

UGANDA ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

LIRA-GULU-NEBBI-ARUA TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

UGANDA

ABBREVIATIONS

AEWA	African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Air Pollution Potential
ARV	Antiretroviral Drug
Asl	Above Sea Level
BP	Bank Procedures
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
DDP	District Development Plan
DLB	District Land Boards
DLSP	District Livelihood Support Program
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
BID	Background Information Document
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNH	Critical Natural Habitat
DIA	Direct Impact Area
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
EN	Endangered
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Agency
ESC	Environmental and Social Components
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Analysis
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	Feasibility study
GBIF	Global Biological Information Facility
GD	Game Department
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HC	Health Center
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSD	Health Sub Districts
IAS	Invasive alien species
IBA	Important Bird Area
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INDIA	Indirect Impact Area
ITCZ	Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JCRC	Joint Clinical Research Centre
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Km	Kilometer
LC	Local Council
LGNA	Lira, Gulu, Nebbi and Arua
LLG	Lower Local Government
M	Meter
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	Members of Parliament
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	National Environment Act
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NP	National Parks
NPA	National Planning Authority
NT	Near Threatened
NTC	National Teachers College
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OP	Operational Policies
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PNFP	Private-Not-for-Profit
POU	Project Oversight Unit
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
PWD	People with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RoW	Right of Way
RRH	Regional Referral Hospital
SNE	Special Needs Education
Sq	Square
STD	Sexually transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually transmitted Infection
TBD	To be determined
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda College of Commerce
UEB	Uganda Electricity Board
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited
UETCL	Ugandan Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UGX	Ugandan Shilling
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPPET	Universal Post Primary Education & Training
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USE	Universal Secondary School
UTC	Uganda Technical School
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
VEESC	Valued Environmental and Social Components
VC	Ventilation Co-efficient
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VHT	Village Health Team
VHTs	Village Health Teams
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VU	Vulnerable
WFP	Water for a Production
WHO	World Health Organisation

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of Uganda (GoU) intends to increase the transmission capacity in the Northern Region. The proposed Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua 132 kV transmission line (the project), which is part of the overall national grid system plan identified in UETCL's Grid Development Plan, involves the construction and operation of a 132 kV power transmission line linking Northwestern towns of Lira, Gulu, Nebbi and Arua (LGNA). The overall project objectives are: 1) to provide adequate transmission infrastructure to meet the energy needs of the Ugandan population, 2) to improve availability, reliability, and quality of power supply in Northern Uganda and 3) to facilitate rural electrification and improve the standard of living for the population of the project area.

The project involves construction of a 132 kV transmission line over a total length of 314 km, linking the existing Lira substation, which will be expanded, three new substations that will be built in Gulu, Nebbi and Arua. The project configuration includes two circuits of 132 kV alternative current, mounted on a single row of double-circuit pylons. Use of lattice steel pylons has been retained for the entire length of the Project. The tower height will range from 30 to 39 metres, except for the particular case of the Nile River crossing towers which will range between 54 and 57 metres due to the longer span they have to permit. The width of the wayleave is 30 meters, as per the Electricity Act, but will be expanded to 180 metres at the Nile crossing site due to the pylon configuration at this specific location. To comply with the standards used by UETCL, a right-of-way (ROW) of 5 meter-width will be included in the wayleave, along the project's whole pylon alignment (2.5 metres each side of the center line). The rest of the wayleave will remain under their current owner's ownership, but will be subjected to restrictions of use.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

WSP is in charge of conducting the Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and has worked in collaboration with the consultant in charge of the feasibility study (FS Consultant). The present Resettlement Action Plan's (RAP) final objectives are:

- To identify PAPs and their properties and determine the extent of involuntary resettlement/displacements and restricted access impacts associated with the project implementation and put in place measures to minimise and/or mitigate such impacts;
- To value PAPs' property and assets (compensation costs, disturbance allowances and other assistance values) and provide a strategy for the compensation of PAPs;
- To set out strategies for the implementation of the RAP, including the process through which to acquire the necessary land and easements for the implementation of the AWSP project activities; and
- To carry out consultations with community members and other stakeholders, including PAPs, and make them aware of the project sub-components and to obtain their concerns regarding the economic and social impacts of the proposed AWSP and mitigation measures.

1.3 REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

An analysis of the applicable policy and legal framework was conducted, as well as an institutional framework analysis. The project notably triggers World Bank (WB) operational policy (OP) 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). A gap analysis was conducted between WB's OP4.12 and national laws and regulations, in order to identify actions to be taken in order to ensure compliance to both Uganda's national resettlement framework and WB's policies. The institutional framework relevant to resettlement was also laid out.

1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDIES

An inventory and socioeconomic survey of the project-affected persons (PAPs) was conducted. Overall, the project is expected to affect 3281 PAPs via land, structures or both. A majority of the PAPs

are farmers practicing extensive agriculture. Households count 6 members on average, with male heads of households in approximately 75% of cases. A significant proportion of female heads of households are widowed. The project area has a variety of ethnic groups. Significantly represented groups are the Langi who form a majority between Lira and Gulu, the Acholi who are mainly in Gulu and Nwoya districts, as well as the Alur who are common in Nebbi and Arua districts. Other less numerous groups are the Lugbara and Madi. Christianity is predominant along the project, represented by over 90% of PAPs. In terms of literacy, a majority of PAPs have completed primary education or better. Approximately 15% of the PAPs are illiterate. Over 80% of the PAPs are peasant farmers. Other professions include trade, construction, students. Poverty is widespread along the project line route, with a significant proportion of households earning less than 1\$ per day per person.

Land ownership along the project line route is mainly customary, apart from the short section located in Lira municipality. Land plots range in size, with a majority covering 2 acres or less between Lira and Gulu, with PAPs owning larger chunks between Gulu and Pakwach as well as in Arua (more than 5 acres). In Nebbi the PAPs own as small as 0.5 acres. In terms of health and sanitation, the most common disease along the project alignment is malaria which is also a leading cause of death. HIV/AIDS prevalence among household members is also significant, as are disabilities. Access to health services is possible at various health facilities along the project alignment. A majority of PAPs also has access to safe water through boreholes and protected springs, however some do not and harvest water from swamps, rivers, unprotected springs, etc. Grid electricity is virtually absent in the vast majority of affected households, 98% of them using primarily firewood.

1.5 ELIGIBILITY

PAP eligibility criteria used for purposes of the RAP are meant to respect both national legislation and OP4.12 requirements. Any household meeting one or many of the following criteria will be eligible: having land within the project wayleave, having developments / structures on the land within the project wayleave, having annual crops or trees within the project wayleave, having crops that are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises, being affected during the fine tuning of the RoW and construction phase, or being affected by opening up of any access road. The asset inventory cut-off date was set to 23 september 2015. PAPs who encroached on the project footprint after that date will not be eligible for compensation.

1.6 PROJECT IMPACTS

An analysis of resettlement impacts was performed. As per mentioned earlier, the Project will affect 3281 PAPS. Of these, a significant proportion of approximately 27% was considered vulnerable for meeting at least of the following vulnerability criteria: female-headed households and widows, households headed by minors (17-), elderly persons (65+), persons with chronic diseases, as well as persons with disabilities. The project crosses a total of 180 villages. Total loss of land is estimated at 941 hectares or 2326 acres. 1032 residential houses were inventoried in the project footprint, along with 1115 graves, 14 shrines, 13 wells or boreholes, 7 churches, 7 schools, 1 health center and 6 commercial structures. As for impacts on livelihoods, given that a vast majority of PAPs derive their income from extensive farming, livelihoods will mainly be affected by loss of land for cultivation.

In order to cover for possible minor project design modifications that could arise between the time of drafting the present RAP and the project implementation, principles for a summary Resettlement Policy Framework is included in chapter 8. It states that all resettlement activities associated to the project that are not covered by the present RAP or not defined at appraisal shall be managed according to the same principles and be subject to the same methodology as in the present RAP. These resettlement activities include those related to all known project elements that are outside the present RAP's scope, as well all those to be either added or modified at the implementation stage.

1.7 RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

Proposed resettlement measures include livelihood restoration measures, as well as special assistance to vulnerable people. Livelihood restoration measures include training and promotion on enhancement of existing agricultural practices, provision of improved seeds, extension of credit facilities to PAPs, training on income-generating activities and priority access to jobs during construction. Assistance to

vulnerable households will include provision of replacement land and/or houses in kind, special assistance throughout the compensation process in order to make sure their livelihoods are not negatively affected by the project, as well as priority regarding other livelihood restoration measures.

1.8 RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION

The resettlement process requirement is outlined in the *Resettlement and Relocation* chapter. Procedures to be followed for general resettlement, resettlement of vulnerable people, relocation of graves and shrines, relocation site selection criteria, relocation schedule and assistance, specifications of resettlement houses, integration with host communities and environmental protection. It is also provided that compensations for all public properties shall be done in kind.

1.9 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Extensive consultation and disclosure activities were conducted in three consultation rounds spread over a period of more than 9 months. Concerns expressed by communities were considered during preparation of the RAP. Guidelines are also provided regarding public disclosure and consultations during RAP implementation.

1.10 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Grievance redress mechanisms are proposed in order to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, promote a mutually constructive relationship between the project and the community or PAPs as well as prevent and address community concerns. It is based on resolution of grievances on a community basis, and aims to ensure that seeking redress in front of courts of law is a last-resort option.

1.11 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The key stakeholders in implementation of the RAP are outlined. They include UETCL, District Local Governments traversed by the transmission line, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development as well as the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

1.12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The RAP implementing team will be expected to develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; improvement of communities affected by the project; management of disputes or conflicts, etc. In order to measure these impacts, the RAP identifies the specific indicators to be monitored; defines how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identifies key monitoring milestones (e.g. at mid-point of the RAP implementation process). UETCL will be responsible for this monitoring which will aim to ensure that resettlement activities are carried out in a satisfactory manner.

1.13 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

In order to cover for possible minor project design modifications that could arise between the time of drafting the present RAP and the project implementation, a summary Resettlement Policy Framework is included in the report. It states that all resettlement activities associated to the project that are not covered by the present RAP or not defined at appraisal shall be managed according to the same principles and be subject to the same methodology as in the present RAP. These resettlement activities include those related to all known project elements that are outside the present RAP's scope, as well as all those to be either added or modified at the implementation stage.

1.14 RAP COSTS AND BUDGET

The RAP budget has been established according to all elements listed above. Total budget amounts to UGX 32 169 573 845, or USD 8 943 294 \$.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 OVERVIEW

The Government of Uganda (GoU) has prioritized the construction of the proposed Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua 132kV transmission line (the project) to provide adequate transmission infrastructure to meet the power supply needs of Northern Uganda. The project is part of the overall national grid system plan identified in Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (JETCL) Grid Development Plan.

The project would be constructed from the existing Lira 132kV Substation and pass through the proposed Gulu and Nebbi Substation sites, to the proposed Arua Substation. The Government of Uganda intends to extend the national grid to the West Nile region of Uganda and also increase the transmission capacity in the Northern region. The general objective is to provide adequate transmission infrastructure to meet the power supply needs of the West Nile region and the Northern region of Uganda. The proposed line would traverse a total of about 314 km from the Lira substation to new 132/33 kV substations in Gulu, Nebbi and Arua.

In the recent past, Gulu district has been experiencing poor supply in terms of quality and reliability mainly due to the fact that it is supplied by very long (>100 km) 33 kV lines from Lira substation. This has also resulted in high technical losses and a poor voltage profile. Although interim measures have been taken to improve the quality of supply, the increasing load has made it impossible for the system to cope. On the other hand, the entire West Nile region is fed from the 3.5 MW Nyagak 1 mini hydropower station. Arua town is supplied by very long (>100 km) 33 kV lines from the power plant to Arua via Nebbi Town. As a result, Nebbi and Arua districts have also been experiencing power supply of poor quality and low reliability.

The overall project aims are:

1. To provide adequate transmission infrastructure to meet the energy needs for the Uganda population;
2. Provision of quality, sufficient and reliable power supply to Northern Uganda;
3. Facilitate rural electrification and improve the standard of living for the population in project area.

2.2 GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project involves construction and operation of a 132 kV electricity transmission line, to be mounted on steel lattice, linking Northwestern towns of Lira, Gulu, Nebbi and Arua (LGNA). The width of the wayleave is 30 meters, as per the Electricity Act. However, a larger wayleave will be required at the Nile crossing site due to the larger and longer span pylons that will be installed at that specific location. Other project's characteristics include:

- Extension of the Lira substation;
- New substations in Gulu, Nebbi and Arua;
- Access and maintenance roads on selected project sections;
- 33 kV distribution lines from Gulu, Nebbi and Arua substations (excluded from ESIA/RAP scope).

2.3 PROJECT LINE ROUTE

The selected project line route and other project components is illustrated on Map 1 below, as per presented in the feasibility study (FS) consultant's *Final Line Route Selection Report* (SMEC, 2015).

Map 1 **Project Location**

The project line route can be described as follows:

- The project line route has a total length of 314km traversing the districts of Lira, Kole, Oyam and Gulu to meet the Kamdini-Gulu highway at Bobi trading center via Aboke, Icheme and Ngai trading centers. From Bobi, the line moves parallel to the Gulu highway on the left hand side up to the proposed Gulu substation at Okoro trading centre.
- From Gulu substation, the line moves parallel with the Gulu-Koch road on the left hand side via Anaka Town Council to the upcoming Olwiyo substation (whose construction is excluded from the LGNA project and shall be undertaken under the Karuma – Lira interconnection project). From Olwiyo, the route takes on the right hand side to avoid going through Murchison falls National Park and proceeds through Purongo, Lolim up to Pakwach. It crosses the river Nile about 800m away north of the Pakwach bridge. The line then continues on the right hand side parallel to the Pakwach-Nebbi highway up to Nebbi substation. Similarly, the line retains the right hand side of the Nebbi-Arua highway from Nebbi substation up to Arua substation.

The details of the route are shown in Appendix 2-1.

It should also be noted that a slight diversion is being proposed to the West of the Pakwach area, in order to avoid a small dam project that is in advanced planning phase. Some coordinates in appendix 2-1 below could therefore change slightly. Details of that diversion are as follows:

- The diversion is carried out by only moving forward one angle point AP51. All other angle points remain same.
- Old coordinates for AP 51 UTM 36 Arc 60 N E 328293 N 273455
- New Coordinates of for AP 51 UTM 36 Arc 60 N E 325919 N 273652
- The line cannot be diverted toward road side because of telecommunication installation (communication mast) between water reservoir and road.
- Distance from old AP 51 to New AP 51 is about 2.4 km

2.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The following section provides a general description of the project's various components, while detailed project characteristics are described in the project's Final feasibility and detailed design studies.

The project components are the following:

- The Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua 132kV transmission line
- Substations (extension of Lira substation and construction of new substations)
- Wayleave acquisition and clearance

Other project features include:

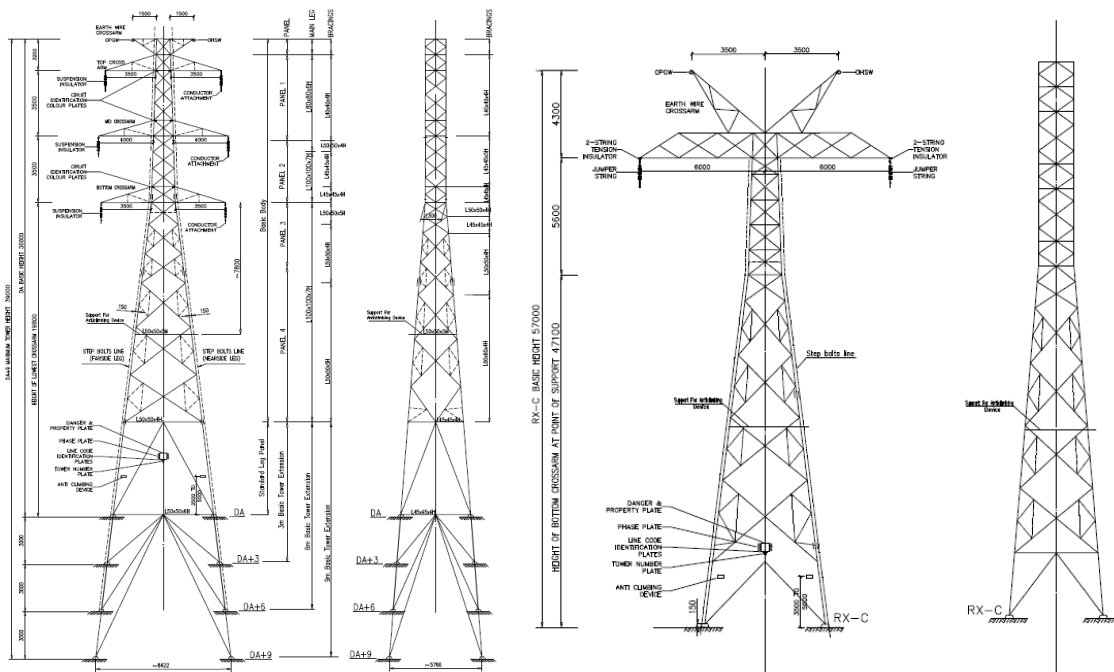
- Access roads;
- 33 kV distribution lines;
- Vegetation control.

2.4.1 LIRA-GULU-NEBBI-ARUA 132 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

2.4.1.1 VOLTAGE, NUMBER OF CIRCUITS AND TOWER DESIGN

The FS consultants' recommended project configuration includes two circuits of 132 kV alternative current, mounted on a single row of double-circuit lattice steel pylons. The proposed type of structure is the self-supporting double-circuit lattice structure with vertical conductor configuration. Special structures will also be used for the Nile crossing sections, consisting in three rows of self-supporting

lattice structures supporting two conductors in horizontal configuration. Those two tower categories are illustrated in figure 2-1 below.



SMEC 2015

Figure 2-1 Main Projected Tower Configurations

Tower heights (from top of foundations to top of pylons) are projected to range between 30 and 39 metres for lattice steel suspension and angle tower (regular pylons, figure 2-1, left). Tower heights will range between 54 and 57 metres for river-crossing towers (figure 2-1, right).

2.4.1.2 PHASE CONDUCTORS AND INSULATORS

The project will use a double circuit transmission line using double and single all-aluminium alloy conductor (AAAC) - Neon. As for insulators, the FS consultants recommend using long rod silicon rubber.

2.4.1.3 TOWER FOUNDATIONS

Various types of foundations suitable for lattice steel structures are planned along the project alignment, chief among which are concrete foundations, commonly used in Uganda. As per required by UETCL guidelines, piling will be used for some pylon foundations in wetland areas. As per specified in SMEC's Transmission Line Design Report, final tower foundation design will be performed by the Contractor due to the variance of geotechnical conditions along the Project line route.

2.4.2 SUBSTATIONS

2.4.2.1 EXTENSION TO EXISTING LIRA 132/33KV SUBSTATION

The existing Lira substation is located in Lira Town in the Northern Region of Uganda, and is connected to the Opuyo substation by an existing 132 kV transmission line.

The project is projected to entail the conversion of the Lira 132kV substation to a double busbar substation, including:

- Extension and upgrading the 132kV side to double busbar arrangement;
- Installation of a 132kV transmission line bay for the connection of the Gulu line.

According to SMEC (2015), the existing Lira substation has adequate space to cater for the upgrades above.

2.4.2.2 ADDITIONAL SUBSTATIONS

PROPOSED GULU, NEBBI AND ARUA 132/33KV SUBSTATIONS

These are proposed green-field substations for which no infrastructure currently exists. Their location is presented on Map 2 above. The projected coordinates of these substations are provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Coordinates for the additional 132/33kV substations

SUBSTATION	EASTING	NORTHING
Gulu		
G-SS-1	422864.1918	298583.3851
G-SS-2	423010.6518	298615.7805
G-SS-3	423064.6442	298371.6805
G-SS-4	422918.1842	298339.2850
Nebbi		
N-SS-1	288170.8765	277296.7744
N-SS-2	288148.8054	277445.1417
N-SS-3	288000.4380	277423.0705
N-SS-4	288022.5092	277274.7032
Arua		
A-SS-1	270716.255	330437.5496
A-SS-2	270810.6995	330321.1697
A-SS-3	270694.2264	330226.6497
A-SS-4	270599.7064	330343.1228

Olwiyo 132/33kV substation

A new 132/33kV substation is planned to be constructed at Olwiyo under the Karuma Interconnection Project. It's siting and design is excluded from the scope of the LGNA project. However, its presence was considered in the line route selection process in order to allow interconnecting the projects for better quality and reliability of power supply.

Switching station in Vicinity of Lira

UETCL is currently considering options to relieve existing Lira Substation due to the challenge of heavily built up municipality area around Lira town where the substation is located, and in order to allow interconnecting the many transmission projects in the Northern region, for better quality and reliability of power supply. Those additional facilities will likely include an additional switching station to be located outside Lira municipality as well as a short line for linkage. Those facilities are excluded from the scope of the LGNA project. However, those additional works will be treated and compensated according to the same principles as the present ESIA and RAP (see chapter 15).

2.4.3 WAYLEAVE ACQUISITION

As per the Electricity Act, the width of the wayleave along the Project routing will be 30 meters.

As per UETCL's Right of Way (RoW) and Wayleave Guidelines, UETCL will purchase a strip of 5 meters along the project's whole pylon alignment (2.5 metres each side of the center line) as a right-of-way. The rest of the wayleave will remain under their current owner's ownership, but will be subjected to restrictions of use. Figure 2-3 below illustrates the RoW / Wayleave configuration.

However, a larger wayleave will be required at the Nile crossing site due to the three rows of larger and longer span pylons that will be installed at that specific location. As per illustrated in figure 2-3 below, the area covered by this extended wayleave will be limited to the shores of the Nile River. The maximum width required is 180 metres.

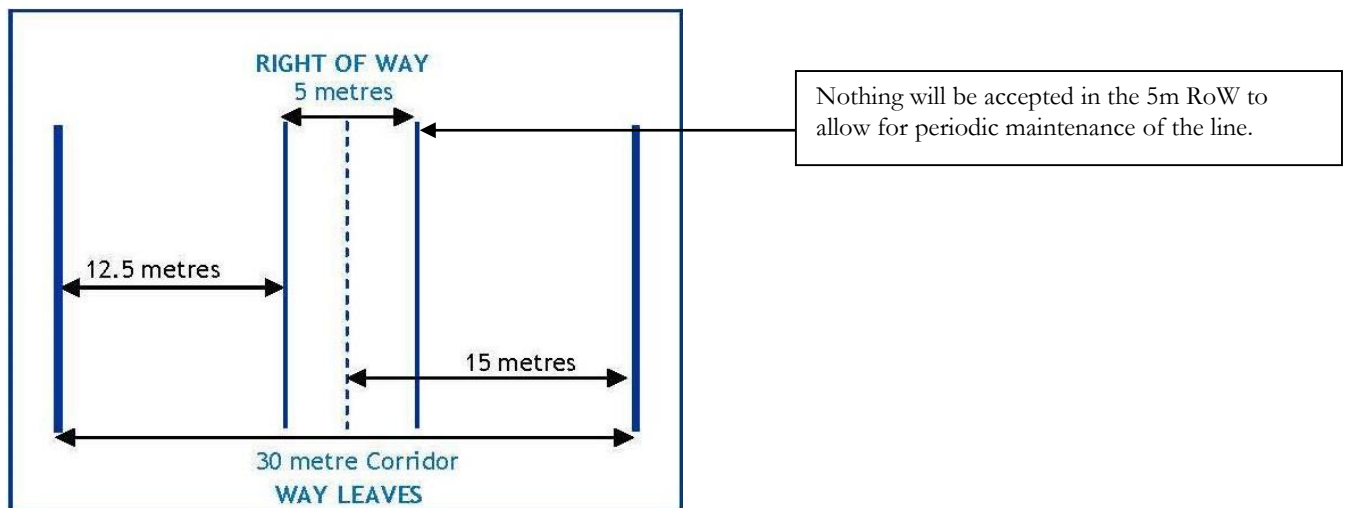


Figure 2-2 Project RoW / Wayleave Configuration



Figure 2-3 Project Wayleave Configuration, Nile Crossing Site

2.4.4 ACCESS ROADS

UETCL representatives have confirmed in a meeting held at UETCL offices on June 25th, 2015 that UETCL requires building of a permanent maintenance road in the RoW along the whole project alignment, linking all pylons. This requirement originates from the understanding that UETCL have experienced a significant reduction of theft and vandalism where such roads are provided.

In wetland areas, access road construction would involve backfilling with hard ground and installing culverts for water flow. UETCL representatives have therefore confirmed in another meeting held at UETCL offices on January 14th, 2016 that no permanent access roads will be built in wetland areas. Temporary road building requirements in wetlands will be minimized by performing all construction

activities in wetland areas during the dry season. All access roads will also be decommissioned after construction activities in order to minimize permanent Project footprint in sensitive ecosystems.

Additional access road designs/routings will be determined prior to construction. They are excluded from the present RAP's scope. However, resettlement required by those additional works will be treated and compensated according to the same principles as the present RAP (see chapter 15).

2.4.5 33 KV DISTRIBUTION LINES

33kV distribution lines are planned to come out of each of the proposed 132/33 kV Substations at Gulu, Nebbi and Arua, in order to allow for rural electricity supply. The details of the areas to be electrified are provided in appendix 2-2. It should be noted that the siting and design of these 33 kV lines are excluded from the scope of the project's ESIA and RAP. However, resettlement required for construction of distribution lines, if any, will be treated and compensated according to the same principles as the present RAP (see chapter 15).

2.4.6 OTHER PROJECTS

As per mentioned in section 2.2 above, the project is part of the overall national grid system plan identified in UETCL's Grid Development Plan, in order to solve power availability issues in Uganda's Northern Province. According to UETCL, projects listed in Table 2-2 below are also planned and at various implementation stages.

Table 2-2 Additional Power Development Projects In or Near the Project Area¹

NAME/ AREA OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVES	STATUS
PROJECT CURRENTLY BEING IMPLEMENTED		
Karuma – Lira transmission line	Improvement of reliability, availability and quality of supply	Currently under implementation
Nkenda-Hoima 220 kV transmission line	Provision of adequate transmission infrastructure to meet the energy needs of Uganda and improve power supply quality and security within the region.	Currently under construction
Tororo-Lira 123 kV transmission line	Improvement of reliability and power supply quality	Currently under construction
Mbarara-Mirama 220 kV transmission line	Provide a regional grid interconnection for power trade and improvement in steady power supply	Currently under construction
Karuma Interconnection 400 kV	Evacuation of power from Karuma HPP and supporting rural electrification program	Currently under construction
Bujagali-Tororo 220 kV transmission line	Regional power trade	Currently under construction
Mbarara-Nkenda 220 kV transmission line	Improvement of reliability and quality of supply in the western region of Uganda Provision of transmission capacity to evacuate power from other generation plants in the West.	Currently under construction
Kawanda-Masaka 220 kV transmission line	Improvement of reliability, availability and quality of power supply	Currently under construction
PLANNED PROJECTS		
Hoima –Kinyara-kafu 220kV transmission line (92km)	Improvement of reliability and availability of the grid as well as supporting power evacuation from generation plants in the project area	• Conclusion of feasibility study ESIA&RAP study ongoing
Ayago interconnection 400kV project(10km)	Provision of adequate transmission capacity to evacuate power generated at proposed Ayago HPS	• Conclusion of feasibility study, ESIA and RAP study ongoing.

¹ <http://www.uetcl.com/index.php/site-administrator/2014-01-29-09-45-30>

NAME/ AREA OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVES	STATUS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoU signed MoU with china Ghezhouba Group of companies(CGGC) contractor for implementation of both the HPP(Hydro Power Project) and IP (Interconnection project) • To be financed by china EXIM Bank
Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua 132kV (314)km	Improvement of Availability, reliability and quality of power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study ESIA and RAP is ongoing • financed by IDA,WB under ESDP
Lira-Gulu-Agago 132kV (140km)	Provision of transmission capacity to evacuate power from Agago/Achwa 88MW power plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of consultant for technical assessment, detailed design, ESIA and RAP and supervision EPC works ongoing • Funded by GoU
Gulu-Kitgum 132kV transmission line and Kitgum Substation	Improvement of reliability, availability and quality of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing for financing
Karuma-Tororo 400kV transmission line	Improvement of reliability, availability and quality of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing for financing

2.4.7 PROJECT COST AND SCHEDULE

2.4.7.1 COST

The total Project cost is estimated at USD 73 750 000. The following table provides a general breakdown of key elements of the project.

Table 2-3 Project Cost Breakdown²

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST (000 US\$)
1	Substation extension at the existing Lira substation to include Busbar extension and Line Bays to accommodate Gulu Lines;	3 269
2	90km Lira - Gulu 132V Double Circuit transmission Line using Double AAAC Neon and 132kV Lattice Steel Tower with one OHGW and one OPGW	14 072
3	Construction of 132/33 kV, 2 x 32/40 MVA new Gulu substation complete with Line Bays to Lira and Nebbi (or Olwiyo) as well as switchgear adequate for 4x33 kV indoor outgoing line feeders;	7 837
4	160km Gulu-Nebbi (via Olwiyo) 132V Double Circuit transmission Line using Single AAAC Neon and 132kV Lattice Steel Tower with one OHGW and one OPGW	25 018
5	Construction of 132/33 kV, 2 x 32/40 MVA new Nebbi substation complete with Line Bays to Arua and Gulu (or Olwiyo) as well as switchgear adequate for 4 x 33 kV indoor outgoing line feeders;	6 751
6	63km Nebbi - Arua 132V Double Circuit transmission Line using Single AAAC Neon and 132kV Lattice Steel Tower with one OHGW and one OPGW	9 851
7	Construction of 132/33 kV, 2 x 15/20 MVA new Arua substation complete with Line Bay to Nebbi as well as switchgear adequate for 4 x 33 kV indoor outgoing line feeders;	6 281

² SMEC Final Feasibility Study

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL COST (000 US\$)
8	Construction of 2 x 33 kV distribution lines from Gulu to areas identified by the Rural Electrification Agency to facilitate rural electrification.	252
9	Construction of 2 x 33 kV distribution lines from Nebbi to areas identified by the Rural Electrification Agency to facilitate rural electrification.	196
10	Construction of 2 x 33 kV distribution lines from Arua to areas identified by the Rural Electrification Agency to facilitate rural electrification.	224
11	SUBTOTAL FOR 33KV DISTRIBUTION LINES	672
12	SUBTOTAL FOR 132KV TRANSMISSION LINES	48 941
13	SUBTOTAL FOR 132KV SUBSTATIONS	24 137
14	TOTAL PROJECT COST ESTIMATES	73 750

2.4.7.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Project implementation schedule is provided in the following table:

Table 2-4 Project Implementation Schedule³

ITEM DESCRIPTION	HANDOVER DEADLINE
314km of 132kV double circuit transmission line from Lira substation to Arua substation passing through Gulu and Nebbi Substation	Start Date: Jan 2017 End Date: Jul 2018 Duration: 18 Months Aug 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of 132kV Lira substation • Construction of 132/33 kV Gulu substation • Construction of 132/33 kV Nebbi substation • Construction of 132/33 kV Arua substation 	Start Date: Jan 2017 End Date: Jul 2018 Duration: 18 Months Aug 2018
33kV Distribution Lines	Start Date: Jan 2017 End Date: Jul 2018 Duration: 18 Months Aug 2018

³ SMEC Final Feasibility Study

3 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The project will cause involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets and loss of income sources or means of livelihood. For all these impacts, World Bank's OP4.12 is triggered. OP4.12 aims at avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement whenever possible. A Resettlement Action Plan must therefore be done.

