
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE PROPOSED NYAGAK WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IN ZOMBO, NEBBI & MADI OKOLLO DISTRICTS



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1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS	X
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XIII
0.1 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT AREA	XIII
0.2 RAP METHODOLOGY	XIII
0.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION.....	XIV
0.4 .INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES	XV
0.5 .SOCIO ECONOMIC BASELINE	XV
0.6 .STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	XVI
0.7 ENTITLEMENTS.....	XVI
0.8 LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS	XVII
0.9 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK	XVII
0.10 RELOCATION	XVII
0.11 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM.....	XVII
0.12 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS	XVIII
0.13 COST AND BUDGET	XVIII
0.14 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	XIX
0.15 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLETION AUDIT.....	XIX
0.16 CONCLUSIONS.....	XX
1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION	21
1.1 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT.....	22
1.2 RATIONAL FOR UNDERTAKING A RAP	24
1.3 OBJECTIVES	24
1.4 SCOPE OF WORK.....	25
1.5 RAP IMPLEMENTATION	25
2 RAP METHODOLOGY.....	26
2.1 REVIEW OF SECONDARY DATA.....	26
2.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES	26
2.2.1 Reconnaissance.....	26
2.2.2 Stakeholder Engagements.....	26
2.2.3 The Socio-Economic Survey.....	26
2.2.4 Cadastral Surveys.....	27
2.2.5 Asset Surveys	28
2.2.6 Livelihood Restoration Plan	28
2.2.7 Vulnerability Assessment	29
3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK	30
3.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	30
3.1.1 The National Land Use Policy 2013.....	30
3.1.2 The National Environment Management Policy, 1994.....	31
3.1.3 The National Gender Policy, 2017	31

3.1.4	<i>National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV), 2016</i>	31
3.1.5	<i>The Uganda National Culture Policy (UNCP), 2006</i>	31
3.1.6	<i>The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2004</i>	32
3.1.7	<i>National Policy on Disability, 2016</i>	32
3.1.8	<i>National Orphans and Vulnerable Children's (OVC) Policy, 2004</i>	32
3.2	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	32
3.2.1	<i>The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995</i>	32
3.2.2	<i>The Land Act, 1998 as amended in 2010 (Cap227):</i>	33
3.2.3	<i>The Local Government Act (1997)</i>	34
3.2.4	<i>Land Acquisition Act (1965)</i>	34
3.2.5	<i>The Registration of Titles Act, Chapter 230</i>	35
3.2.6	<i>The Judicature Act</i>	35
3.2.7	<i>The Water Act, Cap 152</i>	35
3.2.8	<i>Disabilities Act, 2006</i>	36
3.3	GUIDELINES FOR COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT UNDER LAND ACQUISITION (GCALA) JUNE 2017	36
3.4	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	36
3.4.1	<i>Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development</i>	36
3.3.1	<i>Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development</i>	37
3.3.2	<i>The Uganda Land Commission (ULC)</i>	37
3.3.3	<i>Zombo, nebbi and Madi Okollo District Local Governments</i>	37
3.3.4	<i>The District Land Board(Dlb) And District Land Office (Dlo).</i>	38
3.3.5	<i>District Land Tribunal (DLT)</i>	38
3.3.6	<i>The Area Land Committee(s)</i>	38
3.4	THE WORLD BANK'S ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF)	38
3.4.1	<i>Gaps between Local Laws Governing Compensation and Resettlement and the Donors' Policies and the Mechanisms to Bridge Gaps</i>	39
4	INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES	45
4.3	MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MoWE)	45
4.3.1	<i>Implementation Activities</i>	45
4.4	MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	48
4.5	DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT	48
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE NYAGAK SCHEME	49
5.1	DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PAPs	49
5.1.1	<i>Population</i>	49
5.1.2	<i>Gender of Affected Household Heads</i>	49
5.1.3	<i>Age Groups of Respondents in Project Area</i>	50
5.1.4	<i>Marital Status of Respondents</i>	50
5.1.5	<i>Ethnicity and Religion</i>	51

5.2	EDUCATION	52
5.3	VULNERABILITY WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.....	52
5.4	HEALTH	53
5.4.1	Access to Health Facilities	53
5.4.2	Distance to Health Centers in the Project Area	53
5.4.3	HIV/AIDS.....	53
5.5	WATER SOURCES AND WATER ACCESS	54
5.5.1	Distance to water sources.....	55
5.5.2	Problems associated with the water sources	55
5.6	SANITATION AND HYGIENE.	56
5.7	LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	56
5.7.1	Agriculture	57
5.7.2	Tree Growing.....	58
5.7.3	Livestock Keeping	58
5.7.4	Agriculture Processing and Marketing	58
5.8	HOUSEHOLD INCOMES IN THE PROJECT AREA	58
5.9	MAIN AREA OF EXPENDITURE.....	59
5.10	HOUSING	60
5.11	DURATION OF STAY AT CURRENT AREA OF RESIDENCE	60
5.12	DEPENDENCY ON NATURAL RESOURCES	61
5.13	SOURCES OF INFORMATION.....	61
5.14	ENERGY SOURCES	61
5.15	LAND TENURE SYSTEM.....	62
5.16	LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	62
5.16.1	Documentation for land ownership	62
5.16.2	Encumbrance	62
5.17	HOUSEHOLD ROLES.....	63
5.18	COMMUNITY ROLES	63
5.19	GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	64
5.20	COMPENSATION	66
5.20.1	Magnitude of the Expected Loss.....	66
5.20.2	VULNERABLE GROUPS OR PERSONS, FOR WHOM SPECIAL PROVISIONS MAY HAVE TO BE MADE;	66
5.20.3	Regular Monitoring of Displaced People's Livelihoods	66
5.20.4	Land Tenure Rights.....	67
5.20.5	Preferred Method of Compensation.....	67
5.20.6	Time Needed to Move.....	67
5.20.7	Ownership of Bank Account and National IDENTITY CARDS (I.Ds)	67
5.21	ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS.....	68
6	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	70

6.1	INTRODUCTION	70
6.2	JUSTIFICATION	70
6.3	REGULATORY BASIS	71
6.4	STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION	71
6.5	APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	73
6.5.1	Information provided by the social team	73
6.5.2	Information provided by the survey team	73
6.5.3	Information by the valuation team	74
6.6	COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS	74
6.6.1	<i>District Findings</i>	74
6.6.2	<i>Sub County Findings</i>	75
6.6.3	Mobilisation of Project Affected Persons	76
6.6.4	<i>Community Sensitizations</i>	79
6.6.5	Summary of Key Issues Raised By the Community	82
6.6.6	Measures to increase participation	88
7	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	89
7.1	LAND OWNERSHIP	89
7.2	CASH COMPENSATION	89
7.3	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	89
7.4	COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT PACKAGE	89
7.4.1	<i>Option 1: Primary Entitlement Measures</i>	89
7.4.2	<i>ii) Option 2: Other Entitlement Measures (vulnerable groups)</i>	90
7.4.3	<i>Measures common to both scenarios</i>	90
7.5	RESETTLEMENT MEASURES	90
7.5.1	Compensation for Loss of Land	90
7.5.2	<i>Compensation for Loss of Crops</i>	91
7.5.3	<i>Compensation for Loss of Structures</i>	91
7.5.4	<i>Compensation for Loss of community property</i>	92
7.5.5	<i>Payment of Costs of Transport for the Collection of Compensation</i>	92
7.6	VERIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE	92
7.7	PAYMENT PROCEDURE	92
7.8	PAYMENT OPTIONS	93
8	LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	98
8.1	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	98
8.2	PROJECT ACTIVITIES THAT GIVE RISE TO RESETTLEMENT	98
8.3	INJURIOUS IMPACTS	101
8.4	SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS	102
8.5	THE ZONE OF IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES	102
8.6	ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT	102
8.6.1	project site	103

8.6.2	Community sensitisation	103
8.6.3	Project timing	103
9	COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY	104
9.1	KEY PRINCIPLES	104
9.2	BASIS FOR COMPENSATION	105
9.2.1	Eligibility for Compensation	105
9.2.2	Cut-Off Date	105
9.2.3	Speculative Structures	106
9.2.4	Disturbance Allowance	106
9.2.5	Proof of Eligibility	106
9.2.6	special considerations	107
9.2.7	Spousal consent	108
10	RELOCATION SITE	109
11	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	110
11.1	OBJECTIVES	110
11.2	PRINCIPLES FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLANNING	110
11.3	FOUNDATION FOR THE LRP	111
11.4	IMPACTS THAT ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT LIVELIHOOD	111
11.4.1	Loss of land	111
11.4.2	Loss of structures/improvements	111
11.5	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS	112
11.5.1	Land Based livelihood intervention	112
11.5.2	Non-Land Based Livelihood Interventions/Trainings	114
11.6	BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS	115
11.7	VULNERABLE GROUPS	115
11.8	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	116
12	GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	117
12.1	BACKGROUND	117
12.2	GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)	117
12.3	LOCAL AND DISTRICT GRIEVANCES REDRESS COMMITTEES	117
12.4	GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	118
12.4.1	Grievance Prevention	118
12.4.2	Gender mainstreaming IN GRM	120
12.5	REPORTING	120
13	COSTS AND BUDGET	121
13.1	SUMMARY OF THE VALUATION AND CLAIMANTS	121
13.2	COSTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPENSATION EXERCISE	121
13.3	COST OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM	121
13.4	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	121
13.5	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	122

13.6	CONTINGENCIES	122
13.7	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	122
13.8	TOTAL COST ESTIMATES.....	122
13.9	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	122
14	RAP IMPLEMENTATION	124
14.1	RAP IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES.....	124
14.2	PAYMENT PROCEDURE.....	124
14.2.1	<i>Notification of Compensation</i>	<i>124</i>
14.2.2	Payment Logistics.....	125
14.2.3	RAP implementation schedule	126
15	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	130
15.1	GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH.....	130
15.2	INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS.....	130
15.2.1	During NYAGAK WATER Project implementation	130
15.2.2	After NYAGAK WATER Project.....	130
15.2.3	<i>Key Activities and Responsibilities.....</i>	<i>131</i>
15.2.4	<i>Process Indicators.....</i>	<i>131</i>
15.2.5	<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>131</i>
15.2.6	Completion Audit	132
16	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	134
17	REFERENCES	136
18	APPENDICES.....	137
	APPENDIX 1: VALUATION REPORT	137
	APPENDIX 2: SURVEY REPORT	154
	APPENDIX 3: LIST OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE WITHIN THE 3 M CORRIDOR.....	160
	APPENDIX 4: TOOLS USED IN DATA COLLECTION	163
	APPENDIX 5: DETAILED MINUTES.....	176
	APPENDIX 6 ATTENDANCE LISTS	216

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1-1: ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS CROSSED BY THE NYAGAK WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	22
TABLE 1-2: LOCATIONS OF MAJOR PROJECT COMPONENTS	23
TABLE 3-1 GAPS ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES TO BE APPLIED TO LINK THE GAP	40
TABLE 5-1: POPULATION PER SUB COUNTY	49
TABLE 5-2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS	50
TABLE 5-3: ETHNICITY OF RESPONDENTS	51
TABLE 5-4: RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS	51
TABLE 5-5: DRIVERS OF HIV	54
TABLE 5-6: PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT WATER SOURCE.....	56
TABLE 5-7 MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.....	56
TABLE 5-8: CHALLENGES AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	58
TABLE 5-9: MONTHLY INCOME LEVELS OF HOUSEHOLDS.....	59
TABLE 5-10: NUMBER OF YEARS FOR WHICH A PAP HAS LIVED IN AN AREA.	61
TABLE 5-11: MEANS OF ACQUIRING LAND BY PAPs	62
TABLE 5-12 FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD ROLES .	63
TABLE 5-13 FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR SELECTED COMMUNITY ROLE ...	64
TABLE 5-14 COMMON ABUSES AMONG PAPs	64
TABLE 5-15 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS	68
TABLE 6-1 : PROCESS FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.....	70
TABLE 6-2 : STAKEHOLDER MAPPING	72
TABLE 6-3: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SCHEDULE	77
TABLE 6-4: PICTORIAL EVIDENCE OF PAP CONSULTATIONS	79
TABLE 6-5: KEY ISSUES RAISED AT COMMUNITY LEVEL.....	83
TABLE 7-1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	94
TABLE 8-1: SUMMARY OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES IN THE 3 M CORRIDOR	99
TABLE 8-2: AFFECTED PUBLIC STRUCTURES	100
TABLE 8-3: PAPs AFFECTED BY THE NYAGAK WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	102
TABLE 11-1: STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY NYAGAK WATER PROJECT	112
TABLE 11-2 PROPOSED AGRO ASSISTANCE	113
TABLE 11-3: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS COST	115
TABLE 13-1: SUMMARY OF THE VALUATION MATRIX.....	121
TABLE 13-2: THE TOTAL COST OF THE RAP	122
TABLE 14-1: PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	127
TABLE 15-1: MONITORING INDICATORS.....	132

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: IMAGE SHOWING ALIGNMENT OF THE PROPOSED NYAGAK WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.....	23
FIGURE 2: MAIN WATER SOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA.	55
FIGURE 3: MAIN AREAS OF EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS	60
FIGURE 4: MAIN VICTIMS OF GBV	65
FIGURE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF REFERRAL OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES.	65
FIGURE 6: MEETING HELD WITH PAPs OF AWENDOKENG VILLAGE.....	80
FIGURE 7: MEETING HELD WITH PAPs OF ATYAK VILLAGE	80
FIGURE 8: MEETING WITH PAPs OF OMBACHI VILLAGE.....	80
FIGURE 9: MEETING WITH PAPs OF OSABU VILLAGES	80
FIGURE 10: MEETING HELD WITH PAPs OF ALIBU VILLAGE	80
FIGURE 11: MEETING HELD WITH PAPs OF NDRIBA ACEBE ADABU VILLAGE	80
FIGURE 12: MEETING WITH PAPs OF ABALANGESI VILLAGE	81
FIGURE 13: MEETING WITH PAPs OF ADRAA/ PAMACHI VILLAGES	81
FIGURE 14: MEETING WITH PAPs OF ADRIBU/OLOYI VILLAGES	81
FIGURE 15: MEETING WITH PAPs OF ANIBU/PAJURU VILLAGE	81
FIGURE 16: MEETING WITH PAPs OF OKOLLO TC.....	82
FIGURE 17: MEETING WITH PAPs OF AYIJU VILLAGE	82
FIGURE 18: MEETING WITH PAPs OF NDRIBA/IBBI VILLAGE.....	82
FIGURE 19: MEETING WITH PAPs OF MUBANDA VILLAGE.....	82
FIGURE 20: A PIT LATRINE WITHIN THE 3 M CORRIDOR BELONGING TO ODONGA GENESIS	99
FIGURE 21: PROPOSED PROJECT AREAS IN THE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (TEREGO AND MADI OKOLLO) AND YUMBE.....	145
FIGURE 22: PROPOSED PROJECT AREAS IN THE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (TEREGO AND MADI OKOLLO) AND YUMBE.....	154

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Census: Field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions (LGIs).

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project.

Cut-off date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project.

Development Assistance: Means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Project Affected Persons especially those displaced to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels.

Displaced Persons: Persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, will suffer direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated.

Economic Displacement: Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, etc.) caused by the construction or operation of a project or its associated Facilities/components. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the Project.

Entitlement: Range of measures (including compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation) aimed at compensating affected people and restoring their economic and social conditions.

Involuntary resettlement: Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the option to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement.

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

Land: refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land which may be required permanently or temporarily for the Project.

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

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

Project-affected person: Any person affected by Project-related activities which cause changes in use, or access to land, water, natural resources, or in some circumstances, can lead to loss of income and/or changes in livelihood either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Refugee: A person who has fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A detailed plan of future resettlement and relocation activities often conducted after project boundaries are clearly defined.

Resettlement assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement.

Resettlement: The process of relocation and rehabilitation caused by project related activities.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable groups: 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.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAO	Chief Accounting Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSOs	Community Social Organisations
DLB	District Land Board
DLG	District Local Government
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GO	Grievance Officer
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
HHS	Household Survey
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LC	Local Council
LGRC	Local Grievance Redress Committee
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Program
M&E	Monitoring and valuation
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Authority
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SC	Sub County
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT AREA

The Ministry of Water and Environment identified the Ora - Ala Water Supply System, as one of the interventions in raising the safe water access in refugee hosting communities and settlements especially in northern Uganda. The Ora - Ala water supply and sanitation system comprises two separate surface Water Supply Systems with water sources from River Nyagak and Nyagak. For purposes of this report, the resettlement aspects presented are for Nyagaka Water Supply System only.

Nyagak Water Supply System shall be executed in the districts of Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo. The project area is approximately 1,324km² covering Okollo, Anyiribu, Ogoko, Pawor and Offaka sub counties in Madi-Okollo district, which was curved out of Arua district. R. Nyagak was established to have adequate water to meet the water requirement for the projected population of 80,655 in the ultimate year 2043. Assuming an average house hold population of 4.6 individuals, this translates to 10,577 households expected to benefit at the maximum supply capacity of the water scheme.

Raw water will be abstracted from River Nyagak at rate of 3,009m³/day in Zombo district and treated at a facility about 6.7km downstream of the intake through a transmission system (pipes). Treated water will then be distributed to the benefiting centers downstream along a transmission and distribution network of about 211.3km. The design consideration for Nyagak Water Supply System will consist of six storage tanks targeting sub-counties of Offaka, Anyiribu, Okollo, Ogoko and Pawor.

The sanitation component of the project has provided for a two 9-stance water borne toilets that shall be constructed. The toilet facilities shall have a section for female users and a section for male users. The section for female users shall comprise 3 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities while the section for male users shall comprise 2 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities plus urinals. In addition, the project shall construct a water office which will be used for managing the WSS.

0.2 RAP METHODOLOGY

The methodology for RAP preparation has been based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from official records available at National and District levels. The primary data was generated through administering of a semi structured household data collection tool to the PAPs and stakeholder engagement and field cadastral and property valuation surveys. The following are the major activities that have led to the development of this RAP

- Review of secondary data included review of national and international policies and guidelines relating to land acquisition and resettlement, review of project specific documents such as the Environment and Social Impact Statement and project design.
- Field activities
 - a) Reconnaissance; this was undertaken to gain understanding of the project area and helped in the formulation and design of data collection tools
 - b) Stakeholder engagement at different levels were undertaken to disclose the project and associated activities and gather views and concerns about the same. Suggestions from the engagements have been incorporated into the RAP study to the extent possible.

- c) Socioeconomic survey The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for affected households in line with ESS5. This helped establish the socio-economic profile of PAPs, extent of impacts, baseline parameters and indicators that can be measured during monitoring and evaluation and also to inform the RAP Implementation. The socio-economic PAP household survey was conducted from 4th to 16th February 2023.
- d) Cadastral surveys The purpose of the land, asset survey and asset inventory/valuation exercise was to provide a framework through which Project Affected persons (PAPs) could be identified, subsequently fairly assessed and appropriately compensated or resettled before commencement of project works. This was achieved through the following sub activities. Using the control points the proposed 3 m corridor was set out on the ground to define the project area. The area was pegged with extents clearly marked at 20m intervals.
- e) Asset Surveys: Using the Asset Survey Form in conjunction with support from Local Chairpersons (LCs), all PAPs were identified and verified. The names and other particulars of each affected property owner were recorded, including their contact and identification details. Valuation was done for all properties found within the 3 m corridor as demarcated by the surveyor. This compensation assessment covered only perennial crops, fruit trees and commercial trees, structures and improvements and land where the treatment plant and reservoir tanks will be located.
- f) Livelihood Restoration Plan: The ESS5 states that for projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration. Both cash and non-cash interventions have been explored and suggested under this RAP.
- g) Vulnerability assessment: These groups were identified through the household socio-economic questionnaire, community engagements and home visits. In this RAP, the vulnerable groups identified include:
 - i. Disabled persons, visual, mentally or physically;
 - ii. The elderly beyond 65 years particularly those who live alone;
 - iii. Households whose heads are widows or single mothers and
 - iv. Very poor households.
 - v. Child headed households
 - vi. Refugees
 - vii. Female headed households

0.3LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION

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

The same requirements are also articulated by the major Development Partners of Uganda (especially the WB) Involuntary Resettlement Policy Guidelines and the environmental and social standard 5. The main principle on Involuntary Resettlement is to ensure that affected

people are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. In this project there will be relocation of one (!) structure and three (3) improvements in addition to compensation for lost land to the reservoir and storage tank, crops and trees. An additional Disturbance Allowance of 15% of the value of the affected property will also be given to all PAPs.

0.4. INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Considering that the project will have a minimum number of displaced households, the main player to implement this RAP will be the MoWE, the Local Government representatives in the project area and the Grievance committee. The main activity will be payment of compensation and ensuring that all PAPs have received adequate compensation at replacement cost.

There are therefore three main actors who will be involved in carrying out compensation as required in the implementation of the Nyagak Water Supply Project. These are;

- i) Ministry of Water and Environment
- ii) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (approving compensation rates) and;
- iii) District Local Governments (Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo) responsible for handling the affected people.

0.5. SOCIO ECONOMIC BASELINE

Most of affected persons will not physically be impacted by proposed water supply project because of the limited land requirement, however because it is a legal requirement, all PAPs in the 3 m corridor have been assessed.

Nevertheless, during the census and valuation exercise, the RAP team identified 301 Claimants some of whom were absent and were not directly interviewed. In such cases the chairperson LC 1 witnessed the valuation exercise but the signing will be done at a later stage in the presence of affected PAPs. Field primary data indicated that majority of the project affected people were Madi, 85.3% followed distantly by Alur at 9.5%, Lugbara at 2.6% and Acholi at 1.7%.

In general, settlement patterns within the area are not planned and were linear along the existing roads. Concentrated settlements were observed in main towns such as Madi Okollo Town Council, Ofaka, Inde Town council and Powor center. Houses in the project area are mainly temporary (mud and wattle with grass thatched roof) with permanent structures in the town councils and main centers.

Firewood is the main source of energy for domestic needs across the entire project area. Wood gathering activities for both firewood and building materials and charcoal were observed as main economic activities besides serving domestic interests directly.

Majority of respondents (91.4%) in the project area are farmers. Being a rural setting all affected households practice crop farming as the main economic activity. Evidently, cassava, millet, simsim, sweet potatoes, maize, sorghum and sun flower. In addition, most respondents do keep animals and or birds. Cattle, goats, poultry, sheep and pigs are the most common animals kept by the impacted households. Animal rearing was common in Okollo, Pawor and Ogwok sub counties because of the large land holdings.

Concerning land ownership, majority of the likely impacted people live on their own land which they either inherited or acquired by way of purchase. This is so because the area is rural hence majority of PAPs have been settlers in the same place since birth.

0.6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Stakeholder engagements were guided by the Local Government Act as well as the Ugandan Constitution, which guarantee fair and adequate compensation for project impacted people. The RAP team also took note of donor safeguards specifically World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 10, which addresses stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

Engagements were conducted at district (Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo), and respective sub counties levels of Paidha, Anyiribu, Inde, Offaka, Okollo T.C, Pawor, Okollo and Ogwok. Each of the affected villages Awendokeng, Odhure, Oloyi, Adribu, Pajobi, Ayio, Adraa, Ayibu/Asabu, angesi/ Abaali, Alibu/Dimu T.C, Ndriba-Adabu, Alibu/Ocebu, Ondu, Omvullo, Adribu, Pajuru Olini, Anibu, Olido, Kango, Vvu, Baribu, Anyora/Osabu, Pamva-Omveko, Ayavu Gazi, Mubanda, Payila, Ojiba and Degia was consulted. The RAP team explained likely impacts particularly as they related to the human factor at the design stage, during implementation and during the operational phases of the proposed Nyagak water supply Project.

Key issues raised included; fear of undervaluing their property, delayed compensation, the project favoring only people within trading centers yet the need goes beyond such boundaries, project timeframe, structures for receiving and addressing grievances, restricted access to earmarked area, how unintentional damage to property outside the corridor would be treated, community programs and employment opportunities to area residents..

0.7 ENTITLEMENTS

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to PAPs who currently own land where permanent structures such as treatment plant and reservoir tanks, regardless of land size, current use or legality of tenure. In addition, compensation will be provided for loss of perennial crops, calculated using the approved district rates. For this particular project compensation for crops was calculated using rates from Yumbe approved district valuation rates. Similarly compensation will be paid for affected temporary structure and improvements. regardless of their nature permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation under this RAP:

- i. Land owners where permanent structures (treatment plant and reservoir) will be located;
- ii. People whose structures are likely to be affected by Nyagak water supply project;
- iii. People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities; and
- iv. Institutional and/or community property that may be affected by land acquisition.
- v. Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation according to the laws of Uganda and best international practice.

As guided by Section 77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), Disturbance Allowance of 15% shall be awarded in addition to the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (the required statutory period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land

0.8 LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

The total number of claimants is 301 where by 70.5% (103 claimants) of these are men and 29.5% (43 claimants) are women. There will be easement on land of 3 m for project infrastructure i.e. water transmission and distribution lines. Land for a water treatment plant and the seven (7) water reservoir tanks will be fully acquired by the Ministry of Water and Environment. The above activities and structures will have impacts on land, crops and trees and to a small extent structures. Because of the limited corridor and the rural nature of much of the project area, only 1 (one) structure is affected and three barbed wire fences. A total of 10.869 acres of land is affected in addition to a number of crops and trees are affected.

0.9 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

Ministry of Water and Environment will commit themselves to ensure a smooth compensation exercise following key principles below;

- A. Resettlement and compensation of PAPs will be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws and World Bank standards;
- B. PAPs shall be adequately, promptly and equitably compensated before commencement of works at the project-affected sites.
- C. Special consideration will be given to especially disadvantaged and/or vulnerable people such as women, widowed, illiterate, the very old and the disabled.
- D. The project should promote and provide in-kind compensation as an option for especially vulnerable groups.
- E. Resettlement compensation shall aim to ensure that people are not worse off after resettlement and that their livelihoods have been improved or at least restored to pre-implementation levels;
- F. The project will consider a 15% per cent disturbance allowance in addition to the assessed compensation values for affected property; and
- G. In consideration of the differences between national legislation and the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the higher of the two standards will be followed, where it best applies in this RAP,
- H. Valuation of crops was based on the rates provided by Yumbe (which had the latest in the region) district land Boards in line with the Local Government Act; (2017)
- I. All PAPs will be paid through the Bank if the amount is more than 300,000 but those whose total amount is less shall be compensated in cash

0.10 RELOCATION

Given the final findings from the survey team, there will be no need for relocation because only four structures are affected and non of them is residential.

0.11 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

Acquisition of the right to access the 3 m corridor and land required for project activities will result in a loss of 10.869 acres of land hence impact on agriculture productivity is expected to be significant. Minimal impact is expected from loss of structures as hence unlikely to affect livelihood on this basis. However, as established from the household survey, a number of vulnerable households exist hence may require special assistance.

Both land based and non-land based strategies have been suggested. For land based, specific interventions include, provision of agro inputs and farmers' capacity building. While the non-land based approach has considered financial literacy such that PAPs use their compensation packages sustainably, employment opportunities to PAPs and loan provision.

0.12 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND REDRESS

The project developer (**Ministry of Water and Environment**) shall therefore put in place mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on mediation by preferably a committee comprising of selected members some of whom shall be independent of the project. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, which does not necessarily replace the existing judicial system. Procedures relevant to this amicable mechanism will include three different levels:

- i. Registration by the developer, or its agent, of the complaint, grievance or dispute;
- ii. Processing by developer, or its agent, of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken; and
- iii. In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by the developer, (or its agent) because of the complaint, an amicable mediation could be triggered involving a mediation committee independent of the project.

In instances where all the above steps are exhausted and the aggrieved person remains unsatisfied, then they will be advised to seek redress in the courts of law.

0.13 COST AND BUDGET

The total number of claimants is 301 while the total valuation package and cost of the RAP is UGX **1,913,615,571**. Below is a detailed breakdown of the compensation schedule.

S/N	ITEM	TOTAL VALUE
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	38,700,000
2.	Crops / trees	1,086,774,200
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	666,000
4.	Disturbance allowance @15%	164,853,822
5.	20% Estimated implementation cost	252,775,861
6.	Cost of Livelihood Restoration Program	158,595,000
7.	Transport allowance	9,030,000
9.	Grievance management cost @ 1%	12,638,793
10.	Contingence cost estimated @ 10%	126,387,930
11.	Monitoring and evaluation estimated @5%	63,193,965
GRAND TOTAL		1,913,615,571

0.14 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

i. Relocation and Compensation Impacts

There will be loss of crops/trees, land and structures. This will be because the area along the proposed Nyagak water supply Project is currently used for agriculture, settlement and animal grazing which activities shall be interrupted during the construction phase of the proposed water transmission lines.

ii. Compensation Strategy

The compensation/resettlement will have to comply with two sets of requirements, the Ugandan Law and the International Donor Safeguard Guidelines. The latter are more advantageous to PAPs, especially with regard to the valuation at “full replacement cost” as opposed to the depreciated value taken into consideration by Ugandan valuation methodologies. As part of the strategy, all stakeholders will be involved, and the respective sub counties (Paidha, Anyiribu, Inde, Offaka, Okollo T.C, Pawor, Okollo and Ogwok), Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo districts, and lead agencies (Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development) will monitor payments of compensation. All affected people will be adequately and equitably compensated based on the asset valuation report.

iii. Payment Procedure

It will be a requirement for the PAP not to remove structures, gardens, and or trees before compensation has been concluded and grievances attended to where they exist. It is important that the key stakeholders (PAPs, LCs, a Sub County representative, a district representative, representatives from ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development) agree fully with the compensation packages and schedule. At all times the PAPs shall be kept informed of the resettlement schedule to which they should agree before implementation. The Public disclosure strategy proposed herein will ensure that the process is transparent and all stakeholders can verify the actions being taken.

iv. Proposed Time Schedule

A proposed resettlement/ compensation - implementation and monitoring program will be executed and will cover resource mobilisation, formation of relevant implementation committees, payment of Disturbance allowances and compensation as well as the monitoring of the exercise. This will be concluded within a period of about 6 months (25 weeks) given that the number of PAPs is 301.

0.15 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLETION AUDIT

It will be important to carry out a monitoring, evaluation and Audit exercise to determine the progress and effectiveness of the RAP. This will establish among others: -

- Amounts of compensation paid within a stipulated period,
- Compliance with eligibility criteria as described in this RAP,
- Actual delivery of compensation packages,
- Ministry of Water and Environment will therefore monitor the following: -

- Total amount paid out and the rate at which it is being paid;
- Number of grievances recorded settled and those pending;
- Level of stakeholder participation

Ministry of Water and Environment will make internal arrangements to do this task.

0.16 CONCLUSIONS

In this RAP a number of key principles have been followed which include the following:

- Minimising compensation needs by ensuring that all project activities are confined within the 3 m corridor as indicated in the project design.
- Key stakeholders have been involved in the study and will be involved in the compensation exercise;
- Prompt compensation is recommended for successful implementation of the project.

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), with financial support from the World Bank, under the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP) is undertaking Water and Sanitation sub-projects in small towns and rural growth centres. The Project focusses on three strategic areas: (i) delivering necessary Water and Sanitation Services(WSS) infrastructure and catchment management measures in targeted areas; (ii) supporting water related institutions (MWE, local government, and service providers) to establish and consolidate operational efficiency and service quality in small towns and rural areas; and (iii) strengthening national and regional capacity to improve Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). The Project comprises of four components: Component 1–WSS in Small Town & Rural Growth Centers which cover Support to Small Town & Rural Growth Centres and Support to Refugee & Host Communities; Component 2–WSS in Urban Large Towns; Component 3–Water Resource Management and, Component 4–Project Implementation & Sector Support. Sub-components.

The proposed project that this Resettlement Action Plan focuses on falls under component-1 and specifically Support to Refugee & Host Communities. The project will be implemented by MWE at central level through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, with close collaboration with Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Regional center- based in Lira as well as district local governments. Under this project, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) identified the Ala - Ora water supply system, as one of the interventions in raising the safe water access in refugee hosting communities and settlements especially in northern Uganda. The Ala - Ora water supply and sanitation system comprises two separate surface water supply systems with water sources from River Nyagak and Enyau. For purposes of this report, the Resettlement and social aspects presented are for Nyagak water supply system only.

Nyagak Water Supply System shall be executed in the districts of Zombo and Madi Okollo. The project area is approximately 1,324 km² covering Anyiribu, Okollo, Ogoko, Pawor and Offaka sub counties as well as Okollo and Inde Town Councils in Madi-Okollo district. R. Nyagak was established to have adequate water to meet the water requirement for the projected population of 80,655 in the ultimate year 2043. Assuming an average household population of 4.6 individuals, this translates to 10,577 households expected to benefit at the maximum supply capacity of the water scheme. Raw water will be abstracted from River Nyagak at rate of 3,009m³/day in Zombo district and treated at a facility about 6.7km downstream of the intake through a transmission system (pipes). Treated water will then be distributed to the benefiting centers downstream along a transmission and distribution network of about 211.3km. The design consideration for Nyagak Water Supply System will consist of seven storage tanks targeting sub-counties of Offaka, Anyiribu, Okollo, Ogoko and Pawor.

The sanitation component of the project has provided for a two 9-stance water borne toilets that shall be constructed. The toilet facilities shall have a section for female users and a section for male users. The section for female users shall comprise 3 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities while the section for male users shall comprise 2 stances plus 1 stance for persons with disabilities plus urinals. In addition, the project shall construct a water office which will be used for managing the WSS.

1.1 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

Nyagak WSS will be located in 8 sub-counties, 14 parishes and 28 villages in the affected districts of Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo. **Table 1-1** below presents a summary of the various administrative units crossed by the Nyagak WSS. **Error! Reference source not found.** presents an overview of the project area as impacted by the project.

Table 1-1: Administrative units crossed by the Nyagak Water Supply System

S/N	District	Sub county	Parish	Village
1.	Zombo	Paidha	Otheko	Awendokeng
2.	Nebbi	Nebbi	Kalowang	Atyak
3.	Nebbi	Nebbi	Kalowang	Odhure
4.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Ayuu	Adribu
5.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Ayuu	Adribu
6.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Ayuu	Pajuru Olini
7.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Ayuu	Anibu
8.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Ayuu	Olido
9.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Ayuu	Kango
10.	Madi Okollo	Anyiribu	Yilli	Pajobi
11.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Adraa	Ayio
12.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Adraa	Adraa
13.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Elibu	Angesi/Abaali
14.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Elibu	Alibu/Dimu T.C
15.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Ocebu	Ndriba-Adabu
16.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Ocebu	Ndriba/ Ocebu-Alibu
17.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Oribu	Ondu
18.	Madi Okollo	Offaka	Oribu	Omvullo
19.	Madi Okollo	Okollo	Onyomu	Ayibu/Osabu
20.	Madi Okollo	Okollo	Onyomu	Anyora/Osabu
21.	Madi Okollo	Okollo	Onyomu	Pamva-Omveko
22.	Madi Okollo	Okollo	Okollo	Vuu
23.	Madi Okollo	Okollo	Okollo	Baribu
24.	Madi Okollo	Inde Town Council	Ayavu	Ayavu Gazi
25.	Madi Okollo	Inde Town Council	Ayavu	Ojiba
26.	Madi Okollo	Pawor	Ibanduku	Mubanda
27.	Madi Okollo		Ndavu	Payila
28.	Madi Okollo	Ogwok	Olali	Degia

Table 1-2: Locations of Major project components

S/No	Project Feature	Coordinates in UTM-WGS 84	
		Easting (meters)	Northing (Metres)
1	Intake Point	276323	276425
2	Water Treatment Plant	282301	277624
3	Ndiriba Tank	293542	279212
4	Anyiribu Tank	283371	288728
5	Goli Tank	297541	288315
6	Baribu Tank	302771	296287
7	Pawor Tank	309722	314197
8	IndeTank	319852	297426
9	Ogoko Tank	321776	311248

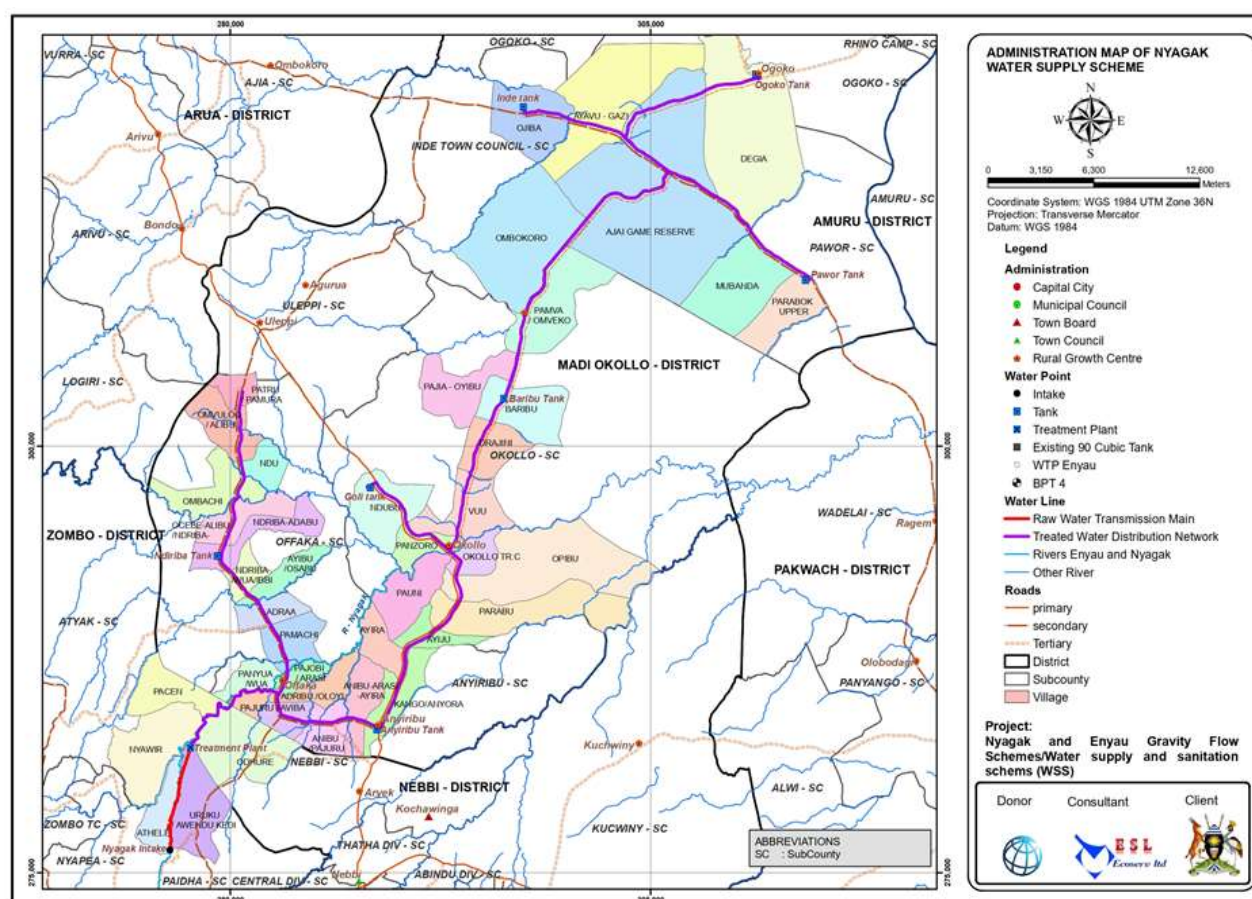


Figure 1: Image showing alignment of the proposed Nyagak Water Supply Project

1.2 RATIONAL FOR UNDERTAKING A RAP

The feasibility study and the ESIA study determined that the proposed project will trigger the ESS5 on land acquisition, restrictions on land and involuntary resettlement. Therefore, this requires the developer or their representatives to undertake appropriate levels of assessment commensurate with project categorization.

The proposed project activities during pre-construction, at construction and operation could generate negative consequences on the social welfare of the people hence must be mitigated and safeguarded in line with local and international environmental and social safeguard requirements.

For the above reason, Ministry of Water and Environment has conducted a Resettlement Action Plan study for the proposed Nyagak water scheme which captured all land owners/users within a corridor of 3 m along the proposed alignment for the water pipes and major fixtures for the project.

Planning of resettlement activities is an integral part of preparation for developments that are likely to cause both physical and economic displacement. The fundamental objective of resettlement planning is to avoid resettlement whenever feasible, or, when resettlement is unavoidable, to minimize its extent by exploring all viable alternatives. Where land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and restricted access or use are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities should be carried out in a manner that provides sufficient opportunity for the people affected to participate in the planning and implementation of the proposed alternative action.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The specific objective of this study is to prepare a detailed RAP to establish the actual Project Affected Persons (PAPs), compensation, resettlement costs and explain on payment modalities. Under this project, a total of 301 PAPs have been identified and only four (4) structures will be relocated as determined from the property valuation survey.

The goal of the RAP is to minimize the negative economic and social impacts that arise from either Involuntary Resettlement (IR) or loss of property/livelihood for the Project Affected Persons resulting from; relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets; and loss of income sources and livelihood. In view of the above, the specific objectives of this RAP are:

- i. To raise awareness of the project and its consequences among affected communities;
- ii. Carry out consultations with relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons and obtain their views and suggestions regarding social impacts of the proposed project and measures to cover the losses.
- iii. To determine eligibility and entitlements for resettlement and livelihood restoration; and establish indicators for monitoring and evaluation.
- iv. To establish the actual compensation costs necessary for those who may lose land, structures, crops and trees (fruit trees);
- v. To prepare strategies to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts, affected livelihood sources and establish a mechanism to address grievances arising from the operations of this project; and
- vi. To guide smooth implementation of the RAP.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

The Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared to cater for resettlement impacts for the proposed project area. Since this is privately owned land, land acquisition principles shall be adhered to, to avoid/minimise negative impacts. The RAP will therefore focus on the property/livelihood lost and relocation impacts for the 274 households and 27 institutions identified to be owning and using land along the project area. Scope of the RAP comprised of;

- i. Consultation and participation of affected communities was undertaken throughout preparation of the RAP and their feedback incorporated, to the extent possible, in designing RAP implementation strategies.
- ii. Review of Uganda legislation, guidelines, and World Bank policies on land acquisition, compensation, development of infrastructure projects.
- iii. Documentation of all activities to be disrupted by the project.
- iv. Property survey and valuation;
- v. Socioeconomic survey on a representative sample of affected households to obtain a social profile of affected persons. The survey aimed at establishing a baseline against which effectiveness of resettlement assistance could be measured. This survey was based on a comprehensive social economic tool covering the following key areas among others:
 - Information on family/ household members
 - Household land holdings and assets
 - Livelihood in affected households
 - Health & vulnerability
 - Household economic and expenditure
 - Welfare indicators
 - Dispute resolution
 - Availability and access to basic social services
- vi. Preparation of the RAP was based on the principle that lives of affected people should not be worse off after displacement
- vii. Implementation arrangements providing guidance on proper implementation of the RAP including institutional arrangements; implementation timeframe and the resettlement assistance needed to bridge involuntary resettlement requirements of Uganda Government and those of the W.B.
- viii. Developing a grievance redress mechanism.
- ix. Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.5 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The RAP will be implemented to fulfill involuntary resettlement requirements of both Uganda Government and those of multilateral funding institutions, specifically the World Bank. All PAPs will be compensated and a 6-month period from the time of compensation will be given to them to vacate affected assets. Therefore, a disturbance allowance of 15% has been considered. If resettlement payments are not made to PAPs within 2 years from the time of the first property valuation, this RAP and property valuation shall be updated to reflect and accommodate changes in property values.

