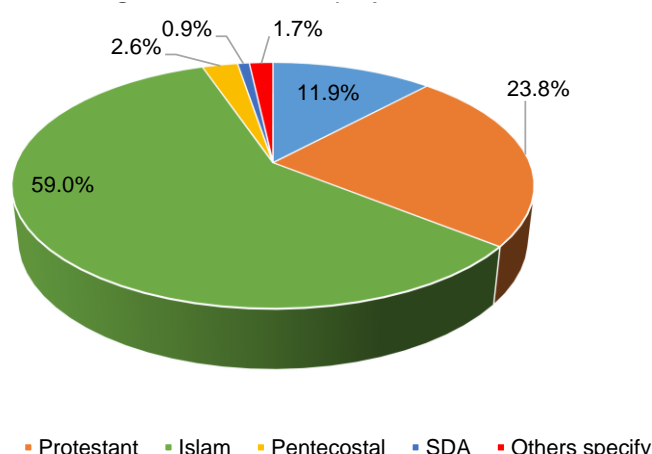
Tribe	Percentage
Bamasaba	86.7
Sabiny	0.3
Iteso	0.3
Bagwere	0.6
Banyole	10.7
Basoga	0.3
Samia	0.6
Baganda	0.6
Total	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 17: Proportion by percentage of ethnic composition by district

District	Bamasaba	Sabiny	Iteso	Bagwere	Banyole	Basoga	Other	Total
Butaleja	0.3		0.3		9.9		0.6	11.
Mbale	86.4	0.3		0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	89.
Total	86.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	10.7	0.3	1.2	100.0

In the project affected villages in Mbale and Butaleja Municipalities and surrounding sub-counties, the biggest number of PAPs in households surveyed were predominantly Muslims (59%) making up the largest percentage followed by Protestants (23.9%), Catholics (11.9%) and Pentecost's (2.6%) and Seventh Day Adventists (0.9%).



Source: Primary data

Figure 40 Religion among PAPs.

4.2 HEALTH AND SANITATION

The most prevalent disease reported by PAPs was malaria followed by highly terminal diseases such as HIV AIDS and other venereal diseases and respiratory infections such as cough, asthma and flu cough, respectively, as indicated in Table 18.

Table 18: Most common diseases reported in the affected household

Most common diseases	Percentage
Malaria	89.8
Venereal disease	2.9
Mental illness	1.1
Respiratory diseases	6.2

Source: Primary data

On the expenditure of treating most common diseases, most PAPs revealed spending above Ug.Shs 30,000 (36.4%) and (18.8%) spend below Ug.Shs 10,000 (Table 19). In most health centres, health care is supposed to be provided free of charge by government health facilities but due to the breakdown of the health services most people visit health facilities to get prescriptions and procure drugs from private dispensaries .

Table 19: Annual expenditure on most common diseases

Disease (%)	Expenditure (,000 Ug.Shs)				
	Below 10	11 – 20	20– 30	Above 30	Total
Malaria	15.6	12.1	22.2	36.4	86.3
Respiratory diseases	3.1	6.3	1.1	0	10.5
Venereal diseases	0	1	0	2.1	3.1
Mental illness	0.1	0			0.1
Total	18.8	19.4	23.3	38.5	100

Source: Primary data

Distance from homes to health facilities has a strong impact on accessing health care which in turn affects the outcome of any health complications. Specifically, access to services such as health, along

with types of illnesses is also a measure of poverty and wealth levels in a community. According to the Ministry of Health the recommended maximum distance to the nearest health facility is 5 km. In line with the recommended distance most respondents acknowledged moving shorter distances of less than 5km (69.5%) to access medical health services, while (28.3%) travelled 5-10km to access health centres. Only a small fraction (2.2%) of the respondents travelled 10km or more to get healthcare services.

Table 20: Distance to health facilities

Health Facility (%)	Range of distance travelled (%)			
	Less than 5 km	5 – 10 km	10 km or more	Total
District Hospital	14.0	3.7	0.6	18.4
Health Centre IV	31.5	15.0	1.2	47.7
Health Centre III	15.9	8.4		24.3
Health Centre II	1.9	.6		2.5
Health Centre I	0.6		0.3	0.9
Private Clinic	5.6	0.6		6.2
Total	69.5	28.3	2.2	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table 21: Means of transport to health facilities

Health facility	Mean of transport used (%)				Total
	Walk	Bicycle	Boda Boda	Car	
District Hospital	5.5	1.5	9.5	1.8	18.3
Health Centre IV	18.0	1.8	25.7	2.4	48.0
Health Centre III	9.2	1.5	12.5	0.6	23.9
Health Centre II	0.6		1.8		2.4
Health Centre I			0.9		0.9
Private Clinic	2.8		3.4	0.3	6.4
Total	36.1	4.9	53.8	5.2	100.

Source: Primary data

On the issue of transports used to access health centres, majority of respondents reported using “boda boda” (53.8%) as the main means of transport. This was further confirmed during focus group discussion and interviews with some key stakeholders, who reported that majority of people use “boda bodas” as the fastest and easier way to access health services in the area.

4.3 SOURCES OF WATER IN PROJECT AREA

The objective of the Sectoral Specific Schedules/Guidelines 2009/10 for Ministry Of Water And Environment and its attendant agencies such as national water, is to provide “sustainable provision of safe water within easy reach and hygienic sanitation facilities, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77% of the population in rural areas and 100% of the urban population by the year 2015 with an 80%-90% effective use and functionality of facilities”. On the other hand the NDP projects access to safe water at 89.3 percent by the end of the NDP period 2014/2015.

Information on sources of water in project affected areas is presented in the table below. Overall , within the project affected households, the commonest sources of water for domestic use include protected

spring (39.2%) followed by open stand pipes (13.9%) communal boreholes (13.6%) unprotected spring (12.9%) piped water (6.9%) and rain water (6.2%) as indicated in Table . Very few respondents reported using the river (2.5%). Distance to the nearest water source fell within nationally recommended radius. A majority (54.6%) of PAPs reported being were within 100 m of the nearest water source (Table 22).

Table 22: Type of water source

Source of water	Percentage
Communal borehole	13.6
Protected spring	39.2
Unprotected spring	12.9
River	2.5
Piped water in house	4.7
Open stand pipes	13.9
Piped water	6.9
Rain water	6.2

Source: Primary data

Table 23: Distance (in metres) to nearest water source

Water source (%)	100	100 - 500	1,000 - 1,500	Over 1,500	Total
Community borehole	6	4.2	3.2	0.3	13.7
Protected spring	18.5	15	6		39.5
Unprotected spring	7.5	4.2	1.2		12.9
River	1	1.3	0.2		2.6
Piped water in house	3.2	1		0.2	4.4
Open stand pipes	9.2	3	1.5	0.2	13.9
Piped water	6	0.6	0.2		6.8
Rain water	3.2	3			6.2
Total	54.6	32.3	12.4	0.7	100

Source: Primary data

4.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

On management of waste, domestic refuse was mainly disposed of in a compost pit (83.1%), dump sites (7.6%) burning of the refuse (6.8%) and in the bush away from away from the homesteads.

Regarding disposal of human waste, most respondents used Pit latrines (91%). However, some respondents revealed having toilets (8.4%). There were also some areas where community latrines (0.3%) were used such as market areas, trading centers, primary schools and churches within the project area. Of grave concern was the disposal of human waste in the bush (open defecation) (0.3%) this can easily lead to contamination of water sources which would result in the spread of oral fecal and water borne diseases such as bilharzia, cholera, typhoid and may others which can lead to death.

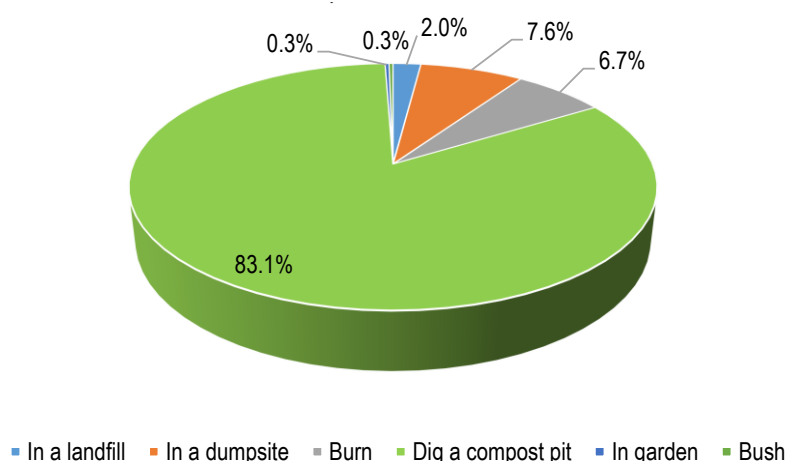


Figure 41 Method of disposing refuse

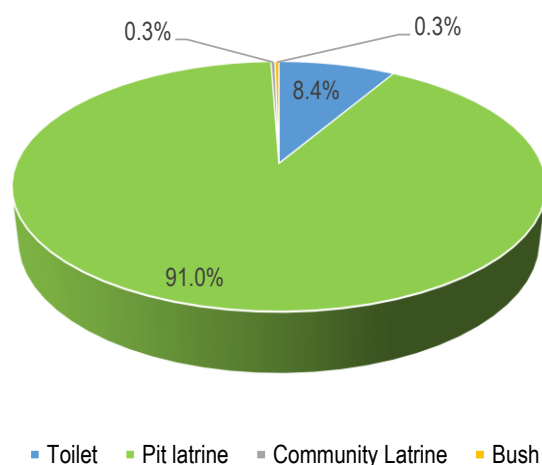


Figure 42 Disposal of human waste

4.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

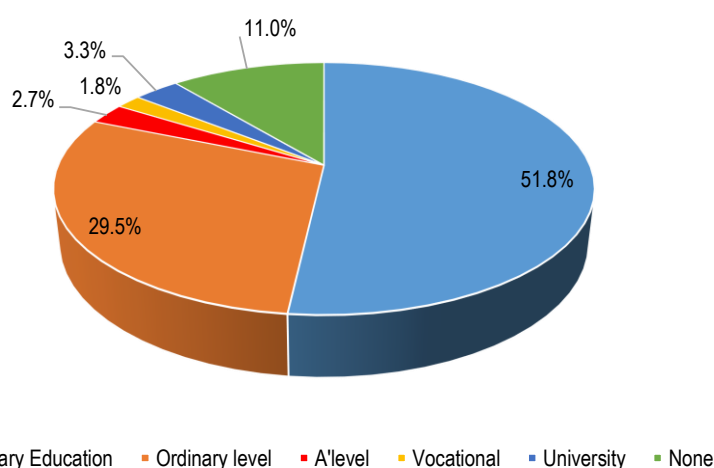
Education is a major socio-economic aspect which influences nearly every aspect of human life and socio-economic development. Finding from the field census reveal that most PAPs had attained primary education (51.8%) and only 11.0%) had never gone to school. It is imperative to take into consideration those with low levels of literacy in the project area as it can affect not only the compensation process but also the public consultation process during implementation. People with low literacy levels especially the old and vulnerable will have more difficulties in managing a bank account and the compensation package received and will need additional guidance from the project team.

Table 24: Level of education

Level of education	Percentage
Never attended school	6.3
Kindergarten	2.6
Lower primary p1-4	25.0
Upper primary p5-7	32.9
O level	23.9

Level of education	Percentage
A level	5.0
University degree	2.8
Other	1.1
Does not know	.5

Further analysis of literacy education level within the households reveals that majority of household members are primary school drop outs ,having attended school only up to Lower primary p1-4(25%) , Upper primary P.5 to P.7 (32.9%) and secondary school with O level at (23.9%) and A level (5.0%). Some household members had never attended school (6.3%). Only a few were graduates from universities (2.8%).



Source: Primary data

Figure 43 Education levels of House hold heads

4.6 ENERGY SOURCES

From the field findings majority of household used kerosene (69.3%) as a source of energy for lighting and electricity (14.8%) especially in trading centers and towns. Biomass was the exploited source of fuel for cooking with firewood at (73.7%) and charcoal (21.4%) which renders the environment vulnerable since it has serious environmental effects.

Table 25: Sources of energy

Source	Percentage Usage
Lighting	
Firewood	1.1
Charcoal	1.1
Solar	9.0
Kerosene	69.3
Biogas	0.8
Electricity	14.8
Other	4.0
Cooking	

Source	Percentage Usage
Firewood	73.7
Charcoal	21.4
Kerosene	4.1
Biogas	0.7

Source: Primary data

4.7 VULNERABILITY AMONG PAPS

Vulnerable groups, according to the World Bank definition, are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For this RAP, vulnerable people were identified following the criteria below:

- Widows
- Child headed
- Disabled or seriously sick people
- Elderly
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources

Table 26: Vulnerable PAP identified during the census survey

Vulnerability	Number vulnerable people	Vulnerable person
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Dependant
Child headed	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Child
Old age	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Child
Hearing disorder	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Dependant

Vulnerability	Number vulnerable people	Vulnerable person
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Child
Hearing disorder	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Child
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Child
Old age	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Mental disorder	1	Child
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Child
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Hearing disorder	1	Child
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Hearing disorder	1	Child
Old age	1	Head of household

Vulnerability	Number vulnerable people	Vulnerable person
Physical impairment	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Hearing disorder	1	Dependant
Blindness	1	Dependant
Old age	1	head of household
Hearing disorder	1	head of household
Old age	1	head of household
Hearing disorder	1	head of household
Blindness	1	Dependant
Mental disorder	1	Dependant
Old age	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
Physical impairment	1	Child
Physical impairment	1	Dependant
Physical impairment	1	Head of household
Old age	1	Head of household
TOTAL	75	

5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 INTRODUCTION

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

The Policies applicable to environment and social aspects of the project were discussed in the respective report.

5.2 POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.2.1 National Gender Policy 1997

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

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

5.2.2 HIV/AIDS Policy

In Uganda current efforts to combat HIV/AIDS are characterized by a policy of openness by Government and this has, to a large extent, been emulated by civil society, political and social institutions, and households. HIV/AIDS in the context of national development planning is attended to through NDP and Vision 2025. Main streaming HIV/AIDS prevention in all programs including infrastructure projects is an important aspect of a national overarching policy.

Relevance: Implementation of this RAP should entail a deliberate effort to rekindle awareness among PAPs receiving payments of the need to live responsibly and utilise funds provided to restore their lives and sources of livelihood and avoiding the health risks associated with irresponsible sexual practices. This can be done by handing fliers to PAPs alongside payments at the time of compensation and continue it throughout the monitoring period. It is also possible to undertake this awareness campaigns in several meetings with PAPs even before the compensation exercise.

5.2.3 Uganda Resettlement/Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002

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

- Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets as a result of the Mbale Water Supply and Sanitation project to maintain their livelihoods. In accordance with Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance of either 15% or 30% depending on duration is to be provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses.
- Community infrastructure must be replaced and ideally be improved in situations where it was deficient. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water sources.

Relevance: This policy is relevant as it serves as a guideline to NWSC on the principles' of fair compensation as stipulated by the law. Additionally, it also helps to safeguard NWSC against unfair demands from the PAP during implementation.

5.2.4 Uganda Vision 2040

In 'Vision 2040' Ugandan sets goals to achieve by the year 2040 ranging from political, economic, social, energy, water, and environment. With respect to environmental goals, Ugandans aspired to have sustainable social-economic development that ensures environmental quality and preservation of the ecosystem. Vision 2040 recognises water and sanitation infrastructure as a key driver of the economic development and notes that for Uganda to shift from a peasantry to an industrialized and urban society,

The 2040 vision acknowledges that the slow accumulation of infrastructure i.e. water among other retards the economic development. It must be propelled by water as a factor of production in agricultural and industrial sectors. It estimates that Uganda's water consumption using 2010 as a baseline stands at 26 m³ per capita and will require it to be raised to 600 m³ per capita by year 2040 and this can only be achieved by raising percent of population with access to safe piped water from 15 to 100 by 2040.

5.3 RELEVANT NATIONAL LAWS

5.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) provides government and local authorities a statutory power of compulsory acquisition of land in public interest, and makes provision, inter alia, for the "prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation" prior to the taking of possession of any privately-owned property. Such compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles laid out in Section 78 of the Land Act (Cap 227), briefly outlined below:

- The value for customary land is the open market value of unimproved land;
- The value of buildings on the land is taken at open market value for urban areas, and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas;

- The value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. Annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to the landowner/ occupier of the land are excluded in determining compensation values;
- In addition to the total compensation assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of 15% or, if less than six months' notice to vacate is given, 30% of the total sum assessed.

All compensation and resettlement will follow Uganda's constitution, out of which all regulations are developed. The Constitution also recognizes land tenure regimes and rights discussed below.

i) Land tenure regimes and transfer of land

Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land ownership in citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary; freehold; mailo; and leasehold. However, applicable tenure systems for the Mbale water and sanitation project are freehold and customary ownership. These systems are detailed under Section 4 of the Land Act (Cap 227) and outlined below:

a) Customary Tenure

- Land is owned in perpetuity.
- This tenure is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies. In other words customary regime is not governed by written law.
- Customary occupants are occupants of former public land and occupy land by virtue of their customary rights; they have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership which may be acquired through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board.

b) Freehold Tenure

- This tenure derives its legality from the Constitution of Uganda and its incidents from the written law.
- It enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of ownership.
- It involves the holding of land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity fixed by a condition.

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes "Licensee" or "Sharecroppers", these terms having similar meanings in practice. Licensees are persons granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops and not perennial types. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any property right in the land and their tenure is purely contractual.

It will be noted, however, that WB safeguard policies require compensation of PAPs irrespective of legality of their tenure on land.

ii) Rights of spouse and children

In compensation and resettlement, rights of spouses 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 head of households on land on which the family lives.

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 or enter into any transaction in respect of land:
 - In the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans, whom are still minors, with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.
 - 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 (minors) except with the prior written consent of the Committee¹;
 - In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children (minors) of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children (minors).

5.3.2 Land Act, Cap 227

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 all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold tenure systems. However, the Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights to use land for execution of public works.

Regarding control of land use, the Act reaffirms the 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).

Where the land is to be acquired, in addition to compensation assessed under this Section (S 77), a disturbance allowance shall be calculated at a sum of 15% of the sum awarded to that person, where more than six months' notice to vacate is given. If less than six months' notice is given for possession, the disturbance allowance is computed at 30%.

Relevance: *The Land Act will govern all aspects related to land taken by the water and sanitation project and its compensation either by replacement with physical land parcels or cash payments.*

¹Committees "are defined under Section 65 of the Land Act; they are Parish/Land Committees.

5.3.3 Local Government Act (1997)

Local Government Act 1997 provides for the system of Local Governments, which is based on the District. Under the District there are lower Local Governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected Councils whereby chairmen nominate the executive committee of each council, functions of which include:

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

The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based. This together with the fact that local administrations (districts and local councils or LCs) of Mbale District and Municipality will have an important role during resettlement and verification of affected persons.

Relevance: The project and project site are under jurisdiction of Mbale District Administration whose various tiers of authority (e.g. LCs, Sub-country, and District Officials) may be involved in compensation process or subsequent impact monitoring.

5.3.4 Land Acquisition Act (1965)

This Act makes provision for procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land (eminent domain) for public purposes. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other actions necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a given public purpose. However, compensation should be paid to any person who suffers damage as a result of such actions.

Interpretation: This Act is relevant to the Project as Mbale District Local Governments will be major stakeholders and will have jurisdiction over implementation of the Project. The Act also requires that owners of affected property are compensated before land is taken over by a project.

5.3.5 Historical Monuments Act 1967

Assented to on 21st October, 1967 and came into force on 15th May 1968, this Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. According to this Act, the responsible Minister may, by statutory instrument, declare any object of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, traditional or historical interest to be a protected object. Once thus declared, the Act adds, no person whether owner or not shall do any of the following:

- cultivate or plough soil so as to affect to its detriment any object declared to be preserved or protected;
- make alteration, addition to, or repair, destroy, deface or injure any object declared to be preserved or protected;

Sub-section 12(1) requires that any portable object discovered in the course of an excavation shall be surrendered to the Minister who shall deposit it in the Museum. However, the Act adds that, notwithstanding provisions of the subsection, where any object is discovered in a protected site, place, or monument, the owner of the protected site, place, or monument shall be entitled to reasonable compensation. This Act also requires preservation of “chance finds”¹ that could be encountered during construction of water and sanitation infrastructure. In addition, any physical cultural resources encountered during resettlement activities, should be compensated, relocated or preserved in accordance with this Act.

Interpretation: This Act requires that any chance finds encountered during project construction shall be preserved by the Department of Monuments and Museum in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage.

5.3.6 The Roads Act (1964)

The Roads Act of 1964 is a critical piece of legislation with respect to the Road Development Projects. It defines a road reserve as that area bounded by imaginary lines parallel to and not more than fifty feet distant from the centre line of any road, and declared to be a road reserve. The Act is silent on whether such land is “taken” for the state, but states that no person shall erect any building or plant, trees or permanent crops within a road reserve. It also allows the roads authorities to dig and take materials from the road reserve for the construction and maintenance of roads.

The Minister or, with the consent of the Minister, a *District Commissioner (Chief Administrative Officer in the Current Government)* in relation to any road within or passing through any Government town or an Administrator in respect of any area not being in a government town may, by order:

- Prescribe the line in which buildings shall be erected in such town or area, or
- Prescribe the distance from the centre of the road, within which no building shall be erected in such town or area.

The Road Authority is required to give written notice to the owner or occupier of the land on which prohibited activities have been carried out so as to:

- Pull down or remove the building; or
- Cut down or uproot the trees or crops; or
- Alter or repair the cattle path, bicycle track, side road or entrance or means of access or to close the same.

Interpretation: The Act allows road Authority to dig and take away materials required for the construction and maintenance of roads in any part of a road reserve approved by the District Commissioner, without payment to any person. Several of the PAPs have property along road reserves and will be considered for compensation in line with the safeguard policy of the World Bank.

¹Chance finds are unanticipated discovery of material remains of archaeological or historical significance.

5.3.7 Investment Code Act, Cap 92

Section 18(2) (d) of the Act requires an investor to take necessary steps to ensure that development and operation of an investment project do not cause adverse ecological and socio-economic impacts.

Relevance: NWSC is the implementing agency for the project that received funding from the World Bank. This RAP is in partial fulfilment of the requirements of this Act, since adverse ecological and socio-economic impacts as a result of the project implementation have been identified and mitigation measures developed.

5.3.8 The Water Act, 1997 (Cap 152)

The Water Act (1997) provides for use, protection and management of water resources and supply. The Water Act also has implications for compensation or minimum damage to avoid loss of livelihood in respect to water resource investigation and survey. The act notes that, in exercising the powers under section 14(1), the authorised person shall cooperate with the owner and occupier of the land; cause as little harm and inconvenience as possible; and among other provisions in the act, leave the land as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was prior to entry being made.

Relation to the project site: The Act, in line with what NWSC aspires for this project, seeks that compensation is provided or minimum damage to avoid loss of livelihood in respect to water resource development.

5.3.9 The Physical Planning Act, 2010

The Act provides for the establishment of district and urban physical planning committees; to provide for the making and approval of physical development plans and for the applications for development permission. Often developments to be sanctioned by the committees entail land take or impact on private property and therefore the need for compensation.

Relation to the project site: Section 55(4) of the Act requires that owners or occupiers of any land or premises affected by the exercise of a right of entry shall be entitled to compensation for any damage caused by the entry upon his or her land or premises.

5.3.10 National Water and Sewerage Corporation Statute, 1995

Section 3 of this statute, states that the NWSC shall operate and provide water and sewerage services in areas entrusted to it under the Water Statute of 1995.

Relevance: Some of the functions that are mentioned in the NWSC Statute include (a) management of water resources in ways which are beneficial to the people of Uganda (b) provision of water and sewerage services (c) development of water and sewerage systems in urban centres and big National Institutions throughout the country. NWSC is therefore fulfilling one of its mandates to supply water to Mbale and small town and the surrounding areas.

5.3.11 Children Act, Cap 59

The Act provides for the reform and consolidation of the law relating to children; to provide for the care, protection and maintenance of children; to provide for local authority support for children; to establish a family and children court; to make provision for children charged with offences and for other connected

purposes. Part I section 5 states that: (1) it shall be the duty of a parent, guardian or any person having custody of a child to maintain that child and, in particular, that duty gives a child the right to— education and guidance; immunisation; adequate diet; clothing; shelter; and medical attention; and (2) any person having custody of a child shall protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect. Part I, Section 8 protects children against harmful employment. No child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education or mental, physical or moral development.

Relevance: During the RAP implementation, children are part of the project affected households and where PAPs are physically displaced, children should be handled in line with the requirement of this law. The fathers once compensated tend to desert the families in such for new wives and these leaves their families including children suffering. In addition, during the construction and operation phases child labour must not be used as required by this law.

5.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.4.1 National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)

The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) Statute establishes the NWSC as a Water and Sewerage Authority and gives it the mandate to operate and provide water and sewerage services in areas entrusted to it on a sound commercial and viable basis. NWSC is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services for 23 large urban centres across the country, of which Mbale municipality is part. Sector reforms in the period 1998-2003 included commercialization and modernization of the NWSC operating in cities and larger towns as well as decentralization and private sector participation in small towns. NWSC operates small conventional sewage treatment plants in a series of towns. In smaller towns, NWSC operates about 21 sewage stabilisation ponds.

5.4.2 Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

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

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

5.4.3 District Local Administration Structures

The proposed project is within the jurisdiction Mbale District Local Government headed by a Local Council V (LCV) Chairman and Chief Administration Officer (CAO) who is the political head and technical head respectively. Various district offices whose functions would be relevant to the project include offices of Natural Resources/Environment, District Health Inspector, District Planner, Community Development Officer, District Director of Health Services, District Water Officer, Town

Council and District Engineer. Equally important are village-level local council administration (LC I and LC III). Leaders at these levels of local administration are closer to residents and therefore important in effective community mobilization, sensitization and dispute resolution given that the proposed project is going to benefit communities.

Role in the project: Local government structures are important for mobilising support for the project as well as monitoring its social-environmental impacts both during construction and operation phases. During compensation period, LC1s and LC3s in project-affected areas will be helpful for identification or verification of rightful property owners.

5.4.4 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the property valuation report developed as part of this RAP. Additionally, property or cadastral survey report is submitted to the Commissioner for Surveys & Mapping in MLHUD for review and approval. MLHUD will therefore play a direct role in compensation and resettlement activities of proposed Mbale Water Supply and Sanitation Project

5.5 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006). The triggered safeguard policies are presented in the sub-sections below.

5.5.1 OP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical and scientific information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The loss of such resources is irreversible, but fortunately, it is often avoidable. The objective of OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from development projects that the World Bank finances as shown in Table 27.

Table 27: WB OP/BP 4.11 Physical cultural resources (July 2006)

Objectives	Operational Principals
To assist in preserving physical cultural resources and avoiding their destruction or damage. PCR includes resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	1. Use an environmental assessment (EA) or equivalent process to identify PCR and prevent or minimize or compensate for adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts on PCR through site selection and design.
	2. As part of the EA, as appropriate, conduct field based surveys, using qualified specialists
	3. Consult concerned government authorities, relevant non-governmental organizations, relevant experts and local people in documenting the presence and significance of PCR, assessing the nature and extent of potential impacts on these resources, and designing and implementing mitigation plans.
	4. For materials that may be discovered during project implementation, provide for the use of "chance find" procedures in the context of the PCR management plan or PCR component of the environmental management

Objectives	Operational Principals
	plan.
	5. Disclose draft mitigation plans as part of the EIA or equivalent process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.

***Relevance:** The activities of the Project have the potential to trigger this policy as earth graves which are of cultural significance will have to be relocated.*

5.5.2 OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

This policy is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation, and its key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that borrowers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to Bank appraisal of proposed projects as shown in Table 28.

Table 28: WB OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary resettlement (Dec 2001)

Objectives	Operational Principals
To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	1. Assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement
	2. Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g., relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
	3. Identify and address impacts also if they result from other activities that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) directly and significantly related to the proposed project, b) necessary to achieve its objectives, and c) Carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project.
	4. Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organizations, 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. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.
	5. Inform displaced persons of their rights, consult them on options, and provide them with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance, including:

Objectives	Operational Principals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	6. Give preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
	7. For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land that could be recognized under the laws of the country, provide resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods.
	8. Disclose draft resettlement plans, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders
	9. Apply the principles described in the involuntary resettlement section of this Table, as applicable and relevant, to subprojects requiring land acquisition.
	10. Design, document, and disclose before appraisal of projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, a participatory process for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preparing and implementing project components; b) establishing eligibility criteria; c) agreeing on mitigation measures that help improve or restore livelihoods in a manner that maintains the sustainability of the park or protected area; d) resolving conflicts; and e) Monitoring implementation.
	11. Implement all relevant resettlement plans before project completion and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access. For projects involving restrictions of access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions
	12. Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking a count of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

***Relevance:** The activities of the Project will trigger this policy as water transmission lines will be located in areas where people were conducting mostly agricultural activities. However, apart from involuntary resettlement with respect to socio-economic activities on land, there will be few resettlements of people from their settlements to other places.*

A comparison between the Ugandan legislation and World Bank requirements regarding land acquisition and compensation is given in Table 29 with provisions or recommendations for bridging the gaps.