In order to comply with Uganda's legal requirements and World Bank's OP 4.12 procedures, the project requires the production of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The purpose of the RAP was to identify PAPs and their properties, value them and provide a strategy for resettlement/compensation to ensure that the PAPs' livelihoods are restored and/or improved. In addition, the RAP preparation was aimed at making stakeholders aware of the project sub-components, implementation activities and the related resettlement measures or the alternatives available for the PAPs. The goal of this RAP is to minimise economic and social impacts that would arise from involuntary resettlement or economic and social displacements associated with project activities implementation. This RAP has allowed for adequate resettlement/compensation for the PAPs and appropriate remedial measures, including grievance mechanisms for PAPs. In that context, the present RAP's final objectives are:

- (a) To identify PAPs and their properties and determine the extent of involuntary resettlement/displacements and restricted access impacts associated with the project implementation and put in place measures to minimise and/or mitigate such impacts;
- (b) To value PAPs' property and assets (compensation costs, disturbance allowances and other assistance values) and provide a strategy for the compensation of PAPs;
- (c) To set out strategies for the implementation of the RAP, including the process through which to acquire the necessary land and easements for the implementation of the AWSP project activities; and
- (d) To carry out consultations with community members and other stakeholders, including PAPs, and make them aware of the project sub-components and to obtain their concerns regarding the economic and social impacts of the proposed AWSP and mitigation measures.

In order to achieve the goals above, a comprehensive inventory of Project-affected persons, assets and communities was performed. A detailed survey and valuation exercise was conducted on all project-affected households and assets. This detailed exercise was performed in order to ascertain the number of affected structures, sites, crop and trees and to determine appropriate compensation levels.

Moreover, a socioeconomic survey of affected households was conducted in order to draw a socioeconomic portrait of project-affected persons (source of income, expenses, and characteristics of households members, etc.), as well as to identify vulnerable PAPs.

The population, chiefs and administrators of communities impacted by the wayleave were consulted. The guidelines provided here will ensure that proper compensation and sufficient preparation time are given to affected communities and households.

This RAP has taken into consideration the legal and policy requirements of the Government of Uganda and the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Therefore, the mitigations proposed to address the impacts on people and properties are in line with the laws and legislation in Uganda as well as the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12.

This RAP defines the procedures and methodology for identifying the PAPs and spells out the compensation entitlements for PAPs, the socio-economic profiles of the PAPs, the legal and institutional framework that impacts on resettlement and compensation, the community consultation strategy and grievance handling mechanisms, the RAP implementation procedures and budget, and the RAP monitoring and evaluation system.

3.2 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

The RAP study followed five major stages including the following:

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

3.2.1 RECONNAISSANCE AND MOBILIZATION

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

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

3.2.2 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

3.2.3 DATA COLLECTION

3.2.3.1 CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

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

3.2.3.2 CENSUS AND PROPERTY VALUATION

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

3.2.3.3 BASIS FOR VALUATION

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

3.2.4 SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES' METHODOLOGY

The socio-economic studies covered:

- Current occupants of the wayleave to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program;
- Standard characteristics of households to be affected, including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards living (including health status) of the population to be affected by the project activities; the magnitude of the expected loss – total of partial – of assets, and the extent of the effect, physical or economic;
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- Provisions to update information on the affected people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals;
- Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property, natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based user systems (including grazing, use of forest and swamp areas,) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
- The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
- Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected;
- Social and cultural characteristics of communities to be affected, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g. community organizations, ritual groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.1 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1.1 UGANDAN CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 has a number of articles addressing natural resource protection. Article XIII provides that “the obligation of protecting important natural resources on behalf of the people of Uganda” is vested with the state. Article XXVII affirms the need for sustainable management of land, air and water resources. Article 237 on land ownership provides that land in Uganda belongs to the citizens of Uganda and shall vest in them in accordance with the land tenure systems provided for in the Constitution. Article 242 highlights the fact that the national government may, under laws made by parliament and policies made from time to time, regulate the use of land. Finally, Article 245 addresses protection and preservation of the environment from abuse, pollution and degradation, as well as environment management for sustainable development and promotion of environmental awareness.

Furthermore, article XXVI on protection from deprivation of property, the Constitution gives a right to every person to own property either individually or in association with others (1). Section 2 of this article stipulates that 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.

- (i) 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
- (ii) the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provision for:
 - a) prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
 - b) a right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property”.

The proposed Lira to Arua Electricity Transmission line construction will lead to impacts on both biophysical and social environments as well as land of different tenure systems (customary, leasehold, mailo land, freehold) structures and other properties. The Ugandan Constitution is therefore triggered and will be a useful guide during Resettlement Action Plan preparation.

4.1.2 UGANDA LAND POLICY

Uganda’s National Land Policy was approved in February 2013 by Cabinet as the framework for development and use of Uganda’s land resources for the next decade. The Policy has two major objectives: (1) to re-orient the land sector in national development by articulating management co-ordination between the land sector and other productive sectors in the economy; and (2) enhancing the contribution of the land sector to the social and economic development of the country.

The key issues outlined in the policy include:

- The creation of a customary register to facilitate registration of customary rights;
- Strengthening women's land rights through enactment of provisions promoting the regime of marital property law and joint ownership of land and property for married parties;
- The need to overhaul the existing institutional framework for land administration and land management through decentralisation of land services by bringing land services nearer to the populace to make them more efficient, cost-effective and accessible;
- The re-institution of administrative Land Tribunals to handle escalating land conflicts and land evictions; and

- The legal recognition of the dual operation of both customary system and statutory system in land rights administration, land dispute resolution and land management by empowering customary authorities to perform their functions.

Successful implementation of the national land policy will depend on continuing buy-in, support and confidence of all stakeholders. Stakeholders must participate and be constructively engaged at all levels of policy implementation. These include different government departments, development partners, the private sector, civil society organizations, professional bodies, cultural institutions, faith-based organizations and other non-state actors.

Among the key preliminary steps for implementing of the policy will be:

- Putting in place a secretariat and a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary committee to lead the implementation of the National Land Policy;
- Preparation of an Action Implementation Plan as a program of land reform with activities sequenced to include short term, medium and long term;
- Costing the reforms and packaging them as programs for stakeholders to choose which programs they would prefer to implement;
- Developing a plan of action/strategy for fundraising for the programs;
- Setting a time frame for review of laws relating to land, as well drafting the proposed new laws;
- Developing indicators for monitoring and measuring program implementation;
- Designing and strengthening structures for coordination of implementation; and
- Defining roles of the different stakeholders, including development partners: CSOs, NGOs, Academia, Researchers, and other non-state actors.

4.1.3 LAND ACT (CAP. 227)

The Land Act provides for the tenure, ownership, and management of land and dispute resolution. Subject to Article 237 of the Constitution, all land in Uganda is vested in the citizens of Uganda and is owned in accordance with either customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold land tenure systems. The land law provides security of tenure to customary and *bona fide* occupants which are likely to strengthen their interests in conserving the land as a resource. Section 30 defines lawful and *bonafide*⁴ occupancy and use of land which may be registered (freehold, mailo, lease or sub-lease).

Under the Land Act, all owners and occupiers of land are to manage it in accordance with the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act Cap 8/2003, the Mining Act Cap 9/2003, the National Environment Act, the Water Act Cap 152, the Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200, the Town and Country Planning Act and any other relevant law.

It creates land administration institutions (Section 47-74) consisting of Uganda Land Commission, District Land Boards (DLB), and Parish Land Committees. Section 42 (7a-e) states the procedures for any compulsory acquisition of land by the Land Commission while Acquisition of land by Government or Local authority for public use is provided for under Section 43.

The Act gives valuation principles for compensation under Section 60 (1) while Section 78 requires compensation rates to be yearly approved by DLBs. The Value for customary land is the open market value, the value for buildings on land taken shall be the replacement cost in rural areas whereas 30% and 15% (of total sum assessed) disturbance allowance is to be paid if less than six months or six month notice respectively is given for vacating the land.

Land dispute resolution is by land tribunals as stipulated under Section 77 (a-e) and 78 while resolution by traditional authorities is covered by Section 89. Section 90 (2) deals with the role and function of a mediator.

⁴ Land occupied and utilised for 12 years or more before the 1995 Constitution, unchallenged by the registered owner

This Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Government or developer is to compensate any person who suffers damage as a result of a project development. The Law provides the legal basis for Land Tribunals that deal with land acquisition cases and land disputes in Uganda. It must be mentioned that Land tribunals were suspended by the Chief Justice of Uganda. Land cases that were handled by the tribunal are now under a new Land Division at the High Court.

This act will be triggered as land will be required for the project.

4.1.4 LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1965 (CAP. 226)

This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods 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 the land, 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 or developer is to compensate any person who suffers damage as a result. The Act requires that adequate, fair and prompt compensation is paid before taking possession of land and property. Dispute arising from the compensation to be paid should be referred to the court for decision.

The Lira-Arua Electricity Transmission Project will trigger this act, as approximately 945 hectares of land will be required for the line corridor, along with approximately 20 hectares for substations and some more land for temporarily use during construction.

4.1.5 LOCAL COUNCIL COURTS ACT, 2006

This Act establishes a local council court at every village, parish, town, division and sub-county level. It states that council courts shall consist of all members of the executive committee in case of a village or parish and of five members appointed by the town council, division council or sub-county council on the recommendation of the respective executive committee in case of town councils, division councils or sub-county councils. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other written law, every local council court shall have jurisdiction in, among other things, causes and matters of a civil nature governed only by customary law and matters relating to land. A local council court may make an order for specified reliefs. The project activities may trigger this act as some civil suits may arise related to land disputes between individuals or social conflicts between the migrant workers and the host communities.

4.1.6 LOCAL COUNCIL COURTS REGULATIONS, 2007 (S.I. NO. 51 OF 2007)

These Regulations provide with respect to the composition, management, operation, jurisdiction and procedure of the Local Council Courts and provide for some other matters such as fees and costs to be awarded by the courts.

Jurisdiction of local courts shall include; the trial and determination of disputes in respect of land held under customary tenure, trespass and damage to property. A Court shall not make an order for the attachment of the immovable or real property of a judgement debtor, crops still in the field, the dismantling of a dwelling house or the removal of the judgment debtor from the land except with the written consent of a Chief Magistrate.

This Act may be triggered as some project activities may lead to disputes but also damage to property within or outside the proposed line corridor.

4.1.7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1995 (REVISED IN DEC. 2010)

This Act provides the legal foundation of the Government policy on decentralization and devolution of functions, powers, and services to Local Governments. Under this Act, district and lower local councils are given the responsibility to manage their natural resources including environment at the local government level. District natural resources committee are created and made responsible for environmental issues at district level.

Thus, Local Governments in Arua, Nebbi, Nwoya, Gulu, Oyam, Kole and Lira have been involved and consulted in the RAP process and will be involved in issues of land acquisition, compensation and environmental and social monitoring and compliance in this project. Local government officers whose contributions should be sought for during project implementation must include social staff such as Gender Officers, Community Development Officers, Probation Officers (for prevention and management of penal infractions by Project workers, for example child abuse risks), as well as Labour Officers.

4.1.8 ACCESS TO ROADS ACT 1969 (CAP. 350)

The Act seeks to ensure that a private landowner/developer who has no reasonable means of access to public highway may apply for leave to construct a road of access to a public highway. It establishes a mechanism of applying for an access road to public highway and a legal regime to ensure the safety of the neighbouring environment.

The Act permits the owner of any land over which an access road is to be constructed to be paid compensation in respect of the use of land, the destruction of crops or trees and other property on the land.

The Act also has provisions for grievance resolution between the developer and owner of land over which the access is to be constructed by applying to a Magistrate's Court for leave to construct a road of access.

Although the project area has a good road network, there may be a need of constructing some additional access roads during and after construction. In that case this Act will be applicable.

4.1.9 THE ELECTRICITY ACT 1999 (CAP. 145)

Section 68 of the Electricity Act (1999) outlines procedures and conduct of licensees during placement and maintenance of any electricity supply lines in, over or upon land. Sub-section (3)

requires the licensee to cause as little damage as possible to land and to the environment, and should ensure prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation to all affected persons, for damage or loss sustained by the placement and maintenance of any electricity supply lines in, over or upon land. The Electricity Act, 1999 gives adequate guidelines for the conduct of a licensee and recognises the need to make good any damage and to issue notice to those who may be affected by project activities.

4.1.10 SURVEY ACT 1939 (CAP. 232)

This Act concerns official survey of lands on order of the Commissioner of Lands or the Minister. It also establishes the Surveyors Licensing Board and provides for licensing of land surveyors. The Board shall keep a register of licensed surveyors. The Board may authorize the licensee to act as a land surveyor in any part of Uganda or to undertake only such land surveys as the Commissioner may, from time to time, in writing, specifically authorize. One of the project activities to be undertaken is surveying to establish the project foot print and delineate land parcel within the ROW. This Act will therefore be triggered.

4.1.11 SURVEYORS REGISTRATION ACT 1974 (CAP. 275)

This Act makes provision for the registration of land surveyors, quantity surveyors, building surveyors, mining and hydrological surveyors and valuation surveyors, as well as land agents and other professionals responsible for the management of land or buildings. It establishes the Surveyors Registration Board and defines its functions and powers. The Act also concerns public control on surveying practices. The Board shall regulate and control the profession of surveyors and the activities of registered surveyors within Uganda and advise the Government in relation to those functions. The project will therefore use registered surveyors to survey the line route and all land parcels of PAPs within the Right of Way (RoW).

4.1.12 TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 2011 (CAP. 246)

This Act repealed the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 246 which was enacted in 1951 and revised in 1964, in order to remove inconsistencies with contemporary government system. The 1951 Act was enacted to regulate and operate in a centralized system of governance where physical planning was carried out at national level through the Town and Country Planning Board. Implementation of the Act was supervised by local governments, especially the urban local governments.

To date, the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap. 246, establishes the regime of land use planning at the national and local levels in Uganda. It defines the various planned areas as well as the entities responsible for deciding on the different uses permitted in the latter. It also defines the development and implementation process of land use plans in the areas of planning. It finally provides mechanisms for compensation for owners who would be affected by the prohibition of a given usage on a territory they currently utilise.

The Physical Planning Act, 2011 establishes district and urban physical planning committees, provides for making and approval of physical development plans and applications for development.

Section 37 of The Physical Planning Act, 2011 requires an EIA permit for developments before they are implemented, stating:

“Where a development application related to matters that require an environmental impact assessment, the approving authority may grant preliminary approval subject to the applicant obtaining an EIA certificate in accordance with the National Environment Act”.

Construction of the LGNA project will trigger this Act and therefore need to work with the project affected districts along the proposed power line route to have regulatory control to ensure that this project conforms to local physical planning requirements.

4.1.13 ASSET VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

Valuation and compensation in the present report are in accordance with rates set at district level for crops and “non-permanent” structures. The rates, which are enacted by District Land Boards, are established and updated at district level. Permanent structures and land are valued on a case-by-case basis. In order to meet World Bank requirements, in some cases, additional compensation measures are identified in the RAP (see chapters 9 and 10). This will ensure that all households improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living.

It should be noted that revision of valuations should be performed at implementation stage in order to reflect asset values at that time (see section 10.2.1 and chapter 15). When that valuation is performed, all assets should be valued at their market value (including secondary structures, trees and crops) in order to respect OP 4.12 requirements. All cash compensation should be at replacement cost, and in-kind compensation including construction could be done in some cases.

4.2 WORLD BANK

The World Bank’s environmental and social policies include both Operational Policies (OP) and the Bank’s Procedures (BP). Those policies are designed to protect natural and social environments against potential negative effects of World Bank projects, plans, programs and policies. Operational Policy 4.12 is the one applied for the resettlement aspects involved in the project.

4.2.1 OP4.12 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The main objectives of the WB Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) are to:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement whenever feasible;
- Develop resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the displaced persons to share in project benefits;

- Meaningfully consult displaced persons and give them opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

This policy is usually applied for projects that require international financing. The World Bank OP 4.12, Annex A (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socioeconomic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance management procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation.

WB OP 4.12.(6a) requires that the resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted and offered choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation of full resettlement costs.

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as: those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, indigenous populations, ethnic minorities.

WB.OP 4.12 (13 a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information. They also should be consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring the resettlement.

WB OP4.12 (12a) states that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but only when the land taken for the project is a small fraction (less than 20%) of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.

WB OP4.12 Para (6 b & c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, and, if required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

In addition displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. This development assistance comes in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

WB OP4.12 Para 13 (a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising.

4.3 GAP ANALYSIS

Some of WB OP 4.12's requirements are not met by the Ugandan legislations. The following table summarises the main differences between the Ugandan legal provisions and the WB policy. In a number of cases, the WB requirements are more favorable to PAPs than provisions of Uganda laws. Since UETCL is committed to fulfil WB requirements, In the case of discrepancy between Ugandan laws and WB OP 4.12, WB rules prevail.

Table 4-1 WB OP 4.12 and Ugandan legislation comparison

TYPE OF LOST ASSETS	UGANDAN LEGISLATION	WB OP 4.12	GAP FILLING PROPOSITIONS
Information and Consultation			
Information	Information on Project and resettlement come after conduction of RAP.	Displaced persons should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.	Conduct public information meetings during RAP preparation.
Consultation	No provisions on provision of alternative sites for relocation No specific provisions for consultations on resettlement assistance.	PAPs should be given a choice of alternative resettlement and resettlement assistance options.	Provide alternative resettlement and resettlement assistance options.
Compensation			
Land	Provides for cash compensation based on market value. «Illegal» tenants/users are not eligible to compensation for land.	Strongly recommends land-for-land compensation. Cash compensation can be considered if the affected land amounts to less than 20% of the total of assets of the household.	Compensation in kind, except in cases where less than 20% of a given household's assets are affected.
Buildings (houses and other built assets)	Cash compensation based on market value minus depreciation.	Strongly recommends in kind compensation. If cash compensation is chosen, it must be based on full replacement value plus all the transaction costs (taxes, permit, etc.), without subtracting depreciation.	In kind compensation or cash compensation at current replacement value plus all transaction costs.
Crops	Perennial crops: compensation for one year of production, based on local market value. Annual crops: not compensated because the 3 months' notice allows the farmers to harvest their annual crops.	Perennial crops: compensation must take into account the number of years necessary for the re-planted crops to enter production. Annual crops: a program for reestablishment of the land's production capacity must be offered to help the producer to reach at least the pre-resettlement land productivity.	Perennial crops: take into account the delay for the perennial crops to enter into production. Annual crops: provide the cash equivalent of a one-year production as a reestablishment program.
Economic impact (commercial assets)	No compensation as the 3 months' notice allows the owner to re-establish himself.	Reestablishment program that allows the owner to gain full revenue flow.	Provide for a commercial assets' reestablishment program.
Resettlement Assistance	Disturbance allowance calculated over the sum of land and buildings compensation values. 30% in case of a less than 6 months' notice or 15% in case of a six months or more notice.	The PAP must be helped in the resettlement process and followed after.	Provide a resettlement assistance program.
Timing of compensations	Allows payment of compensations after taking possession of resettled assets	Requires timely compensation for lost assets	Ensure payment of compensations prior to taking possession
Eligibility			
Legal or traditional owners	Eligible.	Eligible.	No gap.
Sharecroppers (illegal users of land)	Cash compensation for cultures.	All sources of income must be restored.	Should meet OP 4.12
Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Must be compensated notwithstanding the type of legal recognition of their occupancy.	Take into account all tenants.

5 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 IDENTIFICATION OF AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

The table below presents the relevant institutional actors in the Project's resettlement process.

Table 5-1 Active Institutional Actors in the Resettlement Process of Electricity Transmission Projects

SECTOR	INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS
Overseeing Authorities	National Planning Authority (NPA);
Energy	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD); Electricity Regulatory Agency (ERA); Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL); Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL); UMEME former Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL); Rural Electrification Agency (REA).
Population resettlement and compensation	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD); Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management; Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).
Local Authorities	Relevant district authorities.

5.1.1 OVERSEEING AUTHORITIES

5.1.1.1 OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The Office of the Prime Minister aims at leading a national public sector that is responsive and accountable in steering Uganda towards rapid economic growth and development, by instilling and maintaining efficient and effective systems in Government that enable Uganda to develop rapidly.

- Lead Government Business in Parliament
- Coordinate the Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of Government Policies and Programmes.
- Coordinate the implementation of Government Policies , Programmes and Projects including JAF Indicators and actions and PIRT decision through National Institutional coordination Framework.
- Undertake Coordination of the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP)
- Coordinate and provide public relations to ensure good Government image, effective coverage of national events, communication of policies/practices and defining the ideal National Character and Values for Development
- Coordinate development of capacities for prevention, preparedness, and response to natural and human induced Disasters and Refugees.
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of Special Government Policies and programmes for Northern Uganda, Luwero-Rwenzori, Karamoja, Bunyoro and Teso Affairs.

It is not expected to play any direct role in the LGNA project's RAP implementation.

5.1.1.2 DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

The Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management is attached to the Office of the Prime Minister. The Department is under the political leadership of Uganda's Minister for Disaster Preparedness, Management and Refugees, who is assisted by the Minister of State.

The department is the lead agency responsible for disaster preparedness and management in Uganda, coordinating risk reduction, prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response actions on a national scale in consultation with other line ministries, humanitarian and development partners, Local Government and the Private sector. It is not expected to play any prominent role in the resettlement activities to be implemented as part of the LGNA Project's RAP.

5.1.1.3 NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY (NPA)

The Authority was created in 2002 under the country's constitution. Its mandate is to develop, coordinate, manage and evaluate all procedures and strategies for planning and developing the country. Its main function is to produce integrated development plans as part of a medium and long term vision.

5.1.2 ENERGY SECTOR

5.1.2.1 MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT (MEMD)

The MEMD's mandate is to promote the sustainable exploitation and utilization of energy and mineral resources in Uganda, for social and economic development. The Ministry is concerned with matters such as energy policy, mining investments, as well as establishment of new power generating infrastructures using hydro, thermal, and solar and nuclear power. The MEMD is the ministry ultimately responsible for the project's implementation.

5.1.2.2 ELECTRICITY REGULATORY AGENCY (ERA)

The Electricity Act of 1964 had established the Uganda Electricity Board as a fully state owned parastatal with monopoly on generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. It has been replaced by the Electricity Act 1999, which liberalized the electricity market in the country and established the ERA.

The ERA is established as a body corporate with capability to sue or be sued, and is responsible for the regulation of the electricity sector. It consists of five members appointed by the Minister responsible for electricity, with the approval of cabinet. As part of its mandate, ERA is inter alia responsible for the issuance and regulation of compliance with licenses, establishment of a tariff structure, approving rates of charges and terms and conditions of electricity services of transmission and distribution companies⁵.

5.1.2.3 UGANDA ELECTRICITY GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED (UEGCL)

UEGCL is a body corporate, incorporated under the Companies' Act (Cap 110), the Laws of Uganda and in conformity with the Electricity Act, 1999. The company was incorporated in March 2001 to operate and maintain the formerly UEB's Generation Stations at Nalubaale and Kiira Power Stations, and to complete the construction of Kiira Power Station⁶. UEGCL will be the entity responsible for provision of electricity that will be transmitted by the LGNA project.

5.1.2.4 UGANDA ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED (UETCL)

Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) is a Public Limited Company which was incorporated on 26th March 2001. The Company operates under policy guidance of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. It is one of the three successor companies created as a result of the

⁵ Electricity Regulatory Authority, 2015. Overview of Electricity Regulation in Uganda. [online] <http://www.era.or.ug/index.php/sector-overview>. Consulted on April 18th, 2015.

⁶ Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited, 2015. Who we are. [online] <http://uegcl.com/about-uegcl/>. Consulted on November 10th, 2015.

unbundling of Uganda Electricity Board (UEB). It is a public limited liability Company owned by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

UETCL has the operational mandate that is divided into the Single buyer business and Transmission system operator. It therefore undertakes bulk power purchases and sales, import and export of energy, operation of the High Voltage Transmission Grid and plays the national system operator role. It purchases the power generated by the Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL) and transmits it to local customers thru UMEME (see below) and to export markets of Kenya, Tanzania, and eventually the Democratic Republic of Congo at various interconnections points⁷. UETCL is the LGNA project's promoter.

5.1.2.5 UMEME FORMER UGANDA ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED (UEDCL)

UMEME is Uganda's largest electricity distribution company. It's mandated to: Operate, maintain, upgrade and expand the distribution network; retail electricity to its customers and to improve efficiency within the electricity distribution system. It's listed on the Uganda securities exchange (USE) and on the Nairobi securities exchange (NSE) AND Investec Asset Management is the majority shareholder after a second issue in 2014⁸. UMEME is involved in the electricity distribution component of the LGNA project (which is, however, excluded from the RAP scope).

5.1.2.6 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY (REA)

REA was established as a semi- autonomous Agency by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Development through Statutory Instrument 2001 no. 75, to operationalise Government's rural electrification function under a public-private partnership. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) is mandated to facilitate the Government's goal of achieving a rural electrification rate of at-least 22% by the year 2022 from 1% at the beginning of the decade as indicated in REA's strategy and plan (2013-2022)⁹. REA is therefore to be involved in aspects of electricity distribution for achievement of rural electrification objectives.

5.1.3 POPULATION RESETTLEMENT SECTOR

5.1.3.1 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (MLHUD)

The MLHUD is responsible for land, housing and urban development. It is therefore responsible for sustainable land management in Uganda. It supervises the Uganda Land Commission, which is responsible for holding and managing any land in the country which is vested in or acquired by the government in accordance with the constitution.

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the Valuation Report. This demands fair and transparent compensation and as such all property valued is inspected by the Chief Government Valuer. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is important in managing social impacts associated with loss of land, houses, recruitment and management of construction labour. Therefore this Ministry will play a direct role in compensation and resettlement activities of the proposed project.

5.1.3.2 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (MAAIF)

The MAAIF's role is to create an enabling environment in the agricultural sector by enhancing crop production and productivity, in a sustainable and environmentally safe manner. It also seeks to improve food and nutrition security, stimulate agricultural employment, enhance farmer revenues and widen the agricultural export base.

⁷ Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited, 2015. UETCL presentation, [online] <http://www.uetcl.com/>. Page consulted on April 18th, 2015.

⁸ UMEME. (2015). UMEME Company Profile, [online] <http://www.umeme.co.ug/index.php?page=MTUw> Page consulted on April 18th, 2015.

⁹ Rural Electrification Agency, 2015. About REA. [online] <http://www.rea.or.ug/index.php/features/role-of-rea>. Page consulted on November 10th, 2015.

5.1.4 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

5.1.4.1 MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Local Government is a Government Ministry responsible for guidance and overall vision of Government in local Governments.

The Ministry oversees the Government structures and operations at local levels in Uganda such that they are harmonized and supported to bring about socio-economic transformation of the whole country.

The Ministry composed of two Directorates of Local Government Administration and Inspection works towards sustainable, efficient and effective service delivery in the decentralized system of governance.

The Ministry of Local Government is empowered:

- To inspect, monitor, and where necessary offer technical advice/assistance, support supervision and training to all Local Governments.
- To coordinate and advise Local Governments for purposes of harmonization and advocacy.
- To act a Liaison/Linkage Ministry with respect to other Central Government Ministries and Departments, Agencies, Private Sector, Regional and International Organizations.
- To research, analyze, develop and formulate national policies on all taxes, fees, levies, rates for Local Governments.

5.1.4.2 RELEVANT DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Officials of the relevant district authorities, through their Environmental and Social Officers, ensure regular inspection of ongoing projects in their jurisdictions and their respect of applicable environmental and social obligations.

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY

The various field surveys carried on the power line between Lira and Arua have identified a total of 3281 PAPs. More precisely, 115 PAPs are present on the Lira substation – AP10 segment, and 1 157 PAPs on the AP10 – Gulu substation segment. Finally, the survey conducted on the Gulu – Arua segment has identified 2009 PAPs.

Considering an average household size of 6 members, it can be estimated that the project affects a total of approximately 19 686 persons.

This section of the report presents the findings on the socio economic conditions of the people that will be directly affected by the project and the general socioeconomic conditions of the area.

6.1 LIRA – GULU PROJECT SEGMENT

6.1.1 METHODOLOGY

The project routing selected for the Lira – Gulu segment is shared with two other ongoing projects. The segment located between Lira substation and AP10 is shared with the Karuma – Lira 132 kV transmission line project, and the segment located between AP10 and Gulu substation is shared with the Lira – Gulu – Agago 132 kV transmission line project.

A single 30 metre-wide wayleave will be sufficient to fulfil the three projects' transmission needs between Lira and Gulu, therefore allowing to minimize the combined projects' cumulative impacts.