2 RAP METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the procedures and methodology that has been followed in preparing this RAP including; reconnaissance visit; stakeholders' identification, mapping and consultation, identifying PAPs and their properties, cadastral and valuation assessment, identifying vulnerability groups for special assistance considerations, socio-economic assessment and profiling of the PAPs; and RAP preparation. The methodology and approach adopted is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of the Government of Uganda and the WB safeguard standards especially ESS5.

The methodology for RAP preparation has been based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from official records available at National and District levels. The primary data was generated through administering of a semi structured household data collection tool to the PAPs and stakeholder engagement and field cadastral and property valuation surveys. The following are the major activities that have led to the development of this RAP

2.1 REVIEW OF SECONDARY DATA

The RAP development started with the review and analysis of the secondary data related to the proposed project. A review of the national and international laws, policies, and standards related to land acquisition and resettlement was undertaken including a gap analysis between local and international standards. The reports that have been reviewed include:

- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (2018)
- Related national policies with a bearing on this project development
- The 1995 National Constitution of Uganda.
- The 1998 Land Act.
- The Land Acquisition Act, 1965.

2.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 RECONNAISSANCE

A reconnaissance field visit was made to the project area, on the 13th and 14th /01/2023. The objective of the reconnaissance visit was to introduce the project to the key stakeholders, generate key issues for consideration during detailed assessment studies, gain a general understanding and appreciation of the, social characteristics of the project site, streamline study methods, and respective data collection tools; and conceptualize potential risks and impacts that may arise out of project implementation.

2.2.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS

Stakeholder engagements were based on National laws and ESS 10 of the World Bank ESF. A stakeholder engagement plan was developed and this guided the project throughout the development, implementation and monitoring stages. Consultations were conducted at district, sub county and village levels. PAPs were further consulted during household surveys. stakeholder engagements, concerns and how they have been integrated into the RAP report are highlighted in chapter 6 on stakeholder consultations.

2.2.3 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for affected households in line with ESS5. This helped establish the socio-economic profile of PAPs, extent of impacts, baseline parameters and indicators that can be measured during monitoring and evaluation and also to inform the RAP Implementation. The socio-economic PAP household survey was conducted from 4th to 16th February 2023. The consultant constituted three teams which undertook the socio-economic, property and valuation surveys. Household heads were targeted but where they were not available, their spouse or adult household member was interviewed. The questionnaire was used to collect basic information that largely formed the baseline chapter of this report.

Main themes or areas where information regarding the PAPs' was collected include; household demographic structure, employment and labor, property and land holdings, assets affected, educational profile, household health wellbeing and welfare, income and expenditure patterns, the anticipated impact of the proposed project activities, the preference for compensation among other issues.

To ensure that quality socio-economic data is collected the consultant undertook the following:

- Pre-testing of data collection tools.
- Recruitment of enumerators for data collection.
- Training all enumerators about the aim and objectives of the assignment, tools to be used and the expected ethics to be upheld.
- Daily review of filled socioeconomic Tools for quality control.
- Analysis of Data using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Findings of the socio-economic analysis are presented in chapter three of this report.

2.2.4 CADASTRAL SURVEYS

The purpose of the land, asset survey and asset inventory/valuation exercise was to provide a framework through which Project Affected persons (PAPs) could be identified, subsequently fairly assessed and appropriately compensated or resettled before commencement of project works. This was achieved through the following sub activities.

Using the control points the proposed 3 m corridor was set out on the ground to define the project area. The area was pegged with extents clearly marked at 20m intervals. The survey was carried out using GPS equipment in RTK mode. The following steps were followed to achieve an accurate strip map;

- Setting out of the entire 3 m radius,
- Site visits in the presence of PAPs and LCs,
- Recording all properties,
- Measurement of affected land and properties,
- Digital updating of the strip map.

Equipment, Tools and Instrumentation; During cadastral surveying, the following tools were employed. These included: -

- Leica Differential GPS TC1200 and all its accessories
- Leica total station Wild TC1600 and all its accessories
- Bluetooth Communication Devices (Walkie Talkies)
- Location Unit (Handheld GPS Garmin GPS map 62)
- AutoCAD Civil 3D Software
- Global Mapper and Google Earth Imagery applications
- Warning Tape

- Pegs
- White Paint
- Protective Gear & Wear

Each affected land parcel in the marked area was clearly identified including the affected person (PAP). All affected structures/improvements were geo-referenced and reflected on the accompanying survey strips, submitted as part of Valuation Report.

2.2.5 ASSET SURVEYS

Using the Asset Survey Form in conjunction with support from Local Chairpersons(LCs), all PAPs were identified and verified. The names and other particulars of each affected property owner were recorded, including their contact and identification details. This was to ensure easy identification of PAPs during the Verification, Disclosure and Compensation Payments by MoWE.

Valuation was done for all properties found within the 3 m corridor as demarcated by the surveyor. This compensation assessment covered only perennial crops, fruit trees and commercial trees, structures and improvements and land where the treatment plant and reservoir tanks will be located.

The Valuation Report includes location of land, property owner, description and type of property affected (land, buildings, crops, fences etc.) and individual amounts attached to each item as above. Other items in the Valuation Report includes Disturbance Allowance and then total awards for each affected person or institution. The valuation report is the basis of compensation for lost and affected property.

2.2.5.1 Determination of Compensation Awards

- I. Affected land where necessary (i.e where it is not in road reserves) is to be both fully and partially acquired in the project area. Land has therefore been valued at current market Value. It is assumed that a registered title would eventually be acquired by Ministry of Water and Environment.
- II. All structures and improvements within the ROW. Buildings have been assessed at replacement cost and crops have been assessed in accordance with Yumbe District Rates.
- III. In the valuation report which has been compiled, it has been assumed that the data used and the valuation report generated (as at the date of Valuation) unless otherwise qualified represents the final project area selected after detailed engineering design.

2.2.6 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The ESS5 states that for projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration. This is because quite often, cash payments and physical relocation strategies are not adequate without long-term livelihood restoration strategies. To achieve this requirement and objective, the RAP has objectively come up with strategies for livelihood improvement and restoration of the economically project affected households and groups as detailed in chapter 11.

2.2.7 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Vulnerable groups are the people who may be disproportionately affected or disadvantaged by the resettlement process. These groups were identified through the household socio-economic questionnaire, community engagements and home visits. In this RAP, the vulnerable groups identified include:

- viii. Disabled persons, visual, mentally or physically;
- ix. The elderly beyond 65 years particularly those who live alone;
- x. Households whose heads are widows or single mothers and
- xi. Very poor households.
- xii. Child headed households
- xiii. Refugees
- xiv. Female headed households

The RAP team identified and consulted these vulnerable groups that may require special assistance during the implementation stage.

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

There are a number of legislations which are pertinent with resettlement and land acquisition in Uganda. However, for the purpose of this project the basis of valuation for compensation lies in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act 1998.

3.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

It is the Uganda Government Policy that persons affected by development projects such as the proposed Nyagak Water supply and sanitation Project be adequately compensated for their land, structures and crops/trees. For the case of this project the main compensation will cover land, 4 Structures and perennial crops/trees that fall within the 3 m corridor. There is an elaborate Legal and Institutional Framework to ensure compliance with the Policy requirements. Furthermore, funding agencies (World Bank,) have their own Safeguard Policies and Directives (e.g. ESS5) regarding land acquisition, resettlement and restricted access of persons that shall be observed.

3.1.1 THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY 2013

The overall policy goal is to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilization in Uganda. In Uganda the National Land Policy is key when it comes to land issues especially as they relate to resettlement and land acquisition. It is therefore important to take note of the Uganda National Land Policy 2013 because this project involves land take.

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

Its objectives include the need to: -

- To enhance the contribution of the land sector to overall socio- economic development, wealth creation and poverty reduction in Uganda;
- To reform and streamline land rights administration to ensure efficient, effective and equitable delivery of land services;
- To ensure sustainable utilization, protection and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources on land for national socioeconomic development;
- To ensure planned, environmentally-friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development.

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

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

Vulnerabilities associated with land tenure will be identified and respective measures suggested.

3.1.2 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY, 1994

The Government of Uganda Policy as outlined in the National Environment Management Policy promotes sustainable economic and social development that enhances environmental quality without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The policy seeks to promote long-term, socio-economic development for improved health and quality of life through sound environmental and natural resource management. Therefore, this RAP is developed and will satisfy the requirements of the National Environment Management Policy.

3.1.3 THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY, 2017

The aim of this Policy is to guide and direct at all levels, the planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programmes with a gender perspective. The purpose of the national gender policy is to establish a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda's development process. The RAP highlights likely vulnerabilities associated with the project and how they are likely to compromise the full participation of women in planning implementation of the RAP.

Strategies to ensure full participation of women either as property owners/co-owners or spouses have been considered under this RAP study.

3.1.4 NATIONAL POLICY ON ELIMINATION OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV), 2016

Women's Empowerment, is the process of enhancing women's capacity to take charge of their own development. The process involves enabling women to make their choices, have a say in decisions that affect them, ability to initiate actions for development, change in attitudes, and increased consciousness of equal access to and control of resources and services in order to take charge of available opportunities. The policy seeks to promote, prevent and respond, and end impunity of gender-based violation in the country.

The RAP process and all project processes will be undertaken cognizant of provisions within this act.

3.1.5 THE UGANDA NATIONAL CULTURE POLICY (UNCP), 2006

The UNCP notes that culture concerns itself with socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions and all other products of human work and thought. Culture includes intangible and tangible heritage, which is varied, complex, and in constant evolution. The intangible heritage includes language, oral traditions, performing arts, music, festive events, rituals, social practices, traditional craftsmanship, knowledge and practices concerning nature.

Its major objective is to conserve, protect and promote Uganda's tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

This policy was observed during RAP process and shall continue to be observed during the implementation phase.

3.1.6 THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS POLICY, 2004

This Policy provides overall policy framework for national HIV/AIDS response mandates sectors to mainstream HIV/AIDS into all programmes, plans and activities. One of the policy objectives is to minimise the socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS on the population and promote involvement of those infected and impacted upon by the disease.

3.1.7 NATIONAL POLICY ON DISABILITY, 2016

One of the policy objectives is to ensure that the capacity of PWDs and their care-givers access essential services and entitlements is enhanced. Some of the suggested strategies include ensuring participation of PWDs in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all relevant initiatives; and implementing interventions through communities, local authorities, CSOs, the private sector networks and other actors so as to enhance capacity and increase the outreach.

The RAP study has documented and suggested appropriated livelihood measures to benefit people with disabilities. Deliberate effort will also be made to ensure that persons with disabilities fully participate in the RAP process.

3.1.8 NATIONAL ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN'S (OVC) POLICY, 2004

The mission of the policy is to provide a framework for the enjoyment of the rights and fulfilment of responsibilities of the orphans and other vulnerable children. It informs programmes and legal and administrative actions that affect the safety, well-being and development of orphans, vulnerable children and their care-givers. The RAP has been undertaken in respect to principles outlined in this policy.

3.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.2.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA, 1995

The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 vests all land directly in the Citizens of Uganda, and states that every person in Uganda has the right to own property. The Constitution prescribes the tenure regimes in which rights and interests in land may be held and or changed as customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold. It also gives the 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 the property.

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes the "Licensee" or "Sharecroppers", these terms having similar meanings in practice. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops. Licensees have no legal security of tenure because their tenure is purely contractual.

The rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act, CAP 227. The consent of a spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction on land on which the family ordinarily resides by the head of household.

Under Article 26, the relevant sections include the following: -

1. Every person has a right to own property either individually or in association with others.
2. No person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied
 - a. The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and
 - b. The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law, which makes provision for
 - i. Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
 - ii. A right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.

This constitutional requirement should be upheld by MoWE during all processes leading to acquisition of land for project structures and acquisition of consent from landowners for where pipes will be.

3.2.2 THE LAND ACT, 1998 AS AMENDED IN 2010 (CAP227):

The Act addresses landholding, management control and dispute resolution and creates a series of land administration and regulation. It then defines the incidence of each tenure regime (institutions. customary, freehold, *mailo* or leasehold tenure systems). section 4 provides mechanisms of acquisition of certificates of customary ownership(ss.5-9), or the conversion of customary tenure to freehold(ss.10- 15), or collective management of land held under customary law (ss.16-27), the protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disability(s.28), the conversion of leasehold into freehold (s.29), the security of tenure for 'tenants by occupancy'(ss.30-39),and the creation of a Land Fund to assist various people wishing to obtain secure rights in land(s.42).The Act also creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Parish Land Committees, District Lands Boards and Uganda Land Commission (ULC).

The act further states that the District Land Tribunal shall, in assessing compensation referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 77 take into account the following:-

- a. In the case of a customary owner, the value of land shall be the Market Value of the unimproved land;
- b. The value of the buildings, which shall be taken at Market Value in urban areas and Depreciated Replacement Cost in rural areas;
- c. The value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner, tenant or licence.

In addition to compensation assessed under this section, there shall be paid as a Disturbance Allowance of fifteen per cent (15%) or if less than six months' notice to give vacant possession is given, thirty percent (30%) of any sum assessed under subsection (1) of this section.

The rights of spouse and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act. Consent must be obtained by the head of household of the spouse and the children prior to any transaction on land on which the family ordinarily resides. The Land Act, 1998, includes the following provisions under Section 40:

No person shall

- i. Sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; or
- ii. Enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledging, mortgage, lease of any land;
- iii. Give away any land inter vivos, or enter into any transaction in respect of land in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse;
- iv. In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children of majority age; and
- v. In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children below the age of majority, except with the prior written consent of the Committee (2); in the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans below majority age with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.

3.2.3 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1997)

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

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

The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based. In addition, local administrations (districts and local councils or LCs) of Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo covered by this project will have an important role during resettlement and verification of affected persons.

3.2.4 LAND ACQUISITION ACT (1965)

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

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

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

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

Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, Article 26(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution emphasizes that, it is only after all people having interest in the land have been fully and adequately compensated, that Government then takes possession of the land and the land is then managed by the Uganda Land Commission.

3.2.5 THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT, CHAPTER 230

This Act provides for the registration, and certification and rectification of titles respecting land. It also provides rules relative to lease of land and other matters regarding land such as mortgage and legal actions regarding land and the bringing of land under this Act. Certificates of title shall be in one of the forms in the Third Schedule to this Act.

3.2.6 THE JUDICATURE ACT

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

3.2.7 THE WATER ACT, CAP 152

The purpose of the Water Act is to provide for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply; to provide for the constitution of, and facilitate the devolution of water supply and sewerage undertakings. The objectives of the Act include the promotion of the rational management and use of the waters of Uganda through application of appropriate standards and techniques; and the coordination of all public and private activities which may influence the quality, quantity, distribution, use or management of water resources. Promotion of the provision of a clean, safe and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes to all persons is a major objective (section 4 Water Act).

"Domestic use" of water is defined in section 2 of the Act to include use for the purpose of basic human consumption; watering not more than thirty livestock units, (approximately 43 cattle or 50 horses or 75 donkeys or 200 goats or 200 sheep or a mixture of these animals); subsistence agriculture, and watering a subsistence fish pond. The National Water Policy makes provision of water for domestic use a priority. The policy categorically states that in

allocating water, domestic needs of a community should be reserved within the available water resource.

Resettlement activities are expected to comply with the Water Act in as far as displacement and relocation of persons and their livestock are concerned.

3.2.8 DISABILITIES ACT, 2006

Section 28 of this Act (PWD Act) provides for Adequate Standard of Living and Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities. This Act is relevant to the Project since it points out the requirement for identification and support of any PAPs identified as PWDs (Vulnerable) to ensure that their rights to resettlement compensation and adequate standard of living is not compromised.

3.3 GUIDELINES FOR COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT UNDER LAND ACQUISITION (GCALA) JUNE 2017

Government developed Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) to harmonise and improve the overall practice of valuation assessment to achieve fair and adequate compensation. The main objective is to ensure that project affected persons are handled in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, and to support the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) who is mandated to standardize proposed annual District compensation rates for approval by the district land boards country wide. The Land Acquisition Act CAP 2287 gives the Minister responsible for Lands the authority to acquire land compulsory where the land owner or occupier is not willing to sell by agreement to authorized bodies (referred to as “acquiring authority”). The Chief Government Valuer is the appointed Assessment Officer referred to in the Act to advise Government on the compensation amount. Compensation following a compulsory acquisition of land is based on the principle of fairness and adequacy. This means that the PAP should be no worse off in financial terms after the acquisition than the PAP was before. It is always necessary to value land on the basis of its open market value without any increase or decrease attributable to the scheme of development which is related to the compulsory acquisition.

3.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Although Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for triggering off this RAP there are a number of institutions that will be important in the resettlement process and these include;

3.4.1 MINISTRY OF LAND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) is responsible for policy formulation, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Uganda. The District Land Boards (DLB) are responsible for the management of land in the districts and ULC manages all land vested in the Government of Uganda such as that where the water treatment plant and reservoir tanks are proposed. Within this Ministry, the Chief Government Valuer's (CGV) Office deals with valuation of assets in connection with the acquisition of land for public interest and is responsible for approving the assessment methodologies used and the Valuation Report. The office ensures that PAPs are treated fairly and land is acquired in

time for implementation of government projects. In addition, the office will be involved in grievance management especially grievances related to values of land and property. At local level, matters pertaining to land will mainly involve District Land Boards at District level and Parish Land Committee at community level.

3.3.1 MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has responsibilities for the social and economic welfare of the population including cultural affairs, youth, labour and disadvantaged groups. This Ministry guides all actors in the social development sector and creates an enabling environment for social transformation, leading to improved standards of living for all, increased equality and social cohesion. The Ministry is important in ensuring that the rights of vulnerable social groups are protected, and no further vulnerabilities are created for such groups.

The MGLSD will be instrumental in ensuring that there is protection of Vulnerable Groups such as women, PWD, children, widows and elderly during RAP implementation and project development. The Community Development Officers at the district and sub-county level will support the delivery of livelihood restoration and special assistance programs for vulnerable PAPs, supporting service providers appointed by MoWE and supporting/encouraging participation of men and women in the RAP development and implementation.

3.3.2 THE UGANDA LAND COMMISSION (ULC)

The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) is in charge of holding and managing all Government land. The Land Act details ULC mandate. They are important in this RAP because the project is acquiring government land.

3.3.3 ZOMBO, NEBBI AND MADI OKOLLO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

All districts in Uganda operate under a five-tier system of local government. The LC5 and LC3 have both political and administrative powers, while the others are administrative units. Within the district, the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) represents the Central Government. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) heads all civil servants in the district and is therefore the chief executive officer. The sub-counties and town councils are headed by sub-county chiefs and town clerks respectively, who co-ordinate all the district and central government development programmers at that level. Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, social and economic development, supervising government projects, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership and democratic practices in their area. The system is ideal for community mobilisation and participation in government affairs and development programs in their areas.

The responsible District Administrations (Local Government) of Zombo, Nebbi and Madi-Okollo and respective affected sub counties will be involved in the proposed compensation efforts until its successful completion. Authorities at respective district and lower administrative levels will directly participate in the implementation process to ensure equity and success of the project and environmental compliance.

3.3.4 THE DISTRICT LAND BOARD(DLB) AND DISTRICT LAND OFFICE (DLO).

The DLO consists of five units responsible for physical planning, surveys and mapping, property valuation, land registration/ land management and the secretariat of the DLB. The DLO supports the supervision and regulatory mandates of the MLHUD-CGV, at the district and community levels. Both Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo districts have a well-established DLOs and well-staffed DLOs. The DLOs will therefore support the RAP implementation process at the district and community level.

3.3.5 DISTRICT LAND TRIBUNAL (DLT)

The jurisdiction of the DLT is to grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals, the commission or other authority with responsibility relating to land; determine any dispute relating to the amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired under section 42 of the 1998 Land Act; determine disputes in respect of land; make consequential orders relating to the cancellation of entries on certificates of title or the cancellation of titles and vesting of titles in cases handled by the lower land tribunals; and determine any other dispute relating to land under the 1998 Land Act. This institution will play a significant role in the Grievance management.

3.3.6 THE AREA LAND COMMITTEE(S)

The area land committee whose primary function is to assist the DLB and DLO in an advisory capacity on matters relating to land, including ascertaining rights and easements in land, and other functions conferred on it by the 1998 Land Act. The area land committees are instrumental in RAP planning and implementation and have been engaged during land and property assessments. They will also be engaged to witness and ascertain ownership during disclosure and verification phase. They can also be co-opted as mediators in the GRM for this project.

3.4 THE WORLD BANK'S ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF)

The World Bank Environment and Social Standard (WB-ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations where project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use are inevitable. ESS5 points out that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons by way of relocation or economic or both.

The World Bank ESS5 states that where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons should be carefully planned and implemented. This is the aim and objective of this RAP.

The overall objectives of the ESS5 are as follows:

- a) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- b) To avoid forced eviction.
- c) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their

livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- d) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- e) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- f) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- g) There are a number of requirements under the WB-ESS, specifically ESS5 and ESS10 to which this detailed RAP shall apply and comply with.

The Policy requires that a RAP shall be prepared and cleared by the World Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities. The World Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

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

3.4.1 GAPS BETWEEN LOCAL LAWS GOVERNING COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT AND THE DONORS' POLICIES AND THE MECHANISMS TO BRIDGE GAPS

There are some differences between the World Bank Policy and the Uganda Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. For instance: The Ugandan Laws restrict themselves to fair, adequate and prompt compensation (cash), while the World Bank Policy extends it to providing alternative land and resettling the person. In Uganda, compensation is based on the right of ownership. The World Bank ESS5 is fundamentally different from this, and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by a specified cut-off date.

Most of the Donor Requirements are more favorable to PAPs than the provisions of the laws of Uganda. In most cases, the Government of Uganda is strongly committed to comply with Donor Requirements. Table 3 presents a gap analysis and proposed measures to bridge the them in the RAP.

Table 3-1 Gaps analysis and strategies to be applied to link the gap

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
1.	Eligibility	Uganda laws recognize land occupancy under four regimes of land tenure, namely freehold, leasehold, <i>mailo</i> and customary. Under this tenure, occupants and landowners are eligible for compensation for land, improvements to land, crops and structures. Ugandan law does not consider compensation for Non-legal land users. The constitution of Uganda gives ownership to all citizens of Uganda. Everyone is free to own land, whether men or women.	Eligibility criteria provides for recognition of PAPs: ▪ 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; ▪ Project Affected People (PAPs) with title as well as PAPs who do not have a formal title but have customary and traditional land rights or who have a recognized claim to the land at time the census begins – are entitled to compensation for land that they lose (as well as other assistance)	The RAP has adopted the World bank definition of rights and includes even those who may not have legal rights. Everybody is entitled to 15% Disturbance allowance onto of valuation awards
2.	Land Owners (loss of	The national legislation does not explicitly call	Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation for affected assets	The RAP recognizes all types of ownership and proposes cash

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
	land)	for provision of the land-for-land compensation option as the best/preferred option.	is to be provided for full replacement cost based on market values.	compensation and physical resettlement for vulnerable PAPs
3.	Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognizable claim to the land that they are occupying)	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. Illegal tenants are not entitled to compensation	This category of people will need to be assisted with the resettlement process and livelihood restoration regardless of their land-less status. This category of people is also entitled to compensation for loss of crops/trees or developments on land.	Given the tenure regimes in the project area, squatters are unlikely to be encountered. Under such circumstances, the W.B provision will be upheld.
4.	Land Users/ Sharecroppers /Tenants (These PAPs include tenants or any other persons using the land to grow crops).	Entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.	Land users are not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets that belong to them, as well as to relocation assistance as the case may be and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.	This category of PAPs will be entitled to compensation for crops and other assets that belong to them, assistance with the resettlement and livelihood restoration process, as per ESS 5.
5.	Owners of temporary structures (residential or otherwise)	Cash compensation based upon rates per sq.m. established at District level + disturbance allowance (15%) – Rates are	Recommend in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and transaction costs.	PAPs shall be consulted on their preferred compensation options during disclosure.

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
		based on market value		
6.	Owners of Permanent buildings	Cash Compensation is based on market value. A disturbance allowance of 15% is applicable and rates are based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Both in kind and cash compensation options will be discussed and PAPs shall be given an opportunity to choose their preferred option
7.	Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per sq.m./bush/tree/plant established at District level plus a disturbance allowance (15%).	This category of PAPs is entitled to compensation for crops based on market value for lost crops. They are also entitled to livelihood restoration assistance (such as land preparation, provision of seedlings, training etc.).	This category of PAPs will be entitled to compensation for crops and livelihood restoration assistance, as per ESS5 objectives.
8.	Annual Crops	No compensation. 6 months' notice to harvest crops.	According to WB, these are assets to be compensated like other properties.	PAPS will be given the mandatory 6 months or more to harvest their crops.
9.	Business Income	No compensation. 6 months' notice to vacate premises	Establish access to similar opportunities.	Ample time will be given to business owners to find and relocate to other places within the community.
10.	Livelihood restoration	There is no provision in the Ugandan law.	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored to the pre-project levels or better conditions.	MoWE will provide training, and/or other types of assistance to affected PAPs and provide vulnerability assistance to those who may be categorized as

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
				needing such.
11.	Timing of compensation payments	Land can be accessed as long as the PAP gives consent.	The developer is required to have made the payment by check or deposited beforehand the agreed compensation (as per valuation undertaken) to an individual or joint account for the affected person's access prior to accessing land.	PAPs will be paid before accessing the affected land. If this is not possible probably because of disputes, the developer will put in place mechanisms for reaching consent and shall establish an account for deposition of compensation amounts up until such circumstances are resolved.
12.	Consultation and disclosure	Several policy frameworks exist that support consultation. They include the constitution, the decentralization policy, and the Gender policy.	ESS-10 provides requires that the promoter Consults project-affected persons and host communities 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. (as documented in a project resettlement policy framework), and establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Both the Ugandan legal and policy framework and the ESS10 provisions will be harmonized and followed. Transport allowance will be provided to facilitate movement for affected PAPs

	Compensation aspect	Ugandan Law	Provision within World Bank Environment and Social Standards	Proposed Measures to Link identified Gap
13.	Relocation assistance and livelihood restoration	There is no provision for this in the legal and policy framework.	Where involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, 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. Provide assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.	PAPs will be given 15% disturbance allowance on top of valuation awards; Also, there will be support for livelihood restoration including targeted special assistance for vulnerable PAPs.
14.	Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	Grievance redress mechanism is provided in Land Tribunals and formal courts	The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and integrated in the promoter's project management system.	GMCs will be established at village level and trained before the RAP implementation. It will seek to resolve issues quickly to avoid expensive and time-consuming legal processes.
15.	Cut-off date	There is no legal provision for the establishment of a cut-off date.	Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) no written forms and in relevant local languages.	Cut-off date was taken as the date when the individual PAP was assessed and the general one where the whole exercise was completed.

4 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Considering that the project will have minimum number of displaced households, the main player to implement this RAP will be the developer (MoWE), District Local Government representatives from Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo and the Grievance committee. The main activity will be payment of compensation and ensuring that all PAPs have received adequate and timely compensation at replaceable cost for structures that may be damaged.

There are therefore three main actors who will be involved in carrying out compensation as required in the implementation of the Nyagak water supply system. These are;

- i. Local Government (responsible for handling the affected people);
- ii. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (approving compensation rates) and;
- iii. Ministry of Water and Environment.

4.3 MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MOWE)

Government of Uganda and often the development Partners require preparation of a *Resettlement Action Plan* for Nyagak Water supply. This has been done to ensure equitable compensation and minimize social disruptions or negative effects on people's livelihoods arising from implementation of the project. The compensation shall assist those who have lost assets as a result of the project to maintain their livelihood through income restoration. MoWE has the overall mission: to promote and ensure the rational and sustainable utilization, development and effective management of water and environment resources for socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, the MoWE shall take lead on implementation of the project and shall ensure all recommendations to minimise negative relocation impacts are implemented. Ministry of Water and Environment will be responsible for implementing the approved RAP through:

- Developing work plans for implementation of the RAP
- Coordination between the RAP implementation team from MoWE and other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Reviewing the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and facilitating stakeholder engagements for effective RAP implementation;
- Disclose the compensation awards in manner consistent with the guided procedure as stated in this RAP report
- Delivery of RAP resettlement compensation and other any additional assistance measures;
- Providing support to other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the RAP implementation.

4.3.1 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Ultimately, the outcome of the RAP implementation will define the intended goal of the overall RAP study which is to minimal displacement and disruption of PAPs' livelihood as a result of the proposed project activities. The implementation process is clearly proposed below;

4.3.1.2 Implementation Process

The implementation process will entail; Identifying and verifying the details of the PAPs disclosing to them relevant information related to their entitlements and facilitating the payment of any compensation and other assistance benefits.

PAPs will be given an opportunity to review the property survey and valuation results as well as the compensation alternatives through disclosure prior to compensation. This is also part of the ESS5 and ESS10 that emphasizes disclosure and access to information as part of participatory stakeholder engagement.

The implementation team will mobilize the PAPs and keep them informed of the various phases of the RAP implementation process. The implementation team will also create awareness among the PAPS and communities living along the alignment.

The following five components will form part of Implementation of the RAP: -

- i. Notifications will be at different levels. At the district and sub county levels, area local leaders and PAPs to secure collaboration, mobilisation and preparation of the PAPs for detailed disclosure activities. Key contents of the approved RAP, requirements for detailed disclosure, the RAP implementation plan, display of the strip map and PAP lists and share out copies of RAP. Shared copies will be without individual PAP data.
- ii. Notifications for disclosure. This is the second level and will involve identification of PAPs and Verification of properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses. During this stage, there will be confirmation of the identity of the claimant(s) through valid identification documents such as National Identity Cards, Passports and Driving Permits. Verification of ownership of the affected property ownership through sale agreements consents from property owners for licensee and or tenants and confirmation from area leaders.
 - Disclose PAP household entitlement matrix item by item to the registered claimant and other household members present. Specifically, final compensation values, disturbance allowance, additional assistance measures and other allowances as provided for by this RAP. Explanation in detail how the compensation awards were established.
 - Seek clarification from PAPs and some household members on the preferred form of delivery of compensation.
 - Affected households will be encouraged to use joint accounts if married but the implementation team will respect the decisions of the PAP
 - The different amounts computed for payment will be disclosed to PAPs individually. Details of the different amounts such as value of asset, disturbance allowance and relocation assistance were applicable.
 - Explain to the PAPs what the consent form means and implies including issues about period to vacate acquired land. This would be followed by signing of consent forms.
 - A record of vulnerable PAPs will be updated. An enabling environment such as use of local language for communicated will be employed to ensure that these special groups get the assistance they deserve.
 - For institutions, disclosure will be at their premises or registered addresses.
- iii. Display of PAP lists at the sub county level

- iv. Preparation and payments of entitlements for affected Land and property; and compensation payments shall be undertaken in accordance with national and World Bank standards and policies upon which this document has based. A number of procedures will be followed
 - Complete lists of PAPs will be reviewed and cleared for those with all the required documents such as valid identification documents, signed and stamped consent forms. All disputed property will also be recorded.
 - A list of PAPs to be paid will be generated and those not due will be recorded with corresponding reasons.
 - Financial literacy training will be undertaken for those PAPs who are due for payment as a preparatory activity before actual disbursement of compensation awards. This will include offering of basic training for those planning to diversify their investment options.
 - Compensation above UGX 300,000/= shall be paid to the bank account of the PAP(s).
 - Compensation below UGX 300,000/= shall be paid through mobile money number(s) of the PAP(s) duly registered mobile phone number.
- v. Resettlement of the PAPs where need be; and
- vi. Expropriation of acquired land and securing of the 3 m
 - PAPs shall be prepared for submission of their property marked as affected by the project. This shall be through provision of sufficient information as shall be provided to the PAPs by the RAP implementation team. Notice to vacate the land, for areas where structures are proposed or affected shall be given before relocation and clearance of the corridor and corresponding infrastructure land.

4.3.1.3 Rap Completion Audit

At the end of above listed activities in the RAP implementation process, a completion audit report will be submitted to MoWE for review. The RAP completion audit report shall indicate the following:

- i. The effectiveness of RAP implementation processes which will be assessed among others by; delivery of compensation payments and other resettlement measures; the grievance handling system; the M&E system put in place; nature of community and stakeholder engagements, the level of inclusiveness exhibited and the socioeconomic impacts of the resettlement measures.
- ii. Substantiate that delivery of all entitlements as set out under the RAP following stated standards.
- iii. Evaluate the actual output of the RAP exercise against expected output and give reasons for discrepancies if any.
- iv. An external evaluation study will be commissioned by MoWE and comparison will be made with the internal audit exercise. The two will be synchronized to form a basis for future reference.

4.4 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Chief Government Valuer in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of, Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the Valuation Roll. This demands fair and transparent compensation and as such all property valued are first inspected by the Chief Government Valuer. In the case of this project, structures, crops and trees compensation rates are approved by the Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo District land Boards on advice of the Chief Government Valuer in the MLHUD. However, because Madi-Okollo, Nebbi and Zombo districts did not have approved district rates, those of Yumbe were adopted.

4.5 DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo Local Governments are responsible for ensuring that all affected persons have received a fair and appropriate compensation/ livelihood restoration. Their institutional mandate and roles are described in legal and regulatory framework chapter. Importantly, they will play a role as initial arbitrators in case of disagreements and misunderstandings and have capacity to identify and co-coordinate all players in the resettlement programme at the Local Government level.

The District and sub-county local governments may assist the RAP implementation unit to mediate in grievances related to RAP implementation, especially if they are related to compensation values as obtained from the Yumbe District Compensation Rates as used in the valuation report.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE NYAGAK SCHEME

The baseline presented below has been based on review of secondary data, a household survey conducted, observation and stakeholder engagement. The socioeconomic survey was conducted with PAPs whose property is affected by the proposed Nyagak Water Supply System Project. A total of 232 PAPs were interviewed out of the 301 PAPs representing a response rate of 77.6%. The number of respondents was lower because some PAPs (14) owned more than one property within the corridor hence were registered for each of the property yet they could not be interviewed multiple times and 27 of the PAPs were institutions. A notable number of PAPs (28) could not be reached during the household survey because they lived as far as Kampala, Arua, South Sudan and the diaspora.

The ESS5 recommends that resettlement planning should necessitate carrying out a census of all displaced persons and an inventory of their affected land and assets at the household level recorded. The socio-economic survey was conducted from 4th to 16th February 2023 following closely on property valuation survey and the cadastral survey.

The RAP study established that most people will lose crops and trees including fruit trees as well as other ornamental trees, land (where the treatment plant and reservoir tanks shall be located) and a few structures/improvements. The sections below provide different social characteristics covering the impacted persons within the 3 m corridor along the proposed alignment for the proposed Nyagak water Project.

5.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PAPS

5.1.1 POPULATION

The population projection for Madi-Okollo district according to UNBS 2019 was estimated to be 164,200 with 80,600 females and 83,600 males. For the targeted sub counties in Madi-Okollo, their respective population is presented in table Table 5-1 below

Table 5-1: Population per Sub County

Sub county	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
Anyiribu	4,293	48.3%	4,601	51.7%	8,894
Offaka	10,094	47.7%	11,048	52.3%	21,142
Okollo Town Council	10,318	48%	11,192	52%	21,510
Ogoko	10,439	49.8%	10,508	50.2%	20,947
Pawor	5,195	47.9%	5,640	52.1%	10,835
Total	40,339		42,989		42,989

Source: UPHC 2014

5.1.2 GENDER OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD HEADS

The household head is the person acknowledged by members of the household as responsible for the day-to-day running of the household. The household head is responsible for making the main decisions within the household although he/she is not necessarily the main income earner of the household.

From the results, the majority of households in the project are male headed (85.9%) with only 14.2% female-headed households. Female headed households were mainly found in Okollo TC (24%), Offaka S/C (18%) and Anyiribu (13%).

5.1.3 AGE GROUPS OF RESPONDENTS IN PROJECT AREA

Overall, majority of household heads were in the age group 36 – 45 years (28.4%) followed by 56-65years (22%), and this was true for both male and female-headed households. About one in every ten households (12.5%) is headed by an elderly person (65+ years). About one percent of households (1.7%) were headed by young adults (persons aged between 18-25 years).

Table 5-2 Age distribution of household heads

Age group of respondents	Anyiribu	Inde T.C	Offaka S.C	Okollo T.C	Pawor S.C	Okollo S.C	Paidha S.C	Ogok S.C	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
18-25	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
26-35	5	1	24	3	0	2	3	1	39
36-45	16	3	27	3	0	12	5	0	66
46-55	7	7	13	2	0	9	4	1	43
56-65	15	0	18	9	0	7	2	0	51
Above 65	8	0	15	0	1	2	2	1	29
Total									232

Source: HHS 2023

5.1.4 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

During the socioeconomic survey, information on marital status was collected for all household heads members of the irrespective of age. The results presented focus on marital status as married, single, divorced/separated or widowed.

Marital status	Number of respondents	percentage
married	211	90%
single	9	3.90%
divorced	7	3%
widow	1	0.40%
widower	4	1.70%
Total	232	100%

Source: HHS 20123

From the survey results, on average 90% of the household heads are married, in Pawor, Paidha and Ogok sub-counties all respondents were married. Majority of single respondents were located in Okollo TC while 3% of respondents were divorced with most found in Anyiribu S/C, Inde TC and Okollo TC. The above findings indicate that families in the project area are still intact hence resettlement activities have been planned in a manner that keeps families together.

5.1.5 ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Primary data indicate that majority of the project affected people along the project alignment were of Madi tribe 85.3%. Other ethnic groups found in the project area included Alur (9.5%), Kwaka (0.9%), Lugbara (2.6%) and Acholi (1.7%).

Table 5-3: Ethnicity of respondents

Sub-county	Tribe									
	Alur		Lugbara		Kakwa		Madi		Acholi	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
ANYIRIBU S/C	2	4%	5	10%	0	0%	45	87%	0	0%
INDE T/C	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	91%	1	9%
OFFAKA S/C	2	12%	1	1%	2	2%	96	96%	1	1%
OKOLLO T/C	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	15	88%	0	0%
PAWOR S/C	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OKOLLO SC	16	100%	0	0%	0	0%	30	94%	2	6%
PAIDHA SC	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
OGOKO SC	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%
Total	22	9.5%	6	2.6%	2	0.9%	198	85.3%	4	1.7%

Source: HHS 2023

Religious affiliation

The project area (Nyagak Water Supply) has strong cultural and religious heritage expressed in beliefs, religious practices and attitudes. The largest religious grouping in the project affected area were of Catholic denomination (56.5%), other religions followed in proportions as detailed in **Table 5-4** below.

Table 5-4: Religious affiliation of household heads

SUB-COUNTY	RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS			
	ROMAN CATHOLIC	ANGLICAN	PENTECOSTAL	ISLAM
ANYIRIBU S/C	37%	48%	4%	12%
INDE T/C	9%	91%	0%	0%
OFFAKA S/C	76%	12%	10%	2%
OKOLLO T/C	12%	82%	0%	6%
PAWOR S/C	0%	100%	0%	0%
OKOLLO SC	88%	9%	0%	3%
PAIDHA SC	25%	56%	6%	13%
OGOKO SC	33%	67%	0%	0%
Total	56.5%	32.8%	5.6%	5.2%

Source: HHS 2023

Recommendation: Noting from the religious affiliation of majority of respondents, Sunday may not be a good day for RAP implementation activities. The RIT should therefore plan

cautiously. Similarly, Madi and to a small extent Alur should be the main languages for communication.

5.2 EDUCATION

A vast majority of PAPs (60.8%) along the Nyagak Water supply project had completed primary education and this is due to the introduction of Universal Primary Education. About 22.4% had secondary education and only 11.6% had College or Tertiary education.

These findings are indicative of very low literacy levels which imply that the RAP process should consider the fact that primary school dropouts may not be able to read or write and as such might need assistance regarding resettlement processes that require reading and writing. Below is a graphical representation of literacy levels among PAPs from each affected sub county.

Table 5-4 : Education level of household PAP

Sub-county	Education Levels				
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/College	University	Illiterate
ANYIRIBU S/C	75%	15%	2%	2%	6%
INDE T/C	55%	18%	18%	0%	9%
OFFAKA S/C	50%	27%	20%	3%	0%
OKOLLO T/C	35%	47%	6%	12%	0%
PAWOR S/C	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OKOLLO SC	78%	13%	6%	3%	0%
PAIDHA SC	75%	19%	0%	0%	6%
OGOKO SC	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Total	60.8%	22.4%	11.6%	3.0%	2.2%

Recommendation: The RAP Implementation Team (RIT) should keenly monitor and guide PAPs concerning processes that require reading and writing so that PAPs are at the same pace regarding RAP processes.

5.3 VULNERABILITY WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups are defined as those people who by virtue of specific conditions or circumstances including age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources may be more likely to be adversely affected by project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of project benefits.

The findings of the socioeconomic survey showed that 33% of the PAPs were vulnerable among the project affected persons. These included households whose heads were among the elderly (65 years and above) the physically disabled, those who lost a spouse, the mentally disabled, the very poor and chronically ill household heads. The above has been expounded on in the vulnerability assessment and livelihood restoration chapters of this detailed RAP.

5.4 HEALTH

Majority of households (78%) reported having had a member ill in the past 3 months. Malaria was a leading cause of illness reported by 64% of sampled households along the project footprint, especially among children. Other diseases included typhoid at 7%, Diarrhea at 3% the remaining illness such as respiratory tract infections (RTIs), Ulcers, Intestinal Worms mainly in young children and skin rash were reported by 1% of each. Findings for occurrence of common illnesses tally with national statistics that indicate that malaria is the most common illness among the population therefore the developer should plan for its management among his workers.

5.4.1 ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

From the socio-economic survey, (64%) of the respondents indicated that they were using health center IIIs to access healthcare services. 23% of the respondents went to HCIIIs while only 8% were able to access HCIVs/Referral hospitals for healthcare services and 4% went to nearby private clinics for medical care services. A small proportion of the community undertook self-treatment.

The main health facilities used by communities along the project alignment where Arua Hospital, Anyiribu H/C III, Ayivu Health Center III, Inde H/C III, Offaka H/C III, Ogoko H/C III, Pawor H/C III, Katiyi H/C III, Okollo H/C III, Akino H/C II, and Otheko H/C II.

5.4.2 DISTANCE TO HEALTH CENTERS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Ministry of Health Uganda recommends a maximum distance of 5 km to the nearest public health facility. From the socio-economic survey, 22% of the respondents in the project area indicated that they travel less than 1km to reach a health facility, 26% travel 1-2km to the nearest HC, while 17% travel 2.1-3km, 12% travel 3.1-5km and over 23% of the PAPs travel more than 5km to access a health care service facility from their respective areas of residence.

5.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Apart from the huge health burden from unsafe sanitation and water chain management, HIV/AIDS continues to impact heavily on the productivity and social life of many households in West Nile region. In fishing villages, the infection rate is alarming (> 10% as compared to the 6.4% national average). Yet, effective prevention and mitigation both requires adequate knowledge as well as social mobilization in order to optimize the limited support services on delivery. Based on the above, the survey sought to establish the prevailing level of knowledge about HIV among the population and 94% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of existence of the disease. The prevalence according to the community was rated as very low (49), low (19%), high (7%), very high (15%) and 10% said they did not know the rating. Regarding ways in which HIV is contracted, 88% of households alluded to unprotected sex as the leading means of contracting HIV followed by mother to child transmission at 5%, use of sharp instruments at 4% and lastly blood transfusion at 3%. A number of groups among communities were reported to be at most risk with adolescent girls leading at 71%. Other groups included sex workers, drug abusers, drunkards and unfaithful married couples.

5.6.3.1 HIV DRIVERS

When asked about the probable drivers of HIV various factors were listed as expounded in Table 5-5

Table 5-5: Drivers of HIV

Factor/ driver of HIV	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol	32	14%
Drug abuse	11	5%
Peer pressure	42	18%
Poverty	98	42%
Prostitution	8	3%
Rape	4	2%
Lack of information	18	8%
Parental neglect	2	1%
Gender based violence	3	1%
Don't know	14	6%
Total	232	100%

Source: HHS 2023

Because infrastructure projects are closely linked to spread of HIV in project host communities, it is recommended that the developer should ensure that a robust HIV plan is prepared and implemented during the project lifetime.