Table 29: Gaps between World Bank and Ugandan legislation applicable to each impact

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Land Owners,	<p>The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, Customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure and <i>Mailo</i> land tenure.</p> <p>Land is valued at open market value and a 15% to 30% disturbance allowance must be paid if six months or less notice is given to the owner.</p> <p>Cash compensation is the recommended option.</p>	<p>World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use • Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law • Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. <p>Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs.</p> <p>Cash compensation is recommended where there are active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 does not consider disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Uganda laws and the WB O.P 4.12 are consistent in compensation at full replacement cost and cash compensation.</p>	<p>Cash compensation based on market value + 15% disturbance allowance.</p> <p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant</p>
Land Squatters / Land Tenants	<p>Leasehold tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. The landlord grants the tenants or lease exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.</p> <p>Cash compensation is based upon market value of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%)</p> <p>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land</p>	<p>Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land or</p>	<p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenants + 15% disturbance allowance</p>

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² established at District level, disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Recommends resettlement assistance	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance. Ugandan law does not provide for resettlement assistance	District compensation rates + 15% disturbance allowance. Cash compensation
Owners of permanent buildings.	Valuation based on replacement value and guidance from CGV & disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost.	The Ugandan laws are consistent with O.P 4.12 in regard to replacement cost. O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash Compensation at replacement value + 15% disturbance allowance.
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² /bush/tree/plant established at District Level and disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost. Income restoration.	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash compensation using District rates + disturbance allowance
Seasonal crops	No compensation. 3-6 months' notice given to harvest crops.	No specific provision		No compensation. Expected to be harvested.
Loss of income	No specific provision	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better	The Ugandan legislation does not provide for restoration of livelihoods.	In the context of this project, practical livelihood restoration measures have been proposed.
Vulnerable groups	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that: "the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them". This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.	Both the Ugandan Constitution and WB OP 4.12 favour vulnerable groups. However, the Ugandan law, vulnerable groups are not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Special attention will be paid to vulnerable persons affected.
Relocation and	Both the Constitution, 1995 and The Land	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement		Measures to minimise

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Resettlement	Act, 1998 give the government and local authorities, power to compulsorily acquire land. The Constitution states that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interests in or any right over property of any description except” if the taking of the land is necessary “for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health.”	and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	There is no requirement under the Ugandan law to minimize land acquisition.	involuntary resettlement have been considered as shown in Section 5. 10 of this RAP report.
Cut-off date	Is the date of commencement of the census of persons affected by the project within the project area. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.	Cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.		
Consultations and access to GRM	<p>Ugandan law states that when it is determined that a right of way must be established, the Government of Uganda publishes a wayleave instrument and the land specified is immediately subject to the wayleave. There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries.</p> <p>The Land Act, Cap 227 states that land tribunals must be established at district level. It empowers the District Land Tribunals to determine disputes relating to amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired compulsorily. The affected person may appeal to a higher ordinary court. The Land Acquisition Act allows for any person to</p>	<p>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 the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.</p> <p>Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.</p> <p>Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to</p>		

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	appeal to the High Court within 60 days of the award being made. All land disputes must be processed by the tribunals, before the case can be taken to the ordinary courts. The act also states that traditional authority mediators must retain their jurisdiction to deal with, and settle, land disputes.	discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.		

In a number of situations, as shown in Table 29, World Bank requirements are more favorable to affected persons than Ugandan law. In situations of conflict between the two sets of laws and policies, the World Bank's Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 will prevail. The project is committed to undertaking appropriate compensation approaches to meet both Ugandan law and World Bank requirements, namely:

- a) Compensation for land users who might not have legal land rights, but have been farming on affected land.
- b) Compensating for loss of income generating activities after affected persons are displaced. This for instance applies to PAPs that had stockpiled earth mounds on site for production of burnt earth bricks.

6 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

6.1 CENSUS

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the proposed Project. An example of some of the PAPs is shown in Annex F. This was to establish their number, types and size/ quantity of affected assets. During the valuation and cadastral survey, it was estimated that a total of number of 900 PAPs will lose their assets to the project.

The Mbale Water and Sanitation project will affect districts of Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko.

The area of coverage included:

- a) From Bungokho Water Treatment Plant in Zesui cell, through Butandika, Manhgo, Mukhuwa, Kibagala, Namulama, Kilongo, Kifululiro, Nanyila, Makhosi, Masengese, Mitumba, Kikondo, Tugutu, Maluku, Kama lower, Kikonyelo, Bukobe to Maku cell in Sironko district near the bridge on Namatala river where the source was;
- b) From Watsala Village off Mbale- Tororo road, then along Busolwe road through Butaleja town council (with a pipeline branch off on the road between Segenda and Bambone village to the proposed reservoir tank) to Busolwe town council then a turn off at busolwe township primary school to the proposed reservoir tank on town council land;
- c) From Bungokho Water Treatment Plant, through Mbale town council, then along Mbale-Tirinyi road through Kamokoli trading centre (with a pipeline branch off to the reservoir tank), Budaka town council, Kadama trading centre to Tirinyi 3 village turning off on Tirinyi – Kibuku road to the reservoir tank;
- d) From Kadama Trading centre, along the Kadama-Kibuku road to Kibuku town council at the roundabout; and
- e) Sewers within Mbale Senior Quarters, Northern Cluster, Budaka and Butalejja

6.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF IMPACTS

The improvement in potable water supplies and sanitation may bring about both positive and negative impacts during project construction and operation. In order to reduce the negative impacts, efforts will be towards avoiding or minimizing relocation and therefore resettlement and disturbances arising from land acquisition in line with the World Bank OP 4.12. The RAP covers the project impacts resulting from land acquisition during construction and from the permanent project operation. Other socio-economic impacts, that is, impacts from construction activities such as noise, vibrations, construction traffic, presence of a large number of workforce, population influx, are covered in a separate Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report.

The development and operation of the proposed project is expected to directly affect 900 people in Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko districts. Approximately about 5,479 people will be impacted as they are members of the affected households.

6.2.1 Positive Impacts

Access to water: A direct future positive impact will be improved water supply in urban and rural areas when the corresponding water distribution network is expanded. It will result in increased and constant

supply of safe water, thereby leading to enhanced people's health and ultimately enhancing people's involvement in economic activities. Currently the population is using borehole water, water from springs and shallow wells and the river.

Employment: During construction, there would be work opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour especially youth in the project areas, thereby providing an opportunity for supplementing their income. Skilled labour will include artisans such as plumbers, carpenters, masons while unskilled labour will include trench excavation. In addition, during the operation of the sewage treatment system and expanded water supply system, additional long-term technical and non-technical job opportunities for professionals, casual labourers, etc. will be available.

Improved Infrastructure: With the installation of improved water, sewage and drainage system, there will be improvement in infrastructure and service provision for example improved physical and social infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, health care, education and other social services. Other benefits relating to infrastructure development will include new and improved housing at the resettlement sites for PAPs losing structures.

Water is relatively a scarce commodity in the project area. Many communities in the project area experience severe problems with finding sufficient water for household use, particularly in dry seasons. After the project construction, it is believed that the communities will be able to access good quality water at a subsidized fee.

6.2.2 Adverse Impacts

Impact on Structures: Along the proposed water transmission line routes of Bungokho – Namatala, Mbale Kadama and Kibuku to Tiriny, Bungokho-Butalejja and Senior Quarters, permanent and semi-permanent structures will be compensated and permanently removed. The structures to be affected include permanent buildings, semi-permanent buildings, movable kiosks/stalls/sheds, block wall fences, pitlatrines/bathrooms and live hedges/fences/barbed wire among others as indicated in Table 30. A total of 26 permanent structures, 11 semi-permanent structures and 7 temporary structures will be affected due to development of the proposed project. Details of affected structures and their owners are provided in the census data base. Examples of some structures to be affected are shown in Photo 29.

Table 30: Number and location of structures to be affected

Type of Structure	Location				Total
	Bungokho - Namatala	Mbale – Kadama – Kibuku - Tirinyi	Bungokho-Butalejja	Senior Quarters	
Permanent Buildings	7	9	0	10	26
Semi-Permanent Buildings	10	0	0	1	11
Temporary Structures	2	1	0	4	7
Pit latrines/ Bathrooms	0	0	0	1	1
Metallic Kiosks	0	0	0	0	0
Timber kiosk	0	0	0	3	3
Block wall / Brick wall	1	11	0	15	27

Type of Structure	Location				Total
	Bungokho - Namatala	Mbale – Kadama – Kibuku - Tirinyi	Bungokho- Butalejja	Senior Quarters	
fence					
Live Hedge / Barbed Wire Fence	32	14	1	28	75
Verandas / Stair cases	0	2	0	0	2
Paved/ Concrete yards/ Retaining walls	0	11	0	2	13
Sheds/ Stalls	0	0	0	0	0
Graves	7	0	0	0	7
Chain link				2	2
Others					
Total of affected structures	59	48	1	66	174



Photo 29: Some structures likely to be affected by the proposed project

Impact on livelihoods due of businesses, land use or crops: The proposed Mbale water and sanitation project will affect livelihoods of some PAPs. For example the construction of the infrastructure will displace kiosks and shops which have been a source of livelihood for some of the household. In other areas, people own land on which they grow crops and trees which are source of income for their families. The crops grown as a source of income are Coffee, Bananas, rice, sugarcane, mango trees

jackfruit, guava, tomatoes and avocados. There were also commercial trees grown such as eucalyptus, pine, *africana markhamia* trees and musambya trees and Bush trees. Details of all the crops grown and how much will be affected is in the valuation sheet attached in Annex F.

Impact on community infrastructure and social services: The public/community properties include structures, land, crops and trees that are publicly owned, used or controlled, for example by a government authority, such as schools and churches; and those that are actually private, but serving a community purpose, such as a place of worship, a private clinic or a private school. As indicated in the valuation report, there are some communal facilities that will be such as churches whose land will be affected by the project. Details of the affected communities are in the valuation sheets attached in Annex F.

Land Take: Land will be acquired for the construction of the sewer lines, boreholes, sludge treatment plants and lagoons for the project. However; land for the sewer transmission line will not be fully acquired by the developer, NWSC will give back land to its rightful owners with an easement fee for partial use of the land provided. Permanent land take will be acquired for the borehole sites, lagoon site and sludge treatment site sites, and this land will be compensated before project commencement. Total land acquisition for the project provided in a separate Valuation Report.

7 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

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

7.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

7.1.1 Cut-Off Date

Cut-off date was communicated as the date of completion of the assets inventory of persons affected by the project during the RAP update, that is, the 15th March 2018. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off 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.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

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

7.1.2 Speculative Structures

Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated. During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- Comparing claimant structures/ assets with property surveying/ valuation records.
- Consultation with LC Chairpersons to ascertain whether claimant structures existed at the time of the cut-off date and whether it was established in good faith or for opportunistic compensation purposes.

It is equitable practice in resettlement implementation to have affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a land parcel before the cut-off date.

7.2 VALUATION, COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT – OVERVIEW OF ENTITLEMENT

7.2.1` Categories of Affected People

As earlier indicated (Section 6), affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal right) are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a given land parcel before the cut-off date. It is noted that cash compensation entails a risk of impoverishment of female spouses and children, when for example; a male household head decides to marry another wife or squander it on luxuries instead of rebuilding a new home. During compensation, an important legal requirement is that contained in Section 40 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation packages is paid out. The number and category of PAPs with the different categories of property lost are presented in Table 31.

Table 31: Number and category of PAPs for different categories of property to be lost

Type of PAP	Type of loss and corresponding number of PAPs						Total
	Loss of land	Loss of structure		Loss of crops	Loss of both crops and land	Loss of Crops, Land and Buildings	
		Commercial	Residential				
Men	237	11	59	5	401	34	747
Women	41	4	14	5	36	12	112
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	32	12	0	0	16	0	60
TOTAL	310	27	73	10	453	46	919

7.2.2 Identification of Vulnerable People

Vulnerable people are considered to be ones who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For this RAP, vulnerable people (Annex C) were identified using the following criteria below:

- i) Widows who cannot support their households,
- ii) Disabled or seriously sick people, particularly people living with HIV/AIDS and other illnesses,
- iii) Second or third wives, particularly those where there is a risk that they will be abandoned by their husbands after compensation,
- iv) Very elderly persons,
- v) Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources,
- vi) Households whose heads are orphans (i.e. child-headed households).

7.2.3 Compensation and Resettlement Measures

Two main resettlement packages, the details of which are provided in the section below, have been designed to ensure satisfactory compensation for PAPs who lose assets or livelihoods when the project is implemented. These packages have been developed in consultation with PAPs. Each PAP will have the opportunity to choose the option that best suits their circumstance.

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

a) Modality 1: Primary entitlement measures

These measures are designed to be appropriate for the majority of PAPs, who are likely to only lose a small portion of land, some permanent or temporary structures (including housing). The measures include a mix of cash compensation for lost assets (including land, structures and crops), other assistance measures such as relocation assistance, and where appropriate, measures to cover any short-term changes in livelihood. All the PAPs preferred cash compensation to replace lost assets by

purchasing new land or constructing a new structure on remaining portions of their current land holdings.

b) Modality 2: Other entitlement measures

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

For vulnerable persons without structures, assistance to be provided will be determined at the time of compensation based on their prevailing condition and needs indicated.

c) Measures common to both scenarios

Under both scenarios, graves will be compensated and relocated according to district rates in compliance with Ugandan law. It should be noted however that compensation for graves does not support replacement value, since it excludes transport costs to relocation destination. Therefore transport costs associated with any case of relocation of graves shall be provided on a case-by-case basis for each affected person, depending on travel distance involved.

Taxes and charges associated with purchase of new land will be paid directly by the Project. PAPs choosing cash compensation will have a choice of either receiving a cash payment or into a bank account opened by the Project (if a PAP does not have one) covering all associated bank fees and charges associated with opening a new account. Sections below provide a description of each entitlement measures for loss of assets and loss of livelihoods.

7.3 DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENT MEASURES

7.3.1 Compensation for Loss of Land

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land cognizant of land size, current use or legality of tenure. Under the Primary Entitlement Measures (Modality 1), cash compensation will be provided, based on government valuation amount and disturbance allowance of 30% or 15% if 3 months or 6months notice are given to vacate.

For vulnerable groups, or those who would prefer a non-cash option (Modality 2), compensation will be in the form of replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure (customary, kibanja, freehold or lease). Land plots will be identified by NWSC/MWE and preferably located within the same village as the current land plot.

7.3.2 Compensation for Loss of Crops

Cash compensation will be provided for loss of both perennial and annual crops, calculated using the approved district rates (considered adequate for replacement value). In addition, a transitional allowance will be provided to cover loss of livelihood during the period between loss of these crops and the time owners would start earning income from the new crops.

7.3.3 Compensation for Loss of Structures

Owners of Permanent Structures (Residential and Commercial): For current owners (customary), under the primary entitlement measures (Modality 1), cash compensation for permanent structures will be provided, calculated basing on replacement value and a disturbance allowance of 15% added (as required by Uganda Government). For structures, replacement value was considered in property valuation. For those who would prefer non-cash based compensation (Modality 2), a new permanent structure (either business or residential) will be provided. This new structure is meant to be in a better condition than the one previously owned by affected person. Transport assistance will be provided to affected persons that will move from current land holdings.

Tenants of Permanent Structures (Residential and Commercial): Under the primary entitlement measures (Modality 1), tenants will be provided with cash compensation for any fixed assets on affected land or structures that cannot be removed or relocated. For tenants choosing the secondary entitlement package (Modality 2), they will be provided with cash compensation for fixed assets and assisted to find alternative rental premises. This will be of similar size and condition to the current premises. NWSC and MWE will also facilitate the negotiation of a similar lease (both in terms of cost and timeframe).

For renting persons, transport will be provided to move households or business goods and if necessary. Again this will be on a case-by-case basis and will involve those persons renting premises at the time of RAP implementation.

Owners and Tenants of Temporary Structures: Under both primary and secondary entitlement measures (Modalities 1 or 2), building materials will be salvaged from old structures to be utilised again, at owners' cost. Also, for people moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance will be provided for households or business goods.

7.3.4 Compensation Modalities

In terms of payment, the modes of payments and thresholds below are suggested:

- Up to Ug.Shs 100,000 - **Cash**,
- Ug.Shs 101,000-19,999,999 **Cheque**
- Above Ug.Shs 20 million – Electronic Fund Transfer (**EFT**).

A summary of entitlement matrix is shown in Table 32.

Table 32: Entitlement matrix

	Category	Entitled Person ¹	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
1	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ State/ local government Institutions (various) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For households who can continue current land use (on adjacent land): Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value). ▪ Disturbance allowance (15%). ▪ Relocation assistance on a case by case basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For households who will lose all their land, or for those who can't continue current activities on remaining land: Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value) OR replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure OR assistance from the project to identify new site. ▪ Security of tenure: where land for land options are chosen by households, similar tenure will be provided (i.e. kibanja ownership, or mailo ownership papers). ▪ Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as is sought.
2	Loss of perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Illegal users (squatters) 	Compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value).	As for Modality 1
3	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timing of project to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops. ▪ Transitional allowance of 5% of value of crops per household which loses perennial crops to cover for income loss. 	As for Modality 1

¹ Note that no squatters were identified in the project area during the census. If any that have been missed during the exercise are found during RAP implementation, they'll be compensated as indicated in Chapter 10;

	Category	Entitled Person ¹	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
4	Loss of permanent structure (residence, business, or other structures such as agriculture shed, fencing, latrine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Customary owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures (transport at owner's cost). For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of replacement permanent structure For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, determined on a case by case basis. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost).
		Tenants (if any identified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). For those moving to non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). Assistance to find alternative rental property (business or residence). Arrange formal lease with similar conditions to previous lease, and provide formal tenancy agreement.
5	Loss of temporary structure (e.g. agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Customary owners Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of replacement permanent structure For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, on a case by case basis. Salvaging of building materials will be allowed from old housing (transport at their own cost).
6	Displacement of graves, physical cultural resources or cultural sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation as per approved district rates. Provide transport assistance. Provide financial assistance for rituals / ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources. 	As for Modality 1

	Category	Entitled Person ¹	Modality 1: Primary Entitlement Measures	Modality 2: Other Entitlement Measures (For Vulnerable Groups and Families & Non vulnerable groups who choose Modality 2)
7	Payment of banking fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landlords/ legal title holders ▪ Customary owners ▪ Tenants 	Opening of bank accounts: All households who do not currently have a bank account but who wish to receive compensation payment into an account rather than cash, will be assisted by the Project to open an account. All fees and charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.	As for Modality 1

8 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED PEOPLE

This chapter presents the plans and initial results for consultation as part of the Resettlement Action Plan for the project. The aim of the chapter is to show our objectives for consulting and involving stakeholders. It sets out who the key stakeholders are and how they were identified as important participants. It then outlines our initial findings of consultation at the national level as well as findings from the social surveys in the villages.

At the first stage of disclosure consultations were carried out with project affected persons and district officers during preparation of this RAP. It was also indicated to the PAPs that a list of properties (buildings, crops and land) to be affected would be disclosed at sub-county and village LC offices with areas, locations and landowners' names. In all meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed, dispute settlement procedures presented and the importance of amicable transactions was emphasized.

The stakeholders consulted included:

- Project affected community members from villages of: Nalondo B, Mako, Makhai A and B, Namwaro, Maximasa, Muhago, Kanhayi, Namuseru, New Scheme (Doho Rice Scheme), Koli and Muhuyu, Bambone, Nanyuru, Lukangole, Bulindi, Buhobe, Butaleja, Buhehe, Busasi, Lunghule, Busolwe South, Kamonkoli, Kiralaka, Nyanza, Lupada I, Nambago, Busikwe, Nalado, Nalwaya, Nabweyo, Nabunyere, Namawondo II, Bwikomba; and Bugwene Cell, Doko Nsambya, Doko Cell and Nyanza in the Municipality
- Budaka District & Township
- Mbale District & Municipal Officials
- Water and Sanitation Development Fund – DWRM
- National Water & Sewrage Corporation, Mbale Office
- Kibuku District Officials
- Kadama Sub-County Officials
- Tirinyi Sub-County Officials
- Butaleja District Officials

A detailed record of meetings and views of affected people is presented in Annex A but key issues are summarized in Tables 33 and 34.

Table 33: Summary of views of project affected communities

Subject	View
1. Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The compensation rates to be used should be current and enough for the PAPs▪ If more than the said meters (8 meters) of land are acquired by the developer, will they compensate for it?▪ The communities inquired the fate of a PAP whose land is small in size and the remaining portion is not sufficient for any development.▪ Some members requested to know who does the compensation, Is it the World Bank, the clients (MWE & NWSC) or the Municipal council.
2. Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The village has a number of people who have qualifications in plumbing,

Subject	View
	<p>therefore when looking for plumbers; the contractors should also consider employing them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a concern that most contractors come with their own employees and the locals in the project area are normally left out. There was therefore a request that first priority should be considering the locals especially when it comes to casual labour for example digging trenches for pipelines. There was a concern that most contractors come with their own employees and the locals in the project area are normally left out. There was therefore a request that first priority should be considering the locals especially when it comes to casual labour for example digging trenches for pipelines. The project should put into consideration gender balance when it comes to employment.
3. Stakeholder engagement and awareness creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be continuous and effective communication with stakeholders at all stages of the proposed development. For instance affected persons should be provided with project timelines to enable them plan to vacate affected areas in adequate time. Information about the project should be availed to local people in native languages for effective disclosure, engagement and meaningful feedback.
4. Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was need to know how much land from the road reserve will the developer acquire from the communities? There was an inquiry whether the developer be taking the maximum length of land beyond or within the UNRA mark stones? Will PAPs be able to use the land again after it is acquired by the project?
5. HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The client and contractors should have an HIV/AIDS policy in place because workers will come around communities and diseases such as HIV/AIDS may be contracted amongst themselves. This should be handled very well and sensitisation should be done.
6. Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case the pipe lines pass through people's homes, will the communities be connected to utility lines as a benefit?

Table 34: Summary of issues raised by specific stakeholders

Stakeholder	Key issues
Mbale District local government 16 th January 2018	People within Mbale and the surrounding towns are fatigued about these endless studies on the same project. Action should be taken to fast track the project. Apart from the provision of water, Government should think of more environmental protection mechanisms. River Manafa for example is dying out if no clear policy is put to cater for it.
	Since 2015, many sub counties, town councils have emerged. AWE need to consult on them as well
	More often very few people get to know about these Sensitizations and indeed few attend the meetings yet the project is of great value to communities. We request that Radio stations in Mbale be utilized for sensitization. Besides, the district officers should be given full information about the project so that they can sensitize the masses more. The timeframe for the project should also be clear so that people are in position to either use their land or give away for the project.
	Many people are complaining that in the first survey, their properties were not surveyed. We suggest that enough time is allocated for both surveying and valuation exercise.
Mbale Municipal Council 16 th January 2018	The Municipal Mayor thanked AWE for involving them this time .The first time we were not consulted as a municipality yet a lot of work is to be undertaken within our area.

Stakeholder	Key issues
	Within the areas of senior quarters and Wanale, huge investments are to be affected as per the first survey. We hope redesigning as an option can be adopted.
	Request was made to speed up the project since greater Mbale was in huge water crisis
Mbale NWSC 17 th January 2018	Being the focal office of National water and sewerage cooperation in the area, the manger promised to offer any necessary support to the consultants within the project life cycle.
	The technical officers advised if there could be a treatment plant and a reservoir at Namatala. Namatala would be a good position for gravitational force needed for the project and would save the government on the many booster facilities they could invest
Ministry of water and environment 17 th January 2018	The time lines of the project need to be communicated to the people clearly. This helps in reducing fatigue
	This is a good time to sensitize people about the environment (dry season). We request that during this sensitization, you highlight about catchment management as an important measure on environmental protection.
Kibuku District 17 th January 2018	Many people are often left out during valuation of properties. We request you involve the leaders during that exercise.
	Kibuku town council should be consulted since most of the affected persons are in that area
	The District requested government to work towards restoring the water catchment areas
Kadama township 18 th January 2018	People were sensitized already in 2015 about this project, what is the need of doing it again?
	People are frustrated about this project. We have received various teams on this project without any tangible outcome.
	Water is increasingly becoming a serious problem here in Kadama, we request that government speed up the process so that we can have the waters
Budaka and Tirinyi 19 th January 2018	People were wondering about the silence of the project since it was heard of in 2015
	Time lines should be communicated to stakeholders so that we know about the project when people ask.
	What happens in a situation where someone is using the land as a tenant but not the owner? Will that person be compensated?
	There are other water service providers within our areas, is national water supplementing on them or providing an independent service?
Butalejja District and Busolwe sub county 19 th January 2017	Communities have been waiting for their compensations in vain. We request that this time around, you work-in time and compensate people
	We understand this is a world bank project, how comes it has delayed up to this time
	We request that this time around every project affected person is registered and his/her property valued. Many people were left out during the first phase of valuation and surveying.
	Government should through its Ministry of water and Environment increase on its vigilance on water bodies' management as a measure to protect the water sources.
Community members in Project Area (FAQs) 9 th -16 th February 2018.	When is the project starting?
	Why are you doing sensitization when it was done already in 2015?
	How comes some people are registered and others not?
	Our parent who was originally registered as the land owner died, How are we going to be helped?
	Originally the land was under one ownership but we have shared it now. How is it going to be done?
	The stretch From Bughokho to Butalejja, UNRA has never cleared the landlord in

Stakeholder	Key issues
	regards to road reserve. Shall we be compensated by national water
	Most of our properties were abandoned in 2015 after valuation and we never added value on them losing millions of shillings in the would be business. Will they reflect value addition in this update?
	What happens if the names were wrongly spelt during the first registration exercise?
	How is payment to the affected persons done? Cash or bank , suppose I do not have an account
	My valuation forms got lost .How can I be helped
	I missed out during that time photos were taken? Can that affect my compensation?
	Shall we get some work during project implementation given the fact that this is a big project traversing through our area?
	Some chairpersons politically may refuse us registering how can we be helped?
	Who determines the values of our properties?
	Will this water be for free?
	Suppose am the one keeping the land but not rightful owner
	Suppose I lease my land ,what happens
	What happens if a landowner passed away?
	What if my husband is not around, can I be in his position as a wife?
	What happens to PAPs without land titles or leases? Does it mean we will never be compensated?
	Suppose the land belongs to the church or the mosque? How will the compensation be done to such institutions
	How do we know that we are affected? Because same people are registered while others are not.
	If am compensated, and the pipe fixed, can I re own the land?
	What happens if the space left after the Project affected area is very small?
	Will people be paid first before they are asked to leave?
	We are afraid that we might end up losing our land to land grabbers. The valuer and surveyors are not trust worth sometimes .Take an example of the recent land takeover at the industrial park by Uganda investment authority.
	In which category do leaseholders fall?
	What happens if someone is not in the Project area but their structures are to be affected?
	Communication regarding these sensitization meetings should always come in early so that the whole communities do turn up.
	Some people were taken pictures but never received the valuation forms

Similar comments/ questions were received from majority of the stakeholders. Most feedback from the discussions with Institutions, Local Area Leaders and community members could be categorized as related to project design and timing, land acquisition and compensation, and job opportunities. A summary of the responses to the frequently asked questions (FAQs) from stakeholders, and how the various concerns were incorporated into the Project, to ensure that stakeholders' concerns are adequately addressed is presented in Table 35.

Table 35: Responses to key issues raised by stakeholders

Aspect	Response	Adoption into Project
Registration of PAPs	Every person whose property will be affected by the project is registered and his or her property valued. It should be noted that in most cases, the pipe traverses along the road reserves and therefore some people may not be affected directly.	The surveyor and valuer will be on ground after this sensitization
	This project is restricted to only land whose boundaries are already surveyed off.	This was restricted by the Project scope.
	Construction phase timeline is not yet determined awaiting compensation of the PAPs	
Land acquisition and compensation	After surveyor and valuation, compensation of the affected person will be carried out basing on approved values of CGV. A notice will be given out to PAPs to vacate land within a period of 3 -6 months and NWSC will take over the land for the project.	Considered in RAP process
	The WB Guidelines stipulate that all affected persons are compensated, according to their ownership status. We are optimistic that will be taken up during the Rap implementation.	Considered in RAP process
	Different rates for land owners, kibanja holders, and tenants will apply. The kibanja owner gets 70% of the value since they are the ones occupying the land; title owner gets 30% of the value. The tenants get compensation for the equivalent of their losses from the land, for example costs for loss of income as they find alternative tenantable land on which to carry out their economic activities.	Considered in RAP process
	The World Bank Guidelines emphasise that present day value of assets is used during valuation. The market value of building materials will be used, while current district rates for Mbale, Butalleja, Kibuku, Buddaka district respectively will be used for agricultural possessions such as trees and crops.	Considered in RAP process
	There will be a Grievance Committee to try and settle any disputes of aggrieved project affected people? However, the entire Project will not be stalled on account of a few individuals. An example is the construction of the Northern bypass which started and skipped over the sections with unresolved land issues.	Grievance Management Process recommended RAP.
Job opportunities	Community members interested in getting jobs will have to be proactive and approach the Project Contractors through their local leadership	It is good practice and a recommendation to hire local personal especially the no skilled labour
Water protection within Mbale	Government has contracted Air Water Earth limited to undertake RAP and ESIA on catchment areas of Namatala, Nabijo and Nabuyonga as a measure to protect water sources	

Aspect	Response	Adoption into Project
Institutions owning property	For any property owned by the institution, compensation shall be done to that institution not an individual.	
Re-owning land after compensation and laying of the pipe.	After compensation, that piece of land become property of Uganda government through national water and sewerage cooperation.	
Land owners who passed away	The families should aim at getting the death certificates and thereafter work for powers of attorney for the selected person in that family.	
RAP update	The most important reason for carrying out a RAP update on Mbale water and sanitation project is to capture new information on ground which might have changed since 2015. It is therefore important that you register these changes with the surveyor and the valuer when they come to you.	