A RAP was prepared in 2011 by SMEC on the Karuma-Lira project (SMEC 2011)¹⁰. This RAP covers the Lira substation – AP10 segment, has already been approved by the Chief Government Valuer and is currently being implemented. Another RAP has been prepared in 2015 by Ugandan firms M&E / SHAKER on the Lira – Gulu – Agago project. It covers the AP10 – Gulu substation segment¹¹ (SHAKER/M&E 2015).

Socioeconomic data relevant to the Lira substation – AP10 and AP10 – Gulu substation segments was therefore obtained directly from the said RAPs and is presented below. As the raw primary data used to produce the Karuma-Lira and Lira-Gulu-Agago RAPs is not provided, reasonable assumptions applicable to the project segments under review were made.

6.1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

6.1.2.1 AVERAGE SIZE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The average size of affected households along the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route is 8 people which is higher than the national mean household size of 6 (SMEC 2011).

Although no specific information is available on this subject for the AP10 to Gulu substation segment, it can be presumed that results would be comparable.

6.1.2.2 GENDER AND MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Results from the field survey showed that 70.2% of household heads along the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route were male compared to 29.8% females. Of these 82% were married, 5% had lost a partner while 6% were single. Among married PAPs, men were a majority at 60% while female household heads who had lost a partner were more numerous than men according to the survey. These widows are likely to be marginalized if control of their compensation payment is taken over by relatives of the deceased spouses, as is occasionally done in Uganda.

¹⁰ SMEC 2011, Karuma Interconnection Project Resettlement Action Plan. Prepared for Uganda Electrical Transmission Company Ltd.

¹¹ SHAKER / M&E 2015, Lira – Gulu - Agago 132 kV Transmission Line and Associated Substations Project Resettlement Action Plan. Prepared for Uganda Electrical Transmission Company Ltd.

Results of the socioeconomic survey conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation show that 79 % of the household heads are male (987 PAPs) and 22 % are female (270 PAPs) (10 PAPs unknown) (Shaker Consultancy Uganda L.T.D. and M&E Associates Ltd. 2015¹²). The majority of the heads of household are married as shown in Figure 6-1, (2 PAPs above 1267).

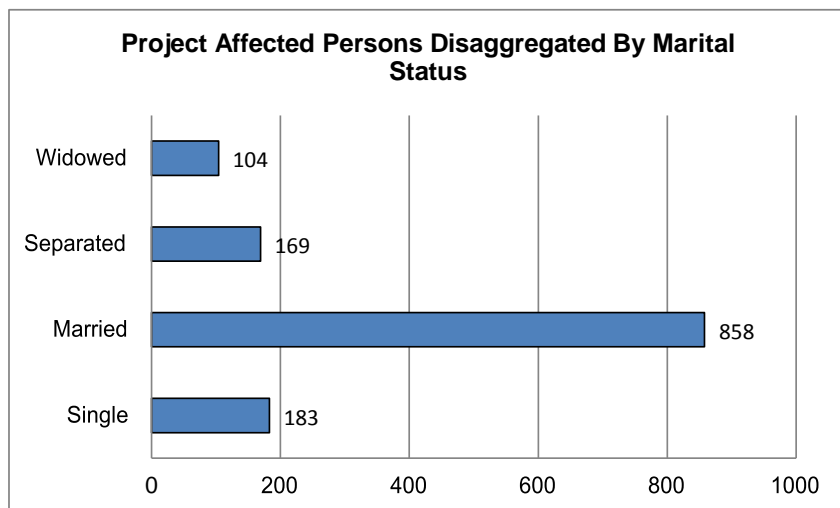


Figure 6-1 PAPs Disaggregated by Marital Status

The majority of the PAPs have only one wife (Figure 6-2), therefore attention should be paid to those who have two or more wives, where the right to compensation for property lies with the spouse who has been earning a living from that particular property. Consent of the spouses on the relevant compensation packages underscores this requirement.

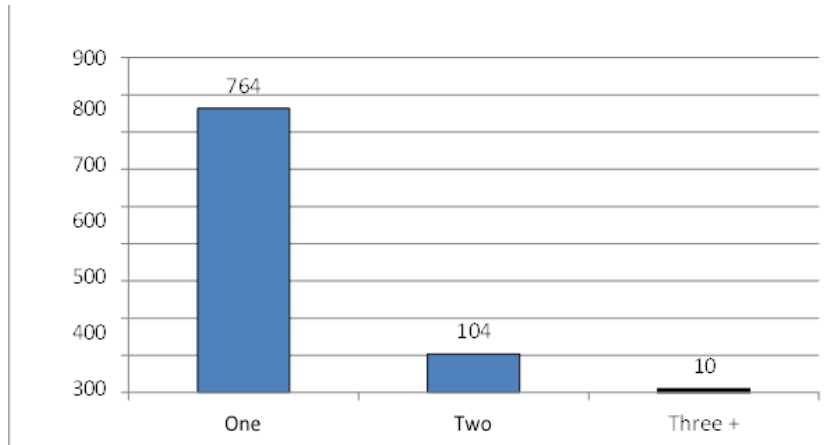


Figure 6-2 Project Affected Persons Disaggregated by Number of Spouses

6.1.2.3 AGE OF THE PAPs

No specific information is available on this subject for the AP1 to AP10 segment. It will therefore be presumed that results would be comparable to those obtained on the AP10 to Gulu substation segment.

According to the socio-economic survey between AP10 and Gulu substation, the majority of the household heads (63%) are economically active, followed by those that are 50+ years as shown in Figure 6-3. This implies that in addition to compensation packages livelihood restoration is required to

¹² Shaker Consultancy Uganda L.T.D., M&E Associates Ltd. 2015. Volume A, Resettlement Action Plan for Lira/Gulu/Agago 132 kV Transmission Line and Associated Sub-stations, on behalf of Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL).

ensure that the PAPs have a livelihood that is at least equivalent to what they had prior to the transmission line construction (Shaker and M&E 2015).

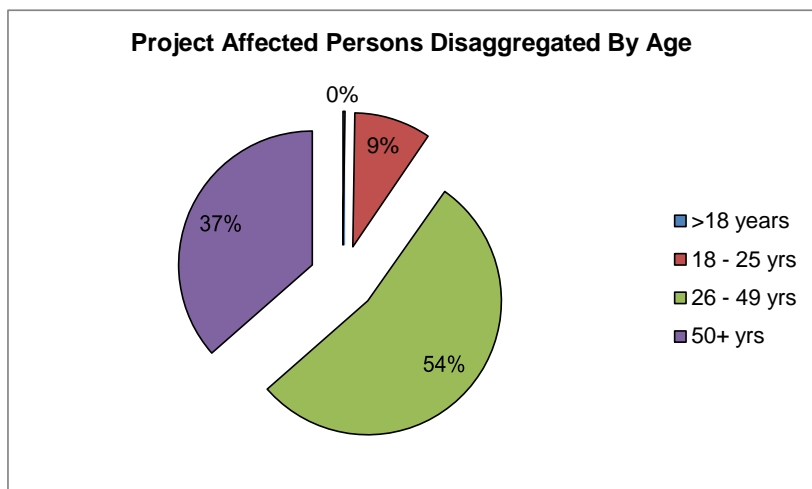


Figure 6-3 PAPs disaggregated by age (Shaker and M&E 2015)Titre

6.1.3 ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

A majority of people along the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route are Langi by tribe (93.7 %). Their common language used in the area is Luo. There are also Acholi (6.1%) who have migrated to these areas because of the past rebel insurgency in Northern Uganda as well as small numbers of Alur people (0.2 %). In Lira town, there are migrant tribes like the Baganda and Banyankole who are active in trading activities. All these tribes have equal opportunity for access to services, education and resources in the local communities and elsewhere in Uganda without marginalization (SMEC 2011).

Between AP10 and Gulu substation, 73 % of the PAPs belong to the Langi tribe (913 PAPs) and 27 % to the Acholi tribe (353 PAPs) (104 PAPs unknown). With regard to religion, most of the PAPs are Catholics (694 PAPs) and Protestants (459 PAPs). Muslims (7 PAPs) and other religious affiliations (43 PAPs) were also recorded (104 PAPs unknown) (Shaker and M&E 2015).

6.1.4 EDUCATION

A vast majority of PAPs (66.4%) along the Karuma – Lira project had completed primary education and this is due to the introduction of Universal Primary Education. About 13.5% had secondary education and only 0.7% had University or Tertiary education. Illiteracy is attributed to closure of almost all rural schools during the past 20 year rebel insurgency which always kept people in IDP camps (SMEC 2011). Illiteracy levels on the Lira substation – AP10 project segment can therefore be expected to be even lower due to the more urbanized context.

Between AP10 and Gulu substation, results of the socio-economic survey show that most of the heads of household have completed primary education or higher. Illiteracy levels stand at 13% for heads of household, 17% for spouses and only 8% for children aged 18 and above. Levels of education attained by heads of household are broken down in Figure 6-4 below. This indicates that not only written information will be given to the PAPs during RAP implementation but also verbal communication as there will be some people who will not be able to read. Use of finger prints during compensation and land transfers will need to be provided for. Level of education also gives an indication of whether Project Affected Persons will become more vulnerable as a result of the social impact relating to economic loss (Shaker and M&E 2015).

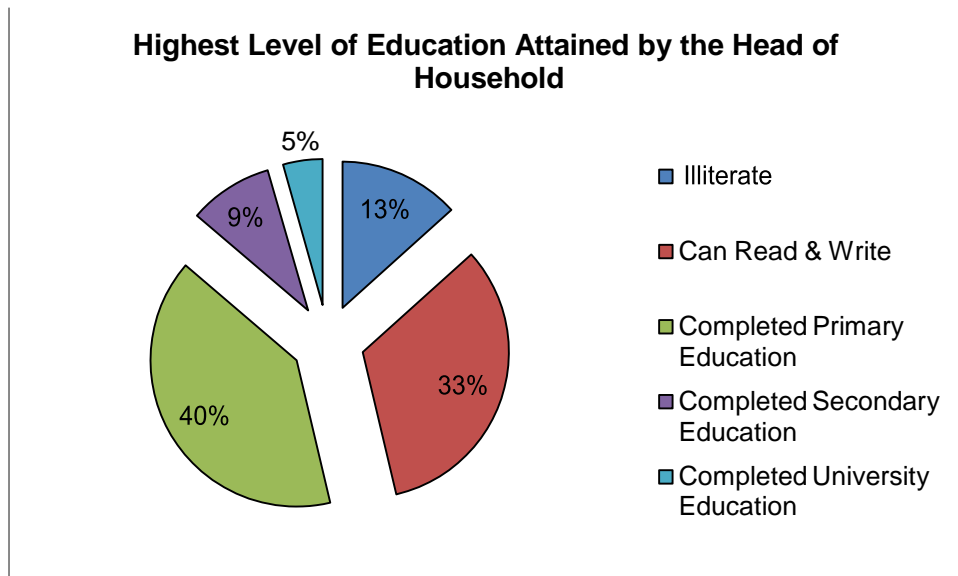


Figure 6-4 Highest Level of Education Attained by the Head of Household on the line segment between AP10 and Gulu substation (Shaker and M&E 2015).

6.1.5 ASSETS OWNED

No specific information is available on this subject for the AP1 to AP10 segment. It will therefore be presumed that results would be comparable to those obtained on the AP10 to Gulu substation segment.

Results of the socio-economic survey performed on the AP10 to Gulu substation segment revealed that 97% of the PAPs own at least two sets of clothing, 73% own a radio and 64% own mobile phones. Ownership of a radio implies that household members can get important information on projects and presents an opportunity for implementation team to run announcements on radio to notify Project Affected Persons of upcoming activities. In some cases when important information has to be communicated to a PAP, having a mobile phone eases the communication process. Alternatives mobile phone communication will be discussed to cater for those without mobile phone in order to ensure that they are able to participate in all the verification processes and eventual compensation payment

As for means of transport, bicycles are predominant with 69% of the PAPs owning bicycles. Some PAPs own alternative means of transport, most of which were found to be either a motorcycle, a car or both (Shaker and M&E 2015).

6.1.6 LIVELIHOODS

Agriculture employed 83.7% of all affected people in the 3 districts traversed by the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route. Other occupations cited by PAPs were trading, teaching and building (SMEC 2011). While detailed results were not available, it can be expected that the share of PAPs living along the Lira substation - AP10 project segment with occupations other than agricultural (more "urban") should be more important due to the fact that most of that segment lies within the Lira municipality territory.

According to the socio-economic survey conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation, the majority of PAPs are farmers (Figure 6-5). Most of the PAPs are still economically active, therefore they attach a lot of value to productive assets (Shaker and M&E 2015).

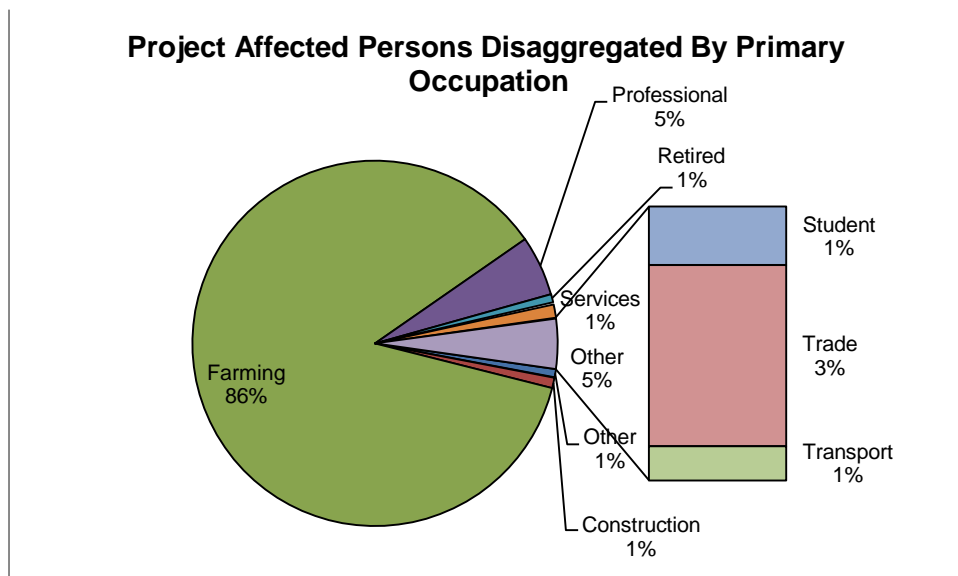


Figure 6-5 Project Affected Persons Disaggregated by Primary Occupation (Shaker and M&E 2015).

6.1.7 INCOME

According to the socio-economic survey conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation, most PAPs are engaging in crop farming, and majority earns over one million Uganda Shillings annually, as shown in Figure 6-6 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

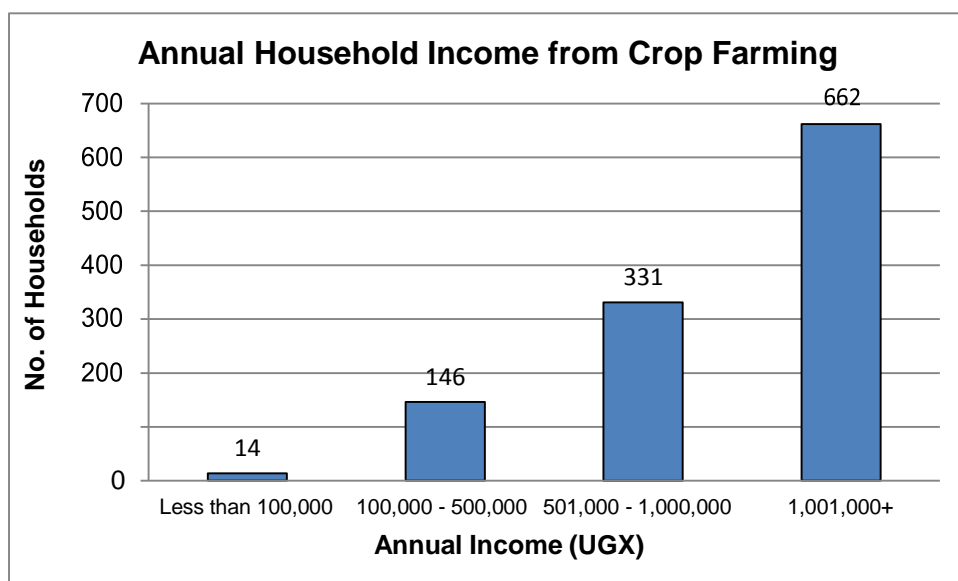


Figure 6-6 Annual Household Income from Crop Farming (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Income from other agricultural enterprises like livestock rearing is between UGX 100,000 and UGX 500,000 for majority of the PAPs as shown in Figure 6-7 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

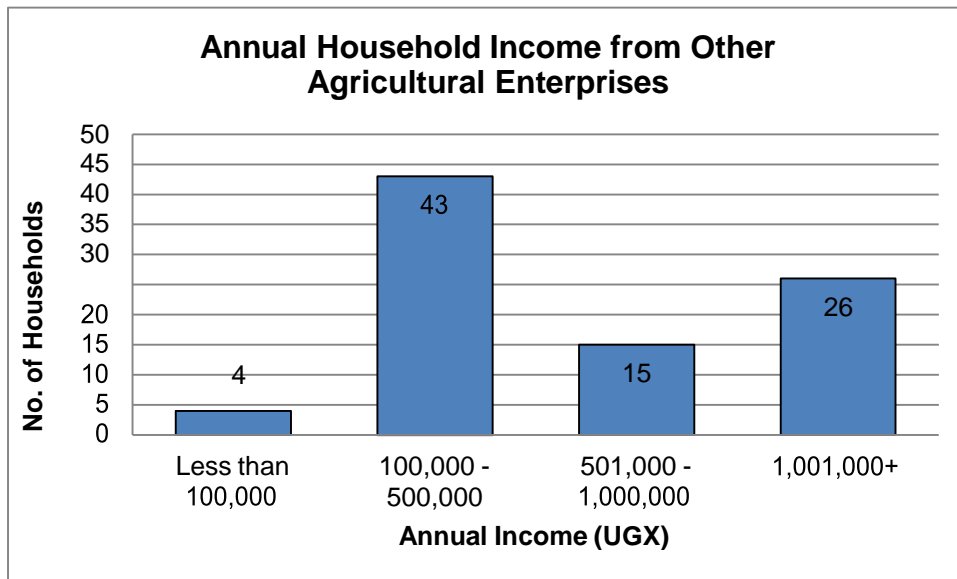


Figure 6-7 Annual Household Income from Other Agricultural Enterprises (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Income from non-agricultural or off-farm activities for majority of the PAPs interviewed on the line segment between AP10 and Gulu substation is over one million Uganda Shillings as shown in Figure 6-8 (Shaker and M&E 2015)..

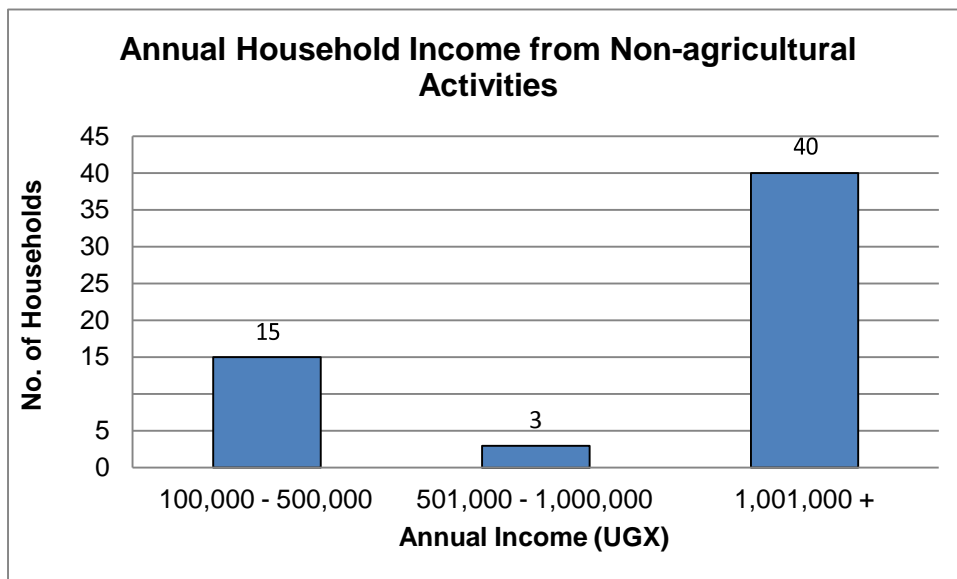


Figure 6-8 Annual Household Income from Non-agricultural Activities on the line segment between AP10 and Gulu substation (Shaker and M&E 2015).

The socio-economic survey conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation revealed that on average, income from rental property of the PAPs is UGX 1,985,455 annually, however only 11 households had rental property (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Seven households were found to be earning income from family allowances and social security benefits, of on average UGX 2, 617, 667 annually (Shaker and M&E 2015).

The highest level of income earned from formal employment was UGX 60,000,000 annually. Seven PAPs earn more than UGX 10, 000,000 annually from formal employment. Majority of the PAPs

engaged in formal employment earn UGX 3,000,000 and above annually as shown in Figure 6-9 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

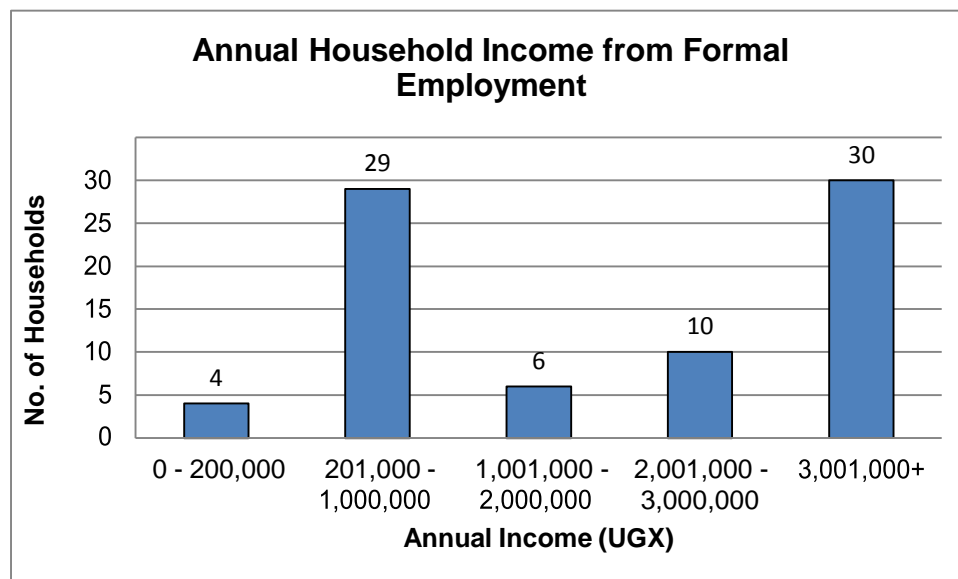


Figure 6-9 Annual Household Income from Formal Employment (Shaker and M&E 2015)

Majority of the PAPs (58%) earn a total annual household income of between UGX 1,000,000 and UGX 10,000,000 as shown in Figure 6-10 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

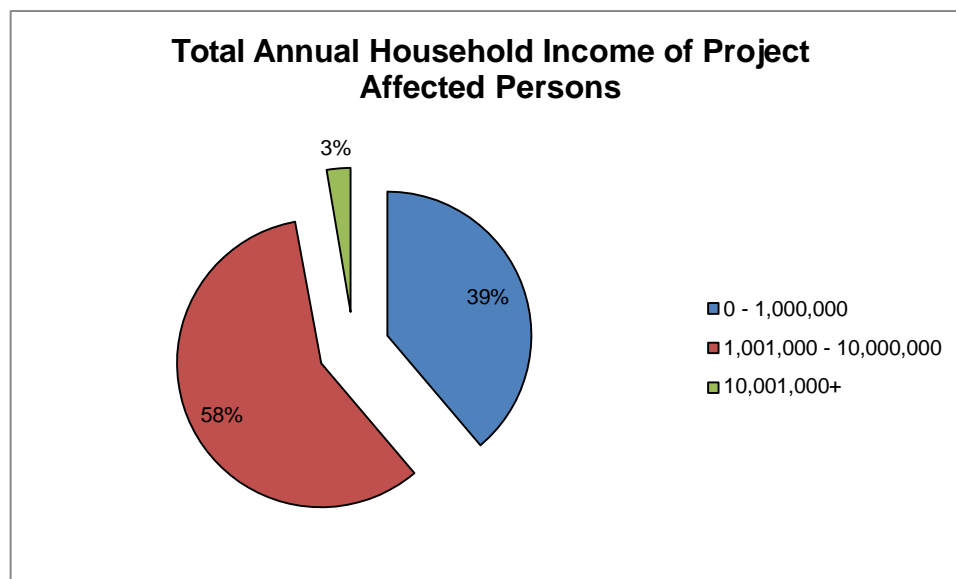


Figure 6-10 Total Annual Household Income of PAPs between AP10 and Gulu substation (Shaker and M&E 2015).

The payment procedures require that payments of UGX 200,000 and above are made through a bank transfer. The majority of the PAPs interviewed during the socio-economic said they did not have bank accounts as shown in Figure 6-11. This suggests that during the project implementation, some PAPs may require support in opening bank accounts (Shaker and M&E 2015).

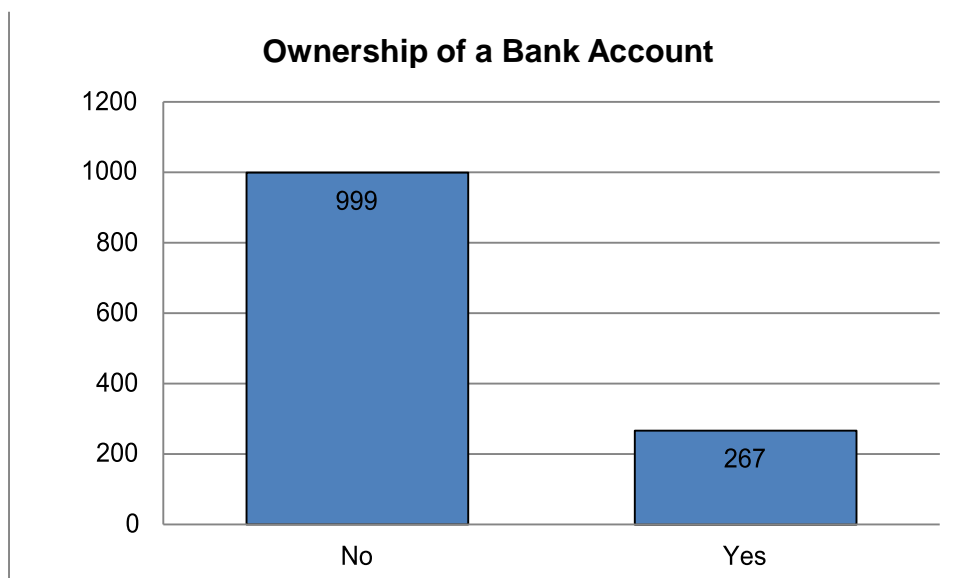


Figure 6-11 Ownership of Bank Account (Shaker and M&E 2015)

6.1.8 LAND OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

Article 237 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), vests land ownership in citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Land ownership along the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route is mainly Customary (96.2%) (SMEC, 2011). The customary tenure is also the most dominant tenure arrangement between AP10 and Gulu substation. According to the socio-economic survey conducted in the project area between AP10 and Gulu substation, 97% of the PAPs interviewed are customary land owners (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Attributes of a customary tenure are detailed below:

- The tenure is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies. Customary regime is not governed by written law;
- Land is owned in perpetuity;
- Customary occupants are occupants of former public land and occupy land by virtue of their customary rights. They have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership which may be acquired through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board (Shaker and M&E 2015).

In 2011, only a few PAPs in rural areas owned land as **Freehold** or as **Leasehold** along the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route (SMEC 2011). In Lira Town however, where the Lira Substation – AP10 segment is located, leasehold tenure was encountered more often (SMEC 2011).

Between AP10 and Gulu substation, a number of households have **Freehold tenure** and 3 % are licensees (Shaker and M&E 2015). The **mailo land tenure** was not found in most of the villages that are covered by the project area. No data are available regarding leasehold tenure on this segment (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Freehold tenure involves the holding of land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity fixed by a condition. It enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of ownership (Shaker and M&E 2015). Leasehold tenure system is created either by contract or by application of the law and is formed under which the landlord or lessor grants the tenant or lessee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent and the tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land (Shaker and M&E 2015).

The implication of the various land tenure systems on project activities, including land acquisition and resettlement, is that decisions or consents would need to be obtained from a single person for land under freehold or leasehold tenure, whereas for land under customary tenure those decisions and consents will be expected from family heads and elders and will cover larger territories (SMEC 2011). Additionally, it implies that most of the PAPs live within the project area and are easily accessible for decision making (Shaker and M&E 2015). The RAP implementation effort can therefore be expected to be more intense in Lira Town territory, where leasehold tenure is more common.