5.6.3.2 HIV/AIDS Awareness

Respondents acknowledged receiving information about HIV from multiple sources but mainly radio (73.7%) followed by television (10%). Other avenues of receiving information included health facilities, drama groups, newspapers, area leaders, family members, friends, outdoor adverts and community out reaches.

According to the HH survey, the ways of prevention of contraction and spread of the disease were identified to be abstinence 69%, proper condom use 17% and faithfulness 6%. Others included safe child birth, sensitization and not sharing sharp objects. Since knowledge of these likely preventive strategies already exist in the community, the HIV/AIDS mitigation plans as formulated by the developer need to build on these.

5.5 WATER SOURCES AND WATER ACCESS

The water access rates in Madi Okollo vary from 37 % in Pawor Sub-County to 95 % in Uleppi Sub-County. Madi Okollo has 427 domestic water points which serve a total of 112,019 people in rural areas. Seventy-nine water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned (Water Atlas 2023).

According to the socio-economic survey, public boreholes are the predominant source of water in the project area with 160 respondents acknowledging them as the main source of water. Others sources include swamps/streams, protected wells, public water stalls, open wells and rainwater as shown in Figure 2 below. Rain water harvesting was not widely embraced in the area probably because majority of dwellings were grass thatched which doesn't support the practice.

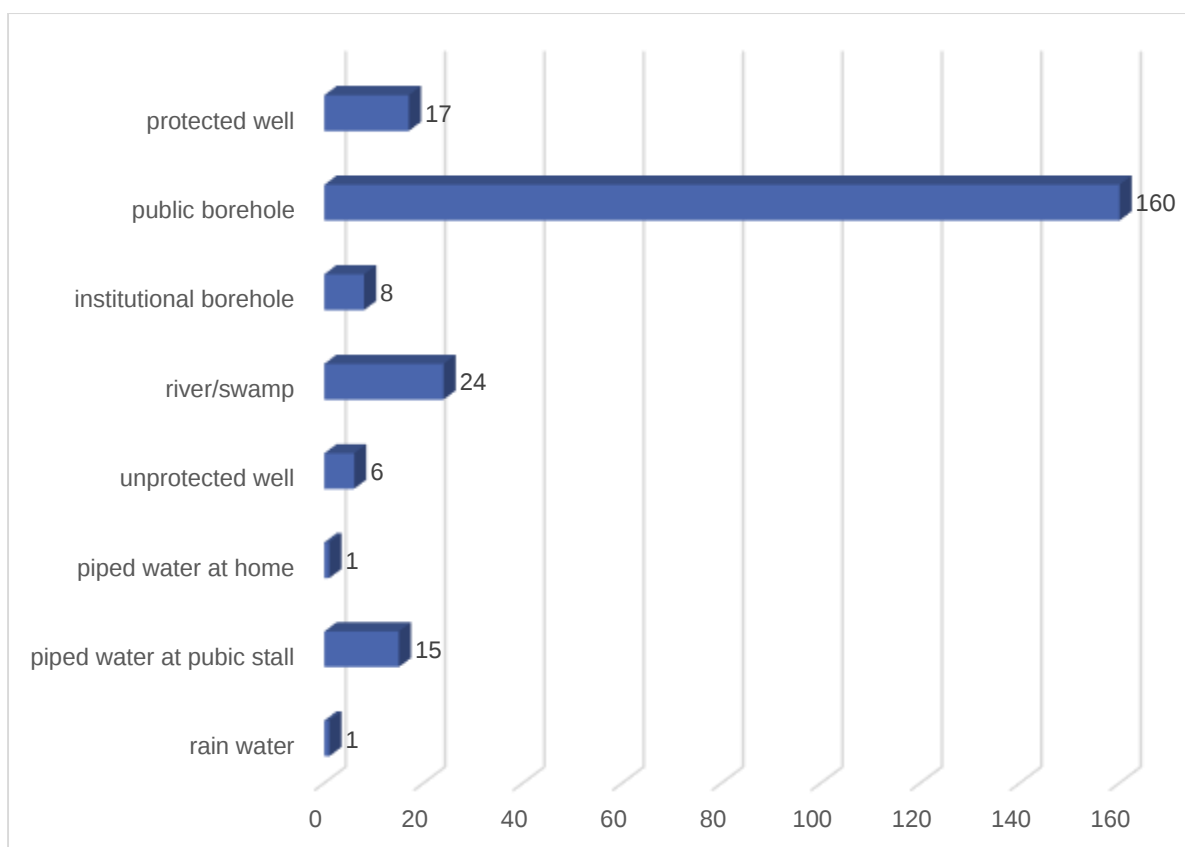


Figure 2: main water sources in the project area.

5.5.1 DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCES

Generally, people tend to use water sources which are nearer to their households. Considering that it is mostly women who fetch water, either before or after working in the garden, distance becomes an essential factor for accessibility to water source.

Results from the survey indicate that majority of the affected households (50%) had their water sources located between 0 to 1 Kilometer distance away from their homes. A considerable proportion of the affected households (32%) had to walk between 1 to 2 Kilometers to move to their nearest water source, 12% walk between 2 to 3 Kilometers and those who walked 3-4km and above 4km to the nearest water source were 3% each.

5.5.2 PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE WATER SOURCES

The socio-economic survey identified a number of challenges associated with water sources. The main challenge reported is that water sources are located far away from HHs (57 Respondents) closely followed by intermittent flow or sources drying up (48 Respondents) and water being expensive (47 respondents). The expenses to water related to those who purchased it from public stalls and the monthly maintenance fee of 2000 for boreholes which is charged per household. Details are expounded in **Table 5-6** below.

Despite a number of challenges reported, there is a significant proportion of the affected households (29 Respondents)) that reported no single challenge associated with their water sources as indicated in the figure below;

Table 5-6: Problems with current water source

Problem with water source	Number of respondents
Shared with animals	4
Contaminated	19
Long distance	57
Drying up	48
Expensive	47
Too steep	21
Others	7
None	29
Total	232

Source: HHS 2023

5.6 SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

Latrine coverage at household level is generally high with majority reporting having access to their own private pit latrines (96%). However, VIP latrines and flush toilets with in the ROW are few reported by only 1% each. Two percent of households reported that they do not own a latrine at all which practice compromises the hygiene of community members and puts many at risk especially those who get water from open sources.

5.7 LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Farming/Agriculture was the main livelihood activity in the project area with 91.4% of the respondents being engaged in the activity as a primary source of livelihood. Other economic activities in which project affected communities are engaged include formal employment at 4.7%, petty trading at 3% as detailed in table below.

Table 5-7 Main sources of income for affected households

Economic activity	ANYIRI BU S/C		INDE T/C		OFFAKA S/C		OKOLLO T/C		PAWOR S/C		OKOLLO SC		PAIDHA SC		OGOKO SC		TOTAL	
	No .	%	No .	%	No .	%	No .	%	No .	%	No .	%	No .	%	No.	%	N o.	%
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
Farming	51		9		89	89	14	82	1	10	29	91	16	10	3	10	212	91.4
Formal Employment	1	2	1	9	5	5	1	6	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	11	4.7
Trading	0	0	1	9	4	4	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3.0
Service provision	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4

Source: HHS 2023

Farming being the main source of livelihood and much of the affected area being key to agricultural production, compensation for crops likely to be damaged during project activities should be extended before the project commences. In the event that there is damage to crops outside the 3 m corridor, damage will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and compensation paid out.

Besides primary livelihood activities, different households in the project area are engaged in different other activities to supplement the primary source of income. It should be noted that farming still stands out as a secondary source of income even to those for whom it might not be principle. Other activities include casual labour, small trade, service provision (saloon, boda boda), carpentry, brick making, welding, rent collection and fishing also contribute to household income mainly for PAPs in Pawor and Ogwok who are near river Nile.

5.7.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the major source of livelihood for most of the affected households along the Nyagak Water Supply scheme. From the socio-economic survey, majority of households (96%) engage in growing seasonal crops that take little time to mature due to the prolonged dry spells experienced in the area with only 4% of the sampled households involved in cultivating perennial crops.

According to the survey, seven major crops are grown for both subsistence and commercial purposes. These include cassava, millet, sorghum, simsim, sweet potatoes, maize and sunflower. The other type of crops grown on a small scale include G. nuts, bananas, vegetables and beans.

The dominant use of traditional tools is an indication of low affordability of modern farm tools and equipment such as tractors and irrigation sprinklers. Largely, this explains why a big number of affected households are involved in subsistence farming as opposed to those engaged in commercial farming because the land holdings are relatively big to support commercial farming. It also explains the low agricultural productivity at the household level.

Additional analysis of the data showed that, a big proportion of the affected households (59%) do not practice any improved farming methods. However, even among those who reported to be practicing (41%), the most commonly reported improved farming methods are largely the ordinary and basic types which include intercropping, use of organic matter followed by mulching and use of irrigation in that order.

Findings from the socio-economic survey further revealed that, more than half (92%) of the affected households engaged in agriculture face challenges in agricultural production. Generally, the agricultural reported challenges faced by the affected households can be categorized into two. The first category are the ecological constraints which mainly include prolonged dry spells (66 respondents), pests and diseases (40 respondents) and bad / unreliable weather (1). The second category are production constraints which mainly included theft of crops while still in the garden, poor yields, poor farming skills, low prices, lack of market, high cost of living, land fragmentation, lack of labour and very low mechanization. All these challenges were reported by the affected households as indicated in the figure below;

Table 5-8: challenges affecting agricultural productivity

Challenge	Number of house holds
Pests and diseases	40
Lack of labour	24
Lack of mechanization	1
Hilly terrain	11
Prolonged drought	66
Soil erosion	26
Land fragmentation	36
Unreliable weather	1
Low soil fertility	1

Source: HHS 2023

5.7.2 TREE GROWING

The socio-economic survey included a set of questions to assess the current types of trees grown and the majority of the households had at least one of each trees either grown naturally or planted trees which included among others, avocado, guava, orange, pine and eucalyptus. Pine and the eucalyptus were reported to be grown for commercial purposes.

5.7.3 LIVESTOCK KEEPING

Apart from crop farming many households in the project area are involved in livestock rearing with the respondents reporting cattle (63%) as the major livestock kept in the area followed by goats (22%), sheep and pigs at (4% each). Household are also involved in poultry keeping with local chicken being widely reared in the project area.

5.7.4 AGRICULTURE PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Although no evidence of commercial food processing facilities were observed along the proposed Nyagak water Scheme, mobile diesel cassava mills were observed in trading centers. The presence of such mills in the communities provide a hint on the food processing initiatives within the community and the choice of cassava as a major food crop given the properties of being kept for longer times when dried.

The buyers of the agricultural produce are mainly the local trading center (44%) and local markets (33%). Others include mobile produce buyers at Farm gate (11%), local produce buyer with the least being cooperatives (3%). However, to be able to produce, majority of the affected households mostly use traditional and rudimentary tools such as hoes and pangas. Use of the rudimentally tools directly impacts on women's health and space due to a lot of energy and time invested in the garden and less agricultural yields and outcomes.

5.8HOUSEHOLD INCOMES IN THE PROJECT AREA

It was established that more than 86.2% of the households' income is below the national per capita income of 844 USD (Approximately 280,000 Uganda shillings per month) according to the third national development plan 2020/2021-2024/2025. Details are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. Agriculture being the main source of livelihood as earlier

established means that project activities should be managed in a way that they do not infringe on this activity.

Table 5-9: Monthly income levels of Households

Monthly Income level of Respondent in UGX	Sub-county								
	ANYIRIBU S/C	INDE T/C	OFFAKA S/C	OKOLLO T/C	PAWOR S/C	OKOLLO SC	PAIDHA SC	OGOKO SC	TOTAL
<100,000	62%	82%	72%	6%	0%	69%	69%	67%	64.2%
100,001-300,000	21%	18%	17%	65%	100%	19%	19%	0%	22.0%
300,001-500,000	15%	0%	7%	12%	0%	6%	0%	33%	8.6%
500,001-800,000	2%	0%	2%	6%	0%	6%	6%	0%	3.0%
800,001-1,500,000	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0.9%
1,500,001-2,000,000	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%
Above 3,000,000	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.9%

Source: HHS 2023

It was also established that many household members are not involved in any income generating activity which strains the few working household members. Several reasons were given for some household members not working which included; some members were too young to work (72%), lack of employment opportunities (42%), too old or physically incapacitated (16%). Other reasons for not working included sickness and retirement because some respondents were above the Ugandan working age.

5.9 MAIN AREA OF EXPENDITURE

The survey findings below revealed that 44% of the households spent their income on household basic commodities that included among others food, salt, soap and paraffin. The spending patterns show that a lot of household income is spent on consumption as opposed to investment save for education. The rest of the income was expended on other utilities or services as highlighted in **Figure 3** table above

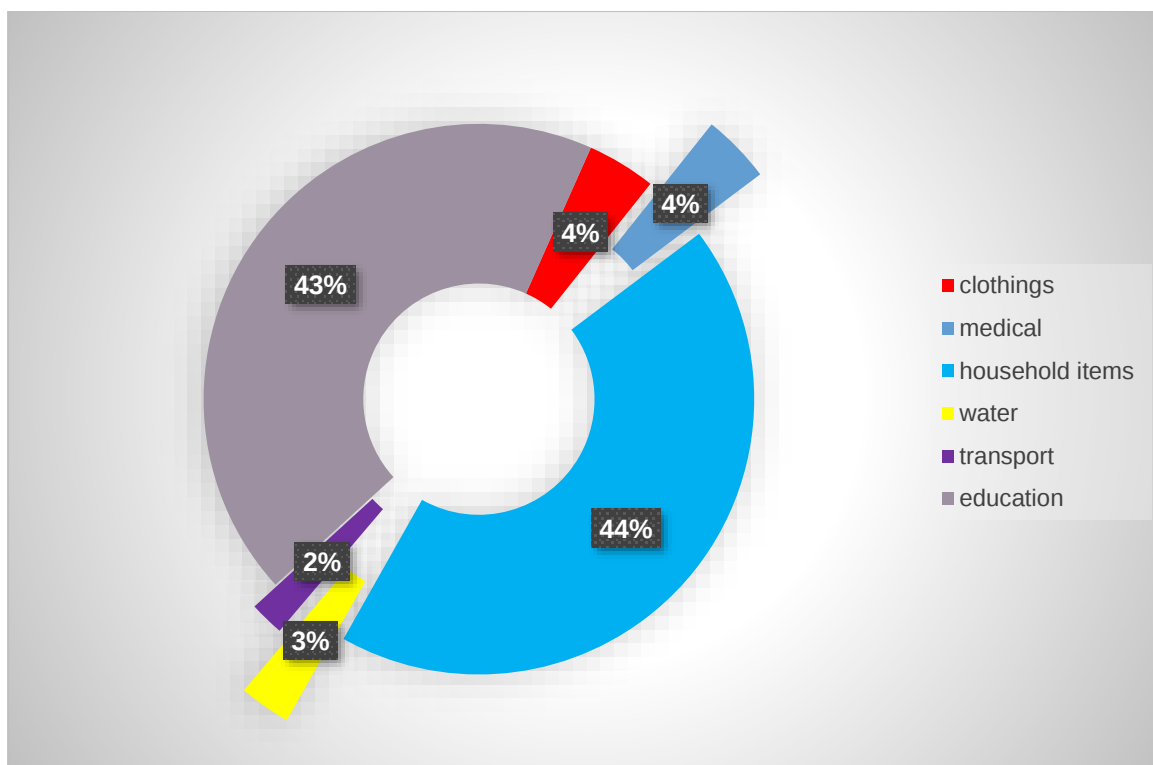


Figure 3: Main areas of expenditure by households

Recommendation: The RIT through sensitisation will emphasise the advantage of PAPs investing their compensation payment for them to be able to replace lost assets

5.10 HOUSING

Findings from the socio-economic survey show that 56% of the affected residential structures were temporary (mud and wattle walls and grass thatched roof). The semi-Permanent (mud and wattle wall/ unburnt brick wall with iron roof) structures were 22%, while the permanent were also reported to be 22%. The HHS also asked the PAPs to reveal whether they owned a house on the affected piece to which only majority said no and as established, not a single residence was affected by the proposed Nyagak water scheme.

A large proportion (97%) of the PAP Households live within the respective villages (and sites) that were affected, and only as small proportion (3%) of PAPs live elsewhere.

5.11 DURATION OF STAY AT CURRENT AREA OF RESIDENCE

On the question regarding length of time a respondent had stayed in the current area of residence, majority (81%) indicated that they had lived in their respective communities for more than 20 years. Based on the above, it is expected that during the land acquisition process, majority of PAPs are expected to be land owners since they are natives.

Table 5-10: Number of years for which a PAP has lived in an area.

Duration of stay (years)	Number of respondents	Percentage
Over 20	188	81%
16-20	12	5%
11-15	7	3%
6-10	21	9%
1-5	4	2%
Total	232	100

Source: HHS 2023

Recommendation: The RAP should take all measures to limit actions that could cause relocation because such PAPs could lose the strong social ties built over the years lived in a particular area.

5.12 DEPENDENCY ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Land is the most used natural resource from which all households derive a living through agriculture. This tally with the earlier presented findings that farming is the main source of livelihood for respondents in the project area. This implies that land related impacts such as land take should ensure that timely and commensurate compensation is paid to those affected because farming is the main source of livelihood. Natural forests were the second dominant natural resource used as noted by 73% of the population. This was mainly for provision of fuel requirements. Charcoal, commercial firewood, building poles and timber were the other highlighted uses. In addition, natural vegetation use received a considerably high frequency with most community members highlighting medicinal and roofing material as the main uses of vegetation. The other natural resources noted to be commonly used according to the survey were wetlands, stone quarry, sand and rainfall.

5.13 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Households mainly receive general information from radios (87%) distantly followed by mobile phones (7%), L.C meetings (4%), and places of worship (1%). Other sources of information as alluded to by respondents include sensitization workshop (1%). These findings indicate that radio, mobile phones and L.C meetings are the most viable avenues for conveying public information about project related activities.

Recommendation: The developer will use community meetings and where possible local radio channels to deliver information about the project.

5.14 ENERGY SOURCES

In the project affected areas of Nyagak Water Scheme, primary data reveals that there is limited access to grid electricity hence prevalence of biomass as the main energy sources. In the project area, firewood was the main source of energy for cooking alluded to by all

household. Only 6% reported supplementing firewood with charcoal and these were mainly in major towns such as Okollo, Inde and Offaka.

The main sources of energy for lighting were hand held kerosene lamps locally known as *tadooba* and lanterns. Only 5% of the household use solar although this was very low. Connection to the national grid was limited to those in towns and it was observed to be very limited. Electricity solar doubled as energy source for small businesses like shops and bars. Further inquiries in the project area also revealed that the responsibility of collecting and processing fuel wood lies with the women and girl children.

5.15 LAND TENURE SYSTEM

The most common land tenure system according to the respondents in the project alignment is customary land (79%), followed by Communal land system (8%), Kibanja (1%), Mailo (3%) and lease hold (5%). There were no free hold titles.

Based on the above field survey findings, the highest percentage of the land was owned under the customary land tenure. Given that majority of households were male-headed thus exercised control over such property suggesting a risk of vulnerability of women who may not benefit much in the event that spouses don't use the compensation payments appropriately.

5.16 LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE PROJECT AREA

Findings from the household survey indicate that majority of the households (77%), inherited the land on which they are currently staying from their fore fathers. Those who acquired land through buying were mainly in towns and owned small portions/ plots on which they live with their families. Other means of acquisition are expounded on in Table 5-11 below

Table 5-11: means of acquiring land by PAPs

Means of acquiring land	Number of respondents	Percentage
Given as a gift	3	1%
Just settled	2	1%
Bought	47	20%
Renting	1	1%
Inherited	179	77%

Source: source 2023

5.16.1 DOCUMENTATION FOR LAND OWNERSHIP

In line with right to ownership which was mainly through inheritance, 47% said they did not own any documents to affirm ownership because transfer is hereditary. Twenty five percent said they had sale agreements while 21% said they had tenancy agreements because the land they were using was hired. A smaller proportion (7%) of those affected said they had and titles. The above are often required during compensation to confirm ownership and ensure that right property owners are targeted.

5.16.2 Encumbrance

Concerning encumbrance, 15 PAPs (6%) reported an encumbrance on the affected piece of land. Of these 9 PAPs reported disputes over boundary demarcations with neighbours while 6 PAPs said the affected piece was claimed by another family member. Further engagements

will be made with these PAPs during the disclosure period to ensure that compensation awards are extended to rightful owners.

5.17 HOUSEHOLD ROLES

The survey also had a component aimed at comparing the roles of women with men in the project environment. It was established that men are more likely to be responsible for; owning productive assets such as animals, land and durable household assets as compared to females. Women are more involved in domestic activities participating in 38% of the household chores as compared to men who only participated by 8%. Though farming was noted as an activity in which all family members highly participated, marketing of agricultural produce was a women dominated activity as noted by 34% and less by men whose participation was estimated at 15%. Although the survey indicated that most activities at household level were participated in by both women and men, based on the FDG held with women, the level of joint participation seem to have been overstated because most respondents were men

Finding established that boys mainly participate in animal rearing and marketing agricultural produce while girls are mainly involved in helping with domestic chores and farming. It was noted that roles participated in by girls are similar to those for women which can be attributed to cultural practices that tend to prepare girls for future roles as house wives. Other roles distribution are illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.** below

Table 5-12 Frequency and distribution by person responsible for selected household roles

HH members	Domestic activities	Child care	Farming	Livestock rearing	Work for income	Attends village meetings	Owning land	Owning livestock	Durable assets	Markets produce	Use of financial resources	Buying basic necessities
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Woman	38	43	4	3	4	4	5	6	8	34	6	15
Man	8	3	10	13	11	6	29	19	14	8	13	8
Both man and woman	36	47	69	50	62	70	52	58	63	43	56	61
Boy child	3	1	2	10	1	1	-	1	1	13	2	-
Girl child	2	1	-		1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
All household members	12	5	15	24	21	18	14	16	13	13	22	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household survey 2023

5.18 COMMUNITY ROLES

The gender dynamics within the wider community were investigated through considering activities in which the larger community participates. Sports were mainly defined as a male dominated activity with boys participation standing at 64. All community activities exhibited being dominated by male household members save for cleaning the well.

These findings show that men have more control over community resources whereas women are more involved in activities at household level. This implies that men have to be consulted

widely on where community resources are likely to be affected because they are the decision takers. Other gender based roles are expounded on in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 5-13 Frequency and distribution by person responsible for selected community role

HH members	Community sports	Cleaning the well	Helping at funerals	Helping at weddings	Participate in cultural activities	Road maintenance	Construction of community facility
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Woman	2	11	3	2	3	1	1
Man	2	3	4	1	5	20	15
Both man and woman	3	14	31	26	24	17	16
Boy child	64	6	-	1	1	1	2
Girl child	5	24	2	2	1	-	1
All household members	24	42	60	68	66	61	65
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: HHS 2023

5.19 GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

An assessment of the gender and domestic based violence was made during the household survey. PAPs were required to rate the prevalence of domestic violence and majority %1% said it was very rear, 25% said it was common, 22% it was nonexistent in the community while those who didn't know it prevalence and those who said it was rampant was each represented by 1%.

Those who reported existence of the vice were further asked to state the most common ones and **Error! Reference source not found.** below elaborates them.

Table 5-14 common abuses among PAPs

Type of abuse	Number of respondents
Not economically supporting family	4
Engaging children in work instead of going to school	6
Restriction of spouse from using family land	10
Use of proceeds without spouse consent	3
Marrying off girls early	12
Forced sex	10
Verbal abuse	66
Battering	116

Source: HHS 2023

On further probing, the HHS established that married women, girls and children were the main victims as illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. These finding clearly show that women and girls are not held in the same regard within the community.

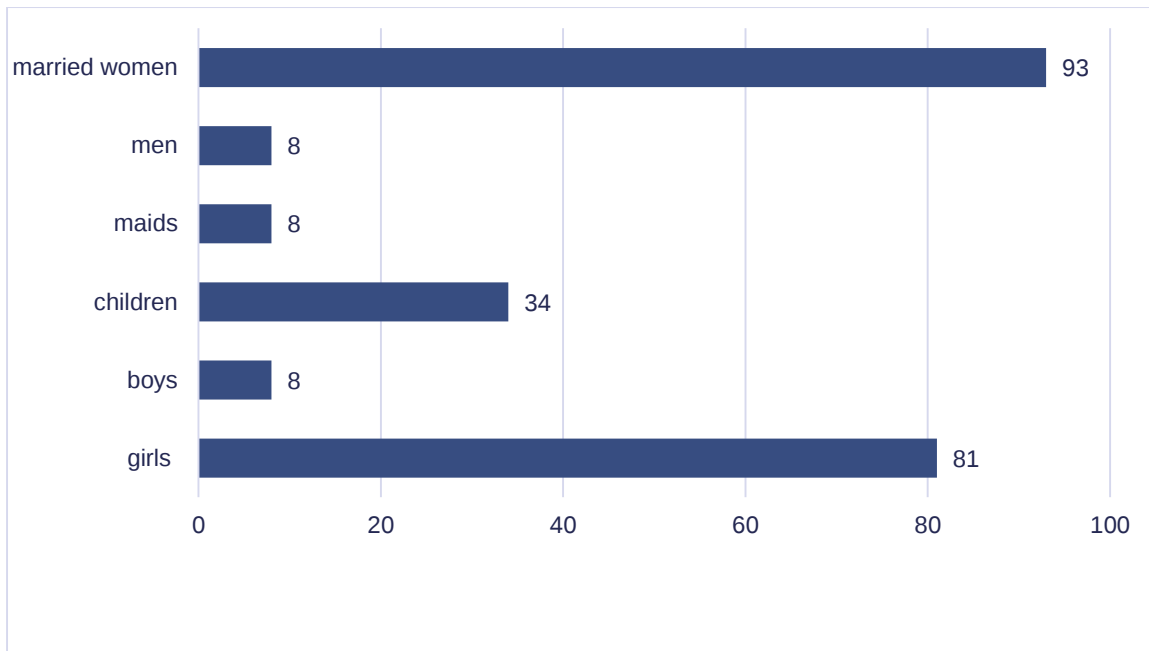


Figure 4: Main victims of GBV

The main perpetrators of these abuses were said to be male spouses as alluded to by 179 of the respondents, female spouses at 16, relatives 13 and community members at 7. Other perpetrators included employers, teachers, community leaders and strangers.

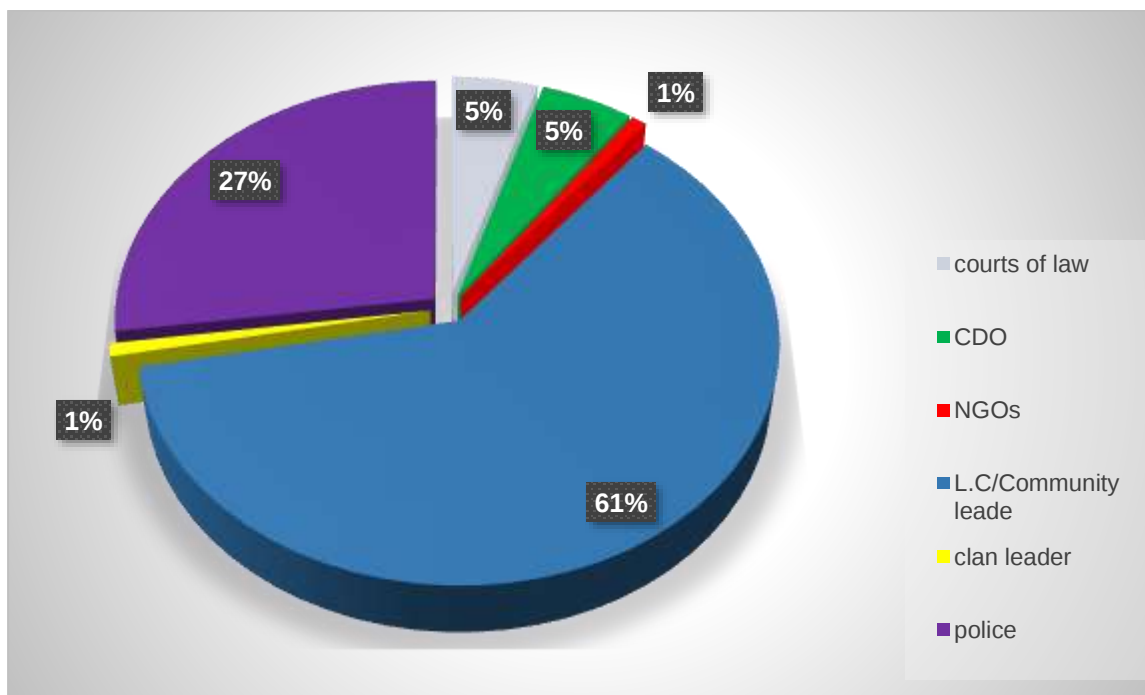


Figure 5: distribution of referral of domestic violence cases.

A considerable number of respondents indicated that a number of structures as shown in **Figure 5** above exist and aid in management of conflicts at community level. Community leaders, police and CDO are paramount in resolving conflicts at community level. Although a comprehensive grievance redress mechanism has been suggested in this RAP, existing

structures such as these should be put into consideration when constituting grievance redress committees to handle compensation related complaints because they already command respect within the communities.

Recommendation: During constitution of GRC existing dispute resolution structures will be considered and ways of integrating them in the GRM as detailed in this report explored.

5.20 COMPENSATION

5.20.1 MAGNITUDE OF THE EXPECTED LOSS

The main impacts relate to crops/trees, land and to a less extent structures. The valuation team identified and subsequently valued 301 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). All these are located in the ten villages of Awendokeng in Zombo district, Atyak and Odhure in Nebbi, and Adribu, Adribu, Pajuru Olini, Anibu, Olido, Kango, mPajobi, Ayio, Adraa, Angesi/Abaali, Alibu/Dimu T.C, Ndriba-Adabu, Ndriba/ Ocebu-Alibu, Ondu, Omvullo, Ayibu/Osabu, Anyora/Osabu, Pamva-Omveko, Vuu, Baribu, Ayavu Gazi, Ojiba, Mubanda, Payila and Degia in Madi Okollo District.

The 301 claimants identified for compensation have been assessed at a total of **UGX 1,263,879,305 (ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED SIXTY THREE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED SEVENTY NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FIVE SHILLINGS ONLY)**. Details of compensation list are attached as appendix 1 of this RAP study.

5.20.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS OR PERSONS, FOR WHOM SPECIAL PROVISIONS MAY HAVE TO BE MADE;

Surveys were conducted with people who had property within the 3 m along the entire stretch of water pipeline as well as the location of key infrastructure for the proposed Nyagak water project. This was premised on the fact that structures, within this corridor (3 m) shall be affected hence the need for relocation. Consequently, a total of 99 households were categorised as vulnerable on the basis of health status, marital status, disability, literacy level and age of household heads (see vulnerability list appended). Notably the low literacy levels prevalent amongst the PAPs also makes them vulnerable and as such will need assistance at the time of compensation to ensure that their funds are not taken by others. A list of identified vulnerable people is attached as Appendix 3.

5.20.3 REGULAR MONITORING OF DISPLACED PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOODS

This RAP has been prepared to particularly ensure that affected PAPs' livelihood is not compromised during project implementation. The status of livelihood of displaced PAPs will be monitored on a quarterly basis for the first two years and bi annually for three years of the first 5 years of the project. This will be as a way of keeping pace with changes that may occur among affected households and an analysis of their correlation with the project will be examined before remedial measures are undertaken. In the event that detrimental impacts are detected among PAPs, these shall be handled on a case-by-case basis. More sensitisation will be conducted during disclosure to ensure that resources disbursed are not misused which could lead to families being worse than they were before the project mainly in instances where there is land take.

5.20.4 LAND TENURE RIGHTS

The most dominant tenure system in the Project area is the customary tenure system. However, because there will be minimal acquisition and restrictions within the 3 m, PAPs with interest in property have been engaged and will be compensated for their affected property (what is on land) and land where applicable.

5.20.5 PREFERRED METHOD OF COMPENSATION

Based on the principle of fairness, adequacy, and taking into consideration the value of the affected land and property (structures, crops and trees) respondents were asked if they preferred cash or in kind compensation. Majority (86%) indicated that cash payment was preferred as compared to in kind compensation which was represented by 7%. The remaining 7% were not certain and were willing to settle for either. The preferred method of cash compensation calls for in-depth prior preparation of the PAPS by way of sensitization before RAP implementation. However, for vulnerable categories, special assistance as laid out in this RAP will be extended. PAPs also said cash was preferred because bank processes are cumbersome and they are not familiar with such processes.

5.20.6 TIME NEEDED TO MOVE

As a requirement of the Ugandan law as regards property rights, human settlement and the need to maintain affected peoples sources of livelihoods with limited disruption and loss of assets, the PAPS were asked about how much time they needed to enable them move without much inconvenience. In reference to the survey, different individuals opted for different timelines for relocation, which ranged from immediately (51%), three months (35%), six months (8%) while 6% said they would not move because that is where they have lived all their life. However, PAPs were informed that since minimal physical structures were affected and the water pipe was along the road, they would continue using their land after laying the pipes. In addition, a period of 6 months after receiving compensation would be given that is why a 15% disturbance allowance rate was considered.

5.20.7 OWNERSHIP OF BANK ACCOUNT AND NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS (I.DS)

Access to financial institutions in the project area was notably very low. It was established that some PAPs depend on village saving groups for their credit and savings needs. The nearest banking institutions were noted to be in Nebbi and Arua. Because compensation deals with cash, often times this money is deposited on the beneficiary's account after the verification exercise hence the study sought to establish ownership of bank accounts among PAPs. Only 24% of PAPs said they owned a banks account while the remaining 76% PAPs said they did not.

Relatedly during verification, authentic identification documents are required from PAPs to ensure that compensation proceeds are awarded to rightful property owners. During the survey, it was established that 75% of PAPs had National I.Ds and only 25% did not. Those who did not have national I.Ds reported to have started on the process.

Recommendation: During the verification exercise, PAPs will be reminded to open up bank accounts and if need be nearby banking institutions will be invited to the verification exercise

to assist PAPs open up accounts instantly. Since there will be minimal land take, it's likely that compensation sums for individual PAPs will be minimal hence alternatives such as mobile money or cash could be explored during implementation.

5.21 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS

The study findings revealed that 57% expected the project to have either positive or negative impacts. Further to the above, PAPs exhibited mixed perceptions about the project but majorly, the positive and negative impacts are as tabulated below.

Table 5-15 Anticipated project impacts

Positive impact	Number of respondents (Frequency)
Support to agriculture through micro irrigation and watering of animals	4
Improved Infrastructure development	1
Employment opportunities	20
Improved hygiene	2
Compensation packages	3
Reduced distance to water source	56
Improved access to clean water	44
Reduction in water related illnesses	6
Other activities such as brick making will be enhanced	6
Negative impacts	
Influx of migrant workers	1
Doesn't perceive any positive impact	1
Inadequate compensation	7
Destruction of burial grounds	4
Loss of source of income	6
Displacement	11
Loss of land (restriction on use)	94

Source: HHS 2023

The main reason for having reservations about the project was fear for loss of land. This fear featured prominently among the surveyed households although they were in support of the project. Other fears expressed included fear of inadequate compensation, loss of sources of income (gardens), influx of people in search of jobs and destruction of burial grounds.

Community members went ahead to suggest what could be done to allay fears for proper project implementation and the following were suggested;

- Adequate and timely compensation should be made to the affected households. This should be commensurate to property lost.
- PAPs whose structures (dwellings) are affected should be relocated
- Sensitization and awareness creation among the communities about project land requirements, activities and anticipated impacts
- Were possible, the project should engage local labour to minimise influx of workers

- Area and respective district leaders should be involved in activities before and during implementation.
- Developer should have a community action plan with activities that benefit the project host community because not everyone will benefit through compensation.
- Strategic locations should be suggested for public stand so that the wider community benefits
- A clear grievance mechanism be developed at all administrative levels.

Based on the above suggestions it was inferred that people were supportive of the project and those with reservation were not necessarily opposed to it; rather they required continuous sensitization about project activities and the impacts it is likely to presents.

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Stakeholder engagement and consultation process was undertaken as per the requirements of the National Environment (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) Regulations 2020, the national guidelines for compensation assessment under land acquisition (2017), and best international practice. Table 6-1 below presents the process of stakeholder consultations followed during the study. In addition to the above local requirement, the World Bank (WB) international environmental and social safeguard standards (ESS-5) in relation to stakeholder engagement and consultation requires comprehensive stakeholder mapping and engagement (disclosure and consultation).

Table 6-1 : Process for stakeholder consultations

- (a) Choose the mode of consultation, taking into account the nature and location of the project and the key issues to be consulted on;
- (b) Give advance notice of the proposed consultation, with a minimum notice of seven days;
- (c) Hold meetings with relevant stakeholders, communities likely to be affected by the project and the public to explain the project, its likely benefits, likely negative impacts and proposed mitigation measures, and to receive their oral or written views;
- (d) Where the consultations involve holding meetings, ensure that the venues of and time for the meetings are convenient to the relevant stakeholders, communities likely to be affected by the project and the public; and
- (e) Ensure that the comments received during consultations are recorded, made publicly available and taken into account during the environmental and social impact study.

Source: Extracted from the National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessments) Regulations 2020

6.2 JUSTIFICATION

Stakeholder consultations were useful in creating awareness of the project, related implementation activities and the potential impacts of project on community. Some community members, including PAPs, were also informed of the property identification and valuation principles that were followed during property valuation. The aims of the stakeholder consultations were to:

- i. Introduce the project and associated implementation activities to the community members;
- ii. Identify property and community facilities likely to be affected;
- iii. Identify community expectations and fears related to compensation;

- iv. Explain to community members the meaning of key concepts used under the RAP such as resettlement, displacement, relocation and compensation, among others;
- v. Explain to community members the procedure for property identification and assessment.

During the engagements, principles of compensation for various types of losses were detailed compensation eligibility and entitlement options discussed. It was also indicated to PAPs that a list of PAPs would be disclosed at each of the affected sub-counties and respective village L.C offices with areas, locations and property owners' names. In all engagements/meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed and the importance of amicable transactions emphasized.

6.3 REGULATORY BASIS

The key framework that has guided the stakeholder engagement aspects are the Local Government Act as well as the Ugandan constitution which guarantee fair and adequate compensation for project impacted people. The RAP team has also taken note of donor safeguards specifically World Banks Environmental and Social Standard 10 which addresses stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

6.4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Criteria for identification of stakeholders

A set of criteria was developed and guided stakeholder identification. The criteria are explained as follows;

- a) Interest criteria was used in analysis to refer to the level of concern and significance of concern arising from the proposed project;
- b) Mandate criterion refers to consideration for the level of direct responsibility the stakeholder has in respect to the project; and
- c) The location criteria was used to identify stakeholders with reference to the respective person (user) in relation to the project footprint.
- d) Vulnerability which refers to level of susceptibility that stand to compromise or make a stakeholder unable to meaningfully participate in planned project activities. This could be caused by access to land, literacy, age, gender, ethnicity, physical barriers, income and livelihood activities.

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

Table 6-2 : Stakeholder mapping

S/No	Stakeholder		Relevance	Level of influence	Approach		
					Consult	Inform	Liaise
Primary stakeholders							
	Project proponent	Ministry of water and environment	Overall project management, implementation and supervision of all out sourced service providers	High	✓	✓	✓
	Funder	World Bank	Project funding and supervision to ensure compliance with ESS triggered by the project	High	✓	✓	✓
	District local governments	Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo districts	To ensure satisfactory service delivery, developing of compensation rates, Conflict management, an oversight role in the RAP implementation process.	High	✓	✓	✓
	Affected communities	All villages affected by transmission and distribution lines and associated infrastructure	Sustainability of their livelihoods, fair compensation and timely compensation; access to social services	High	✓	✓	✓
Other government agencies							
	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	Valuation Supervision, RAP clearance, RAP implementation, supervision and monitoring.	High	✓	✓	✓
	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	Sustainable community development and cultural preservation, Social protection, Occupational safety and health, Labour rights and social justice	High	✓	✓	✓

6.5 APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Stakeholder engagements were planned and undertaken following decision moments or key stages. For instance, under this study, consultation were undertaken at inception, during the detailed RAP study and after obtaining preliminary findings of the RAP study. The above stages were considered to be key hence likely to adopt or assimilate and incorporate findings of stakeholder engagement into the RAP process. It should be noted that most affected households were further consulted and information about the project was shared during the social economic study.

The RAP team undertook intensive public consultations at District, Sub county and village levels to ensure that all concerns regarding the project implementation activities and associated impacts on the local people and their livelihood activities were raised. The social expert with representatives from the valuation and land surveyors headed consultative meetings. In particular, each team respectively highlighted the following: -

6.5.1 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SOCIAL TEAM

- The meeting was about the proposed Nyagak Water and sanitation supply system.
- The purpose was to have an insight on how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled at district level;
- That the surveyor would demarcate the area within a corridor of 3 m on the ground;
- That the names picked by the surveyor would be the same names picked by the valuation team as well as the social team to ensure that data pertaining to PAPs is harmonized.
- That it was planned later to administer a questionnaire capturing socioeconomic information on the affected households.
- Information picked through the questionnaire would be used for planning purposes of the RAP study
- That PAP should provide their views which the team would capture and would be used to guide the entire RAP process
- To establish how grievances have been handled in the past similar project implementation

6.5.2 INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SURVEY TEAM

The Land Surveyor explained to the PAPs the likely position of the proposed project facilities along the entire project stretch. The team further explained as follows: -

- The survey team will mark out the Nyagak water supply and sanitation Project activities will be confined within a corridor of 3 m as.

- Areas where facilities such as water treatment and reservoir tank which are not linear would also be laid out
- Pegs would then be put to mark out the ear marked area.
- That once pegs and or mark are put in place, they are not to be removed for any purpose;
- That both customary and registered title owners would be asked to identify their land within the 3 m corridor;
- That there would be a grievance committee set up to deal with complaints from PAPs;

6.5.3 INFORMATION BY THE VALUATION TEAM

The Valuation team briefed the PAPS and informed them as follows:

- That the Valuation Survey Team was going to value all properties within the 3 m corridor;
- That while conducting the valuation, updated District Compensation Rates and Current market values would be used;
- That the Cut Off date was to commence immediately after valuation of property for each household.
- That 15% Disturbance Allowance to the PAPs to be relocated would be paid because the notice will be for less than 6 months.
- That Disclosure and Identification will be done prior to payment;
- That transparency will be paramount in all activities pertaining to the RAP process

6.6 COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Findings from the district, sub counties and community have been summarized as presented below. Detailed minutes of the RAP study have been appended to the report.

6.6.1 DISTRICT FINDINGS

A. CAO, RDC, LCV MADI-OKOLLO DISTRICT

The district leadership welcomed the project and said that the area was water stressed. They advised that in the event that water is for paying for then the rates should be affordable. They requested that locals be considered for employment during project execution. Involvement of local leadership was said to be a key step so that the appreciated and actively participate in all project activities as and when required.

B. DISTRICT WATER OFFICER (DWO) MADI-OKOLLO

He requested that the design team should fully involve his office in final designs and incorporate Kati WSS for Okollo Sub County to avoid covering areas that already have a water supply system. He went ahead to suggest that the scheme should have a backup plan in-case gravity flow fails especially upstream which would affect the distribution downstream because the scheme coverage is too big. The DWO also suggested alternative sources of water especially in times of break down or maintenance of the scheme. He welcomed the project in the district and pledged to support and work with the Ministry during project implementation.