8.2 DISCLOSURE

The RAP will be cleared by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank and disclosed in the World Bank website and locally to stakeholders and PAPs in a manner and language culturally appropriate. For any changes made to the RAP, it will be revised and follow the same clearance and disclosure protocol. A copy of the RAP and its summary shall be displayed by NWSC and MWE at the compensation office distributed for PAPs to provide views on its implementation arrangement, including grievance management and monitoring. Disclosure of compensation sums and entitlements shall be done in presence of household heads and their spouses to ensure mutual consent.

8.3 CONTINUED STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

During project implementation, there will be continued stakeholder engagement to ensure that environmental and social issues that emerge during this phase are identified and addressed, and mitigation measures proposed to address the impacts. Much of this work will be achieved through involvement of key players that include the NWSC, MWE and its units i.e. PCU and the Contractor/Supervising Consultant; and District Local Government Administration staff from Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko which include: District Engineer, District Labour Officer, Community Development Officer, District Environment Officer, and Public Health Inspector. These key staff will work with the members of the community in the district.

A summary of the key issues to be carried forward during engagement will include but not limited to : planting of trees and vegetation including landscaping/site restoration at sites where clearing of vegetation will have taken place after construction of facilities; site hoarding and keeping of the sites strictly out of bounds and guarded against access to kids and non-construction personnel; registration/identification of workers; collaboration with LG units/ and government agencies:-, Police, Community Development officers and Local Councils to address emerging social issues; collaboration with Labour officers to guide/monitor contract and stop employment of children; putting in place and operationalizing the child protection plan; sensitization of workers on their sexual rights; putting in place an HIV/AIDs prevention plan and implementing it and training workers on the labour act.

Resulting from continued stakeholder engagement, project information will continue to be shared with the affected/beneficiary communities through:

- a) Working with/involvement of Local Governments to undertake monitoring and supervision of environmental and social issues and information collected disseminated to the affected/beneficiary communities.
- b) Selection of overall district coordinators that will be charged with handling environmental and social issues for each region. These will be trained and will submit monthly reports to the ESSS who will in return report to the bank. This information will also be shared with the districts.
- c) Community meetings/engagement with schools to address emerging environmental and social issues undertaken monthly.
- d) Undertaking periodical visits to the project sites to ensure that issues raised are shared with the beneficiary/affected people and involve locally based NGOs to carry forward sharing of information with the people.
- e) Dissemination of the child protection plan, HIV and AIDs sensitization, and promotion of HIV/AIDS work place program by the contractor and NSWC/MWE.

9 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

This section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during RAP implementation. It also describes procedures, roles and responsibilities in grievance management process. All grievances concerning compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the grievance committee put in place as the first point of Contact, who will record and send them to NWSC and MWE Area Manager for onward transmission to NWSC and MWE Kampala Headquarters.

Grievance management will aim to provide a two-way channel for the project to receive and respond to grievances from PAPs, stakeholders or other interested parties. Grievances will be managed by a committee based at sub-county level in local government areas of jurisdiction along the water transmission project, waste water treatment plant, sludge treatment plant and the reservoir that will be constructed.

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

9.1 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The grievance mechanism is designed to ensure that PAPs have opportunity to access the project and have their concerns addressed. In addition, it allows the project to be active in identifying solutions to grievances. It should be noted that the grievance procedure will not replace the existing legal process in Uganda, rather based on consensus, it will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming formal legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a solution, complainants can still seek legal redress.

The project will therefore put in place an extra-judicial mechanism (Figure 42) for managing grievances and disputes based on explanation and mediation by a third party, preferably an indigenous NGO or committee comprising local leaders and trusted citizens independent of the project. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the formal judicial system, if they so wished.

9.2 WOMEN'S ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS

Established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., harassment, inequality in getting employment). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes. Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local society and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for MWE and NWSC should have training in Gender-based violence.

9.3 THE OVERALL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

NWSC will form a grievance committee comprising its staff, local leaders, women representative and members of a local NGO. The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

- Directly from affected persons.
- From the implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NWSC staff)
- From the local government offices at the sub-county/divisional level since these are as close to the community as possible.

All grievances will be recorded with a grievance log which will be held by the Grievance Officer who will be a NWSC staff. The log would indicate grievances, date lodged, actions taken to address or reasons the grievance was not acted on (i.e. the grievance was not related to the resettlement process); information provided to complainant and date the grievance was closed. Grievances can be lodged at any time, either directly or through a grievance committee member. The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

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

Grievances shall be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 2 weeks. If more time is required this shall be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person.

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

Sections below provide key people involved in the grievance redress mechanism and associated actions.

a) Grievance Officer

A Grievance Officer (GO), who will be a staff of NWSC, and a member of the implementation team, will lead the grievance mechanism. Principal responsibilities of the GO will include:

- Recording the grievances, both written and oral, of the affected people, categorising and prioritizing them and providing solutions within a specified time period.

- Discussing grievances on a regular basis with the Working Group and coming up with decision/actions for issues that can be resolved at that level.
- Informing the Steering Committee of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
- Reporting to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the Steering Committee.
- Providing inputs into the Monitoring and Evaluation process

It will be important that all PAPs have access to the grievance process.

b) *Specific Tasks of the GO*

- i) Set up a systematic process of recording grievances in a register (“Grievance Book”) as well as electronically. The register should be located in the implementation team office and should be accessible to residents.
- ii) Both written and verbally communicated grievances should be recorded.
- iii) Categorise issues in 3-4 broad categories in order to review and resolve them more efficiently.
- iv) The Grievance Officer (GO) will lead the Grievance management committee.

Suggested categories are grievances regarding:

- Replacement structure or land, and procurement of construction materials;
 - Agriculture and crops;
 - Livelihoods; and
 - Valuation process and payment of compensation.
- v) Prepare a database for recording and keeping track of the grievances and how they were resolved. The database should be a ‘living’ document, updated weekly. It should also record the status of each grievance. Access to making entries into the database should be restricted to the implementation team, but the general community should be able to use “Grievance Book”/ register to see the status of their complaints.
 - vi) Communicate the grievance procedure to the people, the process for recording their complaints and the timelines for redress. Communication should be done through a community meeting involving the resettled community. Pamphlets outlining the procedures and commitments of the grievance mechanism should be distributed to all households.
 - vii) Raise grievances at the regular implementation team meeting for discussion. Some resolutions will require coordination/ interaction with the local authorities, which the GO should follow up, while some would require intervention from NWSC.
 - viii) Provide a regular update on the status of grievances via the database, including reasons for delay, if any. This update needs to be provided on a weekly basis. Also clearly define grievances that will not be entertained by the GO. These could be related to issues other than those linked to the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

9.3.1 Valuation Grievance Decision Making Procedures

While some grievances would be resolved by the committee, others might not, such as when the claimant contests District compensation rates. Therefore the Grievance Officer (“GO”) will determine whether a complaint can be resolved by the committee or be referred to the Chief Government Valuer (“CGV”).

- If yes, the GO refers the complaint to the CGV.
- If the complaint concerns the contractor, the Grievance Officer refers such a complaint to NWSC Management.

The Grievance Process to be followed is depicted in Figure 42.

9.3.2 Capacity Building

There is need to build capacity of the Grievance Officer and the Grievance Committee in areas below for them to effectively execute their roles:

- Communication and interpersonal skills;
- Conflict arbitration;
- Handling of gender-sensitive issues; and
- Grievance redress process comprised in this RAP report.

9.3.3 Resort to Courts of Law

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

The Advisory committee shall constitute:

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

**Grievance
Mechanism**

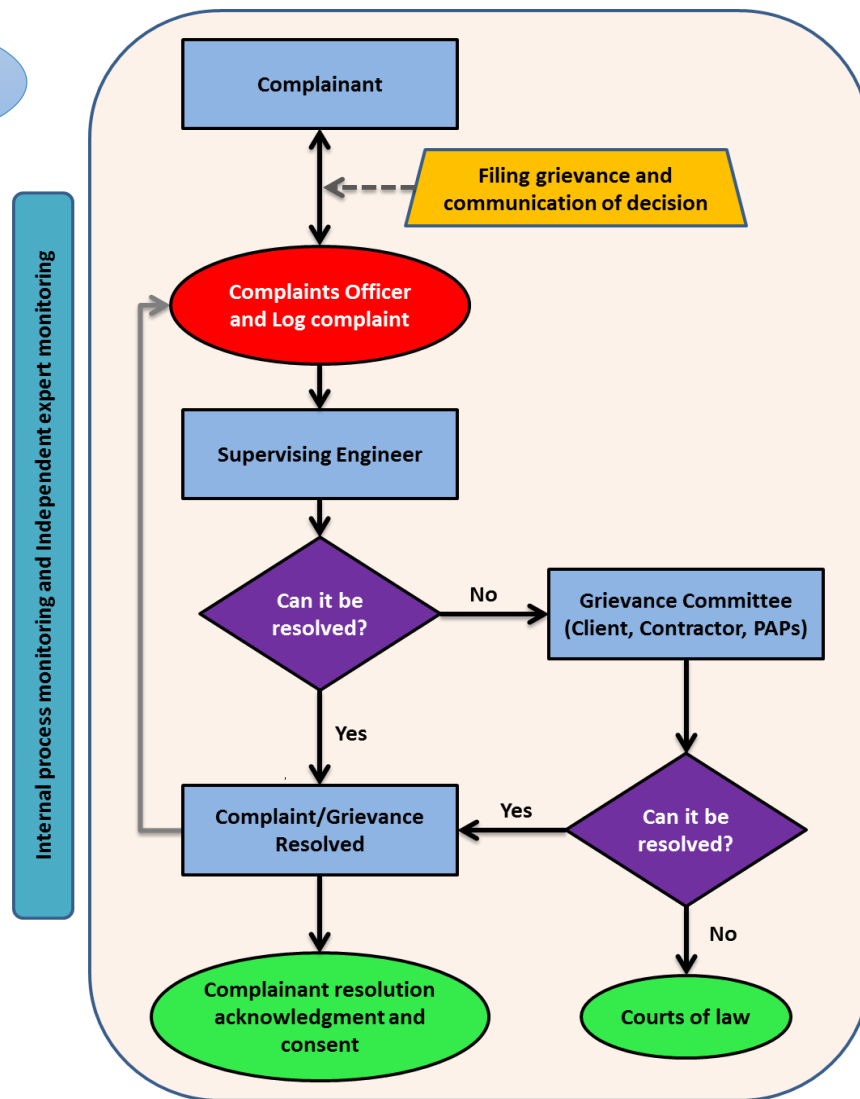


Figure 44 Grievance management mechanism

10 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.1.1 RAP Implementation Team

For any construction works to commence, people who are affected and are entitled to compensation must be compensated before taking their land or demolishing structures. Working together with local council officials, district officials and councilors, NWSC and MWE should put in place a dedicated unit headed by one of its managers, to implement this RAP. The RAP implementation arrangement is presented in Figure 43. The unit should be responsible for ensuring that affected persons have succeeded in restoring their livelihoods after relocation. The groups that will be involved in implementation of the RAP are:

- a) NWSC (project proponent)
- b) Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko districts and Municipal Administrations with representation of both political and technical offices, as follows:
 - Political representative of the LC5 Office (District Council Representative)
 - Technical representative of the CAO's Office (District Council Representative)

Note that both these offices would be represented as witnesses to implementation process

- c) Local council leaders (LC1, LC2 and LC3) of affected villages.

A senior NWSC management committee will oversee the resettlement process and guide its day to day activities. Before resettlement, the groups will be responsible for planning the RAP implementation, communicating compensation measures/ entitlements to PAPs and dealing with the day-to-day activities associated with grievances. After the RAP, the unit will be responsible for monitoring grievance process and ensuring that the PAPs are assisted in restoring their lives.

The day to day unit should comprise of the following members:

- Representatives from the resettlement community
- Representatives from the local government
- Representatives from NWSC and MWE (including a representative from a senior management level, and at least 1 full time for the first year before, during and after resettlement).
- The three permanent members of the implementation unit who would undertake specific roles, which include the Implementation Officer, Grievance Officer, Monitoring Officer

In addition, administrative support may be required to support this team.

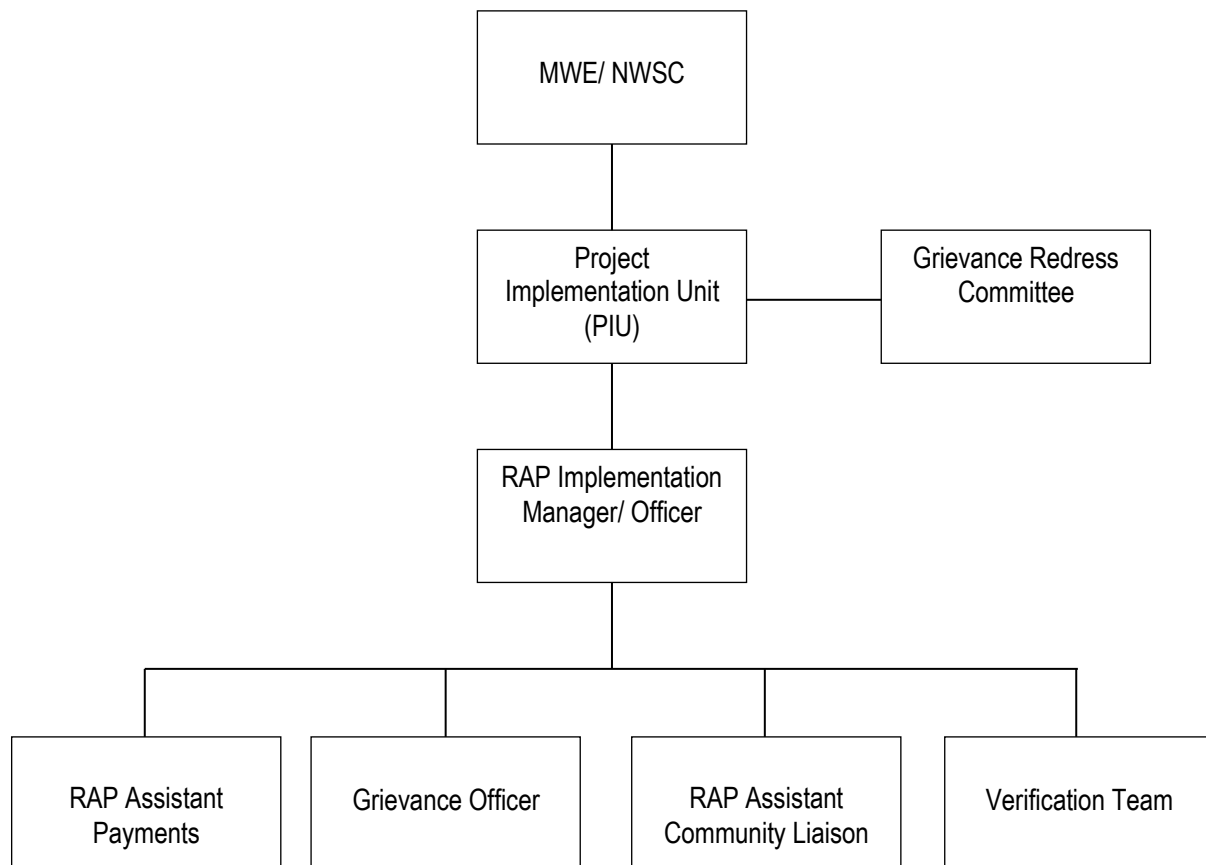


Figure 45 Arrangement for RAP implementation

10.1.2 Role of the Implementation Officer

The Implementation Officer will be responsible for implementation of the RAP prior to the move and during the move. The key responsibilities will include:

- i) Coordinating and planning to payment of cash compensation.
- ii) Coordinating with the construction contractors on replacement structures.
- iii) Organizing and implementing non-cash compensation measures such as assistance to move.
- iv) Sensitising the Contractors about the resettlement process and setting up mutually acceptable clear guidelines on do's and don'ts.
- v) Consultation with the community on a regular basis.
- vi) Establishing a resettlement database, to be regularly updated and accessible by the community.
- vii) Assisting in external and internal monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process.

10.2 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

10.2.1 Notification of Compensation

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

- Confirmation of the choice of options by the PAP.

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

10.2.2 RAP Payment Tasks and Threshold

The payment procedure will be divided into five tasks/aspects. NWSC will consider a threshold of Ug.Shs 100,000 during cash compensation. Beyond this threshold, all compensation payments will be made through designated bank accounts of PAPs. PAPs without bank accounts will be assisted and encouraged to open up bank accounts. The compensation payment procedure will involve the following tasks:

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

10.2.3 Payment Logistics

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

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

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

Exceptional Situations

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

10.2.4 Mutation of Compensated Land

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

11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP implementation schedule is proposed over a period of 1 year followed by 2 years of monitoring. The RAP implementation unit and local committees would be informed shortly after approval of RAP by CGV and funding entity. Compensation payments and resettlement assistance are expected to start at about the same time and extend over 12 months after which construction would commence. A schedule of RAP activities in relation to the timetable of project implementation is provided in Table 36.

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

Table 36: Resettlement schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
RAP approval												
RAP approval by Chief Government Valuer and funder	◆											
RAP disclosure & display of valuation lists												
Verification of vulnerable PAPs (including vulnerable people) by NWSC												
RAP implementation												
Procurement of RAP implementation consultant		◆										
Formation and mobilization of RAP unit & committees			◆									
Compensation payment & Grievance management												
End of compensation payment period							◆					
Commencement of construction								◆				
Monitoring & evaluation												

12 IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

Based on the Land Act and World Bank requirements (OP 4.12) the RAP consulting team came up with cost estimates of the replacement costs of the structures to be demolished with the project area in Mbale and small towns, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko districts. Valuation was carried out by a licensed valuer appointed by the developer for the exercise. It is from this that compensation amount of the affected household will be determined. The relocation assistance will cater for economic, social and Physical displacement caused to the PAP.

The total resettlement budget for the project affected persons is so far computed to UGX 3,375,142,700/= (Uganda Shillings Three Billion Three Hundred Seventy Five Million One Hundred Forty Two Thousand Seven Hundred Only) inclusive of disturbance allowance. Estimated Resettlement cost is shown in the Table 37.

Table 37: Resettlement cost (UGX)

Value of Crops	Easement 20% of the land value)	Land Compensation at full market value	Value of affected Buildings	Total value	Disturbance Allowance [30%]	Total Compensation Value
Namatala to Bungokho Water Treatment Plant (12 km)						
162,176,000	59,964,755	23,590,000	91,577,600	337,308,355	101,192,507	438,500,862
Bungokho in Mbale to Busolwe Town Council in Butaleja District (35 km)						
6,763,000	18,303,600		366,185,000	391,251,600	117,375,480	508,627,080
T-off to the left pipeline at Butalaje Town (1.7 km long)						
5,210,000	1,069,600			6,279,600	1,883,880	8,163,480
A new transmission pipeline from Bungokho in Mbale to Kadama Tirinyi road (about 50 km)						
34,868,600	70,416,080		43,320,000	148,604,680	44,581,404	193,186,084
Transmission pipeline branch off from Tirinyi Road to Water Tank at Kamonkoli (about 100 m)						
	444,000			444,000	133,200	577,200
Transmission pipeline branch off from Kadama to Kibuku (about 9 km)						
61,118,000	75,961,000		162,196,000	299,275,000	89,782,500	389,057,500
Sewers within Mbale Senior Quarters, Northern Cluster, Budaka and Butalejja						
36,362,500	280,756,680	992,922,000	103,059,200	1,413,100,380	423,930,114	1,837,030,494
				2,596,263,615	778,879,085	3,375,142,700

The project should also have an additional budget for income restoration and RAP management with the project affected area as shown in Table 38 and Table 39.

Table 38: Additional payment (Ug.Shs) for income restoration

District	Transport assistance	Compensation for loss of businesses	Compensation for loss of employment	Payment for buildings approval	Construction of replacement buildings	Banking charges for new accounts	Grand Total
Mbale, Butaleja, Budaka and Sironko	5,040,000	30,300,000	8,250,000	15,044,321	All preferred cash	1,800,000	60,434,321

Transport assistance will be provided to all the PAPs based on the estimated costs of relocation to areas within the district limits and it was budgeted at Ug.Shs 56,000 per PAP. There are a total of 900 PAPs.

Provision for loss of business in the project area was based on the evaluated commercial structures. There were an estimated 13 PAPs projected to lose their businesses as follows. The provision for loss of business was made at an average rate of Ug.Shs 500,000 per PAP based on the estimated average monthly earnings.

Compensation for loss of employment within the project area was based on the projected loss of business and was estimated at 13 PAPs and this is the same number for all PAPs that will lose business along the entire project area.

Banking fees was given to all the PAPs along the entire project area and each PAP will be given Ug.Shs 20,000 to open up a new account.

The RAP management budget in Table 39 entails costs associated with remuneration of RAP Assistants and Grievance Officer, publicity, office rent and monitoring expenses to a maximum of 12 months.

The RAP management budget below entails costs associated with remuneration of RAP Assistants and Grievance Officer, publicity, office rent and monitoring expenses to a maximum of 12 months.

Table 39: RAP management budget (Ug.Shs)

Item	Duration (months)	Cost per month	Total cost for entire duration	Budget notes
RAP implementation team:	3	600,000	3,600,000	For all NWSC staff and local leaders.
▪ Assistants (2)		800,000	4,800,000	
▪ Grievance Officer (2)				
Facilitation monitoring	12	1,500,000	18,000,000	Monitoring done every quarter

Item	Duration (months)	Cost per month	Total cost for entire duration	Budget notes
Office rent	12	400,000	4,800,000	
Office facilities and consumables	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	Facilitation of RAP committee.
Grievance management facilitation costs	3	3,000,000	9,000,000	Facilitation of committees
Fuel	12	1,500,000	18,000,000	
Publicity	3	2,000,000	6,000,000	Local radio announcements
Miscellaneous costs	12	500,000	6,000,000	
Total		11,300,000	82,200,000	

For the vulnerable PAPs assistance necessary will be determined on the case-by-case basis during RAP implementation. However, a provisional sum of Fifty Million Uganda Shillings (Ug.Shs 50 million) has been provided to cater for any contingent cost associated with vulnerable PAPs.

13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to check effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering resettlement, disbursement of compensation money and public involvement. Monitoring will also entail evaluation effectiveness of the grievance management process.

Monitoring of compensation payment and grievance management practices will ensure that good progress is made in implementing compensation. Monitoring will be based on indicators that show progress in compensation implementation and develop ways of overcoming any constraints during compensation payment & grievance management.

Monitoring enables NWSC and MWE to establish the quality of life of project affected persons in the post-project period. The arrangements for monitoring will be made during preparation of resettlement. Monitoring will provide a warning system for NWSC to as well as the affected persons to make known their needs in the post implementation period.

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by NWSC and MWE as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The monitor should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP's implementation. Hence, independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job description and minimum requirements. Sample terms of reference for the independent monitor have been provided in Box 3 below. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. It also allows for verification of RAP implementation progress.

The major monitoring tasks are:

- i) Status of payment of all compensations;
- ii) Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities;
- iii) Involvement of affected PAPs in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- iv) Evaluation of the impact and relocation for a reasonable period after completion of all activities;
- v) The GRM including number of complaints by types and status of their resolutions (with justification for non-resolution);
- vi) Gender concerns;
- vii) Ensuring that the PAPs are the same or better off, and not further impacted by the Resettlement or land acquisition process;
- viii) Verifying RAP implementation completion

13.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess overall success and effectiveness of various resettlement processes and measures.

This mechanism is based on two components:

- a) **Internal monitoring** – undertaken by the Monitoring Officer in NWSC and MWE; and,
- b) **External evaluations** – undertaken by an external agency e.g. independent NGO or other agency.

13.3 INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

The efficiency of the RAP implementation process and activities will be monitored through internal monitoring. This will be undertaken by the Monitoring Officer in NWSC and will involve monitoring of the compensation process and activities to ensure that effectiveness is achieved throughout the RAP implementation process.

The overall objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process are:

- Tracking progress of RAP implementation including number of PAPs compensated, relocated and assistance to vulnerable.
- Identification of suitable indicators;
- Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- Creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline;
- Set up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes. The sample TOR's for External Monitoring Agency are presented in Box 2.

Box 2: Sample Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency

The project seeks an independent monitoring entity for its Resettlement Action Plan. The appointed entity will be required to undertake roles below and submit semi-annual information to NWSC about RAP progress.

- a) Scope of Work - The external monitoring agency will have the following responsibilities:
 - Monitor RAP timelines and how they match planned implementation schedule,
 - Monitor RAP activities, disbursement of compensation payments, and provide assessment of compliance of RAP actions with requirements of fund agency
 - Conduct surveys among resettled PAPs to assess their satisfaction with RAP implementation
 - Act as independent observer at consultative meetings and grievance resolution sessions;
- b) Specific actions - The monitor will:
 - Undertake post RAP evaluation to assess success of overall resettlement activities.
 - Review the socio-economic baseline and census database to confirm its accuracy and validity.
 - Identify and select impact indicators for monitoring impacts including ones that might be gender-specific.
- c) Implementation Arrangements - Over the engagement period, the monitor shall report directly to NWSC's Project Manager.
- d) Reporting
 - Detailed work plan for the assignment comprised in a comprehensive inception report that shows grasp of monitoring requirements.
 - Monitoring report every 6 months.
- e) Requisite qualifications

The External Monitor must have past experience in conducting external resettlement monitoring for donor-funded projects, preferably hydropower projects, transmission lines or roads. The monitor should have demonstrable competency in Ugandan and donor safeguard policies.

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

During resettlement

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

- Number of families that have been moved;
- Number of people given possession and legal papers to new property (house or land);
- Status of registration at schools and clinics; and
- Registration of unemployed people.
- Impacts on livelihood and income

After resettlement

After the physical relocation is completed, monitoring shall focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the measures should be assessed, for example:

- Target date for completion (e.g. within two months of resettlement);
- Progress to date (e.g. 60%);
- Progress in the last month (e.g. 20 households relocated);
- Target for this month (e.g. 40 houses relocated);
- Reasons for delay, if any; and
- Action to be taken, including specific responsibilities of other members of implementation team.
- Socio-economic assessment to ensure minimal impacts – that the PAPs are not worse off than before the RAP process.

Key activities and responsibilities are outlined below:

- i) **Set up a System:** The M&E officer at each location should develop a common system for monitoring the implementation process which should be based on the resettlement schedule for each location.
- ii) **Ongoing Monitoring:** The M&E Officer for each location will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
 - Feedback and inputs from the Implementation and Rehabilitation Officers.
 - Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - Receiving reports from Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - Receiving information from local representatives.
- 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) **Baseline review:** Every 6 months, a limited review of all households should be conducted, which should involve collection of data such as number of people in the household, births, deaths etc. This

will ensure that the baseline is up-to date. The Implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer may undertake this task, with support from 1-2 people from the community.

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

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

13.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

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

The evaluation system will be based on:

- i) Process indicators that measure effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs like people, equipment and materials and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:
 - Transparency of the implementation process.
 - Adequacy of staff and capacity of the implementation agencies.
 - Compliance of the resettlement process with the RAP.
 - Effectiveness of the grievance process.
 - Adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation process.
 - Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.
- ii) Outcome indicators that assess the effectiveness of the resettlement and changes have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are given in Table 40.

Table 40: Outcome Indicators

Category	Indicator
Assets	Change in housing size/no of rooms
	Change in housing quality
	Change in house ownership
	Change in number/access/size of outbuildings
	Change in access to distant land plots/ homestead land
Employment	Change in number of people employed
	Change in the number of 'vulnerable' people unemployed
	Change in the stability of income (e.g. from full-time to part time employment)
Income	Change in the average income per person, per household

Category	Indicator
	Change in source of income
Expenditure	Change in expenditure/ time spent on travel (to work, healthcare, markets, extracurricular activities, cultural sites, kindergarten)
	Change in expenditure on healthcare, kindergarten, household goods, livestock produce)
Infrastructure	Changes in access to entertainment/ community facilities
	Change in access to/ quality of healthcare, education, kindergarten, markets, transportation
	Availability of extracurricular activities at school
Health	Change in frequency/ type of health problems, frequency of accessing healthcare
Education	Change in no of children attending kindergarten/ <i>boarding school</i>
Community	Change in type/ frequency of interactions
Networks	Change in support received within the community

a) Key activities and responsibilities

It is recommended that three external evaluations are undertaken.

- 3-6 months after resettlement (of the first households to be relocated);
- 18 months after the resettlement; and
- 24 months after the resettlement.