Between AP10 and Gulu substation, affected agricultural plots cover an average of 1 - 2 acres as shown in Figure 6-12 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

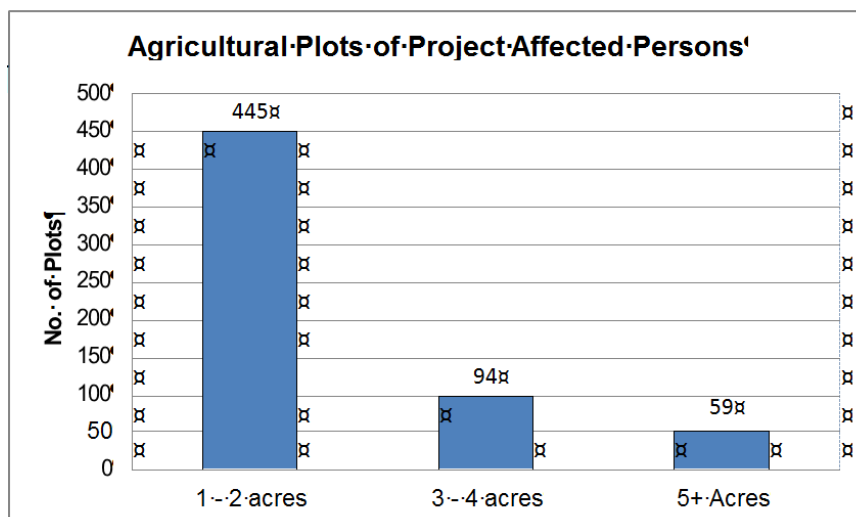


Figure 6-12 PAPs' Agricultural plots Surface Areas

Figure Agricultural Plots of Project Affected Persons (Shaker and M&E 2015). With regard to the affected plots, 97% are land owners and the rest are either co-owner, tenants of licensees as shown in Figure 6-13 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

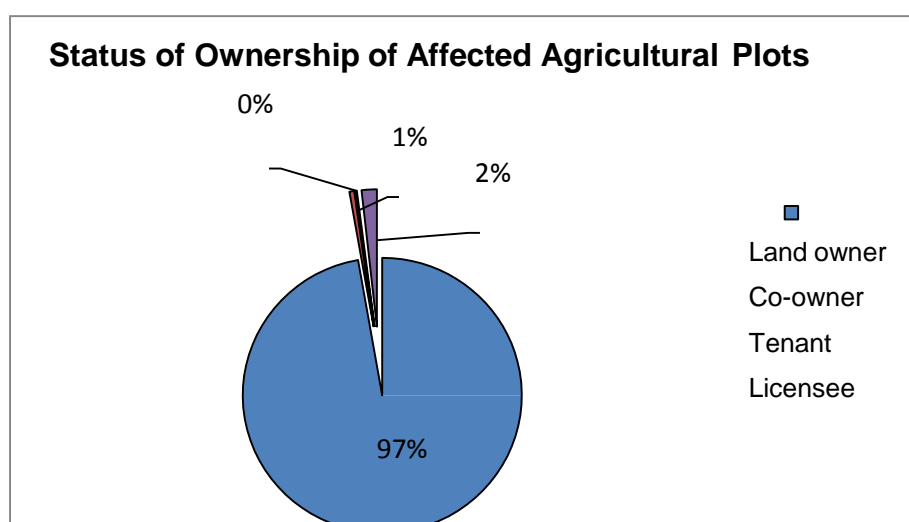


Figure 6-13 Status of Ownership of Affected Agricultural Plots (Shaker and M&E 2015)

6.1.9 HEALTH & SANITATION

The Lira Municipality features the region's main medical facility in the Lira Regional Referral Hospital (SMEC 2011). PAPs living along the Lira substation - AP10 project segment can therefore be expected to benefit from easier access to healthcare than those along other project segments.

Malaria was a leading cause of death in all the three districts along the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route, especially among children and pregnant women. HIV/AIDS prevalence was reportedly high fuelled by unemployment, commercial sex and poverty. Common reported diseases are shown in Table 6-1 and are expected to be representative of those found along the Lira substation – AP10 project segment (SMEC 2011).

Table 6-1 Common Diseases in affected households

MOST COMMON DISEASES	%
Malaria	61
Cough	2
Flu	2
HIV/AIDS	11
All the above	23

Slightly less than half the PAPs reported having family members with mental or physical disabilities along the Karuma-Lira line route. Broken down results are shown in table 6-2 below and are expected to be representative of the Lira substation – AP10 segment (SMEC, 2011).

Table 6-2 Affected Households with Disabilities

TYPE OF DISABILITY	%
Lame	27.3
Deaf	10.5
Blind	3.2
Mental	1
Other	3.1
None	54.9

As for the AP10 - Gulu substation segment, the socioeconomic study revealed that a significant proportion of the affected households had people living with a physical disability as shown in Figure 6-14. This implies that during implementation of resettlement, homesteads with ill or disabled persons which have to be relocated will require special assistance (Shaker and M&E 2015).

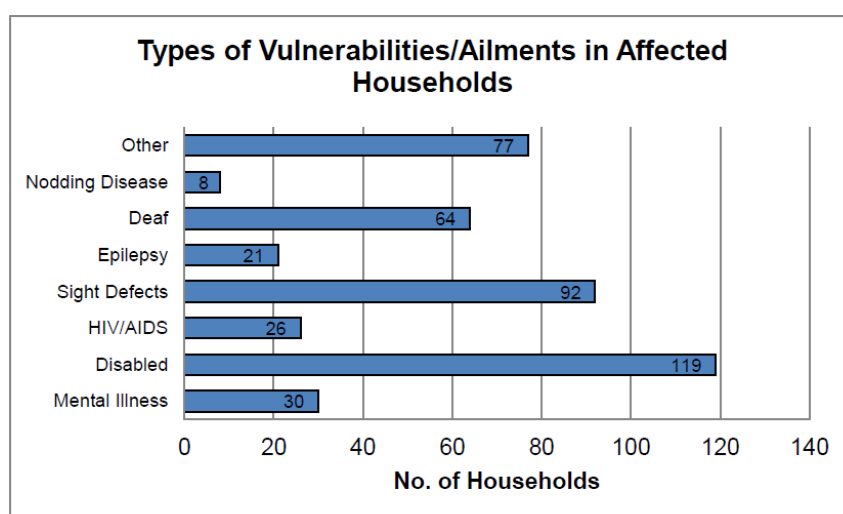


Figure 6-14 Type of Vulnerabilities/Ailments in Affected Household between AP10 and Gulu substation (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Regarding the type of care required, majority of the PAPs interviewed reported that people with disabilities need medication and care as an intervention as shown in Figure 6-15 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

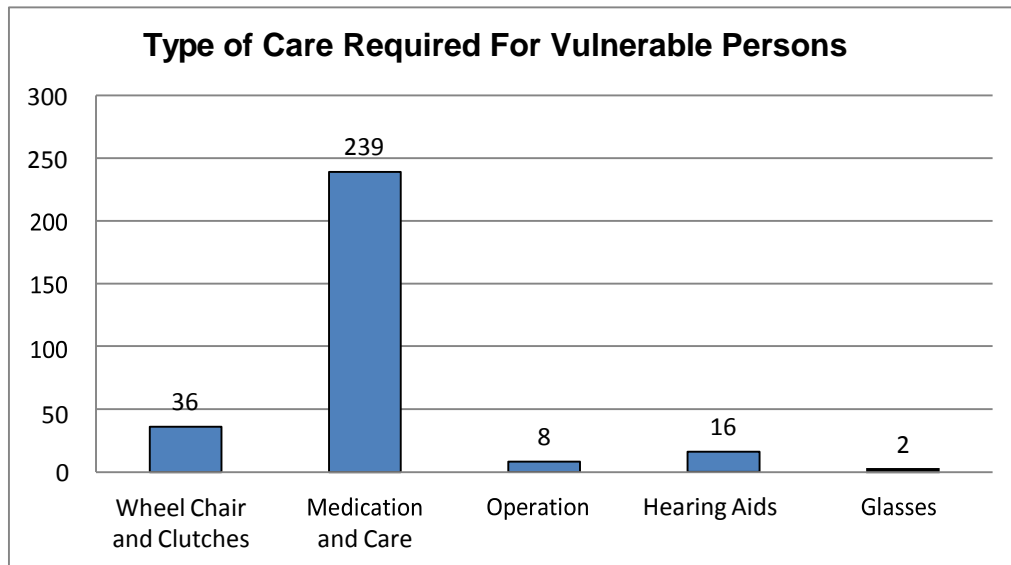


Figure 6-15 Type of Care Required for Vulnerable Persons between AP10 and Gulu Substation (Shaker and M&E 2015)

On average, there was one birth and one death in some of the affected households in the last 12 months, and the cause of death was reported as largely being malaria and HIV/AIDS as shown in Figure 6-16 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

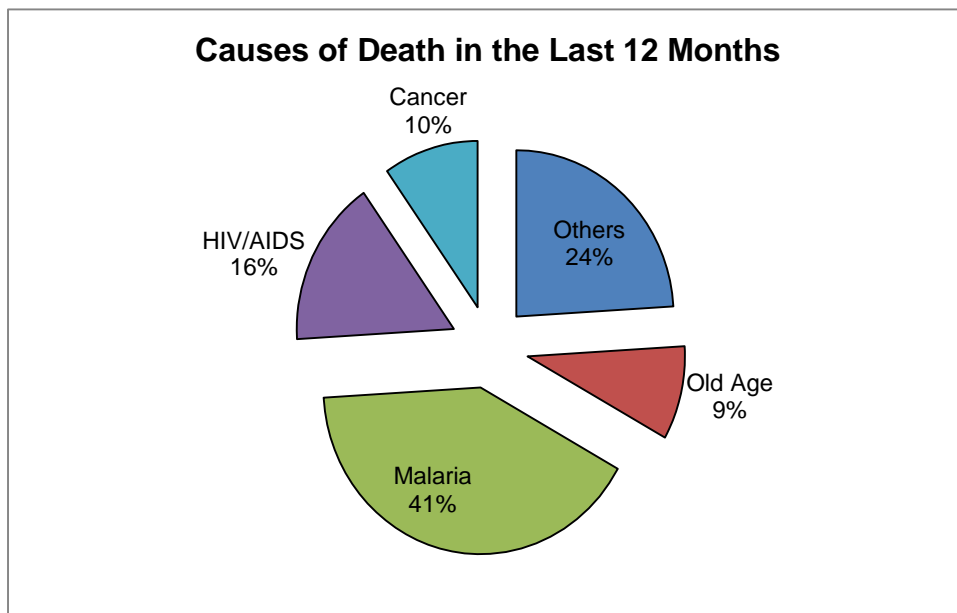


Figure 6-16 Causes of Death in the last 12 Months between AP10 and Gulu Substation (Shaker and M&E 2015)

Results from the socioeconomic studies conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation show that malaria is predominant in the PAPs' households, followed by respiratory diseases, as shown in Figure 6-17 (Shaker and M&E 2015).

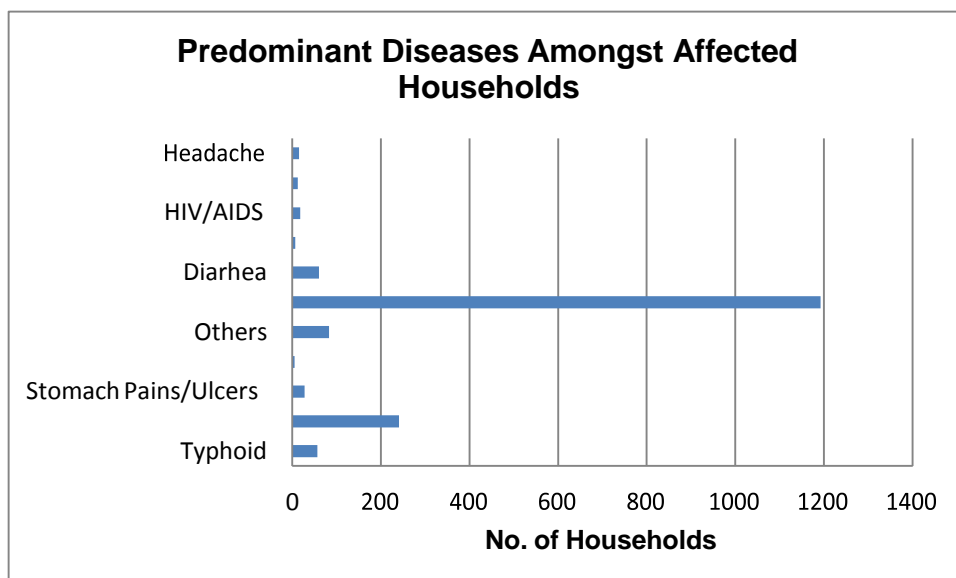


Figure 6-17 Predominant Diseases Amongst Affected Households between AP10 and Gulu substation (Shaker and M&E 2015)

6.1.9.1 HIV/AIDS

No specific information is available on this subject for the AP1 to AP10 segment. It will therefore be presumed that results would be comparable to those obtained on the AP10 to Gulu substation segment.

In order to minimise the spread of HIV/AIDS through planned intervention programmes, PAPs were asked during the socio-economic survey conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation whether they had knowledge of the disease. Results show that majority of the PAPs have knowledge of the disease (Figure 6-18). According to most PAPs, HIV/AIDS is spread through risky behaviour that leads to having unprotected sex (Figure 6-19). This implies that sensitisation campaigns and interventions should focus on reducing the triggers of risky behaviour including consumption of alcohol and substance abuse (Shaker and M&E 2015).

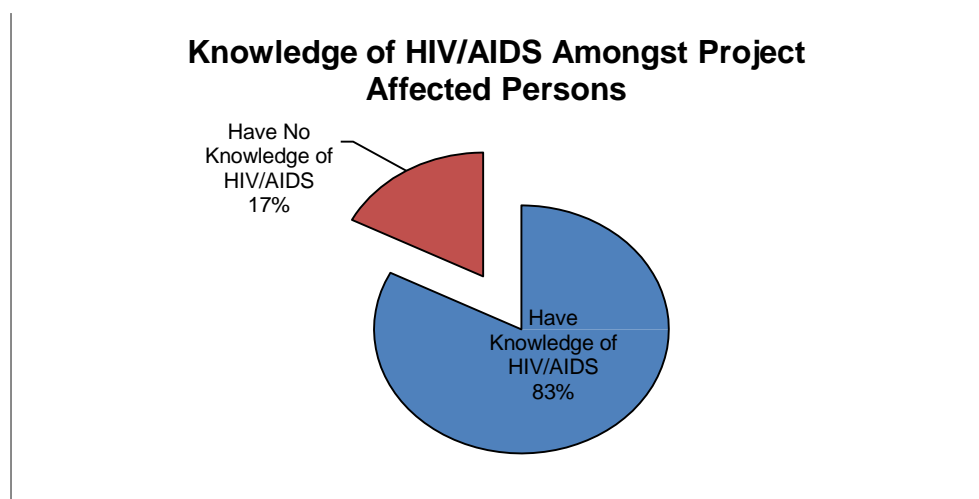


Figure 6-18 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS amongst PAPs interviewed between AP10 and Gulu substation (Shaker and M&E 2015).

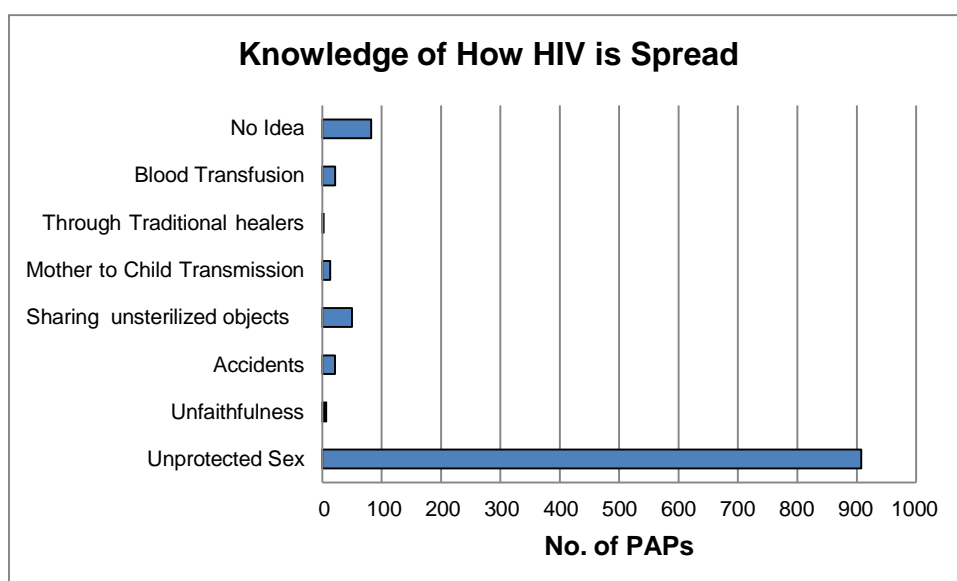


Figure 6-19 Knowledge of How HIV is Spread (Shaker and M&E 2015)

6.1.10 WATER SUPPLY

No specific information is available on this subject for the AP1 to AP10 segment. It will therefore be presumed that results would be comparable to those obtained on the AP10 to Gulu substation segment.

According to the socio-economic survey, boreholes are the predominant source of water in the project area (Table 6-3), and therefore during relocation planning consideration for availability of water will be underscored (Shaker and M&E 2015).

Table 6-3 Major Sources of Water (Shaker and M&E 2015)

SOURCE OF WATER	NO. OF PAPS
Well	79
Water Tank	12
Unprotected Well	12
Unprotected Spring	5
Piped Water	36
Swamp	10
Protected Spring	81
Shallow Well	91
River	3
Protected Well	41
Deep Well	5
Borehole	845

6.1.11 ENERGY

Grid electricity supply exists only in the trading centers of the three districts traversed by the 132 kV Karuma-Lira line route. Firewood (biomass) fuel was the major source of cooking energy while paraffin lamps or candles are used for lighting. A small proportion of PAPs (nearly 20%) indicated also using charcoal (SMEC 2011). It can be expected however that use of electricity is more spread over the Lira Substation – AP10 segment, given the fact that this segment is mostly located in an urbanized area.,

According to the socio-economic survey conducted between AP10 and Gulu substation, the majority of the PAPs rely on biomass for their energy needs (figure 6-20). 98% of affected households use firewood for their cooking needs (Shaker and M&E 2015).

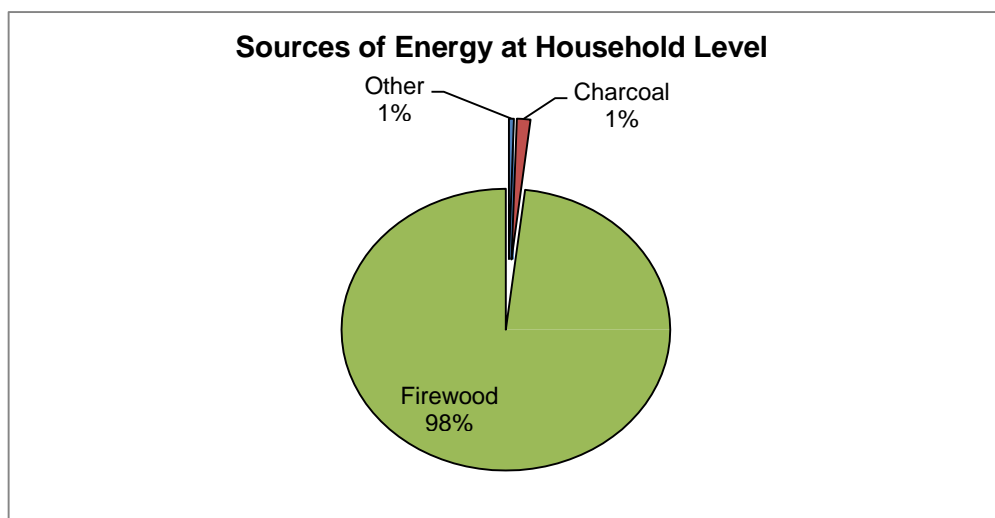


Figure 6-20 Sources of Energy at Household Level (Shaker and M&E 2015)

Most affected persons will not be relocated and therefore will continue utilising the resources that they have access to, however, during the sensitisation and livelihood restoration training, energy saving technologies should be promoted. This will ensure that for those PAPs who are relocated, the cost of energy is minimised, if they have to move to places with limited biomass (Shaker and M&E 2015).

6.1.12 ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

No specific information is available on this subject for the AP1 to AP10 segment. However, given that this segment is mostly located within an urbanized perimeter, it will be presumed that fishing and hunting activities on that segment are very limited.

6.1.12.1 AQUATIC RESOURCES

Project Affected Persons over the AP10 – Gulu substation segment were asked whether they are engaged in fishing and hunting. According to the socio-economic survey, 10% of the Project Affected Persons carry out fishing within the project area, as shown in Figure 6-21. 50% of the fishing is carried out in Okole swamp. Okole swamp is a relatively big swamp covering the districts of Lira and Kole. 28% of the fishing is carried out in Tochi swamp. It should be noted however that although the transmission line will trigger land take within wetlands, it is not likely to restrict access of community members who are currently engaged in fishing.

In order to minimise conflict with the users of swamps, prior to the construction phase, the community should be informed of any expected disruption, so that they can adequately plan for the changes. This will ensure that their livelihoods are restored (Shaker and M&E 2015).

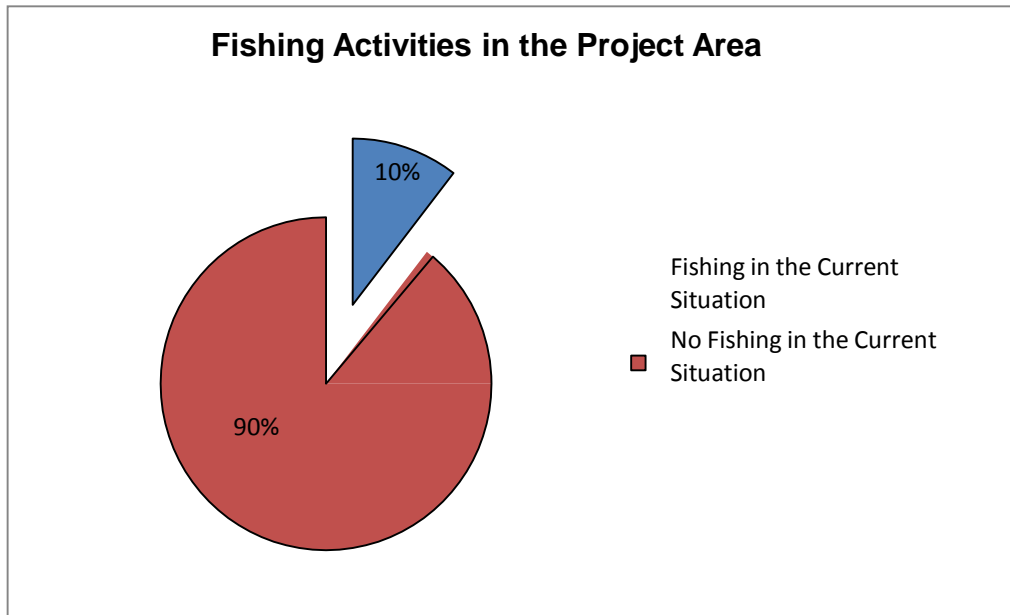


Figure 6-21 Fishing Activities in the Project Area (Shaker and M&E 2015)

6.1.12.2 HUNTING RESOURCES

As shown in Figure 6-22, only a minority of the PAPs are engaged in hunting. During the environmental and social impact scoping phases and the line route selection, forest reserves were avoided in order to minimise the impact of the transmission line on forest resources. However, there will be temporary disruption to faunal resources with regard to nearby bushes due to the clearing of vegetation in the Right of Way of 5 m. Engagement with communities will inform the RAP implementation team of the critical seasons so that disruption is minimised (Shaker and M&E 2015).

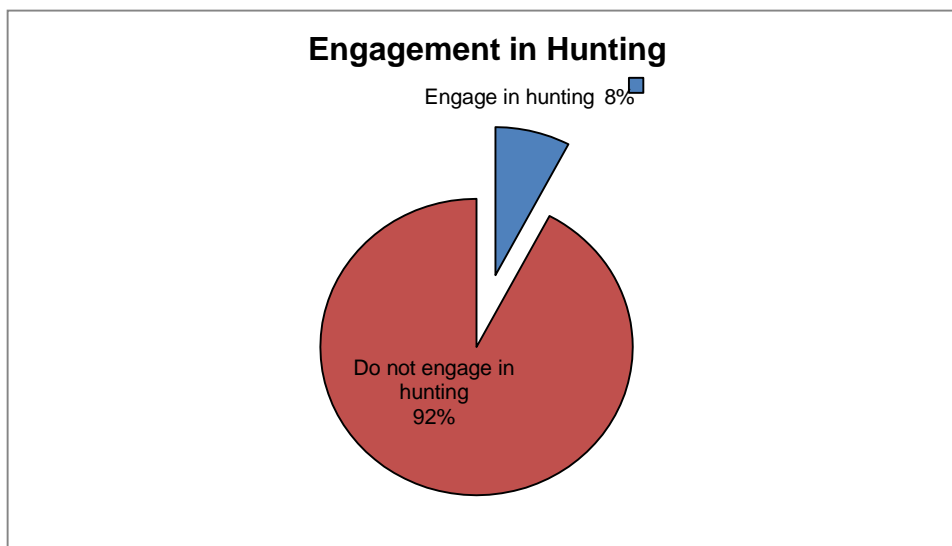


Figure 6-22 Engagement in Hunting (Shaker and M&E 2015)

6.2 GULU SUBSTATION – ARUA SUBSTATION PROJECT SEGMENT

6.2.1 METHODOLOGY

To assess the impacts of the project on the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), a socio-economic survey was conducted by the Consultant in the months of September to October 2015.

An interviewer-administered questionnaire was developed with both open ended and close ended questions for gathering information on socio-economic baseline conditions of project affected households/PAPs for future monitoring (Appendix 6-1). This questionnaire was aimed at capturing demographical data of affected persons, livelihoods and incomes, assets owned and access to social services etc. The questionnaire was administered to all the affected persons in the proposed corridor who were available for the valuation, survey and socioeconomic activities. A total of 1938 questionnaires were administered to land owners, licensees/sharecroppers and co-owners. Some affected persons declined from being interviewed while others were absent as some owners do not live in the area. A total of about 71 PAPs including mainly land owners were not interviewed. This is because most of them do not live in the area while a few declined. Such PAPs were therefore excluded from the analysis whose results are discussed in following sections.

Research Assistants with good command of both English and local languages were recruited and trained for the exercise. The data collected was entered and analysed using the Scientific Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and Ms-Excel program.

6.2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.2.2.1 HOUSEHOLD SIZE, COMPOSITION, GENDER AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

The majority of the respondents were male (82%) while 18% are females. In addition, the majority of them were heads of households (95.5%) while 4.5% were spouses, sons, daughters, brother, other relatives and community land. That indicates that the majority of the affected households' heads are males.

The average household size on the Gulu – Arua project segment is 6 persons per household with the smallest household having 1 person and the largest having 20 members. The youngest head of household was found to be 17 while the oldest is 96. Most of the household heads (HHs) are within the age range of 26-55 years (66%), 15% are within the 56-65 years, 14% are above 65 years and 0.1% is below 18 years old (1 No). Figure 6-23 shows the different HH age categories.

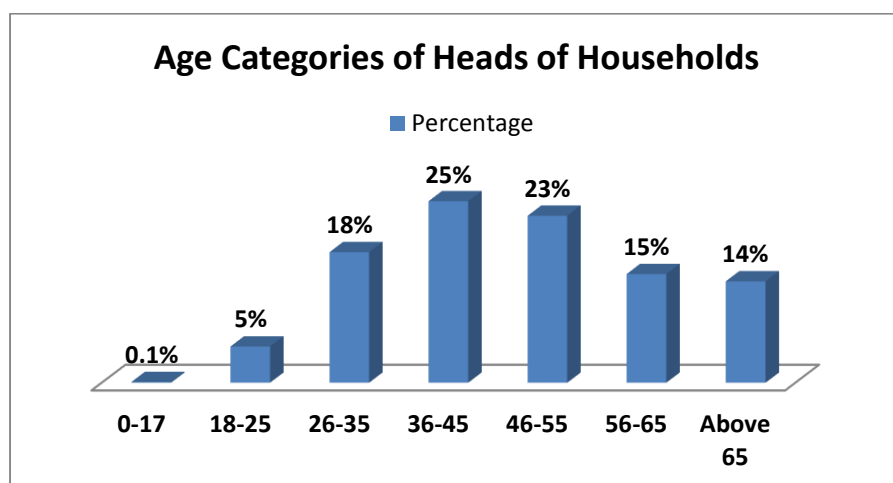


Figure 6-23 Age Categories of Heads of Households

These findings reveal that there are vulnerable persons affected by the proposed transmission line and these shall require special attention and assistance during the implementation of the project. The vulnerable persons have been discussed separately at the end of this sub-section. The results also

imply that the majority of the PAPs are still in the productive age and can therefore be given opportunities for employment during the construction phase of the project.

6.2.2.2 MARITAL STATUS

Findings of the socioeconomic survey show that majority of the household heads (79.0%) are married. 11.2% of the household heads are widowed, 5.1% are separated and 4.7% are single. Figure 6-24 shows marital status of household heads in terms of gender, the findings show that 90.5% of male HHs are married, only a few are separated, single or widowed. As for female HHs, only 26.5% (92 No) are married while 48% (168 No) are widowed. The rest of female HHs are either widowed or single. Figure 6-25 shows details of the marital status of female and male HHs separately. Having most of the females widowed indicates they are more vulnerable than the male.

Further analysis indicates that among the PAPs polygamous families occur, although monogamous marriages are more frequent. 83.6% (1203 No) of married PAPs had only one wife, 13.8% (199 No) had 2 wives and 2.4% (34 No) had three wives while 0.2% (3 No) had four wives. There is therefore need for close scrutiny of the polygamous couples to ensure that the compensation is given to the rightful spouse and the right beneficiary family. This can be achieved by consulting with the local authorities, elders or even all spouses. Spouses not legally married but affected or their residential home affected shall be considered for compensation. Such PAPs will be considered as vulnerable thus the project will ensure that they receive the compensation that is due to them.