C. DISTRICT WATER OFFICER (DWO) ZOMBO

He inquired why the water source is in Zombo district yet the water beneficiaries in the district are very few. He requested that the water coverage be increased in their district. He advised that since the water source is in their district, a catchment protection should be prepared to reduce the likely adverse effects of water abstraction to ensure that water volumes for downstream users is not compromised. He suggested that the ministry should amalgamate the existing small systems into this new system for easy operation and maintenance, and also ensure constant supply of water.

D. THE DISTRICT CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (CAO) NEBBI

The CAO requested that the community should be fully engaged, especially the people living around the water source and the water treatment plant. He expressed concern about the likelihood of fencing off the intake point hence restricting access to use by local people. Because the treatment plant and part of the transmission lines are in Nebbi, local people should benefit.

6.6.2 SUB COUNTY FINDINGS

Consultative meetings held with sub counties of Paidha, Nebbi, Anyirbu, Offaka, Okollo, Ogoko and Pawor were interactive and participatory in nature. A number of stakeholders such as potential water users, men, women, area leaders, the youth, elderly and the disabled attended. Below is a summary of key issues that emerged. A detailed account of proceedings per Sub County are appended to the report.

A. ANYIRIBU SUB COUNTY (LC III AND CDO)

The CDO emphasized that sensitization of workers on gender-based violence, AIDS, should be undertaken before and during project implementation. They requested that ministry of water and environment should provide implementation programme so that they can know the details of the project. The sub county leadership also expects to benefit from the project through employment such as casual labour during the construction period. A request was made to the Ministry of Water and Environment to ensure that the contractor procured uses good quality materials during project implementation.

B. OGOKO SUB COUNTY (SUB- COUNTY AND LCIII)

Social ills such as rape cases, defilement could escalate when workers flock the area in search for jobs hence sensitisation should be thoroughly conducted before project implementation.

The leaders mentioned that sanitation condition in the area is appalling with cholera cases registered every financial year in Ogoko Sub County. They attributed the low level of sanitation to the loose soils that often collapse. The leaders advised that consultations with UWA should be done before implementation because, during project implementation, wildlife could be scared away.

C. PAWOR SUB COUNTY

The team was informed that the sub county tried drilling boreholes but they were not yielding hence people rely on River Nile for water. They said there are areas such as Aporo and Andene in olyevu parish without a clean water source that should be added to the scheme. They also requested that if water is for paying, MWE should consider affordable rates.

D. OFFAKA SUB-COUNTY

The sub county had two motorized boreholes that serve about four villages. The sub county leadership indicated that some of these boreholes dry up during the dry season hence the project shall solve the water shortage problem. The sub county requested the project to provide employment to the community, especially casual labour.

E. PAIDHA SUB-COUNTY

A request was made by the sub county chief that institutions like schools and health centers be considered for provision of the water. The leaders also expected the local community to be considered for employment more so casual labour like excavation. In addition to providing employment opportunities, sub county leadership stressed that workers should be sensitized about diseases like HIV since workers will interact with the community. Other social issues such as gender-based violence should be emphasized during sensitisation. An inquiry was made in regard to how long the project was going to take before commencing. The cost of water should be affordable so that a wide population is able to access and use the water. A RAP should be comprehensive to iron out all property and land ownership issues before commencement of the project.

6.6.3 MOBILISATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Local area leaders (L.CI) were approached by the RAP team to request them to assist in mobilization of PAPs. A day or two were allocated for mobilization. The chairperson was also tasked with identifying a central meeting place because most villages were big. The information from different experts as described above was shared with all PAPs who turned up for the meetings as scheduled. Given that most PAPs own gardens and some resided in other villages/areas other than the affected village a number of PAPs were not engaged although their property was identified with the help of area leaders, elders and neighbors. The table below elaborates the turn up at consultations from respective villages which is supported by the appended attendance lists.

Table 6-3: Stakeholder engagement schedule

Sub County	Key Contact Person	Meeting dates	Village	No. of PAPs
Ogoko	0774087381 L.C.1 (Amagule Yudah)	14/02/2023	Anyavugazi	22
	0781720661 L.C.1 (Chandia Robert) 0789144107 Secretary L.C.1 (Adroni)	14/02/2023	Ojiba	5
Pawor	0786388068 Vice L.C.1 (Akoyiku Andrew)	13/02/2023	Degia	3
	0761332636 L.C.1 (Juwoi Lonbino)	9/02/2023	Mubanda	26
	0777957788 L.C.1 (Achora Ronald)	13/02/2023	Payila	12
Okollo And Offaka	0788124489 L.C.1 (Kisa Vincent)	11/02/2023	Patru	40
	0780844283/0757050593 L.C.1 Sec (Ayoma Nelson)	8/02/2023	Ombachi	15
	0772901787 Mobilizer (Amedi Buzu)	8/02/2023	Ocebe-Alibu/Ndriba/Ndriba-Adabu	62
	0772578350 L.C.1 (Afidra Lameck)	7/02/2023	Abali/Angesi	32
	0776640198 L.C.1 (Odrua Fidel)	8/02/2023	Ayibu/Osabu	11
	0775423727 Sec. L.C.1 (Candinyakua Gilbert) L.C.1 (Oyela)	7/02/2023	Ndriba Adabu /Ibbi	26
	0770407442 L.C.1 (Baalunzi Simon)	7/02/2023	Adraa/Pamachi	37
	0784436923 L.C.1 Wua (Amaza Alfred) 0778736920 L.C.1 Panyua (Bulea Stephen)	9/02/2023	Panyua/Wua	37
	0786222620 Mobilizer (Abindu Gordon) Vice L.C.1 (Avia Gilbert)	8/02/2023	Alibu	32
	0787584837 L.C.1 (Awguandia Bruno)	10/02/2023	Ayiju	22
	0777450491 L.C.1 (Ariaka David Benyo)	10/02/2023	Opibu	14
	0788186447 L.C.1 (Bamuke Joel Mbaa) 0786250030 L.C.1 Sec (Agbara Charles)	10/02/2023	Okollo Tr.C	39

Sub County	Key Contact Person	Meeting dates	Village	No. of PAPs
	0777373116 L.C.1 (Fewi Kennedy)	11/02/2023	Panzoro	25
	0782500295 L.C.1 (Arima Felix)	11/02/2023	Ndubu	12
	0774728838 L.C.1 (Mura Joseph)	11/02/2023	Vuu	34
	0777725346 L.C.1 (Pariyo Michael)	11/02/2023	Drajini	11
	0786624634 L.C.1 (Ajuamani Gilbert)	11/02/2023	Baribu	19
	0786055108 L.C.1 (India Oremis)	11/02/2023	Pajia/Oyebu	18
	0779007569 L.C.1 (Draa Semmy)	11/02/2023	Anyora Clan And Ayira Clan (Iriri Village)	17
	0784672249 Youth Chair Person (Abbas Hassa) 0780100134 L.C.1 (Odah Gasper)	13/02/2023 14/02/2023	Pamva/Omveko	46 17
Zombo		9/02/2023		58
Paidha	0703693209 L.C.1 (Bithum Jamila)	9/02/2023	Awendukedi/Agelemu	25
Nebbi	0785364203 L.C.1 (Kumakech Festo Afuka)	10/02/2023	Odhure	18
	0771334461/0753645471 Youth Chairman (Odaga Kizito)	9/02/2023	Atyak	58
	0780476649 L.C.1. (Alile Michael)		Pajobi Arasi	23
Anyiribu	0775482606 L.C.1 (Anguonzi Zaid) 0752768895 Mobilizer (Benard Ajidra)	9/02/2023	Adribu/Oloyi	28
	0784253289 L.C.1 (Candia Stephen)	9/02/2023	Pajuru Ovibu	30
	0777605796 L.C.1 Anibu (Adutia Alex Anyatia) 0771849800 L.C.1 Pajuru Ayuu (Andruma Joram Andio)	9/02/2023	Anibu/Pajuru	31
	0785698602 L.C.1 (Ondoga Ram)	10/02/2023	Kango	6
Total				853

6.6.4 COMMUNITY SENSITIZATIONS

Engagements were held between the 4th and 16th February 2023. A total of 34 community meetings were held in the three affected districts, to which attended a total of 853 individuals. PAP consultation and sensitization involved a participatory approach in which the RAP team described the compensation and resettlement issues as well the schedule of activities. Then the PAPs were given opportunity to respond by asking questions or making comments about the planned project activities. The following emerged as key themes of the consultations;

- The valuation process
- Compensation
- Cost of water
- Security of the tank
- Vulnerability
- Mode of payment
- Project design
- Water scarcity
- Extension of water
- Employment
- Extension of water to homes
- Location of public stands
- Collection of fees

Table 6-4: **Pictorial evidence of PAP consultations**



Figure 6: Meeting held with PAPs of Awendokeng village



Figure 7: Meeting held with PAPs of Atyak village



Figure 8: Meeting with PAPs of Ombachi village



Figure 9: Meeting with PAPs of Osabu villages



Figure 10: Meeting held with PAPs of Alibu village



Figure 11: meeting held with PAPs of Ndraba Acebe Adabu village



Figure 12: Meeting with PAPs of Abalangesi village



Figure 13: Meeting with PAPs of Adraa/ Pamachi villages



Figure 14: Meeting with PAPs of Adribu/Oloyi villages



Figure 15: Meeting with PAPs of Anibu/Pajuru village



Figure 16: Meeting with PAPs of Okollo TC



Figure 17: Meeting with PAPs of Ayiju village



Figure 18: Meeting with PAPs of Ndriba/ibbi village



Figure 19: Meeting with PAPs of Mubanda village

6.6.5 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES RAISED BY THE COMMUNITY

During PAP consultations in the project areas, a number of concerns were raised most of which were common and repetitive among PAPs. Among the concerns raised include but not limited to those presented in Table 6-5 below.

Table 6-5: Key issues raised at community level

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
The Valuation process	▪ Community members wanted to know what they should do if their affected property is been undervalued. ▪ It was suggested that the valuation exercise should be conducted in the presence of the property owner ▪ They emphasised that property valuation should be based on prevailing market values. ▪ Project Affected Persons wanted to know activities/ property to be compensated ▪ Most of the affected persons said they were not conversant with the valuation procedures and feared losing their property to project activities without adequate compensation.	- A detailed grievance management plan will be laid out in this RAP and shall be made known to all PAPs. It shall be followed during the implementation of the RAP to iron out any complaints - They were informed that the exercise was being undertaken following National legal provisions and best international practice hence it would be fair and just. - PAPs were encouraged to be present while valuers recorded their property. - Semi-permanent and temporary structures shall be valued based on district rates - Perennial crops/trees will similarly use district rates. - Land and permanent structures will be value at replacement cost following prevailing market prices. - In addition to the total value of property that one owns, a disturbance allowance of 15% shall be added. - PAPs were advised not to continue using the earmarked area because activities and developments established after the cut-off date would not be paid for.
Compensation	▪ Community members wanted to know why land was not considered for compensation under this project yet many of the PAPs had acquired their property by purchasing. They said if oil companies pay way not MoWE	- This is because land shall not be taken and the owner will still belong to the owner. The owner will still use their save for construction of structures. - The government is requesting you to let them pass the pipes in your land so that a service is extended to the rest of the community

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
	▪ The community members wanted to know the mode of payment to be adopted during compensation for those that do not own phones ▪ Community members wanted to know how communal property would be valued. ▪ Inquiry was made as to whether permanent buildings would be compensated for if affected by the water transmission line. ▪ They wanted to know whether only planted tree stands would be compensated for or even indigenous trees. ▪ Suppose a community member offers land for a public stand and later changes his mind because there is no binding agreement without compensation. ▪ What if there are no trees, crops or building on my land, would one be eligible for compensation.	- The mode of compensation will be discussed during the disclosure period. PAPs will be paid through the bank and using mobile money as deemed necessary. - Before any payment is undertaken, the beneficiary will first be consulted upon what payment method to be used. - This is because the water extension pipe is being brought for the good of the community while oil is a commercial product being exported out of the country - The design tried to follow the road as a way of minimizing damage to property. - Yes, all trees will be paid for as long as they are in the 3 m corridor or where the pipe, tap or tank will pass - The land owner where the tank will settle is going to be compensated because this tank is going to permanently stay on that piece of land - The MoWE will engage and enter into an MoU with land owners so that the public infrastructure is safe. - No, since the government will not be taking this piece of land away from the owner, they will not compensate for it because the pipes will pass in the ground and land will still be used
Cost of water	▪ The community members wanted to know if the water will be provided free of charge or at a cost	- The water will be at a minimal cost to the community members and this will be made as affordable as possible for the community
Security of the tank	▪ Concern was expressed about how project facilities such as tanks and public taps would be protected.	- This concern will be emphasised and communicated to the MoWE and planning will made accordingly

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
Vulnerability	- Many community members wanted to know why they would be asked to pay for government services yet they are very poor hence vulnerable. - Community members wanted to know how the elderly will be able to purchase water when they do not have money	- The government is aware of all this and they know the kind of people they are extending the service to so it will be very affordable - We shall compile a report and let the ministry be in the know
Payment	Inquiry was made as to how much would be paid per jerry can.	- The water is going to attract a small fee that will be affordable and this money collected will be used for maintenance of the water system - The ministry of water and environment will elaborate on the process of how the water shall be paid for and how much. - Further engagement will be made to enlighten communities about the procedure for payment. - It was emphasised that the fees shall be affordable.
Project design	- The community asked how possible it would be to get water if the water line is on the opposite side of the road. - For every village, the community would want to know which side of the road the line would run.	- Yes the pipes will be able to cross the road if there are settlements across the road. - The surveyor will lay out the line and clearly mark the corridor.
Water scarcity	It was expressed that the Nile the main water source was far hence very hectic to the women and children who are in charge of fetching water.	Noted. It is expected that this project shall relieve targeted communities concerning access to safe water.

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
	In connection to the above community members said they incur a lot of cost in payment for water ferrying to a household	
Extension of water	- The community wanted to know whether it is possible to connect water to their homes for domestic use - They wanted to know if those whose homes are 2km away from the main road would be able to get water	- The government intends to provide public water stands at this initial stage, however, if the project is handed over to the service provider, then one can request for extension to their homes. Although costs to connect water to their homes will be borne by them - Under this project, extension will follow the scope as laid out in the final design. Further extension will be progressive after the water has reached main centers.
Casual labour/Employment	- Members wanted to know if the contractors would offer them employment. - It was emphasised that community members should be given priority during recruitment.	- Yes, community members will be given priority. However, not all community members will be taken up because the contractor will have limited opportunities. - Task your leaders to talk to the contractors immediately they see them on ground so that they enroll you to take up available opportunities - In regard to recruitment, they were advised to involve their local leaders during the exercise and also request for contracts and/or formal letters of appointment.
Extension of water to homes	An inquiry was made by the community members to know if it will be possible to extend water to their homes for domestic use.	This particular phase will extend water up to trading centers for public use. Extension of water to private homes will be at a later stage and ways of how one can be connected will be communicated in subsequent communications. However, this will be at the expense of the individual.

Theme	Issue raised	Response/Comment
Water fetching points	▪ Members wanted to know how the water will be distributed. ▪ They wanted to know how exactly the project would determine where to place the public taps. ▪ Fear was expressed about the location of the taps because some property owners might own or make the taps personal.	- The water points will be put in central places where majority of people can access clean safe water - More consultative meetings will be held with the community and MoWE to agree on where to position public water points. - An MoU shall be entered into with the land owners of locations determined as strategic for public water points.
Collection of funds	▪ Members wanted to know who will be responsible for collection of the money that will be paid at public water points ▪ Community members also wanted to know who will be responsible for collection of money for the water extended to homes.	- Water user committees will be formed and they will be responsible - The MoWE will inform the community of who would be responsible for private water connections and collection or payment of bills.

In spite of all the above concerns and fears expressed, the project received overwhelming support in all the communities consulted. As highlighted from the concerns above, affected communities seem to be concerned most about the valuation and compensation process, which the RAP team explained in detail in all meetings. Other major concerns that featured in most meetings included recruitment of workers, cost of the water, and coverage of the distribution lines and security of the infrastructure.

Clearly communities are not familiar with, activities that precede land take/acquisition and often distrustful of, the valuation procedures and compensation criteria. Most affected property (land) is under fallow with pockets of farmland. Therefore, continuous sensitisation shall be required throughout the project cycle. The consultants attempted to respond to community concerns and they were informed that further sensitization and consultations would be conducted before the compensation exercise begins.

6.6.6 MEASURES TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION

In order to increase community participation in RAP implementation the following are proposed:

- **Setup of Resettlement Management Teams:** The Resettlement Management Teams will be setup to implement the RAP and will consist of two smaller teams namely:
 - I. **Compensation Committee** - The committee will comprise representatives of the affected persons (2), District Steering Committee members, Land Valuation Board, and Local Council Leaders. The Compensation Committee will be responsible for organizing and ensuring that compensations payable to PAPs are made in line with the provisions and this RAP; and
 - II. **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** - The Grievance Redress Committee will be responsible for receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes. The GRC will work with the MoWE and overseen by the District Community Development Officers of Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented. If affected persons are not satisfied with the grievance redress structures, they will be entitled to seek redress through the District Land Tribunals or Ugandan Courts of Law. It is important that the GRC be set up as soon as possible because disputes could arise from any RAP process or activity.

The above strategies are critical for successful implementation of the RAP. It is strongly recommended that the firm to implement the RAP should request the leadership to nominate focal persons and team member for these committees with clear terms of reference and time frame. Having these clear from the onset shall enable the consultant to identify capacity needs that could be addressed either through mentoring or information dissemination.

7 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for the losses triggered by the project (e.g. land for the treatment plant and water tank reservoirs, structures, trees and perennial crops). Hence, based on analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix has been developed for categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits.

The list of the identified properties and owners (PAPs) is attached in the valuation and surveyor's report (appendices 1 and 2 respectively). During the stakeholder consultations, compensation and entitlement alternatives were explained to the PAPs and other stakeholders. Below are key themes pertaining entitlement.

7.1 LAND OWNERSHIP

There will be land take for a corridor of 3 m for the entire stretch for the proposed water project and associated facilities. It was however established during the survey that most of the land in the project area is customarily owned and household land holdings are relatively big on average above 2 acres. The ownership aspect was considered during the survey and findings are detailed in the survey report appended to this report.

7.2 CASH COMPENSATION

Ministry of Water and Environment who are the developers are likely to be funded by an international agency hence international land acquisition guidelines shall be synchronised with national laws and guidelines and applied. The project will therefore have to comply with both the requirements of the Ugandan Law and WB safeguards. The latter are more advantageous to PAP, especially with regard to the valuation at **"full replacement cost"** as opposed to the depreciated value taken into consideration by Ugandan valuation approach.

7.3 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

As guided by Section 77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), Disturbance Allowance of 15% shall be awarded on top of the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (the required statutory period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land (in this case harvest the crops / trees) and or relocate their structures elsewhere. In this report, it is recommended that a 15% Disturbance Allowance be considered.

7.4 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT PACKAGE

Entitlement measures were developed basing on the fact that the majority of PAPs expressed a strong preference for cash compensation, the limited impact on structures and the fact that the impact on land is minimal.

7.4.1 OPTION 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES

These measures are designed to be appropriate for the majority of PAPs, whose property is likely to be affected. The measures include a mix of cash compensation for lost assets (land,

structures and crops/trees) and other assistance measures such as relocation assistance. It is assumed that cash compensation will be used by PAPs to replace lost assets.

7.4.2 II) OPTION 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (VULNERABLE GROUPS)

These measures have been developed to assist vulnerable groups, who may need special assistance. Since only 4 structures are affected (one pit latrine and 3 fences) under this RAP consideration under this option will be minimal. However, where this option is considered appropriate, no cash compensation would be provided if physical assets are replaced, but a disturbance allowance of 15 percent shall be provided to overcome any short-term changes in livelihood.

7.4.3 MEASURES COMMON TO BOTH SCENARIOS

Transport costs associated with any case of relocation shall be provided on a case-by-case basis for each affected person. For instance it could be based on the distance the PAP has to travel to the disclosure meeting point.

7.5 RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

The core principle was to avoid displacement where avoidance was not possible then compensation was considered. In the course of land surveying and setting out the project area on the ground, this principle was followed. Cash compensation for land where tanks and the treatment plant will be located, structures, perennial crops and trees assessed at the current Yumbe district compensation rate plus a disturbance allowance of 15% will be paid to the PAPs.

7.5.1 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND

Compensation for the loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land where the treatment plant and reserve tanks are proposed regardless of land size, current use or legality of tenure. Under the Primary Entitlement Measures (Option 1), cash compensation will be provided, based on government valuation amount, and disturbance allowance of 15%. The total land value for affected land has been determined to be Ugandan shillings 38,700,000 **(Thirty eight million seven hundred thousand)**

A. Double claimants

In instances where a piece of land is claimed by more than one person, under this RAP, 15 such incidences were noted, the RAP team will value and cost the land and everything there on but no compensation will be made. Compensation for such land will only be extended if a written land ownership document is presented and this has to be in consultation with area local leaders, elders and the Sub County within which such a piece exists and Zombo, Nebbi or Madi Okollo districts.

B. Absentee land lord

Along the entire stretch of the proposed project alignment, a total of 28 land owners were not met during the household social survey, land surveying and valuation because the owners work and reside in far places mainly Arua, Nebbi, Kampala and South Sudan. However, their property was valued and identification numbers as generated on the cadastral maps allocated. Further identification will be done during the disclosure period. However if they are not identified between the disclosure and notification for payment period, compensation for such property will be under custody of the developer until owners show up.

7.5.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CROPS

A. Perennial Crops

Cash compensation will be provided for loss of perennial crops, calculated using the approved district rates (considered adequate for replacement value). For this particular project compensation for crops was calculated using rates from Madi Okollo for both districts because Zombo did not have any approved district valuation rates. The total value for crops and trees has been determined to be Ugandan shillings 1,086,774,200 (**ONE BILLION EIGHTY SIX MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SHILLINGS**)

B. Annual (seasonal) Crops

Given that the developer will give PAPs the statutory 6 months before project commencement, a disturbance allowance of 15% has been considered and seasonal crops have not been considered. It is assumed that these will be harvested by the time project activities commence.

C. Unintentional Damage to Crops

If there is unintentional damage to crops during execution of activities for the proposed Nyagak water supply project whether owned by PAPs or not, compensation will be paid for both annual and perennial crops, based on approved district rates. Consideration under such circumstance will be on a case by case basis.

7.5.3 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF STRUCTURES

Under the Nyagak water supply system, no principle place of residence has been affected. Notably affected structures included one temporary pit latrine, two barbed wire fences and one live fence.

A. Owners of Temporary Structures

The value for temporary structures will be calculated based on Yumbe district rates as provided for in the law. Building materials may be salvaged from old structures to be utilised again, at owners' cost.

B. Unintentional Damage to property (structures)

If there is unintentional damage to structures during execution of the Nyagak water project, compensation will be paid for all losses. This will be calculated on the basis replacement value

for permanent structures, or district rates for temporary structures. Consideration for such damages will be on a case-by-case basis as this could not be determined with precision during the time of the RAP assessment.

7.5.4 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY

Property belonging to two clans namely Atyak and Ombach were determined as affected by the project, hence, representatives were engaged and their views have been incorporated into the RAP.

7.5.5 PAYMENT OF COSTS OF TRANSPORT FOR THE COLLECTION OF COMPENSATION

The project will provide cash compensation for the payment of transport to collect compensation payments for PAPs who live far from the affected property. In addition, the RAP implementation consultant will ensure that compensation payments are made within communities of affected people to minimise long travel distances.

7.6 VERIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE

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

All PAPs identified in the census will be informed through the announcements and information flow from their technical and political leadership. Consultation and information will not be limited to clearly identified owners or users of land to be compensated but also the respective Local Government administrations through the lands officer and the local council leaders of the 29 affected villages to help identify owners or users in order to sensitize them on the project and its implications. It is proposed that,

- The display of strip maps and project affected persons should be both at the sub-county headquarters and at each of the affected villages. This will serve to reduce the transaction costs relating to accessing information and shall promote accountability and transparency especially when it comes to verifying who the actual PAP is.
- Grievance management committees should be accessible on ground preferably at the sub-county and at respective village level to handle all grievances. Having a focal person at the village ensures that everyone has access to these structures.
- It is proposed that a timetable for verification be prepared and communicated to sub-county leadership prior so that they are able to equally mobilize their counterparts prior to the verification process.

7.7 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

Census of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted and concluded between the 4th and 16th February 2023. The outstanding mitigation measure has been to pay compensation for affected land, structures, lost crops and trees. The Ugandan law favours

cash compensation rather than replacement of structures/land. In this case both cash (for amounts below 300,000) and bank deposit compensation has been recommended. Besides, it has been recommended that a Disturbance Allowance of 15% to the PAPs be paid because the mandatory 6 months period before relocation shall be granted.

7.8 PAYMENT OPTIONS

Payment will be made in the following ways:-

By agreement between the MoWE (implementation team) and the PAPs or entities (individuals /households):

1. The developer will offer compensation in cash complying with the entitlement matrix at full replacement cost to the entity who may accept that amount as compensation payable to him or her and;
2. Such sums will be disbursed directly to the beneficiary entity with the relevant records of payments consigned to the PAP, a representative of the RAP implementation team and the records of the appropriate local government authority (District Land Boards).

All PAPs will have the option of receiving cash compensation in a lump sum. The total amount of compensation will remain the same whether it's paid in cash or through the bank. Below is a detailed tabulated entitlement matrix.

Table 7-1: Entitlement matrix

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
1.	Loss of land	Land whether used for agriculture, residential, business, institutional land	Landlords/ legal title holders Customary land owners State/ local government Institutions (various)	- For households whose land is earmarked for the project - Cash compensation based on market value, (equal to replacement value). - Disturbance allowance (15%).	- 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 - Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as will be deemed necessary.
2.	Loss of structure	Permanent structure (residential)	Owner of the building	- Cash compensation and or physical relocation, - Disturbance allowance, - Moving allowance	- Physical relocation, - Disturbance allowance, - Financial management training

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
			Tenant	Sufficient notice period	-
		Business premises	Owner	- Cash compensation and or physical relocation - Disturbance allowance - Compensation for loss of income during the period required to re-establish the structure.	- Physical relocation - Disturbance allowance - Compensation for loss of income during the period required to re-establish the structure.
3.	Loss of semi-permanent structures e.g. (residence or other structures such as agriculture shed, fencing, latrine)		Landlords/ legal title holders customary land owners squatters/tenants	- Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). - 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 nonadjacent land, transport assistance to move households will be provided.	- Construction of 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 will be at owners' cost).
4.	Loss of temporary structure e.g.		Landlords/ legal title holders	Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for	- Construction of replacement permanent structure - As in option one

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
	houses, agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc)		customary land owners tenants squatters	increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). ▪ Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). ▪ For those moving to a new settlement, or nonadjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods.	
5.	Loss of perennial crops		Landlords/ legal title holders customary land owners Illegal users (squatters)	▪ Compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value). ▪ Damage to crops during the excavation and construction process: Paid on a case by case basis, based on project compensation rates i.e. full replacement value compensation and transition allowance.	▪ As in option one
6.	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops		Landlords/ legal title holders Customary land owners Share croppers	▪ Annual crops shall not be valued because PAPs will harvest them before project activities commence.	▪ As in option one

S/N	Category	Description	Entitled Person	Option One: Primary Entitlement Measure	Option Two: Other Entitlement Measures (Vulnerable Groups)
7.	Displacement of Physical Cultural Resource sites		Landlords/ legal title holders customary land owners tenants squatters	Compensation as per approved district rates.	As for option one
8.	Payment of transport fees to collect compensation		PAPs who reside beyond 5km away from the designated convening area	The project will provide cash compensation for the payment of transport for the collection of compensation. This will be 10,000 per household head.	As in option one
9.	Compensation payment options		All PAPs	- Payment will be made by cash or paid into a bank account, based on the amount to be received and the PAP's choice. - The total amount will be the same regardless of the method chosen.	- As in option one - Where structures are replaced, no cash payment shall be made

8 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

This section describes the project components and their potential impacts in terms of property and livelihood activities likely to be affected by project implementation. It further presents the PAP categories and types of livelihood properties/structures and socio-economic services that are likely to be affected or lost as a result of the proposed Nyagak water Project. The property analysis is based on records accessed from the land surveys, PAP valuation roll and PAP census. Wherever applicable, the project implementation activities and the extent of impacts have been presented. Alternative measures to minimize resettlement, displacements and restricted access are also discussed.

8.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

In this RAP 301 PAPs are affected by the project. Of these claimants, 252 are men, 22 women, and 27 institutions. All project-affected persons have been valued for land for areas where reservoirs and a treatment plant will be located, structures, crops and Trees. The list of Project Affected Persons and the affected property has been provided in appendix 1 of this report which is the Valuation Report.

8.2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES THAT GIVE RISE TO RESETTLEMENT

There will be easement on land of 3 m for project infrastructure i.e. transmission and distribution lines. Land for a water treatment plant and the seven water reservoir tanks will be fully acquired by the Ministry of Water and Environment. The above activities and structures will have impacts on crops and trees, land and to a small extent structures/improvements. Despite the limited corridor of 3 m, in some areas the alignment does not follow the road hence affecting private land. The detailed impacts are described below -

A. Impact on Land

The project activities will be confined within a 3 m corridor and all land within this corridor will not be acquired hence owners shall not be compensated except for where the treatment plants and reservoir. A total of 10.869 acres of land has been determined as the total area required for the proposed permanent structures for Nyagak water supply system.

Regarding the land tenure, most of the project area is under (Atyak Chiefdom) which is governed under the Customary Land Tenure System. From the engagements held during the PAP census, the community is aware of the proposed water project and has no objection to the project provided those who are affected are adequately and promptly compensated following the agreed compensation framework defined in this RAP. The representative for Atyak chiefdom was consulted during the reconnaissance and detailed RAP study.

B. Impact on Structures

It was established that 4 structures will be affected all of which are in Madi Okollo district. Most structures/fences that are affected are within Baribu village with one structure in Omveko all along the Okollo-Pawor stretch. The rest of the section in all the villages is predominantly covered with gardens of cassava, trees, ploughed gardens in preparation for the forth-coming planting season and vacant land. The affected structures within the proposed project area were categorised as detailed in Table 8-1

Table 8-1: Summary of affected structures in the 3 m corridor

PAP Ref Number	Name Of The PAP	Village	Description of affected Structure
IWMDP-NYK-221	Ondoga Geoffrey	Baribu	Fence (Live)
IWMDP-NYK-222	Matia Erinato	Baribu	Fence (Live)
IWMDP-NYK-228	Baribu Primary School	Baribu	Fence (Barbed wire)
IWMDP-NYK-241	Odonga Genesis	Omveko	Pit latrine

Source: Valuation report.



Figure 20: A pit latrine within the 3 M corridor belonging to Odonga Genesis

Structures in the demarcated project footprint of 3 m may have to be compensated and permanently removed or may necessitate re-alignment to avoid structures. The above structures were assessed and valued and will be compensated before project activities commence.

i. Impact on Public Infrastructure

There are 27 institutions and community structures affected by the project. Although property belonging to these institutions was determined as affected, no serious loss is likely to be caused because only trees are affected.

Table 8-2: Affected public structures

SERIAL NO	INSTITUTION	SUB COUNTY	VILLAGE	WHAT IS AFFECTED
IWMDP-NYK-020	National Forestry Authority Land	Nebbi	Atyak	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-021	Atyak Kingdom Land	Nebbi	Odhure	Trees And Crops
IWMDP-NYK-035	Ombaci Clan	Anyiribu	Adribu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-036	St. Paul Catholic Church Pajobi	Anyiribu	Pajobi	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-037	Offaka Primary School	Anyiribu	Pajobi	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-045	Little Sisters Of Immaculate	Offaka	Ayio	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-080	Offaka Catholic Parish Adraa	Okollo	Ayibu/Osabu	Live Hedge, Trees
IWMDP-NYK-106	Christ The King Adibu	Offaka	Angesi/Abaali	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-119	Sacady Nursery & Primary School	Offaka	Ndriba-Adabu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-120	All Saints Church Ndriiba	Offaka	Ndriba-Adabu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-141	Buzu Foundation Primary School	Offaka	Ocebu-Alibu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-146	Ocebu Primary School	Offaka	Ondu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-155	Ombaci Community Land	Anyiribu	Adribu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-156	St. Micheal Ochanya C.O. U	Anyiribu	Adribu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-169	St. Peter Catholic Church	Anyiribu	Anibu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-176	Catholic Church Anibu	Anyiribu	Anibu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-186	Ebaa Church Of Uganda	Anyiribu	Kango	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-192	Anyiribu Sub County	Anyiribu	Kango	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-199	Jojoyi Primary School	Okollo	Vvu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-200	St. Phillips C.O.U Okollo	Okollo	Vvu	Trees

IWMDP-NYK-227	Baribu Catholic Church	Okollo	Baribu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-228	Baribu Primary School	Okollo	Baribu	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-262	Ajai Game Reserve	Inde	Ayavu Gazi	Planted Forest
IWMDP-NYK-284	Kitaka Lcii	Pawor	Mubanda	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-300	Ogoko Seed Ss	Inde	Ojiba	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-307	St. James C.O.U Degia	Ogwoko	Degia	Trees
IWMDP-NYK-308	Ogoko Primary School	Ogwoko	Degia	Trees

Source: Valuation report

C. Impact on People and Livelihoods

The RAP study determined that PAPs will not lose land save for where the reservoir and tanks. However, there will be restriction on how areas where transmission and distribution lines are located can be used. There will be loss of crops and trees hence *economic displacement*. This applies to people whose property will be affected in all or some of the ways listed above. Given that the project area is in a rural setting where agriculture (subsistence farming) is the main source of livelihood, certainly PAPs will be economically affected. The above notwithstanding, most potentially affected people expressed the willingness to bear the inconvenience for the service to be extended to their area.

D. Crops and Trees

There were many agricultural activities noted within the 3 m corridor especially for subcounties within Madi-Okollo district. The impact on crops was relatively low in Zombo and Nebbi because the line was close to the river away from settled areas. Crops considered include, cassava, bananas, fruits trees, commercial trees and other (indigenous) trees. In all the total crops / trees to be compensated have been valued at Uganda Shillings 1,086,774,200/= (one billion eighty six million, seven hundred seventy four thousand two hundred shillings). The study has not considered seasonal crops since the PAPs will have harvested the crops before project construction activities begin.

8.3 INJURIOUS IMPACTS

In some instances, acquisition of land for project activities may cause unintended displacement or damage to property outside the corridor of interest. Such instances are unlikely because per capita land holdings are relatively big for affected households. Because the land requirement for the project was small entire parcel areas were not captured to establish the proportion of land affected in relation to the total size of the affected piece.

However, in the event that such a scenario that causes unintended damage is encountered, assessment will be on a case by case basis. In the event that such cases are encountered, they will be handled conclusively during the RAP implementation process.

8.4 SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS

In summary the property to be affected include; land, structures and improvements, perennial crops, fruits, herbal trees and other trees of either economic or cultural importance. In principal land within the 3 m corridor will be affected because its use will be restricted. For example structures, perennial crops and trees shall not be planted in the corridor because these could interfere the under laid transmission and distribution pipes. Land required for auxiliary services by the contractor, the respective owners will be engaged for lease/acquisition of the same. The table below shows a summary of the PAPs who were impacted by the proposed Nyagak water supply project.

Table 8-3: PAPs affected by the Nyagak Water Supply Project

Affected people	Number impacted	Remark
Female	22	Structures and crops
Male	252	Structures, land and crops
Institutions	27	Structures and trees/crops
Total	301	

Source: Valuation Report

8.5 THE ZONE OF IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES

The above listed potential impacts have different zones of impacts depending on the nature. The impacts are either positive or negative. In this study, the negative impacts are mostly due to likely damage to crops/trees and restriction on land. The zone of Impact is 3 m corridor across 28 villages affected by the entire project period. The possible negative impacts include the following: -

- Loss of land for permanent structures (treatment plant and reservoir area)
- Loss of crops;
- Loss of trees;
- Loss of structures/improvements
- Aesthetic impacts due to excavations
- Noise from construction

The positive impact will include the following:-

- Job opportunities during implementation phase
- Financial literacy training for vulnerable PAPs;
- Training in better farming methods.

8.6 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

Indeed the World Bank Group Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land acquisition, restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement requires that all viable

alternative project designs be explored to avoid or minimize the need for resettlement and when it is inevitable, to minimize the scale and impacts of resettlement. Under this project the following considerations were made: -

8.6.1 PROJECT SITE

The proposed Nyagak water supply project will strictly be contained within the demarcated area for the permanent structures and 3 m corridor for the transmission and distribution lines. The area will be explicitly acquired for locations ear marked for the treatment plant and reservoir tanks whereas for transmission and distribution lines, consent for access will be sought from the owners although compensation will be made for property on the land that is likely to be affected. For this reason, no project component will be outside the demarcated boundaries. It should be noted though that in case there is encroachment on private property by project related activities, then a case by case consideration for compensation will be made with consensus between the property owner and the developer.

8.6.2 COMMUNITY SENSITISATION

A number of engagements were conducted at district, Sub County, community and institutional level. Additionally majority of PAPs were engaged on individual basis about the proposed development and the likely associated impacts. Stakeholder engagement was expected to build project acceptance and prepare affected communities for any project related impacts. Sensitisation serves to reduce on the anxiety resulting from other project preparatory studies because then the community will be fully aware of how the project is likely to interact with them.

8.6.3 PROJECT TIMING

The proposed Nyagak water project will give PAPs ample time to harvest their seasonal crops and relocate their activities before the project starts. It is recommended that the developer gives a six months' notice to all PAPs before project activities start. Six months have been considered because a disturbance allowance of 15% was used to calculate each PAP's entitlement. This is considered reasonable for those affected to relocate hence reducing on the impact of the project. It is proposed that the project be implemented during the dry season when there are no crops in the gardens to minimise potential loss due to trampling.

This RAP further recommends to MWE that there is minimal interruption in accessing public institutions such as schools, police station, worship centres and health facilities along the proposed water pipe alignment during construction. Clear warning signage should be in place during excavation of trenches with clear instructions should be provided in addition to timely communication by the contractor while on site.

9 COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

Sections below discuss the principles of the project and entitlement of the PAPs that will be followed to the extent possible based on the type, nature and degree of losses. Where there are gaps between the Ugandan legal framework for resettlement and World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement, mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with the Ugandan Government practices and international best practice as discussed in chapter 4 of this report.

In general, the valuation must come up with the replacement cost such that if there is relocation or structure demolition the cost of replacement must be equal to or less than the compensation value. In this project land, four (4) structures and improvements and perennial crops have been considered for compensation and the sections below provide the basis for compensation.

9.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

Key principles that Ministry of Water and Environment will commit themselves to ensure a smooth compensation exercise include these below:

- i. Resettlement and compensation of PAPs will be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws and World Bank standards;
- ii. PAPs physically or economically displaced shall be adequately, promptly and equitably compensated before commencement of works at the project-affected sites. All efforts will be taken to provide necessary assistance for PAPs to restore their livelihoods;
- iii. Special consideration will be given to especially disadvantaged and/or vulnerable people such as women and child headed households, the very old (65+), disabled, very poor and sickly. For such groups, provision will be made to enhance their rights to resettlement and compensation payments. For example, the consent of spouses and children where it applies shall be a sought prerequisite for compensation payment, as provided by section 40 of the Land Act (1998);
- iv. The project shall promote and provide in-kind compensation as an option for especially vulnerable groups and project affected community resources and facilities.
- v. Resettlement compensation shall aim to ensure that people are not worse off after resettlement and that their livelihoods have been improved or at least restored to pre-implementation levels;
- vi. The project will consider a 15% per cent disturbance allowance in addition to the assessed compensation values for affected property; and
- vii. In consideration of the differences between national legislation and the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the one that supersedes of the two standards will be followed, where it best applies in this RAP, since this approach also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard.

- viii. Valuation of crops is based on the rates provided by Yumbe district land Board in line with the Local Government Act; (2017)
- ix. All PAPs will be paid through the Bank if the amount is more than 300,000 but those whose total amount is less shall be compensated in cash or through mobile money.

Source: Adapted from the Land Act, the Constitution of Uganda and World Bank Social and Environment Safeguard Policies.

9.2 BASIS 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 crops) as discussed below.

9.2.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

WB OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement covers involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. The ESS-5 paragraph 10 guidelines categorize those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

- a) Those who have formal legal rights to land or assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Ugandan law);
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized under national law
- c) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Under Nyagak water supply and sanitation project, the following PAP categories are eligible for compensation under this RAP:

- i. Land owners of areas where the 7 reservoir tanks will be located. Also persons who have interest on the land proposed for the water treatment plant;
- ii. People whose structures are likely to be affected by the Proposed Nyagak water supply project;
- iii. People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their perennial crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities; and
- iv. Institutional and/or community property that may be affected by land acquisition.
- v. Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation according to the laws of Uganda.

All persons included in the four categories are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land if they occupied the land before the cut-off date. As stated throughout this RAP document, compensation for land will only be where the treatment plant and the seven reservoir tanks will be located.

9.2.2 CUT-OFF DATE

Paragraph 20 of the ESS-5 states that, information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal. Paragraph 30 of the same standard adds that the Borrower is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public

The cut-off date was considered by the surveying and valuation consultant as the last day of the census of affected people and properties, i.e. between 4th and 16th February 2023. During household surveys and key informant interviews that preceded the cutoff date, PAPs were verbally informed of the likely benefits and negative impacts of the project and the basis for valuation was also highlighted. PAPs were cautioned against further land development after existing assets were surveyed and valued because any additions would not be eligible for compensation.

9.2.3 SPECULATIVE STRUCTURES

Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated. This was clearly communicated to all PAPs during the property survey and valuation exercise. During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- i. Comparing claimant structures/ assets with property surveying/ valuation records a copy of which each PAP/PAP representative retained.
- ii. 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.

9.2.4 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

A statutory disturbance allowance (under S77 (2) of the Land Act) is payable on the amount for compensation. For this RAP, the mandatory six months' notice shall be given to vacate or remove property, hence a 15 per cent disturbance allowance has been included as part of the resettlement compensation.

9.2.5 PROOF OF ELIGIBILITY

The RAP implementing team shall consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include; written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land (e.g. certificate of title, land sale agreements), received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor; Letters of Administration in case of death the owner, and Guardianship Orders in case of minors. Neighbours and local leaders will also be key in ascertaining the rightful owners of the affected property.

Photographs of the eligible PAPs and corresponding valid identification documents will also be attached to each PAPs' file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated. During the valuation process a lot of care was exercised to ensure that rightful owners were recorded. Confirmation from area leaders and neighbours was sought.

9.2.6 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Women and children

The entitlements for PAPs as derived from national legislation and World Bank OP 4.12 procedures are quite clear and straightforward. However, these entitlements should be seen from the wider legal perspective that associate certain obligations and responsibilities for the PAPs, especially the parents/guardians who are decision-makers in such households. Therefore, due consideration for such obligations should be recognised and upheld where they apply. This is in respect of the rights of other persons within the PAP households.

One important consideration to be upheld will be the rights of women and children in respect of the land where they stay and/or from which they derive livelihood. The Land Act (Cap 227) is very clear on this and makes it compulsory to seek the consent of spouses before resettlement compensation payments are made. The RAP implementation team will at all times remind PAPs about their obligations relating to other persons and how they should be respected, including during resettlement compensation payments. This will ensure that other persons' rights within the PAP households are upheld and the process does not lead to further vulnerabilities associated with gender and childhood. This has been emphasised as part of the information to be shared by the RAP implementation team and one of the requirements to fulfil (where it applies) during the notification for compensation payment.

B. Vulnerable groups

The RAP recognizes that there are vulnerable groups among the PAPs. These are social and distinct groups of people who might suffer tremendously or face the risk of being marginalized as a result of resettlement compensation and specifically include: (i) female headed households, (ii) disabled household heads, and households headed by elderly/sickly persons. These have been identified and presented in this report.