The 3-6 month evaluation will focus on reviewing the process to date and making modifications to existing rehabilitation measures and other processes (e.g. grievance) where required. This will allow modifications to the process to benefit the remainder of the resettlement.

The 18 and 24 month evaluations will focus on assessing impact and effectiveness of the resettlement. A socio-economic survey will be undertaken for these two evaluations, based on a sample of the total number of PAPs. In addition, the post evaluation survey will also ascertain whether suggestions/findings of the first survey have been addressed.

The results of these surveys will be compared to the baseline information obtained from the household survey conducted before the resettlement process commenced to gauge the effectiveness of the resettlement process over time.

Other Activities: Monitoring shall also entail Performance Monitoring; Impact Monitoring and Evaluation as the explained below:

- **Performance monitoring:** This will be an internal management function allowing NWSC and the RAP Implementation Unit to measure physical progress against planned results and related activities against targets.
- **Impact monitoring:** This will gauge effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of affected PAPs. The purpose is to provide NWSC and other stakeholders responsible for the RAP an assessment of the effects of resettlement, to verify internal performance monitoring, and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP as required. Affected PAPs should be included as much as possible in all phases of impact monitoring. Impact monitoring will use both qualitative and quantitative indicators.

- **Evaluation:** The main objective will be to determine whether NWSC's objective to have affected persons not worse off but probably better than in pre-project condition, has been met.

Evaluation shall verify that all physical inputs committed to this RAP were delivered. In addition, evaluation shall establish whether mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP had the desired effect.

b) Reporting

The external evaluation agency will report to NWSC indicating findings of the evaluation exercise and recommendations on corrective measures in RAP implementation process.

c) RAP monitoring plan

This plan as shown in Table 41, displays activities to monitor during RAP process, type of information to collect responsibilities and frequency of monitoring actions.

Table 41: RAP monitoring plan

Activity	Data to collect	Information source	Responsible party	Frequency of reporting
Performance monitoring	Measurement of Input indicators against proposed implementation schedule and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods, structures and services.	Quarterly Narrative	NWSC's and MWE's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators Assessment of PAP satisfaction with inputs.	Quarterly quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project, review of grievance mechanism outputs.	NWSC's and MWE's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Evaluation	Measurement of output indicators such as income levels, livelihood restoration, availability of shelter and replacement of infrastructure affected by the project	Assessment report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultations with affected PAPs	Contracted external Evaluation agency	On baseline, mid term and on completion of RAP implementation schedule

Adapted from IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan

ANNEX A: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Week		Meeting date	16 January 2018
		Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject	RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Mbale District Officials		Total pages 4

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adongo Roseline	Mbale Administration District	CAO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shilaku James	Mbale Administration District	RDC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muyanja Charles	AWE	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solomon Jackson Muddukaki	AWE	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bernald E.M	Mbale District	LV Chairperson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakayanze Anne	Mbale Administration District	Environmental officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mukobera Hamuza	Mbale District	Water officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Opusi Joseph	Mbale Administration District	Natural Resource officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nabirye Rose	Mbale Administration District	Production officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mayatse Joram	Mbale Administration District	V/chairperson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frank Mutabazi	Mbale Administration District	DISO

Update

Introduction

The deputy CAO welcomed the AWE team and was grateful that the Project is now back into their minds after along time of waiting to Mbale district.

AWE Gave the background to the project and the purpose of consulting on them regarding the project.

Questions and Answer Session

On RAP UPDATE

Why would it be necessary to carry out this update when all the sensitization, valuation and surveying were already done in 2015 and 2016?

Response: The time space between 2015 up to now (2018) is long and many things could have changed over this time. RAP update is intended to rectify and update data that could have changed.

ON EVALUATION

Update
Some people claim that during the evaluation and survey, some of them were excluded Response: In some instances the pipe traverses through the road reserve and where this happens, no compensation is done. This will be clarified more during village sensitization. However if someone is missed out, this is the time for him or her to be captured
On Compensation
People need to be compensated .it has been a long time and PAPs are fatigued about the project.
There is attendance of compensating only the land lords. This is very wrong because there many tenants having property on this land and would equally be paid off
On Project
What is the total cost for the project?
Some members wanted to know how big and what location is the project area
Where exactly are the proposed pipelines going to pass?
Is the project going to address the existing pipeline because these have been in existence for 50 years? Will the existing pipelines be improved or only new pipelines will be constructed.
What plans does the contractor have for the existing pipelines on the main Masaba road, will the main road be opened during construction?
There was a request that all asbestos pipelines be replaced. There should be total replacement because asbestos are reported to have health impacts.
When does the proposed project start?
On Involvement
There was a request that all stakeholders should be involved in the project at all stages
There should be an engagement plan and stakeholders must be informed early enough,
The members requested that all affected communities should be sensitized because previous projects have always ignored the communities yet they are directly affected by the project.
There was a request that the community local leaders should always be involved in the project.
On Catchment area
Does the project handle issues of the catchment area?
There should be an Institutional set up of catchment component. It would be good to know who will do what where? Response: The ministry contracted AWE to conduct a ESIA and RAP on catchment zones of Namatala, Nabijo and Nabuyonga. We hope this will help on the problem of catchment degradation
On Employment
There was a concern that most contractors come with their own employees and the locals in the project area are normally left out. There was therefore a request that first priority should be considering the locals especially when it comes to casual labour for example digging trenches for pipelines. Response: Through the local leadership, locals should contact the contractors for jobs within their areas.
On Environmental studies
There was an inquiry on whether all environmental studies will also be updated.

Week					Meeting date	16/01/2018
					Recorded by	Muddukaki
Meeting/subject			RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Mbale Municipal Council			Total pages
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nyaribi Rhoda	Mbale Municipal Council	Environmental office	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mojasi Muwalibi	Mbale Municipal Council	Mayor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namutuya Paul	Mbale Municipal Council	Engineering asst	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solomon Jackson Muddukaki	AWE	Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muyanja Charles	AWE	Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waniaye K.Kenneth	Mbale Municipal Council	Town Clerk	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nasimiya Linus	Mbale Municipal Council	Council Member	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neumbe Angella	Mbale Municipal Council	Council Member	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kitosi James	Mbale Municipal Council	Council Member	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wadamba James	Mbale Municipal Council	Council Member	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wanzira Dominic	Mbale Municipal Council	Council Member	
Item	Update					
1	Introduction					
	<p>The Mayor welcomed the team from Air Water Earth Limited. He was happy with the project and sure that communities will embrace the project. He offered cooperation. He thanked the team for consulting on them this time since the first time many of them were left out and were just hearing about the project.</p> <p>The AWE representative introduced the team and gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project</p> <p>An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP Process▪ RAP update					
	Question and Answer Session					

Week		Meeting date	16/01/2018
		Recorded by	Muddukaki
Meeting/subject	RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Mbale Municipal Council		Total pages
1.1	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a request that a thorough sensitization should be done for the communities since in most cases people come to them for answers in vain. 		
1.2	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some members requested to know who does the compensation, Is it the World Bank, the clients (MWE & NWSC) or the Municipal council. The Council needed to know what will happen to tenants 		
1.3	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When is the project starting given the fact that people have over waited Within the areas of senior quarters and Wanale, huge investments are to be affected as per the first survey. We hope redesigning as an option can be adopted Request was made to speed up the project since greater Mbale was in huge water crisis 		
1.4	On Pipelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is going to happen to the existing water pipes within the municipal council? There was a request that all pipelines made of asbestos should be fully replaced. 		
1.5	On Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need for the client to share the designs with the municipal council engineers so that they can have productive comments 		

Week					Meeting date	19/01/2018	
					Recorded by	Solomon	
Meeting/subject			RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Budaka District Administration			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village		Designation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Batambuze Abdu	Budaka District Administration		CAO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakendo Rizire Samuel	Budaka District Administration		Natural resources officer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muyanja Charles	AWE		Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solomon Jackson Muddukaki	AWE		Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Okki Patrick Wilber	Budaka District Administration		District Forestry officer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nafuna Iren	Budaka District Administration		Physical Planner	

Week			Meeting date		19/01/2018	
			Recorded by		Solomon	
Meeting/subject		RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Budaka District Administration			Total pages	01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nabucha Aloysius	Budaka District Administration	District Engineer	
Item	Update					
1	Introduction					
<p>The Deputy CAO of Budaka district welcomed the team from Air Water Earth Limited.</p> <p>The agenda of the day was;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A prayer• Self introduction• Discussion <p>The prayer was led by one of the member of budaka District administration</p> <p>The representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and explained what is involved in RAP update. the description looked at the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP and RAP update processes						
Question and Answer Session						
1.1	On Water					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water has been a very big problem in Budaka as a district. Therefore the project is welcome and hopes that water will be supplied to communities.• What will happen to the existing water service providers already here						
1.2	On Sensitization					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The members were very happy with the way sensitization has been conducted because previously the communities were not sensitized on the project.• There was a request that the communities should always be involved and thorough sensitization should be done in the project affected areas.• Most times communities report that sensitization was not done, there was a request that all communities sensitized sign on attendance forms so as to show proof that sensitization was done.						

Week		Meeting date	19/01/2018
		Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject	RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Budaka District Administration		Total pages 01
1.2	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a concern on whether local communities will be involved and employed during construction of the proposed facilities. Usually locals are not considered when work starts. There should be a mechanism put in place to give priority to the locals. The project should put into consideration gender balance when it comes to employment. 		
1.3	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was fear that PAPs will not be compensated for their affected properties because most of the time projects have come up, and promised to compensate but that never happens. The affected communities should be compensated promptly and fairly 		
1.4	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the project start? Will it be free? 		
1.5	On Water Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the MWE use existing infrastructure or they are going to construct their own? 		
1.6	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a request that the technical teams at the district be involved early enough so as to sensitize the communities. During sensitisation and monitoring of the project, there is need to involve the district officials because most of the time they are more acquainted with the communities. 		

Week					Meeting date	18/01/2018	
					Recorded by	Solomon	
Meeting/subject			RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kadama Sub County			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	>	Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Masiga Muzamulu	Kadama Sub-County	Sub county chairperson	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Mutema Emmanuel	Kadama Sub-County	CDO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Baluka Madina (BM)	Kadama Sub-County	SAS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Solomon Jackson Muddukaki	AWE	Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Muyanja Charles	AWE	Engineer	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					

Week		Meeting date	18/01/2018
		Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject	RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kadama Sub County		Total pages 01
	<p>The Sub-County Chief of Kadama welcomed the team from Air Water Earth Limited and expressed the joy that the project is fully back. He allowed the team to give a full discussion on the project. AWE Members introduced themselves again and elaborated on the project</p> <p>. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ Project activities ▪ RAP/ RAP Update Process 		
	Issues discussed		
1.1	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultants should involve the sub-county officials when it comes to sensitisation of the communities because they most of the time are familiar with the people and are able to speak the local language. • The contractors should create good relationship with the communities through consultations prior to construction activities so that the communities have a role in the management of the lagoon activities 		
1.2	On Data update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people claim that they were not registered in the first wave .We wish this time they are registered and their properties valued. 		
1.3	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was need to know how much land from the road reserve will the developer acquire from the communities? • There was need to know when will the project start. People were getting fatigued by the project not forthcoming. 		
1.2	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was concern from some members to have thorough sensitization of communities because most times this is undermined and yet the communities are the mostly affected people. • Sensitization should be dealt with thoroughly and continuously. • . For example some people are in road reserves but they fell they were just left out in the registration. Such people, we suggest should be explained to understand why they were not considered. • 		
1.3	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unskilled labour should come at least from the project area. On many occasions, the locals are not considered by the contractors 		

Week		Meeting date	18/01/2018
		Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject	RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kadama Sub County		Total pages
			01
1.4	Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People must be compensated fairly. In the industrial park for example many people were forced out without any compensation.		

Week						Meeting date	17/01/2018
						Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject				RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT- Tirinyi Sub County		Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	>	Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Baluka Immaculate	Tirinyi sub county	Vice chairperson LC III	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wampula Rovers Yosia	Tirinyi sub county	Chairperson LCIII	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mulumba Sarah	Tirinyi sub county	Sub county Secretary	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Muddukaki Solomon Jackson	AWE	Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Muyanja Charles	AWE	Engineer	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					
		<p>The Parish Chief Tirinyi welcomed the MWE representative and AWE team.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to present.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP and RAP update Process					
		Question and Answer Session					

Week		Meeting date	17/01/2018
		Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject	RAP UPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT- Tirinyi Sub County		Total pages 01
1.1	On data update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sub counties have been created from the original TIRINYI , these needs to be considered in this update process. Some PAPs were originally in Tirinyi but know under Nabiswa Sub County. Kamonkoli sub county was also cut to create Kamonkoli Town council 		
1.2	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members accentuated that the contractor to construct the facilities should consider employing the locals from the affected 		
1.3	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of the land that is going to be acquired due to the project should be compensated adequately. In some instances, during RAP update, the statuesque should be maintained because some people have done nothing much ever since their land was evaluated in 2015. 		
1.4	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson LCIII requested that the consultants have a thorough sensitization meeting with the affected communities so that they appreciate the project .Everyone on the main road think she/he is to be compensated .they need to be sensitised more to avoid a confusion 		
1.5	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sub county officers should be educated on the project and allowed to participate through out At what stage does the developer engage or involve the health officials and CDO departments because these always in close contact with the communities? 		

Week					Meeting date	18/01/2018
					Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject			RAPUPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kibuku District		Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	>	Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation
				Signed list appended		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Mbulakamu Kenneth	Kibuku District Administration	District engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Mwegeragazu moses	Kibuku District Administration	Water officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Paul sajja	Kibuku District Administration	District planner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Richard Mugoto	Kibuku District Administration	CAO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Nawoya Bruno	Kibuku District Administration	Chairperson water board
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Muddukaki Solomon jackson	AWE	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Muyanja Charles	AWE	Engineer

Item	Update
1	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The CAO opened the meeting by welcoming his members and thanking them for attending the meeting. He requested a member from the meeting to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from Air Water Earth Ltd (AWE) and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to have the presentation.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ Project activities ▪ ESIA/RAP Process
	Question and Answer Session
1.1	<p>On Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was emphasis on compensation. The members mentioned that compensation of PAPs should be fair and done in a transparency manner. • Can compensation be effected on an asset to asset basis? For example if your house is affected, is it possible to build for you a house instead of offering cash. • Will the Town Council or authorities get involved in compensation process or not? • What plans does the developer have on trees and crops that will be destroyed during the construction?
1.2	<p>On Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth of Kibuku sub-county and especially from the project areas should be considered first before employing outside workers. There are also skilled workers in the area, opportunities should be given to them.
1.2	<p>On Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members wanted to know how villages far away from pipelines will benefit in terms of water distribution. • People outside the town council can't have access to conditional grants, there are no funds to extend water far away in the villages. They request that a provision is made in the design.
1.3	<p>On Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will PAPs be able to use the land again after it is acquired by the project?
1.4	<p>On Benefit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case the pipe lines pass through people's homes, will the communities be connected to utility lines as a benefit?

Week					Meeting date	18/01/2018	
					Recorded by	Solomon	
Meeting/subject			RAPUPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Butaleja District			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village		Designation	
			Signed list appended				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Echat Moses	Butaleja District Administration		CAO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Were Lamula	Butaleja District Administration		DEO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wasiyo Richard	Butaleja District Administration		District water officer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ochwo Steven	Butaleja District Administration		Health inspector	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mwina Julius	Butaleja District Administration		Physical planner	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gulosa Joseph	Butaleja District Administration		Town clerk	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jogirye Muzamiru	Butaleja District Administration		Speaker	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					
		<p>The CAO Butaleja district opened the meeting by welcoming the representative from MWE and Air Water Earth Ltd (AWE) team. He further explained that water in Butaleja has been a big challenge and appreciated the water and sanitation project. He went ahead and requested the team to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to give the presentation the proposed project.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP Process					
		Question and Answer Session					
1.1		On Duration					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There was need to know the duration of the project?					

Week		Meeting date	18/01/2018
		Recorded by	Solomon
Meeting/subject	RAPUPDATE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Butaleja District		Total pages
			01
1.2	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the members mentioned that compensation should not be considered especially for people in the road reserves. Roads have been opened up without compensation so don't float it. Only the most vulnerable should be compensated. Does the developer use the District Land Board rates or the Central Government rate? They have old rates of 2011. Who determines how much should be compensated, is it the PAPs or the district? 		
1.3	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the project start and how will interested parties apply for job vacancies? The district has technically trained or skilled manpower, will contractor consider the locals or they come with their own staff. 		
1.3	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to involve the district technical officials in the project at the early stages so as to have a smooth and acceptable project. For example during the surveys, the consultant should use the District Environmental Officer and the Community Development Officer. 		
1.4	On Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are different road alignments. How much land the developer need to lay the pipeline because some roads are not yet opened? 		
1.5	On Sensitisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The communities need to be sensitized on who determines the compensation rates. Most times the communities think they determine how much they should get for their land, crops and structures. 		
1.6	On ESMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultant should involve the community when developing the Environmental and Social Management Plan 		





Nikolai -

Natural water and source cost

Date: 16/07/2018

Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Sign/initial

Szymon Adrian	Musc mbad T/S	0772448387 / 67012323	
Musimewa Bruno	Musc MACE S.A.C.	07719-698877 / 0705-882086	
Seungyeon Do	Musc - Staticplant Eng	0772458551	
Agnes Arech	Musc - Gm	0752919300	

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>KIBAKU DISTRICT</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box): <u>RAP update deskuse</u>	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	
Date: <u>12/01/2018</u>				
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT				
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)				
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial	
MBUKAMUICA KRAMUTH	KURUWA DUG (DE)	0773183520		
MURUGUSA MOSES	KURUWA DUG (ADHD)	0774282868		
KUIGA PAUL SEJIA	KIBUKU DUG (District Planner)	0756801750		
KIGWERI MYGOTO	KIBUKU DUG (ADHD)	0752587295		
NAWOYA BRUNO	KIBUKU TOWN COUNCIL	0755654618		

Name of Community:

KADAMA SUBCUT

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Update database			
Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: 18/07/2018

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBAL E WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
PropONENT: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

[illegible]

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Mbale</u>		District: <u>Adumu</u>		Sub-district: <u>Adumu</u>	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):					
Scoping		<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sensitisation		<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Environmental Audit		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Date: <u>16/01/2018</u>					
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT					
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)					
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Signal / Initial		
MUKOSSETH HANUZA	Adumu/Mobile station Mbale-District local office	0703842064	<u>Adumu</u>		
MABIRYE DOSE	Mbale-District-Production office	0742673789	<u>Adumu</u>		
OPUS, JOSITH	Mbale DLG - National Road	0778682978	<u>Adumu</u>		
Nawanyenze Anna	Sen-off - Mbale DLG	0772553387	<u>Adumu</u>		
MATIASA JOHAN	DIST V/CMAN SEC-FINANCE MAN. MBLE	0772469367	<u>Adumu</u>		
Edward E.N. MUYICA	Technical Chairman - Mbale	0772399800	<u>Adumu</u>		
Mudubakali Solomon Jaceca	Adumu ktd - Good first	070161524	<u>Adumu</u>		
Muyima Eunice	Physical Planner - MBLE	0774-209479	<u>Adumu</u>		
Muyanga Charles	AWELD	0772577708	<u>Adumu</u>		
ABONG ROSEMARY	Adumu, Mbale	0772370348	<u>Adumu</u>		
SHIRAKU JAMES	DCE-Mbale	0772-382636	<u>Adumu</u>		



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Mbale</u>		District: <u>Adumu</u>		Sub-district: <u>Adumu</u>	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):					
Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Date: <u>16/01/2018</u>					
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT					
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)					
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Signal Initial		
MUKORSESA HIRIYUZA	Adumu/Mbale Water Office	0703842064	Adumu		
MABIRYE DACE	Mbale District - Production	0742673789	Dace		
OPUS, JOSITH	Mbale DLG - Nahrdi	0778682978	Dace		
Nawanyenze Anna	Sen. off - Mbale DLG	0772553387	Dace		
MATIASA JOHAN	DIST VICE-MAN SEC. FINANCE MAN. MBLE	0772469367	Dace		
Edward E.N. MUYICA	Technical Chairman - Mbale	0772399800	Dace		
Mudubakali Solomon Jaceca	Adumu - Sec. Dist	070161524	Dace		
Muyima Evarice	Physical Planner - MBLE	0774-209479	Dace		
Muyanga Charles	AWELD	0772577708	Dace		
ABONG ROSEMARY	Adumu, Mbale	0772370348	Dace		
SHIRAKU JAMES	DCE - Mbale	0772-382636	Dace		



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Name of Community:

TRINITY	HEADQUARTERS (Subcounty)	Scoring
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Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Kip update disclosure

Date:

17/07/2018

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION (NWSC)

Fluorine: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

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COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Budaka District</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box): <u>RAP update disclosure</u>	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date: <u>19/01/2018</u>				
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT				
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)				
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial	
<u>Estimate Agba</u>	<u>Budaka (Cao)</u>	<u>0702724803</u>	<u>by</u>	
<u>MKENDE KIZINE DANIEL</u>	<u>BUDAKA (GORE)</u>	<u>0772668115</u>	<u>Agba</u>	
<u>MUKELWA MURRAY M</u>	<u>Budaka (P10)</u>	<u>0772633534</u>	<u>for</u>	
<u>OKKI PATRICIA MURIEL</u>	<u>Budaka (DFO)</u>	<u>0772541713</u>	<u>Agba</u>	
<u>Murphy Irene</u>	<u>Budaka (Phy. planer)</u>	<u>0772579686</u>	<u>Agba</u>	
<u>MURUTHA Aloysios</u>	<u>Budaka District (D-Eng)</u>	<u>0772580900</u>	<u>Agba</u>	



Name of Community:

Date: 12/01/2018

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community:

Mbale Municipality Council

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

RAP update disclosure

Scoping
Sensitisation
Environmental Audit

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Date: 16/10/2018

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial
MURRAY MURRAY	M.P. COUNCIL	0782-485143	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	M.M.C. B. TOWN CLERK	0781313197	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	M.M.C. SEC SOCIAL S.	0705117816	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	M.M.C. SEC WORKS	0785656584	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	M.M.C. SEC WORKS	0702-720460	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	M.M.C. SEC WORKS	0712433875	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	Environment office	0712693722	
WANDIYU K. KAMUKU	Environment office	0780362491	

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Mbale Municipal Council</u>						
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box): <u>Update disclosure</u>	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date: <u>16/07/2018</u>						
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT						
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)						
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial			
<u>Mwambi Dominic</u>	<u>Mbale Municipal Council</u>	<u>082624330</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>			
<u>Mwambi James</u>	<u>Mbale Municipal Council</u>	<u>0772604965</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>			
<u>Nasimiyu James</u>	<u>-do-</u>	<u>0183377202</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>			
<u>Mwambi Robert</u>	<u>Mbale Municipal Council</u>	<u>0772852167</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>			
<u>Mwambi Angela</u>	<u>NWSC</u>	<u>0282523464</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>			
<u>Mwambi James</u>	<u>NWSC</u>	<u>0700473192</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>			

Name of Community:

Ministry of Water & Environment

Name of Community:		Ministry of Water & Environment	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
RAP update disclosure		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 12/01/2018		Environmental Audit	Other (specify)

Date: 17/01/2018

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

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COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Sinar Quaters - Nakipya, Bungokho, Velandele, Mubukha</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping <input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Environmental Audit <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date: <u>15th July 2017</u>			
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)			
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial
ENGWEEN SUSIM	Fanning V/C/pora	07741607711	Engween
NABIGNE AMELES	Nabigo cell.	0752815556	Engween
Mubukha MUSEC	Mubukha cell	0704628507	Engween
Nangasa Frens	Nangasa cell.	0752593665	Engween
KUMUTU SAM MUSHMAN	ClPERSON BUNGOKHO CELL	0774894343	Engween
KUTUSI IBENE	ClPERSON MATSABA CELL	0784222181	Engween
PETER KIDIREH	PASTOR ELIJAH CHURCH NABISO CELL	0715118112	Engween
NANGOLI UTHMAN		0704424876	Engween
DR Mubukha	Mubukha Cell	0782137376	Engween
DR. MUMMSEBU GIZOU	PHARMACEUTICAL CELL	0772642431	Engween
MASOMU SAM	Bukhoko	07922556735	Engween

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET**

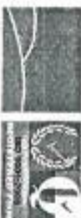
Name of Community: <u>Senior Quarter - Nakhupa, Bungokho, Klonale, Musaba</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date: <u>15-July-2017</u>				
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT				
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)				
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial	
ISAAC ND WAKIMWEZI	Boma, Nakhupa Cell Station	0772-388677	<i>[Signature]</i>	
NGWENO OBEBO DAVID	Boma/ WAKIMWE	0702691188	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MUTEETE THOMAS	BOMA/ BUKWA CELL	0789027279	<i>[Signature]</i>	
NASIMOLO RODGER	MASABA CELL/BOMA WARD	0752631718 0782631718	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MACHELI DAMASCUS	BUSA WULE CLOSSE	0782941009 +96176774458	<i>[Signature]</i>	
BILAKA CATIM	BOMA WARD/BUNYORWA	0772441645	<i>[Signature]</i>	
BUSIRISA DAMASCUS	Bukwa cell/Boma ward	0752456770	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Edpungu Telly K.	Boma/ iburud e	0758446415	<i>[Signature]</i>	
ODIA M FENINATH	Fairway Cell. Boma. Senior Guide	0782080522	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MATARA GETHREY	Waban Bngokho Cell/Wanda	0772581342	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MUHAMBA MOSIS	Fairway cell	07722411229	<i>[Signature]</i>	

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10/20051/2005



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COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: Northern Division

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: 13 July

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Signal Initial
<u>WUAMBEBA ISSA</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0773586133</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MESSEBA DEANES</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0753769121</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MARUNA EUNICE</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>07743226029</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>ANNY NABUNGA</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0774963861</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MURAGI JEANILIPED</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0776830596</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MUSA MARIN</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0788339879</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>NABAIINE INACHANDU KIOSA</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0782305563</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MURUDE MUKU</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0794899212</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>CADOLINA GIZAMBA</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>07764189832</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MATLO JAMES</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>07764189832</u>	<u>WU</u>
<u>MUSELO MUPA</u>	<u>KISENGI</u>	<u>0702-776040</u>	<u>WU</u>



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Northern Division</u>		Scoping			ESIA	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Sensitisation			RAP	
		Environmental Audit			Other (specify)	
Date: <u>13-07-2017</u>						
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT						
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)						
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial			
NAMUJASI SAAH	SHIGARATON	0701039693	SAAH			
KUTABO CANTILE	KUTABO CELL I	0794452824	KUTABO			
BUKOMA SOROKH	MISSICOM CELL I	07524386933	SOROKH			
KIDABA DANIEL	KISBANYI CELL I/II	0771885321	DANIEL			
MUDAMBA IVAN	MUGISU CELL I/ST	0702903695	IVAN			
BUKOMA SAM	MUGISU CELL	0757746774	SAM			
SHIKU. WAKIWA	BUGENJO CELL	072487938	WAKIWA			
WENIKA LUTHEAS	MUGISU CELL	0782980676	LUTHEAS			
MUGAMBA BASHIN	MUGISU CELL	0703599544	BASHIN			
BUSIA SHARIF	MUGISU CELL	0791323474	SHARIF			
NAMBELE HERBERT	MUMUDE CELL	0702626353	HERBERT			

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET**

Name of Community: <u>SENIOR QUARTERS - NAKUPA, BUNECTHO, MANKA, MASABA</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	
Date: <u>15th - July - 2017</u>				
Project name: <u>ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>				
Proponent: <u>NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)</u>				
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial	
<u>MAKABATI RHEHAK</u>	<u>LUNNTHAK</u>	<u>0772532650</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>MANAMA JOY</u>	<u>LUNNTHAK</u>	<u>0751862967</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>NABUBERE PATRICK</u>	<u>NAKUPA CELL</u>	<u>0775427142</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>ONDERI PETER</u>	<u>Fairuou cell</u>	<u>0774495871</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>MOOKA JOHN Anthony</u>	<u>NAKUPA cell</u>	<u>0772909991</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>Bosiku HESEK</u>	<u>NABUJO cell</u>	<u>0780473032</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>MAKHEFU SAVID</u>	<u>NAKUPA cell</u>	<u>0774163900</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>OPID GEORGE</u>	<u>BULKHA</u>	<u>0774297666</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>KAKUMGULU MPRIMA GERARDE</u>	<u>MASABA cell</u>	<u>07022896067</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>IMODEYA JANE</u>	<u>NAKUPA cell</u>	<u>07452250345</u>	<u>DR</u>	
<u>MATAMBA PHLIP</u>	<u>NAKUPA cell</u>	<u>0789474049</u>	<u>DR</u>	



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET

Name of Community: <u>Senior Quaters - Makrupa, Bungokho, Wandale, Masaba</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date: <u>15th July 2017</u>				
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT				
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)				
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/initial	
<u>Magidiso C.M.</u>	<u>Nakuru</u>	<u>095 2 700025</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
<u>NABUTENO ASSUMPTA</u>	<u>Nakuru</u>	<u>0782037225</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
<u>Betty Apie Duma</u>	<u>Nabije Cell</u>	<u>0787877299</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
<u>Ephraim Tom Amuge</u>	<u>Wandale Cell</u>	<u>0702801741</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	