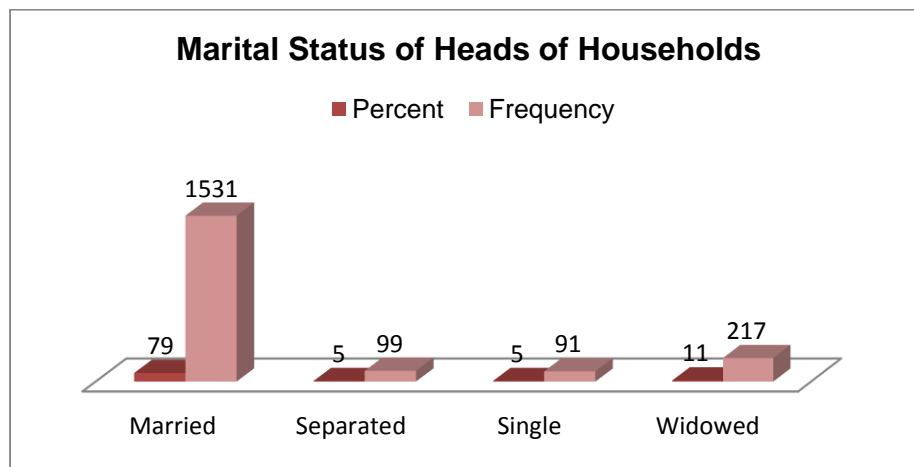


Figure 6-24 Marital Status of the HHs in the Project Area

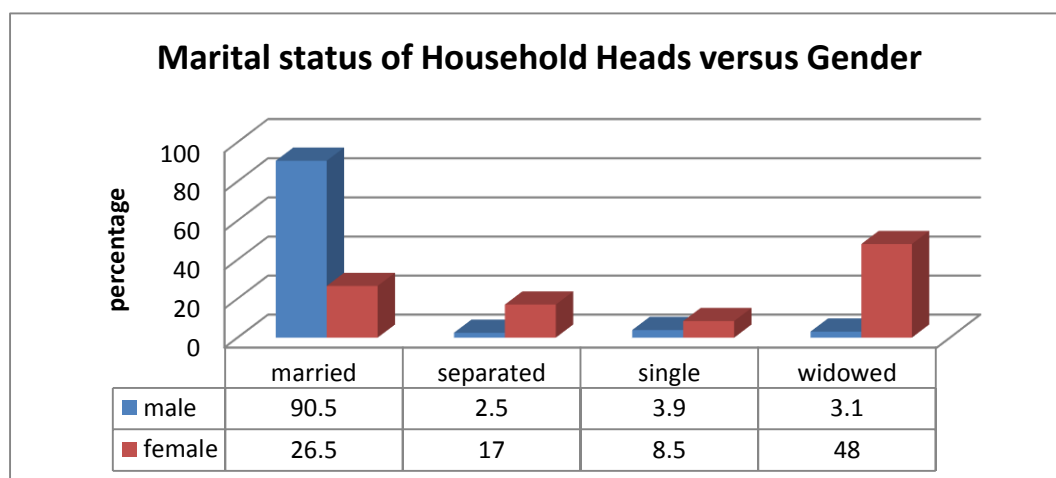


Figure 6-25 Marital status of project affected persons

6.2.2.3 ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

The project area has a variety of ethnic groups and out of the 1938 PAPs interviewed, the most predominant group was the Alur (43%) who are common in Nebbi and Arua districts followed by the Acholi (29%) who are mainly in Gulu and Nwoya districts, then Lugbara (14%) and Madi (13%) mainly in Arua and, others (1%) who are scattered in different districts. The others include Indians (1 No.), Bagungu (1 No), Batooro (1 No), Banyankole (2 No), Kakwa (1 No) and Baganda (1 No). Figure 6-26 below shows the ethnicity according to percentages.

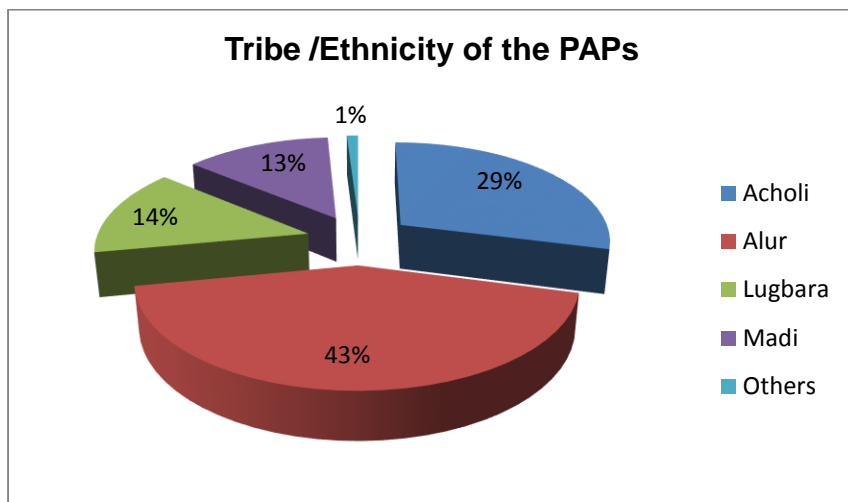


Figure 6-26 Ethnicity of the Project Affected Persons

The findings of the socioeconomic survey show that Christianity is the predominant religion among project affected persons represented by 70% Catholics and 26% Protestants. The Muslims constitute only 2% of the PAPs while other religions collectively also constitute 2% of the PAPs.

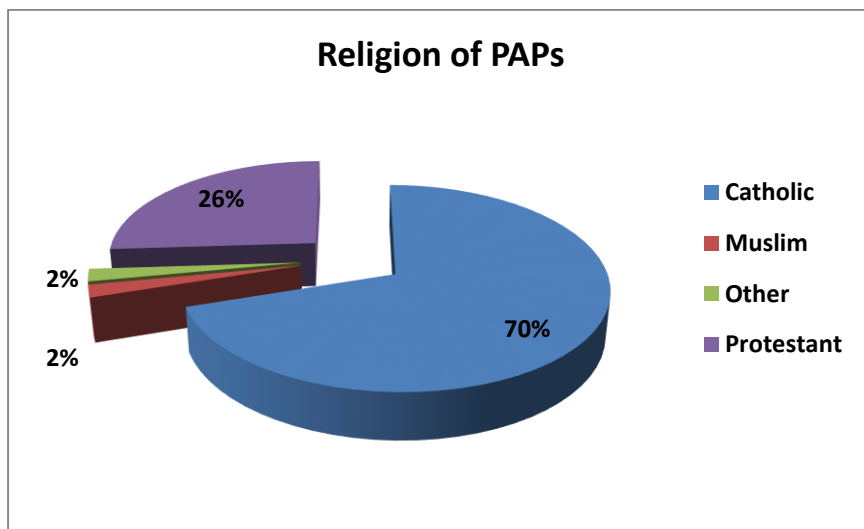


Figure 6-27 Religious affiliations among project affected persons

Among other religions are Pentecostals, Seventh Day Adventists, Hindu and Baptist. Figure 6-27 shows the different religious affiliations in the project area. It is important for the project to be sensitive to these religious affiliations especially during implementation.

6.2.3 EDUCATION

In terms of literacy, the findings of the socioeconomic survey show that the majority of the affected persons (93%) can read and write and only 7% do not know how to read and write. Breakdown of the details of the different educational levels among the 93% are shown in Figure 6-28. This indicates that not only written information will be given to the PAPs during RAP implementation but also verbal communication as there will be some people who will not be able to read. Use of finger prints during compensation and land transfers will need to be provided for.

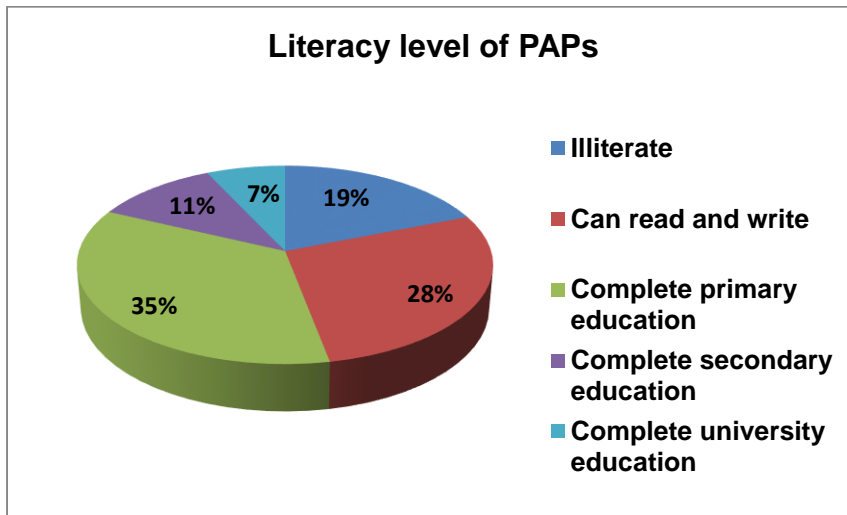


Figure 6-28 Literacy levels of the Project Affected Persons

6.2.4 LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN THE AREA

Socioeconomic study findings show that a majority of PAPs (96.3%) were born in the project area, 1.4% migrated to the area over 35 years ago, 1.0% has spent between 15-35 years there and only 1.3% had lived in the area for less than 15 years.

The findings indicate that PAPs have stayed in the area for quite some time and built strong social ties. The limited mobility among the affected population could possibly be as a result of the strong social ties. Figure 6-29 shows the period project affected persons have stayed in the project area.

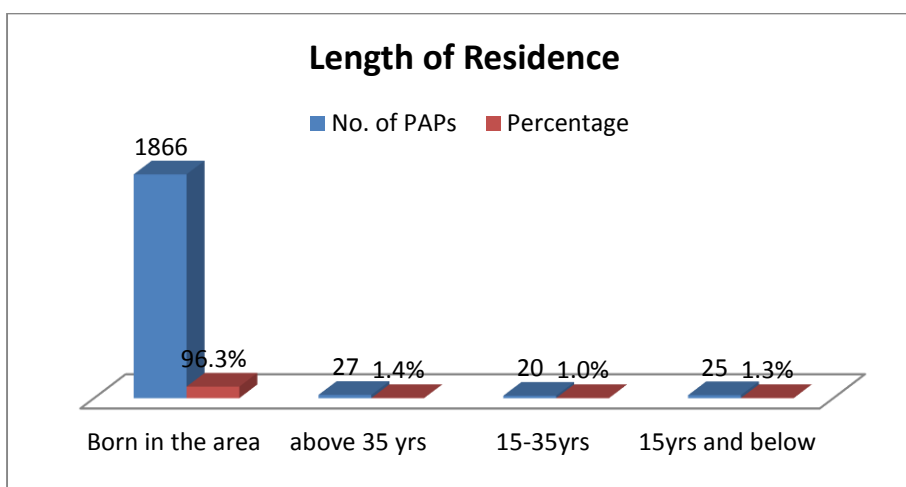


Figure 6-29 Length of residence in the project area

Assets Owned

Ownership of assets is a key indicator for a household's welfare. In particular, the types of assets owned are a proxy measure for their socio-economic welfare.

The socioeconomic findings showed that for 99.1% of the affected households, everyone in the household had at least two sets of clothes, 93.9% owned a radio, 96.4% owned a mobile telephone, only 25.9% owned a bicycle, 45.5% owned other types of transport other than a bicycle. The most common type of transport owned by the project affected persons is the car, followed by a motorcycle.

6.2.5 LIVELIHOODS

Socio-economic survey indicated that a very big percentage of the project affected persons are peasant farmers (80.2%). The others are engaged in commercial farming (0.1%), business like petty trading, fish mongering, brewing and selling of alcohol, etc. (3%), artisanal work such as masonry, carpentry, welding, mechanics and tailoring (4%), casual labour including motorcycle (bodaboda) riding, making bricks, cooking at schools etc (3%) and formal employment e.g. Civil servants (9%), Consultancy work (0.1%) and Social workers with mainly NGOs (1.0%). Among the Heads of Households were also those who are still students (0.4%) with no income and there were those with no occupation (0.3%).

Figure 6-30 shows the different economic activities engaged in by the project affected persons.

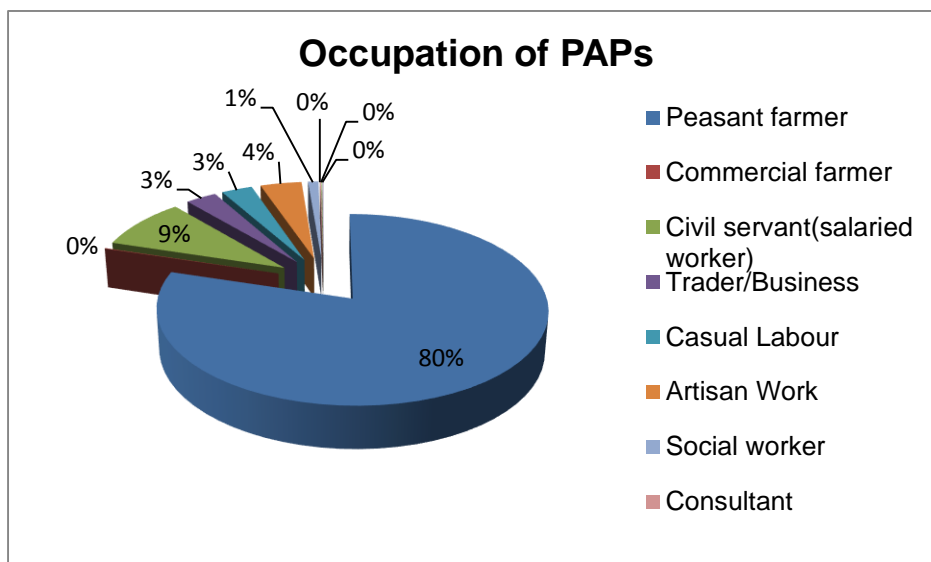


Figure 6-30 Economic Activities

Farming involves both crop farming and animal husbandry. In terms of gender, the findings show that a big percentage of women (93% of women) are involved in peasant farming while 78% of men are involved in the same activity. However considering all the PAPs, there are more men who derive their livelihood from farming. It was also noted that there are more males involved in salaried activities than females. Furthermore, there were no women involved in artisanal work, fishing, driving and riding motorcycles (as source of income) and there were no students. This is likely to be attributable to culture which looks at these activities as masculine and does not encourage married women to be in school. Figure 6-31 shows the occupation of PAPs by economic activities by gender.

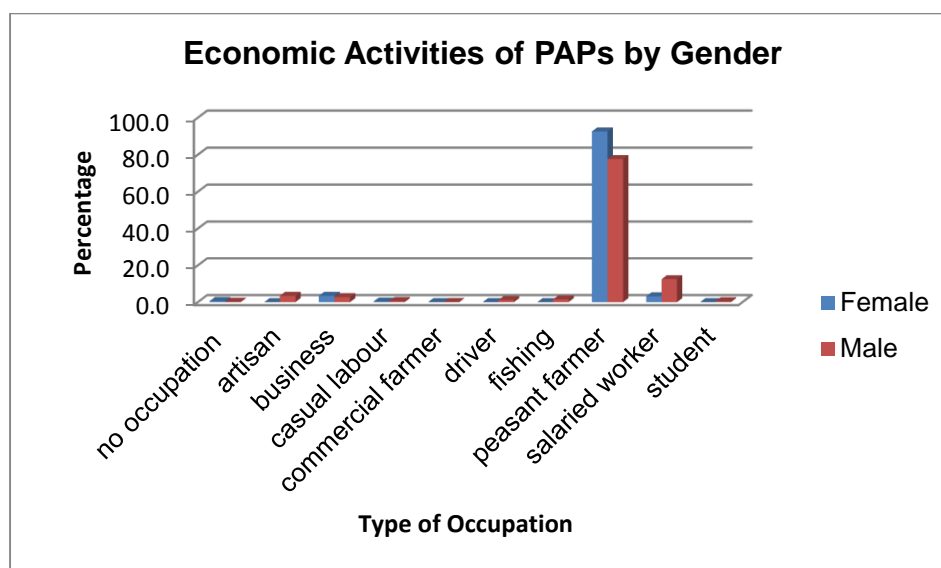


Figure 6-31 Economic Activities of PAPs in the Project Area by Gender

Further analysis of the results showed that some PAPs were engaged in more than one economic activity. For instance, those in formal employment also practiced agriculture or were engaged in business. Some PAPs were also found to be involved in fishing in different rivers eg Tochi and R. Nile. During interviews PAPs indicated that most of the fish caught is for domestic consumption.

6.2.6 INCOME

With regards to income, the findings of the socioeconomic survey indicate that the average annual income for project affected household heads is 5,510,045 UGX (1,574 USD) implying that their average monthly income is 459,204 UGX (131 USD). Further analysis of the data indicates that each HH earns an average of 15,306 UGX (4.4 USD) per day. Average incomes of those HHs who revealed are provided in Table 6-4.

Assuming that no other household members earn any income, the results imply that for a household of 6 persons, each person in a home depends on 2,551 UGX (0.73 USD) daily. This means that on average, the people in the affected area are considered to be poor since they live on less than 1 USD per day.

Table 6-4 Average income for all PAPs

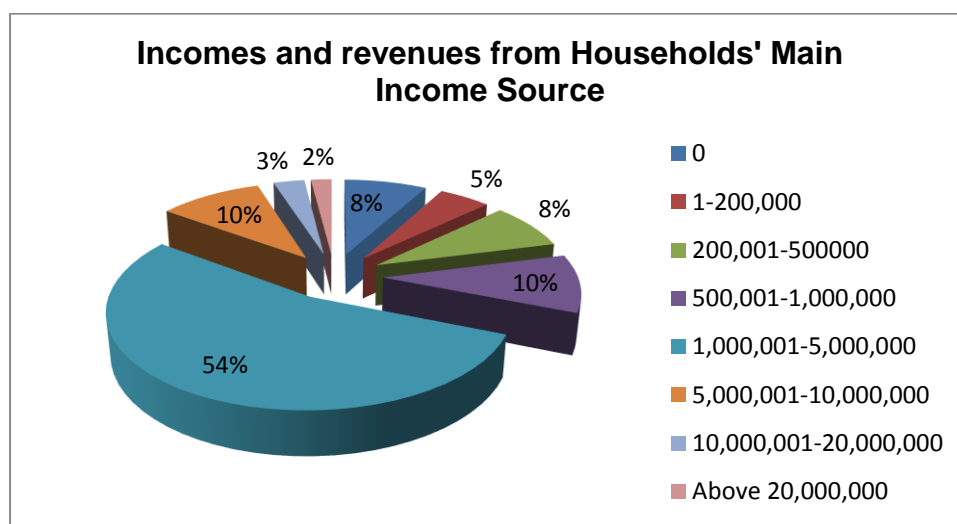
TYPE OF PAP	AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME		AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME		AVERAGE DAILY INCOME	
	(UGX)	USD	(UGX)	USD	(UGX)	USD
All PAPs	5,510,453	1,574	459,204	131.2	15,307	4.4

The results also showed that PAPs mostly earned their revenues from agricultural activities and formal employment (Table 6-5)

Table 6-5 Different sources of income for the PAPs

INCOME SOURCES	PERCENT	NO OF PAPs
No activity	7.6	148
Artisan work	1.5	30
Business	3.3	64
Casual labour	2.5	51
Salaried worker	5.7	110
Farming	78.7	1526
Livestock sale	0.5	9
Total	100	1938

Interviews further revealed that most families had one source of income. Only 25 % of PAPs who revealed their incomes had more than one income source, the rest depending on one source of income. However, this confirms that some PAPs were engaged in more than one economic activity. Results indicate that 54% of PAPs have annual income of 1million to 5 million per household and only 2% earn over UGX 20million from the household's main income source. Figure 6-32 shows income levels for PAPs originating from their main income source.

**Figure 6-32 Income Levels for PAPs from Main Income Source**

A deeper analysis of the different household head types' income levels of revealed that males earn more than females. The males have an average annual income of UGX 5,826,438 (USD 1,665) while females have an annual income of UGX 4,004,167 (USD 1,144). Table 6-6 shows the average income for different categories of household heads.

Table 6-6 Average Income Levels by Household Head Gender

GENDER	AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME						TOTAL	
	From Major source		From 2 nd source		From 3 rd Source		UGX	USD
	(UGX)	USD	(UGX)	USD	(UGX)	USD		
Male PAPs	4,310,642	1,232	4,786,369	1368	5,762,963	1647	5,826,438	1,665
Female PAPs	3,586,200	1,025	2,372,627	688	1,629,600	466	4,004,167	1,144

¹USD estimated at UGX 3500

Some PAPs indicated that they get some other remittances or support from other people. These include; monthly allowance of UGX 25,000 from government to elderly (65 years and above) or **SAGE** and social security benefits (24 No), assistance from friends and relatives in cash (96 No); inheritance, alimony scholarships (1No who got 5 cows). Others received assistance in kind (42 No) including cows, goats, chicken, been seeds, rice, coffee, mosquito nets from government and grafted mangoes etc.

6.2.7 LAND TENURE AND SIZE

Most of the land in the project area falls under customary tenure. The few PAPs that have titled land is under freehold tenure. Regarding land sizes, different sections of the project area have different land averages. In the section of Gulu to Nwoya up to Pakwach, the PAPs own large chunks of land (mostly more than 5 acres). In other parts such as Nebbi the PAPs own as small as 0.5 acres while in Arua it is mostly less than 5 acres. In all the Towns Councils just like in all parts of the country, the pieces of land owned are small and mostly in form of plots.

6.2.8 ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

6.2.8.1 HEALTH

Socioeconomic study findings showed that PAPs went to different health facilities, a majority of which are located at a distance of more than 5 km from the project footprint. The closer health facilities used by PAPs are mainly government health facilities especially Health Centre IIIs most of which were within less than 5kms. For referral PAPs indicated that they use Lacor (church founded) and Anak Hospitals which are mostly beyond 5km from the project area.

From the socio-economic findings, diseases that affect PAPs are malaria affecting 57%, cough and flu affecting 31% and the rest are water related diseases, respiratory infections, ulcers and sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/Aids) as shown in Figure 6-33 below. Other diseases include hepatitis B, sickle cell, cancer, epilepsy, hypertension, Tuberculosis, abdominal pains, nodding disease etc.

Regarding HIV/AIDS, 91% of the PAPs interviewed indicated that they were aware of how it is transmitted. The ways mentioned included sexual transmission, unsterilized needles, blood transfusion and child birth. 9% of PAPs were not sure of the causes. Results also showed that 90% of the PAPs knew how it can be avoided. The PAPs who suffered from HIV were mainly included among chronic diseases. A number of affected households also indicated that they have at least someone suffering from chronic diseases and these include Asthma, HIV etc (see table 6-7 below).

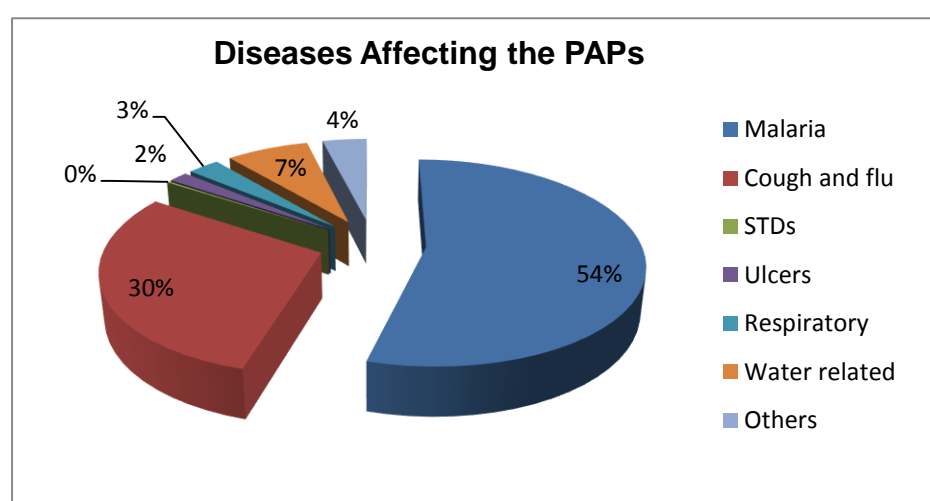


Figure 6-33 Diseases that Affect the Project Affected Persons

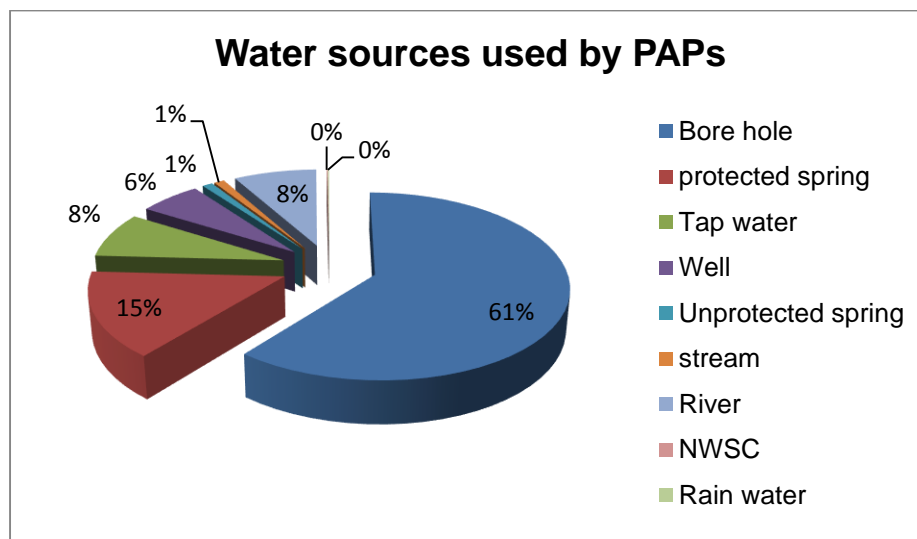
Table 6-7 Chronic Diseases in Affected Households

CHRONIC DISEASE AFFECTING MEMBERS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS			
Common Disease	No of Hh Affected	Other diseases	No of Hh affected
HIV/AIDS	60	Elephantiasis	1
Asthma	34	Heart disease	1
Cancer	12	Hepatitis B	1
Epilepsy	45	Leprosy	3
Sickle cell	18	Kidney problems	1
TB	19	Liver problems	5
Ulcers	18		
Diabetes	14		
Hypertension	33		

It was also found out that a few PAPs use family planning. Only 19% indicated that they use it while the rest (81%) do not use it.

6.2.8.2 WATER SUPPLY

The socioeconomic survey showed that the majority of the PAPs (61%) have access to safe water from boreholes, 15% from protected springs, 8% from tap water, and 0.1% from National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). The remaining 15.9% of PAPs access water from unsafe sources. Unsafe water sources include dugout wells (6%), unprotected springs (8%), streams (1%), rivers (1%) and rainwater (1%). Figure 6-34 shows water sources for the PAPs.

**Figure 6-34 Water sources for the Project Affected Persons**

In terms of distance and as shown in figure 6-35 below, a majority of PAPs (53%) travel a distance of less than 500 m to the nearest water source for drinking water, 28% travel 500 m to 1km and 18% travel 1km-3k, while 1% travel for more than 3km to the nearest water source.

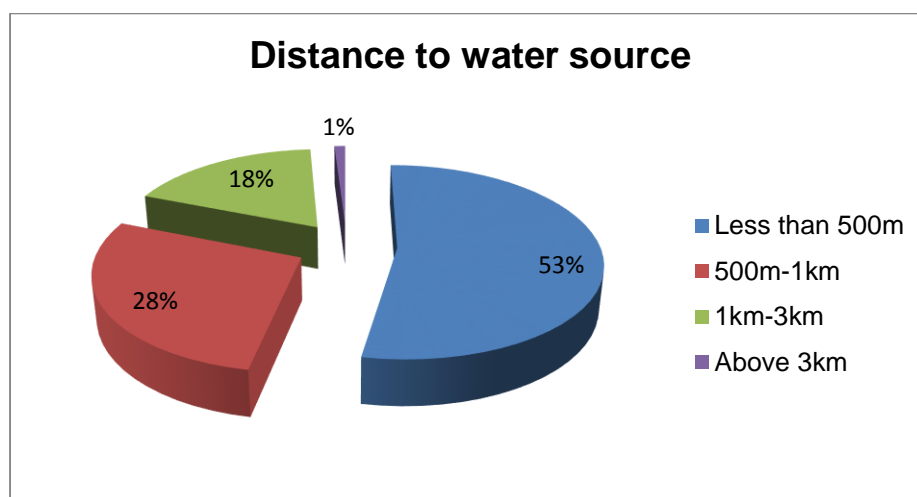


Figure 6-35 Distance to Water Sources

6.2.8.3 SANITATION

The survey indicated that 88% of PAPs have toilets while 12% lack toilets. Further analysis indicated that of those who had toilets, 98% use traditional toilets, 1% use VIP toilets, 0.4% use Ecosan, while 0.8% uses flush toilets

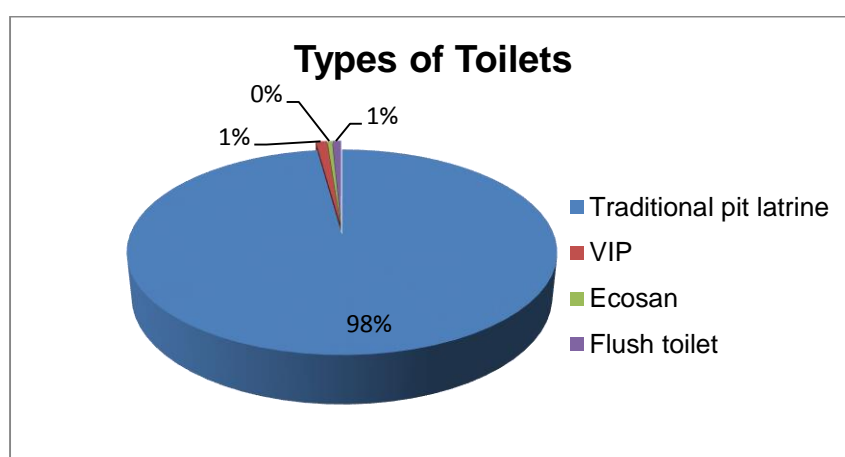


Figure 6-36 Type of toilets currently used by PAPs

6.2.8.4 ENERGY

The most common sources of energy for PAPs used for cooking are firewood and charcoal. Others are gas including biogas. For lighting the households mainly use Paraffin. Other sources for lighting are solar, electricity and batteries used in torches. Figure 6-37 shows the different sources of energy for PAPs.