The RAP implementation team therefore will need to screen, review and update the vulnerable PAP households; identify and update special assistance packages for such vulnerable PAPs.

The RAP implementation team will ensure that vulnerable PAP as identified understand the RAP implementation process and that their specific needs and concerns at that time are taken into consideration, through targeted consultations with them.

The following strategic intervention areas have been considered as possible areas of resettlement assistance to vulnerable PAP households during the RAP implementation:

- i. Targeted and localized house-to-house or group sensitisation for the vulnerable PAP households during pre-payment consultations;
- ii. Priority consideration in processing resettlement compensation payments and assistance in explaining and filling out compensation payment forms especially for the old and illiterate;

- iii. Livelihoods capacity development for selected members of vulnerable PAP households, in line with local livelihood opportunities, economy and the LRP suggested under this RAP;
- iv. Counselling and guidance for members of vulnerable PAP households; and
- v. Consideration for employment in project activities for some of the members of the vulnerable PAP households.

9.2.7 SPOUSAL CONSENT

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 are paid out. As mentioned earlier, 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 the cash on luxuries instead of using it to enhance the welfare of his household. As earlier indicated, 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. This principle will be adhered to during the RAP implementation stage.

10 RELOCATION SITE

Given the linear nature of the project and the required corridor of 3 m, only 4 structures (one pit latrine and 3 fences). Hence there is no need for a dedicated relocation place. A notice to vacate the corridor shall be officially written to the respective PAPs clearly providing ample time i.e. 6 months to relocate. Construction works shall commence after PAPs have been fully compensated. In the event of confirmation that a PAP's land parcel is severely affected and that is the only parcel they poses, then land replacement shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

11 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Resettlement measures or strategies have been developed in close consultation with community members, the PAPs, institutional stakeholders and in reference to the national legal regimes and the W.B Environmental and Social Standard 5, which relates to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement.

The Environment and Social Standard 5 of the World Bank's ESF states that "In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods.

The World Bank also recognizes the fact that involuntary resettlement often leads to livelihood and economic impoverishment and that cash payments and physical relocation measures are not enough without longer-term livelihood restoration strategies. The livelihoods restoration and improvement measures proposed in this RAP target potentially affected production activities of the PAPs in the project area.

11.1 OBJECTIVES

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

- I. To avail practicable and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to PAPS.
- II. Provide ways for project-affected households receiving cash compensation to use their compensation money effectively.
- III. To promote independence and foster economic empowerment among affected PAPs.
- IV. To ensure that the livelihood restoration plan (LRP) activities are phased and implemented after appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation and consent of those affected.
- V. Provide additional, targeted assistance for the identified vulnerable and poor project affected households.

11.2 PRINCIPLES FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLANNING

Unavoidable displacement of people and/or impacts on their livelihood, assets and common property resulting from development projects may cause severe long-term hardship and impoverishment to the affected persons unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and implemented. In developing the LRP, the team was guided by international best practices to conform to multinational donor agencies including World Bank and field surveys. The Central guiding principle in the preparation of LRP was to ensure that no project-affected persons (PAPs) are worse off after resettlement. The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration shall be based on relevant national policies and laws, ESS5 and international best practice. The other guiding principles are as follows

1. Focus is on the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods through the improvement of income and increased production.
2. Livelihood restoration activities are in addition to cash compensation, in-kind compensation and transition assistance.

3. Livelihood restoration strategies should be people centered. These have been designed based on the context of the project area such as current livelihood sources, existing local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability.
4. Responsive and participatory. A combination of approaches were used to support restoration and improvement of income. Active participation of intended beneficiaries in planning and decision-making was embraced to ensure that proposed support reflects local realities/priorities.
5. Multilevel approach. PAPs were provided with all relevant information and support to enable them make informed decisions. This was through engagement and involvement of stakeholders at different levels from National, institutional, District , Municipality, division and village levels
6. Vulnerable households were considered for additional support through the planning and implementation of livelihood restoration.
7. Holistic. The LRP was considered and shall be implemented in a gender-appropriate manner, where both men and women affected by the project are given equal opportunity to benefit from the programs.
8. Sustainability. The LRP planning shall consider implementable and feasible options that shall be continuously monitored and evaluated.

11.3 FOUNDATION FOR THE LRP

The socio economic baseline study established that majority of the affected households are engaged in land based agricultural activities from which they earn a subsistence income. Hence any activity that takes away part or all land belonging to such households has a direct bearing on their livelihood.

11.4 IMPACTS THAT ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT LIVELIHOOD

11.4.1 LOSS OF LAND

Acquisition of land required for project activities will result in a loss of only 10.869 acres to areas where the water treatment plant and the 7 reservoir tanks will be located. Currently the ear marked land is used for crop farming and animal grazing which activities will continue along the transmission and distribution lines after the pipes are buried. However, for areas where the treatment plant and the 7 reservoir tanks will be located, surrendering these portions will lead to loss of productive land.

11.4.2 LOSS OF STRUCTURES/IMPROVEMENTS

Based on the asset surveys, 3 developments were established to exist within the 3 m corridor. Specifically, one pit latrine and 3 fences all of which were along the Okollo-Ogwoko stretch.

Structures affected are summarised in

Table 11-1

Table 11-1: structures affected by Nyagak water project

REF NO OF THE PAP	NAME OF THE PAP	VILLAGE	STRUCTURE AFFECTED
IWMDP-NYK-221	Ondoga Geofrey	Baribu	Fence
IWMDP-NYK-222	Matia Erinato	Baribu	Fence
IWMDP-NYK-228	Baribu Primary School	Baribu	Fence (Barbed Wire)
IWMDP-NYK-241	Odonga Genesis	Omveko	Pit Latrine

Source: Valuation report

11.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

11.5.1 LAND BASED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION

Section 35 of the ESS 5 states that For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible. 91.4% of PAPs qualify under the above criterion because they said farming was the principle source of income and agriculture was cited as an important secondary livelihood activity among those to whom it was principle. The focus will therefore be on enhanced production to guarantee food security and improved household income.

Given that there will be minimal land take and the number of PAPs is relatively small, affected households will be targeted easily. It should be noted that only 10.869 acres shall be affected and will host the reservoir and storage tanks. For the remaining sections, landowners will continue to use their land after the pipe is buried.

Given that land holding are relatively big and that the project alignment is largely along the existing road network, the impact from land take is expected to be minimal. Emphasis will be on locally sustainable agricultural methods with improved enhanced methodologies. Below are highlights of what is suggested to be undertaken by the project.

A. REPLACEMENT OF TOP SOIL

Topsoil is a precious agricultural resource and for this reason, it is recommended that top soil be replaced after water pipes are laid so that the affected areas can continue being used for agriculture. Topsoil loss can reduce soil fertility from lack of nutrients or an inability to hold nutrients and make them available for crop growth.

B. PROVISION OF AGRO-INPUTS

All the 301 PAPs as determine by the survey will receive support. Having determined that cassava, millet, maize, sorghum, simsim, beans and groundnuts are the leading crops in the area, it is suggested that interventions focus on provision of planting materials for a selected few. Although cassava is a principle crop, planting materials/ cutting were determined as

readily available hence have not been considered under the livelihood improvement plan. Below is a tabulated form of what has been proposed.

Table 11-2 proposed agro assistance

Input	Amount per household
Maize	5kgs
Beans	5kgs
Ground nuts	5kgs

The livelihood restoration program will be supported for a period of two years (3 seasons) for the seasonal crops.

The livelihood program shall be monitored for a period not less than three years for sustainability. Monitoring will be undertaken by MoWE in collaboration with the Local government (respective sub counties) with support from the respective district extension workers.

C. AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY BUILDING

PAP's will be empowered with skills of selecting good seeds for planting and crop and animal husbandry management skills. This has been selected as the key area where emphasis should be placed based on primary findings from the socioeconomic survey. Prolonged drought, pests and diseases and land fragmentation were stated as the main challenges to agriculture production.

For sustainability, MoWE will liaise with Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo districts to conduct capacity building sessions. All trainings shall involve all PAPs and any other community members and the respective Sub Counties shall be the central training venue unless otherwise suggested and agreed by the stakeholders. In addition, information on certified agro-in-put dealers will be shared with the PAPs during the trainings and pinned on sub-county notice boards to reduce on the incidence of fake seeds and pesticides/drugs supplied to farmers. Pre organized groups such as those of women, youth, men and the elderly if they exist shall be targeted as these could help disseminate information easily. Below are some of the suggested themes for discussion under the trainings;

- Site selection and land preparation procedures.
- Seed selection
- Planting and field management
- Pests and diseases control
- Soil and water conservation,
- Irrigation technologies
- Post-harvest handling
- Value addition and marketing
- Poultry / animal rearing; training in how to take care of their animals to realize high productivity

The capacity building will last three seasons (18 months) deriving from food and agriculture organization (FAO) good practices in conveying good agricultural practices and provision of

extension services to rural people. This is because practice has proved that subsistence farmers require at least two seasons to adopt new or improved techniques while the third season is for test trying.

11.5.2 NON-LAND BASED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS/TRAININGS

The project will support non- land based livelihood activities to enable PAPs restore and improve their income. The non- Land based intervention will focus on financial literacy training for all PAPS along the corridor before and after compensation.

A. TRAINING

Before implementation of any activity, training of PAPs for these activities will be carried out. Prior to commencement of training, a trainings needs assessment will be carried out to determine the actual interests of the people at that time. Views of PAPs and other project affected persons regarding training needs shall be sought. All PAPs will be eligible for receiving livelihoods restoration training. Based on the Needs Assessment, PAPs will be grouped according to their needs / priorities. The Project will identify capable organizations or experts in the different fields. The ToR for the training experts will be drawn by the livelihood restoration office of the implementing consultant. PAPs will be trained in different activities as identified during the needs assessment. These could include financial training, improvement of land based activities and other activities such as produce value addition and soap making among others.

B. FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING

Financial literacy trainings shall be conducted with all PAPs (women, men, youth the disabled and widowed) to mitigate the possibility of misusing the money especially because most households preferred cash compensation. The training will ensure that PAPs gain sufficient financial knowledge, skills, confidence and capability to efficiently utilize compensation awards. This in return will lead PAPs to making sensible resettlement options that will improve their standards of living. The financial literacy training will be conducted before compensation is disbursed.

All PAPS will be eligible to attend and members of the community that will be interested. The trainings will be carried out at each sub county for community members to easily access the training venue. A financial consultant will be engaged by MoWE and will conduct training sessions under close supervision of the respective sub county chiefs and the district. The training will take a 3-phased approach: pre-compensation, during and post compensation. Some of the topics to highlight during the financial literacy trainings are;

- Sources of money
- Personal development goals
- Saving and investment
- Spending patterns
- Borrowing and debt management
- Gender and business
- HIV and business

- Planning for old age or retirement

The Financial literacy training is estimated to cover a period of 18 months. Financial literacy activities will commence before PAPs are paid their compensation awards. In addition, follow-up trainings will continue to support interested PAPs during and after compensation.

C. ACCESS TO JOBS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Able-bodied members of the affected households will be given first priority for recruitment during the construction phase. Given the nature of the project, available jobs for the local people will mainly be in form of casual labour. It is expected that by employing them, they will be able to improve their income and this will facilitate their survival for the period they will be working. Gender equity during recruitment of the PAPs should be emphasized.

11.6 BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

The LRP will cost UGX. **158,595,000** /= (Uganda Shillings one hundred fifty eight million five hundred ninety five thousand.) as detailed Table 11-3 below.

Table 11-3: Livelihood Restoration Programs cost

S/ N	ACTIVITY	DETAIL	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF HH	NUMBER OF SEASONS	COST
1	Agro in-puts	maize	5	3,500	274	3	14,385,000
		beans	5	5,000	274	3	20,550,000
		Ground nuts	5	6,000	274	3	24,660,000
2	Facilitation for procurement and distribution of inputs						5,000,000
3	Agro based training		2	2,000,000	8 Sub counties		32,000,000
4	Financial management training		3	2,000,000	8 Sub counties		48,000,000
5	Monitoring implementation	District	2	2,000,000	3 districts		6,000,000
		sub counties	2	1,000,000	8		8,000,000
Total							158,595,000

11.7 VULNERABLE GROUPS

The RAP recognised that there are vulnerable PAPs and or family members among the PAPs. These have been identified and a list is appended. However the RIP will further screen and update the list during RAP implementation. The RAP implementation team will, therefore, update the list, design and cost special assistance packages to vulnerable PAPs; and also cost strategies to deliver such assistance if deemed necessary. The project will therefore provide additional assistance to the vulnerable people during the implementation of the project.

- All vulnerable households that are affected by the project will be eligible for additional/special assistance in order to improve their livelihood. Special/additional assistance will include:
 - a) Assistance throughout the compensation and claim process;
 - b) Assistance to ensure that the rightful PAPs get their compensation;
 - c) Continuous explanations about the process;
- Vulnerable households will also be given priority over receipt of livelihood restoration measures described above, such as employment opportunities, assistance to start income-generating activities, provision of improved seeds, as well as assistance to open up bank accounts as may be required among others.

The special measures above will be in addition to the compensation award, disturbance allowance, capacity building for livelihood restoration etc.

Vulnerable PAPs under this project will be considered as those by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of development benefits. Under this project, the developer is committed to identifying those who are most vulnerable and in helping to uplift or ensure that their livelihood is restored to levels same as before the project or better. Such households include female headed households, the elderly (65+) and disabled household heads. See appendix 3 for the vulnerability list.

11.8 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the household survey conducted with PAPs, they were required to state how they expected to benefit from the project or what they wished the project could do to benefit the entire project host community. A wish list was generated which included the need for provision of clean water at no cost, provision of improved seeds, and training on modern farming methods. Based on the above, it is imperative on the part of the Developer as well as the RAP implementation team to rank the options and vet what fits within the project resource basket.

12 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

12.1 BACKGROUND

The proposed project is linear and will be confined within 3 m corridor therefore; it is not expected to lead to numerous grievances and complaints. Nevertheless, it is imperative that a Grievance management structure is instituted. This committee shall not replace the existing legal process in Uganda rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time consuming legal action. Should the grievance procedure fail to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.

For this purpose, Ministry of Water and Environment (developer) will be required to set up a functional Grievance Redress structure and follow a well-documented system so that all PAPs are treated equitably. It is proposed that a Grievance Redress Management Reporting point be carefully selected within the project area in such a way that all PAPs (including the vulnerable and elderly) can get access. The GR system to be instituted will encourage the PAPs to solve their grievances at LC I level and for major issues that may not be solved at LC I forwarded to LC III at the sub-county.

12.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

The Grievance Redress Committee will be responsible for receiving, logging and resolving disputes. The GRC will work with the MoWE and Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo Districts to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented. It is important that the GRC be set up as soon as the compensation report or resettlement plan preparation starts because disputes could arise from property surveys, valuation and census operations.

12.3 LOCAL AND DISTRICT GRIEVANCES REDRESS COMMITTEES

It is proposed that Dispute Resolution and Grievance Mechanism will depend on Local grievance redress committees (LGRC) which will be initiated at village level to record grievances and also help in mediation. These committees will comprise the LC I Chairperson, a trusted village elder, a religious representative, a PAP representative and specific vulnerable group representative of relevance to the village i.e. women and the disabled who will be elected by the PAPs save for the LC I who is known and may not necessarily be a PAP. Disputes will be resolved at village level as much as possible.

At the District Level, the Grievance Redress Committee will be established (as an appeal mechanism) to deal with any grievances unsettled at the village and sub county levels. The Grievance Redress Committee at the district level will at a minimum comprise the LC3 representative, representatives of vulnerable groups, District Land Officer/Surveyor and District Community Development Officer.

When Grievance redress Committees are in place it is essential that they are oriented through appropriate training since they will be expected to provide advice on grievance resolution as

well as compiling records of all Project grievances raised and their mediation at each given level.

Likely types of Grievances and Disputes

In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely to be encountered during the implementation of compensation and resettlement programmes include but are not limited to:

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

12.4 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

12.4.1 GRIEVANCE PREVENTION

In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely to be encountered during the implementation of compensation and resettlement programmes are those fore mentioned in the section above. There are many ways to proactively solve those issues before they even become grievances. Implementers should be aware and accept that grievances do occur, that dealing with them is part of the work, and that they should be well thought out in a work plan. Implementers will therefore be required to do the following:-

A. Provide sufficient and timely information to communities.

Many grievances arise because of misunderstandings; lack of information; or delayed, inconsistent, or insufficient information. Accurate and adequate information about a project, activities, impacts, remedial measures and an approximate implementation schedule, should be communicated to the communities, especially PAPs, regularly. Appropriate communication channels and means of communication such as L.C announcements, churches and notice boards at market places should be used.

B. Conduct meaningful community consultations.

The developer will continue with the process of consultation and dialogue throughout implementation of the Nyagak water Project. It will be important to share information, report on project progress, provide the community with an opportunity to express their concerns, clarifying and responding to their issues, eliciting communities' views, and receiving feedback on interventions among others. This approach is expected to benefit the communities and the project management team.

C. Manage Community Expectations When Grievances Arise

Projects that involve land acquisition and or restrictions on use have revealed that when PAPs present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following:

- Acknowledgment of their problem
- An honest response to questions about project activities
- An apology
- Compensation
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance
- Some other fair remedy.

Subsequently, in voicing their concerns, the PAPs also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, the developer must build confidence among people that they can present grievances and the project will work to resolve them without retaliation. This will be done through sensitization meeting at the time of disclosure before compensations commence.

D. Procedures and Time Frames

It is known that the best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, local systems, and project conditions. In the simplest form, a grievance mechanism will follow the steps outlined below;

- i. Receive and register a complaint. Stakeholders will be at liberty to submit a grievance (s) either in writing or verbally through established channels at village and sub county level. For clarity, grievances shall be submitted in the local language if the complainant so wishes, however at entry, such grievances will be translated into English and an equivalent explanation given to the complainant or the representative.
- ii. Screen and validate the complaint. Grievances received will be screened and categorized to establish the nature, type and worthiness of the complaint in relation to the Nyagak water project.
- iii. Formulate a response. The proposed corrective action and the timeframe in which to implement it will be discussed with the complainant within 7 days of receipt of the grievance.
- iv. Select a resolution approach, based on consultation with affected person/group. The MoWE or its contractors within the agreed timeframe will undertake agreed corrective actions.
- v. Implement the agreed approach to settle the issue.
- vi. Track and evaluate results. To validate fulfillment, the community liaison officer to verify that the corrective action implemented is satisfactory will approach the aggrieved person.
- vii. Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

E. Build capacity for project staff and community facilitators

The field-level staff of the contractor will be provided with adequate information on the project such as project design, activities, implementing schedules, and institutional arrangements as

well as enhanced skills in effective communication, understanding community dynamics and processes, negotiation and conflict resolution. Building trust and maintaining good relationship with the communities by providing relevant information on the project and responding effectively to their concerns will help solve issues before they even become grievances. It is also important that field-level staff and Contractors provide regular feedback on their interactions with the communities to the district and sub county for monitoring.

As indicated under the disclosure process, the PAPs shall be given an opportunity to review the RAP including the survey and valuation outcomes as well as the compensation policies prior to the commencement of the compensation exercise. It is anticipated that a number of issues will come up among the affected communities and landowners. If an individual is not satisfied with the compensation exercise, he or she will then be able to trigger the grievance mechanism as described above. The above recommends that PAPs should as much as possible avoid court proceedings as they can be costly, time consuming and could disrupt the projects' progress. Hence the above procedure is most optimum.

12.4.2 GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN GRM

Women are identified as one of the vulnerable social groups along the proposed water scheme. For this reason, GMCs that shall be established will have at least one female PAP representative for gender mainstreaming. The GMCs shall be trained before the commencement of RAP Implementation activities. The appointed officer will be a sociologist well trained and versed with gender-based vulnerabilities and how they can be minimized including supporting women to access and use the GRM.

12.5 REPORTING

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

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

- No of grievances received / month or week
- No. of outstanding grievances currently within each level of the GM structure
- No of outstanding grievances and reasons for non-resolution
- No of resolved and closed out grievances
- No of escalated grievances and reasons for escalation
- Lessons learnt

13 COSTS AND BUDGET

Apart from the actual costs for compensation, this sections also considers the cost of activities associated with implementation of this RAP

13.1 SUMMARY OF THE VALUATION AND CLAIMANTS

As discussed above, the total number of claimants is 301 while the total valuation package is UGX **UGX 1,263,879,305 (UGANDA SHILLINGS ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED SIXTY THREE MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED SEVENTY NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED ONLY)**. Table 13-1 below provides a detailed breakdown of the compensation schedule.

Table 13-1: Summary of the Valuation matrix

	DESCRIPTION	VALUATION (UShs)
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	38,700,000
2.	Crops & trees	1,086,774,200
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	666,000
4.	Disturbance allowance @ 15%	164,853,822
	Total	1,263,879,305

Source: Adapted from Valuer report

13.2 COSTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPENSATION EXERCISE

The valuation was completed during the preparation of the RAP. However, implementation of the RAP will require resources to meet allowances, fees and related expenses. The estimate for this cost is 15% of the total compensation package. In this case it is 268,879,290/= **(TWO HUNDRED SIXTY EIGHT MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED SEVENTY NINE THOUSAND SHILLINGS)**. This will cover supervisory costs for the implementation including those issues, which may not have been foreseen.

13.3 COST OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

As discussed in chapter 11 of this RAP, the project will incur additional costs in the effort to restore and or enhance affected household's income. The cost has been estimated at 158,595,000/= **(ONE HUNDRED FIFTY EIGHT MILLION FIVE HUNDRED NINETY FIVE THOUSAND)**

13.4 TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE

This will include transport allowance for PAPs to centers for disclosure meetings and livelihood trainings. It is estimated that each PAP will be given 10,000 each time for a maximum of 3 times. At the above stated rate, the total transport allowance totals to 9,030,000 **(NINE MILLION THIRTY THOUSAND SHILLINGS)**. This is considered adequate for the different distances given that it has been recommended that areas that were used as meeting points

during the sensitisation engagements be maintained save for the livelihood enhancement trainings that will have to be conducted centrally at sub counties.

13.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement and post resettlement activities will be undertaken by various stakeholders thus a monitoring and evaluation cost of 5% of the resettlement budget has been included in the budget.

13.6 CONTINGENCIES

The budget for the RAP implementation includes provision of a contingency budget. Contingencies have been included to provide for any local changes in design or alignment and for any unforeseen circumstances during construction. The rate for physical and price contingencies budgeted for is 10% of the resettlement budget. The Contingency will also take care of losses during the fine-tuning of the alignment for the proposed Nyagak water project.

13.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Operation of the grievance redress mechanism during RAP implementation will require providing compensations for members of the grievance redress committees. Therefore, a budget equivalent to 1% of the resettlement budget is provided for.

13.8 TOTAL COST ESTIMATES

The Valuation report provides a more detailed account of the compensation figures per individual. Table 13-2 below gives total cost of this RAP

Table 13-2: The total Cost of the RAP

S/N	ITEM	TOTAL VALUE
1.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	38,700,000
2.	Crops / trees	1,086,774,200
3.	Buildings & Other Improvements	666,000
4.	Disturbance allowance @15%	164,853,822
5.	20% Estimated implementation cost	252,775,861
6.	Cost of Livelihood Restoration Program	158,595,000
7.	Transport allowance	9,030,000
9.	Grievance management cost @ 1%	12,638,793
10.	Contingence cost estimated @ 10%	126,387,930
11.	Monitoring and evaluation estimated @5%	63,193,965
GRAND TOTAL		1,913,615,571

13.9 EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Key outputs of the RAP implementation team (RIT) shall include the following:

- Compensation management report: highlighting the challenges and opportunities in implementing the resettlement action plan, issues of eligibility and documentation of new PAPs, if any for approval to the CGV.
- Grievance Resolution Report: Highlighting what grievance systems have been put in place and how grievances have been managed including lessons learnt and best practices.

14 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The main objective of resettlement and compensation is to ensure that PAPs get adequate, fair and prompt compensation. In this way it is expected that their income, production capacity and standard of living will be improved, or at least restored to levels/standards that prevailed before project implementation.

14.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles for the implementation of this RAP will be as follows:

- i) Resettlement or relocation will be minimised by taking into consideration all possible alternative measures such as confining project activities to the proposed corridor of 3 m.
- ii) Compensation will be paid before project works start in a manner that does not curtail the livelihoods of the PAPs in terms of access and utilisation of such compensation;
- iii) Compensation values awarded will be commensurate to the property affected or likely to be affected;
- iv) The compensation awards will be paid out preferably in cash for all PAPs.
- v) A statutory disturbance allowance of 15% per cent of the compensation value will also be included;
- vi) All other activities related to the RAP will be communicated in advance to the PAPs using the preferred channels of communication;
- vii) Where grievances arise, the respective PAPs will be given an opportunity to be heard, fairly and promptly following procedures highlighted in chapter 12 of this RAP report.
- viii) Measures will be taken to ensure that vulnerable groups get special assistance and support; and where spousal and children consent is needed, the provision will be enforced.

14.2 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

The steps highlighted below will be followed during the RAP implementation. The MoWE will be in charge of handling the compensation exercise together with Zombo, Nebbi and Madi Okollo District, respective Sub Counties and respective area local leaders for the affected villages. As discussed in the preceding section, the exercise will be transparent and will adhere to all core principles.

14.2.1 NOTIFICATION OF COMPENSATION

One week in advance of receiving their compensation, each PAP will receive an individual household entitlement summary. The household entitlement summary will indicate the details of the final valuation and compensation, including the following:

- i. Confirmation of the choice of options by the PAP;
- ii. The amount approved by the Chief Government Valuer;

- iii. A description of the methods used, including specifics of valuation of structures, crops and land;
- iv. 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 as and when applicable;
- v. The total cash compensation payable;
- vi. Information on the grievance procedure;
- vii. Information regarding the documents required to claim compensation (such as national I.D)
- viii. Upon receiving the individual entitlement summary, the PAP must sign acceptance of the compensation prior to receiving the compensation. In addition, the claimant will be asked for identification; and
- ix. When claimant consents to all information as presented above, a cash or cheque payment should be prepared ready for payday.

In cases where landowners do not reside in affected areas, the contractor will check with those currently on the land to identify their location such that they sign the acceptance form.

14.2.2 PAYMENT LOGISTICS

a) Payment Days:

The days on which PAPs receive payment will depend on the day agreed upon in consultation with the PAPs upon signing acceptance forms. Payment will be disbursed to PAPs in a period of one week (7 working days). If a PAP misses their respective Payment Day – the PAP must arrange to go to the payment location the following day within the proposed one week.

b) Location

The MoWE or RAP implementation consultant will ensure that the payment venue/location is central to affected areas. It is suggested that villages should be combined as they were during the consultations and the same venues be retained because these were considered to be accessible hence would minimise travel distance and transport cost.

c) Entities to be present at payment location

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

- i. PAP/compensation recipient or his authorized representative
- ii. The MoWE representative
- iii. LC1
- iv. Sub county representative
- v. District representative

d) Tracking payment

To track payments, photographs of all PAPs will be taken, which will be entered into and database/log maintained by the MoWE.

f) Exceptional Situations

- **Deceased Owners:** Up-to-date documentation must be obtained prior to payment of compensation to the next of kin.
- **Joint Owners:** Before compensation is effected to one of joint owners, a signed letter witnessed by area leaders must be presented showing that the other parties have consented that the said person receives payment on their behalf.
- **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 will be one of requirements on compensation day. The structure for resolving such disputes are already in place within the local government administration system. If these existing structures fail, a PAP may resorts to courts of law.

Note

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

14.2.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP implementation structure described above require two categories of activities: preparatory and implementation. Preparatory activities include all activities meant to put in place mechanisms required prior to beginning of implementation. They are relevant to the full RAP and their scope shall be restricted to project affected areas unless injurious effects call for their action beyond this scope

After approval of the RAP, the early months will allow for the creation of the Project implementation team, procurement of required services and development of the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Once these preparatory activities are finished, the teams shall move on to RAP implementation. A period of 6 months (25 weeks) has been proposed for completion of RAP activities on this scheme.

A detailed RAP implementation schedule is proposed in Table 14-1 This schedule is to be updated by the RAP implementation team in order to ensure proper alignment with other project implementation actors.

Table 14-1: Proposed implementation schedule

Category	section	Activities	Time in weeks																								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Preparatory	Whole scheme	Resources mobilisation																									
		Formation of Resettlement Committee;																									
		Formation of Grievance Committee;																									
		Development of stakeholder engagement materials																									
Implementation	Zombo and Nebbi	Setting up of GRC																									
		Implementation of SEP																									
		Disclosure and final																									

15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

15.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to report about the effectiveness of the implementation of the RAP, covering disbursement of compensation and effectiveness of public involvement, amongst others. Monitoring will also entail evaluation of effectiveness of the grievance management process. The monitoring Framework proposed in this RAP includes a review of financial disbursements, compensation complaints and grievance redress, adherence to compensation payment schedule and support of vulnerable PAPs.

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

- A. *Internal monitoring* – undertaken by the Implementation Unit
- B. *External evaluations* –by development partners, community development officers and/or environmental focal persons at district level and any other national stakeholders if deemed necessary.

15.2 INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

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

- a.) identification of suitable indicators;
- b.) Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- c.) creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline; and
- d.) Setting up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes.

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

15.2.1 DURING NYAGAK WATER PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

During resettlement, monitoring shall focus on resettlement issues such as:

- Number of families that have been compensated;
- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.
- Number of households considered for livelihood restoration

15.2.2 AFTER NYAGAK WATER PROJECT

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

- Efficiency and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism.
- Number of structures that were affected
- Number of households enrolled on each sector of the proposed livelihood interventions

15.2.3 KEY ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- i. **Set up a system:** The RAP implementation team will provide a monitoring form to be completed monthly by the M&E Officer at each respective sub-counties. The forms will cover aspects in Section above. The information collected will be entered in a pre-set database for further analysis and compilation into quarterly reports.
- ii. **Ongoing Monitoring:** The person in charge of monitoring will oversee the implementation process which will involve:
 - a. Feedback and inputs from the Implementation.
 - b. Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - c. Receiving reports and update of the grievance database.
 - d. Receiving information from local representatives.
 - e. Direct consultation with the PAPs along the Nyagak water supply Project.
- iii. **Quarterly reports:** Consolidated quarterly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring should be submitted to the district and discussed and action points determined. This monthly progress review should aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.
- iv. **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment shall be undertaken as part of quarterly auditing of all affected households, and those households that are most vulnerable shall be prioritized for target assistance. Key activities shall be to;
 - a. Update a set of criteria used to identify vulnerable households
 - b. Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues.
 - c. Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

15.2.4 PROCESS INDICATORS

Process indicators shall be used to measure effectiveness of processes (compensation, consultation, and grievance) 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 implementing persons/team.
- Compliance of the resettlement process with Ugandan law and international best practice (World Bank standards 5 and 10).
- Compliance with eligibility criteria as described in this RAP
- Effectiveness of the Grievance Process.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of public involvement.
- Effectiveness of the monitoring mechanism.

15.2.5 OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome indicators will assess effectiveness of the resettlement and changes that have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are outlined in Table 15-1 Table 11

Table 15-1: Monitoring indicators

Category	Indicator
Fund disbursement	❖ Number of PAPs paid ❖ Amount of money disbursed ❖ Number of PAPs not paid in prescribed time ❖ Reasons for not paying PAPs who are due for payment ❖ Projected disbursements in the next compensation packages
Public involvement	❖ Number of community level meetings ❖ Participation rates of local leaders and community in resettlement process disaggregated by gender ❖ Lists of PAPs suggestions highlighting those that have been adopted ❖ Number of PAPs employed on the project ❖ Feedback on the performance of RAP implementation
Grievance management	❖ Number of grievances received ❖ Number of grievances resolved at each stage of the project ❖ Number of complaints reported to other government oversight bodies and outcomes including how the grievance were resolved ❖ Number of grievances refereed ❖ Number of outstanding grievances and reasons for not resolving them
Livelihood restoration	❖ Number of income enhancement activities initiated ❖ Number of PAPs who have received training in agro based activities and financial literacy ❖ Number of PAPs who have received credit

15.2.6 COMPLETION AUDIT

The purpose of this Audit shall be to establish whether the developer has implemented all activities needed to ensure compliance with resettlement commitments defined by the RAP and applicable policies, and whether resettlement and compensation can be deemed complete.

Although under this particular RAP relocation is not envisaged, in general a key objective was that resettlement, compensation and other mitigation measures lead to sustainable restoration or enhancement of affected peoples' quality of life and income levels. Therefore, during this final audit, affected peoples' quality of life and livelihood can be demonstrated to have been restored, the resettlement and compensation process can be considered complete. Based on progress indicators and outcome evaluation indicators, the auditor will formulate conclusions on the following topics:

- Have the objectives set forth in the RAP been reached in terms of:
 - Identification of affected people and identification of impacts,
 - Compensation for all impacts of all affected people,
 - Timely delivery of entitlements and compliance with Ugandan Constitution requirement of "prompt" compensation,
- Were PAPs meaningfully engaged and their issues considered?

- Were complaints/grievances related to compensation reasonably solved?
- Has compensation been fair and adequate to mitigate impacts? And
- Have livelihoods been improved?

16 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of steps have been undertaken to identify the social impacts related to resettlement associated with the proposed Nyagak Water supply and sanitation project. The socio-economic census survey conducted between Feb 4th and 16th 2023 concluded that the number of the affected households is 274 and 27 institutions/community resources making an aggregate of 301 PAPs along the entire stretch of the proposed Nyagak water all of whom are eligible for compensation based on the eligibility criteria as defined in this report.

The study established that the project is within a rural setting and most of the affected land is used for both settlement and agriculture plus 4 structures will be affected. Although the community is largely dependent on land based production, the process of access to the right of way is no likely to disrupt economic and livelihood activities of the affected families because they will continue to use their land after the water pipe is buried under.

The fact that compensation will be paid doesn't not mean that there will be no social disruption therefore more consultative and sensitisation meetings should be held with communities to build consensus and also help to reduce anxiety among PAPs. It is recommended that district, sub county and village leaders together with the RAP team continuously engage the community using available local media so that information about the project fully circulated among the affected communities.

Community consultation and participation of PAPs in resettlement preparation and planning is a fundamental requirement, therefore MoWE should facilitate the formation of a grievance redress committee consisting of the representatives of the PAPs and local councilors. Specifically channels that PAPs or the community can follow to resolve or register project related complaints should be made known to them.

For the RAP to be successful there will be need for continued monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that arising issues are properly addressed. At a minimum, monitoring activities proposed include, but will not be limited to the following:

- Number of those affected;
- Welfare of PAPs after relocation;
- No of PAPs whose grievances have been resolved or otherwise,
- Number of vulnerable groups assisted in restoration of livelihood and assets.

Specific Recommendations

- In line with the requirements of World Bank resettlement guidelines, stakeholder engagement and consultation should be an ongoing process so the developer needs to involve all affected stakeholders at all stages of project development.
- Prompt compensation is recommended for successful implementation of the project.
- Before resettlement, the PAPs should be mobilized and counseled both socially and economically to avoid undue social and economic disruptions.
- PAPs should be given a minimum of 6 months' notice before the developer secures the corridor to enable them salvage their assets.
- Ministry of Water and Environment should be responsive and live up to their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the project area through an activity that may be suggested by the community.

- A clear structure for grievance resolution should be put in place and should be functional at all project phases.

17 REFERENCES

1. National Development Plan III 2019/2020-2024/2025
2. The National Environment Management Policy, 1994, Ministry of water and Environment,Uganda
3. The National Gender Policy 1997, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Kampala Uganda
4. The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2004 Kampala, Uganda
5. The Land Act, Cap 227, Kampala Uganda
6. Vision 2040, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, Kampala-Uganda
7. Uganda Bureau of Statistics Abstract (2014)

18 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: VALUATION REPORT



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MWE)

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

**VALUATION REPORT AND LAND ACQUISITION PRINCIPLES OF THE RESETTLEMENT
ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ORA-ALA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS OF
ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS**

**IN REFUGEE HOSTING DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE**

(NYAGAK SECTION)

CLIENT:

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT (MWE)

PREPARED BY:

Prepared by:

ECOSURV CONSULTS

May 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>1. Background and objectives</u>	143
<u>2. Consultants</u>	144
<u>4. Institutional and Legal Framework</u>	144
<u>5. Compensation Approach</u>	148
<u>2. Determination of Compensation Awards</u>	28
<u>3. Method of Valuation</u>	149
<u>4. Disturbance Allowance</u>	152
<u>5. Appeals Procedure</u>	152
<u>6. Output of the Valuer</u>	152

LIST OF ACRONYMS

RAP- Resettlement Action Plan

PAP- Project Affected Persons

ULC- Uganda Land Commission

DLB- District Land Boards

MWE- Ministry of Water and Environment

GoU- Government of Uganda

GFS- Gravity Flow Systems

IWMDP- Integrated Water Management and Development Project

CERTIFICATE OF VALUE**COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PROPERTY UNDER THE PROPOSED ORA-ALA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS OF ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS****(NYAGAK GFS SECTION)**

.In accordance with Terms of Reference attached to the above project, the enclosed Background Report and accompanying Valuation List, we hereby certify that the estimated value for compensation purposes is **Ushs. 1,263,879,305 (One Billion, Two Hundred Sixty-three million, eight hundred Seventy-Nine thousand, Three Hundred Five shillings only)** inclusive of disturbance allowance as stated in this report and accompanying strip maps is summarized as follows:

1. SUMMARY OF LAND TAKE FOR PROJECT AREA

DISTRICT	ZOMBO	NEBBI	MADI OKOLLO	TOTAL LAND TAKE(Acres)
LAND TAKE(Acres)	1.369	5.891	3.609	10.869

2. SUMMARY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS PER DISTRICT

DISTRICT	ZOMBO	NEBBI	MADI OKOLLO	TOTAL
No. Of PAPs	19	2	280	301

3. SUMMARY OF VALUATION**(a). Summary of Compensation land Rates by Village**

NO .	VILLAGE	SUBCOUNTY	DISTRICT	LAND RATE PER ACRE (Customary)
1.	AWENDOKENG VILLAGE	PAIDHA SUBCOUNTY	ZOMBO	1,000,000
2.	ATYAK VILLAGE	NEBBI SUBCOUNTY	NEBBI	1,000,000
3.	ODHURE	NEBBI SUBCOUNTY	NEBBI	1,000,000
4.	OLOYI	ANYARIBU SUB COUNTY	MADI OKOLLO	1,000,000
5.	ADRIBU	ANYARIBU SUB COUNTY	MADI OKOLLO	2,000,000

6.	NDRIBA ADABU	OFFAKA COUNTY	SUB-	MADI OKOLLO	1,200,000
7.	OMVULLO	OFFAKA COUNTY	SUB-	MADI OKOLLO	2,000,000
8.	KANGO	ANYIRIBU COUNTY	SUB-	MADI OKOLLO	3,000,000
9.	OJIBA	INDE SUB-COUNTY		MADI OKOLLO	2,000,000

(b) Summary of Valuations by Item

	DESCRIPTION	VALUATION (UShs)
5.	Registered & Customary Land Owners	38,700,000
6.	Crops & trees	1,086,774,200
7.	Buildings & Other Improvements	666,000
8.	Disturbance allowance @ 15%	164,853,822
	Total	1,263,879,305

NERI KADAALI

PROJECT VALUER

BACKGROUND AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PROPERTY UNDER THE ORA-ALA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS OF ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE HOSTING DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE

1. Background and objectives

Project Description and Background

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) identified water stressed areas in West Nile region for which to carry out feasibility study and draft detailed design of water supply and sanitation systems to improve the prevailing undesired water supply situation. Among the water stressed areas identified include parts of the districts of Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Yumbe, Lamwo and Kiryandongo refugee hosting districts.

The Government of Uganda received credit from the World Bank towards implementation of the Integrated Water Management and Development Project (IWMDP). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services, capacity for integrated water resources management and the operational performance of service providers in project areas. The project will also contribute to the achievement of National Development Plan III objectives, Vision 2040 and Sustainable Development Goals. Under the IWMDP, funds have been provided for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Source Protection Plans (SPP).

The Project will support WSS infrastructure investments in small towns located primarily in Uganda's Northern and Eastern regions and in RGCs in the country's Central and Midwestern regions. The water resources activities are designed to consolidate IWRM in overall water sector planning and infrastructure development. Specific water resources measures will be conducted in the Upper Nile and Kyoga Water Management Zone (WMZs) where Catchment Management Plans (CMPs) have been prepared for sub-catchments and where most of the WSS infrastructure investments proposed under this Project are located. The Project will integrate infrastructure investment, water source and catchment protection measures, and comprehensive sanitation planning to ensure sustainability and increased resilience to climate change and variability. The Project will provide TA aimed at consolidating water sector reforms to support efficient and effective service delivery models for small towns and RGCs.

With financing from the IDA 18 Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities (RHC), the Project will support activities designed to improve the sustainable provision of WSS services to host communities and refugee settlements focusing on the districts of Yumbe, Arua, Moyo, Adjumani in the West Nile and Lamwo in the Northern Region, where about 70 percent of the refugees in Uganda are being hosted, as well as the Mid-west district of Kiryandongo, which is currently experiencing large inflows of refugees from South Sudan.

The water supply and sanitation systems project is a development project that will lead to involuntary population displacement, either directly or indirectly. The directly affected households will bear physical loss of land, buildings crops and other improvements due to infrastructure construction.

Land take for pipelines isn't anticipated. Working corridors will be restored after completion of work, repossessed by the respective owners. There will be payment for trees, crops, and developments affected by the proposed infrastructure projects.

2. Consultants

Ecosurv Consults Ltd was contracted by the **MWE- Ministry of Water and Environment** to carry out a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study under the *IWMDP– Nyagak and Enyau Water Supply and Sanitation Systems*.

The RAP study shall include a Survey and Valuation report to be approved by the CGV.

The Valuation methodology and Land Acquisition principles Report, prepared by **Ecosurv Consults Ltd**, sets out the approach by which the consultant intends to carry out the **RAP** study, and, provides Valuation Principles for approval by the Chief Government Valuer.

Expected results are as follows:

- Establishment of a cadastral Map of the proposed pipelines, water tank areas, and water treatment areas. The cadastral map shall contain all cadastral information necessary to identify all property owners that are likely to be affected by the project with maps and drawings showing the land tenure system within the project areas.
- Using procedures and formats approved by and in close liaison with the Chief Government Valuer carry out detailed valuation of all properties affected by the project which will provide the basis for compensation.
- Pipelines are to be laid along roads and within road reserves, except for raw water mains and about 8.8km of Nyagak transmission mains which run cross country through bushes, thickets and possibly some farmland.
- A working corridor of 3M along the pipelines is anticipated.

3. Description of Site

The proposed Nyagak and Enyau project areas lies between latitudes 2° 32'N and 2° 59'N and longitudes 30° 58'E and 31° 23'E and latitudes 3° 19'N and 3° 07'N and longitudes 31° 11'E and 31° 25'E respectively in north western Uganda. Nyagak project area is approximately 1,324km² covering sub counties of Okollo, Anyiribu, Ogoko, Pawor and Offaka in Madi-Okollo District, which was curved out of Arua District where as Enyau project area is approximately 678km² in the sub counties of Ariwa in Yumbe District and Udupi and Uriama in Terego District which was also curved out of Arua District as shown in figure 1 below.