Name of Community:		Northern Division		PROJECT NAME: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBELE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA		
		Sensitisation	RAP		
		Environmental Audit	Other (specify)		
Date: 13th Jan 2017					
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBELE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT					
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)					
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Signature / Initial		
LIVINGSTON KIRINSHI	Buyondo	0704933559	[Signature]		
MARGARET CHITFARE	Buyondo / Nekoma	0706395053	[Signature]		
MARSHALL MWAHO	Prinye	0784280377	[Signature]		
MARGARET DOBERT	KIRINYI CELL	0785181889	[Signature]		
MARSHALL STEPHEN	KIRINYI CELL	07722489663	[Signature]		
MARSHALL ALI	KIRINYI CELL	0701016927	[Signature]		
Spekei fusine	KIRINYI CELL	0773010004	[Signature]		
KIRINYI PAUL	MURURI	0701356140	[Signature]		
MARSHALL RICHARD	MURURI	0773029233	[Signature]		
MARSHALL DICKSON	NORTHEND BRUSHING	0779959740	[Signature]		
MARSHALL MOSES	LIMURD	0772288145	[Signature]		
MARSHALL MOSES	MURURI	0752345876	[Signature]		
MARSHALL MOSES	MURURI	0772-682900	[Signature]		

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION / SENSITIZATION
ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION SHEET**

Name of Community: <u>Northern Division</u>					
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date: <u>13 July</u>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT					
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)					
Name of person met:	Zone / Village	Contact (Tel)	Sign/ Initial		
<u>NOGAH. MUKOYI</u>	<u>mirumbe</u>	<u>0774524940</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>Agnes Ikwesha</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0700375273</u>	<u>A</u>		
<u>KUOSI BENARD</u>	<u>SHIMULU</u>	<u>0773101242</u>	<u>Quame</u>		
<u>KHAMUSA JUSIUS</u>	<u>Murumbi</u>	<u>0787-869457</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>BIATIKA SARATHI</u>	<u>Mugisa</u>	<u>0772-682902</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>NAMBUYA BENETH</u>	<u>MUAUO CELL</u>	<u>076154376</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>WASAGALI - Paulina-U</u>	<u>Biyadhara Cell</u>	<u>0704496362</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>NAMUTISI STUDA</u>	<u>MUGISU CELL</u>	<u>0750345676</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>MOLIMBEZA DABICK</u>	<u>KISENYI CELL</u>	<u>07-0706264500</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>NABULIMBEZI GUSMY</u>	<u>MURURU</u>	<u>0750339602</u>	<u>MM</u>		
<u>MUDGAS JAMES</u>	<u>MURURU Cell</u>	<u>0724446313</u>	<u>MM</u>		

Name of Community: Northern Division

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Date: 13/Jul/20

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Name of person met:

[illegible]

Name of Community: SENIOR QUARTERS

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Date: 13 July 2017

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

Name of person met:

Zone / Village

Contact (Tel)

Sign/Initial

Mauana Jay	Bungatho-Wanda cell	0751862967	JP	Mauana
Spila Tem	1	0702801741	JP	
MAGGAMA SAM	1	0782556235	JP	
WALETA JAAS	NAKUPA CELL	0782881437	JP	
Wanda John Anthony	WAKINGA CELL	0712909991	JP	
Alamasi Peter	BUNGOTHOTO CELL	0782506595	JP	
NATIMOLU DOBERS	MASABA CELL	0782631718	JP	
KUTUSI IENG	CLP MASABA CELL	0784222181	JP	
MRS KAPUNGULA G.M.	MASABA CELL	07022289607	JP	
DR Walekwa D.	Bulwika RD	07522250395	JP	
Seo Moya Mataka	Bungokho-Cell	0712581342	JP	

hydroxide

Name of Community: NORTH HAVEN DIVISION

Project name: ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION LIMITED (NWSC)

[illegible]

klako Paul David - K. Inland

KANALE - Senior Quarter

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Journal of Internal Medicine 261: 103–112



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>Burowe Village</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping <input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Environmental Audit <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Date: <u>11/02/2018</u>			
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT. RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT(2018)</u>			
Proponent: _____			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/Initial
<u>MAUNATHA EBRISA</u>	<u>REGISTRAR BULBULWE T/C</u>	<u>0774935245</u>	<u>EB</u>
<u>MURIBE AMURU</u>	<u>BURUWE NORTH CELL</u>	<u>07733895635</u>	<u>AM</u>
<u>ABDALLAH ZAKA</u>	<u>BULBULWE NORTH CELL</u>	<u>09772836480</u>	<u>AB</u>
<u>WAMUSANGA MATIU</u>	<u>BULBULWE NORTH CELL</u>	<u>0755411993</u>	<u>MA</u>
<u>WADINDI AM JAMBOA</u>	<u>MALE GACACUWA</u>	<u>0755167753</u>	<u>WA</u>
<u>HASSER SEFU</u>	<u>CHESORU WATER BORER</u>	<u>0755283301</u>	<u>HA</u>
<u>GATA EBAU</u>	<u>T/Hy-ent</u>	<u>0754398906</u>	<u>GA</u>
<u>OSIDA PAU</u>	<u>NANDAATHI CELL</u>	<u>0772325202</u>	<u>OS</u>
<u>HAZIMWA MWA</u>	<u>C/Mak.c/p</u>	<u>0756215672</u>	<u>HA</u>
<u>HAZIMWA MWA</u>	<u>C/p</u>	<u>0757707786</u>	<u>HA</u>
<u>Wahyda Muhemuda</u>	<u>Dep Njaleka south</u>	<u>0757248336</u>	<u>WA</u>



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Bulldozer Village

Scoping	
Sensitisation	
Environmental Audit	

RAP

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11/02/2014

Proponent:

Name of person/official met:

$K_{AB} \in \mathbb{R}^{15m \times 15m}$

Kevin Brown

Contact (Tel/email) 953780678

Sign/initial

MANUTONGA MASTILA

BILLORE CAMP

0707 43300

Signature

В. П. Басин, К. Е. Рат

Buschulte 44g Offic

① 773168215

front

BULFAMU MUKOZO

Bisolvon[®] Cough Syrup

0754856016

Declaro:

SEFV 1MAH500f

MA-908 Bisolane North

0782 3385 242

05/11/2014

WATSON CTS H-88251A

Gr50 Brackets 7/1

0777216620

45

Kambo Asamara in

Hamada's cell

0713008674

11

Trace Baalberg

As Whites Fast

0787683441

2

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>Bustave Village</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>11/07/2010</u>			
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT. RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)</u>			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/Initial
MUSOSA MABWA Amos	Chairman Bustave South	0751875477	
Musein Musa Sseduye	News Reporter - Mubaba fm	0761-733424	
GULHOTBA JOSEPH	TOWN CLERK	0783048822	
MEDOC ABANI	Bustave Central	07278889829	
MUNIA MABARET	VICE C/P LCU Bustave TIC	076500760	
MABONGWA AKINYU	C/P REED NEW Bustave TC	0752837432	
MUBACIA ABU NGU	C/P Bustave TC	0774617707	
Bukha Jyomani Sany	Ward Clerk	0795752386	
MUGOYA AZIZA	COUNSELLOR BSL TC	0775119496	
BELCANA GELA	Bustave TC	0782410669	
Mwila SANA	C/P Mubabwa TC	07833329929	



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency/Institution: <u>Karama S/country (Bulocho, Bulenba, Dodoi, Pedulu)</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping <input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Environmental Audit <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date: <u>18/06/2018</u>			
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT: RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT(2018)</u>			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/Initial
<u>IASIBULA MUTHARI</u>	<u>Bulochto</u>	<u>0777600110, 0751477765</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>KALITA KUKA</u>	<u>Bulochto</u>	<u>0777731023, 0756113366</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>KIRANSH SIBHEN</u>	<u>Buyamba</u>	<u>0750814837</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Mekulu E</u>	<u>Bulochto</u>	<u>0759770657</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>IASIBULA MUTHARI</u>	<u>Dodoi I</u>	<u>0701990705</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>DIFASI SILE</u>	<u>Dodoi</u>	<u>0750047688</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>WAGBIB YOHOSANI</u>	<u>Dodoi</u>		
<u>KANTWAMUSAI SUNDI</u>	<u>Pedulu</u>	<u>0789440537</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Mwona yosana</u>	<u>Bulochto</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Imela mases</u>	<u>Dodoi I</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MUKEDYA SAN</u>	<u>Bulochto</u>	<u>0702416703</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>Karama County (Chad) LTD</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	
Date: <u>10th Feb 2018</u>				
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT - RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)</u>				
Proponent:				
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/Initial	
1 <u>Klabinonaki Wilson</u>	<u>De DOI</u>		<u>Wci</u>	
2 <u>Mubasa ERIASH</u>	<u>De DOI</u>		<u>ER</u>	
3 <u>Machya Franco</u>	<u>De DOI</u>		<u>Machya</u>	
<u>Mbayo Badembele</u>	<u>De DOI</u>	<u>0755179286</u>	<u>Mbayo</u>	
<u>Masuka</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>Ma</u>	
<u>Madebn Franco</u>	<u>De DOI</u>		<u>Ma</u>	
<u>Maliwenaki Wilson</u>	<u>De DOI</u>		<u>Ma</u>	
<u>Bagagi Wilson</u>			<u>Ma</u>	
<u>Taiwibisya Tawasi</u>	<u>De DOI</u>		<u>Tai</u>	
<u>Gesa Rashadi</u>			<u>Gesa</u>	



Karam-Dooi-Local Council Is

Stakeholder consultation record.

Name of Agency / Institution: Karam-Dooi parish			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping <input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Environmental Audit <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Date: 10/09/2018			
Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT(2018)			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/initial
MURERE MICHAEL	SPORO PARISH	0778096780	Michael
KIRANDA STEPHEN	BUTEMBA	0750314837	Stephen
IASBULA MICHAEL	BULOCHO	0751477765, 0777600110	Michael
MUSIKILI muhamada	SPORO II	0782137532	Musikili
Adobeli Milton	Borku	0755792654	Adobeli
MBALE RABIRUC	DADO I	0755179284	Rabiruc
MATJURA PETER	KHUMBA A	0782357669	Peter



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: Kadema S/Counril (Dodoi I, Buyemba, Peduli)			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: 18th / Feb / 2018			
Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT: RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/Initial
Hasiny Jona	Dodoi (I)		
Kubaini Kelusa	Dodoi I	0752949961	Ku
Mugesi Mukel	Dodoi I	0752946720	Mu
Tamuhahi muba	Buyemba		DM
Bilondolo Thomas	Buyemba		
Ca Klu Kacuruta	Bulake	0764732395	Ca
Sam ADINANI	BUMEMBA	0755370445	Sam
Makiraga ANTHONY	Peduli	0957688390	Ma
MURi Anne	Buyemba		Ma
Ketalla Nyan	Dodoi I		Ka
Wilson wabunwa	Buyemba		Wa

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>Karamaale County (Kaduna, Namwaluke, Kaduna T/S)</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>4 Feb 2018</u>			
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)</u>			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (T/Email)	Sign/Initial
<u>KIRYA Mubili</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>077 074 7749</u>	<u>KIRYA</u>
<u>Zany Boleka</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>0785337777</u>	<u>Z.B</u>
<u>Mugulu Peter</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>0785275487</u>	<u>Mugulu</u>
<u>Salome Catole</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>0773-166178</u>	<u>Salome</u>
<u>ISSA UBAID</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>0753925274 / 0774925274</u>	<u>ISSA</u>
<u>GULOKA BASHA</u>	<u>Namwaluke</u>	<u>0756801851 / 078528544</u>	<u>GULOKA</u>
<u>Abulwanina M.T</u>	<u>Namwaluke</u>	<u>0774206956</u>	<u>Abulwanina</u>
<u>Shawal Maada</u>	<u>Kaduna T/S</u>		<u>Shawal</u>



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: KADUNA SL

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	

Date: 07 Feb 2018

Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT: RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)

Proponent:

Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/Initial
<u>Wase Samson</u>	<u>Kwateke</u>		<u>wase</u>
<u>WABI - MAGIDU</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0777849269</u>	<u>WBI</u>
<u>BENGOSI MUHAMMAD</u>	<u>DODOT II</u>	<u>0782137532</u>	<u>BK</u>
<u>Kamilah Julius</u>	<u>ASTUKALAKE</u>	<u>0774696828</u>	<u>JS</u>
<u>KINDAUSO JIGITH</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0781335712</u>	<u>KD</u>
<u>Alemesayon BIRIHAYO</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0764844786</u>	<u>AB</u>
<u>LUBAKE SAMSON</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0775258670</u>	<u>LUB</u>
<u>WAKINGO PETER</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0781429447</u>	<u>WAK</u>
<u>MULUMI SATURIN</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0777400496</u>	<u>MU</u>
<u>MURRY MARION</u>	<u>KADAMA</u>	<u>0755737957</u>	<u>MR</u>



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: KADAMA SUB-COUNTY/Kisumu, Kaduna (Is, Nabungwe, Kaurani, Namutalula Kaduna)

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	

Date: 9th Feb 2018

Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)

Proponent:

Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Masiga Muzamha	Sp c/p person	0782809123	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mubana Emmanuel	AO- Kaduna Sp	0714348440	<i>[Signature]</i>
Ludwig Mubwanda	C/P LCI Nabungwe	0790044930	<i>[Signature]</i>
MUBENGA MARK	member Kaduna	0779283076	<i>[Signature]</i>
BULEMBE AARSON	X-Councillor	0782231851	<i>[Signature]</i>
Tambaki, Jhu Bosc	Kaduna	0785135786	<i>[Signature]</i>
ALIEN KULHAM	Namutalula	0789962732	<i>[Signature]</i>
KIRIA ABDI	KADAMA TISHA	0782-684411	<i>[Signature]</i>
MUBANA JOSEPH	KADAMA TISHA	0777080537	<i>[Signature]</i>
KICHOBO MOSES	KADAMA TISHA	0783940057	<i>[Signature]</i>
KIENE PHINED	C/P Kaurani	07223761908	<i>[Signature]</i>



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>KADUNA STATE</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping <input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Environmental Audit <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date: <u>07/06/2018</u>			
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT - RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT(2018)</u>			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Muhammad Faruq</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>0785950644</u>	<u>Muhammad</u>
<u>Muhammad C Zang</u>	<u>Dade/Kaduna</u>	<u>0782154534</u>	<u>Muhammad</u>
<u>Muhammad Emmanuel M</u>	<u>Kaduna</u>	<u>0779343432 / 0786914907</u>	<u>Muhammad</u>
<u>Muhammad David Wilson</u>	<u>Baris chig/Muhammad</u>	<u>0782347892 / 0750381685</u>	<u>David</u>
<u>Muhammad Alice</u>	<u>District F Councilor</u>	<u>0783713992</u>	<u>Muhammad</u>
<u>LAKI R. W</u>	<u>Saudi City 1322</u>	<u>07725925575</u>	<u>LAKI</u>
<u>RASHID KUBRA</u>	<u>L.C.I</u>	<u>0784084622</u>	<u>RASHID</u>
<u>KAMBU SMUKH. W</u>	<u>S.A.Town Council Headman</u>	<u>0782579291 / 0757545545</u>	<u>KAMBU</u>
<u>BRUNSI SIBNO</u>	<u>P.W.D L.C.I</u>	<u>0773375318</u>	<u>BRUNSI</u>
<u>Lakale Sibirin</u>			<u>Lakale</u>
<u>MUHAMMAD IMRAN</u>	<u>Muhammad</u>	<u>0786709366</u>	<u>MUHAMMAD</u>
<u>WIRCE AHMED</u>	<u>KADUNA</u>	<u>0772374908</u>	<u>WIRCE</u>

K - Kaduna State
W - Water & Sanitation
S - Social



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A. W. Elst
www.ang-entertainment.com
1509004 2008

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: Kaduna State Kaduna, Nabuntoro (B), Kaduna Township, Kiriha-Kallata maluka

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):

Scoping	ESIA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation	RAP
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Audit	Other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: 01 Feb 2018

Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)

Proponent:

Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Telephone)	Sign/Initial
<u>LARKI R. W.</u>	<u>ALBUCHER (B)</u>	<u>0702925575</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>GONSYA KASHAI</u>	<u>KASHIMA TOWNSHIP</u>	<u>0784083629</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>BIRANGI SHIRIN</u>	<u>KIRIMA NABUNTORO</u>	<u>0773375318</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>ALAPAZA NIBUO, D</u>	<u>KADUNA TOWN</u>	<u>0750264286</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>KABO ZAKAYO</u>	<u>KADUNA TOWN</u>	<u>0787-747807</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MUGNA BERNADI</u>	<u>KADUNA TOWNSHIP</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>KADUNA SIKIRI</u>	<u>KADUNA TOWNSHIP</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>DICKSON SIMS</u>	<u>KADUNA TOWN</u>	<u>0772478026</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MELE SIMS</u>	<u>KADUNA TOWN</u>	<u>0757751521</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

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Scoring	ESIA
11 (Bun-1)	Security (Butargia, Sxala - kalampeto, kalyk)

Scoping		ESIA	
Sensitisation	✓	RAP	✓
Environmental Audit		Other (specify)	

Other (specify) _____

Name of person/official member	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel./email)	Sign/initial
LUKUMIEL NELSON	BUYERUA	0777849256	
MUSITAM MAFUMUOTI	BUYERUA		WINGI
NAMIRE MARGRET	BUYERUA	0778888642	
MURIEK ANNET	BUYERUA	0791040053	
NAMUGUNYA EUSA	BUYERUA	0783363340	
BURKE BOHAT	BUYERUA	0782779518	
OMODINI MARET	BUYERUA		CHAC.
NANTABO JENEPHER	BUYERUA	0756633486	me
NAMWOTO JOHN	Namungu		Namungu
Nobel DAN	SATA-KATAMPETE	0782261128	
CITACE CHALIC	KIBUKU TOWNS COUNCIL	0788646700	

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: TIRURU SUB-COUNTY JIRRA I II, KATATA II, BUKAHKOTO, KUYOTOI, KALAMPETE			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping <input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Environmental Audit <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date: 10th 02/2018			
Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
MAIGIDA KABIRI	TIRURU I	-	WJO
KALICATE PAIRICK	KATATA II	-	
LOY KABIRI	KATATA II		WJO
MUGITHOLO Sam	KATATA II	0700575905	WJO
KALAGALA Emma	KATATA II	0722188205	WJO
MUSUMBELE STEPHEN	BUKAHKOTO	0771660102	WJO
MASOULILE ROBERT	KUYOTOI I	0757125367	WJO
TIGAWAKALA URSULA	KUYOTOI	0787682429	WJO
MARATA PAIRICK	KALAMPETE	-	WJO
ERUBA DABALA	KALAMPETE	-	WJO
FUULA ZUBAIRI	KALAMPETE	0773211096	WJO



Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: Tinyi Subcounty (Kalampera, Kitatala, Kataga I & II, Tinyi I)

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):
 Stakeholder ☒ Scoping ☐
 Sensitisation ☒ ESIA ☐
 Environmental Audit ☐ RAP ☒
 Other (specify) ☐

Date: 10th/02/2018

Project name: MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT (2018)

Proponent: _____

Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
KASENYI IDHIN	PARISH CHIEF- KALAMPERA	0774152797	Skany
KAKIDA PHILIP ALKEN	PARISH CHIEF- KALAMPERA	077079187-0757296950	Ph
MURKBE TEM MOSSES	HEAD OF PARISH	0782612881	Murkbe
MULUMBA SAREAH	SAS	0712-664972	Mulumba
BALUKA JAMACULATIE	S/C V. C/P	0787734286	JB
KAMPURA ROVERS YESA	BL CHAIRPERSON	07826252194400	Kampura
KALAGAUDA MUHAMMAD	Kamara	0783368090	Kalagauda
ITALMUSH NABDA	Kamara	0778010324	Italmush
KIRYA JOSEPH	Kamara	0771617185	Kiry
SIMUSALI YRGENYI	Kamara	-	Simusali
POSHARIO BASULE	TINYI I	-	P. Basule

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Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>MBME Mubuku (Doko cell, Namakala)</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>21/02/2018</u>			
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT- RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT(2018)</u>			
Proponent:			
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>BATHISA GEDDAR</u>	<u>DOKO CELL</u>	<u>0780375206</u>	<u>POW</u>
<u>WANDAWA JUMBA</u>	<u>DOKO CELL</u>	<u>0788879130</u>	<u>Wanda</u>
<u>WANTHU WOLLEFE</u>	<u>DOKO CELL</u>	<u>0779880374</u>	<u>WOLLEFE</u>
<u>MAYIYA PARAK</u>	<u>HELEGI Nambala ward</u>	<u>0754316043</u>	<u>MAYIYA</u>
<u>ADULE STEPHEN</u>	<u>LEFFENGE</u>	<u>07610641322</u>	<u>ADULE</u>

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of Agency / Institution: <u>Doko Cell, Namakale</u>		Scoping		ESIA	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	
Date: <u>20/07/2018</u>					
Project name: <u>MBALE WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT: RAP UPDATE AND DEVELOPMENT(2018)</u>					
Proponent:					
Name of person/official met:	Designation/Village	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial		
1 <u>Wemigisha Grace</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>	<u>0783229679</u>	<u>GB</u>		
2 <u>KIARUA MUA</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>	<u>0781 850202</u>	<u>W. MUA</u>		
<u>AKIRE MUMUNA</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>	<u>0779259657</u>	<u>AKIRE</u>		
<u>Safina AMUKOLA</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Safina</u>		
<u>Gracie Jane GIM</u>	<u>Doko Cell / SAKAKA</u>	<u>0706637784</u>	<u>Gracie</u>		
<u>HATIAI PAUMA</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>	<u>0752586649</u>	<u>HATIAI</u>		
<u>NAMUTAMBE LYOLA</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>		<u>NAMUTAMBE</u>		
<u>MALALGO SHADIA</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>		<u>MALALGO</u>		
<u>Auma EDITH</u>	<u>Doko Cell</u>	<u>active person 0719951570</u>	<u>A-Edith</u>		

Week		Meeting date	30 June 2015
		Recorded by	Pamela Tashobya
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Mbale District Officials	Total pages	2

Pres ent Apol oav Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Kigaye Emmanuel Paul (KEP)	Mbale Administration District	District Physical Planner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Issa K. Ziwedde (IKZ)	Mbale Administration District	D/ CAO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moses Ssematimba(MS)	MWE	Engineer MWE/DWD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya (PT)	AWE	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vivian Ochen (VO)	AWE	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nyanga Eric .O (NEO)	Mbale Administration District	Senior Technical Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Joseph Kyagulanyi (JK)	AWE	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nakayenze Anna (NA)	Mbale Administration District	S.Environment Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wambuw David	Mbale Administration District	Princ./ Asst.-Sec/Mbale
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nongosyah Willy	Mbale Administration District	DE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Muliro Wanga K.	Mbale Administration District	Sec. Works and Production

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	The deputy CAO welcomed the AWE and MWE team and was grateful that water improvements were coming to Mbale district.
2.	Questions and Answer Session
	On Purchase of materials
2.1.	The district normally has issues with contractors who do not purchase materials from within the district. The contractors to be hired for this particular project should purchase materials from the district.
	On Grievance Mechanism
2.2.	The grievance office that will be established should be strengthened and able to handle people's grievances.
	On Compensation

Item	Update
2.3.	The compensation rates to be used should be current and enough for the PAPs
	There was a request for need of transparency when it comes to compensation of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
	On Project
2.4.	What is the total cost for the project?
2.5.	Some members wanted to know how big and what location is the project area
2.6.	Where exactly are the proposed pipelines going to pass?
2.7.	Is the project going to address the existing pipeline because these have been in existence for 50 years? Will the existing pipelines be improved or only new pipelines will be constructed.
2.8.	What plans do the contractor have for the existing pipelines on the main Masaba road, will the main road be opened during construction?
2.9.	There was a request that all asbestos pipelines be replaced. There should be total replacement because asbestos are reported to have health impacts.
2.10.	When does the proposed project start?
	On Involvement
2.11.	There was a request that all stakeholders should be involved in the project at all stages
2.12.	There should be an engagement plan and stakeholders must be informed early enough,
2.13.	The members requested that all affected communities should be sensitized because previous projects have always ignored the communities yet they are directly affected by the project. There was a request that the community local leaders should always be involved in the project.
	On Catchment area
2.14.	Does the project handle issues of the catchment area?
2.15.	There should be an Institutional set up of catchment component. It would be good to know who will do what where?
	On Employment
2.16.	There was a concern that most contractors come with their own employees and the locals in the project area are normally left out. There was therefore a request that first priority should be considering the locals especially when it comes to casual labour for example digging trenches for pipelines.
	On Environmental studies
2.17.	There was an inquiry on whether all environmental studies were carried out?

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MBALE DISTRICT OFFICIALS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: 30th - JUNE - 2015			
Project name: ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NWSC			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Kigye Emmanuel Paul	Physical Planner	0702162872 emmanuelkigye@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
Issa K. Ziwedde	MCAO	0772470138 Ziweddey@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
Moses Ssematimba	Environment Mktg/Adv	0774-664448 moses.ssematimba@mwsc.co.ug	<i>[Signature]</i>
NYANGA ERIC O	SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER	0751111301 ericnyanga@nwsc.co.ug	<i>[Signature]</i>
PAMELA TASHOBA	SOCIO-DEVT SPECIALIST	0792515917	<i>[Signature]</i>
VIVIAN OCHEN	ENGINEER - AWE LTD	0752500980	<i>[Signature]</i>
Joseph Luyagyalanyi	Engineer AWE (Ltd)	0774734695	<i>[Signature]</i>
Nakanyenze Anna	Environment officer	nakanyenzeanna@gmail.com 0712555387	<i>[Signature]</i>
Wambui David	Princ/Asst. - Sec/Adm	0782966450	<i>[Signature]</i>
Nangiyah Willy	DE	0772433683	<i>[Signature]</i>
MULIRO WANGA K.	Soc. WORKS & PRAD	0703566477	<i>[Signature]</i>

Record 2: Mbale Municipal Council

Week			Meeting date		30/06/2015
			Recorded by		Pamela
Meeting/subject			ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Mbale Municipal Council		Total pages
					01
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssematimba Moses (SM)	MWE/DWD	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakbaru Fred (NF)	Mbale Municipal Council	Physical Planner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Warhiaye K. Kenneth(WKK)	Mbale Municipal Council	Deputy Town Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya (PT)	AWE	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vivian Ochen (VO)	AWE	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nyanga Eric .O (NEO)	Mbale Municipal Council	Senior Technical Officer
			Kasaata Edwin (KE)	Mbale Municipal Council	Municipal Engineer
			Nyaribi Rhoda (NR)	Mbale Municipal Council	Environment Officer
Item		Update			
1		Introduction			
		<p>The Deputy Town Clerk welcomed the team from MWE and Air Water Earth Limited. He was happy with the project and sure that communities will embrace the project. He offered cooperation.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to give a presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>Vivian Ochen introduced the team from Air Water Earth Ltd and provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ Project activities ▪ ESIA/RAP Process 			
		Question and Answer Session			
1.1		On Sensitization			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a request that a thorough sensitization should done for the communities to understand on how they will benefit from the project. 			

Week		Meeting date	30/06/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Mbale Municipal Council		Total pages
			01
1.2	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some members requested to know who does the compensation, Is it the World Bank, the clients (MWE & NWSC) or the Municipal council 		
1.3	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the designs have not yet come to the Municipal Council, however the designs should follow reserve areas, so as to avoid issues related to compensation. The design team should consider using the existing road reserves. After laying of water pipes by the developer, will the communities be able to connect to their homes and will the water connections be at a cost? Some roads are not yet opened officially. Seeking for minimum facilitation to demarcate the roads. 		
1.4	On Pipelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the contractor going to replace the existing pipelines running across the main roads? There was a request that all pipelines made of asbestos should be fully replaced. 		
1.5	On Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The client should avail the design to the Municipal engineers so as to be in a better position to comment. 		
1.6	On Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public land within the municipal council is very limited so caution needs to be taken when acquiring. 		

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>MBALE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>30/06/2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NWSC</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>SSEMAMBA MUSEI</u>	<u>ENGINEER MUSEI</u>	<u>mosei.ssemamba@nasc.go.ug</u> <u>0774 664448</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MATIASA FRED</u>	<u>PLANNING</u>	<u>frankmatv10@gmail.com</u> <u>0777912155</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Wariwaye K Kenneth</u>	<u>Deputy Town Clerk</u>	<u>0773173197</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Pamela Tashobya</u>	<u>Sociologist / RAP Specialist</u>	<u>0772515917</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>VIVIAN OCHON</u>	<u>ENGINEER - AWE</u>	<u>0752580980</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>NYANYA ERIC O</u>	<u>SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER</u>	<u>0751111301</u> <u>eric.nyanya@nasc-co.ug</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kasaata Edzer</u>	<u>Municipal Engineer</u>	<u>0772459706</u> <u>timotheguesthouse@yahoo.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>NYARIBI RHODA</u>	<u>Environment Officer</u>	<u>0772693722</u> <u>nrhoda22@yahoo.co.uk</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

Record 3: Budaka District Administration

Week						Meeting date	30/06/2015
						Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject			ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Budaka District Administration			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village		Designation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lutaaya Robert (LR)	Budaka District Administration		Budaka Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mukuwa Andrew Martin (MAM)	Budaka District Administration		D/ CAO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moses Ssematimba(MS)	MWE		Engineer MWE/DWD	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya (PT)	AWE		Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nafuna Irene (NI)	Budaka District Administration		Budaka Physical planner	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joseph Kyagulanyi (JK)	AWE		Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vivan Ochen (VO)	AWE		Water Engineer	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					
		<p>The Deputy CAO of Budaka district welcomed the team from MWE and Air Water Earth Limited.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to give a presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>Kyagulanyi Joseph introduced the team from Air Water Earth Ltd and provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP Process					
		Question and Answer Session					
1.1		On Water					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water has been a very big problem in Budaka as a district. Therefore the project is welcome and hope that water will be supplied to communities.• There was an inquiry on how far from the main road will the water be distributed?					