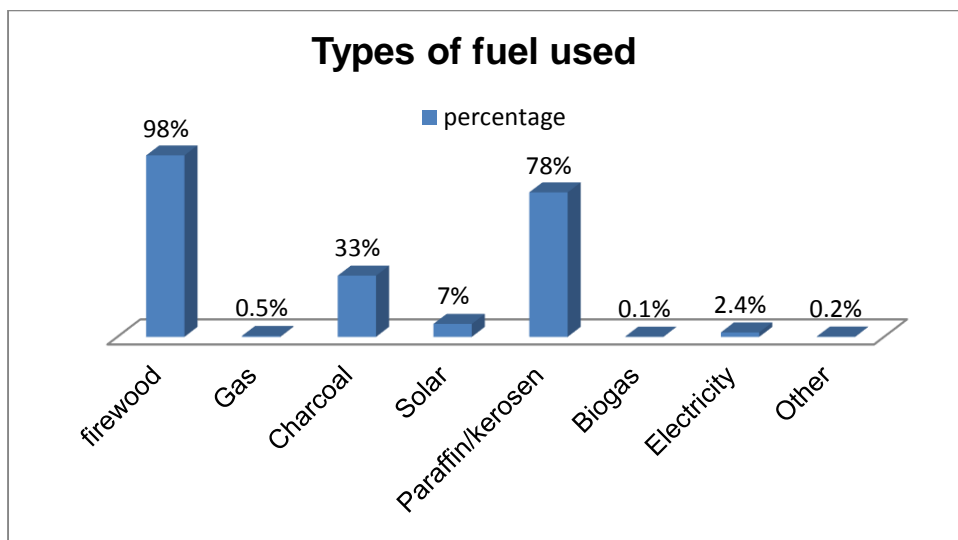


Figure 6-37 Types of Fuel used by Affected Households in the Project Area

6.2.8.5 CREDIT FACILITIES

The socioeconomic survey findings showed that the majority of the project affected persons do not have bank accounts (79%) while 21% have accounts in different banks. The banks mostly used by the PAPs include Centenary Bank, Stanbic and Post Bank. The Bank mostly used by PAPs is Centenary. Other banks used include Barclays, Crane Bank, DFCU, Diamond Trust, KCB, Pride Microfinance, Finca, Orient Bank, Eco Bank and Finance Trust. Figure 6-38 shows the different banks currently used by PAPs who have bank accounts.

The majority of the banks are located within a distance of more than 5km from the project area. 85% of the PAPs with bank accounts travel a distance of more than 3km to access the banks. 1% of PAPs are within 1km from the bank, the rest have to travel 1-3km.

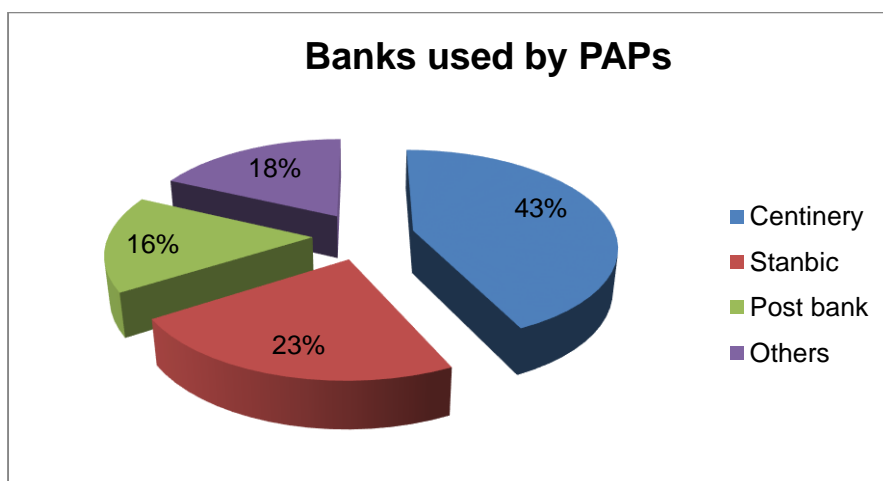


Figure 6-38 Different Banks currently being used by the PAPs

As for availability of credit facilities in the project area, Figure 6-39 below indicates that almost three quarters (71%) of them are SACCOs, whereas 28% are banks and 1% are microfinance institutions.

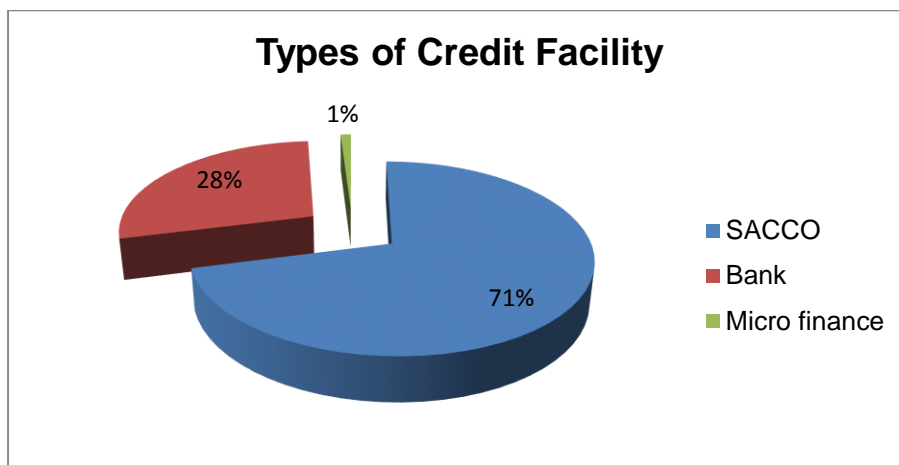


Figure 6-39 Credit Facilities Available in the Project Area

6.2.9 VULNERABLE GROUPS

The findings of the socioeconomic survey showed that there are vulnerable groups among the project affected persons. These include households whose heads are among the elderly (65 years and above) comprising 15.27% (295 No) of the PAPs, of which 72 are females and 223 are males. Other vulnerable PAPs include households headed by widowed male and females (217 PAPs or 11.2%), by disabled persons (4.18%), by chronically ill HHs (3.25%), by a minor (0.05% or 1 PAP). The different chronic diseases that have been highlighted in section 6.2.8.1 above include HIV/AIDS, diabetes, asthma, ulcers and high blood pressure. Details of the vulnerability will be discussed under impacts on vulnerable peoples.

In the project context, the above groups are considered vulnerable because of the following:

The elderly (65+ years), the disabled and chronically ill may not have the energy to rebuild their lives. In addition, if displaced, they will lose their already built social networks. Besides, the elderly are also susceptible to age-related diseases. Female widowed PAPs and orphaned PAPs may lose their compensation to members of their late husbands' or parent' relatives and if physically displaced may become homeless.

6.2.10 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

Everyday survival strategies in overcrowded areas are perceived differently by women and men. Sub-standard housing, services and hygiene have an overwhelming impact on women as they are often in charge of the family, nursing, feeding and spending time in a close proximity to home (Shaker and M&E 2015).

As is the case in most patrilineal societies, consultations revealed that men in the project area were the main decision makers on issues regarding land. Women were worried that because of this, men will receive the compensation package on behalf of the family and may misuse it thereby rendering the family homeless. They pointed out that they did most of the domestic chores, in addition to taking care of their children financially. Women are in a number of self-help groups (like 'Bema Women Group Association' in Anyiribu Sub-County in Arua, Fish Monger Women Association in Anaka, Nwiya District) to enable them to fight poverty and improve their welfare. On top of day-to-day struggle, evictions and relocations are especially a burden for poor women, who often lack rights and ownership of property, and do not have a say in relocation and receipt of compensation packages (Shaker and M&E 2015). During compensation, women will be expected to consent on the compensation packages and will be asked to open up joint bank accounts with their husbands where necessary.

Some other women belong to families where land belongs to their father in law who died and the land has never been divided but is used by four families of his sons as family land. If one of the sons also died, will the widow who remains get a share for her family, the women wondered.

All these are issues that will need to be cross-checked and taken into consideration during RAP implementation.

6.3 CONFLICT IN NORTHERN UGANDA

6.3.1 DESCRIPTION OF CONFLICT IN NORTHERN UGANDA

The project area is located in northern Uganda where a war between the government of Uganda and the rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) lasted two decades, from 1986 to 2005. This war left a devastating impact on the people living in Northern Uganda. It resulted in many dead and confined over 90% of the Acholi people in internally displaced people's camps. Instability in the region left the area lagging behind in development, and social indicators such as literacy level, nature of house structures and access to basic social services ranked very low during and shortly after the war. Access to infrastructures such as electricity transmission and distribution was not in the offing with few people living in large towns having access to this service and other services such as sanitation services and improved sources of water.

Conflict in northern Uganda led to the emergence of vulnerable groups within the region that differ from most parts of the country. Such groups include the formerly abducted children, people with disabilities due to landmines and torture, orphans whose parents were killed by rebels, female headed households and the elderly with meager social support.

The cultural history of northern Uganda is often defined by people's ability to forgive and to reconcile through traditional justice system - Mato Oput (reconciliation) that addresses intra-community problems. This system supports all forms of social peacebuilding and is particularly concerned with building an infrastructure of people who are committed to creating a new peace culture within the social fabric.

6.3.2 ASSESSMENT OF THE POST-CONFLICT SITUATION IN NORTHERN UGANDA

Since the Mid-2000 relative peace has been realized in the region and the Uganda government embarked on programs to iron out the economic imbalance that had been created between the North and the rest of the country that was peaceful. The Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) was made as a comprehensive framework to guide development and social transformation in this part of the country. Development partners such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other donor countries have been extending assistance to programs targeting communities in the northern region of the country.

Programs such as Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) have been implemented. This program intends to enhance household income through extending support by providing capital to undertake income generation through identified enterprises at the household level. It targets the poorest of the poor in communities and has registered commendable success over the last ten years. Currently a framework is being prepared for the World Bank that will guide the third NUSAF implementation soon to be rolled out. Other programs include:

- Community Agriculture and Infrastructure Improvement Program (CAIIP) was launched with the aim of enhancing markets through improvement of access or community roads to facilitate the marketing of agricultural products.
- Agriculture Livelihood Recovery Program (ALREP); an initiative formulated by government to enhance developments in the region, particularly agricultural productivity through re-tooling, establishment of cattle crushes and market infrastructure among others.
- Community Driven Development (CDD) aimed at identifying enterprises such as poultry, piggery and goat rearing for boosting household income and facilitates their implementation through existing government structures.
- The quest for peace and reconciliation has been strongly supported by the Uganda government and NGOs such as War Child and Danish Refugee Council which have extended psychosocial support to war victims through peace and reconciliation programs.

With peace generally achieved in much of northern Uganda and support given, the region has adopted an approach of moving from being largely in an emergency state with high dependency on relief to increasingly taking on a path of becoming self-reliant. However, funding for the process of transition from relief to development is a necessity that requires proper coordination between the key players.

7 ELIGIBILITY

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 WB's OP 4.12 Para 15 (a, b, & c) guidelines categorize those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Ugandan law);
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement action plan (roaming farmers or sharecroppers) and;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

WB OP 4.12 Para 16 states that persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

To achieve the objectives of WB OP 4.12 principles; PAPs covered under a) and b) above are to be provided compensation for land they lose, and other assistance; persons covered under c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary. All persons included in a), b) or c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land if they occupied the land before the cut-off date.

7.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

PAPs may be classified in one of the three groups listed above. PAPs covered in (a) and (b) will be compensated for the land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, (ii) consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement options and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project. Persons covered under c) (squatters, illegal occupants) are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RAP, if they occupy or use the project area prior to the cut-off date.

PAPs will also be eligible for compensation if;

- They have land within the project wayleave.
- They have developments / structures on the land within the project wayleave.
- They have annual crops or trees within the project wayleave.
- Their crops are accidentally damaged during the valuation and survey exercises.
- They are affected during the fine tuning of the RoW and construction phase.
- They are affected by opening up of any access road.

It should be noted that PAPs who encroach on the area after the cut-off date shall not be eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

7.2 PROOF OF ELIGIBILITY

The RAP implementing team shall consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include the following; 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; documents proving succession grants, 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 will also be attached to each PAPs' file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated.

During the valuation process on the Gulu – Arua project segment, a lot of care was taken to ensure that the rightful owners were recorded. Photocopies of certificates of titles, land sale agreements were collected; confirmation from family members, neighbours and local leaders were also considered. In addition, photographs of all PAPs recorded were taken and shall be attached to each file.

7.3 **CUT-OFF DATE**

The survey, valuation and socioeconomic surveys were initiated on 23 September 2015. This therefore serves as the project cut-off date.

Although the PAPs were informed individually and through meetings that any development after the valuation exercise shall not be compensated, UETCL should disseminate the information about the cut-off date through formal notifications in writing to the PAPs and through local leaders. In addition, radio announcements on the national radio should also be made.

7.4 **ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for the losses triggered by the project (e.g. land, structures, trees, crops etc.). Hence, based on analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix is developed on categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits.

Table 7-1 shows the entitlement for the different assets.

Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix

LAND AND ASSETS	TYPES OF IMPACT	PERSON(S) AFFECTED TYPE OF PAP	COMPENSATION / ENTITLEMENT / BENEFITS
Agricultural land	Less than 20% of land holdings affected, and/or Land remains economically viable	Title holder/ Leasehold, freehold or Mailo/Kibanja/ Tenant	Cash compensation for affected land based on full market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost) 30% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 3 months to vacate (that allowance is applicable when less than 6 months is given to vacate, as stipulated in the Land Act). Disturbance allowance covers disturbances and issues like loss of social networks, etc.
	Land remains economically unviable, and/or More than 20% of land loss	Title holder/ Leasehold, freehold or Mailo/Kibanja/ Tenant	Cash or in-kind compensation for affected land as per PAP's choice (entire plot = 100%) based on full market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost) 30% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 3 months to vacate (that allowance is applicable when less than 6 months is given to vacate, as stipulated in the Land Act). Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss Remaining land economically viable No need for relocation	Title holder/ Leasehold, freehold or Mailo/Kibanja/ Tenant	Cash compensation for affected land based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost) if it is titled or Kibanja 30% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 3 months to vacate (that allowance is applicable when less than 6 months is given to vacate, as stipulated in the Land Act).
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use	Title holder/ Leasehold, freehold or Mailo/Kibanja/ Tenant	Compensation of the whole land and assets (100% of affected plot) based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost) 30% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 3 months to vacate (that allowance is applicable when less than 6 months is given to vacate, as stipulated in the Land Act). (Cash or in-kind compensation as per the PAP's choice) Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs

LAND AND ASSETS	TYPES OF IMPACT	PERSON(S) AFFECTED TYPE OF PAP	COMPENSATION / ENTITLEMENT / BENEFITS
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Title holder/ business owner	Cash compensation for affected land based on market value including transaction costs (i.e. full replacement cost) 30% disturbance allowance as the PAPs will be given 3 months to vacate (that allowance is applicable when less than 6 months is given to vacate, as stipulated in the Land Act).
	Assets /land used for business severely affected If severely affected, the remaining assets (including land) become insufficient for business purposes (not viable any more)	Title holder/business owner	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + moving allowance)
		Business person is lease holder / tenant	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) + moving allowance Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business
Buildings and structures (both residential and commercial structures)	Structures are partially affected, remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation
	Entire structures are affected, remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash or in-kind compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets equivalent to replacement cost or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance / livelihood assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training, etc.)
		Rental (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to 4 months rental costs)
Perennial Crops/Trees	Loss of Perennial crops within the 30m corridor	Owner/tenant/ squatter	Cash compensation valued as per district rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation
	Crops affected during survey and construction	Owner/tenant/ squatter	Cash compensation valued as per district rates in present RAP, to be revalued at full replacement cost at implementation

LAND AND ASSETS	TYPES OF IMPACT	PERSON(S) AFFECTED TYPE OF PAP	COMPENSATION / ENTITLEMENT / BENEFITS
Land, residential structures	e.g. loss of land, loss of structures, etc.	Vulnerable groups	Cash / in-kind compensation as per RAP provisions explained above Additional support as described in Section Chapter 10 or any assistance that may be deemed necessary during the implementation
Schools, health facilities and other public assets (e.g. water provision facilities)	Loss structures, loss of land	Public institutions	In-kind compensation as agreed by the management of the institutions
Forest Reserves	Loss of trees in forest reserve	Public institution	In-kind compensation through offset
Land, structures	Temporary acquisition during construction	Owner / tenant / squatter	Cash compensation for any assets affected as per the provisions of this RAP or as per the negotiations between the contractor and the PAPs. Replacement value shall be considered in all the transactions Restoration of affected land at least to the same quality as prior to the impact and to the satisfaction of the PAP
Cultural assets (e.g. graves, shrines etc.)	Loss of cultural property	Community / owner	Cash compensation at replacement value Relocation assistance for moving of asset to a secure site
Access to natural resources	Loss of fish pond	Owner / user / etc.	Cash compensation at replacement value In kind compensation as per the PAP's choice

7.5 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY / PUBLIC COMPENSATION

Eligibility may also be claimed collectively, e.g. as a community or religious group, when the assets lost are of communal property or use. The project has made all effort to avoid community or public assets like churches, mosques, schools, health facilities, etc. However, there are 7 churches, 7 schools and 1 health centre that are affected by the project. Additionally, some forest reserves are affected by the line route. The different institutions that own the affected property will be compensated in-kind as per entitlement matrix above.

7.6 LOSS OF INCOME

There are persons who will lose their income due to the project and these are mainly persons who are losing rental houses, shops, cash crops like 'mira', etc. The affected rental structures and crops will be compensated based on replacement cost or market value. In addition, rent allowance will be provided to PAPs who will not have acquired alternative business premises by the time of construction.

7.7 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

WB OP4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as:

- Those below the poverty line;
- Landless, elderly;
- Widows;
- Women and children headed households;
- Disabled;
- Terminally ill;
- Indigenous peoples;
- Ethnic minorities.

In the project context, a description of vulnerable groups is provided in Sections 8.2.2, 8.3.2 and 8.4.2.

All vulnerable households who will suffer significant loss on their land will be provided with replacement land. In case their structures are affected, compensation for the affected structures will be in kind.

All vulnerable households that are affected by the project will be eligible for additional/special assistance. Special/additional assistance will include assistance throughout the compensation and claim process, assistance ensuring that the rightful PAPs get their compensation, continuous explanations about the process, assistance to open up bank accounts, among others. All this will be in addition to the moving allowances, transition allowance, capacity building for livelihood restoration, etc. (these assistances are described in sections 9.2 and 10.1.2).

7.8 MOVING ARRANGEMENTS

The PAPs shall be given enough time to vacate the land after receiving compensation. UETCL has committed to give notices to vacate of 3 months, which will require provision of disturbance allowances equal to 30% of valued compensations, as provided by Uganda's Land Act.

8 IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed transmission line will have impacts on people and institutions in the seven districts of Lira, Kole, Oyam, Gulu, Nwoya, Nebbi and Arua. The impact of the project on households will vary as some households will be losing their residential homes, others will lose commercial structures, land, crops, trees while others will lose graveyards. Considering that the line will mainly pass through the rural areas where the land is used for agriculture with exception of few urban /semi urban areas only 5m corridor will be permanently acquired for Right of Way (RoW) the remaining part of the corridor will be wayleave which will be for easement. This means PAPs will be allowed to grow crops that are less than 5m tall in the wayleave. Both seasonal and perennial crops will be permitted to be grown in the corridor as long as they are not more than 5m tall. However, within the RoW (5m corridor) no cultivation will be allowed to give allowance for maintenance works. Refer to Figure 8-1.

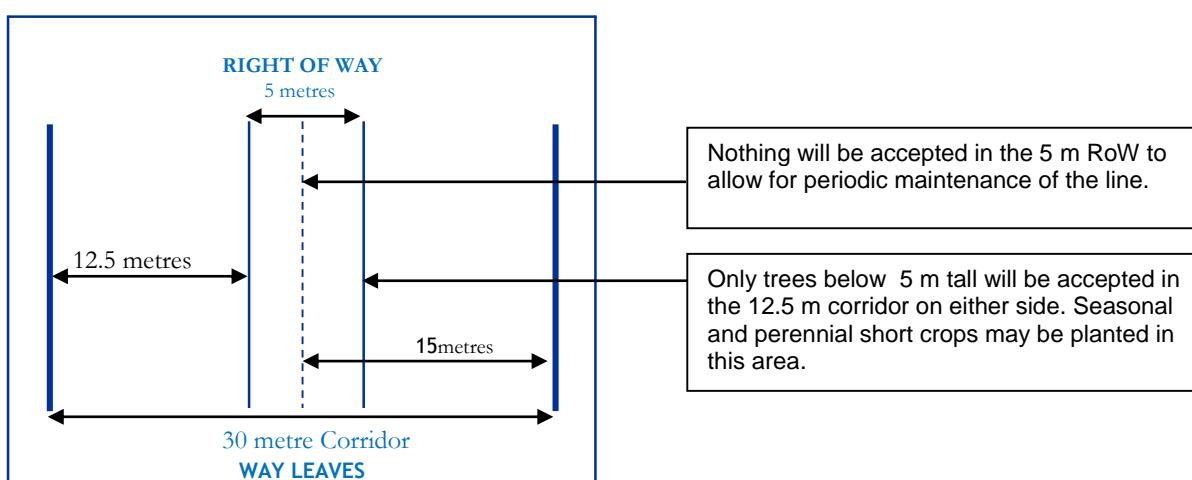


Figure 8-1 A cross section of the transmission line showing the different land restrictions

The project involves the proposed construction of a 132kV line from the sub-station in Lira through Gulu to the proposed substation in Arua covering a distance of 314km.

For the purposes of this RAP study, this section is divided between three sections: (1) the Lira – AP10 section, (2) the AP10 - Gulu section and (3) from the proposed sub-station in Gulu to the proposed substation in Arua).

Overall, the proposed construction of the transmission line will affect households and institutions by one or a combination of the identified categories of losses below:

- Loss of residential houses and auxiliaries
- Loss of land
- Loss of income sources/means of livelihood
- Loss of crops
- Disruption of graves
- Loss of public property

8.2 LIRA – AP10 SECTION

Methodology use for assessing resettlement impacts on the Lira – AP10 section was to extract relevant information from the RAP conducted by SMEC on the Karuma – Lira Interconnection Project (SMEC, 2011), which has already been approved by the Chief Government Valuer. Data on affected assets was obtained in the form of pdf format strip maps and an excel-format database. Names and properties of

PAPs located along the Lira – AP10 segment were established manually by matching database information with pdf strip maps information. Given that detailed PAPs' socioeconomic data was unavailable, socio-economic profiles of individual PAPs on this segment could not be drawn. Therefore, assumptions were made based on aggregated data for the broader Karuma-Lira project. These assumptions can be considered reasonable, with the sole reservation that the Lira-AP10 segment might be slightly denser and less rural than the complete data collected over the Karuma-Lira project.

8.2.1 PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

On the Lira – AP10 Section, and according to data gathered by SMEC, 115 households will be directly affected by the construction of the transmission line and associated substations. These include land owners, sharecroppers /licensees and co-owners. In addition, two Swamp Public Lands are affected by the transmission line.

8.2.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS

Field observations, Detailed Measurement, Surveys, Census, land valuations and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs conducted by SMEC between October 2010 and January 2011, in consultation with the stakeholders, especially community leaders and affected householders in the zone of influence, identified several types of vulnerable groups. The following criteria were applied:

- Widows
- Orphans
- Disabled or seriously sick people, particularly people living with HIV/AIDS and other illnesses
- Second or third wives, particularly those where there is a risk that they will be abandoned by their husbands after compensation;
- The elderly;
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources
- Households whose heads are orphans (child-headed households)
- Those classed as poor.

The findings of the survey indicate that there are 28 vulnerable PAPs over the whole length of the Karuma-Lira project. Given the unavailability of disaggregated socioeconomic data collected for that project, it was not possible to precisely identify vulnerable PAPs along the sole AP10 – Lira segment. However, considering the total vulnerability percentage of the overall line (12.54%), we can estimate the number of vulnerable PAPs along the AP10 – Lira segment to be approximately 4 PAP (115 PAPs * 12,54%).

8.2.3 IMPACT ON LAND

Loss of land

Length of the Lira – AP10 section is approximately 5km. The overall required land for the construction of the transmission line (ROW and way leave) is thus approximately 15 hectares or 37 acres. No land acquisition will be necessary for the Lira substation as it already exists and will not be expanded under the Project.

8.2.4 IMPACT ON STRUCTURES/BUILDINGS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

The inventory of affected property shows that some structures/buildings will be affected by the proposed transmission line between Lira and AP10 and will require to be relocated. All the affected structures will have to be fully compensated. Public structures will have to be compensated in kind.

The structures are in the form of residential (both permanent and non-permanent), auxiliary structures (latrines and bathrooms, baths and bath shelters, kitchens, hatching tanks, hatching homes and a water

tank) as well as two Churches. Other structures of religious value include cemented and earth graves. No shrine was documented on this section of the projected transmission line. The following table provides an overview of the affected structures.

Table 8-1 Summary of Affected Structure in the Lira – AP10 Section

SECTION	CEMENTED GRAVES	EARTH GRAVES	RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	NON PERMANENT STRUCTURES	SHRINES	BEEHIVES	PLATE RACKS	COMMUNITY WELLS/ BOREHOLES
Lira – AP10	8	37	90 residential structures	7 Kitchens 13 Latrines / Bathrooms / Bathroom shelters 1 Hatchery tank 1 Hatchery home 1 Water Tank	0	0	0	0

The following are some pictures of the aforementioned elements. These were taken near the Lira substation.



Figure 8-2 St.James Kakoge C.O.U Church



Figure 8-3 Residential structures



Figure 8-4 Residential structure



Figure 8-5 Water Tanks

Impact on Commercial structures

In the Lira – AP10 section, the proposed line will only affect one commercial structure. The nature of this commercial building is not specified, but surveying records show that it is built with a “GCI roof on timber frame ceiling” and occupies an area of 86 square meters.

Impact on auxiliary structures (kitchens, toilets, animal pens etc.)

According to the census of affected properties, there are about 13 latrines/toilets/latrine holes /bathrooms and 7 kitchens will be affected by the line. Other affected structures include poultry/chicken pens and fences. It was noted that the number of auxiliaries did not correspond with the number of residential houses (see explanation in previous sections).

Impact on graves

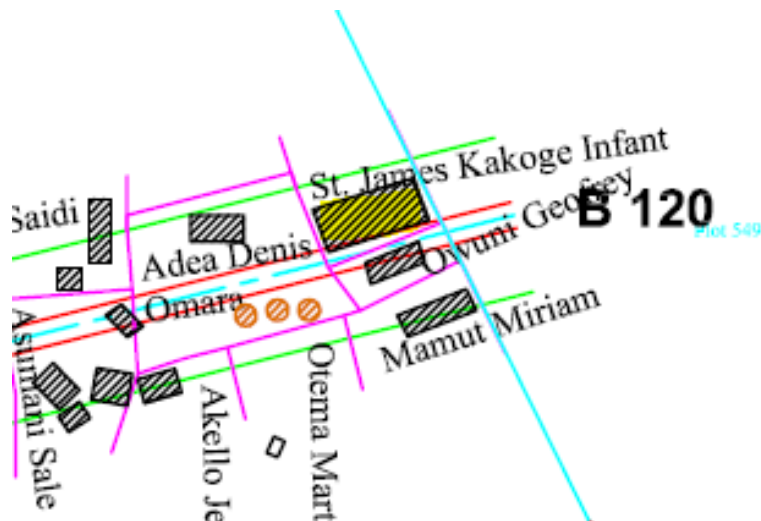
There are 8 graves made of permanent material (cemented) and 37 earth graves along the Lira – AP10 section that will be affected by the proposed transmission line. Most of the graves are of earth grave nature, others are cemented.

Impact on Shrines

The surveying work did not identify any shrine on the Lira – AP10 segment.

Impact on Public Infrastructure

There are two religious facilities affected by the project in the Lira – AP10 Section: the 130 square meters St James Kakoge Infant Church, and the St. James Kakoge Council of Uganda (COU) Church. The SJK Infant Church’s proximity to the ROW is shown in the following figure provided by the surveying team (SMEC). The SJK COU Church is outside of the ROW but overlaps the way leave. Both structures will have to be relocated.



Impact on government property

Approximately 0,8 ha of public land will be affected by the project. These are two Swamp Public land. A third Swamp Public land has been identified in the surveying phase but has not been associated with an affected area.

Community wells and Boreholes

No community wells and boreholes have been identified in either ROW or way leave by the surveyors.

Impacts on Livelihoods and Income

Based on estimates for the broader region and satellite images of the study zone, over 80% of PAPs derive their livelihood from farming. The proximity of this section to Lira could however bring that percentage slightly lower as the proximity of the Lira centre favours trade-based income-generating activities. Livelihoods will be affected mainly through loss of land for cultivation and a few trees and plants, such as Nsambya, Mango, Nongo, Guava, Nsambya tree, Orange, Brother Heart (Fruit tree), Jack fruit, Eucalyptus and Ovacado.

Impact on cultural and religious resources

The following tables provide the list of cultural and religious resources affected by the project, together with the relevant information about their main beneficiaries or stewards.

Table 8-2 Graves affected by the project by Name of PAP.

REFERENCE # (SURVEYOR)	NO.	S/NO	NAME	LAND TENURE	VILLAGE	DISTRICT	COUNTY	SUB-COUNTY	PARISH	GRAVE TYPE AND NUMBER
980	219	786	OGUTA FADHIL P'OCHIRA	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	1 cemented 2 earth grave
991	231	778	SAIDI ACAR	Plot 411	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	1 Earth grave
993	233	771	ASUMAN -M- SALEH	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	2 Earth graves
998	240	686	OWUNI GEOFREY	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	2 Cemented 2 Earth graves
952	190	742	KORANIMO JOHN ALANY	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	2 earth graves
957	196	725	ANYURU RICHARD	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	4 earth graves cemented grave 3 earth graves
970	209	749	OKELLO RYMOND	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	4 earth graves
973	212	750	OKELLO FRANCIS ACUMA	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	3 earth graves
974	213	782	AMONE KENETH	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	2 earth graves
975	214	783	OTIM RICHARD	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	3 cemented 8 Earth graves graves
980	219	786	OGUTA FADHIL P'OCHIRA	Customary	Kakoge-a	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Kakoge	1 cemented 2 earth grave
919	156	710	OGWANG MOSES ODONG	Customary	Ober-kampala	Lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Ober	1 No. Earth grave
898	132	679	OKOU PETER	Customary	Onyapi oyere	lira	Municipality	Ojwina	Ober	1 earth grave

8.3 AP10 - GULU SECTION

Information necessary for assessing resettlement impacts over the AP10 – Gulu segment were extracted from 2 raw databases provided by M&E, the Valuation Lists and the socioeconomic database. Those databases were prepared in preparation for the Lira-Gulu-Agago project, which will share the same footprint as the LGNA Project over its AP10 – Gulu segment. The valuation lists provide details on the assets affected by the Project, while the socioeconomic database provides socioeconomic details on the PAPs that own those assets.