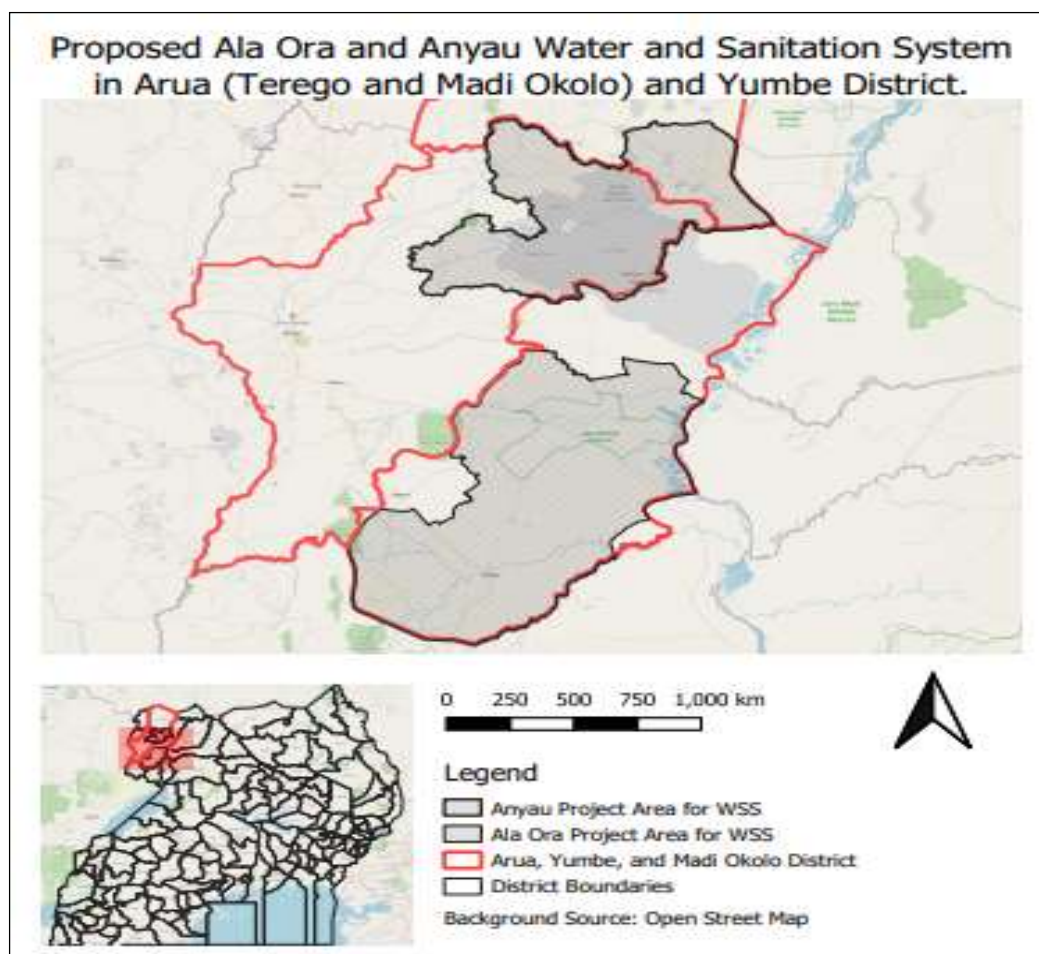


Figure 21: Proposed Project areas in the Districts of Arua (Terego and Madi Okollo) and Yumbe.

4. Institutional and Legal Framework

It is the policy of the Ugandan Government that persons affected by development projects in general are adequately compensated for their structures, crops and land. There is in place an elaborate Institutional and Legal Framework to ensure compliance with these policy requirements.

The position of the Ugandan Government in relation to compensation to be paid if damage is caused to land is clear under the 1995 Constitution and other Laws of Uganda.

In particular, the following Uganda Laws and policy regulations comprise the Legal Framework for compensation: -

- Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)
- The Land Act (1998)
- National Environment Management Act-Cap153
- World Bank Safeguard Policy on Resettlement.

A brief review of the laws and regulations relevant to this Valuation exercise is as follows:

a) Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)

Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land of Uganda in the citizens of Uganda. However under Article 237(2) (a), the Government or Local Government can acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the same Constitution, which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. The Constitution also prescribes the tenure and Land regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in land may be held (Customary, Leasehold, Mailo, and Freehold). It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land for public interest and provides for the “**prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation**” prior to taking possession of the land.

b) The Land Act (1998)

This Land Act (1998) addresses land holding, management control and dispute resolution. The Act is the principal legislation on land tenure in Uganda. The Act states that all land in Uganda, whether alienated or not, is subject to all existing public rights of way which are reserved and vested in the Government on behalf of the public, and that all such rights of way are maintained by the public uninterrupted unless they are terminated or altered by the decision of the Minister in writing. The developer should seek to enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land upon payment of compensation.

The Land Act (1998) and Land Acquisition Act (1965) have implications for agriculture, especially in areas where land acquisition is inevitable. Section 43 of The Land Act (1998) gives powers to the Government or Local Governments to acquire land for public interest. This is in accordance and subject to the provisions of Article 26 and Clause (2) of Article 237 of The Constitution. Land acquisition in the public interest is also subject Section 41 Sub-Section 6 Paragraph (b) of the Land Act 1998, where it is underlined that “no person from whom land is to be acquired shall be required to vacate that land until he or she has received the compensation awarded to, or agreed to, by them”.

Section 77 of the Act gives valuation principles for compensation i.e. compensation at depreciated replacement costs for rural properties and market values for urban properties. 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% [see Section 77 (2)]. Where no agreement is reached, the Minister responsible may compulsorily acquire such land in accordance with Section 43 of the Land Act (1998). The Act creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB), Parish Land Committees (PLC) and Land Tribunals. Should any dispute arise over compensation payable under Sub-Section (3) of Section 74, it is referred to the Land Tribunal.

c) *National Environment Management Act-Cap153*

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the principal agency in Uganda for the management of the environment and it is mandated to coordinate, monitor and supervise all activities in the field of the environment.

S6 (i) to ensure the observance of proper safeguards in the planning and execution of all development projects including those which are likely to have significant impact on the environment determined in accordance with the act, those already in existence and those that are likely to have significant impact on the environment determined in accordance with Part V of the Act.

In addition to the above there are various regulations for the management of wetlands river banks and lakeshores.

In a regulated wetland an Environment Impact Assessment and a permit is required to carry out activities in such an area.

d) *World Bank Safeguard Policy on Resettlement.*

Lending institutions for such projects are guided by their own requirements or requirements of their countries for resettlement or compensation of Project Affected persons. The World Bank Operational policy 4.12, Framework of November 2002, is a common standard of approved principles and guidelines for compensation/resettlement for most donor financed project. World Bank principles should however be harmonized with national laws of the subject country where the project is to be funded.

e) *Adoption of the International Best-Practices*

In some cases, the consultant may conform to, adopt, and adapt the best practices of international agencies for Involuntary Resettlement safeguards (The World Bank, IDB, IFC, AfDB, OECD, WCD, and Kothari Guidelines); especially when they are consistent to the Laws and policies of Uganda, or when Laws and policies of Uganda do not provide sufficient guidance on some key compensation and land acquisition issues.

- Involuntary population displacement should be **avoided or minimized** whenever feasible by exploring all viable alternative project designs. This principle may be selectively applied to conserve places of worship, cultural sites, and public utilities.
- Affected people are to be identified as early as possible in the project cycle.
- Affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted, as early as possible in the project cycle, during planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities. If consultation is done as early as possible, it makes it possible to take into account their views in formulating the compensation and rehabilitation measures.
- Compensation, when appropriate, is based on the principle of full replacement cost.
- Compensation and rehabilitation measures should account for common property resources, cultural property, public facilities and infrastructure. Cultural considerations should be accounted for in identifying culturally appropriate resources, living conditions, and income-earning opportunities. This has may be applied to restore water sources by the contractor.

- All should be given based on a reasonable estimate of the time that is needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. In this project this principle has been adapted by providing 30% disturbance allowance.
- The absence of a formal title is not a bar to policy entitlements. According to the World Bank, the legal tenure that constitutes the initial eligibility criterion are registered title, as well as customary and traditional rights.
- Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people and vulnerable groups that may be at high risks of impoverishment.

5. Compensation Approach

(a) Strip Maps

Strip maps have been prepared to show the project areas where people are affected. All land areas have been obtained through measurements and computations carried out by the Land Survey Teams. The strip maps are also intended to show the project area affected by the treatment plant, water tank arrears and pipelines, which should be secured and protected from claims made by encroachers after compensation.

(b) Lost and Affected Properties

Compensation awards for lost and affected property (land, crops and structures) has been presented in the form of a **Valuation Report**.

The Valuation Report includes location of land, property owner, description and type of property affected (land, buildings, crops, fences etc.) and individual amounts attached to each item as above. Other items in the Valuation Report includes Disturbance Allowance and then total awards for each affected person or institution. The valuation report is intended to be the basis of compensation for lost and affected property

2. Determination of Compensation Awards

The project setting has been done by the survey teams in accordance with coordinates and other location data provided by other project consultants.

For determination of compensation, the Valuers and Land Survey Teams have been guided by the following:

- A. Affected land where necessary (i.e where it is not in road reserves) is to be both fully and partially acquired in the project area. All improvements are understood to be cleared with no further activity by the present proprietors and occupiers. Land has therefore been valued at current market Value. It is assumed that a registered title would eventually be acquired by **MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**. Buildings have been assessed at replacement cost and crops have been assessed in accordance with appropriate District Rates.
- B. In the valuation report which has been compiled, it has been assumed that the data used and the valuation report generated (as at the date of Valuation) unless otherwise qualified represents the final project area selected after detailed engineering design.

a) *Project Area setting out*

Setting out for the project was done by the Project Land Survey Teams to visually indicate the extent of all stakeholders.

The Valuers, assisted by LC1s of the affected Villages, neighbours and property owners thereafter carried out the assessment exercise of the property and owners. Recording of properties to be affected including, buildings, crops and any other assets was done using valuation assessment forms that were designed for the purpose.

b) *Registered Land Owners*

Data for this category of owners (Registered owners) was obtained from searches of the land Register in the Land Office as well as cadastral data maps from the same source.

- Affected land in the project area was subject to partial Compensation

c) *Customary Tenants*

Data for customary Tenants in the proposed project area was obtained through inquiries assisted by LC1s of the affected Villages, neighbours and property owners thereafter carry out the assessment exercise

- Affected land in the project area shall be subject to full Compensation.

d) *Land areas*

All land areas for both registered land and customary land have been obtained through measurements and computations carried out by Project Land Surveyors.

Strip Maps have been prepared to reflect the data indicated in the Valuation Report. Generally, property boundaries, buildings and other improvements to be affected in the project area have been well identified on the land acquisition drawings prepared by the Project Land Survey Teams. Also names of proprietors of land taken and their land areas have been shown on the drawings.

e) *Trees and Crops*

Owners of seasonal crops in the proposed reserved area have not be assessed for compensation but they will be given notice to harvest their crops to allow project activities to proceed. However, owners of perennial crops and trees shall be compensated.

f) *Compensation for Communal land ownership/water sources*

Claims for Communal grazing land or other communal land ownership encountered have been handled in accordance with the appropriate laws.

3. Method of Valuation

(a) *Registered land /Customary Land*

Registered land shall be valued on the basis of open market value for comparable land in the subject locations. Customary land is also valued in accordance with market value of comparable land.

Market value is defined as "the estimated amount for which a property should exchange hands on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without compulsion".

Market values are determined by the Valuer and based on land selling values governed by the following factors:

- Location in relation to urban centres
- Economic activity in the area
- Physical and geographical factors
- Population density
- Vicinity to services such as water electricity and roads
- Cultural attitudes to land transactions.

Sources of information for market values are derived from field enquiries in the various villages/sub counties where land is to be compensated, land/valuation offices, estate agents, and enquiries for market values from the Land Offices in Madi Okollo, Terego & Yumbe Districts.

Sources of comparables

The valuer was not able to collect data about recorded actual sales of land in the project area. The valuer thus relied on enquiries from Local Councils (LC'S) Land Agents in the neighborhood and data from the CGV'S Office.

(b) Buildings and other improvements

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as buildings and structural works, fences-including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. have been assessed on the basis of current 'replacement costs' of the subject property or similar/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 technology of the day.

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:

- 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) as stated in the district compensation rates were assessed in accordance with the relevant figures provided in the compensation rates.

(c) *Crops and Trees*

Crops and trees were assessed using District compensation rates provided by Yumbe Districts District Land Board 2021/2022 as those compensation rates of Nebbi, Madi Okollo & Terego Districts were not current.

In this respect it is the duty and responsibility of District Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts. (S 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 neighbouring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

(d) *Eligibility for Compensation*

The following categories are eligible for compensation.

- Persons with houses / structures located in the project area.
- Persons with perennial crops
- Customary landowners whose plots are in the project area
- Registered landowners.

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

(e) *Missing Block and Plot Numbers*

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); we collected land ownership information from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this was witnessed by local councils, and neighbours.

Information collected at this stage included 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.

In cases where the landowners (or their heirs) are 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 in similar projects, for those absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage.

From the 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.

Encumbrance on land: It is anticipated that the way leave would be recorded on the owner's title, as an encumbrance when payments have been made.

4. Disturbance Allowance

As guided by S.77 (2) of The Land Act-Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), disturbance allowance of 15% has been awarded on top of the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that the project affected persons shall be given ample time (beyond the period of 6 months) to give up their interests in the land and relocate elsewhere.

5. Appeals Procedure

PAPs shall be given an opportunity to review the survey and valuation outcomes as well as the compensation policies prior to the commencement of the compensation exercise. It is anticipated that a number of issues will come up among the affected communities and landowners. If an individual is not satisfied with the compensation assessment, he/she shall raise his complaint in writing to MWE or by filling a Complaint Registration Form and then forward it through the mechanism that is suggested as below:

- **Arbitration procedure:** Initiated by the client (MWE) and supervised by the Chief Government Valuer. It is aimed at bridging the gap between the amounts assessed in the approved Valuation report and the amount the project affected person contends is his entitlement.
- **Administrative Review:** In case the above (arbitration) fails, the client (MWE) may address the dispute administratively in the interest of not delaying the project or otherwise making it more costly to the project (e.g. through contractors claims or other reason).
- **Judicial process:** If the complaints have not been solved through arbitration or administratively, then the complainant can proceed to the various civil courts for a ruling on the valuation process.

6. Output of the Valuer

Valuation Lists

The detailed awards for each person shall be indicated in a Valuation List which should be read together with this report which sets out the principles.

A set of separate Strip Maps was prepared by the Land Survey Teams to show details of name and location of persons affected, land areas taken and location of buildings in relation to the project.

Limiting Conditions

This report and valuation is subject to the following limiting conditions

1. Neither the whole nor any part of the report and valuation or any reference to it may be included in any published document, circular or statement nor published without the Valuer's prior written approval of the form or context in which it may appear.
2. This report and valuation should be read together with the attached schedules and strip maps signed by the Project Land Surveyor.
3. Where it is stated in the report that another party has supplied information to the company, this information is believed to be reliable. The Valuer can accept no responsibility if this should prove not to be so. Where information is given without being attributed direct to another party, this information has been obtained by our own search of records and examination of the documents or by inquiry from Government or other Appropriate Departments.
4. The values addressed in this report should not be used in conjunction with any other assessment, as they may prove incorrect if so used without consultation and approval of the Valuer.
5. Our valuation is based on the condition of the property as recorded in the Valuation Sheet of which the Project affected person retains a copy. Any changes subsequent to these dates is not the responsibility of the Valuer.

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY REPORT

Survey Report:

6. Description of Site

The proposed Nyagak and Enyau project areas lies between latitudes $2^{\circ} 32'N$ and $2^{\circ} 59'N$ and longitudes $30^{\circ} 58'E$ and $31^{\circ} 23'E$ and latitudes $3^{\circ} 19'N$ and $3^{\circ} 07'N$ and longitudes $31^{\circ} 11'E$ and $31^{\circ} 25'E$ respectively in north western Uganda. Nyagak project area is approximately $1,324\text{km}^2$ covering sub counties of Okollo, Anyiribu, Ogoko, Pawor and Offaka in Madi-Okollo District, which was curved out of Arua District where as Enyau project area is approximately 678km^2 in the sub counties of Ariwa in Yumbe District and Udupi and Uriama in Terego District which was also curved out of Arua District as shown in figure 1 below.

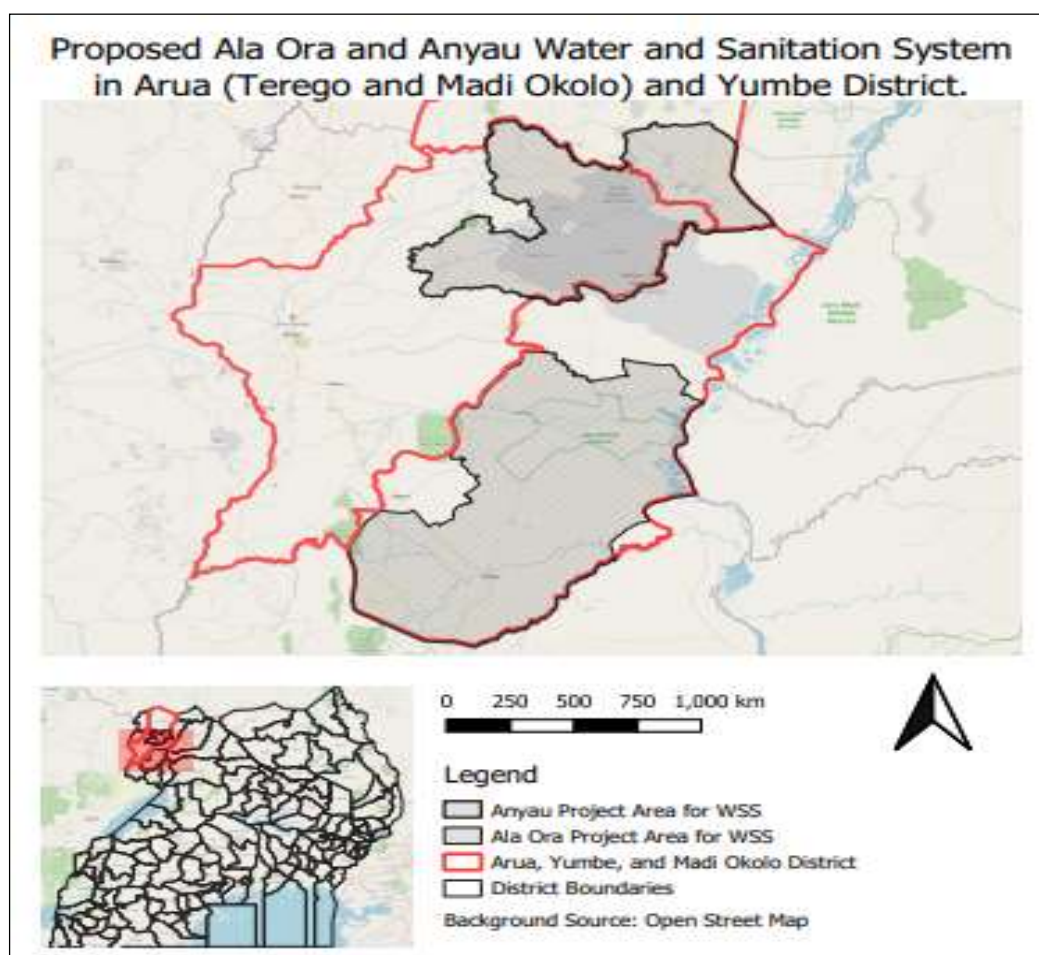


Figure 22: Proposed Project areas in the Districts of Arua (Terego and Madi Okollo) and Yumbe.

Land Survey and identification:

The project will require land to host project infrastructure. According to the design consultant, pipelines are to be laid along roads and within road reserves, except for raw water mains and about 8.8km of Nyagak transmission mains which run cross country through bushes, thickets and possibly some farmland. A working corridor of 3m along the pipelines is anticipated. Working corridors will be restored after completion of work, repossessed by the respective owners. Although the design consultant does not anticipate land take for pipelines, it's better to assume that land take will be mandatory for all pipeline. Total land requirements for the Nyagak WSS have been estimated at **160.017 acres**. However, the project case scenario is that the transmission main and primary distribution network will follow road reserve hence actual land required for the project is **8 acres**. This excludes land requirements for access road construction which will be determined by the contractor and based on his approach to the assignment. Details of various land takes are presented in table 2.3 below.

Table 1.1: Land requirements for Nyagak WSS

Scheme	Component	Dimensions		AREA		
		Length	Width	m ²	Acres	Hectares
Nyagak	Intake Works			1750	0.432	0.175
	Treatment Plant			10550	2.61	1.055
	Ndiriba	20	20	400	0.1	0.04
	Anyiribu	15	15	225	0.056	0.0225
	Goli	15	15	225	0.056	0.0225
	Baribu	10	10	100	0.025	0.01
	Pawor	15	15	225	0.056	0.0225
	Inde	15	15	225	0.056	0.0225
	Ogoko	15	15	225	0.056	0.0225
	Total			13925	3.447	1.3925
Land requirements for the raw water mains, transmission and primary distribution assuming a width of 3 meters						
Scheme	Component	Details		Length, km	Land need (acres)	

Nyagak	Raw Water Mains	DN 300, DN 250	6.3	4.67
	Transmission Mains	DN300 – OD 90	105	77.8
	Primary Distribution Mains	OD 200 – OD 60	100	74.1
	Total		211.3	156.57
Grand total land requirements for all infrastructure (acres)				160.017

Note: Transmission mains and primary distribution mains to follow road reserve hence no need for land acquisition since its public land. Therefore, actual land to be acquired is approximately 8 acres

□ A working corridor of 3M along the pipelines is anticipated•

In sections where the Government holds a right of way over the existing road presently being used as carriage way and reserve, no compensation is payable.

- The pipelines are routed within the existing road reserve where it applies or other land not previously acquired by Government (e.g diversions) is assessed for compensation.

Strip Maps are prepared by the land survey teams showing the existing road and the pipe line routings

- Existing roads not subject of acquisition are clearly shown on cadastral strip maps.
- Those roads with land beyond the existing road reserve where it applies, diversions or other land not previously acquired by Government is assessed for compensation.

Generally, buildings and other improvements are not affected by the pipe line design but are be well identified on the land acquisition drawings prepared by the Survey Teams.

Land survey was carried out by the land survey teams. The sub activities carried out under land survey include:

- i) setting out of the project site.
- ii) cadastral survey and data collection.
- iii) production of the strip map.

Reconnaissance Survey,

Existing Survey data was got from (**Alliance Consultants**) the design consultant who had carried out the project design.

Valuation and survey data sourced from the respective districts and land office.

The survey team adopted the survey data collection tools used by Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). Samples of the tools collected were reviewed and customized to the project context where

necessary.

Stakeholder Engagement

Engagements at district, sub-county, town council and village level were held to raise awareness about the proposed roads in general. Discussions held with the affected persons about the land/property valuation and verification process and the compensation procedures. Subsequent sensitization held during the actual valuation exercise at village and sub-county levels and the sensitization meetings were continuous. The consultant will also prepare a contact list for all relevant stakeholders for easy communication and mobilization for participation in public consultative meetings. For all stakeholder engagements we will take into consideration the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic and the mitigating standard operating procedures

Setting out the project site:

The purpose of setting out the site is to physically demarcate the site as required by the client. The survey team fixed pegs on the ground to visually indicate the extent of the site to all stakeholders. General Water line reserve width of 3m was considered.

Collecting cadastral data:

This exercise involved collecting data for the various land tenures, ownership and acreage through field inspection, measurements and due diligences in land registry. It also involves survey of buildings, graves yards, and any other property that can be physically measured and later referenced on the strip map. To ensure accuracy and completeness of information collected, the study team worked with local leaders who among other things physically conducts the study team around land and buildings for proper inspection, recording and measuring.

Producing the strip map:

The ultimate output of land survey is the strip map. The strip map shows the project site, land tenure, buildings and all distances and land areas for both registered land owners and tenants (bonafide and lawful). It forms the basic document for showing how land under the various tenures is affected. Buildings and other improvements to be affected in the design should be easy to identify on the map.

Note: the strip map enclosed with this report indicates only the preliminary findings of the possible land areas (in blocks) to be acquired together with physical structures at the various locations along the project area.

Missing Block and Plot Numbers

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); we normally collect land ownership information from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this is witnessed by local councils, and neighbors.

Information collected at this stage include 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 in similar projects, for those absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage.

From the 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.

Encumbrance on land:

It is anticipated that the way leave would be recorded on the owner's title, as an encumbrance when payments have been made

Public utilities:

Public utilities such as power lines, water lines, and telephone lines were mapped and indicated in the strip Maps.

Compiling the strip map

The immediate output of the above activities is the Strip Map. The valuation list is prepared by the Valuation Teams and it shows the compensation amounts for each affected area.

Accompanying the valuation report is the strip map prepared by the land survey teams. It shows details of names and locations of persons affected, land areas to be acquired and location of buildings in relation to the proposed project site.

Orena-Billa John Charles

Project Land Surveyor

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE WITHIN THE 3 M CORRIDOR

S/N	Sub County	Parish	Village	PAP Name	Gender	Description
1.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	ODRUA ALFRED	Male	Sickly
2.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	BRUNO LEMATIA	Male	Elderly 78
3.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	MATIA LETI	Male	Elderly 78
4.	ANYIRIBU	OMII	KANGO	TABAN SALIM	Male	Elderly 74
5.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	OTUA JOSEPH	Male	Elderly 67
6.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU OLINI	AYIBA GRANT	Male	Elderly 86
7.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	KIRIMA GABRIEL	Male	Elderly 68
8.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	ANIBU	ANDENI LINO	Female	Elderly 79
9.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	OWACHI YONISAN	Male	Elderly 75
10.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	CANDIA BATISTA ANGALO	Male	Widow/Widower
11.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	BRUNO LEMATIA	Male	Sickly
12.	ANYIRIBU	AUUU	PAJURU AUUU	MATIA LETI	Male	Sickly
13.	ANYIRIBU	AYUU	ANIBU	ANNA IJIDIO	Female	Sickly
14.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	OWACHI YONISAN	Male	Mentally Disabled
15.	ANYIRIBU	OMII	OLIDO	DRANI NATHANELI	Male	Physically Disabled
16.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	PAJOBI	EGIMA JIMMY	Male	Very Poor
17.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	AWUZU ROBERT	Male	Very Poor
18.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	ALIA VINCENT	Male	Very Poor
19.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	AFAYOA GODFRED	Male	Very Poor
20.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	ALOYI	ADRIIKO BOSCO	Male	Very Poor
21.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	MATUA MARTIN	Male	Very Poor
22.	ANYIRIBU	YILLI	OLOYI	BAAKOA JOHN FANNEL	Male	Very Poor

23.	INDE	AYUVU WARD	OJIBA CELL	ANDAMA MICHEAL	Male	Sickly
24.	INDE	AYAVU WARD	AYAVU GAZI	AMANGULE YUDAH	Male	Very Poor
25.	INDE			ANDAMA ALFANSIO	Male	Very Poor
26.	INDE	AYUVU WARD	AYAVUI GAZI	RONALD SIL	Male	Very Poor
27.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	ARARA A/B	DRABA ORISINO	Male	Elderly 72
28.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ABALI/ AGESI	YAKOBO JEREMIAH	Male	Elderly 67
29.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	LONZINO	YUKUNI PHILLIP	Male	Elderly 70
30.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIBU	YUKUBUA VALERIO	Male	Elderly 71
31.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	ANGELINA ATIMARU	Female	Elderly 74
32.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIBU/OSABU	ODRUKO ANNA	Female	Elderly 86
33.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	OCEBU ALIBU	ABAU FRANCIS	Male	Elderly 72
34.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NRIIBA	RONALD RONNY	Male	Elderly 70
35.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	YUKUNI PHILLIP	Male	Elderly 70
36.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIBU/OSABU	ONDOMA PETER	Male	Elderly 75
37.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ABALI/AGNESI	AKATI KEREN	Male	Elderly 80
38.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBA ADABU	EINAMA SETURU	Male	Elderly 70
39.	OFFAKA	ORIBU	OMVULOO	MPANA PILI	Male	Elderly 70
40.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ABALI/AGNESI	BAYO GEOFFREY	Male	Elderly 71
41.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBA ALIBU	AWURU GRACE	Female	Widow/Widower
42.	OFFAKA	ORIBU	OMUVULOO	DRAWARU MARY	Female	Widow/Widower
43.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIO	AYUKUA JERRY	Male	Sickly
44.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIO	BAAJOLO LONDOVIKO	Male	Sickly
45.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	ERIKU ALEX	Male	Sickly
46.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AFIDRA LOJINO	ODONG JINO	Male	Sickly
47.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	IRIKU ALEX	Male	Sickly
48.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	VAKINDY CELLY	Female	Sickly
49.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYUU	AYIKOBUA ALBERT	Male	Sickly
50.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBA ALIBU	ONDRIAMABA PETER	Male	Sickly
51.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBA ALIBU	AGUNDRU LUCINA	Male	Sickly
52.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIBU/OJABA	ANDAMA ROLEX	Male	Sickly
53.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	ADABU	ADULE WILFRED	Male	Sickly
54.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADARAA	NYAKU AGNES	Female	Sickly
55.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	DRIBA ALIBU	ANIKU GABRIEL	Male	Sickly
56.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	ALIBU/OCEB ALIBU	ANDRUA ALEX	Male	Sickly
57.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	ATILIO UMAR	Male	Sickly
58.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NRIIBA	ASIBA ZUYO EUNICE	Female	Sickly
59.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYUU	AYIKOBUA ALBERT	Male	Sickly
60.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIBU/OSABU	ONDOMA PETER	Male	Sickly
61.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ALIBU/ DIMU	ADANIA CHRISTINE	Female	Sickly
62.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ABALI/AGNESI	ADRIKO GEOFFREY	Male	Sickly
63.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ABALI/AGNESI	ONDRIA MILTON	Male	Sickly
64.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBA ALIBU	AMASIA MASIMINO	Male	Physically Disabled

65.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIO	LEMAKU ISAAC	Male	Physically Disabled
66.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIBU	YUKUBUA VALERIO	Male	Mentally Disabled
67.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	ACIDRI FORTUNATE	Female	Mentally Disabled
68.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ALIBU/DIMU/TIC	EDOMASIA ANNET	Female	Very Poor
69.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	ADRAA	ONZIMA SUNDAY	Male	Very Poor
70.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBAANDABU	CANDINYAKUA GILBERT	Male	Very Poor
71.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ADIBU/DIMU	ADRITIA JOHN	Male	Very Poor
72.	OFFAKA	ADRAA	AYIO	ADAKU MASIMINO	Male	Very Poor
73.	OFFAKA	ELIBU	ABALI/AGNESI	ALIMA DERRICK	Male	Very Poor
74.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	NDRIBA ADABU	OKECHA LAMAK	Male	Very Poor
75.	OFFAKA	OCEBU	OMBACI	AGOBIA HIPPOLITUS EJOA	Female	Elderly 74
76.	OGOKO	OLALI	DEGIA	ABAASIKU KENEDY	Male	Very Poor
77.	OGOKO	OLALI	DEGIA	FESTO DORI	Male	Elderly 75
78.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	OBIRI JANET	Female	Elderly (85)
79.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	OLEA CEASER	Male	Elderly 70
80.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	OBIRI JANET	Female	Widow/Widower
81.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	AMAYO JINO	Male	Sickly
82.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	OLEA CEASER	Male	Sickly
83.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	BARIBU	ONAALI SWALLU	Male	Sickly
84.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	ANYORA	ALUMA LAWRENCE	Male	Sickly
85.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	ANYORA	ONDIA G. SEREJO	Male	Sickly
86.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	CANDIGA HUDSON	Male	Very Poor
87.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	CANDIGA HUDSON	Male	Very Poor
88.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	ALIONI DANIEL	Male	Very Poor
89.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	DRAMANI RONALD	Male	Very Poor
90.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	MOSES SAVIOR	Male	Very Poor
91.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	DROTI JOEL	Male	Very Poor
92.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	BULEA AMOS	Male	Very Poor
93.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	LULUA JOHN	Male	Very Poor
94.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	ARIMA DENIS	Male	Very Poor
95.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	PAMVA/OMVEKO	ANGORU EUNICE	Female	Very Poor
96.	OKOLLO	ONYOMU	ANYORA	ONZIMA MASIMINO	Male	Very Poor
97.	PAIDHA	OTHEKO	AWENDOKEI	OCOKURU NASON	Male	Elderly 68
98.	PAIDHA	OTHEKO	AWENDOKEI	UROMCAN KALIMENTE	Male	Elderly 76
99.	PAWOR	NDAVU	PAYILA	OAYA VITO OKUM	Male	Elderly 67

APPENDIX 4: TOOLS USED IN DATA COLLECTION

Good morning / Good afternoon Sir / Madam,

My name is I am from the MWE/Ecoserve Ltd working on the development of the RAP for the proposed Ala Ora Gravity Flow Water Scheme. The purpose of this exercise is to understand the impacts of the proposed water Supply System and Sanitation project, and inform the planning. We request you to give us some minutes to answer a few questions. If it is an inconvenient time for you, please let us know when you will be available and we shall come back at time.

We are conducting a detailed baseline Socio-Economic survey on affected households for the water supply system project. This survey involves talking to potentially affected community members like you about their demographic characteristics, employment, sources of livelihoods, social cultural sites, settlement patterns and your access to social services. This baseline survey is also intended to identify vulnerable groups affected by the project, and assess the pre-project socio-economic conditions among the Project Affected Persons (PAPS). The information generated from the baseline survey will be used to establish alternatives to resettlement and compensation among PAPs. It will also help MWE to prepare a RAP as well as collecting benchmark information from PAPs for purposes of monitoring their future livelihoods among other factors.

Therefore, the purpose of my visit here is to request for your time so that we can have a short discussion. If you agree, I will be asking you some questions and recording your answers. Our discussion will be confidential with responses used for the purpose mentioned above. The discussion will take about 45 minutes or maximum of one hour.

Instructions:

- ***Please only select appropriate responses.***
- ***Strictly observe multiple responses.***
- **Do not start the interview before you explain the purpose of the study (*Refer to the introduction*)**
- **Respondents should be land/property, business owner located in the proposed right of way. Be guided by the Local leaders or/ and surveyor's list**
- **Respondent is supposed to be preferably head of the household. If not, inquire about the availability of the household head and if possible get his/her contact. If none of the above applies, please contact the supervisor for advice.**

SECTION 1A: INTERVIEWER'S BIO DATA

Name of the interviewer			
Telephone Number			
Date of interview		Start Time:	End Time:
Water Supply system and Sanitation Project	1. Nyagake	2. Nyagak	
Affected Area	1. Pipeline Tank.	2. Water Treatment Plant	3. Reservoir

Location and Demographic Information

1) District	2) Sub-County/Division	3) Parish/Ward	4) Village / LC I	5) Telephone Contact
1. Zombo 2. Nebbi 3. Madi Okollo 4. Zombo 5. Yume				

6) Project Affected Person Names	7) Age [Years]	8) Sex	9) Marital Status	10) Highest level of Education	11) Religious affiliation	12) Relationship with Head of H/H	13) Ethnicity/Tribe	14) Next of Kin [Friend] [Give Name & Contact Details]
		1=Male 2=Female	1=Married 2=Single 3=Divorced 4=Widower 5=Widow	1=Primary 2=Secondary 3=Tertiary 4=University 5=Illiterate 6=Other	1=Roman Catholic 2=Anglican 3=Pentecostal 4=Islam 5=Other [Specify]	1=Household Head 2=Husband 3=Wife 4=Son 5=Daughter 6=Brother 7=Sister 8=Relative [Specify] 9=Other (Specify)	1. Alur 2. Lugbara 3. Kakwa 4. Madi 5. Acholi 6. Langi 7. Bagan da 8. Other (specify)	Name: Relationship 1=Husband 2= Wife 3=Son 4= Daughter 5=Brother 6=Sister 7=Relative [Specify] 8=Other (Specify) Contact:

15) How Many People live in the House Hold [H/H] ?	16) How many Children are going to school ?	17) How many are in Primary level?	18) How many are in Secondary Level?	19) How many are in Tertiary Institutions?	20) How many are at University ?	21) Does the HH head know how to read and write in English ?	22) Any local language ?
						1= Yes 2= NO	1= Yes 2= No

23) No of Persons with disability in the H/H	24) Type of Disability Identified	25) Describe in detail, the kind of Disability that the Person has.	26) Can the Enumerator establish if the HH is Vulnerable?	27) Can the Enumerator describe in detail the status of the HH considered to be Vulnerable.	28) Apart from the HHH, do you have vulnerable people within this household?	29) If yes, who are they / what type of vulnerabilities do they have?
	1=Crippled[Lame] 2= Blind 3=Deaf 4= Slow Growth 5=Other [Specify		1= Yes 2= Not Vulnerable	1= Old 2= Sickly 3=Widow/widower 4= Very poor 5= Child headed Household 6=Handicapped 7= Indigenous 8=Other [Specify] 9=Female headed household 10=Elderly/aged (65 >) 11=Physically disabled 12=Mentally disabled 13=Chronic illnesses 14= 10=Illegal squatters 15=Extremely poor 16=Internally displaced people/refugee	1. Yes 2. No	1= Old 2= Sickly 3=Widow/widower 4= Very poor 5= Child headed Household 6=Handicapped 7= Indigenous 8=Orphans 9=Female headed household 10=Elderly/aged (65 >) 11=Physically disabled 12=Mentally disabled 13=Chronic illnesses 14= 10=Illegal squatters 15=Extremely poor 16=Internally displaced people/refugee

Health, Welfare & Water Sources						
30) Has any member of the household been ill in the last 3 months?	31) If yes what were they suffering from?	32) Where do you get treatment?	33) What is distance to Nearest Public Health Centre/Unit?	34) Which of these do you have in working condition in your household?	35) What is your main source of domestic water?	36) What is the distance to your preferred water source?
1= Yes 2= No	1. Malaria 2. Diarrhea 3. Coughs/RTI 4. 4= intestinal Worms 5. HIV/AIDS 6. Hernia 7. Syphilis 8. Gonorrhea 9. Burns 10. Ulcers 11. Skin rash 12. Cholera 13. Dysentery 14. Typhoid 15. Hepatitis B 16. Epilepsy's 17. Covid 19 18. Ebola	1=Hospital/Health IV 2= Health Centre III 3= Health Centre II 4=Clinic 5= Traditional Healer/Herbalist 6=Self treatment 7= Others[Specify] Name of health facility	1= 0 – 1km 2= 1 – 2km 3= 2 – 3km 4=3 – 4km 5= Over 4 km	1= Bicycle 2=Motorcycle 3=Car 4= TV 5=Radio 6= Mobile Phone 7=Pit latrine 8= Flash Toilet 9=Private Water source	1=Protected 2=Well 3=Public Borehole 4=Private Borehole 5=River/swamp 6=Un protected Well 7=Piped water at Home 8=Piped water at public stall 9=Rain water 10=Valley dam 11=Private vendor 12=Others[Specify]	1=0 1km 2= 2km 3= 3km 4=3– 4km 5= O 4 km
38) What type of toilet facility do you use?	1= None	2=Bush	3= Hole in ground	4= Pit latrine	5= VIP	6=Flush toilet

Land ownership								
39) What is your status in relation to the Land ownership?	40) How did you acquire this land?	41) Do you possess any land ownership document?	42) For how long have you been on this affected land/plot?	43) Is there any encumbrances on this land like;	44) If yes to 43 specify the kind of encumbrance	45) What is land Tenure system?	46) How would you describe your housing type? ***	47) What is the level of house completion?
1= Owner 2= Licensee 3= Tenant 4= Co-owner 5= Co-Tenant 6= Others[Specify]	1= Bought 2= Renting 3= Inherited 4= Given as a gift. 5= Just settled 6= Public land 7=Others (Specify)	1= Land Title 2=Agreement 3=Tenancy 4= No	1= Since birth. 2= 0-10 years 3=10-20 years 4=20-30 years 5= Over 30 years	1= Yes 2= No	1= Claim by: Family Members. 2= Mortgage. 3= Dispute with neighbours 4= I don't know 5= Others[Specify]	1= Mailo 2= Customary 3= Leasehold 4= Communal 5= Kibanja 6= Other[Specify]	1=Permanent 2=Semi-Permanent 3=Temporary	1=Complete 2=Incomplete 3=Collapsed
48) Do you have a house on the affected piece?	49) If no, where is your house located?	50) Do you have a National ID?	52) For how long have owned this land?	53) How does the household use the affected structure?	54) What are the common sources of information?	55) What is the source of energy for cooking?	56) What is the source of energy for cooking?	
1= Yes 2= No	1=On this very land out of the ROW 2=Within the vicinity	1=Yes 2=No If yes, what is NIN	1= 1-5 years 2= 6 – 10years 3= 11 – 15 years 4=16 – 20 years	1=Residential 2= Commercial 3= Rent 4=Livestock	1= Radio 2= Newspapers 3= Mobile phone 4=Community radio	1=Electricity 2=Biogas 3=Gas 4=Solar 5=Kerosene	1=Electricity 2=Biogas 3=Gas 4=Solar 5=Kerosene	

	3=Within this village 4=Within the parish 5=Within the sub-county 6=Outside the sub-county		5=Over 20 years	5=Residential/Commercial 6=Other [Specify]	5=LC meetings 6= Places of worship 7= IEC materials (posters, brochures, newsletter etc) 8= Sensitization workshops 9= Others (specify	6=Firewood 7=Charcoal 8=Generator 9=None 10=Other	6=Firewood 7=Charcoal 8=Generator 9=None 10=Other
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*Permanent means burnt brick with mortar walls, iron/tiled roof cemented/tiled floor with or without exterior finishing

*Semi-permanent means burnt or un-burnt brick walls without mortar, mud and wattle with or without plaster with iron roof

*Temporary means mud and wattle walls with grass, banana fiber or polyethenes roof

Food Sources								
What is the main source of food?	58) What is the other (Secondary) Source of income of the Household?	59) If engaged in farming, what are the types of crops grown by this Household?	60) What Food crops do you have on the affected land?	61) What Cash crops do you have on the affected land?	62) Do you practice any improved farming methods?	63) If yes which methods do you practice?	64) Do you experience any challenges with farming	65) What problems do you experience?
1= Farming 2= Formal Employment 3= Casual labour 4= Trading 5= Service provision (hotel, mobile money, salon, transport) 6= Student 7= Rent collection 8= Remittance 9= Fishing 10= Brickmaking 11= Welding 12= Carpentry 13= Other (specify)	1= Seasonal Crops 2= Perennial Crops	1= Banana 2= Sweet Potatoes 3= Cassava 4= Maize 5= Irish Potatoes 6= Yams 7= Beans 8= Ground nuts 9= Millet 10= Sim sim 11= Sun flower 12= Sorghum 13= Vegetables 14= Others[Specify]	1= Coffee 2= Cotton 3= Pineapples 4= Vegetables 5= Maize 6= Forestry 7= Fruits 6= Pine trees 7= Others [Specify]	1= Yes 2= No skip to 64	1= Intercropping 2= Irrigation 3= Mulching 4= Hybrid seeds 5= Uses organic 6= Uses chemicals 7= Resistant seeds 8= Monoculture 9= Crop rotation 10= Pest control 11= Proper storage 12= Disease free seeds 13= Grafting 14= Others.....	1= Yes 2= No	1= Land fragmentation 2= Soil fertility 3= Pests and diseases 4= Unreliable weather 5= High inputs 6= Hilly areas 7= No mechanization 8= Lack of labour 9= Pests and diseases 10= No extension services 11= Poor farming practices 12= Infertile soils 13= Theft 14= Poor storage	

Income of Affected Household				69) Expenditure of Affected Households (Rank) starting with 1 for the highest			
66) What are the types of Animals & Birds Kept by this H/H? State No. Of Each	67) Where do you sell your produce?	668) What would you estimate to be the total income for this HH (per month)			Item	70) What type of natural resources does household depend on?	71) What do use the natural resource for?
1= Cows ----- 2= Goats ----- 3= Sheep --- 4= Pigs --- 5= Chicken --- 6= Ducks --- 7= Turkeys --- 8= Other [Specify] ---	1= Local trading center 2= Local produce buyer 3= Farm gate 4= Cooperative 5= Market 6= Others (specify)	1.	<100,000/=	1.	House hold basics (Food, Salt, Soap etc.)	1=Forest/woodlot 2=Lake 3=Wetland 4=Vegetation/grass 5=Stone quarry/rock 6=Ceramic material 7=Others	1=Fishing 2=Firewood 3=Bush/Forest for 4=charcoal burning and 5=commercial firewood 4=Timber for furniture 4=Medicine 5=Construction 6=Gathering/food 7=Hunting 8=Water for production 9=Selling for income 10=Recreation 11=Stone quarrying 12=Sand mining 13=Other [Specify]
		2.	100,001– 300,000/=	2.	Water		
		3.	300,001 – 500,000/=	3.	Energy [Electricity, Gas, Charcoal]		
		4.	500,001 – 800,000	4.	Transport [Including Fuel]		
		5.	800,001 – 1,500,000/=	5.	Education [Tuition Fees]		
		6.	1,500,000- 2,000,000/=	6.	Communication		
		7.	2,000,001- 3,000,000	7.	Clothing		
				8.	Medical		
		8.	Above 3,000,000	9.	Rent		
				10.	Others (Specify)		
					Total		

73) What are these codes of contracting HIV/AIDS? (Multiple response)	74) How can one avoid HIV/AIDS? (Multiple response)	75) What factors are likely to contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS in this area? (Allow multiple responses)	76) What is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection in this area?	77) Are there risky groups that are more at risk of HIV/AIDS infection in this community?	78) What are these HIV/AIDS risky groups? (Multiple response)	79) sou info HIV/AIDS (Multiple response)
Unprotected sex Using sharp ject Blood transfusion Mother to child Other (specify)	1=Abstinence 2=Using condoms 3=Being faithful to one partner 4=Safe child birth 6=Safe blood transfusion 5=Avoid sharp objects 6=Testing & counseling 7=Avoid drugs/alcohol abuse 8=Other (specify).....	1=Poverty 2=Lack of information 3=Peer pressure 4=Alcohol abuse 5=Drug abuse 6=Parental neglect 7=No antenatal care service 8=No HIV service providers 9=Gender based violence 10=Prostitution 12=Early marriage 13=Rape 14=Defilement 15=Lawlessness 16=Other_____ 17=Don't know	1=Very low 2=Low 3=High 4=Very high 5=Don't know	1=Yes 2=No, skip to 79 3=Not sure skip to 79	1=Adolescents girls 2=Young women 3=People who abuse drugs 4=Bar attendants 5=Sex workers 6=Fishing communities 7=People with disabilities 8=Others.....	1=T 2=R 3=N 4=B 5=P 6=C outr 7=D perf 8=H 9=N 10= 11= lead 12= 13= 14= 15= 16=

Gender roles			
88) Among the household members, whose primary responsibility is it to			
Codes: 1.Woman 2.Man 3.Both man and woman 4.Boy child 5.Girl Child 6. All household Members			
a) House hold activities	Person Responsible (Multiple response allowed)	b) Community Roles/activity	Person Responsible (Multiple response allowed)
1= Do domestic chores		1= Sports	

2= Take care of children daily		1= Cleaning the well	
3= Farming		2= Attending village meeting	
4= Livestock rearing		3= Helping at funerals (specify)	
5= Working for income		4= Helping at weddings	
6= Attending village meetings		5= Cultural roles	
7= Owning land		6= Road maintenance	
8= Owning livestock		7= Construction of community centre	
9= Owning durable household assets		8= Other (specify)	
10= Marketing produce			
11= Using financial resources			
12= Buying basic necessities			
13= Buying durable household assets			
14= Other (Specify)...			