Week		Meeting date	30/06/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Budaka District Administration		Total pages 01
1.2	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members were very happy with the way sensitization has been conducted because previously the communities were not sensitized on the project. There was a request that the communities should always be involved and thorough sensitization should be done in the project affected areas. Most times communities report that sensitization was not done, there was a request that all communities sensitized sign on attendance forms so as to show proof that sensitization was done. 		
1.2	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a concern on whether local communities will be involved and employed during construction of the proposed facilities. Usually locals are not considered when work starts. There should be a mechanism put in place to give priority to the locals. The project should put into consideration gender balance when it comes to employment. 		
1.3	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was fear that PAPs will not be compensated for their affected properties because most of the time projects have come up, and promised to compensate but that never happens. The affected communities should be compensated promptly and fairly 		
1.4	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the project start? 		
1.5	On Water Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the MWE use existing infrastructure or they are going to construct their own? 		
1.6	On HIV/AIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The client and contractors should have an HIV/AIDS policy in place because workers will come around communities and diseases such as HIV/AIDS may be contracted amongst themselves. This should be handled very well and sensitisation should be done. 		
1.7	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a request that the technical teams at the district be involved early enough so as to sensitize the communities. During sensitisation and monitoring of the project, there is need to involve the district officials because most of the time they are more acquainted with the communities. 		

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>BUDAKA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	
Date: <u>30/06/2015</u>				
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>				
Proponent: <u>NWSC</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Village Designation:	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial	
JOSEPH KYAGUHANZI	AWE (LTD) Kampala	077473469	<i>[Signature]</i>	
SSEMATIMBA MOSES	MWE/DWA	0774-864448 moses.ssematimba@mwe.gov	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MEKE ROGERS	Budaka - Asst. Eng	0775-252283	<i>[Signature]</i>	
A.M. Mubhale	Budaka - LC III Chair	0782050762	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Mubwama Andrew Muntu	Budaka - Town Clerk	0772633534	<i>[Signature]</i>	
BIANTALO MUSTA	BUDAKA - H/INSPECTOR	0774697273	<i>[Signature]</i>	
BAYA MURUGU	Budaka - ACHO	0789433852	<i>[Signature]</i>	
LUTAYA ROBERT	BUDAKA - Eng	0772448670	<i>[Signature]</i>	
NKOLA SAMSON	BUDAKA - H/INSPECTOR	0785265935	<i>[Signature]</i>	
MBAYO SAAC	BUDAKA - Sector Works	0782981591	<i>[Signature]</i>	
NATUNA IRENE	BUDAKA - Physical Planner	0772579686	<i>[Signature]</i>	

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>BUDAKA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>30/06/2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NWSC</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Village Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
JOSEPH KYAGUWANYI	AWE(hd)/Kampala	077473469	<i>[Signature]</i>
SSEMAMBA MOSES	MWE/DWA	0774-864448 moses.ssemamba@mw.gov.ug	<i>[Signature]</i>
MEKE ROGERS	Budaka - Asst. Eng	0775-252283	<i>[Signature]</i>
A.M. Mubhale	Budaka - LC III Chair	0782550762	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mubwira Andrew Martin	Budaka - Town Clerk	0772633534	<i>[Signature]</i>
BYANTALO MUSA	Budaka - H/INSPECTOR	0774697273	<i>[Signature]</i>
BAYA MAMUN	Budaka ACHO	0782433852	<i>[Signature]</i>
LUTAYA ROBERT	Budaka - Eng	0772448670	<i>[Signature]</i>
NKOLA SAMSON	Budaka - H/INSPECTOR	0785265935	<i>[Signature]</i>
MBAMO ISAAC	Budaka - Sector Works	0782981591	<i>[Signature]</i>
NAFUA IRENG	Budaka - Physical Planner	0772579686	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>BUDAKA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>30/06/2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NWSC</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Subwe Joseph	T-A	0781331224	<i>[Signature]</i>
KIRABAINAYE PATRICK	Clerk Assistant	0772046760/0152046760	<i>[Signature]</i>
CAPT. KAMUHANDA LEMMY	DISO	0922559818	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Stand. Doc No. AWE034

Record 4: Kadama Sub County

Week						Meeting date	30/06/2015
						Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject			ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kadama Sub County			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village		Designation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Masiga Muzamilu (MM)	Kadama Sub-County		Sub county chairperson	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Omurut Sam (OS)	Kadama Sub-County		Parish Chief Kadama	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baluka Madina (BM)	Kadama Sub-County		SAS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nakawala Anita (NA)	Kadama Sub-County		CDO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vivian Ochen (VO)	AWE		Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssematimba Moses	MWE/ DWD		Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	AWE		Sociologist	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					
		<p>The Sub-County Chief of Kadama welcomed the team from MWE and Air Water Earth Limited.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to give a presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>Pamela Tashobya introduced the team from Air Water Earth Ltd and provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP Process					
		Issues discussed					
1.1		On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The consultants should involve the sub-county officials when it comes to sensitisation of the communities because they most of the time are familiar with the people and are able to speak the local language.• The contractors should create good relationship with the communities through consultations prior to construction activities so that the communities have a role in the management of the lagoon activities					

Week		Meeting date	30/06/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kadama Sub County		Total pages
			01
1.2	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an individual who donated land in 1964 for faecal sludge treatment plant to the developer. Such a person should also be considered when compensating the project affected persons. 		
1.3	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was need to know how much land from the road reserve will the developer acquire from the communities? There was an inquiry whether the developer be taking the maximum length of land beyond or within the UNRA mark stones? 		
1.2	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was concern from some members to have thorough sensitization of communities because most times this is undermined and yet the communities are the mostly affected people. Sensitization should be dealt with thoroughly and continuously. 		
1.3	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be terms and conditions when it comes to employment. Usually contractors come with their own employees to do even the simplest work that locals can do. 		
1.4	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When is the project starting? 		

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KADAMA SUB-COUNTY			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: 30th / 06 / 2015			
Project name: ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NATIONAL WATER & SEWERAGE CO-OPERATION (NWSC) & MWE			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
MA-SIGA MUZAMILI	SUB COUNTY CHAIRPERSON	0782809123	[Signature]
OMUKI BARI P-K	PARRISH CHIEF KADAMA	0772478026	[Signature]
Babuka Madina	SAS	0772191211	[Signature]
Nakawala Anita	CDO	0750424358	Nakaw.
Vivian Ochen	ENGINEER-AWE	0752500980	[Signature]
SSEMATIMBA MOSES	ENGINEER-MWE/DSD	0774 684448 moses.ssematimba@mwe.go.ug	Ssematimba

Record 5: Tirinyi Sub County

Week				Meeting date	30/06/2015
				Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject		ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT- Tirinyi Sub County		Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	> Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kobere Henry (KH)		R.O (Engineer)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kikondo James (KJ)		CDO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kapisi Robert (KR)		Coucillor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namaja Teopista (NT)		SAS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Looki Isaac (LI)		Parish Chief Tirinyi
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssematimba Moses	MWE/ DWD	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya (PT)	AWE	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vivian Ochen (VO)	AWE	Water Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kyagulanyi Joseph (KJ)	AWE	Hydrologist
Item	Update				
1	Introduction				
	<p>The Parish Chief Tirinyi welcomed the MWE representative and AWE team.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to present.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ Project activities ▪ ESIA/RAP Process 				
	Question and Answer Session				
1.1	On Water distribution				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the water going to be distributed to, Tirinyi as a sub-county feel left out? Government should try to distribute water to Parishes and not just stop at transferring it to the towns. 				

Week		Meeting date	30/06/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT- Tirinyi Sub County		Total pages
			01
1.2	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members accentuated that the contractor to construct the facilities should consider employing the locals from the affected 		
1.3	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of the land that is going to be acquired due to the project should be compensated adequately. 		
1.4	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipal Environmental Officer requested that the consultants have a thorough sensitization meeting with the affected communities and ensure that they are knowledgeable about the proposed project. This will help in the smooth running of the project. 		
1.5	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to involve the sub-county officials at all stages. The developer should not only end at just consulting the sub-county officials, they should involve them in the project. At what stage does the developer engage or involve the health officials and CDO departments because these always in close contact with the communities? 		

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>TIRINYI SUB-COUNTY</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>30/06/2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALU WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NATIONAL WATER & SEWERAGE CORPORATION (NWSC) & MWE</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>SSEMAMBA MOSES</u>	<u>ENGINEER MWE/DWA</u>	<u>0774-664448</u> <u>mwassemambs@mwsc.gov.ug</u>	<u>Ssemamba</u>
<u>KIKINDO JAMES</u>	<u>CDO-TIRINYI</u>	<u>0782650704</u> <u>jameskikindo@gmail.com</u>	<u>Kikindo</u>
<u>KAPISI ROBERT</u>	<u>COUNCILLER TIRINYI</u>	<u>0776334057</u>	<u>Kapisi</u>
<u>NAMAJA TEOPHILA</u>	<u>SAS</u>	<u>0772827298</u>	<u>Namaja</u>
<u>BUMBA BEN</u>	<u>SC COUNCILLER</u>	<u>0754807636</u>	<u>Bumba</u>
<u>ROBERT HENRY</u>	<u>AO (ENGINEER)</u>	<u>0776009006</u>	<u>Robert Henry</u>
<u>LOUIS KATU</u>	<u>PATENT OFFICER, TIRINYI PATENT</u>	<u>0776164059</u>	<u>Louis</u>
<u>WAMPULA REVERES YESIA</u>	<u>SUB-COUNTY C/PERSON</u>	<u>0782(0752)196600</u>	<u>Wampula</u>
<u>MUNYAGWE JACOB</u>	<u>S/C YOUTH COUNCILLER</u>	<u>0784673759</u>	<u>Munyagwe</u>
<u>NAKITENGE GRACE</u>	<u>S/C PWD COUNCILLOR</u>		<u>Nakitenge</u>
<u>SALIA JOHN</u>	<u>ACDO-TIRINYI S/C</u>	<u>0777434185</u>	<u>Salia</u>

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Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>TIRINYI SUB-COUNTY</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>30/06/2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALU WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NWSC AND MWE</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>Bumba James</u>	<u>SC COUNCILLER</u>	<u>0777434185</u>	<u>Bumba</u>
<u>Myrick Aggrey</u>	<u>P. Chief</u>	<u>0754112944</u>	<u>Myrick</u>
<u>Namajja S. Ekagira</u>	<u>HEALTH ASSISTANT</u>	<u>0776397425</u>	<u>Namajja</u>

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Record 6: Kibuku District Administration

Week					Meeting date	01/07/2015	
					Recorded by	Pamela	
Meeting/subject			ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kibuku District			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	>	Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation	
				Signed list appended			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Munaba Hadijah (MH)	Kibuku District Administration	Secretary for production	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Waluya Faustino (WF)	Kibuku District Administration	Councillor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ngobi Fredie Aggrey (NFA)	Kibuku District Administration	CAO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Namaja Teopista (NT)	Kibuku District Administration	SAS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Twoola Willy Mike (TWM)	Kibuku District Administration	Chairperson water board	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ssematimba Moses	MWE/ DWD	Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pamela Tashobya (PT)	AWE	Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vivian Ochen (VO)	AWE	Water Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Kyagulany Joseph (KJ)	AWE	Hydrologist	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					
		<p>The CAO opened the meeting by welcoming his members and thanking them for attending the meeting. He requested a member from the meeting to have a word of prayer. He then welcomed the Team from MWE and Air Water Earth Ltd (AWE) and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to have the presentation.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP Process					
		Question and Answer Session					

Week		Meeting date	01/07/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Kibuku District		Total pages 01
1.1	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was emphasis on compensation. The members mentioned that compensation of PAPs should be fair and done in a transparency manner. Can compensation be effected on an asset to asset basis? For example if your house is affected, is it possible to build for you a house instead of offering cash. Will the Town Council or authorities get involved in compensation process or not? What plans does the developer have on trees and crops that will be destroyed during the construction? 		
1.2	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The youth of Kibuku sub-county and especially from the project areas should be considered first before employing outside workers. There are also skilled workers in the area, opportunities should be given to them. 		
1.2	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members wanted to know how villages far away from pipelines will benefit in terms of water distribution. People outside the town council can't have access to conditional grants, there are no funds to extend water far away in the villages. They request that a provision is made in the design. 		
1.3	On Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will PAPs be able to use the land again after it is acquired by the project? 		
1.4	On Benefit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case the pipe lines pass through people's homes, will the communities be connected to utility lines as a benefit? 		

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KIBUKU DISTRICT OFFICIALS & MUNICIPAL COUNCIL			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: 1st July 2015			
Project name: ESIA & RAP FOR NDALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NWSC & MWE			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
THODLA KILLY MWE MUGI	C/P WATER BOARD	078005029 / 0750137583	[Signature]
KALUYA FAUSTINO	DISTRICT COUNCILLOR	077660813	[Signature]
HAIT NANGI'E	MAYOR K/C	0782097529	[Signature]
SSEMATEMBA MOSES	ENGINEER DND/MWE	0774-664448	[Signature]
KINTU MICHEAL	UIC Mayor K/C	077600826	[Signature]
MUNABA HADIJAH	SEC FOR PRODUCTION	0763064576	[Signature]
KIWULUKA FRED	INT. AVIATOR	0772930141	[Signature]
KUPITA MAGGIDY	DRIVER	0772912458	[Signature]
MUSAKWETA RONALD	PLUMBER	0773819452	[Signature]
MUBANDU AISHA	ACCOUNTANT WATER	0779-609215	[Signature]
DWAPA ISAYA	Records	0777301411	[Signature]

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Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KIBUKU DISTRICT OFFICIALS & MUNICIPAL COUNCIL			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping:	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation:	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify):
Date: 1st July 2015			
Project name: ESIA & RAP FOR NDALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NWSC & MWE			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Ngobi Fredia Aggrey	CEO	0701409591 angeli@hotmail.com	[Signature]
NAMUYA BERNARD	T/C Clerk	0755654618/bernard@smil.co.ke	[Signature]
BIRIKE LOVISA	Member Tiringi W.B.	0782196600	[Signature]
BYAMUNDA AMUNAIT	MEMBER KIBUKU W.B.	0782104143	[Signature]
Namaja Jane	MA	0781628002	[Signature]
ALUKA REBECCA	Steno sec	0757554552	[Signature]
PAULI SULEIMAN	Town Engineer	0776003240	[Signature]
KINTU KATIMU	Chief Assistant	0772906400	[Signature]
Namunda Royebu	Sec. Ed/EP	0775121332	[Signature]
KABWISO STEPHEN	LGR	0778895534	[Signature]
NANZAWA EMILY DINAIT	CEO KIBUKU T/C	0781556739	[Signature]

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Stand. Doc No. AWE/004


Record 7: Butaleja District Administration

Week				Meeting date	01/07/2015	
				Recorded by	Pamela	
Meeting/subject				ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Butaleja District		
				Total pages	01	
Present	Apolog	>	Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation
				Signed list appended		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wafula Peter (WP)	Butaleja District Administration	CAO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Higenyi Michael Bory (HMB)	Butaleja District Administration	V. Chairperson LCV
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Kyagulanyi Joseph (KJ)	AWE	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Haumba Isaac (HI)	Butaleja District Administration	CFO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Hirya Julius	Butaleja District Administration	Town clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mwima Milton	Butaleja District Administration	Mayor
Item		Update				
1		Introduction				
		<p>The CAO Butaleja district opened the meeting by welcoming the representative from MWE and Air Water Earth Ltd (AWE) team. He further explained that water in Butaleja has been a big challenge and appreciated the water and sanitation project. He went ahead and requested the team to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to give the presentation the proposed project.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Background ▪ Project Location ▪ Project Description ▪ Ongoing Activities ▪ Project activities ▪ ESIA/RAP Process 				
		Question and Answer Session				

Week		Meeting date	01/07/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Butaleja District		Total pages
			01
1.1	On Duration		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was need to know the duration of the project? 		
1.2	On Compensation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the members mentioned that compensation should not be considered especially for people in the road reserves. Roads have been opened up without compensation so don't float it. Only the most vulnerable should be compensated. Does the developer use the District Land Board rates or the Central Government rate? They have old rates of 2011. Who determines how much should be compensated, is it the PAPs or the district? 		
1.3	On Employment		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the project start and how will interested parties apply for job vacancies? The district has technically trained or skilled manpower, will contractor consider the locals or they come with their own staff. 		
1.3	On Involvement		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to involve the district technical officials in the project at the early stages so as to have a smooth and acceptable project. For example during the surveys, the consultant should use the District Environmental Officer and the Community Development Officer. 		
1.4	On Land		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are different road alignments. How much land the developer need to lay the pipeline because some roads are not yet opened? 		
1.5	On Sensitisation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The communities need to be sensitized on who determines the compensation rates. Most times the communities think they determine how much they should get for their land, crops and structures. 		
1.6	On ESMP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultant should involve the community when developing the Environmental and Social Management Plan 		

Stakeholder consultation record:


Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BUTALEJA DISTRICT			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: 01/07/2015			
Project name: ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NWSC & MWE			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
1. HAMBUR KATIC	CFO	0772351144	
2. HIRYA GUEHES	CLERK BUTALEJA	0782539816	
3. MUGOYA SONNY	DCAO	0782-858919	
4. Tom wandera	Env't Officer	881421432	
5. HYUHA GADUAC P	CAIC	077900929	
6. MWIMA MWEN	MAYOR	0772 61 83 50	
7. MWIMA Kuziia	Whitar, Environment	0777995675	
8. KAGOYA LYDIA	Physical Planner But	0783374200	
9. Harango James	HR	0782-541356	
10. Solobonyo David	FOR: RDC BJS	0782-469624	
11. NABWITA	SUPPORT-SPARE	6285-271302	


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Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BUTALEJA DISTRICT OFFICIALS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: 1st - JULY - 2015			
Project name: ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT			
Proponent: NWSC & MWE			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
12. WABULU BERRY	CEO	0777774307	
13. HIGENTI MICHAEL BORY	Vice Person LCR	0751868584 - mhigenti@gmail.com	
14. KIRAGULANI JOSEPH	Engineer AWE	0779734696 - jkiragulan@gmail.com	


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Grand Plateau 4/10/2015

Record 8: Busolwe Town Council

Week					Meeting date	01/07/2015	
					Recorded by	Pamela	
Meeting/subject			ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Busolwe Town Council			Total pages	01
Present	Apolog	>	Copy	Name	Organisation/Village	Designation	
				Signed list appended			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ssematimba Moses	MWE/DWD	Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ochwo Stephen	Busolwe Town Council	Health Inspector	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Namutiga Charles	Busolwe Town Council	Town Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Nanfuka Huruh	Busolwe Town Council	Examiner of Accounts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Negule Richard	Busolwe Town Council	Auditor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Nasser Sefu	Busolwe Town Council	Secretary FPA	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vivian Ochen (VO)	AWE	Water Engineer	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pamela Tashobya (PT)	AWE	Sociologist	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Joseph Kyagulanyi	AWE	Hydrologist	
Item		Update					
1		Introduction					
		<p>The team from MWE and Air Water Earth Ltd (AWE) was welcomed by the TC and requested them to give the presentation of the proposed project.</p> <p>The MWE representative gave a background about the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project and thereafter invited AWE representative to give a presentation about the project.</p> <p>The presentation provided a detailed description of the proposed Mbale water supply and sanitation project. An outline of the discussion was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Background▪ Project Location▪ Project Description▪ Ongoing Activities▪ Project activities▪ ESIA/RAP Process					
		Question and Answer Session					

Week		Meeting date	01/07/2015
		Recorded by	Pamela
Meeting/subject	ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT-Busolwe Town Council		Total pages
			01
1.1	On Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was welcome in Busolwe Town Council. • Will the contractors consider employing the local community? • There was an inquiry as to whether casual labourers will have accounts to effect their payments. • When will the project commence? • How soon shall the ESIA exercise start and how long will it take? • How will the developer assess the damages yet designs are not yet complete? • 		
1.2	On Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When will the project start and how will interested parties apply for job vacancies? • Necessary labour is available at the Town Council, there is need to involve the youth. 		
1.4	On Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be fair and transparent. • During sensitization, the consultant should be clear on compensation. The communities should know how compensation is done. 		
1.5	On Involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Town Council officials should be involved in the project right from the start to the end. The consultants should not end at only consultations 		
1.6	On Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to communicate earlier before sensitization starts. 		
1.7	On Pipelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the developer going to integrate with the Kagula water pipelines? These are the currently existing lines laid by Vambeco (a private operator). The developer should work with them so as to understand where their lines are located 		

Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>BUSOLWE TOWN COUNCIL OFFICIALS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>1st July 2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NWSC & MWE</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>SEMATIMBA MOSES</u>	<u>REGISTRAR</u> <u>MIKE/AWA</u>	<u>0774-664448</u>	<u>SEMATIMBA</u>
<u>DCHWO STEPHEN</u>	<u>HEALTH INSPECTOR</u>	<u>0757124006</u>	<u>#</u>
<u>NAMUKA HURUH</u>	<u>EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS</u>	<u>0784-030432</u>	<u>NAMUKA</u>
<u>Mulangala Fatuma</u>	<u>Councillor</u>	<u>079076863</u>	<u>Mulangala</u>
<u>Nasser sefu</u>	<u>Sec FPA</u>	<u>0755283301</u>	<u>Nasser</u>
<u>KILUTE ABDU</u>	<u>Sec Production</u>	<u>0782397061</u>	<u>KILUTE</u>
<u>Negule Richard</u>	<u>Auditor</u>	<u>0772-588850</u>	<u>Negule</u>
<u>Namutiga Charles</u>	<u>Town Engineer</u>	<u>0774 927064</u>	<u>Namutiga</u>
<u>KARETE JORGE</u>	<u>Senior / Assistant for</u> <u>clerk.</u>	<u>0782310291, 0782-170134</u>	<u>KARETE</u>
<u>KIEGULO ALI</u>	<u>L City CID</u>	<u>0772387035</u>	<u>KIEGULO</u>
<u>WANJALA MARGARET</u>	<u>Vice CIP, Sec MWR</u>	<u>0776500760, 0754370415</u>	<u>WANJALA</u>

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Stakeholder consultation record:

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>BUSOLWE TOWN COUNCIL OFFICIALS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Environmental Audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Date: <u>1st July 2015</u>			
Project name: <u>ESIA & RAP FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT</u>			
Proponent: <u>NWSC & MWE</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>HAMITIT NULU</u>	<u>COUNCILOR</u>	<u>0758 2252 24</u>	<u>HAMITIT</u>

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Stand. Doc No. AWEK034

ANNEX B: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MBALE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT

Census Questionnaire

RAP conducted by:

AIR WATER EARTH (AWE) LIMITED
Environmental, Civil Engineers & Project Management Consultants
M1, 27 Binayomba Road, Bugolobi
PO Box 22428, Kampala
Office Tel. +256-41-4268466
C: +256-78-2580480/077-2496451
E: mail@awe-engineers.com
W: www.awe-engineers.com



APRIL, 2016

AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

Name of interviewer: _____ Village: _____
 Date of interview: ____/____/2016 Parish: _____
 Sub-County: _____
 District: _____

SECTION 1: FAMILY INFORMATION

1. Household Head (Surname, First Name) _____

2. Gender _____ (M/F) Nationality _____

3. Age of respondent: _____

1. (15-25) ☐

2. (26-35) ☐

3. (36-45) ☐

4. (46-55) ☐

5. (56 and above) ☐

4. Tribe: _____

1. Bamasaba

2. Sabiny

3. Iteso

4. Bagwere

5. Banyole

6. Basoga

7. Other

(specify).....

5. How long have you lived in this village? _____

1. since childhood **go to question 8**

2. over 25 years **go to question 8**

3. 10 – 24 years **go to question 8**

4. 5 – 9 years **go to question 7**

5. 5 years – 3 months **go to question 7**

6. just here for a season **go to question 7**

6. a. What was your reason for moving here?

1 = Marriage

2 = Grazing land

3 = Farming

4 = To find a job

5 = For education

6 = Internal Displacement

7 = Trade

8 = Other (specify)

b. Where did you move from (district, country) _____

7. Marital status (tick appropriate response):

1. Single ☐

2. Married (No. of spouses): ☐

3. Divorced ☐

4. Widowed ☐

8. Of what religious affiliation is your HH?

1. Catholic ☐

2. Protestant ☐

3. Islam ☐

4. Pentecostal ☐

5. SDA ☐

6. Others (specify) ☐

9. Have you ever attended any form of school?

1. Yes ☐ (If Yes, go to 10)

2. No ☐ (If No, go to 11)

9. Have you ever attended any form of school?

1. Yes ☐ (If Yes, go to 11)
 2. No ☐ (If No, go to 12)

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Primary Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Vocational | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ordinary level | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. University | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A' level | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11a. Main occupation of head of household: _____

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Private formal/manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Public Government | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Private formal/service | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Student | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Private informal retail | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Private Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

12. How far is your workplace (or school for students) from here?

1. Record as stated _____
 2. Not Applicable _____

13. How do you get to work?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. No need to travel (I work at home) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. By Bicycle/motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. By public means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. By foot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. By personal vehicle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Landowner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Squatter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Tenant (Kibanja) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Licensee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Co-owner | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

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

16. How did you acquire this land?

1. Bought ☐
 2. Inherited from parents ☐
 3. Renting ☐

17. Describe tenureship of this land:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Public land | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Customary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Private <i>mailo</i> land | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Communal land | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Freehold | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

18. If your land was to be acquired/taken from you: What mode of compensation would you want?

- Cash ☐
- Another similar property ☐

19. OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

How many people live within this HH? _____

How many children above 18 years live within the HH? _____

How many children below 18 years live within the HH? _____

[illegible]

Codes specific to this table: codes.....

1. First name – begin with a code and then the code name throughout....
2. Relationship to Household: Household Head = 1 ; Spouse of Household Head = 2; Child of Household Head = 3; Parent of Household Head = 4; Grandchild of Household Head =5; Other RELATIVES of Household Head = 6; NOT RELATED to Household Head (7)
3. Residential status: Permanent (under normal circumstances sleep 4 nights (or more) a week at this homestead) = 1; Temporary (under normal circumstances sleep less than 4 nights a week at this homestead) = 2
4. Marital status: Single =1; Married =2; Divorced = 3; Widowed=4; Not married but Living Together =5
5. Gender: _____ Male = 1; Female = 2
6. Age (write age in absolute numbers)
7. Disabled _____ Yes=1 **Go to a, b, c ,d**; No=2
 - a. Physical disability
 - b. Hearing impairment
 - c. Visual impairment
 - d. Mental impairment
8. Chronic illness: ____ Yes=1 **Go to a, b, c ,d**; No=2
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Heart disease
 - c. Sick cell anaemia
 - d. Other, specify
9. Highest education: Never attended school = 1; Kindergarten = 2; Lower primary(p1-4) = 3; Upper primary = (p5-7); O Level = 5; A Level = 6; University Degree 7, Other = 8; Does not know = 9
10. Literacy: Easily =1; with difficulty =2; can't read =3; Don't know =4
11. Skills: Carpentry = 1; Construction =2; Brick making =3; Lumberjack & Board making = 4; Drivers licence (light vehicle) = 5; Drivers licence (heavy vehicle) = 6, Mechanic = 7, Welding & Ironworks = 8; Fishnet Weaver = 9; Arts & Crafts = 10; Canoe & boat makers = 11; Hunter = _____ none= 13
12. Employed: Yes = 1; No = 2; Not fit for employment = 3
13. Cash income: Yes = 1; No = 2
14. Economic activity primary:
 1. Going to school
 2. Subsistence farming
 3. Housework
 4. Regular paid public employee
 5. Regular paid private employee
 6. Own account worker e.g., petty trade, business
 (not subsistence farming)
 7. Casual labourer
 8. Others (specify).....
 9. Unemployed
 10. Don't know
15. Economic activity secondary:
 1. Going to school
 2. Subsistence farming
 3. Housework
 4. Regular paid public employee
 5. Regular paid private employee
 6. Own account worker e.g., petty trade, business
 (not subsistence farming)
 7. Casual labourer
 8. Others (specify).....
 9. Unemployed
 - 10= None

20. Information on Education

How many children are going to school? Girls _____ Boys _____

Do you have any school age children not going to school? Y / N

If yes how many are they? Boys _____ Girls _____

If children do not go to school, give reason why?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Lack school fees | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Not interested in school | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Schools very far from home | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If some or all members of your household dropped out of school, what was the most common reason for this?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Unwanted pregnancy/early pregnancy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Distance of the school from homestead | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Preferred looking for jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. There was no money for school fees | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

How many Primary schools do you have in your village? _____

What is the distance to the nearest Primary school? _____

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

How many Secondary schools do you have in your village? _____

What is the distance to the nearest secondary school? _____

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

By what means do the children go to school?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Walk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. By public means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. By private means | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Nature of impact on household

How is your household going to be impacted? (Tick appropriate)

Description of Impact	Yes	No	Description of loss (<i>e.g. dwelling, shop, fence</i>).	Permanent (P) / temporary loss (T)
Loss of structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of <u>annual</u> crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of <u>perennial</u> crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

22. Business owners

State nature of business activity you own that will be affected by the project _____

1. When did your business start? _____
2. Nature of business: _____
3. Informal or formal? Circle answer (*informal*= no permit/ licence; *formal* = has permit/license)
4. Average daily income (hence monthly income:shs/month)

Does your business employ workers?