It should be noted that according to our analysis of M&E's valuation lists, a total of 1157 PAPs will be directly affected by the construction of the AP10 – Gulu transmission line. On the other hand, our analyses of the socioeconomic database provide socioeconomic information on approximately 1035 households. Given this slight discrepancy, the present chapter will consider the number of PAPs to be that mentioned in the valuation lists, but socioeconomic information on those PAPs will be extracted from the socioeconomic database.

8.3.1 PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

According to our analysis of M&E's valuation lists, a total of 1157 PAPs will be directly affected by the construction of the AP10 – Gulu transmission line. These include land owners, sharecroppers /licensees and co-owners.

22% of surveyed PAPs were women and 78% men. Their marital status included single, married, separated and widowed in the following percentages:

Table 8-3 Percentage of PAP per marital status

STATUS	%
Married	78%
Widowed	13%
Separated	2%
Single	7%

The age structure of PAP is given in the following table:

Table 8-4 Age distribution of the AP10 - Gulu PAPs

MIN - MAX	%
Under 17	0%
18-25	9%
26-35	23%
36-45	23%
46-55	20%
56-65	13%
Above 65	12%
Total	100

8.3.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS

Surveying of this portion of the projected transmission line took into account vulnerability factors that include the following:

- households headed by the elderly (65 + y.o.);
- people with illness (including HIV/AIDS)

- households headed by widowed, single or separated women;
- people with disabilities;
- households headed by children (17 y.o. and younger);

According to data provided by M&E, 33% of the PAPs have at least one vulnerable persons within their homesteads. On average there is one person that is vulnerable in the affected households. Many PAPs indicated that they had people in their households who had some disease or physical disability. It should be noted however that this list is indicative, given that it was established via analysis of the socioeconomic database provided by M&E. WSP consultants have not confirmed PAP vulnerability in the field. Furthermore, the percentage indicates the number of PAPs with at least one vulnerable household member.

The full list of vulnerable individuals and their specific source of vulnerability along the segment is provided in Appendix 8-1.

It was also found that there are PAPs that have multiple vulnerabilities as indicated in the table 8-5 below. Ninety four (94) PAPs cumulate more than one criteria for vulnerability. It should be noted that in the evaluation below, households headed by widowed, separated or single women were considered as only one vulnerability criterion.

8.3.3 IMPACT ON LAND

Loss of land

The section from the AP10 point to the Gulu substation is approximately 87 km. The overall required land for the construction of the transmission line (ROW and way leave) is thus 645 acres or 2.6 km².

8.3.4 IMPACT ON STRUCTURES/BUILDINGS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

The inventory of affected property shows that some structures will be affected by the construction of the transmission line. The following table lists the various public and religious structures affected by the construction:

Table 8-5 Affected Public and Religious structures in the AP 10-Gulu Section (Source : M&E 2015)

SERIAL NUMBER	NAMES OF AFFECTED PERSONS	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS / IMPROVEMENTS.
LR-GL-AG-0088	Masjid Noor mosque burial land	NIL
LR-GL-AG-0556	Omoro P.A.G church	Nil
LR-GL-AG-1129	Ocen John Charles Ven. rev	Church Shelter : Temporary shelter constructed of grasshatched roof on local pole supports, rammed earth floor, no walls, good condition. Area:123.25 sqm
LR-GL-AG-1173	St.Peters church of Uganda, Bobi	NIL
LR-GL-AG-0180	Ilera primary school land	Nil
LR-GL-AG-0438	School	Nil
LR-GL-AG-0439	School	Nil
LR-GL-AG-1165	Bobi P7 school	NIL
LR-GL-AG-0039	Community land c/o Yuventino Ogweng	NIL
LR-GL-AG-0731	Telela community land	Nil

SERIAL NUMBER	NAMES OF AFFECTED PERSONS	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS / IMPROVEMENTS.
LR-GL-AG-0907	Okello Patrick	School (Permanent structure):Galvanised iron sheets on timber roof,burnt clay brick walls,plastered, cement screed floor, metal casement windows, metal sheet doors, good condition,Area:77 Sq.m,Area(C.V):22 sq.m .

Impact on Commercial structures

In the AP10 - Gulu section, the surveying work identified only 2 commercial buildings to be affected by the proposed line, described thus:

“House:Permanent Commercial Building GCI sheets roof on timber trusses,burnt clay bricks wall plastered painted internally& roughcast rendering externally,concrete slab ceiling,metal sheet doors,metal casement windows,cement screed floor”.

Impact on Residential structures

According to our analysis of There are 448 residential houses affected by the proposed transmission line. These are made of permanent and semi-permanent materials and are of different sizes. Out of 448 structures, 57 are Permanent while 391 are non-permanent both include a few which are incomplete.

Impact on auxiliary structures (kitchens, toilets, animal pens etc.)

The surveying work identified some auxiliary structures on the segment, including the following:

- 82 kitchens (2 permanent, 80non-permanent);
- 91 latrines and bathrooms (30 permanent, 112 non-permanent);
- Fences: 1450 metres, including 260metres of barbed wire fences;
- 12 animal shelters including poultry, pigeon and duck houses, 2 pig sties, 2 “pet shelters” and one kraal;
- 6 sheds / garages;
- 5 fish ponds, 1 “fish breeding ground” and 1 “water channel for fish”;
- 3 granaries;
- 3 tobacco curing buildings;
- 15 beehives;
- 1 biogas digester.

Impact on graves

A total of 293 graves will be impacted by the AP10 – Gulu transmission line. The associated PAP, location as well as description of the graves are provided in the table below.

Table 8-6 Graves affected by the project in the AP10 - Gulu section (M&E 2015)

# PAP	PAP	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
LR-GL-AG-0004	Okello Hudson	LIRA	OKEC-OYERE	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0005	Ongal Benard	LIRA	OKEC-OYERE	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0028	Okidi Jonathan	LIRA	ADYANGOPIRO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0031	Ogwal Mary	LIRA	ADYANGOPIRO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0037	Ejang Doreen	LIRA	ADYANGOPIRO	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0041	Odia Mary	LIRA	AWITA	Cemented Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0041	Odia Mary	LIRA	AWITA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0049	Ogwal Jolly Joe	LIRA	AWITA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0052	Amule Omodo Jema	LIRA	AWITA	Earth Grave	6
LR-GL-AG-0059	Okello Nicholas	LIRA	AWITA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0065	Rupino Ojok	LIRA	OLENGOBIR	ented Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0072	Obala Terence	LIRA	OLENGOBIR	ented grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0081	Ogwang Celestine	LIRA	OLENGOBIR	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0081	Ogwang Celestine	LIRA	OLENGOBIR	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0086	Omara Sam Dida	LIRA	OLENGOBIR	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0091	Oree Geoffrey	LIRA	OLENGOBIR	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0118	Ongora Godfrey	LIRA	TE-OKOLE	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0152	Odongo George	LIRA	AKOLODONGO	ented grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0166	Omuko Tom	LIRA	AKOLODONGO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0170	Opio Charles	LIRA	AKOLODONGO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0204	Okello Charles	KOLE	APALA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0210	Otyang Bosco	KOLE	OMUNGU	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0219	Ongom Anna	KOLE	OMUNGU	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0278	Santa Otim	KOLE	AMWA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0286	Oyuku Emmanuel	KOLE	OBELE	rth graves.	1
LR-GL-AG-0287	Obua Robson	KOLE	AMWA	rth graves.	6
LR-GL-AG-0289	Ocen Robert	KOLE	OBELE	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0290	Akello Sitamanjeri	KOLE	AMWA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0302	Ejang Sebentia	KOLE	AMWA	rth graves.	8
LR-GL-AG-0309	Ogwang Jimmy	KOLE	APALA	rth graves.	1

# PAP	PAP	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
LR-GL-AG-0318	Lol Ceaser	KOLE	APALA	rth graves.	1
LR-GL-AG-0321	Ojok Samuel	KOLE	APALA	rth graves.	5
LR-GL-AG-0324	Okori Robert Milton	KOLE	APALA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0329	Okwir Alfred	KOLE	APALA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0335	Okuma Denis	KOLE	PIDA 3	rth graves.	3
LR-GL-AG-0344	Otim Denis	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	rth graves.	4
LR-GL-AG-0347	Otim Denis	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-0348	Opio Rose	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0353	Otwal Angelo	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	rth graves.	18
LR-GL-AG-0354	Ekora Omar	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0354	Ekora Omar	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0356	Opio Patrick	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	rth graves.	4
LR-GL-AG-0364	Olwit John	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	rth graves.	14
LR-GL-AG-0367	Omara Jasper	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-0374	Odongo Robert	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	rth graves.	4
LR-GL-AG-0374	Odongo Robert	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	ted graves.	2
LR-GL-AG-0381	Ogwang Ochol Erifasi	KOLE	ACULBANYA' A	rth graves.	2
LR-GL-AG-0387	Otyang Ahldos	KOLE	A TEK	rth graves.	2
LR-GL-AG-0388	Atoke Agnes	KOLE	A TEK	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0401	Oteng Tom Richard	KOLE	A TEK	rth graves.	2
LR-GL-AG-0404	Oteng Angelo	KOLE	A TEK	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0406	Paskolina Okoi	KOLE	A TEK	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0411	Okello John	KOLE	A TEK	rth graves.	4
LR-GL-AG-0422	Ikoru Beatrice Rose	KOLE	A TEK	rth graves.	3
LR-GL-AG-0424	Komakech Isaac	KOLE	A TEK	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-0428	Agilo Christine	KOLE	A TEK	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0451	Okello William	KOLE	ACUNGULYEC B	nted grave.	1
LR-GL-AG-0451	Okello William	KOLE	ACUNGULYEC B	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-0481	Opio Lawrence	KOLE	AMUKUGUNGU	rth graves.	2
LR-GL-AG-0485	Ayikui Maratina	KOLE	AMUKUGUNGU	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0486	Kevine Olang	KOLE	AMUKUGUNGU	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0491	Okori Martin	KOLE	AMUKUGUNGU	Earth Grave	1

# PAP	PAP	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
LR-GL-AG-0529	Olec Bonny	OYAM	DELE B	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0533	Adong Roselina	OYAM	DELE B	Earth Grave	10
LR-GL-AG-0614	Ocen Peter	OYAM	0PUU	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0632	Engola Albino	OYAM	BARAJAI A	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0643	Ebong Francis	OYAM	BARAJAI A	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0679	Obong Patrick	OYAM	AWIO A	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0700	Ojok Robert	OYAM	AWIO A	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0702	Apio Martina	OYAM	AWIO A	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0704	Opoo George	OYAM	AWIO A	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0706	Okech David	OYAM	AWIO A	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0779	Aremo Terensio	OYAM	WAPIP	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-0793	Oburu Mudesto	OYAM	BARADYANG	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-0794	Okello Peter	OYAM	BARADYANG	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0796	Tile Rinaldo	OYAM	BARADYANG	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0799	Akello Joyce	OYAM	BARADYANG	Earth Grave	9
LR-GL-AG-0806	Okello Ambrose	OYAM	BARADYANG	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0819	Oleke Cyprian	OYAM	BARADYANG	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-0819	Oleke Cyprian	OYAM	BARADYANG	Cemented Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0873	Opio Jacob	OYAM	ACANOWILO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0876	Akullu Molly	OYAM	ACANOWILO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0877	Otim Alex	OYAM	ACANOWILO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0879	Ogwang George	OYAM	ACANOWILO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0883	Toolit Geoffrey	OYAM	BARAWAKA	Earth Grave	5
LR-GL-AG-0889	Adiga Jimmy	OYAM	BARAWAKA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0901	Otim George	OYAM	BAR CAI	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0909	Opio Awelo	OYAM	BARAWAKA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0911	Adong Christine	OYAM	BARAWAKA	Earth Grave	6
LR-GL-AG-0914	Owani Peter	OYAM	BARAWAKA	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0916	Omara Ben	OYAM	BARAWAKA	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-0937	Oluku Yuventino	OYAM	ONYAPU OYERE	Earth Grave	5
LR-GL-AG-0937	Oluku Yuventino	OYAM	ONYAPU OYERE	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0945	Ameny Santo	OYAM	ONYAPU OYERE	Earth Grave	1

# PAP	PAP	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
LR-GL-AG-0969	Ogwal Bosco	OYAM	ONYAPU OYERE	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-0978	Otema Nelson	OYAM	BAR REC	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-0983	Onyik Marengo	OYAM	BAR REC	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-1015	Omara Francis	OYAM	OBOT A	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-1016	Akia Frade	OYAM	OBOT A	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1017	Otyang Francies	OYAM	OBOT A	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1030	Otiti Thomas	OYAM	OBOT B	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1031	Onyik Geofrey	OYAM	OBOT B	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1034	Omara Dickens	OYAM	OBOT B	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-1037	Omara Patrick	OYAM	OBOT B	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1042	Ogweng Bosco	GULU	BURKWOYO	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-1044	Ocen Bonny	GULU	BURKWOYO	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1104	Akia Alfred	GULU	OBIR	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-1106	Okot Michael Akech	GULU	OBIR	Cemented Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-1106	Okot Michael Akech	GULU	OBIR	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-1127	Aguti Eronestina	GULU	ALONG	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-1156	Cankara George	GULU	ALONG	Earth Grave	3
LR-GL-AG-1163	Abalo Ventorina	GULU	ALONG	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1169	Ojok Francis	GULU	ALONG	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1172	Latto Ciberino	GULU	ALONG	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-1179	Ocieng David	GULU	KALAM OMIYA	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1187	Lawoko Nicholus	GULU	TEOWAK	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1190	Okello Sam	GULU	TEOWAK	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1191	Ojuk Charles	GULU	TEOWAK	Earth Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1198	Okello Eujebio	GULU	ODYAK WEST	Earth Grave	4
LR-GL-AG-1200	Lugeng Jackson	GULU	ODYAK WEST	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-1213	Ongaba Charles	GULU	ODYAK WEST	Earth Grave	2
LR-GL-AG-1214	Kibwota Joseph	GULU	ODYAK WEST	Earth Grave	6
LR-GL-AG-1232	Otukene Francis	GULU	PALAMI	Cemented Grave	1
LR-GL-AG-1252	Oceng Alex Okene	GULU	ANGABA	Earth Grave	4

Impact on Shrines

The surveying work did not identify any shrine in the AP10 – Gulu section.

Impact on Public Infrastructure

Religious facilities as well as schools are noted among the public infrastructures affected by the project (see the infrastructure table in the preceding subsection). Two (2) Churches, one burial site associated with a Mosque, a Church shelter, four (4) schools as well as two (2) community lands will be impacted.

Impact on government property

Approximately 4ha of land belonging to National Forestry Authority will be affected by the project in Opaka Central Forest Reserve.

Additionally, the Project crosses a series of wetlands along the AP10 – Gulu segment. Approximately 51ha are affected.

Community wells and Boreholes

The surveying work identified 5 boreholes and 1 community borehole in the AP10 – Gulu section.

Impacts on Livelihoods and Income

As discussed, over 80% of PAPs derive their livelihood from farming. The project area has limited perennial crops and their livelihood is mainly based on seasonal crops. The following crops are frequent types for PAPs in the AP10 – Gulu section:

- Seasonal crops :
 - Staple foods such as cassava, maize, okora, beans, simsim, rice, millet, grain, beans, etc.;
 - Vegetables such as sweet potatoes, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, egg plants, pumpkins, ground nuts, etc.
- Permanent crops :
 - Bananas, mangoes, oranges, avocados, jackfruit, coffee, sugarcane, etc.
- Other types of trees.

Livelihoods will be lost mainly through loss of land for cultivation.

The proportions in which a given household's assets will be lost due to the project will determine the extent to which the livelihood of the PAPs can or cannot be maintained.

8.4 GULU-ARUA SECTION

8.4.1 PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

A total of 2009 PAPs including those who did not respond to the questionnaire (71, as highlighted in introductory section of socio-economic chapter) will be directly affected by the construction of Gulu-Arua transmission line and associated substations. These include land owners, sharecroppers /licensees and co-owners. It should be noted that there are some pieces of land that are co-owned by more than one person.

From socio-economic surveys conducted on 1938 PAPs (excluding those who did not respond to questionnaire), it was noted that 95% of the PAPs (1850) were household heads. It was also found that the average household size for Project Affected Persons in the project area was 5.1 persons (UBOS, 2014). This indicates that 1850 households will have 9,250 persons. 88 PAPS do not head households (5%); they are either brother, daughter, sons, spouses or other relatives to the household heads. Therefore an estimated number of 9,338 persons are likely to be affected by the project including 88

who do not head households. During property survey, it was also noted that some PAPs own more properties in different areas and such PAPs will appear in the valuation report more than once.

This inventory does not include PAPs that may be affected by any access road that may be required during construction, which are not covered by the present RAP. It is proposed that existing access roads be used as much as possible. Any construction camp or storage areas have not been considered as they are not yet identified and besides they will be temporary acquired. However, if new areas for those purposes (ex. access roads) are opened up, then the property will be assessed separately but will follow the provisions in this RAP. Likewise, impacts from construction, for example a structure damaged by storm water or knocked by the construction equipment but is not with the affected corridor will also be assessed separately.

8.4.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS

The impacts on the potentially vulnerable groups may be more severe than for the other affected households as vulnerable groups may have fewer resources to cope with the changes the project causes for them.

From the socio-economic survey conducted between September and October 2015, a number of vulnerable people were identified. These include;

- The elderly people (65+years) as they are no-longer very active and sometimes sickly
- Those with ill-health due to suffering from chronic diseases or disease (HIV/AIDS, Hypertension, Diabetes, Tuberculosis -TB etc.) that may take long to heal
- Widows
- Disabled persons
- PAPs who are minor (less than 18yrs of age)
- Female headed households

The findings of the survey indicate that 15.6% (306) of PAPs are 65+ years of age (elderly): of these 76 are female and 230 are male. 11.6% (228) are widowed: 77. 2% (176) of which are widows and 22.8% (52) widowers, 4.3% (84) are disabled: 15 of whom are female and 69 are male and 0.05% (1) is a minor (less than 18years). Furthermore, 31 of the PAPs (1.6%) indicated that they have a person with chronic disease (e.g., STDs/HIV/AIDS etc.). This situation makes these households vulnerable

It was also found that there are PAPs that have double vulnerability as indicated in the Table below. Seventy (70) PAPs are elderly and widowed, fourteen PAPs are widowed and are chronically ill, eight PAPs are widowed and disabled, twelve PAPs are chronically ill and elderly, three PAPs are chronically ill and disabled while twenty two PAPs are elderly and disabled.

Table 8-7 Vulnerability status for PAPs

NAME	VULNERABILITY STATE			
	Elderly	Widowed	Chronically ill	Disabled
Arach Veronica	✓	✓		
Lalela Margret Onyuta	✓	✓		
FalstinoOdwong	✓	✓		
AloboMadelena	✓	✓		
AporoKorina	✓	✓		
Auma Juliana	✓	✓		
AberPenina Olan	✓	✓		
Zita Mary	✓	✓		
OngomJijina	✓	✓		
Agik Mariana	✓	✓		
Acaa Mary	✓	✓		
AdochJinina	✓	✓		
Fambe Paulina	✓	✓		
AjokKelemensia	✓	✓		
OlarMarganet	✓	✓		
AkumuFurasika	✓	✓		
Tinkendu Sarah	✓	✓		
KungaTartizio	✓	✓		
Obonyo Nelson Mandela	✓	✓		
AjikOwachMagret	✓	✓		
Abonyo Sabina	✓	✓		
Amuna Joyce Okoti	✓	✓		
Mbaa Galileo	✓	✓		
ItekuLina	✓	✓		
Akot Elizabeth	✓	✓		
SafiraAtuk	✓	✓		
AburAlicanttorina	✓	✓		
LanyeroOlicia	✓	✓		
NyawinoRufina	✓	✓		
Nyirivvu Pasak	✓	✓	✓	
AcauLuiya	✓	✓		
Oceng Lucy Nyiruro	✓	✓		
AciroJohana	✓	✓		
WahingomLugina Regina	✓	✓		
AcanMelenia	✓	✓		
PacowegiTerza	✓	✓		
Acanda Leonia	✓	✓		
YonikaneLusiana	✓	✓		
Oryema Aldo	✓	✓		
OjwigaSerefina	✓	✓		

NAME	VULNERABILITY STATE			
	Elderly	Widowed	Chronically ill	Disabled
Ocida Margret	✓	✓		
Kunyinga Margret	✓	✓		
FualingKerediya	✓	✓		
Lamunu	✓	✓		
LamonVentorina	✓	✓		
Tooru Anna	✓	✓		
Onzinga Joseph	✓	✓		
OkokuTerezina	✓	✓		
Apio Gabriel	✓	✓		
Apokotho Margret	✓	✓		
AkueyoAniseta	✓	✓		
OparNehemia	✓	✓		
Ayerango Christine	✓	✓		
OmwochiMuhamad	✓	✓		
AngeiSelina	✓	✓		
Amony Esther	✓	✓		
AharaJuma	✓	✓		
NyivuruAngella	✓	✓		✓
Ocida Veronica	✓	✓		
Oguti Celina	✓	✓		
Serna Oryema	✓	✓		
Unyai Stephen	✓	✓		
WanicanBruna	✓	✓		
Pollokia Joyce Mindreru	✓	✓		
Akumu	✓	✓		
Esther Okot	✓	✓		✓
AryemoJoska	✓	✓		
Amalia	✓	✓		
Munguru Celina	✓	✓		
AgotreBazilio	✓	✓		
Eyotaru Grace		✓	✓	
Driciru Knight		✓	✓	
AdongCalume		✓	✓	
Abonyo Sabina		✓	✓	
Pollokia Joyce Mindreru		✓	✓	
AcanMelenia		✓	✓	
OyekiLeotisa		✓	✓	
UnegiuCleophus		✓	✓	
OkokuTerezina		✓	✓	
Yonirwoth Sarah		✓	✓	
Adubango Mary Anek		✓	✓	

NAME	VULNERABILITY STATE			
	Elderly	Widowed	Chronically ill	Disabled
Acayo Nora		✓	✓	
Ajirova Rose		✓	✓	
Akot Julia		✓		✓
AgwengAngella		✓		✓
Otto Quinto		✓		✓
PithuaYofesi		✓		✓
Adok Santa		✓		✓
LemiriSerifa		✓		✓
Opel Genariyo	✓			✓
JabloniOcený	✓			✓
Obwot John	✓			✓
NyekoYokoyaki	✓			✓
KidegaAnyaka	✓			✓
Tokwiny Ronaldo	✓			✓
Ochan Jimmy	✓			✓
OkokuTerezina	✓			✓
Opio	✓			✓
Othuba Leone	✓			✓
Opar Alex	✓			✓
Okoth Mathew	✓			✓
Awuzia John	✓			✓
AbernimunguStero	✓			✓
Pifua Katharina	✓			✓
OkwanaValeriana	✓			✓
Jamundu John Baptist	✓		✓	✓
Ocaki Santo	✓			✓
Olyera John	✓			✓
Ajua Joel	✓			✓
BautreGayo	✓		✓	
Adinebi Amin	✓		✓	
AndroaValarino	✓		✓	
OkokuTerezina	✓		✓	
Abonyo Sabina	✓		✓	
Pollokoa Joyce Mindreru	✓		✓	
BanyaJakeo	✓		✓	
AcanMelenia	✓		✓	
OpioJefesonOnyai	✓		✓	
SoteroFestoOnen	✓		✓	
Opio	✓		✓	
JalebeAsensioOnegiu			✓	✓
Kerunga Christopher			✓	✓

NAME	VULNERABILITY STATE			
	Elderly	Widowed	Chronically ill	Disabled
Bongomin Alum	√			
Celimia Mundu	√			
Adokorach Victoria	√	√		
Aenea Opio	√	√		
Oloya Santorino	√			
Onekalith Salvatory	√			
Eujenio Muvango	√			
Onegi Felisio	√			
Okello Isabella	√	√		
Atho Santino	√	√		
Okecha Alonnyo	√	√		
Ayoko Susan				√
Unican Florence				√
Giramiya Pamungu Grace				√
Onekalith Salvatory			√	
Titua John			√	
Onen Gilbert (Widower)		√		
Angel Nun		√		
Ochaya Joel (Widower)		√		
Bikoko Bernard (Widower)		√		
Ayungalach Florence		√		
Adubango Grace		√		
Oromo Lily		√		

Out of the identified list, 4 people will be affected most by the project because their vulnerability is three-fold. Such PAPs are more vulnerable than others and need more assistance. Names of these are given below.

- (i) Esther Okot (Disabled, Elderly and widowed)
- (ii) Nyirihu Pasak ,(Chronically ill ,Elderly and widowed)
- (iii) Nyivuru Angella , (Disabled, Elderly and widowed)
- (iv) Jamundu John Baptist (Disabled, Elderly and chronically ill)

As was indicated in the previous chapter, this information is based on those who were interviewed.

8.4.3 IMPACT ON LAND

Land use restrictions

Land use restrictions will be placed on all land within the project 30 m corridors. Vegetation will be restricted to a 5m height and no structures will be permitted in this corridor. Refer to Figure 8-1 above which shows a cross section of the transmission line showing the different land restrictions.

Loss of land

Land is required to construct the Gulu – Arua line segment of 222.02km and 3 new substations. Approximately 666.06 hectares (1658.5 acres) of land is expected to be acquired for the transmission line corridor while 18 acres will be acquired for the Substations in Gulu, Nebbi and Arua in the villages of Abili, Thatha and Nyio respectively.

In addition, some PAPs may lose 100% of their land as result of remaining pieces that are economically considered unviable. This will further be discussed under impacts.

Degree of loss of land

Table 8-8 Land Loss According to Severity Classes

ITEM	LAND LOSS CLASSES						
	< 10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-90%	90-100%
Number of affected pieces of land	497	355	325	236	130	176	17

Table 8-10 shows that almost half of the land parcels will be affected by land take of less than 20% of their land parcels indicating minimal impact. However this is about 49% (853) of all the affected land parcels the rest will be significantly affected. 17 land parcels were found to be the most severely affected by 90%-100% loss and are expected to be fully acquired by the project. These include eleven (11) parcels which will be affected by land take of about 100%.

Based on the above figures, it may be concluded that a majority (884No) of affected households will be significantly affected in terms of relative land loss and will not be able to maintain their livelihoods on at least the same level without some mitigating and income restoration support. However, households losing up to 20% will most likely be able to continue living on their property. Households that will lose more than 50% of their land need a more detailed investigation to establish whether they will be able to continue living on their land with a comprehensive livelihood restoration support or will have to be resettled. This can be done in the early stages of RAP implementation, that is, disclosure stage where the issue can be discussed together with the affected households.

Economically unviable pieces of land

Analysis of the land survey results showed that there were some PAPs with remaining small pieces of land considered economically unviable after project land take. These pieces of land will be analyzed and acquired to enable concerned PAPs to move to new areas without leaving behind small pieces of land that will not be useful for them. The unviable piece may be on the left or right side of the centre line. More than 40 pieces of land considered economically unviable have been identified along the Gulu – Arua corridor.

8.4.4 IMPACT ON STRUCTURES/BUILDINGS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

The inventory of affected property shows that there are quite a number of structures/buildings that will be affected by the proposed transmission line and will require to be relocated. All the affected structures will have to be fully compensated. The structures are in the form of residential both permanent and non-permanent, school structures, religious structures, auxiliary structures like latrines, kitchens, goat and chicken pens, granaries etc., and graves. Table 8-11 gives a summary of all structures affected.

Table 8-9 Summary of All Affected Structures, Gulu – Arua Segment

SECTION	CEMENTED GRAVES	EARTH GRAVES	PERMANENT STRUCTURES	NON PERMANENT STRUCTURES	SHRINES	BEEHIVES	PLATE RACKS	COMMUNITY WELLS/ BOREHOLES
Nebbi –Arua	1No	201 No	13 No Residential	115 No Residential 10 No kitchens. 11 No latrines. 15 No bathrooms. 7 No goat huts 1 No chicken pens. 2 Tobacco store			1 No	
Pakwach – Nebbi Section	64No	370 No	15 No Residential houses. 1 No Community school block. 1 No goat shed. 1 No House at foundation level.	54 No Residences. 18 No kitchens. 20 No latrines. 14 No bathrooms. 2 No Animal houses 4 No chicken pens. 1 No granary	2No	13No	8No	1 No Personnel well
Gulu – Anaka section:	7No	121 No	3 No Residential (with one incomplete 1 No. incomplete Classroom block	166 No Residential 3 Commercial structures (1 incomplete) 56 No kitchens. 27 No latrines. 10 No bathrooms. 8 No Animal houses 9 No granary	10No			3 No community wells 2 No boreholes
Anaka- Pakwach	1 No	9 No	1 No school block (Excellent College Pakwach)	127 No Residential 15 No kitchens. 19 No latrines. 18 No bathrooms. 3 No goat huts 16 No chicken pens. 2 No granary 2 No smoking unit	2 No		5No	1 No water tap (personal)

Impact on Residential Houses

There are 494 residential structures affected by the Gulu – Arua segment. These are made of permanent and semi-permanent materials and are of different sizes. Out of 494 structures, 32 are Permanent while 462 are non-permanent both include a few which are incomplete. Figures 8-6 to 8-9 show some of the affected residential structures.



Figure 8-6 Residential house in Abilivillage, Gulu District



Figure 8-7 Residential house under construction in Namurwodho village, Nebbi



Figure 8-8 Residential house in Thatha village, Nebbi Town



Figure 8-9 Residential house in Abili village, Gulu

Impact on Commercial structures

The proposed line will affect only a few commercial structures which were identified on the Gulu –Anaka section. These include a shop in Tochi village, Gulu district and a shop as well as a bar under construction in Mission village Nwoya district. This will cause loss of income to the affected persons. Figure 8-10 shows one of the affected structures.