Domestic violence					
89) How would you rate the prevalence of domestic violence in this area?	90) What are common abuses in this community? (Multiple response)	91) Who are the main victims?	92) Who are the perpetrators of the abuses?	93) Where are cases of gender and domestic abuses normally reported/referred?	
1= None 2= Very rear 3= Relatively common 4= Rampant 5= Don't know	1= Battering/beating 2= Verbal abuses/insults 3= Forced sex 4= Marrying off girls early 5= Use of proceeds/money without spouse consent 6= Preventing spouse from using family land 7= Restricting spouse from free association 8= Engaging children in work instead of school 9= Not economically supporting family	1= Girls 2= Married women 3= Boys 4= Men 5= Children 6= Maids	1= Male spouse 2= Female spouse 3= Other relative 4= Clan elder 5= Community leader 6= Stranger 7= Employer 8= Teacher 9= Community member 10= Armed personnel	1= Police 2= LC/community leaders 3= Religious leader 4= Clan leader 5= NGO/CBO 6= CDO/Probation 7= Courts of law 8= Head-teacher 9= Health worker 10= Media 11= Others	

	10= Other (specify)		11= Other (Specify)	
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Resettlement &Relocation Options of Affected Household						
94) Would you prefer cash compensation or relocation to another place?	95) If you have to move, how much time do you need?	96) Do you have a Bank Account	97) Do you anticipate any impacts related to the project?	98) What are the anticipated positive impacts (List them)	99) What are the anticipated negative impacts?	100) Suggest any mitigation measures for the identified impacts
1) Cash Compensation 2) Relocation 3) I don't know	1= Immediately 2= 3 months 3=6 months 4= Will not move [State Reason]	1=Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No		1= Fear of loss of households land 2=Displacement 3=Destruction of burial ground 4=Loss of source of income 5= Lack of information about the project 6= Inadequate compensation 7= Does not perceive any project benefit 8= Influx of migrant workers 9= Threat to local morals 10= Increase work load 11= Other (specify)	

Signature of Respondent..... (Optional)
Interviewer.....

Signature of

THANK YOU

APPENDIX 5: DETAILED MINUTES

Project Name	River Nyagak & Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ABALANGESI village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water extension	The community wanted to know if it's possible to connect water to their homes for domestic use	The government intends to provide public water stands at this initial stage, however, if the project is handed over to Northern umbrella then one can request and costs to connect water to their homes will be on them
Project design	The community asked how possible it would be to get water if the line is passing the opposite side	When it comes to distribution, the line will obviously cross the road
Water extension	They wanted to know if those whose homes are 2km away from the main road will be able to get water	Yes, they will but not on the governments expense because the governments initiative is to place these water stands in central places
Institutions	They wanted to know if institutions will get water	Yes , they will get water



Project Name	River Nyagak & Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ADRAA AND PAMACH village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues and Responses 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Project design	The community members wanted to know how the pipes will cross from one lane to the other if the design given is in a straight line	When it comes to distribution, the pipes will cross the road
Casual labour	The community expects to get employed from this project especially for the casual labour	Leaders should demand for the employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they look into it
Payment	The community members wanted to know if the water will be at a cost	The water is going to attract a small fee that will be affordable and this money collected will be

		used for maintenance of the water system
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Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ADRIBU village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Casual Labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractor will be able to employ some of the members for casual labour	Leaders should demand for the employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they look into it
Project design	The community wanted to know if the 3m the surveyor will mark are inclusive of the road reserve	This is the reason the surveyor is on ground, to show us where exactly the 3m will be measured from

Tank capacity	They community members also wanted to know if the tank has the capacity to supply the whole village with clean safe water	Yes, it does
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Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stakeholders	Projected affected people of Alibu	
Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Date, time, place of meeting	8 th /02/2023 4pm Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairperson LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ issues or views 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/ concern raised	Response/ guidance offered
Compensation	The community wanted to know if compensation will be	In line with farming, compensation will only be done for perennial crops. Also, when the installation of pipes is done

	done for those using their land to farm	like one (1) meter underground and covered, the farmer or user can still cultivate his land but not construct structures on it.
Tap security	The community wanted to know how the taps will be secured from breakage or damage	It is the role of the community members to secure the taps know how and who to use them
Beneficiaries of the project	The community members wanted to know if the project will only benefit those staying along the road side	Unfortunately, only the communities along the road will benefit from the project and at a later stage when the project is handled over to NWSC and a home wishes to extend the water ,they will pay for the cost of extension
Water costs	An inquiry was made by the community members on whether the elderly in the community will be favoured to get the water free of charge	For now the water is for buying but the issue will be extended to the Ministry of Environment and Water
Employment	The community members wanted to know if the local people will be given the casual labour opportunity once implementation starts	The issue will be proposed to the contractors
Project lengthy	Community members inquired as to how long it will take the water to start functioning	It will take some time like one year because the government has other projects it is working on
Appreciation	Chairman appreciated the government for coming up with such a project because clean water is a problem in the area	Noted



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ANIBU AND PAJURU village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose the project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Compensation	The community members wanted to know why they wouldn't compensate for land they have purchased	This is because no one is taking away your land, the government is requesting you to let them pass the pipes in your land so that a service is extended to the rest of the community
Service ownership	The community wanted to know if this water will be community or individually owned	The water will be for the community which is why the water stands are going to be placed in centres
Payment	The community members wanted to know why they will be asked to pay for the service when they are vulnerable	This money they are asking you to pay is supposed to be used for maintenance of the water system and the fee it is attracting is very small and affordable
Institutions	The community also asked if it would be possible for	Yes, they will benefit

	institutions to benefit from the project	
Repairs	The community members wanted to know if the water points will be equivalent to boreholes in terms of major repairs	This will depend on the way this water system is handled by the community



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of ANYORA village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water extension	The community members wanted to know if they will pay for the	Yes you will pay for extension of the water to your homes

	extension of water to their homesteads	
Project design	The community wanted to know if the people on the Right-hand side will receive water since the pipe is passing on the left-hand side	When it comes to the distribution of the water, the pipes will cross the road
Inconvenience	The community members also wanted to know whether this project will not inconvenience those who already have taps (source of water) in their homesteads as a source of income	Well, it might inconvenience those but this is a government project and they decide on what, where and when they can offer their people a service and that, no one can stop
Rise in prices	They also wanted to know why water bills rise even when they don't fetch water at the taps	This is a NWSC issue and we are not aware of it
Cost	The community members wanted to know how much it will cost to extend water to their homes	This will be communicated depending on the distance by the Northern Umbrella or NWSC management after implementation
Vulnerability	The elderly in the community asked the government to offer water freely to them because they do not have any source of income	Noted, we shall inform the ministry



Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Atyak	
Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak	
Date	9 th /02/2023	
Time	2pm	
Place of meeting	Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is attached to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from Chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ issues, questions 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/ concern raised	Response/ guidance offered
Compensation	The community members wanted to know the mode of payment to be adopted during compensation for those that do not own phones	Not that everyone will be paid through mobile money. Before any payment is undertaken, the beneficiary will first be consulted upon what payment method to be used
Damaging the pipe	The community members also wanted to know who would be responsible for repairing the damaged pipe during cultivation	The pipe will be underground so unless the damage was intentional then such a circumstance is very unlikely to occur.
Cost	The community members wanted to know if the water will be free of charge or at a cost	Yes the water will be at a minimal cost to the community members and this will be made as affordable as possible for the community
Compensation	The community members wanted to know why all land was not being compensated with or without property on it	After the pipe has been buried under the ground then the landowner will remain with their land and can continue using it for a number of activities
Compensation	The community members wanted to know why the government is not willing to pay for land yet oil companies pay for the land when passing their pipes.	This is because the water extension pipe is being brought for the good of the community while oil is a commercial product being exported out of the country by a foreign company not government.
Resistance	Community members raised a concern about what would be done if one of the community members denied government passage on their land	This is why we engage everyone in these meetings so that the rest of the community members convince this particular person into allowing the service to be extended to the community
Compensation	The community members wanted to know what would be done if the pipes passed through their cultural land	They will be compensated
Employment opportunities	A concern was raised by the community members as to	When the contractor is on ground then the community leaders should

	whether there will be job opportunities for the local communities during the implementation of the project.	engage them to employ the local youths in this project both for the skilled and unskilled labour.
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Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Awendokei	
Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak	
Date	9 th /02/2023	
Time	10am	
Place of meeting	Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/Questions/Responses 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Pipeline	The community members raised an issue about the government having to maintain the 3 meters they have in plan during implementation and that they should not add more meters	It will not happen because the pipe is small it will not require all the 3 meters but it is counted like that to provide the working space, and soil from underground will be poured.

Compensation of crops	The community members wanted to know who will be responsible for compensation of the crops if damaged after implementation when the pipe bursts	There will be compensation for the crops when contractors come to repair the pipes and only when there is evidence of damage
Compensation of trees	The community also wanted to know if compensation for the traditional trees will be done	Yes, as long as it is a tree and it is on your land where the pipe will pass, it will be compensated
Compensation of structures	Community members wanted to know if the government will be able to compensate for permanent buildings on their land if the pipe is to pass through them	Surveyor and the design laid are trying to avoid permanent structures so the government is using plain land but if it so happens the structures will be paid for.
Compensation of crops	The community members wanted to know why the government will not afford to compensate for the annual crops yet the perennial crops will be compensated	The government will provide time for the farmers to harvest their crops before the project starts, so annual crops will not be paid for



Category stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of AYAVUGAZI village
Purpose meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Project design	The community members wanted to know if the line will be passing on the left or right-hand side	It is passing on the left-hand side
Project beneficiaries	The community members wanted to know if the places far from the road will benefit from the project	Distribution will be done according to where the people are
Payment	The community members wanted to know if the water will be free of charge	No, the water will not be free of charge it will attract a small fee
Tap distribution	The community wanted to know how taps will be distributed to the whole region	Taps will be in centres and actual positioning will be determined together with the community members
Free water	The community wanted to know if the people that will offer land will be given free water	No, it's a community initiative



Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Ayibu/ Osabu	
Purpose of the meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme.	
Date	8 th /02/2023	
time	9am	
place of meeting	Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ issues or views 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/concern raised	Response/ guidance offered
Project response	The community members were truly grateful for the project and decided to wait for the ministry to start it's work	Noted
Labour	The community members wanted to know if the locals will be given some labour or if government will bring workers	The contractors shall come with employees and will be encouraged to involve the local people so that they do some work as well
Installation of pipes	The community members wanted to know if the pipes will be passing in air or underground and how the water will cross the road	Water pipes will be dug underground because water can't pass through air, that is why government is requesting community members to provide them with land and the water will be able to cross the road because pipes will be installed underground after the land is covered with soil and go back to it's normal state or use
Conduct	An elder in the community appealed to the team that the laborers who will carry out the excavation process from the ministry should have the best of their behavior, collaborate with the members of the society or team work and construction materials shouldn't be disposed in a careless manner	Noted. The ministry shall educate the workers on their behavior in the community and the right way to handle construction materials.

Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of AYIJU village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Land issue	The community members wanted to know why they should pay for water and offer free land to the government	No one is offering their land to the government. This land will continue being in use all we are asking you is to let us pass the pipes in the ground so that clean safe water is extended to the community
Compensation	The community also wanted to know if a project-affected person will be paid	Yes they will be compensated
Project design	The community members also wanted to know if the 3m corridor is right from the road	We are sure it's along the road but not certain where that is why we are having the surveyor on ground to show us where exactly
Compensation	The community members asked to know how Project Affected Persons without National IDs will be handled when it comes to compensation because they will not be able to open up bank accounts	Those in charge will be able to communicate on the methods of compensation so if that fails, there will be another method used



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of KANGO village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Project Timeline	The community wanted to know when the project will commence	The project already commenced which is why we are here to sensitize



Name Project	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Mubanda	
Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak	
Date	13 th /02/2023	
Time	4pm	
Place of meeting	Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/Issues or view 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDING		
Theme	Issue/concern raised	Response/ guidance
Appreciation	The community members were grateful for the project because water is a problem in their area and thanked the team for coming	Noted
	The community members mentioned that government projects have never worked out	We are not liars and be assured that you will get water, though it might take some time because the

	and they hope the government is serious about the project	government has other projects it is working on but water will reach your community safe and clean when the time comes
Water extension	The community members wanted to know if the government will be able to extend water to the people who are off the main road	Unfortunately, water will be installed only on the roadside but for community use meaning even people inside can fetch that water. But later when the government hands over the project to NWSC an individual can extend water to their homes at a cost.
Water scarcity	The community members raised concern about water scarcity in their area because the river from where they fetch it is very far and it is so expensive to get someone to bring water to your home	Don't worry you will get water and your problems will be solved
Reaction about project	Members gratefully welcomed the project and are so willing to offer help where it is needed	Noted



Project Name	River Nyagak & Enyau gravity flow scheme
Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of NDRIBA/OCEBU ALIBU village

Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Project design	The community wanted to know if the people on the opposite side of the project line will benefit	Yes they will because when it comes to supplying, the pipes will obviously cross
Costs	They wanted to know if they will be paying for the water	Yes there will be a small fee paid which will be used for maintenance of the stand
Pipe passage	The community wanted to know where exactly the pipes will be passing	We are sure that they will be passing along the road but the actual path will be shown to you by the surveyor
Source of water	They also wanted to know where the source is	The source is in Zombo district that is River Nyagak
Water distribution	The community wanted to know when the water would be distributed to homesteads	Water will be distributed after the implementation
Safety of water	They wanted to know if the water is safe	Yes, it is safe they will establish a treatment plant where this water will be cleaned before distribution
Arising challenges	The community members wanted to know why after implementation challenges start to arise	This is why there will be a fee to be paid after implementation which will be used for maintenance
Casual labour	The community wanted to know whether labour will be got from the village	Leaders should demand employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they can look into it
Compensation	They wanted to know if there will be compensation for property destroyed on the 3 meters	Yes, that property will be valued at compensated
Committee in charge	The community wanted to know the committee in charge after the implementation	They will form what we call water user committees from the people in the community and these will be the people to manage the system



Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stake holders	Project affected people of Offaka	
Purpose of the meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Date, time, place of meeting	7 th /02/2023 3pm All Saint church of Uganda in Offaka sub county.	
Present	List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ issues or views 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/ concern raised	Response/ guidance offered
Project Response	The community welcomed the project to the area, pledged to work with the Ministry and the team and queried that the project	Noted

	should start immediately. Asked when the time will come again	
Cost of water	The community member examined the team, if the water will be at a certain cost or charged less to the people in the area	Since the Ministry will handle over the project to NWSC, there will be an inexpensive price for the water to cover for the installation costs of the pipes, tanks therefore the water will be bought by the community members.
Beneficiaries of the water	An inquiry was made about who is going to benefit from the water if it is the community or only organizations like schools	The water will benefit everyone staying in the community, it is water extended to the public by the ministry therefore not only organizations will benefit from it



Project Name: ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM		
Category of stakeholders : Project affected people of Odhure		
Purpose of the meeting: To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme.		
Present: List of stakeholders is appended to the report		
Agenda 1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ issues or views 5. Closure		
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/concern raised	Response/ guidance offered
Vulnerability	The community members wanted to know how the elderly will be able to purchase water when they do not have money	Recommendations will be made to the ministry to that note as the report is drafted
Compensation of crops	A concern was raised regarding what would happen to the crops when the pipe is passing into someone's garden	For the case of perennial crops , the farmer will be compensated but for the short term crops the farmer will be given time to harvest there produce and then the pipe can be put through.

Pipeline	An inquiry was made by the community members on how far from the road the pipe would be laid	As our team is here to sensitize you about the project surveyors are coming in after us to locate the exact point where the pipe will be buried
Depth of the pipe	Community members asked to know how deep the pipe would be buried	The pipe is buried at a depth of one Meter in most cases.
Appreciation	A community member raised an appreciation to the implementers of the project because this was really needed even the boreholes are not anywhere close to enough	Noted
Cost	Community members asked to know if the water will be free since they are offering the land	No, the water will not be free there will be a small sum collected but note that this will be a minimal sum that will be very affordable
Extension of taps	Community members wanted to know if the water will be extended to their homes for free.	No, when this project is handed over to NWSC and sewerage cooperation the community members will then be able to apply for water to be extended to their homes at their own cost.



4 PROJECT NAME	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM
Category of stakeholder	Project affected people of Ojiba

Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Date	14 th /02/2023	
Time	12pm	
Place of meeting	Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is attached to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/Issues or views 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/concern or views	Response/ guidance offered
Employment	The community members wanted to know if government will bring its laborers to work on the project when it starts yet there are unemployed and energetic young men in the community	The community leaders have to engage with the contactors to make sure people from the area are given some offers of working, although not everyone will be employed
Collected money	The community members wanted to know where the money that will be collected at the water stands will be put	Since government will hand over the project to NWSC, it will as well manage the funds collected
Compensation	The community members also asked to know if the government will construct the structures that will be damaged	Government will calculate every detail on the house and compensate for it all in monetary value hence owner will be given money to build another one.
Formation of water committees	Community made an inquiry about forming water committees. People who will manage the taps, tanks, funds collected	Water committees will be formed but at a later stage
Extension	Community members asked if they wanted to extend water to their homes will government support them or there will be a fee	There will be a charge for extending water to your home because government is only catering for the whole community that is why it is putting it in centers



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of OKOLLO T.C village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
	The community members raised an issue about NWSC hiking prices whenever a project is handed over to them and were asked if this same case will not happen to this project	
Project design	The community wanted to know if the water will reach ndebu village fom pauni?	The water is only reaching the villages on the design
Funds	The community members asked if this money collected will not be going back to the NWSC	Yes because after implementation, the system will be handed over to NWSC
Compensation	The community members also raised an issue about a landowner who offered land for a point of water and was not compensated and asked if this will not resurface	The land owner where the tank will settle is going to be compensated because this tank is going to permanently stay on that piece of land

Project design	They asked which direction the pipeline will be coming from	The pipeline will be coming right from zombo
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Project Name	River Nyagak & Enyau gravity flow scheme	
Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of OMBACHI village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Pipe coverage	They wanted to know if the pipes will be moving on both sides	No, they will be on one side
Pipe coverage	The community wanted to know how many kilometres the pipe will be off the road	We are sure it's along the road but not certain where that is why we are having the surveyor on ground to show us where exactly

Labour	They wanted to know if excavation will be done by machine or if casual labour will be needed	Casual labour will be needed and the leaders should demand employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they can look into it
Security	The community wanted to know how the community water stand/tank will be protected	The whole community has to take the initiative to protect the water stands and tank because once they are destroyed or stolen, the whole community will be destroyed
Water extension	They wanted to know if water will be pushed to homesteads and if it will be free of charge	Yes, they will extend to homesteads and it will not be free of charge
Tank capacity	They also wanted to know if the ministry will be able to provide them with another tank this being a large village	No, the tank that will be placed has the capacity to serve the whole village



Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Dragin/ Onyom
Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme
Date	11 th /02/2023
Time	1pm
Place of meeting	Center
Present	List of stakeholder is attached to the report
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Views, concerns/ issues

5. Closure		
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/ concern raised	Response/ guidance given
Tree compensation	An elder in the village wanted to know if a tree will be paid off if it is was not planted but it naturally came into existence	Yes, all trees will be paid for as long as they are in the corridor or where the pipe, tap or tank will pass
Cost of water	An inquiry was made on whether the water will be paid for or it will be free of charge	Water will not be for free but at a very low price as well
Depth of the pipe	The community members wanted to know how deep the pipe will be buried	The pipe will be like 3 feet down
Security	The community members also wanted to know how the taps, and tanks will be protected from thieves, destroyers	A guard will be provided to protect the tank but the community can protect the tap
Extension of water	Community members wanted to know if the water will be extended to their homes	For now, water will be put at the center for community use, but at a later stage when the project is handed over to NWSC then people can extend water to their homes at a certain cost



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of OPIBU village
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson

	3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Project design	The community members wanted to know how far from the road the pipes will be placed	We are sure it's along the road but not certain where that is why we are having the surveyor on ground to show us where exactly
Compensation	The community members also wanted to know how the crops will be compensated in case a pipe bursts and needs to be repaired	There will be compensation for this
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if they will be offered employment once construction commences	Leaders should demand employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they can look into it



Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Pajia/ Oyebu
Purpose of meeting	To Disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme
Date	11 th /02/2023

Time	5pm	
Place of meeting	Centre	
Present	List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairman LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ Issues or views 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/ concern raised	Response/ guidance offered
Tap installation	The community members wanted to know where the taps will be placed	Taps will be put in the center of the community where everyone in that village can access them
Cost	An Inquiry was made by the community members on whether the water will be for free or at a certain cost	It will be at a very affordable price but not for free because the money paid will be used to cover damages of taps or pipes in case of any problem
Employment	Community members wanted to know if they will be able to provide some labor during the project implementation	Contractors shall come with employees but casual laborers shall be got from the local community on recommendation by local leaders

Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of PAJOB1 village
Purpose of meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water extension	The community members wanted to know if water will be extended to their homes	Yes, water will be extended to homes but nit at the expense of the government
Compensation	The community wanted to know if there will be compensation	Yes, there will be compensation for affected properties

Company Implementing	The community wanted to know if the water project was also being implemented by the company that already offered them water in the community	No, this is by the Ministry of water and environment
Payment	The community wanted to know if they were going to pay for the service being extended to them	Yes, the service is going to attract a small fee and it will be affordable



Category of stakeholders	of	Project Affected Persons of PAJURU village
Purpose meeting	of	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme
Present		A List of stakeholders is appended to the report
Agenda		1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure

Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Survey	The community wanted to know when the surveyors will be on ground	The surveyors are around but in a different village so they will be here soon
Compensation	The community members wanted to know what crops would be compensated by the ministry	The ministry is compensating perennial crops
Compensation	They also wanted to know if there is compensation for land that is not utilised	No, since the government will not be taking this piece of land away from the owner, they will not compensate for it because the pipes will pass in the ground and land will still be used
Water stands	The community members wanted to know where exactly the stands will be put to avoid community members owning these water points	The stands positioning will be a dialogue between the community and the contractor
Water extension	The community wanted to know if it's okay for one with the capacity to extend water to their homes to do so	Yes, it is okay



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of PAMVA/OMVEKO village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water stressed	The community members emphasized the fact that they do not have water in their village	Noted
Diseases	The community members said they are always suffering from diseases for example cholera, waterborne diseases	Noted
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if their trees would be compensated	Yes they will but they will not be of the same value

Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractor will be able to employ them	Leaders should demand employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they can look into it
Project design	The community wanted to know if the pipeline will cross from one side to another	Yes, it will because then they will be distributing the water
Ajai reserve issue	The community members said that UWA is asking them to vacate and the government is intending to implement the water project, so they wanted to know who will use this water	Noted, this will be reported to the ministry
Compensation	The community members wanted to know why land will not be compensated yet the tress and other structures will be compensated	This is because no one is taking away your land. It will remain here and also be in use by you
Funds	The community members wanted to know if the money that will be paid will remain at the district or taken by the company	The money will remain with NWSC or Northern umbrella and no company will take it away because as earlier said, this money will be used for maintenance of the water system
OMVEKO (lower side)		
Pipeline	The community wanted to know if the pipes will be on both sides	No, they will be on one side
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if individuals that plan to plant trees on their land will be compensated	The government does not compensate speculations, they only pay for what they are seeing
Water extension	The community members wanted to know if they will be allowed to extend water to their homes	Yes, you are allowed to and this will be after implementation and all costs will be on the individual extending this water to their home
Casual labour	The community members wanted to know if casual labour will be got from their village	Leaders should demand employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they can look into it

PAMVA (UPPER)



PAMVA (LOWER)



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of PANZORO village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Valuation	The community members wanted to know if they should just keep quiet when their property is undervalued	These values are decided by the district land board and that's what they think fits in the property submitted to them
Extension	The community members wanted to know if the water can be extended to their homes	Yes, water will be extended to homes but not at the expense of the government
Project timeline	The community member wanted to know when the project will commence	The project has already commenced and that is why we are here sensitizing communities about it
Valuation at Sub county	The community members raised a suggestion and said that the valuation at the district should be done in the presence of the land owner	Noted and we shall notify the Ministry



Category of stakeholders	Project Affected Persons of PATRU village	
Purpose of meeting	Disclose project and collect environmental and social input of the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Present	A List of stakeholders is appended to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from the L.C.1 chairperson 3. Communication from the Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ views/Issues 5. Closure	
Summary of meeting proceedings		
Theme	Issue/Concern raised	Response/guidance offered
Water points	The community is requesting more than three (3) points of water sources due to the population in the village and requires a total of six (6)	Noted
Implementation	The community wanted to know if a landowner can stop the pipeline from passing on their land	One person cannot stop the project from being implemented but again the reason we sensitise communities is such that when we come across such people the community members

		help to convince them to allow so that a service is extended to the people
Extension	The community also wanted to know if its possible to extend water to their homes	Yes, water will be extended to homes but not at the expense of the government
Water supply	The community wanted to know if the distance will not affect the water supply to the whole village because the supply tank is far from them	No, it will not affect supply in any way the tank has the capacity to serve all the villages attached to it
Institutions	The community also suggested saying that priority should be given to the church when distributing	Noted
Distribution of water	The community members also asked if the pipes will be able to cross from one side to another when distributing	When it comes to distribution, the pipes will cross the road
Road construction	The community members wanted to know if road construction in the future will not affect the pipes	No it will not
Casual Labour	The community members wanted to know if the contractor will need casual labour from the community	Leaders should demand employment for their communities once the contractor is on ground so that they can look into it



Project Name	ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEM	
Category of stakeholders	Project affected people of Payila	
Purpose of meeting	To disclose the project and collect social and environment input into the proposed River Nyagak gravity flow scheme	
Date	13 th /02/2023	
Time	2pm	
Place of meeting	Center	
Present	List of stakeholders is attached to the report	
Agenda	1. Prayer 2. Remarks from chairperson LC1 3. Communication from Ecoserv team 4. Concerns/ issues or views 5. Closure	
SUMMARY OF MEETING PROCEEDINGS		
Theme	Issue/concern raised	Response/ guidance
Extension charges	Community members wanted to know if there will be any charges	Yes, there will be charges because the project will be handed over to NSWCC which will

	for extension of the water to his home	extend the water to anybody's home at a fee
Beneficiaries	An inquiry was made by the community members if churches and schools will benefit from the project	All institutions will be able to get water because it will be at the center for community use, some taps and tanks might be installed at institutions
Compensation	The community members wanted to know if people with land will be compensated for where the pipes are to pass	As long as there is property such as trees, crops, structures in the corridor where the pipe will pass, the owner will be compensated for any damage
Installation of pipes	Community members wanted to know if the process of installing pipes is going to be done underground	The pipes are going to be dug underground and after the soil will be covered and the owner will be able to use their land again
Appreciation	Chairman and community members thanked the Ecoserv team and are grateful for the project and are welcoming it because they don't have water in the area	Cordially noted



APPENDIX 6 ATTENDANCE LISTS

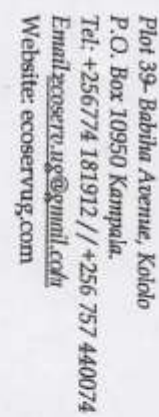


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**CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.**

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 18/09/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	MATUA ELIJAH	KANDU	SUB-COORDINATOR	0782071345	
02	IRANI NATHANIEL	CUKO	ROAD-DEPTER	0788137868	
03	ALETIERI SABINA	CUKO	FARMER	0788446828	
04	BUA SILVANO	KANDU	PASTOR	0773904920	
05	GIWA JOSEPH	CUKO	FARMER	0781612240	
06	DEMMANI CHARLES	CUKO	FARMER	0776045420	
07	ADAMA GABRIEL	CUKO	BUSINESSMAN	0774034634	
08	ADIBA GRANT	CUKO	—	—	
09	KISA ATOMANI	CUKO	FARMER	0785500342	
10	KIRIMA GABRIEL	CUKO	FARMER	0776501808	
11	CHABA GUMMUT	CUKO	MECHANIC	0771166195	
12	CHABIT SAMUEL	CUKO	FARMER	—	
13	ADIBAMA JOHAN	CUKO	LC1	0771049800	
14	KISA DISCERNING	CUKO	FARMER	0787659806	
15	BABUO LEWANA	CUKO	FARMER	—	



YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT .13.1.23/2023

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PAJ081 / AEAU 1



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT ... 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ABRIKO IUMIA	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
2	AZILA 5 AWIMIA	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
3	AMBATU OMBABET	PAJ081		0789951677	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MUBAA AUGUSTINO	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
5	JUNIDE DE SILVER	PAJ081		0789064549	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ODRUA BONTACE	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
7	AMANYO BEATRICE	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ADDOCHI JOYCE	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
9	BAKO ANZILA	PAJ081			<i>[Signature]</i>
10	AMAKA OLIVIA	PAJ081			
11	MGAOLA RUZALIBA	PAJ081			
12	BULEBU SISILIO	PAJ081			
13	NYAKU MONICA	PAJ081			
14	DUBA GASP	PAJ081			
15	ONYENGE BOTI LILIAN	PAJ081			



EST
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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 03 / 2023

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Jack Shale	Dvibi	Member	0771671140	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	James Elias	Dvibu	Member		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	KISA ALLAH	DV		0780744843	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MPJUBA NELSON	DVIBU	Member	0786632228	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	James Charles	Dvibu	Member		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	KEMARIA DAVID	Dvibu	Member		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	AFCIA JESCA	DVBU			<i>[Signature]</i>
8	KOSA FARIDAH	DVIBU			
9	ACHANA DORA	DVIBU			
10	OCHOKO NIGH	DVIBU			
11	AJIYOKWETH OLIVA	DVIBU			
12	AMWORO STELLA	DVIBU			
13	OLAMA STELLA	DVIBU			
14	SALOME	DVIBU			
15	AMUKA SIMON	DVIBU		0788607221	<i>[Signature]</i>



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 9th / 02. / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	EGINA JAMES	DNIBU		-	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	AURUN ELISA STEPHAN	OLINI	03.33 PM	0779021649	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	ABENZI PAULINE	DNIBU	1417	0982873915	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	OBENZI BASTIA JOSE	PAJUTU OLINI	ELDER	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ORUKO SHARON				<i>[Signature]</i>
	DURDY				
	CHRISTIN				
	IGITA				
	LEMATIA				
	CHABIA STEPHEN	DNIBU	Chairman Loc	0784253789	<i>[Signature]</i>
	FINDA CHEDILUKE	DNIBU		0788592122	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MICHAEL HADJA				<i>[Signature]</i>
	GRACE				
	INDIVIBU: PAMELA	DNIBU			
	AZAMA GODFREY	DNIBU	YOUTH	0774034634	<i>[Signature]</i>



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLOLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th 02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ANBRUMA JOHNN ANDBO	PAGURU AFU	KCI	0741849800	Andib
02	ANGULO ROYAL D	PASUAU AFU		0745751487	Angulo
03	NGUMA ROBERT	AFU AFU			Nguma
04	ANBRUA JOHN	AFU AFU			ANBRUA
05	MUA LUTISI	AFU AFU			MUA
06	ALIMMA SIMEON	AFU AFU			ALIMMA
07	ALIMMA BRUNO	AFU AFU			ALIMMA
08	OCAR NIKESSON	PASUAU AFU			OCAR
09	LEMAN MOSES	PASUAU AFU		0784202596	LEMAN
10	OCAR WINSTON	PASUAU AFU			OCAR
11	ATIKOBUN GOTS	PASUAU AFU			ATIKOBUN
12	OKUNA CHALABE	AFU AFU			OKUNA
13	ANABO DONALD	PASUAU AFU			ANABO
14	ABIBABIS PETER	AFU AFU			ABIBABIS
15	OKUNA ALFRED	AFU AFU			OKUNA

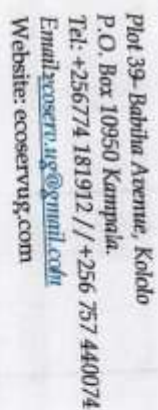


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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16-	DMIRAMBIE ALIK	Phisuuu nyuu			<i>Ambe</i>
17-	Asikun GOSTERB			07892192335	<i>[Signature]</i>
18-	BOOMT OROCIHO	Amibu			<i>[Signature]</i>
19-	KAKURU Sumbry	Phisuuu			<i>[Signature]</i>
20-	BURFA & ALIAS	Amibu			<i>[Signature]</i>
21-	CRIBIEU BOORST	Amibu			<i>[Signature]</i>
22-	Amimih Phisuuu	Phisuuu		0785468082	<i>[Signature]</i>
23-	Amikoru KAGHI	Amibu			<i>[Signature]</i>
24-	TUMBER PAULA	Amibu			<i>[Signature]</i>
25-	OGLA ZENA	Phisuuu			<i>[Signature]</i>
26-	WIRU AGUITA	Phisuuu			<i>[Signature]</i>
27-	AZANA MASENSIO	Phisuuu			<i>[Signature]</i>
28-	Aluoy J. Amers	Amibu		07835977440	<i>[Signature]</i>
29-	ELEENNO CHRISTOPHER AMIBU			0782629305	<i>[Signature]</i>
30-	KAKURU Sumbry	Phisuuu		0781114489	<i>[Signature]</i>



CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

226



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLOLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

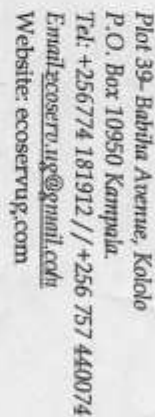
DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 15/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	OTUA OMAR	KANJO	FARMER	-	
02	ANNA ISIDRO	ANIBU	FARMER	-	
03	OKUBA DAVID	ANIBU	FARMER	0789450160	
04	ODUA SAMUEL	ANIBU	FARMER	0785987358	
05	DARLEU ROSE	ANIBU	FARMER	-	
06	ALFRED CHECHIAN	ANIBU	BUSINESSMAN	0775330845	
07	OSIZIMA STEPHEN	PAGURU OUNI	FARMER	-	
08	OLHUA LESTICA	PAGURU OUNI	FARMER	-	
09	CHECHUBU BARNET JOSE	ADIBU	FARMER	0774774678	
10	DARLEU DAVID	PAGER	PREST	-	
11	ISAAC HENRY	PAGURU OUNI	FARMER	-	
12	AKAMA MATEO	PAGURU OUNI	FARMER	-	
13	MTIUA STEPHEN	ANIBU	FARMER	0774809444	
14	BIA SILVANO	ANIBU KANJO	FARMER	0773904920	
15	ANDIWA MICHELE	KANJO	FARMER	-	



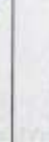
CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GIS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 17/02/2023[illegible]



ZOMBIE.

5

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	LEKUNU KILIAN	VUU	FARMER	0780856525	
02	DELINO HAMMON	VUU	FARMER	0771652153	
03	EMATE SUMAAT	VUU	FARMER	0774412325	
04	AMUNDU MURISON	VUU	Doctor	0774278517	
05	ANGUZA HARET	VUU	H/LEADER	0781678246	
06	DEKUBA DABIB	VUU	PASTOR	0781678246	
07	DELINO MAREINDA	VUU	BUSINESS MAN	0784691537	
08	SURUNDU GUTS ANDI	VUU	FARMER	0783111820	
09	ABIRIGA PATRICK	VUU	FARMER	0784649495	
10	MUNDU ALIAT DZAH	VUU	FARMER	0775152306	
11	BURADE DIK	VUU	FARMER	0788432666	
12	AMANDU ALIAT	VUU	FARMER	0779753770	
13	AMUNDU JOEL SMITH	VUU	FARMER	0786622635	
14	OLEA GIBBERT	VUU	FARMER	0789377817	
15	ODOD PARKER	VUU	FARMER		



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TERECO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 15/2/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	Mfua	ECUJA	KAKO	SUBCOUNCIL CHIEF	0782071365
17	QAA	KUCY	YUU	FARMER	-
18	ENHAI	SULUJ	BRINI	LAND ELDER	077441228
19	ATRIA	KOKIST	Banibudragini	FARMER	0772972583
20	DETC	JOTH	Banibu	FARMER	-
21	CHUBA	ROUAD	Banibu	SECURITY	0785436697
22	CHUBA	JOSEPH	Banibu	FARMER	0787392930
23	ANDANA	HIDON	Banibu	TEACHER	0783044571
24	AYUA	SAL	Banibu	RECEIVED TEACHER	0774919936
25	AYUA	SAL	Banibu	"	0774919936
26	CHUBA	MOJIS	Banibu	FARMER	-
27	MIKOBUA	GERARD	Banibu	FARMER	0750231396
28	MASKINI	ADENSON	Banibu	FARMER	-
29	TIAITA	KOIK	Banibu	FARMER	-
30	CHUBA	JOSES	Banibu	FARMER	-
31	NYAKO	VIOLA	ANIBU	FARMER	0783771806



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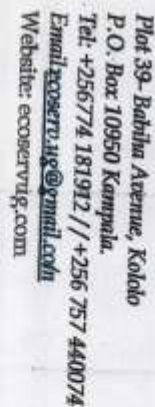
NDRIBA ADABA / 1881

CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 7th / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	DYELIAH ADAMIC KAMBER	NDRIBA ADABA	DETERA S/COMUNITY	0748827057	
02	ANNE KUMBER	" ADABA	" Nanyu	0732630637	
03	CANDINYAUA GILBERT	NDRIBA ADABA	SEC LE I NDRIBA	0775423729	
04	LAMBIGI WILHELM	NDRIBA ADABA	CHIEF MEMBER	0723565975	
05	AMGIGAU IRENE	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	0773293046	
06	OTURU MARY	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	0787303168	
07	NGAMITA GLADYS	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	0778460254	
08	CANBIA SIMON	NDRIBA ADABA	FORMER	0774884405	
09	CANBIA EUGENE	NDRIBA ADABA	H/TEACHER	0718360970	
010	CANDIBA MARGARET	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	0775662243	
011	ANDRIMA GODFREY	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	—	
012	BAYO LEVI	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	—	
013	ADALE ISABEL	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	—	
014	ASIKIA BEATRICE	"	V H.T.	0786975662	
015	KUMBECH ALEX	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	0760794480	
016	EREGO MARGARET	NDRIBA ADABA	TEACHER	—	

10 women



FDRI3A FDAB4 / 1E

YUMBE.

7th / 03 / 2023

NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
0477 OUESSA JAMES	NORRIS, JAMES	OFFICER CONSULT	0779855251	
13 OBEIA BOY	NORRIS, BOY	OFFICER CONSULT	0774241185	
19 ADAMA AMOS	NORRIS, AMOS	OFFICER CONSULT	0773207125	
20 OUBIEU DENI	NORRIS, DENI	OFFICER CONSULT	-	
21 BAKHEU GLABES	"	"	-	
22 KENIA BATTA	NORRIS, BATTA	OFFICER CONSULT	-	
23 GRESTIA HILLION	NORRIS, HILLION	OFFICER CONSULT	07751018015	
24 SILVANO LEURKA	NORRIS, LEURKA	OFFICER CONSULT	07784211404	
25 AVALUZA PHILIPPA	NORRIS, PHILIPPA	OFFICER CONSULT	0778805406	
26 EZAMA CHARLES	NORRIS, CHARLES	OFFICER CONSULT	07755666191	



ESL
Ecoserv Ltd

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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 14th / 02 / 2023

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 11th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	BATISTIA BOSCO	PATRU	Area Coordinator	0779934852	[Signature]
2	EDASI EZEKIEL	PATRU	Farmer		[Signature]
3	ATONA NICHOL	PATRU		0761610020	[Signature]
4	NDINDU LEONARD			0772707779	[Signature]
5	ATONA FRED			0777928775	[Signature]
6	Abner Arumma			0778900045	[Signature]
7	ESERIM NATHI	PATRU		0789236742	[Signature]
8	ANGULO - BENARD	PATRU	Student	0786834451	[Signature]
9	ATONA - BEDDICK	PATRU			[Signature]
10	KAIRBDA VINCENT	PATRU			[Signature]
11	ENYOTA COSMAS	PATRU			[Signature]
12	Isaac WILSON	PATRU			[Signature]
13	PAYOL INNOCENT	PATRU		0770911705	[Signature]
14	ADITHA JACKSON	PATRU		077486535	[Signature]
15	MASUUN BOBINA	PATRU		0772169560	[Signature]



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 17th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
15	CHANDIA Grace	PAIRU	Farmer	-	
17	ALUKU BENEDE	PAIRU	elder elder	078548733	
18	BUSA AUGUSTINE	PAIRU	elder elder	-	
19	FEETIA CLYDE	PAIRU	elder elder	-	
20	FEETIA PASCA	PAIRU	"	-	
21	BRABER MONICA	PAIRU	"	-	
22	PLUMA SALLY	PAIRU	Farmer	0799888585	
23	GRULABRY	PAIRU	"	"	
24	WDEPIA Brigitte	PAIRU	"	"	
25	BUBIA CHRISTOPHER	PAIRU	-	0760529997	
26	ALERA DINDA	PAIRU	F	-	
27	ALERA FELIX	PAIRU	FARMER	0787799169	
28	AVURU MED	PAIRU	F	-	
29	FEETIA BUBIA	PAIRU	FARMER	-	
30	BRABER MONICA	PAIRU	Farmer	0775335343	

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT ...17/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ALYMEUS HILLARY	PATRU	youth	0781239709	Atu
02	ALYMEUS MOKET	PATRU	104th	0785732381	Atu
03	NGUMA SETUBA	PATRU	100th	0761771885	Atu
04	Kyrie Oluwa	PATRU	100th	—	Atu
05	Amara Alloysious	PATRU	100th	—	Atu
06	Dudora Kibanda	11	11	—	D. Kibanda
07	TESID MIRISA	11	100th	0788444944	F. Muriika
08	ERIMA JOHN	PATRU	100th	0781235207	Atu
09	ALYMEUS HILLARY	PATRU	100th	0784712367	Atu
10	KISA VIOGARI	Patru	KISA	0788124489	Atu
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



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PANZORO.

CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLOLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 11th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	EYOIM PEGEE	PANZORO	YOUTH	0795945944	
02	YOKA PHILIP	PANZORO	YOUTH	0787041540	
03	EDWIN CHAMBERS	PANZORO	YOUTH	—	
04	GUZIMA ERIE MOKA	PANZORO	ELDER	0784707901	
05	AKIWA SIMON	PANZORO	ELDER	0783152470	
06	MURU SUZANA	PANZORO	ELDER	—	
07	ANGUCIA IRENE	PANZORO	ELDER	—	
08	LEBU ANA	PANZORO	ELDER	—	
09	BATO TOM	11	YOUTH	0783523454	
10	JIBUA ALEX	11	ELDER	0779478327	
11	AMWA DONA	PANZORO	YOUTH	0773493224	
12	ANGUCIA MARGARET	PANZORO	ELDER	—	
13	LEKIRO BETHACE	PANZORO	ELDER	—	
14	LENGI TEOPHIL	PANZORO	YOUTH	—	
15	ATIKOBUA ALLAN	PANZORO	YOUTH	0779480006	

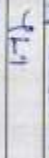


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PANZORO

CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Acidri Moses Mbat	PANZORO	ELDER	0774109252	
02	YERUSA KEMURINDA	"	"	"	
03	CHANDIA KELVIN	"	YOUTH	"	
04	ABITEMA DENIS	PANZORO	YOUTH	0775756104	
05	ADINKALE DENIS	PANZORO	YOUTH	"	
06	ADRIKO DEJEEN	PANZORO	YOUTH	0784751497	
07	ALYERBUDU TACHILILE	PANZORO	YOUTH	"	
08	YOKIA IDICE	PANZORO	ELDER	0788552000	
09	OLIVER AKICIA	PANZORO	ELDER	"	
10	FEMI KEMURINDA	PANZORO	LCI CLMAN	0777373116	

IRIRI VILLAGE
CLAN
ANTOKA
CLAN
KIRIA



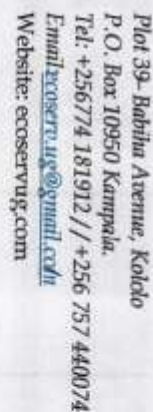
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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ADIRI ROSE	IRIRI		0784914685	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	VITARI A	IRIRI			
3	BAYO AKISA	IRIRI			
4	MUNDURO CHRISTINE	IRIRI		0778045317	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	FEA JONNA	IRIRI			
6	ATARUA NINET	IRIRI			
7	ASARA LILLIAN	IRIRI		0783939811	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	CANDIA DOYES	IRIRI		0733961585	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ATIZALO BETTY	IRIRI		0756662215	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ASABU MARGARET	IRIRI			<i>[Signature]</i>
11	ABEL GRACE	IRIRI			<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ADIANA HEDDERT	IRIRI			<i>[Signature]</i>
13	DINDIA MUTAMBA	IRIRI		0762202048	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	MUNGUFEA FRANCES	IRIRI			<i>[Signature]</i>
15	ADIA CHRISPA	IRIRI			<i>[Signature]</i>

Artora / Artora chart.



DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 15/02/2023

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OMBACTH



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 08/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Beaband Christopher	OMBACTH	VHT	0784900120	
2	Bito Raphael	OMBACTH	Member	07728191061	
3	Atoma Nelson	OMBACTH	Sec. hel	07808992931	
4	Xiguma Cosmas	OMBACTH	Member	-	
5	Egwin Ponzio	OMBACTH	Member	-	
6	Albama Fandy	OMBACTH	Member	-	
7	ODIA Jassine	OMBACTH	Member	-	
8	Onia Francis	OMBACTH	Member	-	
9	Audabai Festus	OMBACTH	Member	0762027069	
10	Mato Pasore	OMBACTH	Member	-	
11	Bazik M. Zachary	OMBACTH	Member	07894496288	
12	Abbasayo Basterie	OMBACTH	Member	-	
13	Juudat Jethu. Kapiti	OMBACTH	Member	0788883373	
14	ESATI FORDKOD	OMBACTH	Sec. for Prod.	0780968219	
15	AMATRE YAHAA-IA	OMBACTH	MEMBER	07883416661	



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PAKUYA / WUA

CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 1.02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1					
1	Arwa20 Alfred	WUA	LC1	0784436923	
2	Arwa NATHAN	WUA	VHT	0770513515	
03	BURKA STEPHEN	PAKUYA	LCI CHMAN	0718736920	
04	REUBEN STEPHEN	WUA	LCI SECRETARY (WUA)	0775397925	
05	Yuma Emmanuel	WUA		079021527	
06	PAULUS BEN BOSCO	WUA	STUDENT	0786665836	
07	NYAGU AMELIA	WUA	adult		
08	MUNDUA BWA	WUA	-parent		
09	ABELIO CAMELES	PAKUYA			
10	ADRIUS STEPHEN	PAKUYA		0773298466	
11	NYAGU MRCOLATE	WUA	YOUNG	0781636125	
12	Emua david	WUA			
13	ADRIUS EMMAUEL	WUA		0782190039	
14	YAMINDE FELIX	WUA			
15	APAGU VICENT	WUA			

PART 4A / WUA



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 9th / Dec / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	ESTERINA GORDON	WUA	STUDENT	078421351	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	ALUMTO WICKSON	WUA	SAVING SECRETARY	0773079484	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	OLUP SIMON	WUA	SAVING		<i>[Signature]</i>
19	ANGUAGA SAMUEL	WUA	WUA	07890294	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	ASHODUA BENEDICT	WUA			<i>[Signature]</i>
21	OMUTAKBE STHULUS	WUA		0760315645	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	ALUBAUA GORDON	WUA			<i>[Signature]</i>
23	ABULIKO GORDON	PHARYUA	FOOTH	0773524975	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	NADWA SIMON	PHARYUA	Elder		<i>[Signature]</i>
25	ANDIKUS ESTERINA	WUA	Elder		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	ODON SIGHATHEN	WUA	Adult		<i>[Signature]</i>
27	OLUCA HELLER	WUA	Adult		<i>[Signature]</i>
28	ALUBAUA HELLER	WUA			<i>[Signature]</i>
29	OLUBAUA SIME	WUA			<i>[Signature]</i>
30	OKELLO GORDON	PHARYUA	FOOTH		<i>[Signature]</i>



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT/...../2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
31	ASUMA TOM	BARUYUA	Elder	-	<i>Asuma Tom</i>
32	BRAMBEI STEPHEN	BARUYUA	"	-	<i>Brambi Stephen</i>
33	BARO EVANUE	"	youth	-	<i>Baro Evanue</i>
34	WILAKU THOMAS	"	Elder	0784066790	<i>Wilaku Thomas</i>
35	CANDRU DYCE	BARUYUA	V.H-I	-	<i>Candru Dyce</i>
36	AFEITA AETITY	MUA	adult	-	<i>Afeita Aetity</i>
37	NYRU VERONICA	MUA	Elder	-	<i>Nyru Veronica</i>



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 8th / 23 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ABRAMA P. PEIER	ALIBU	ELDER	-	
2	Andrua Bimom	Alime	YOUTH	-	
3	Evuma Gafay	ALIBU	ELDER	-	
4	PRAY ENARIST	ALIBU	ELDER	-	
5	WILDI GEMEN	ALIBU	ELDER	-	
6	KABON AMETRE	ALIBU	ELDER	-	
7	ABDI WESWAD	ALIBU	MEMBER	-	
8	CAZIE DONABASTIA	ALIBU	MEMBER	0783099754	
9	Badron MERRY	ALIBU	MEMBER	0783099754	
10	REKUNA TUNING	ALIBU	MEMBER	0762834204	
11	OMBE BASIU	ALIBU	MEMBER	-	
12	OMUTOBU EROBENT	ALIBU	MEMBER	0777485310	
13	KUASA KENSON	ALIBU	MEMBER	-	
14	ALUA GILBERT	ALIBU	MEMBER	-	
15	ANDONG ALBERT	ALIBU	MEMBER	0789697423	

ALIBU



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 8/5/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ABINDU GORDON	ALIBU	Member Member	0786222625	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	NEASEMA CHRISPUS	ALIBU	Member	0761997097	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	AGABA BENED	ALIBU	Member	0782749486	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	Abuina ROBERT	ALIBU	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	Abuina ROBERT	"	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	GOVETI COSATIANO	ALIBU	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	ODUMA HAROLD	ALIBU	Member	07892380636	<i>[Signature]</i>
08	OCOBODU ILENI	ALIBU	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
09	ANNA NYIMIRACH	ALIBU	"	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	CHABIEU Femy	ALIBU	"	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	OCOKOBU Bobey	"	"	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Kajiru Juvier	"	"	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	CHAKYA FREDAH	ALIBU/ALIBU	Member Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	CHUBIRI ALF	ALIBU	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Amber X-Tic	"	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	OCOKOBU LAMING	"	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>

W. Woods

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 14 / 03 / 2023

[illegible]

ANAYUGAZI



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 14/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Amogile Judah	Muvu GAZI	ICEF Extension	0774087331	
02	Achomwa Mucabete	Araya GAZI	ICEF Extension	0773263227	
03	HILBERS BROGA	Araya GAZI	Extension	0774456083	
04	LEBWA CHARLES	Araya GAZI	Member		
05	ARODZA GORDON	"	"		
06	INZIKU THOMAS	Araya GAZI	"	0770406405	
07	DICHA Eunice	Nyau GAZI	"	0774119940	
08	ANDASOBI GILBERT	"	"		
09	ADOMBI UNDEBUT	Ayau GAZI	"		
10	AFAYO BERRAH	"	"	0762147071	
11	KIMATA CHARLES	"	"	0729737804	
12	DEANU PHINDA	"	"	0779881973	
13	ETORAYE LOITCA	"	"	0761557940	
14	WILSON ALIC	"	"		
15	AMUGATHU MURIEL	"	"		
16	NDAMANA JACOB	"	"		



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GIS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

[illegible]

PANVA / OMVEKO (2).



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SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 14/03/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	AMUKORUA SIMON	PANVA / OMUSKO	Village member	0787444022	
02	FELIX MALISA	OSABU / MUYOBI	VILEGA member	0703 33 89 99	
03	NYAGAKU SIVAJI	MULLU	VILEGA member	077453556	
04	ABABWA ERUO	OSABU / MUYOBI	VILEGA member		
05	MULIKUWA NOLAN	OSABU	Village member		
06	DUMUWA GORAC	OSABU	Village member		
7	ELIZABETH JOHN	PANVA	Village	071594124	
8	MWABELA SAUL	PANVA / OMUSKO	VILEGA member		
9	ALIDDO MUKIDDA	PANVA / OMUSKO	VILEGA member		
10	ASTIKO SETHUS	OSABU / MUYOBI	M.		
11	DUMUWA JOSEPH	OSABU / MUYOBI	M		
12	AYOMA JOSEPH	PANVA / OMUSKO	VILEGA member		
13	AKAKA JOHN	OSABU	V		
14	HEBBAH WILFRID	OSABU / MUYOBI	Village member	0785666766	
15	BOCU KATHARINE	PANVA / OMUSKO			

பெருந்தோட்டம் - காரை (காரைமலை)
0784 672477

BACANES

ABALI/ANGESI



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 7th / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Bate Geatany	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	0782614240	
2	REFUGI ADIRKA	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	"	
3	ARDEA LAMBEK ASIN	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	0772578350	
4	ANDUKO COLEINS	Abali/Angesi	"	07759005314	
5	INBORA MERIC	Abali/Angesi	"	07601586459	
6	ANDIRA GILTON	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	07728901766	
7	ABUGA DEWELARD	Abali/Angesi	"	07785008929	
8	BUGA LOICE	Abali/Angesi	"	0783446220	
9	BUGA COMMUNIST	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	0774723820	
10	ABIRIKU GIDCO	"	"	0789586840	
11	TOBO BEWEN	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	077404158	
12	CARDUEN ISABELLA	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	0783886724	
13	DRIGU KETTY	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	0783572645	
14	LEMAKA GADIGUR	Abali/Angesi	"	0787458537	
15	ONZIMASER	Abali/Angesi	"	0771546415	
16	DOAREGA GEORGET	"	"	0778929293	
17	OSUEN EMMANUEL	Abali/Angesi	Farmer	0776638132	

ABACI / AHGESI



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 7th / 8th / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	AGAT	ABACI / AHGESI	Farmer	0775648864	Anthony
2	HANZA KASIM SEBBI	ABACI / AHGESI	FARMER	077395859	Handa
3	ACEIA STELLA	ABACI / AHGESI	"	0787488209	Stella
4	BEKONI MOSES ABILUA	"	Driver	0786775769	Moses
5	Edik Emmanuel	ABACI / AHGESI	INCHARGE W.C.U	0781539038	Edik
6	ANGICHO BANYE EMMANUEL	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	Emmanuel
7	LUPIRA WAGAN	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	Wagan
8	ANA ADIO	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	ADIO
9	OPINIA SCOLA	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	SCOLA
10	ASIBAZUGO WIMPUKE	"	"	"	Wimpuke
11	ABA DAVUD	"	0770513220	"	DAVUD
12	Begor Ophon	ABACI / AHGESI	WHT	0773217226	Ophon
13	MANUA GIDRIA	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	GIDRIA
14	AKATE YOKUEN	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	YOKUEN
15	Aligatu MUKWESA	ABACI / AHGESI	"	"	MUKWESA



Website: ecoserv.org

YUMBLE.

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OP/Bu



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 10/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	DUSEMUY OREKU	OP/Bu	Member	0783972009	
2	IRAJIRABU JAMES	OP/Bu	Member	0782250753	
3	ETOMIRO GRENDA	OP/Bu	Member		
4	ANGUCIA JENIFA	OP/Bu	Member		
5	DRIZIRU WOLUKY	OP/Bu	Member		
6	NYAGRU JENIT	OP/Bu	Member		
7	AYIKODU JENFER	OP/Bu	Member	0782933570	
8	LEWUJU JUBITH	OP/Bu	Member	0777682697	
9	MOTAMMAD SHABAN	OP/Bu	Member	0775093876	
10	BOMBA DAN KAN	OP/Bu	Member	0762605343	
11	ANBUU JOKHOA	"	"	0782113177	
12	LEWUJU EVALINE	OP/Bu	Member	0773155670	
13	ADIDA JOSEPH	OP/Bu	Member	0778661198	
14	GUATH EVANUE	OP/Bu	Member		

ATYAK



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	OCHEMENG PERUWAP	ATYAK VILLAGE	CENTER MASTER	0761095319	[Signature]
02	SENIOR GUACEL	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
03	ONGBA FRISTIND	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
04	MOONONG WITRED	ATYAK VILLAGE	PONDERA	0785843968	[Signature]
05	SISIMIL WESHALI	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
06	ONENOM ASHRAE	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0781106158	[Signature]
07	BIMRES MICHAPRUDIT	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
08	OUTUTUKI PASTOR	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0780166674	[Signature]
09	OKELI D. SCAR	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
10	ONENOM PASTOR	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
11	SACBEN ADET	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
12	PIMUNDA TEREKO	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
13	GALLIMBU FALBAND	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
14	PIDELIA IRONATHIN	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]
15	OKELI AM. CAMPBELL	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	[Signature]

ATYAK



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	YVONNOIS P SON	ATYAK V	Manager	—	Yvonn
02	NIMUNGU JULIUS	ATYAK V	Guard	—	Jul
03	TEKALE UDOB	ATYAK V	Member	—	Teke
04	PHOTUMU PATRICK	ATYAK V	—	—	Patrick
05	ABEKOM MANUEL	ATYAK V	—	07019 82672	Abekom
06	OTY RWEITH ARCHARD	ATYAK V	—	07019 82672	Archard
07	OKUMU RICHARD	ATYAK	N.H	0779046609	Okumu
08	DAMBA KIZITO	ATYAK V	Chief	071334401	Damba
09	BIDENSON CHARLES	ATYAK V	Member	—	Biden
10	RWELEO NIMUNGU	ATYAK V	—	—	Rweleo
11	DIWA BOTU EMMANUEL	ATYAK V	—	—	Diwa
12	DONOKURU FRED	ATYAK V	—	0710284449	Donoku
13	ADUJABU GO TEREZA	ATYAK V	—	—	Adujabu
14	MAGARET ALUMU	ATYAK V	—	—	Magaret
15	FILORDS NEUCIMA	ATYAK V	—	—	Filords

ATIAK



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	BERO CIPANS PASACQUE	ATYAK VILLAGE	member	---	
02	ATOKORUOTU JOSEPH	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
03	IRACANU JURET	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
04	JEFA TATI	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
05	JESEKE NIANKON	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
06	DURUA SKETI	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
07	ASABUNE ENEN	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
08	OROBETH BANITA	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
09	PASUA	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
10	AAOMBO JURET	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
11	JONAH KUMARECU	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
12	ROBIS NEMUTIA	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
13	AMUTU-IRENU	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
14	BATRES-ITICHAN	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	
15	APRO-BAUNES	ATYAK VILLAGE	LI	---	

ATYAK



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	MAKABUO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	
02	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	
03	ABUONGI R. S. N. N. N.	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	
04	ABUONGI R. S. N. N. N.	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	
05	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0302393332	
06	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0773601660	
07	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	
08	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0706263646	
09	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	
10	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0783253386	
11	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0786341358	
12	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	0760969959	
13	OKELLO AMULEB	ATYAK VILLAGE	MEMBER	—	

ODURE



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YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 10th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	KUMMECH FESIO AFUA	ODHURE	CLIMAD	07853647203	
02	NYAGAKA AFUA	11	FIERA RESERVATION	07853647203	
03	BECKI KIRITHAN		Survey		
04	BECKI KIRITHAN	ODHURE	ELDER	0713870471	
05	GRUYA JACKSON	ODHURE	CHIEFT	07566174154	
06	OROWA LINDA RUSICE	ODHURE	ELDER	07433513347	
07	ODINE SHIBERE	ODHURE	YOUTH	0761257616	
08	WAMUKUTHI MOAH	ODHURE	ELDER	0723894734	
09	OPAR LIFA	ODHURE	YOUTH	07894558678	
10	OKUMU NORBELI	ODHURE	12	07394198845	
11	OKUMU FRED	ODHURE	12		
12	AGENDWA NELSON	ODHURE	12	07619855547	
13	AGENDWA PRICKLE	ODHURE	12	0742893915	
14	ODOLI PETER	ODHURE	ELDER	0719214415	
15	AFUYA LEONARD	ODHURE	ELDER	0777146837	



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

[illegible]

Agelenu Village

Awendokei
Village



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SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1-	BITHUN JAMULA	Agelenu	C/Person ID	0703693309	
2-	THEOPHIL TEREKIO	Agelenu	Member	0740532746	
3-	DROMER ALFRED	Agelenu	SECRETARY	0702141950	
4-	OKELLO MARTIN	NYASUMU	ELDER		
5-	UETUURU HASEU	NYASUMU	ELDER	0751819113	
6-	OLIM JHON	Agelenu	ELDER	07862272847	
7	UCUMU	Agelenu	ELDER		
8	ONGOT-KAMENGE	NYASUMU	ELDER		
9	ODATA DISON	Agelenu	ELDER	0754226919	
10	OKWOSA RICHMOND	Agelenu	ELDER	0703977450	
11	OKWOKI WAMUKAR	Agelenu		0760035609	
12	OVONA ALDO	Agelenu	ELDER	0785424538	
13	OKWOKI OCHAKI	Agelenu		0755140344	
14	CHARLES OJUGET	Agelenu	ELDER		
15	YUWA NANTO	Awendokei	ELDER	0778819103	

AGELEMU

AWENDOKEL VILLAGE



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YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 9th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	MEANDE PETER	AWENDOKEL	ELDER		
17	OMWONYA RICHARD	AWENDOKEL	YOUTH	0770389731	
18	OKIMMUNGU ISARE	AWENDOKEL	YOUTH	0705028989	
19	ALDITH OMUGO LINDO	AWENDOKEL	YOUTH	0789172865	
20	JAWIAMBÉ PETER	AWENDOKEL	YOUTH		
21	OMIRUMBE BOSKONGE	AGELEMU	YOUTH		
22	UZELE CONCULATE	AGELEMU	ELDER	0762297572	
23	JAKWANDA DADA	AGELEMU	YOUTH		
24	UCAMA JOHNI	AGELEMU	ELDER		
25	MUTIGWA KUMUNYU SING			0741601705	



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S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	JOSUAARDIA BEUD	A-YI-JU	V. Chair Person	0787534837	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
2	AMIKORU CAROLIN	AYIJA	VILLAGE MEMBER	0750565922	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
3	ONZAMA NELSON	AYIJA	V. MEMBER	0720405014	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
4	ESKOSI ADESSO	AYIJA	"	0777232588	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
5	AIHRODOR. RUBANUA	AYIJO	REP FOR PW.DS	N/A	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
6	ONDIA DISONI	AYIJA	PWD	-	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
7	BABA MARISA	AYIJA	W. Chairperson	0786021245	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
8	AYURDIA YINAGI	"	L.C. II AYIJA	0778117713	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
9	ONOR OMAR SAKA	AYIJA	MEMBER	0722227275	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
10	KENYAKU TSOKIA	AYIJO	VILLAGE MIB	-	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
11	DMANBU NICHOLAS	AYIJO	MEMBER	0989-360086	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
12	AMBEA JOSEPH	AYIJA	LEAD FARMER	0780732870	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
13	AYASABU LOISE	AYIJA	MEMBER	07760865129	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
14	ONZIA GASTRUBI	AYIJO	MEMBER	-	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>
15	AUBBUMA ROYCE	AYIJO	MEMBER..	0774568864	<i>Handwritten Signature</i>

DRAGIN VILLAGE
Onyomu



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	MOTHIMANI DDI SUMBIR	DENYILI	MEMBERS	077051153	
02	KHUKU GERT	DENYILI	MEMBERS	-	
03	ATIKI DEKIT	DENYILI	MEMBERS		
04	OSUMBE WIMICT	DENYILI	MEMBERS		
05	AKIO KIKICT	DENYILI	MEMBERS		
06	MUKOZI KIKICT	DENYILI	MEMBERS		
07	ADILI GERT	DENYILI	MEMBERS		
08	AMALITO ZAMINBU	DENYILI	MEMBERS	0782374525	
09	BACO BICION	DENYILI	MEMBERS		
10	DANI SUMIR	DENYILI	CLUB	077123 2612	
11	PRESYO MICHET	DENYILI	LCI	077725346	

BARIBU



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	AUTUMATI EMBEKE	BARIBU	LC1 CHAIRMAN	0794624634	
02	ATIMBU SUBMAY	BARIBU		0774800084	
03	ATIMBU GILBERT	BARIBU		0772278522	
04	ASIBIRU ASUNTA	BARIBU		0772933047	
05	CANDRU HARETIE	BARIBU			
06	AMAMA VHAO	BARIBU PLS	HEAD TEACHER	0774812008	
07	ANGULO MICHAEL	BARIBU	APRENTICE	0780283755	
08	CHITREBU KORNAL	"	SECURITY	0785436690	
09	ACHIRI RON	BARIBU	"	0786853628	
10	PIRLO GASPEN	BARIBU	HEALTH WORKER	0782448510	
11	ADOMBI GASTOPHER	BARIBU	TECH		
12	ATAKO GEDREFT	BARIBU	TEACHER	07857146030	
13	ANIKU JOSEPH	BARIBU	"		
14	ALIOBIRU JALILUDDIN	BARIBU	TECHNICAL		
15	AMUKA NGABERT	BARIBU	LC1 SECRETARY		



ESL
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ADRAA | PAMACH

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 7th 02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	DRAMA PLIMO	ADRAA	LEILL CHAIRMAN	0782912694	
02	AMONGU ALEY	PAMACH	FARMER	0760282945	
03	AYOMA SUATCH	PAMACH	TRADER	0715863078	
04	ATEKUH JAMES	ADRAA	IPRODER	0783566359	
05	SAMAL LONGO	ADRAA	TRADER	0711326521	
06	MUENNU DAVID	PAMACH	TRADER	0799260148	
07	AMANKA FEKY	AYU	LEIC/PERSON	0779787359	
08	BAKU ONDI SIMON	PAMACH	LEIC/PERSON	0770467442	
09	ADAKU MASIMOND	ADRAA	FARMER	0784402236	
10	MUCE DOBEZ	ADRAA	FARMER	0781139169	
11	ENGOM NIKOLAI	ADRAA	FARMER	0785244098	
12	SYKATETE LEONARD	ADRAA	FARMER	0782262511	
13	AFEKURU CHRISTINE	ADRAA	TRADER	0780425832	
14	OMUTOKU MACH	ADRAA	TRADER	0782679493	
15	ADRIPTA AVICE	ADRAA	TRADER	0799444652	



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ABRAHAM PHIMACH

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YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 01 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
17	Adoko Ronald	Adraa	Farmer	—	
18	STANDRINE BETTY	Adraa	1 / Carpenter	0752143330	
19	OBEN BONIFACE	Adraa	Farmer	0778737421	
20	STANDRINE BETTY	Adraa	Farmer	0793216388	
21	ALIMUKI EMANUEL	Adraa	Farmer	0780984671	
22	ONZIMA HASSAN	Adraa	Farmer	0718241072	
23	BULIA BRASHIR	Adraa	"	—	
24	KIRIMIA JOSEPH	Adraa	"	—	
25	ERIKO ALBY	Adraa	Farmer	0774077342	
26	ALIDA GABRIEL	Adraa	Farmer	078482076	
27	IRUKU OUKATI	Adraa	Farmer	0777644099	
28	OLOMA GUY	Adraa	Farmer	0777644099	
29	ISUMA NAFUTAI	Phimach	Farmer	0774906277	
30	LIMBU JUSTINE	Phimach	Farmer	0788966148	
31	MALIKIA GUY	Phimach	Farmer	—	



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 7th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
32	ATIKA SIMON	PAMACH	ELDER		
33	BOULEA TOM	" "	ELDER	0779661361	
34	ONZUMA JAVIEL	PAMACH	ELDER		
35	AUDUMA SAINES	PAMACH	OPINION LEADER	0744113242	
36	BATUMUZI PATRICK	PAMACH	TEACHER	0713841026	
37	ZOMANG NELSON	Ayubu/Osabu	Elder	0762902529	

Atika | Pamach

Panua



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 13th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	OBATH GASPHER	Panua/Panuka	LC I CHAIRMAN	0780100134	[Signature]
02	AFELIA HARISTI	"	MEMBER	-	[Signature]
03	DIKIRU VITENSA	"			
04	ABDAS TASSAM	"	CHURCH	0782100811	[Signature]
05	MADIRA MOSES	11 OSABUA		0773854462	[Signature]
06	CAESAR MULIAN	Panua	Youth	078099753	[Signature]
07	Brish Gilbert	"	ELDER	0778885421	[Signature]
08	MURUGU LITAL	Panua	ELDER	0787133357	[Signature]
09	AZIMBA EZIDIA	Panua	ELDER	-	AZIMBA
10	OSWANT OROSTO	OSTON/ANTOLA	ELDER	-	[Signature]
11	BOEMAN BRATH	PANUA/PANUKA	ELDER	0788843006	[Signature]
12	ANDAMAH ULPED	PANUA-OWENGO	FORMER LC II CHAIRMAN	0788834477	[Signature]
13	RUBEN AKIBA	PANUA-OWENGO	ELDER	078119681	[Signature]
14	MOSES SAUOUE	PANUA-OWENGO	ELDER	0788240967	MOSES
15	PERSON		ELDER	07603805	[Signature]

Pamva



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 13th / 08th / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	AGIRU EASTIE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	0761256045	AGIRU EASTIE
	YWEPI ROSE STEVEN	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		YWEPI ROSE STEVEN
	ERUMA EMMOND	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		ERUMA EMMOND
	CANDIRU HARRIE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	0776380474	CANDIRU HARRIE
	ALIGERU ZUBITA	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	076038156514	ALIGERU ZUBITA
	OPIRU JACQUELINE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		OPIRU JACQUELINE
	CANDIRU ZUBERA	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		CANDIRU ZUBERA
	ALIGERU ZUBITA	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		ALIGERU ZUBITA
	CANDIRU JACQUELINE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	0791678655	CANDIRU JACQUELINE
	ALIGERU ROSE TADE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		ALIGERU ROSE TADE
	EYAIARU RESINA	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		EYAIARU RESINA
	NEVER MERCY	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	0788833376	NEVER MERCY
	NYAKYI EMMOND	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH		NYAKYI EMMOND
	OPIRU JACQUELINE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	078784887	OPIRU JACQUELINE
	ALIGERU ROSE TADE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	0781249165	ALIGERU ROSE TADE
	CANDIRU JACQUELINE	Pamva/omweko	YOUTH	0773169896	CANDIRU JACQUELINE

Pamva



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 15th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	Ochana Arano	Pamva / Tereko	FARMER	0777585769	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Nikeku RARIFA	"	H/WIFE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	BURITA Amos	"	FARMER	0782276534	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ADOLPH EUGEN	"	FARMER	0722922841	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MURUGU ACE	"	FARMER	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ILICO ALISA	"	H/WIFE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Anyikom Lily	"	H/WIFE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Atikuru Stella	"	H/WIFE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Omukoru Jerga	"	H/WIFE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Betty Aluko	"	H/WIFE	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Murphy David Ganga	"	FARMER	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Olina Casar	"	FARMER	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Angela Mwezi	"	FARMER	0382192223	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Chasanta Hudson	"	FARMER	—	<i>[Signature]</i>

NYABU



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SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAR GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLO AND TEREKO) AND
YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01.	Mwanga Abel	Nyabu	Vice-Chairman	0740579690	[Signature]
02.	Eserinda William	Nyabu	—	0762181287	[Signature]
03.	Amambona ZITONI	Nyabu	—	0761640505	[Signature]
04.	MAITHA ISHARO	Nyabu	—	07816149558	[Signature]
05.	Vukuma PRESTICE	Nyabu/NERU	Chairman	0740701372	[Signature]
06.	Abirico HASANSI	Nyabu CELL	Nyabu	0787883242	[Signature]
07.	MASKINI Mubesi, EDNA	Nyabu CELL	Nyabu CELL	0795738181	[Signature]
08.	Alira KASSI, ORO	Nyabu CELL	Nyabu CELL	0789990795	[Signature]
09.	Mukunzi Phoebe	Nyabu	Nyabu	0773655584	[Signature]
10.	Mubona James	Nyabu GNS?	Nyabu CELL	0785285560	[Signature]
11.	Alima Felix	"	Chairman	0782500295	[Signature]
12.	DEBA FANIVU	Nyabu-East	Member	0774576002	[Signature]



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ADRIAN

CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAR GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREKO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 9th / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16	BISON JAMES	Adribu			
17	AZIKU PAUL	ADRIBU		0779023732	
18	OBURA CHARLES	ADRIBU			
19	OKONGA JIMO	ADRIBU			
20	KWESI OMAN	ADRIBU		0762167960	
21	SUMUZA HENRIETTA	ADRIBU		0774280195	
22	SILUO GEORGE	ADRIBU		0770608696	
23	ADIGO COLLINS	ADRIBU			
24	ADUBAIDA EMMANUEL	ADRIBU		0785369203	
25	MIC	TOMPA		0768836057	
26	ADUBA COSMAS	ADRIBU		0780589261	
27	CHANDU BEATRICE	ADRIBU		075487517	
28	ADANI PETER	ADRIBU		0781483576	



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Handwritten signature/initials

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 09/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	DPRD ESTU	PAGUO-DIRAI		0786304089	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	DRISINA JOSEPH	OTIBU		0781612240	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	KISA JIMMY PEREZ	ABERU		0771441154	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	MAKANA REMITO	ABERU		0780993585	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	MAKUMBE MOSES	MAKUMBE		0789358905	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	MAKINA SONASTONE	MAKUMBE		0783416449	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	ANUBA SEBASTIAN	ABERU		075282607	<i>[Signature]</i>
08	BESU ANNA	ABERU			<i>[Signature]</i>
09	AMUND ALERO	ABERU		076512920	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	BATUA WAM	ABERU		0765129214	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	ETOTRA HIRIB	ABERU		0788816122	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	LAGA SABINA	ABERU			<i>[Signature]</i>
13	YAMMUNDU JOES	MAKUMBE		0792909117	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	ALICONDIA SABA	MAKUMBE			<i>[Signature]</i>
15	ALCA AL SAMUEL	ABERU		0782901485	<i>[Signature]</i>

Ogoko

DE G1A



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 15 / 03 / 2023

[illegible]

PATILA



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 13/02/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ACHOLA DONALD	PATILA	CLM LOI	0777957788	
2	Bwosha cosolata	Payia	family		
3	Ogya Okumu	Payia	family	076081103	
4	Ayur Agens	Payia	family		
5	ATIMANGO DANIA	Payia	family		
6	AYILO JOIC	Payia	family	077552531	
7	AYILO RUTH SIOGOS	Payia	family		
8	Okomei Johnson	Payia	family		
9	Okomei Jacob	Payia	family		
10	Okomei Lawrence	Payia	family	0761955254	
11	NEUMIT SIMON	Payia	family	076060815	
12	DAGHERO ROBERT	PATILA	family		

NDAIba / Ocheto Alabo



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CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAR GPS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MAADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 8/03/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Never Selma	Wabibaka Alabo		0760790305	
02	Edmanah Hureet	Wabibaka Alabo			
03	Wesera Egeba	"			
04	AIEITA SEERY	"			
05	Awechomawu Elotaa	"		0785994289	
06	Olen Mogeet	"			
07	DRABU SUDH	"			
08	Nyaru Sigara	"		0761639689	
09	Idigan Jella	"			
10	Bygon Harriet	"			
11	AENE S DAKETE	"			
12	Aben Bethece	"			A.A
13	Aseu Grite	"			
14	Enyau Oriete	"			
15	Anker Gilbert	"		0784915024	
16	Okua Gurea	Wabibaka Alabo			

Nbuba / Ochebe
Alaba



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 8th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Amasa Msimine	Alaba/tereko		—	
02	Edema Isaac	"		—	
03	Edema	Alaba/tereko		—	
04	Arnela Marcela	"		—	
05	Bake Rose	"		—	
06	Ayaka Sarah	"		—	
07	ASIDIBI SAMUEL	"		—	
08	ARUMADRI DENNIS	"		0760259804	
09	ATOKA GILBERT	"		0779171175	
10	ALIKOBUA COLLINS	"		0783666953	
11	Dejere Agnes	"		—	
12	Mature Pasica	"		—	
13	Ondoa Jennifer	"		—	
14	Zemba James	Alaba		0761346713	
15	ASIDIBI NIELSON	"		0784938070	
16	ABINBA Alex	"		—	

NDRISA/OCHEBU ALEBU



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 8th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	ESERINA WATFEE	OCHEBU	CHAIRMAN	0771669443	[Signature]
02	ADATHA EPHRAIM	OCHEBU			[Signature]
03	WAKUNA TEREKA	NDRISA/OCHEBU			
04	WAKUNA MARY	"			
05	WAKUNA BENJAMIN	"			
06	ABDUL PASTOR	"			[Signature]
07	ABDUL WAKUNA	"			[Signature]
08	ABDUL JANE	"			
09	ABDUL PASTOR	"			
10	ABDUL ABEL	"			
11	ABDUL JANE	"			[Signature]
12	ABDUL ABEL	"			[Signature]
13	ABDUL ABEL	"			[Signature]
14	ABDUL ABEL	"			[Signature]
15	ABDUL ABEL	"			[Signature]
16	ABDUL ABEL	"		07762382281	[Signature]

NDRIBA / OCHEBU ALEBU



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S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
01	Residence Enyasa	Kidibobaka			
02	Mthwaxilimu	Nababaka		0765750020	
03	Ngotse Ali	Ndohobobaka			
04	EWARU MARY	"			
05	Aukobut KUTALO	"		0760037781	
06	Amelia Ndaga	"			
07	Cehi, Catherine	"			
08	HON DRAMA ALICE	DEFAKO Sub of		0719135923	
09	Amedl Kuzi	Ndohobobaka		0712901767	
10	EDUMUO FLORENCE	Ndohobobaka		0761414990	
11	Anukuru Teddy	Ndohobobaka		0782066388	
12	Mudakalo John	Ndohobobaka		0761403422	
13	CAIDA MENTE	"			
14	Akello Gladys	"			
15					
16					



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Okollo TC

CONSULTATIVE ENGAGEMENT FORM FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR ALA-ORA WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN ENYAU AND NYAGAK GFS IN REFUGEE DISTRICTS OF ARUA (MADI OKOLLO AND TEREGO) AND YUMBE.

DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 18/02/2023					
S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	ISCHEA CHARLES	OKOLLO T/C	MADI OKOLLO	0721301495	
2	CARUA JOHN LEVI	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	0786629468	
3	CANDIA GORDON	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	0777554712	
4	AMBORWA KLEGGES	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	0772211217	
5	AKIARA PHILIP	OKOLLO T/C	MADI OKOLLO	0783795671	
6	ABROU BETTY	OKOLLO T/C	MADI OKOLLO	0784237589	
7	KUMA SIMON	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	0755581408	
8	ISOLA DAVID	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	0755581408	
9	AKABWA TERESIA	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	0755581408	
10	KUTIDCUMIN CONSOLIN	BARBERA CELL	MADI OKOLLO	0775593774	
11	NGUMA NELSON	POLICE CELL	MADI OKOLLO	07902838415	
12	ALIMA JOHN	ARCHABU	MADI OKOLLO	0772330807	
13	ARIARA FELIX	OKOLLO T/C	MADI OKOLLO	0789656294	
14	MURA JOSEPH	OKOLLO T/C	MADI OKOLLO	07721728538	
15	EDOTRE RICARDO	OPIBU	MADI OKOLLO	07721728538	



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Okello TC

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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 10/03/2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	KABIR A ISHAC	Okello 5/c	Okello 7/c	0789052324	
11	FRANCIS	Okello 3/c	-	-	
18	OKUNIA	Okello 7/c	11	-	
19	AMURU	Okello 3/c	11	-	
20	AMURU	-	17	-	
21	EDINA	Okello 3/c	Okello 11	-	
22	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	0781336453	
23	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	-	
24	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	-	
25	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	-	
26	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	-	
27	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	0785458840	
28	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	078385422	
29	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	0798196298	
30	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	Okello 3/c	0785562060	



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S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
31	Bismukha Jorin MRM	Okoilo T/C	LCI Clerkson	0788186447	<i>Bismukha</i>
32	Okoilo-A Onismus	Okoilo T/C	Coordinat	0781476154	<i>fine</i>
33	AGBARA CHARLES	Okoilo T/C	LCI Secretary	0786250030	<i>Agbara</i>
34	Onimor Cobson	Okoilo T/C	Business Man	0793997217	<i>Onimor</i>
35	Akello Akorin	Okoilo T/C	Wardens	0791194884	<i>Akorin</i>
36	Ayikau Mary	Okoilo T/C	MRM & EE	0780518730	<i>Mary A</i>
37	ANDARATI EALOTHA	Okoilo T/C	Teacher	0711531893	<i>Andarati</i>
38	MENYU ENCHIONDA	Okoilo Village	ELDER	0778823096	<i>Menyu</i>
39	AKUBIA DENNIS	PAPA BU	Driver	0786464471	<i>Akubia</i>

VU



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 1st / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	OCHIRCHAN Moses	VUU	FARMER	—	
2.	MURA JOSEPH	VUU	F.C.I	0774728838	
3.	ACIDRI KENNEDY	VUU	FARMER	—	
4.	ONDAM PHILIP	VUU	FARMER	0777532258	
5.	ABIDIA REMED	VUU	FARMER	0774455307	
6.	LEMATIA MORISH	VUU	FARMER	—	
7.	DRAMADRILLION	VUU	FARMER	—	
8.	AJOMU NOBEE	VUU	FARMER	0780445334	
9.	NYONI FELIX	VUU	FARMER	—	
10.	ABULE ESE WAN	VUU	FARMER	0785501172	
11.	AORIKO NORMAN	VUU	FARMER	0782931831	
12.	ASUMIRAI Goodfrey	VUU	FARMER	0726160849	
13.	ADENGEI JUSTINE	VUU	FARMER	—	
14.	KENDREY	VUU	FARMER	—	
15.	BULU S...	VUU	FARMER	07610553283	

VUU



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 10th / 03 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
16.	ANGUZO FRED	VUU	FARMER	0780828969	
17.	LEIT F. MURUGU	VUU	STUDENT	0783497035	
18.	ABELGA PATRICK	VUU	Forester	0784649458	
19.	AYOBA BENJAMIN	VUU	FARMER	0779561660	
20.	FELIX M. KIDU	VUU	FARMER	0775702797	
21.	LEMAKU JAMES	VUU	FARMER	0789585588	
22.	MURUGU GUSTAVO	VUU	FARMER	0771011533	
23.	CARLOS SARA	VUU	FARMER	0788790982	
24.	MAINT ROSELEY	VUU	"	0781105169	
25.	LEMAKU VICENT	VUU	"	0774744707	
26.	DOKORU GRACE	VUU	Business Woman	0785637513	
27.	MURUGU JENNIFER	VUU	FARMER		
28.	ETIARU BEATRICE	VUU	FARMER		
29.	ORAINA LATHIRIA	VUU	FARMER		
30.	OKUCIA MARGARET	VUU	FARMER		



EST
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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT 10th / 02 / 2023

[illegible]

Pajia/Oyebu



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DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 11th / 02 / 2023

S/N	NAME	VILLAGE	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Aluma Lawrence	Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Paulina NASENISO	Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	ADRIKO JOSEPH	Pajia/Oyebu		0772730662	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	ODDARPA No Simon	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Agimma KLABIRI	Pajia/Oyebu		0786677446	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	BALINA MUSEGIO	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	MUNGUH TONYAT	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	LUUDI SAKIINO	Pajia/Oyebu		0778777530	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	ADRIKO ALDO	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	DEACE CHRISPERS	Pajia/Oyebu		0762393380	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	LETTI SOVAN	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	MUDUGA TONYAT	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	AVUEKU FIDRESH	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	ALICE AIST	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	ecoseru SOLA	Pajia/Oyebu			<i>[Signature]</i>



YUMBE.

11th / Dec / 2023[illegible]