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

If yes, are they permanent (P) or temporary (T): P ☐ T ☐ Both ☐

If permanent, fill in table below

Name of worker	Sex	Age	Work done	Monthly/weekly income	Education level

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

a) Is this structure/building yours? Yes ☐ No ☐

b) What is the use of the affected building?

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

24. Information about crops grown

What are common types of food crops grown in the h/h?

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

What crops have you grown that will be affected?

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

What is the approximate distance to the market from your homestead?

1. Less than 5km ☐
2. 5-10km ☐
3. 10 or more ☐

Do you fertilize your land to improve yields? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate what kind of fertilizer used: 1. Organic manure 2. Artificial fertilizers

Does the household keep any animals? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

If yes, how many of the following animals does the household have?

Animals	Nos.
1) Cattle	
2) Goats	
3) Sheep	
4) Chicken	
5) Ducks	
6) Pigs	
7) Others (specify)	

How does the household graze their animals?

1. Free range (common property)
2. Grazing on private/household property,
3. Others (specify).....

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SECTIONS 2: LIVELIHOOD IN AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Item Description	Cash for year 2014 (Ug. Shillings)	In kind/ barter* e.g. Cow/Labor/Grain
Income from household enterprises		
<i>(Note: Together with a PAP, you can make calculations from a person's description of sold goods)</i>		
Crop farming (name key crops):		
Other agricultural income (e.g. livestock, poultry)		
Non-agricultural income		
Property income		
Rent received from rented property (land, housing)		
Benefits		
Family allowances/social security benefits		
Remittances and assistance received from others		
Other (inheritance, alimony, scholarships, etc)		
Employment		
Formal employment income		
TOTAL		

Do you have a bank account?

Yes/No

If yes, where? (E.g. bank name, location, distance): _____

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SECTIONS 3: Income of Targeted Household

What is the main source of Income of HH?

1. Salary
2. Husbands salary
3. Business on land
4. Business located elsewhere
5. Rent collected from affected land
6. Rent collected elsewhere
7. Agriculture activity on affected land
8. Agriculture activity on land elsewhere
9. Fishing
10. Others specify

What other activities generate income from this HH?

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

How much is your monthly income? (Specify amount).....

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Below 100,000 | 5. 400,001 - 500,000 |
| 2. 100,001-200,000 | 6. 500,001 - 1,000,000 |
| 3. 200,001 - 300,000 | 7. 1,000,001 - 1,500,000 |
| 4. 300,001 - 400,000 | |
| 8. Over 1,500,00 | |

What is your monthly expenditure levels? (Specify amount)-----

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Below 100,000 | 5. 400,001 - 500,000 |
| 2. 100,001-200,000 | 6. 500,001 - 1,000,000 |
| 3. 200,001 - 300,000 | 7. 1,000,001 - 1,500,000 |
| 4. 300,001 - 400,000 | 8. Over 1,500,000 |

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SECTION 4: HEALTH, INFANT MORTALITY & VULNERABILITY

Are there chronically ill people in the household? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES: Type of illness: _____

Number of births and deaths in the household over the last 12 months:

Births: _____

Deaths: _____ Cause: _____

Has a child under age of 5 died in the household in last 3 years? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, Cause: _____

What are the 3 commonest diseases that affect the household?

How much do you spend on treating the above commonest diseases? : _____

Where do you usually seek medical attention from?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Home treatment | 5. Hospital |
| 2. Pharmacy/drug shop | 6. Traditional doctor (including traditional birth attendants) |
| 3. Clinic | 7. Others (specify) |
| 4. Health Centre | |

Is there a health centre in this sub-county? YES ☐ NO ☐

What is the nearest health facility known to the family? (Give the name and type)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. District hospital <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Health centre 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Health centre 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Health centre 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Health centre 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Private clinic <input type="checkbox"/> |

If yes, how far is it from your place?

4. Less than 5km ☐
 5. 5-10km ☐
 6. 10 or more ☐

What means of transport do you use to the health facility

1. Walk ☐
 2. Bicycle ☐
 3. Bodaboda ☐
 4. Car ☐
 5. Other, specify _____

Does your household have vulnerable people? (HIV/AIDs, very old, orphans, lame etc) YES NO

If Yes, How many.....

Who in the household is Vulnerable?

1. Head of Household
 2. Spouse
 3. Child
 4. Dependant

Nature of Vulnerability

1. Sick & Infirm
 2. Disabled
 3. Child Headed
 4. Elderly above 78

Do you practice family planning? YES ☐ NO ☐

Have you heard of HIV/AIDS? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you know how HIV is contracted? YES ☐ NO ☐ (verify knowledge if YES response given)

Do you know how HIV is avoided? YES ☐ NO ☐ (verify knowledge if YES response given)

According to you what are some of the STDS common in your area?

1. HIV/AIDS ☐
 2. Gonorrhoea ☐
 3. Syphilis ☐
 4. others ☐

Do you have a member in the family suffering from HIV/AIDS? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

If Yes, who? 1. Head of House ☐ 2. Spouse ☐ 3. Child ☐ 4. Dependant ☐

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SECTION 5: SOURCES OF WATER & ELECTRICITY

What are the sources of water for domestic use? (Tick appropriate response)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Communal borehole, <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Piped water in house <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Protected spring <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Open stand pipes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Unprotected spring <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Piped water <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. River <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Rain water <input type="checkbox"/> |

What is the distance to the nearest source of safe drinking water?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What fuel do you use in the household for cooking?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What fuel do you use in the household for lighting?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Where does the household dispose of refuse?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| 1. In a landfill | | 3. Burn | |
| 2. In a dumpsite | | 4. Dig a compost pit | |
| 5. | | | |

What is the common facility of disposing human waste by household members?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Bush | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Pit latrine | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Community Latrine | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

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SECTION 6: Community ties, Cultural/ religious resources:

Are there graves on the land to be affected? YES ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, how many _____

Are there any areas of spiritual significance on your affected property? YES NO

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SECTION 7: EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

Rank the following items according to which you spend most money on per month (1= Most spent on; 7= least spent on)

Item	Amount (shs)	Rank
School fees (per term)		
Healthcare/medical expenses		
Food		
Clothing		
Transport		
Dependants		
Rent		
Airtime		

THANK YOU

ANNEX C: MBALE DISTRICT VALUATION RATES

MBALE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION RATES 2014

The compensation rate manual for 2014 is set up in consultation with technical officers in accordance with section 59(5) of the Land Act Chapter 227 of the Uganda constitution.

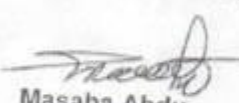
The rates have been set up as one of the functions of the District Land Board as specified in the section 59 (10 (e) and (f).

The objective of the compensation rates is to guide the District and the Central government for any reward in form of compensation to stakeholders whose properties and any other thing that may be prescribed that is destroyed or demolished for purposes of developing the area.

These rates of 2014 were recommended and approved by the District Land Board under Min DLB 5/Sep/ 2014 of 11th, 12th, 17th and 19th September, 2014 and shall be applicable and implemented after the necessary inputs, guidance and final consultations with the chief government valuer.

The Land Board has attempted to cover rates to include items as mentioned above which among other things will include; crops, pastures, legumes, graves, buildings, latrines, cattle, enclosure structures and any other structures constructed, shrubs trees, fruits trees, timber trees, live fencing/hedges, fish ponds, murrum, rocks, coffee drying, tables.

Land rates will be determined according to the current market value and the board has not set the values as they vary according to differing circumstances.


Masaba Abdu

For: CHAIRMAN DISTRICT LAND BOARD

CROP COMPENSATION RATES:				
Crops	Proposed value per acre	Approved value	Proposed value Per single plant/Stem	Approved value
1. Bananas				
a) Bananas for eating				
o very good plantation	7,040,000	7,040,000	6,000	16,000
o Average plantation	4,840,000	4,840,000	3,000	11,000
o Poor Plantation	2,420,000	2,420,000	2,000	5,800
o Young plantation	200,000	890,000	500	2,000
b) Sweet bananas				
o Very good plantation	5,280,000	5,280,000	3,000	12,000
o Average plantation	3,520,000	3,520,000	2,000	8,000
o Poor plantation	1,892,000	1,892,000	1,000	4,300
o Young Plantation	1,110,000	1,110,000	500	2,500
c) Bogoya Bananas				
o Very good plantation	2,000,000	9,460,000	500	21,500
o Average plantation	1,000,000	6,160,000	14,000	14,000
o Poor Plantation	700,000	3,300,000	2,000	7,500
o Young plantation	150,000	1,110,000	500	2,000
2. Coffee Arabica				
o Improved Mature good plantation	13,600,000	13,600,000	9,000	20,000
o Mature good local variety	6,800,000	6,800,000	7,000	10,000
o Mature average plantation	10,200,000	10,200,000	3,000	15,000
o Mature poor plantation	3,250,000	3,250,000	2,500	5,000
o Young good plantation	790,000	790,000	1,000	1,165
o seedlings	340,000	340,000	500	500
3. Cotton				
o Mature garden	500,000	300,000	40	40
o Young garden	200,000	240,000	32	32
4. Maize				

o Hybrids with fertilizer	Mature garden	1,800,000	1,600,000	300	110
o Uganda, Kenya Zimbabwe Hybrid Young garden without fertilizer		900,000	460,000	300	30
o Longe I mature garden		400,000	1,200,000	100	80
o Longe I young garden		200,000	450,000	100	30
o Local type mature		300,000	640,000	100	43
o Local type young garden		150,000	425,000	100	28
5. Tomatoes					
o Mature good garden		1,500,000	7,400,000	2,000	1,000
o Young garden		750,000	5,550,000	1,000	750
o Nursery bed		214,000	214,000	30	30
6. Cabbage all types:					
o Mature good garden		700,000	4,444,400	500	200
o Young garden		350,000	2,222,200	100	100
o Nursery bed			200,000	100	
7. Rice					
o Nursery bed		100,000	100,000	Per sqm	Per sqm
o Local type garden Mature		1,400,000	1,400,000	350	350
o Young local type		700,000	700,000	175	175
o Improved type		2,400,000	2,400,000	600	600
o Young improved		1,200,000	1,200,000	300	300
o Upland rice		1,000,000	1,000,000	500	500
o Young upland type		500,000	500,000	250	250
o Paddy with fertilizer		3,200,000	3,200,000	300000	30000
o Upland with fertilizer		2,800,000	2,800,000	280000	28000
8. Beans					
				Per sqm	Per sqm

Handwritten signature

o Climbing type mature (Not harvested)		800,000	2,500,000	500	1,250
o Young garden		400,000	1,250,000	300	625
o Improved type mature		600,000	700,000	300	300
o Young garden-improve		300,000	450,000	150	150
o Local variety mature		400,000	480,000	100	120
o Young garden local		200,000	240,000	60	60
9. Cassava				Per sqm	persqm
o Mature garden	4,800,000	6,000,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
o Pre mature garden	2,400,000	3,200,000	600	750	750
o Young garden	1,200,000	1,500,000	375	375	375
10. Groundnuts:					
o Hybrid mature all types	1,000,000	1,800,000	450	450	450
o Young garden	500,000	900,000	225	225	225
o Local variety	700,000	875,000	218	218	218
o Young garden	350,500	437,500	109	109	109
11. Irish Potatoes:					
o Mature garden	1,000,000	1,800,000	450	450	450
o Young garden	600,000	900,000	225	225	225
12. Yams – Imbama				Per plant	Per plant
o Mature yams		1,500,000	3,000	9,375	9,375
o Young yams		750,000	500	4,685	4,685
13. Coco yams – Bitolotolo					
o Mature coco yams			500	500	500
o Young coco yams			250	250	250
14. Simsim :				Per sqm	Per sqm
o Mature garden	500,000	700,000	175/sqm	175/sqm	175/sqm
o Young garden	250,000	350,000	87/sqm	87/sqm	87/sqm
15. Soya Beans:					
o Mature garden	450,000	800,000	200/sqm	200/sqm	200/sqm
o Young garden	350,000	400,000	100/sqm	100/sqm	100/sqm
16. Wheat/Barley:					
o Mature garden	700,000	2,250,000	562/sqm	562/sqm	562/sqm

Manaf

o Young garden	300,000	1,125,000	281/sqm	281/sqm
17. Pigeon Peas				
o Mature garden	500,000	600,000	2,500/plant	1363/plant
o Young garden	300,000	300,000	1,500/plant	675/plant
18. Passion Fruits (contradictions)			Per plant	Per plant
o Young hybrid		2,500,000	6,000	6,000
o Young local		3,750,000	8,500	8,500
o Good mature hybrid		7,500,000	17,000	17,000
o Good mature Local		5,000,000	12,000	12,000
19. Green Vegetables (dodo, Sukuma, Nsaka, Liboshe etc)				
o Mature being harvested		700,000	175/sqm	175/sqm
o Young garden		350,000	87/sqm	87/sqm
20. Egg Plant:				
o Good mature garden	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,000/sqm	350/sqm
o Old mature garden	500,000	1,050,000	300/sqm	262/sqm
o Young garden just established	300,000	350,000	200/sqm	87/sqm
o Nursery bed		50,000		
21. Sweet pepper:				
o Good mature garden	500,000	750,000	700/sqm	187/sqm
o Poor Mature garden	250,000	500,000	200/sqm	125/sqm
o Young garden	100,000	250,000	100/sqm	62/sqm
22. Sorghum:				
o Good mature garden	500,000	800,000	200/sqm	200/sqm
o Young garden	250,000	400,000	100/sqm	100/sqm
23. Sun Flower:				
o Good mature garden	500,000	800,000	125/sqm	125/sqm
o Young garden	250,000	400,000	63/sqm	63/sqm
24. Spinach:				
o Good mature garden	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000	375/sqm
o Young garden just established	1,000,000	750,000	1,000	187/sqm



<input type="checkbox"/> Nursery garden		50,000			
25. Cauliflower:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Good mature Garden	2,000,000	2,500,000	2000/sqm	500/sqm	
<input type="checkbox"/> Young garden	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,000/sqm	250/sqm	
26. Garlic:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Good mature Garden	25,000,000	30,000,000	200/plant	200/plant	
<input type="checkbox"/> Young garden	12,500,000	12,500,000	100/plant	100/plant	
27. Millet					
<input type="checkbox"/> Young garden	300,000	300,000	75/sqm	100/sq.m	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mature Garden	500,000	675,000	150/sqm	200/Sq.m	
<input type="checkbox"/>					
28. Peas field					
<input type="checkbox"/> Mature	1,000,000	1,200,000	Per plant	Per plant	
<input type="checkbox"/> Young	500,000	600,000	300	300	
29. Pumpkin					
<input type="checkbox"/> Mature/near mature	1,000,000	1,200,000	200	200	
<input type="checkbox"/> Young	500,000	600,000	Per plant	Per plant	
30. Sweet potatoes					
<input type="checkbox"/> Mature/near mature	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,000	1,000	
<input type="checkbox"/> Young	500,000	600,000	500	500	
31. Tomatoes					
<input type="checkbox"/> Mature good					
<input type="checkbox"/> Young about to flower					
32. Carrots					
<input type="checkbox"/> Mature/near mature	8,000,000	8,500,000	2000/sqm	2000/sqm	
<input type="checkbox"/> Young	4,000,000	4,250,000	1100/sqm	1100/sqm	
33. Inter cropped to be assessed according to the most (Beans, simsim, Sorghum Predominant crop)					
34. Pastures					
<input type="checkbox"/> Improved pasture:			per plant		

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



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 Hon. Minister of State (Land): 04-4321122
 Hon. Minister of State (Housing): 04-4314023
 Hon. Minister of State (Urban Development): 04-4216384
 Permanent Secretary: 04-4323359
 Under Secretary: 04-4323359
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MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING
 AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 P.O. BOX 7096
 KAMPALA, UGANDA

In any correspondence on
 this subject please quote No. VAL/114/274/01

27th April, 2016

The Chief Administrative Officer,
 Butaleja District Local Government,
 P.O. Box 1,
 Butaleja.

**RE: PROPOSED BUTALEJA DISTRICT COMPENSATION RATES FOR THE YEAR
 2016/2017.**

This is in reference of the above captioned matter. This office received compensation rates for the financial year 2016/2017 which we have duly scrutinized and harmonised. The compensation rates have therefore been standardized for the FY 2016/2017.

Please cause the rates forwarded to be typed/ published and sent to the relevant offices and subsequently return a typed and duly signed copy to this office for reference.

Lucy Kabege

For: PERMANENT SECRETARY

Vision: "Sustainable Land Use, Land Tenure Security, Affordable, Decent Housing and Organized Urban Development".

BUTALEJA DISTRICT REVIEWED COMPENSATION RATES 2016

2017

CROPS

CROP	AMOUNT PER ACRE	AMOUNT PER HECTARE	AMOUNT PER SQUARE METER	AMOUNT PER SINGLE PLANT
1. BEANS				
(i) Climbing Tree	2,500,000	6,250,000	625	
a. Mature	1,875,000	4,687,500	470	
b. Young				
(ii) Improved type	6,500,000	16,250,000	1,625	
a. Mature harvested e.g. K131, K20, K132 etc	4,875,000	12,187,500	1,220	
b. Young	2,500,000	5,000,000	500	
a. Local Varieties (mature)	1,500,000	3,750,000	375	
b. Young				
2. CASSAVA				
a. mature	15,000,000	37,500,000	3,750	
b. Young	11,250,000	28,125,000	2,850	
3. GROUND NUTS				
a. mature	11,250,000	11,250,000	1,125	
b. Young and gnut	8,437,500	8,437,500	843	
4. MAIZE				
a. Improved mature	2,500,000	6,250,000	625	
b. Young	1,875,000	4,687,500	470	
c. Local type mature	1,700,000	4,250,000	425	
d. Young	1,275,000	3,187,500	350	
5. MELONS				
a. Mature	6,000,000	15,000,000	N/A	5,000
b. Young	3,000,000	7,500,000	N/A	2,500
6. PUMPKIN				
a. Mature	4,000,000	10,000,000	N/A	3,000
b. Young	2,500,000	6,250,000	N/A	2,500
7. FINGER MILLET				
8				
a. Mature	1,500,000	3,750,000	375	
b. Young	1,125,000	2,812,500	281	
9. CHILIES				
a. mature	5,500,000	13,750,000	1,375	
b. Young	4,125,000	10,312,500	1,031	

27/1/16

20 APR 2016

10. ONION				
a. Mature	2,000,000 1,500,000	15,000,000=	1,500= ✓	
b. Young	1,500,000 1,000,000	11,250,000=	1,125= ✓	
11. BINZALI/TURMERIC				
a. Mature <i>if not harvested</i>	200,000 1,500,000	2,500,000=	500= ✓	
b. Young	250,000 200,000	1,875,000=	200= ✓	
12. GINGER/TANGAWUZI				
a. Mature <i>if not harvested</i>	2,000,000 1,500,000	20,000,000=	2,000= ✓	
b. Young	1,500,000 1,000,000	10,000,000=	1,000= ✓	
13. GREEN GRAMS/MBALAYO				
a. Mature <i>harvested</i>	3,000,000 2,500,000	7,500,000=	750= ✓	
b. Young	2,250,000 1,750,000	5,675,000=	567= ✓	
14. SWEET POTATOES				
a. Mature	2,000,000 1,500,000	5,000,000=	500= ✓	
b. Young	1,500,000 1,000,000	3,750,000=	375= ✓	
15. IRISH POTATOES				
a. Mature	2,000,000 1,500,000	5,000,000=	500= ✓	
b. Young	1,500,000 1,000,000	3,750,000=	375= ✓	
16. YAMS/EPAMA (ALL TYPES)				
a. Mature	4,000,000 3,000,000	10,000,000=	10,000= ✓	
b. Young	3,000,000 2,000,000	7,500,000=	6,000= ✓	
17. COCOA YAMS (AMANGHUNE)				
a. Near mature not harvested	1,500,000 1,250,000	3,750,000=	3,750= ✓	
b. Young	1,250,000 1,000,000	2,812,500=	1,900= ✓	
18. RICE				
a. Paddy mature	2,200,000 1,800,000	8,000,000=	1,000= ✓	
b. Paddy Young	1,800,000 1,400,000	4,500,000=	500= ✓	
19. UPLAND RICE				
a. Mature	2,000,000 1,000,000	5,000,000=	1,000= ✓	
b. Young	1,000,000 500,000	2,500,000=	500= ✓	
20. SIMSIM				
a. Mature	2,000,000 1,000,000	5,000,000=	1,000= ✓	
b. Young	1,000,000 500,000	2,500,000=	500= ✓	
21. SOYA BEANS				
a. Mature	2,000,000 1,500,000	5,000,000=	500= ✓	
b. Young	1,500,000 1,000,000	3,750,000=	375= ✓	
22. WHEAT/BARLEY/ENGAANO				
a. Mature	1,000,000 500,000	2,500,000=	750= ✓	
b. Young	500,000 250,000	1,250,000=	380= ✓	
23. TOMATOES/ENYANYA				
a. Mature	8,000,000 4,000,000	20,000,000=	2,000= ✓	
b. Young	4,000,000 2,000,000	10,000,000=	1,000= ✓	

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K-2-3

24. CABBAGE/DRUM HEAD (ALL TYPES)				
a. Mature	4,000,000=	10,000,000=	1,000	500 per plant
b. Young	2,000,000= 500,000	7,500,000=	500	200 per plant
25. CARROTS				
a. Mature	800,000=	3,000,000=	300	200 per plant
b. Young	1,200,000= 250,000	8,250,000=	620	100 per plant
26. BANANAS/MATEMWA				
a. Mature	4,500,000=	11,250,000=	N/A	12,000
b. Young	3,275,000=	8,437,000=	N/A	15,000 ✓ 10,000
27. SWEET BANANAS (NDIZZI)				
a. Mature	6,250,000=	16,200,000=	N/A	15,000 ✓ 10,000
b. Young	5,062,500=	12,656,250=	N/A	3,000 7,000
28. BOGOYA/MUSINDIKE				
a. Mature	3,250,000=	6,250,000=	N/A	12,500 10,000
b. Young	2,812,500=	7,031,250=	N/A	6,000 8,000
29. BANANAS (OTHER TYPES)				
a. Mature	8,500,000=	8,750,000=	N/A	7,000 ✓
b. Young	2,625,000= 800,000	5,562,500=	N/A	3,000 ✓
30. NKOLIMBO (PIGEON PEAS)				
a. Mature	450,000=	1,300,000=	1,000	1,000 1000
b. Young	400,000=	800,000=	1,000	1,000 1000
31. COFFEE (ROBUSTA)				
a. Mature	15,000,000=	30,000,000=	N/A	10,000
b. Young	11,250,000=	28,125,000=	N/A	20,000 5,000
32. COTTON				
a. Mature	900,000=	4,600,000=	N/A	1,000 500
b. Young	2,300,000= 1,200,000	2,400,000=	N/A	800 200
33. PASSION FRUITS				
a. Mature	12,000,000=	24,000,000=	N/A	20,000 50,000
b. Young	9,000,000= 2m	22,500,000=	N/A	10,000 20,000

34. GREEN VEGETABLES (DODO, MPINDI, SUKUMA WIKI, ESAGA)				
a. Mature	1,400,000	2,800,000	2,000 600	100
b. Young	700,000	1,400,000	1,000 400	100
35. NTULA (KATUNKUMA/ENJAGI)				
a. Mature	1,400,000	2,775,000	N/A	1000
b. Young	825,000	2,062,500	N/A	500
36. SWEET PEPPER/EGG PLANT				
a. Mature	1,600,000	4,000,000	N/A	2000
b. Young	1,200,000	3,000,000	N/A	1000
37. CHICKEN PEA/COW PEAS				
a. Mature	2,000,000	5,000,000	500	400
b. Young	1,500,000	3,750,000	375	300
38. SORGHUM				
a. Mature	1,500,000	3,750,000	375	400
b. Young	1,125,000	2,812,500	285	300
39. SUN FLOWER				
a. Mature	2,000,000	5,000,000	500	✓
b. Young	1,500,000	3,750,000	375	400
40. PEARL SORGHUM OR BULRUSH MILLET				
a. Mature	1,500,000	3,750,000	375	400
b. Young	1,125,000	2,812,500	285	300
41. SPINACH (SWISS CHAR)				
a. Mature	2,400,000	8,500,000	850	450
b. Young	1,200,000	4,250,000	425	200
42. CAULIFLOWER				
a. Mature	4,000,000	10,000,000	10,000	2,000
b. Young	3,000,000	7,500,000	7,500	1,000
43. GARLIC				
a. Mature if not harvested	7,000,000	17,500,000	17,500	20,000
b. Young	5,250,000	13,125,000	13,125	10,000
44. INTERCROPPED (E.G SIM SIM, MAIZE, MILLET, BEANS, SORGHUM)	To be assessed according to crop in the field		To be assessed according to dominant crop	
45. IMPROVED PASTURE				
a. Lab lab	1,600,000	3,900,000	4,000	2000 per m ²
b. Napier grass	2,000,000	5,000,000	500	
c. Guatemala	2,000,000	5,000,000	500	

c. Others	1,600,000=	3,800,000=	4/1=2500= 1000 per tree	
46. LEGUME TREE SHRUBS (LEUCANIA, CALLIADRA, SESBANIA)				
a. Per tree			6,000= per tree	
b. Per seedling			1,500= "	
47. PAW PAW			N/A	
a. Mature	8,000,000=	20,000,000=		20,000= 35000+
b. Young	6,000,000=	15,000,000=		15,000= 10,000+
48. MANGOES			N/A	
a. Old and very large	40,000,000=	100,000,000=		800,000= 150,000+
b. Mature, small Average	27,500,000=	68,750,000=		550,000= 100,000+
c. Young before flowering	18,000,000=	25,000,000=		200,000= 20,000+
49. TANGERIN/MANGADA			N/A	
a. Mature	19,200,000=	48,000,000=		160,000=
b. Young	9,600,000=	24,000,000=		80,000= 20,000+
50. JACK FRUIT/FENESSI			N/A	
a. Mature	12,000,000=	30,000,000=		200,000= 100,000+
b. Young	9,000,000=	22,500,000=	N/A	100,000= 50,000+
51. PINEAPLES			N/A	
a. Mature	14,000,000=	35,000,000=		2,500= per stool
b. Young	10,500,000=	30,000,000=	N/A	1000= per stool
52. SISAL				
a. Mature plantation				2,000=
b. Young plantation				300=
53. IMPROVED COMPOUND				
a. With planted grass e.g. paspalam	1,500,000=	3,750,000=	475= 400 per m ²	
b. With local grass	1,000,000=	1,500,000=	2,500= 300 m ²	
54. FRUIT TREES (Ovacado)				
a. Mature	40,000,000=	100,000,000=	N/A	200,000+
b. Young	27,500,000=	68,750,000=	N/A	800,000= per tree 640,000= per tree 30,000+
55. CITRUS, ORANGE/TANJARIN AND LEMON				
a. Mature	24,000,000=	48,000,000=	N/A	100,000= per tree
b. Young	18,000,000=	45,000,000=	N/A	40,000= per tree
56. GUAVA				
a. Mature	2,000,000=	20,000,000,000=	N/A	50,000= per tree
b. Young	6,000,000=	15,000,000=	N/A	30,000= per tree

57. JAMBULA*					
a. Mature	1,000,000=	10,000,000=	N/A	60,000= ✓ per tree	11/1/20
b. Young	3,000,000=	7,500,000=	N/A	30,000= ✓ per tree	
58. SUGAR CANE					
a. Mature	2.5m 5,000,000=	15,000,000=	N/A	5,000= ✓ per acre & lump	11/1/20
b. Young	1,500,000= 250,000	11,250,000=	N/A	200= ✓ per acre & lump 200	
59. CASHEW NUT					
a. Mature	6,000,000=	15,000,000=	N/A	100,000= ✓ per tree	11/1/20
b. Young	4,500,000=	11,250,000=	N/A	50,000= ✓ per tree	

TIMBER TREES

NOTE

1. Cubic meter is measured from ground level to beginning of branches only
2. Trees per acre valuation is not reliable because of differences in spacing
3. Size in centimetres (Diameter)

NAME OF TREE	5-9 CM	10-14 CM	15-19 CM	20-24 CM	SEEDLING
A. CACIA					
i) Per pole	10,000=✓	40,000=✓	60,000=✓	100,000=	500=✓
ii) Seedling					
B. EUCALYPTUS					
i) Per pole	Building wire / Telephone / 15,000=✓	30,000=✓	2. technical sized Timber 120,000= per pole ✓	360,000= per pole ✓	200= 200=✓
ii) Seedling					
C. MUSAMBYA (PER TREE)					
i) Mature trees	100,000= 80,000=✓				
ii) Sapling	40,000=✓				500=✓
iii) seedling					
D. LILAC					
i) Mature tree	60,000=✓				
ii) Young tree	10,000=✓				
iii) seedling					400= 1000=✓
E. MVULE					
i) Mature tree	100,000= 60,000=✓				
ii) Medium per tree	200,000= 250,000=✓				
iii) Young tree	250,000= 50,000=✓				5,000=✓
iv) Seedling					
F. LUGAVU - ALBIZZIA					
i) Mature tree	100,000=✓				
ii) Young tree	150,000= 50,000=✓				
iii) Seedling					1,500=✓
G. KABAKANJAGALA					
i) Mature tree	300,000= 110,000=✓				
ii) Young tree	50,000= 30,000=✓				
H. PALMS					
i) Mature tree	120,000=✓				
ii) Medium	60,000=✓				
iii) Seedlings					2000= 2000=✓
I. CYPRESS/PINE					
i) Mature tree	300,000=✓				
ii) 10-15 m high	7,000=✓				
iii) 3 m - 5 m high	10,000=✓				
iv) Medium size	100,000=✓				
v) Seedlings					500= 2000=✓
J. TERMINALIA (UMBRELLA TREE)					

i)	Mature tree	100,000 ✓	
ii)	Young/stem	100,000 = 30,000 ✓	
iii)	Seedling		2,000 =
K. ORNAMENTALS			500 =
i)	Mature tree	100,000 ✓	
ii)	Young	250,000 = 50,000 ✓	
iii)	Seedling		500 =
L. BUSH TREES (MUHUYU/MUKOKORE)			20,000 =
i)	Mature tree	150,000 =	
ii)	Young per tree	250,000 =	
iii)	Seedling per tree	50,000 = 30,000 =	
M. HERBS			1,000 = ✓
i)	Mature tree	1,000 = ✓	
ii)	shrubs	500 = ✓	
N. BAMBOO TREE			
i)	Mature plant	30,000 = ✓	
ii)	Young plant	15,000 = ✓	
O. LIVE FENCING/HEDGES			
i)	Kew apple per square meter	15,000 = 20,000 ✓	
ii)	Cypress (x-mas tree) per square meter	15,000 = 20,000 ✓	
iii)	Busitani per stem	10,000 = ✓	
BUILDINGS			
i)	Beehives		
ii)	Unit per unit	70,000 = ✓	
iii)	Improved per unit	85,000 = 120,000 ✓	
1.	Mud and Wattle grass thatched and earth floor.	50,000 = per sq. meter	
2.	Mud and Wattle, tin roofed and earth floor per square meter.	80,000 = per sq. meter	60,000 ✓
3.	Mud and Wattle, Galvanized roof and earth floor per square meter.	100,000 = per sq. meter	
Then add as follows:			
i)	5% interior walls		
ii)	10% for windows and doors if not taken		
iii)	20% plastering, both faces		
iv)	5% for smothering cow dung or mud		
v)	10% for cement		
vi)	arrivals:		
	Per unit	140,000 =	
5. PIT LATRINES			
i)	Mud and wattle grass thatched and earth floor	75,000 = per sq. meter	

8

For values deduction:

As per as in 4 above per building above

Sub 5000 per foot depth, and substructure shall be valued as per the values on site.

		per stance			
		Mud and wattle Galvanized iron and earth floor per stance	100,000/- per sq. meter	As above	
		Permanent per stance (valued to assess if buildings are large)			
Additional money					
		5% per interior wall			
		10% for windows and door if not taken			
		20% for plastering with cement			
		Decoration			
A. CATTLE CLOSURES AND TREATED FENCING					
		Cattle deep (valued to assess at the time of valuation)		As in hedges and fences	
		Ordinary type (by valuer)			
		Any other type (valued)			
B. CATTLE CRUSH					
		Treated timber poles (To be costed at the time of assessment)			
		Metallic poles (To be costed at the time of assessment)		Valuer to establish	
		Un treated poles and nails only (To be costed at the time to assessment)			
C. MILKING POLOURS					
		To be costed at the time of assessment		By valuer	
D. SPRAY RACE					
		To be costed at the time of assessment		By valuer	
MURRUM PER CUBIC METER		for contractor to assess			
GRAVES			400,000/-		
		i) Earth graves each	150,000/-		
		ii) Cemented graves each	500,000/-	700,000/-	
		iii) Marbel graves each	1,000,000/-	1M	For contractors to assess
		iv) Unique ones	To be assessed at the time e.g. tarazzo, tiled, granolithic, etc	1.2M, 1M	
BATH (WASHING ENCLOSURES)					
		i) Thatch/grass per unit	45,000/-	15,000/-	
		ii) Iron sheets per unit	65,000/-	30,000/-	
		iii) Reeds and poles per unit	100,000/-	50,000/-	
		iv) Live reeds or shrubs	65,000/-	20,000/-	
			45,000/-		

CUPS AND PLATES RACK
 i) Reeds and canes each 40,000= ✓
 ii) Cemented square meter 50,000= ✓
 iii) Wire meshed each 60,000= ✓

DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE
 i) If given less than 6 months notice 30%
 ii) If given more than 6 months notice 15%

Land without any development
 The land belongs to the owner. The valuer will therefore assess the value at the material time.

KAGOYA LYDIA
 AG. SECRETARY DISTRICT LAND BOARD

WASSWA JOSEPH
 CHAIRMAN DISTRICT LAND BOARD

Summary of Replacement Cost Values for the buildings as applied

User	Type	Condition	Rates of construction per m² (UGX)
Mbale - Tirinyi			
	Permanent	Good	350,000-500,000
		Fair	250,000-350,000
		Poor	150,000-250,000
	Semi-Permanent	Good	150,000-250,000
		Fair	80,000-150,000
		Poor	30,000-80000
RESIDENTIAL	Permanent	Good	450,000-650,000
		Fair	200,000-350,000
		Poor	150,000-190,000
	Semi-Permanent	Good	110,000-150,000
		Fair	50,000-100,000
		Poor	30,000-50,000
Namatala - Bunghokho			
	Permanent	Good	350,000-500,000
		Fair	250,000-350,000
		Poor	150,000-250,000
	Semi-Permanent	Good	150,000-250,000
		Fair	80,000-150,000
		Poor	30,000-80000
RESIDENTIAL	Permanent	Good	450,000-650,000
		Fair	200,000-350,000
		Poor	150,000-190,000

User	Type	Condition	Rates of construction per m² (UGX)
	Semi-Permanent	Good	110,000-150,000
		Fair	50,000-100,000
		Poor	30,000-50,000
Butaleja			
	Permanent	Good	450,000-650,000
		Fair	250,000-350,000
		Poor	150,000-250,000
	Semi-Permanent	Good	150,000-250,000
		Fair	80,000-150,000
		Poor	30,000-80000
RESIDENTIAL	Permanent	Good	350,000-500,000
		Fair	200,000-300,000
		Poor	150,000-190,000
	Semi-Permanent	Good	110,000-150,000
		Fair	50,000-100,000
		Poor	30,000-50,000

Summary of land values applied

Village/ cell	Chainage	Rate per acre (UGX millions)	Land-use
Bunghokho - Namatala			
Zesui	0+050 to 0+339	150-180	Commercial/ residential
Zesui	0+342 to 0+724	120-130	Residential
Butandiga	0+735 to 1+068	100-120	Residential
Manhgo	1+338 to 1+371	90-100	Residential
Mukhuwa	1+791 to 1+948	70-80	Commercial/ residential
Mukhuwa	1+965 to 2+258	60	Farming
Kibagala, Namulama	2+308 to 4+173	40-50	Farming/ residential
Kilongo, Kifuliro, Nanyila, Namwali	4+202 to 6+326	30	Farming
Makhosi, Mitumba, Masengese,	6+600 to 7+609	18-20	Farming/ residential
Mitumba, Kikondo	7+619 to 8+264	15-17	Farming
Tugutu, Maluku	8+325 to 8+773	12-13	Farming
Karma Lower	8+816 to 10+395	8-10	Farming
Kikonyero, Bukoba	10+451 to 11+607	8	Farming
Bukobe, Maku	11+679 to 12+154	6-7	Farming
Kadama - Tirinyi			
Fairway, Bukwa, Masaba, Pesa, Byasala	0+338 to 1+667	300	Commercial/ residential
Masaba	1+797 to 3+491	310-350	Residential
Duka, Bugerere	3+511 to 5+784	450-500	Commercial
Doko, Doko Nsambya	6+312 to 9+469	400-250	Commercial
Nsanza, Nyanza South, Kiraraka	9+805 to 47+845	120-100	Farming/ residential
Budaka, Buyeria, Bukatikoko	47+931 to 51+779	80	Commercial/ residential
Kadama, Kabusule, kajoko	0+065 to 1+1+635	40-50	Residential/ farming
Kajoko, Lerya	1+685 to 4+305	60	Farming
Lerya, Bukatikoko, Minyani	4+346 to 6+189	50	Farming/ residential homesteads
bukatikoko, Namasita, Towncouncil	6+229 to 9+500	70	Commercial

Village/ cell	Chainage	Rate per acre (UGX millions)	Land-use
Butaleja section			
Watsala	000 to 0+065	150	Commercial
Bugadunya	8+052 to 0+080	80	Residential
Namuleme, Butonga,Bugadunya	8+101 to 34+472	60-50	Residential
Nadahabi	34+484 to 34+642	120-110	commercial
Dundo	35+663 to 35+042	100	Commercial/ residential
Dundo	35+105 to 53+588	80 to 60	Subsistence farming
Butaleja	0+276 to 1+730	40	Subsistence farming/ residential
Mbale sewer section			
Bungokho		250	Residential
Wanale		250	Residential
Nabijo		180-200	Residential
Fairway		180	Residential
Pesa		150	Commercial/ School
Mugishu Cell		150	Residential
Mirembe		180	Residential/commercial
Kisenyi		100	Residential
Free Market		150	Commercial
Kiteso		100	Commercial/Residential
Mbumude		150	Residential
Buyonjo		170	Residential
IUIU cell		120	Farming/School
Butaleja		25	Farming
Budaka		15	Farming

ANNEX D: RAP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

1. Verify internal RAP implementation reports by a field check of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Payment of compensation including its levels and timing▪ Settlement of land/resource access claims▪ Preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites▪ Housing construction▪ Provision of employment, its adequacy and income levels▪ Adequacy of training and other developmental inputs▪ Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups▪ Infrastructure repair, relocation or replacement▪ Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy▪ Transition allowances
2. Interview a random sample of affected people in open-ended discussion to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, their entitlements and rehabilitation measures.
3. Undertake public consultations with affected people at the village or town level.
4. Observe the function of the resettlement operation at all levels to assess its effectiveness and compliance with the RAP.
5. Check the type of grievance issues and the functioning of grievance redress mechanism by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels and interviewing aggrieved affected people.
6. Survey the standards of living of the affected people (and of an unaffected control group where feasible) before and after implementation of resettlement to assess whether the standards of living of the affected people have improved or been maintained.
7. Advise project management regarding necessary improvements in the implementation of the RAP, if any.

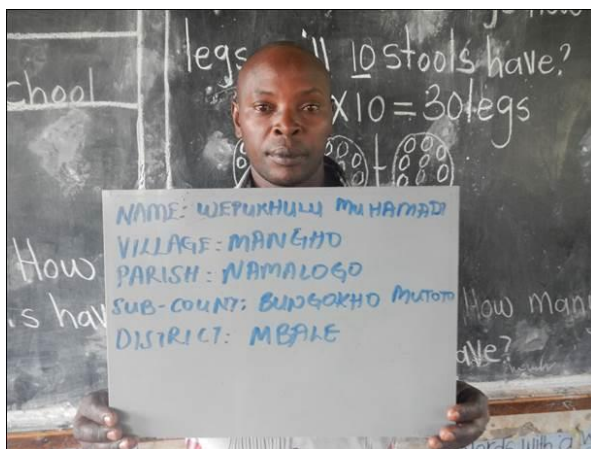
Adapted from: The World Bank Resettlement Source Book.

ANNEX E: GRIEVANCE LOG

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

ANNEX F: PROPERTY VALUATION SCHEDULE

ANNEX G: SOME OF THE PAPs ALONG THE PROJECT ROUTE



						
WAHATENG PETER, NAM/01	SULAYI WAJALA, NAM/02	BADIRU MAGOMBE, NAM/03	HABASI MAKAYA, NAM/04	ISA MASHE, NAM/05	SAFI MAGOMBE, NAM/06	WABENDE ISA, NAM/07
						
GIMEYI ROSE, NAM/08	MADOYI MUHAMMAD, NAM/09	ROSE KHAYIZA, NAM/10	MUKWA DAVID, NAM/11	MICHEAL LWEFULA, NAM/12	MUKWANA JAMES, NAM/13	AGNES KIBONE, NAM/14
						
PEREZ NAMUGOWA, NAM/15	GIMONO MARY, NAM/16	MOSES WAMOMO, NAM/17	KHAINZA MILYELI, NAM/18	SULAYI MAFABI, NAM/19	STEVEN WAFULA, NAM/20	PEREZ NAMUGOWA, NAM/21
						
SUZAN MUTONYI, NAM/022	JAMES MUBOGI, NAM/023	SARAH NABUYA, NAM/024	OSHA E EDWARD, NAM/025	MUDUWA AGASA, NAM/026	BETTY MUKAYE, NAM/027	MAGOMBE SILAJE, NAM/028
						
NUSULA KHAYIZA, NAM/029	SIIBI ALFRED, NAM/030	JAMES WABUNA, NAM/031	GIDUDU MUZAMIRU, NAM/032	WAFEDA MOSES, NAM/033	NAPOLI JOSEPH, NAM/034	PATRICK KAKALA, NAM/035


						
SHEKANGA LODOVIC NAM/036	MATIAM NANYAMA NAM/037	NAMAGOMBE SILAJE NAM/038	STANELY WAMIMBI NAM/039	PETER NAKWEKWE NAM/040	ASHAT MAGUDO NAM/041	MAGUDU MUSA NAM/042
						
ROSE AKYANYI NAM/043	DAN OKOSE NAM/044	MAGRET TIMBITI NAM/045	WABENDE LAWRENCE NAM/046	MOSES WAMONO NAM/047	KHAMALA JENIFER NAM/048	MOSES MASSA NAM/049
						
WEMPUKULU MUHAMAD NAM/050	NAMUTUSI JANATI NAM/051	NABIFA CATHERINE NAM/052	BWUSIBA ROBERT NAM/053	WEMPUKULU MUHAMAD NAM/054	MARGRET OKOSE NAM/055	PASTOR KUTOSI NAM/056
						
MOOTI ALEX NAM/057	ANDREW GIDUDU NAM/058	PASTOR KUTOSI NAM/059	ANDREW GIDUDU NAM/060	ODONG PHILLY BUS/061	NAMBASI SAM NAM/062	BADIRU MUGULWA NAM/063
						
WAMBEDE PEREZ	WALEMBA SULAITI	NAKABANDA HENRY	ARCHILET SEMINARY	MASABA SAM	MASUBA ANET	HENDRICK MARY
























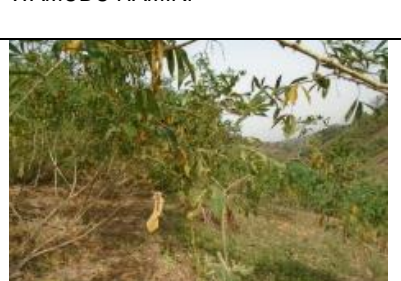




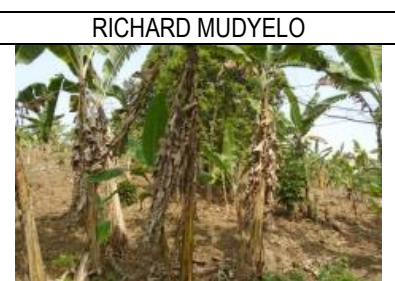


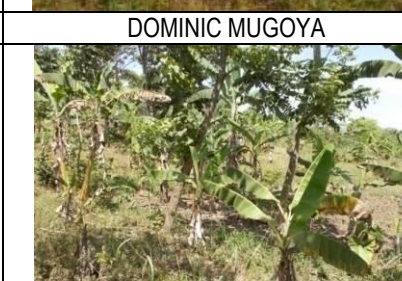
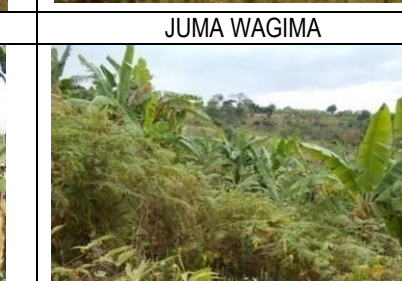
NAM/064	NAM/065	NAM/066	NAM/067	NAM/068	NAM/069	NAM/070
						
KHANKA MUHAMMAD NAM/071	KIJOGO SILAJE NAM/072	WASWA ASUMAN NAM/073	NASIMOLO DAVID NAM/074	HAJI MAFUMALA NAM/075	SALONGO BAKULE NAM/076	KASIFA NABULO NAM/077
						
SAFI WANYALE NAM/078	MITYERO ANDREW NAM/079	SULAYI KHANAGWA NAM/080	MICHAEL GIDUDU NAM/081	KIYANGO AHAMMED NAM/082	MCHAEAL GIDUDU NAM/083	Tincwa Jonathan NAM/084
						
MAGOMBE HUSSEIN NAM/085	MOHAMED MASABA NAM/086	MASABA MARTIN NAM/087	WAFULA LAWRENCE NAM/088	JUMA WATULO NAM/089	MICHAEL GIDUDU NAM/090	ALI WABOGA NAM/091
						
ABUDU WAMERA NAM/092	JUMA WAMWAYA NAM/093	MICHAEL GIDUDU NAM/094	SAFI NABENDE NAM/095	SETULIYO WAKILI NAM/096	SALAYIMANI NABOZE NAM/097	LWAMUNDU MUKOLI NAM/098
						
JAMILA GAGAYI NAM/099	MASABA KISUMU NAM/100	SENTULIYO WAKILI NAM/101	IDI WABENDE NAM/102	OBEDI BWALISI NAM/103	SILAJE WABUSHENDE NAM/104	MUNDANYE JOHN WILLIAM NAM/105

































						
UMARU WAFULA NAM/106	IDI WABENDE NAM/107	YUSUFU MWAYI NAM/108	MUHAMAD NABAGALA NAM/109	YUSUF MWAYI NAM/110	HADIJA NAKUSI NAM/111	YUSUF MWAYI NAM/112
						
MAJIDU WABUKULU NAM/113	HELLEN AMOTI NAM/114	HAKIM GIDAMBAYI NAM/115	SOWALI BUBI NAM/116	BILALI SIIBI NAM/117	SAFIYANA NAKOKO NAM/118	YAHAYA MUDEBO NAM/119
						
SILAJE WAMINI BUS/120	REGINA NABUTEFU NAM/124	YAHAYA MUDEBO NAM/125	YAZIRI MUDEBO NAM/126	GODFREY WAMUNDU NAM/127	KAYINZA ONYALE NAM/128	ALLAMANZANI MUGAMBA NAM/129
						
ZEDI KUNTANKA BUS/130	TWAHA OBONDO BUS/131	MWOJE NAMISI BUS/132	BATONI ROGOSASA BUS/133	HAMADA MAYENDE BUS/134	MUNDU WA MUNDU BUS/135	BASHIR WABENDE BUS/136
						
MADANDA GIDUDU	KABIBU WABENDE	JAMADA NAGULYE	WAMWANGU ENZERO	KHARID MADOYI	MUZAMIRU BUTANKA	MUNDU WAMUNDU

BUS/137	BUS/138	BUS/139	BUS/140	BUS/141	BUS/142	BUS/143
						
MUTWALIBU BUTANKA BUS/144	HAJI GIDUDU BUS/145	ZAMBA AHAMED BUS/146	MADOYI HAKIM BUS/147	MADOYI HAKIM BUS/148	MUNYOSI DAVIS BUS/149	MAGOMBE SAWIBU NAM/150
						
SALIM MUGOYA BUS/151	SALIM MUGOYA BUS/152	MASOLO YAHAYA BUS/153	ISMAILI GIDUDU BUS/154	HAKIM MASOBA BUS/155	ISMAILI GIDUDU BUS/156	NAZEBA FRANCIS BUS/157
						
HAKIM MASOBA BUS/158	WAMELA ABUDALAH BUS/159	ISMAILI GIDUDU BUS/160	NASOLO NAGWERE BUS/161	KUNGU ANDREW BUS/162	ASMAN KAKEMBO BUS/163	SILAJE MUGWERE BUS/164
						
TOM GIDUDU NAM/165	MOHAMED WAMBUSI NAM/166	BUTAMISI NAFUNA NAM/167	MAKANGAGA IBRA NAM/168	SALIM NAGWERE NAM/169	HASIYA NAGAMI NAM/170	MAKANGAGA IBRA NAM/171
						
ISA WALUKULI NAM/172	MAKANGAGA IBRA NAM/173	ISA WALUKULI NAM/174	MUHAMED WABUSI NAM/175	GIDUDU CHRISTOPHER NAM/176	MUHAMED GULOHO NAM/177	NAMUDALI MUHAMOOD NAM/178














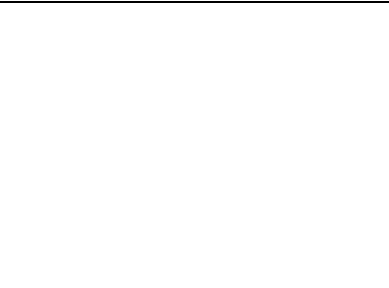


						
NURU MASOLO NAM/179	ABUDALLAH MASSA NAM/180	MADANDA AWUSI NAM/181	ITIKO NAMAISI NAM/182	NAGWERE PETER NAM/183	AMAN MAGOMA NAM/184	NAGWERE ABUBAKHARI NAM/185
						
MUHAMED KADOGO NAM/186	HASSAN KADOGO NAM/187	MUHAMOOD WANYALE NAM/188	ISA MAFABI NAM/189	LUBANGO PETER NAM/190	YUSUF KADOGO NAM/191	MAFABI NUSURA NAM/192
						
MUSA WABENDE NAM/193	NASWAGI SHABANI NAM/194	MAKABALA EDRISA BUS/195	MUSINGO MUTWALIBU BUS/196	MAFABI NUSULA BUS/197	MAFABI BASHIR BUS/198	WABENCE HAMIRI BUS/199
						
NASWAGI SHABANI NAM/200	WAILAWO AHAMADA) NAM/201	MAFUKO SOWEDI NAM/202	MUHAMAD SIIBI NAM/203	SALIM MUGOYA NAM/204	MUDASIRU MUSTAFA NAM/205	FAZIRAH MUSTAFAH NAM/206
						
MICHAEL MAFABI NAM/207	MASSA SEZI NAM/208	JOSEPH NABENDE NAM/209	GUDOZI ANOLI NAM/210	NABENDE MUHAMMAD NAM/211	SAMADU MUTENYI NAM/212	MUZAMIRU WUFUBA NAM/213

						
MAJID MALUNDA NAM/214	SWAIBU BILAGO BUS/193	MUSA SEWALI BUS/194	MUHAMED WABALA BUS/195	KIMAGANA HUSSEIN BUS/196	KINAGA BASHIR BUS/197	MUHAMMED GIZAMBA BUS/198
						
MAKIBWE SAMUEL	ISMA NAMUDONGO	ALI NAGWERE	WAKOWO SHABAN	MAGAMBO ALEYI	ISMAILI OLOMOLI	CHARLES WADOLO
						
HASAD GANGABALA	NAZEBA	ABASA FUNGO	ALI NAZAMBWA	NANDOKO ABU	BULAIMU MAFABI	YOSAN WELIKE
						
AMBROSE MUGOYA	MAKWASI RASHID	NAGWERE FENAKS	WAKOWU SEPIRIYA	MAFABI WAKOWU	WAKOWU SEPIRIYA	NAGWERE TOM
						
WILLIAM MAGOSHA	KISA SIMON	AHMED KIZANI	KIZAGI LAMAN	NASWAGI AWALI	MAFABI KADIRU	LATIF KIZAGI

						
ALLAJAB WABENDE	MAFABI SILAJE	ALLAJAB WABENDE	WAZEBA ALEX	NASOLO KASIM	KISOFEI ONYAKA	MULEME JADONGO
						
BUMALI ALI	NABWAYA AIDA	MAFABI TOM	NAZEBA	NELSON MADUKO	SULAYI NADALA	WAMAYI SALIM
						
WAMUNGA BAKALI	KAHAD MUMBAKALI	MUGABA YOKOBWA	WAMUDU HAMIRI	WOLIBA RICHARD	DOMINIC MUGOYA	DOMINIC MUGOYA
						
NABUTUDUWA ZITA	MAFABI AMUNONI	RICHARD MUDYELO	KALISIT MULEME	WETAKA PATRICK	DOMINIC MUGOYA	JUMA WAGIMA
						
DOMINIC MUGOYA	ERIAS WABULO	KOKO RASHID	ESERO WADULU	SEDRAK NEMEME	ERICA MUGAMBA	MESELINA MOZEMWA

						
FRED NGUSI	ZAMU NADOLO	MUHAMOOD MAFUKO	SHEKA POLE BUS/202	NASSAN KIZAGI BUS/203	LATIF MAGOMBE BUS/204	MWERU MUJOBA BUS/204/A
						
HAMIDU MUSUWU BUS/205	HAKIM NABENDE BUS/206	LATIF MAGOMBE BUS/207	SEWALI MAGOMBE BUS/208	SARAH GIGAYI BUS/209	ZAINAB NAGU BUS/210	YUSUF MUGIBA BUS/211
						
IDI MAFUKO BUS/212	ERIAS WABULO BUS/213	MUZAMIRU MUSA BUS/214	WALUMOLI PEREZ BUS/215	AMUNONI MADUKU BUS/216	WALUMOLI PEREZ BUS/217	WAGWA RASHID BUS/218
						
MULOGO ABASI BUS/219	MICHEAL ODEYA BUS/220	SEDRAK NAMAJE BUS/221	KAMADI NABENDE BUS/222	AYAUB NAMWAYA BUS/223	ABIA WALUMOLI BUS/224	KENETH KOKO BUS/225
						
MOSES WOPUSI BUS/226	JOHN WALUMOLI BUS/227	ABUBAKARI MUSOSI BUS/228	MADUKU AMUNONI BUS/229	WAMANYALA MUKALI BUS/230	WALUMOLI MAJIDU BUS/231	PATRICK WAMUNDU BUS/232

						
DYSON WALUMOLI	SAM MADUKU	ABBEY WALUMOLI	JANE WALUMOLI	APOLLO MUDAWO	MAYENDE SULAIT	MAGEDELEN WAMUNDA
						
WILLIAM KOKO	HARUNA MASSA	AYUB NAMWAYA	MUSA GIGAYI	JAMES MUKASA	MASSA MANDA	WADABA HAKIM
						
ZAKALIYA MUKASA BUS/233	MASABA TAYIBU BUS/234	MASABA NATIB BUS/235	MUHAMOOD MAGOMBE BUS/236	HASAD NABUGUSI BUS/237	KALISIT WALUMBA BUS/238	BADIRU MASABA BUS/239
						
JUMA WADAMBA BUS/240	WABOGA MUHAMOOD BUS/241	BOTO ABDALLAH BUS/242	MASABA ABUDU BUS/243	SWAIBU KIJENGELE BUS/244	YUSUF YAKORI BUS/245	WAAMBA SAFIYI BUS/246
						
BOTO ABUDALLAH BUS/247	WAMUNDU KHARID BUS/248	MAFABI RICHARD BUS/249	NATEGA SULAYIT BUS/250	SWAIBU KIJENGELE BIWSS BUS/251	MUKASA ABUDU BUS/252	SAM WAMUNDU BUS/253

						
LATIF WADAMBA BUS/254	STEVEN NAKIWODO BUS/255	MAGOMBE STEVEN BUS/256	WALUBA ISAH BUS/257	JAMADA ONYALE BUS/258	SWAIBU KIJENGELE BUS/259	WANYALE MAGOMBE BUS/260
						
TEDDY NAMUDI BUS/261	WILBER NAMUDI BUS/262	WAGODA MZEE BUS/263	HAMIDU OKORI BUS/264	IDI WADIKA BUS/265	SULAYI MAGOMBE BUS/266	MASAWI WALUGULA BUS/267
YUSUF WAMAGA BUS/268	MUBARAK MAKIBWE BUS/269	SULAYI NAKIWONDO BUS/270	HUSSEIN ONYALE BUS/271	MUHAMMAD ONYALE BUS/272	SULAYI MAGOMBE BUS/273	ONYALE MADYOI BUS/274
						
MUBARAK MAKIBWE BUS/275	HUSSEIN ONYALE BUS/276	AHMED MWERU BUS/277				