Figure 8-10 Commercial structure in Tochi, Gulu District

Impact on auxiliary structures (kitchens, toilets, animal pens etc.)

According to the census of the affected property, there are about 77 latrines/toilets/latrine holes, 57 bathrooms and 99 kitchens will be affected by the line. Other affected structures include poultry/chicken pens, animal houses, granaries, smoking houses, tobacco houses, plate drying racks, wire mesh and live fences. It was noted that the number of auxiliaries did not correspond with the number of residential houses. This was attributed to the fact that in the project area, most homesteads have one pit latrine for example but has many residential houses (huts) because they are mostly one room. It was also noted that there are homesteads where by three or so young families (which are households) live in the same compound with their parents and share the same pit latrine and bathroom. Also in some cases, a residential house may be affected but pit latrine and others may not be affected so have not been valued. This means that during RAP implementation, households that will need to be relocated will have a pit latrine and bathroom included on their package even though they may not be within the

affected corridor. Figures 8-11 and 8-12 show some of the auxiliary structures affected by the proposed transmission line.



Figure 8-11 Animal Shade in Luyam village, Nwoya



Figure 8-12 Granary in Peya village, Gulu District

Impact on graves

There are 76 graves made of permanent material and 701 earth graves along the whole stretch that will be affected by Gulu – Arua segment of the proposed transmission line. An analysis by sections shows that most of the affected graves are in Pakwach-Nebbi section, followed by Nebbi-Arua section (see Appendix 8-2). Most of the graves are of earth grave nature, others are cemented. It was also noted that other graves are invisible but a cross is just plated there. In some of the cultures they just bury and leave the area flat but the communities know that there is a grave. Figures 8-13 to 8-15 show some of the graves affected by the proposed transmission line.



Figure 8-13 Acwera forest, Kucwiny sub county village



Figure 8-14 Earth Grave in Agonga A village Nwoya District



Figure 8-15 Agonga A village, Nwoya

Impact on Shrines

There are 14 shrines affected by the proposed transmission line on its Gulu – Arua segment. These include shrines associated with the buried twins. These shrines were mostly found in Gulu –Anaka section. Some of the shrines have no structures; sometimes the twins when they die young are buried in pots which are turned into a shrine and trees which may not be obvious for everybody. Figure 8-16 shows a shrine associated with twins.



Figure 8-16 Shrine for the twins in Luyam Village Nwoya District

Impact on Public Infrastructure

There are 3 educational, 1 health and 3 religious facilities affected by the project. These are affected in a number of ways as shown in Table 8-12.

Table 8-10 Educational, health and 3 Religious Facilities Affected by the Proposed Transmission Line

LOCATION (VILLAGE)	NAME OF PUBLIC INSTITUTION	IMPACT
Orango Village, Nebbi district	Orango Community School	Land and school building
Jupasasa Village, NebbiDist	Akaba P/school	Land, playground affected
Nebbi District	Excellent College School Pakwach	Land)& part of the dormitory
Okir, NwoyaDist	Coo-Rom health centre II	Land and part of building affected
Buavu village, Arua	St. Peters Catholic Church	Land affected
Nwoya Village NwoyaDist	St. Mary's Kamguru Catholic Church –	Land and crops
Obira Village NwoyaDist	Anaka Catholic Church	Land and few crops affected)

According to World Bank OP 4.12 and the current practice in Uganda, the structures for institutions affected will be replaced in kind and this will form part of the RAP budget. Further discussions with the owners will be carried out at disclosure of packages to the owners.

Figure 8-17 shows some one of the institutional structures affected by the proposed transmission line



Figure 8-17 Orango Community P. School part of block affected, KuchinyNebbi District

Impact on government property

Approximately 11.76ha of land belonging to National Forestry Authority will be affected by the project in Laura, Enjeva and Achwera Central Forest Reserves. The project will also affect the land for the former railway line. The railway line corridor is 60m width but where it crosses the road it has a width of 100m. The proposed line will cross this railway corridor at 6 locations (at Anaka, twice at Orwiyo, twice at Lolim and once at Purongo. At the minimum, 30 m corridor crossing a 60 m corridor at 6 locations will affect 10 800m² (1.08ha).

Additionally, the Project crosses some of wetlands along the Gulu – Arua segment. Approximately 15ha are affected.

Community wells and Boreholes

Some community wells and boreholes will also be affected by the proposed transmission line. These include; 3 Community wells located in Pida – Laro village in Gulu District, Akago Central, Nwoya District and Agonga A, Nwoya District and, 2 community boreholes located in Luyam village, Nwoya District and Pawatomero East, Nwoya District. A well belonging to Gabi-Acutigeno, Nebbi District is also affected. In the event that a tower is spotted at the location of such wells and cannot be realigned, then alternative wells will have to be provided. A budget for this will form part of the overall RAP budget.



Figure 8-18 Borehole in Pawatomero East, Nwoya District



Figure 8-19 Protected Well in Agago Centrol, Nwoya District



Figure 8-20 Unprotected well in Agonga A, Nwoya District

Impacts on Livelihoods and Income

As discussed in the socioeconomic baseline chapter (Chapter 6), over 80% of PAPs derive their livelihood from farming. The project area has limited perennial crops and their livelihood is mainly based on seasonal crops (Figure 8-21) Livelihoods will be lost mainly through loss of land for cultivation and a few crops like cassava, mangoes and some oranges (Figure 8-22).



Figure 8-21 Showing garden of Cotton on affected land in Namurwodho village Nebbi Town Council



Figure 8-22 Cassava garden which is affected in Paila West Village, Alwi sub-county

RoW Fine Tuning and Access Roads

The fine tuning or re-aligning the RoW by the Contractor will lead to loss of additional property especially in terms of land. Any additional PAPs who will be affected by this activity will have to be assessed and included in the RAP during the implementation of the project.

It should be noted that PAPs affected by access roads are not considered in this RAP. It is advised that existing access roads be used as much as possible. However, in case there are PAPs affected by construction of any access roads or as a result of construction, these shall be assessed separately and included in the RAP during the implementation of the project. The assessment will be guided by the provisions of this RAP.

8.5 POSITIVE IMPACTS FROM THE PROJECT

Despite having negative impacts, the project is also expected to bring positive impacts. If resettlement measures are properly implemented the following positive impacts are expected.

- Ownership of bigger pieces of land. With the compensation packages, PAPs are expected to purchase bigger and better pieces of land than what they currently own. In addition, those who will receive replacement land will also receive bigger pieces of land.
- Improved livelihoods especially for vulnerable persons.

8.6 PRINCIPLES FOR POTENTIAL PROJECT DESIGN ADJUSTMENTS

At the time of drafting the present RAP and as per mentioned in Chapter 2, some minor uncertainties remain on some elements of the LGNA Project design. In order to ensure that those minor potential project design changes and their resettlement impacts are properly managed, project design elements listed below shall be managed according to the principles set out in the present RAP.

8.6.1 PROJECT ELEMENTS SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL DESIGN ADJUSTMENTS

- Resettlement management methodologies and principles used in the present RAP shall also be applied those elements, including: (i) PAP and asset inventory methodologies used on the Gulu – Arua section; (ii) Asset valuation methodology; and (iii) PAP eligibility criteria, resettlement measures, resettlement and relocation measures, public consultation and disclosure, grievance redress mechanisms, organizational responsibilities, as well as monitoring and evaluation, etc. In particular, any remaining uncertainties relative to numbers of affected PAPs on the Lira – Gulu

segment, identification of PAPs that need to be physically relocated, as well as identification of vulnerable persons along that project segment, shall be treated according to the same management methodologies.

- Switching station to be built in the vicinity of Lira to allow connection of the LGNA project with other projects in the Northern Region;
- Any route adjustment to the transmission line required to connect the LGNA project with the above switching station;
- Access roads located outside the project RoW;
- 33 kV distribution lines associated to the LGNA project;
- Any project realignments to be decided upon after submittal of the present ESIA;
- Any additional component / project design change to be decided upon after submittal of the present ESIA.

9 RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

9.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

WB OP 4.12 Para (6c) states that displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

In addition, WB OP 4.12 Para (2c) requires that displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

UETCL commits to provide such assistance.

From the land survey, it was found out that about 53% of land parcels in the proposed Gulu – Arua segment line corridor will be significantly affected (loss of more than 20%, data unavailable on the Lira-Gulu segment but presumed similar). This means that PAPs who own these parcels will have their livelihoods significantly affected since most PAPs depend on farming as a source of livelihood. On the other hand forty seven percent (47%) of the parcels will be affected by loss of less than 20% on the Gulu – Arua segment (data unavailable for Lira – Gulu segment, presumed similar). This will also lead to loss of livelihood although minimal. Therefore income restoration measures will be very necessary for the PAPs to recover from the effects of the project. Income restoration measures proposed as described in the following sections.

Income restoration measures will therefore include the following.

9.1.1 ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

From the different assessments, it is clear that people in the project area, particularly the affected people depend on agriculture especially crop farming at subsistence level. As discussed in the socioeconomic baseline chapter, a large proportion of the project affected persons (80 to 86% depending on the line segment) are engaged in farming (peasant & commercial). It was also noted during field survey that the land in the project area has high fertility except in some areas of Nebbi and Arua where land was mainly of medium fertility. It is expected that using better farming methods like application of organic manure (PAPs can be trained to prepare it by themselves) and planting of improved seeds will improve the crop yields thus improved incomes.

9.1.2 PROVISION OF IMPROVED SEEDS

Considering that most PAPs will lose some land, they may not be able to replace it to the original size. This will require that the remaining piece of land are developed and used in such a way to enhance crop productivity for increased yields. Thus agriculture intensification will be necessary through provision of improved seeds (maize, groundnuts, cassava etc).

Before commencement of the livelihood restoration program, a list of PAPs who will be interested in this activity will be generated with their preferred choice of seeds. The implementing agency will then make an order for the required seeds from Kawanda Institute of Agricultural Research. Training by an agricultural expert is expected to form part of the early stages of RAP implementation. The training will take place before the seeds are distributed to the beneficiaries.

In addition, the project will work with the production departments at the district and sub county levels to provide agricultural extension services to the respective PAPs. The National Agricultural Advisory Services new management team (Wealth Creation) should also be included in the provision of these seeds.

9.1.3 EXTENSION OF CREDIT FACILITIES TO PAPs

Another way of restoring PAPs livelihoods is through extension of credit facilities. Credit can be extended to PAPs as start-up capital for income generating activities for individual PAPs or to organized groups within the project-affected community. However, this should be followed with constant monitoring, training and capacity building in viable income generating activities so as to ensure that the credit is put to proper use. Training should be done prior to provision of the credit.

From socio-economic survey, it was noted that 71% of PAPs on the Gulu – Arua segment access credit facilities from SACCOs (data unavailable on Lira – Gulu segment, presumed similar). The money obtained through credit is used to cultivate larger sizes of gardens for increased production. The project can discuss with the Micro Finance Support Centre (Ministry of Finance) to give money at low interest rates to the SACCOs where PAPs are currently accessing credit. All physically displaced persons and persons whose income is affected shall be eligible to access this facility. The Project's Livelihood Liaison Officer however, should assess whether credit facility will improve people's lives before making the final decision to implement it. Results of needs assessment should also be considered in making the final decision on this issue.

9.1.4 INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES (IGA)

Furthermore, it was found out that most people in the project area keep small animals (goats & sheep) but in small numbers. Poultry was also found to be common with cows and pigs being kept by fewer families. IGAs based on animal rearing can be enhanced through training for those who already have the animals and those who do not have, can access credit and secure these animals once they already know how to get high production.

Soap making can also improve people's income as there is already market in the village. Most people in the project area are located in areas where shops are far away from most homes. This will be an opportunity for PAPs to make their own soap for domestic use and sell the rest at a slightly cheaper price than in shops thus generating regular income.

PAPs will be encouraged to borrow money from their groups to start these income generating activities like soap making and buying small animals like goats, pigs, chicken etc.

9.1.5 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 during the transition stage. Gender equity during recruitment of the PAPs should be emphasized.

9.1.6 TRAINING

Before implementation of any activity, training of PAPs for these activities will be carried out. Before training can commence, a trainings needs assessment will be carried out to determine the actual interests of the people at that time. Views of physically displaced persons 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 agency.

PAPs will be trained in different activities as already highlighted in some sections above. The following are some of the areas of focus for training.

- Financial literacy and management to manage their activities as income generating activities where records have to be kept to see whether these activities are making a business case.

- Poultry / animal rearing; Further training in how to take care of their animals to get high production will be necessary.
- Improved farming through application of farm yard /organic manure for those areas with medium /poor fertility soils. PAPs will be trained in how to prepare and apply this type of manure.
- Other income generating activities like soap making. All PAPs and anyone who would wish to attend will be trained in soap making for domestic use and for sell.

9.1.7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

As a first step, UETCL will conduct a Needs Assessment at the RAP implementation stage. This will allow to fine-tune both contents and timing of the respective livelihood restoration measures. This Needs Assessment will need to be conducted soon enough to be conclusive prior to PAPs' relocation.

Planning and preparation of livelihood restoration measures (e.g. procurement of improved seeds, set-up of credit facilities, procurement of training services, etc.) will also be conducted prior to relocation, in order to allow for quick implementation of livelihood restoration measures after relocation.

9.2 ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups displaced by the project. A description of vulnerable groups affected by the project is provided in chapter chapter 8 (Project impacts).

The project will therefore provide additional assistance to the vulnerable people during the implementation of the project.

- All vulnerable households who will suffer significant loss on their land will be provided with replacement land. In case their structures are affected, compensation for the affected structures will be in kind.
- 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:
 - Assistance throughout the compensation and claim process;
 - Assistance to ensure that the rightful PAPs get their compensation;
 - 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, among others.

The special measures above will be in addition to the relocation allowances, transition allowance, capacity building for livelihood restoration etc.

Special allowance will also be included for vulnerable groups who may be unable to resume agricultural production and/or be unable to benefit from training or income restoration programmes.

10 RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION

10.1 RESETTLEMENT GUIDELINES

10.1.1 STATUS OF RESETTLEMENT / RELOCATION

Over the Gulu – Arua segment, it was established during field inventories and analysis of results that a total of about 196 households will be eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. It was also established that of these 196 households, 51 will have to physically relocate away from their existing plot due to their remaining land being too small to build new houses. Other households (145) will “backward resettle” (relocating on their existing land). Among the 51 households to relocate are 14 households who are licensees (landless) with homesteads on other peoples' land. These are vulnerable and will need to be provided land for resettlement.

Over the AP10-Gulu segment, analysis of SHAKER/M&E’s database allowed to estimate that 248 households will be eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. Information on remaining land being unavailable, it was estimated that proportion of those that will physically relocate will be the same as on the Gulu – Arua stretch, which would arise to 64 households. However, considering the higher population density on the AP10-Gulu section, an additional 10 households was added to that number in order to have a more conservative estimate of 74 households who would need to physically relocate.

Over the Lira – AP10 segment, analysis of SMEC’s database also allowed to estimate that 36 households will be eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. Again, information on remaining land being unavailable, it was estimated that proportion of those that will physically relocate will be the same as on the Gulu – Arua stretch, which would arise to 10 households.

Over the whole project a total of 480 households will be entitled to compensations for houses, and among these approximately 134 will have to relocate to other plots. However, reconstruction of new houses is not provided for in the Ugandan Law.

Therefore only the vulnerable households will be considered for this arrangement, and other households will be compensated in cash for their houses. As already indicated, there are 26.8% of vulnerable households among the PAPs on the Gulu – Arua segment, 29,7% on the AP10 – Gulu segment and 3,5% on the Lira – AP10 segment. All these are vulnerable and less able to cope with the changes and loss. Out of about 480 households that will need to be physically moved (either on their plots or on other plots), about 136 are vulnerable using the percentage of the vulnerable PAPs compared to the total number of affected households.

It should be noted that numbers provided above shall be revised and confirmed at the disclosure stage of RAP implementation (see section 10.2.1 below and chapter 15) which will be performed a few months before beginning of project construction.

10.1.2 RESETTLEMENT OF VULNERABLE PERSONS

Households whose family home (principle place of residence) is located within the project corridor (30m) and are likely to be displaced to give way for the project but whose remaining/residual piece of land is not enough to enable construction of their replacement houses will also be considered vulnerable. Such a household will have to be moved from that piece of land to another. This activity will be part of the RAP implementation and will be carried out by UETCL or the Consultant who will be implementing the Resettlement Action Plan on their behalf.

10.1.3 RELOCATION OF GRAVES AND SHRINES

The cultural property known in the project site consist of graves and shrines. The owners of the land where these are located expressed the need for assistance during their relocation. Compensation for cultural property is included in the total compensation awards.

The project area consists of different tribes with different cultures. The PAPs in Nebbi and Arua Districts indicated that culturally they do not relocate the graves and requested that the project carries out relocation of the graves on behalf of PAPs in consultation with them. Most of the shrines were related to burial sites so they will have similar relocation arrangement.

During the Consultative meetings, contradictory information was received from the community. In Nebbi and Arua they indicated that culturally they do not relocate graves while in Gulu and Nwoya some PAPs said they can relocate the graves with some rituals. For that matter it's recommended that this issue will be handled on a case by case basis during the compensation period. Further discussions can also be held with the elders or local authorities on this matter.

This recommendation is to be considered in the drawing up by UETCL of a cultural and religious implementation action plan – based on the ESDP practice.

10.1.4 RELOCATION SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION

It is of great importance that the relocation sites have the following characteristics:

- Locational advantages and production potential of the sites (fertile soils). The strategic location of relocation sites makes monitoring of the resettlement activities much easier. Locational advantages also help in maintaining social networks of the PAPs. Furthermore, location advantages ensure that people's livelihoods (e.g. from retail shops, rental units, agriculture) are not greatly affected.
- Existence of social services such schools, health centres, water and electricity among others.
- Acceptable environmental condition/state. All areas that are designated as environmentally unacceptable like wetlands should not be selected for resettlement.
- Availability of land in the preferred locations will be key when selecting a relocation site. In addition, PAPs will also consider the price of the land (affordability) when selecting the relocation sites.

As recommended by the international resettlement guidelines, relocation sites should have better or at least have comparable advantages with the old sites.

Given that most of the PAPs showed preference to look for their own pieces of land (on the Gulu – Arua segment, data unavailable on Lira – Gulu segment but presumed similar), the above will be key in guiding in the PAPs in the selection of resettlement sites.

It should however be noted that vulnerable groups like the elderly will need help from the project in the selection of relocation sites. The project implementers should take into account the above when selecting relocation sites for the vulnerable PAPs, especially the locational advantages (proximity to the affected area to maintain the social networks), existence of social services and environmentally acceptable sites.

It is expected that more consultations with affected persons regarding relocation will be carried out during the implementation of the RAP. As per specified in the project's ESMP, UETCL will develop a Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan which will cover resettlement activities, as well as all other phases of project implementation and operation (see Appendix 10-1). Implementation of this plan is required to commence prior to beginning any other resettlement activity in order to ensure smooth RAP implementation and minimize grievances. On resettlement activities, this plan should detail appropriate approaches and methods to effectively reach the communities and ensure that the following elements are communicated:

- Information on project and project owner;
- Disclosure in advance of details of the full resettlement procedure to be applied (disclosure of affected PAPs, negotiations on valuations, emission of notices to vacate, physical relocations, etc.);
- PAP eligibility criteria;
- Methodology used for valuations;

- Grievance redress mechanism;
- Options available for compensations in kind in applicable cases;
- Availability of livelihood restoration measures;
- Availability of assistance to vulnerable people;
- Consultations on preferred projects to be included Community Compensation Fund (see section 10.6);
- Etc.

10.2 RELOCATION SCHEDULE AND ASSISTANCE

10.2.1 DISCLOSURE, REVISED VALUATIONS

It is recommended that a revision of individual compensation packages is conducted after disclosure, with individual PAPs in order to reach agreements on compensation packages to be provided to each PAP. This should be performed in order to reflect asset valuations at the time of relocation. When that valuation is performed, all assets should be valued at their market value (including secondary structures, trees and crops) in order to respect OP 4.12 requirements. All cash compensation should be at replacement cost, and in-kind compensation including construction could be done in some cases identified in the present RAP.

A confirmation of numbers of households who will need to be physically relocated and those who are vulnerable will also be performed at this step.

10.2.2 NOTICE TO VACATE, COMPENSATION AND RELOCATION

Relocation will be implemented **after** compensation of the affected assets and **prior** to beginning of construction works.

A notice to vacate the premises shall be officially written to the respective PAPs clearly providing ample time i.e. 3 months to relocate. Construction works shall commence after PAPs have been fully compensated and relocated to the new areas. In cases where PAPs who opted for cash fail to get proper relocation sites in the given time, the Project Liaison Officer will liaise with the contractor to commence in the areas that have been vacated. This will provide more time to the concerned PAPs to look for appropriate relocation sites. In case this is not possible, rent allowance or interim housing shall be provided to the PAPs to rent acceptable decent houses as they complete their resettlement homes. This is likely to be experienced in towns like Arua, Pakwach, Nwoya, Gulu and Lira. The Project Liaison Officer will closely monitor the displaced persons and provide them with the necessary information or assistance.

In regard to vulnerable PAPs eligible to relocation, the project is expected to construct for them houses before they can relocate to the new areas. The houses will be furnished with proper sanitation and kitchen facilities, including a water tank. A sample of the standard UETCL resettlement houses is shown in Figure 10-1 while the latrine is shown in Figure 10-2.



Figure 10-1 Sample picture of a resettlement house constructed by UETCL in a previous projects



Figure 10-2 Latrine structure for a resettlement house

A transition allowance will be provided to the physically displaced vulnerable persons to enable an easy transition to the new life. Besides, transport allowance shall also be provided to them. All allowances will be provided at the time of moving and will be properly documented. Also, support shall be provided to salvage materials from the original home.

10.3 INTEGRATION WITH HOST COMMUNITIES

The nature of a linear infrastructure projects such as the LGNA project make it unlikely that many PAPs will be resettled far away from their current properties.

Interviews were conducted with the PAPs on the Gulu – Arua project segment (data unavailable on the Lira – Gulu segment) and showed that the majority will relocate within a radius of 1-15km which indicates that they will relocate within their villages (data unavailable on the Lira – Gulu segment, presumed similar). PAPs also preferred to identify their individual relocation sites rather than the project doing it. Further analysis of resettlement requirements indicated that majority of PAPs will move to the remaining part of their existing plot (backward resettlement). Therefore, there will be no special arrangement for integration with host communities because the PAPs will more or less remain in the same villages.

10.4 RELOCATION OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURES

A number of public infrastructures are located along the project footprint. According to World Bank OP 4.12 and the current practice in Uganda, the structures for institutions affected will be replaced in kind and this will form part of the RAP budget.

In order to achieve this, MoUs on the replacement of public assets are to be drawn with their managing entities. Payments to individuals are to be avoided.

10.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The PAPs preferred to find their own land for relocation within their respective villages or at least neighboring ones. It is therefore not expected that completely new areas will be opened up. However the officer responsible for relocation on behalf of UETCL will ensure that environmental issues are given priority while preparing relocation sites. Besides, most of the PAPs will relocate on the same piece of land (backward resettlement) they are currently occupying. Soils coming out of excavations to prepare foundations for the resettlement houses will be used for back-filling the foundation trenches.

10.6 COMMUNITY COMPENSATION FUND (CCF)

The Project will have many impacts on land use and on many households. But, for the communities affected, the positive impacts are limited - some jobs and revenues during construction. This is why it is recommended to dedicate some funds to general development objectives, with communities taking the lead in determining which priority project they wish to implement. The Community Compensation Fund (CCF) that is proposed could be used to improve, as suggested, by the community leaders, public buildings (schools), services (dispensaries), and infrastructures (water supply, roads). Consultations with community leaders will help identify these priority projects.

Equitable distribution of the fund is very important. Communities should receive their share according to the length of the wayleave within their community and the number of households affected. A calculation method for the distribution of the CCF is proposed below.

It is proposed that the equivalent of 1% of the total cost of construction (line and substations) be added to the cost of the project to finance the CCF.

The CCF aims at providing impacted communities with developmental benefits beyond mitigation impacts, household and community compensations for loss of assets.

The following principles are proposed to shape the project approval process and organise the CCF:

- Focus on quick-impact social infrastructure projects;
- Allocate to each community a portion of the total budget which is proportional to the magnitude of impacts they are experiencing;
- Assist communities in identifying eligible projects and preparing project documents;
- Establish eligibility criteria for projects;
- Disburse funds to eligible activities based on procedures ensuring a control over the actual destination of the funds by the PIU;

To insure an equitable distribution of the CCF to each community, a formula to allocate community development funds to a given community should be based on:

- Partial proportionality to the magnitude of impacts (length of the electric line crossing the community);
- Partial proportionality to the permanent population living in the community;
- Minimum amount for villages with small population and small length of transmission lines.

Beyond the obvious benefits to communities in terms of social infrastructure, the CCF is also viewed as a means to enhance community self-reliance in prioritizing projects, and project implementation capacity building within the community.

The proposed formula is the following¹³:

- L is the total length of the transmission system (km);
- N is the total number of affected communities;
- P is the total population of all communities intersected (number of individuals, including both affected and non-affected people);
- li is the length of the transmission system in community i (in km);
- pi is the population of the community i (number of individuals);
- $Avg(li)$ is the average length of transmission system intersection (L/N);

¹³ This formula was proposed in the report: Burnside and Associates Limited, 2006, BUJAGALI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT RESETTLEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN.

- $Avg(pi)$ is the average community population (number of individuals) (P/N);
- B is the total budget allocated to the whole project's CCF;
- bi is the budget allocated for a community.

$$bi = B / N \bullet \left[\frac{li}{Avg(li)} \times 0.3 + \frac{pi}{Avg(pi)} \times 0.3 + 0.4 \right]$$

This formula gives equal weight to population and length of impact (each weighted by a coefficient of 0.3). Through the coefficient 0.4, a minimum amount is made available to smaller communities with limited impacts (no community would get less than $B/N \times 0.4$).

Areas where the electric line intersects with large estates should not be considered to be community-land and excluded from the calculation.

UETCL shall be responsible for drawing an action plan for development and implementation of the CCF prior to commencement of resettlement activities. This action plan should include the following:

- Process for development of projects to be included in the CCF. It is proposed that this be done via consultations, at the early stages of RAP implementation activities. This will allow to better tailor projects for specific impacted zones;
- CCF Implementation schedule;
- HR resources required;
- Etc.

11 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

This chapter presents a brief review of the applicable national and international requirements for public consultation and disclosure for RAP studies, followed by the results of the stakeholder consultation process implemented for this Project. A plan for public disclosure and consultation during RAP implementation is finally outlined.

11.1 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

11.1.1 NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

While, in Uganda, stakeholder engagement activities are inherent to EIA and RAP studies, there are no mandatory provisions for public disclosure and consultation during the development and implementation of RAPs.

Relevant guidance is found however in the *EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector* issued in 2004 by the National Environment Management Authority. Section 10 of these Guidelines, entitled “Guidelines for Resettlement and Compensation”, indicates that the key components of a resettlement plan should include community participation, whereas sub-section 10.9, “Consultations with, and Participation of Displaced Persons in Planning and Implementation”, specifies that:

“... it is important that the affected persons/community, MEMD or Developer and the EIA study team start interacting right from the time it is first realized that compensation / resettlement may be necessary, i.e. during project planning or at the latest, during the feasibility stage. Various members of the community should also be involved in (resettlement) negotiations, including:

- *Informal leaders and representatives*
- *LC Officials*
- *Other formal leaders*
- *Local NGOs and CBOs*
- *Local Environment Committees”*

Finally, the Land Acquisition Act makes provision for an enquiry whereby the affected person can make formal written claim. It also stipulates that the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before awarding compensation packages.

11.1.2 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

International requirements considered for this study with regards to stakeholder engagement are found in the World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. In general terms, OP4.12 considers that the persons who are likely to be displaced, as well as the host communities, need to be consulted for the successful implementation of the resettlement process. More specifically, OP4.12 requires:

- the institution of measures to ensure that displaced persons are informed about their options and rights, and consulted on resettlement alternatives (Art. 6a);
- that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement (Art. 13a).

11.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS HELD DURING RAP PREPARATION

Public consultation and stakeholder engagement form an integral and, in Uganda, mandatory part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) processes. It is defined as an iterative process by which the public's input on matters affecting them is sought and incorporated in project planning as early as possible. This chapter describes the public information and consultation process that was implemented by the consultant as part of the ESIA and RAP studies for the Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua (LGNA) Electricity Transmission project.

11.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

11.3.1 GENERAL PLANNING FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Engagement activities were planned according to key stages, or decision moments, throughout the ESIA and RAP studies where the informed participation of stakeholders was likely to make the most significant contribution to the on-going analysis. Table 11-1 identifies these stages, or “consultation rounds”, and presents, for each of them, the specific engagement objectives, target groups and implementation periods.

Table 11-1 Specific engagement objectives and target groups according to study phases

ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	TARGET GROUPS	TIMELINE
Consultation Round 1: Inception phase		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform key regulatory and administrative authorities of the Project and undergoing ESIA / RAP process Identify key environmental and social issues potentially associated with the Project Present and validate the proposed consultation programme with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned ministries and agencies at national level District local governments and technical services 	Nov. and Dec. 2014
Consultation Round 2 : Detailed study phase		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicise the project to population of affected districts Document affected communities' concerns and expectations in view of the project and resettlement process Involve communities in the localization of environmental / social sensitive elements so as to optimize the line's final route Capture women's concerns and expectations Consult with key authorities and informants on critical issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected communities Traditional leaders Districts local governments Concerned ministries and agencies at national level NGOs 	Feb. and March 2015
Consultation Round 3 : Consultation on ESIA and RAP preliminary results		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present and validate critical elements of the draft ESIA and RAP reports with key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts local governments Affected communities and potentially displaced households 	September/ October 2015

It is to be noted that the consultation of the affected households has occurred through the socio-economic survey integrating a series of consultative questions seeking to assess individual households' concerns and expectation in view of the ESIA and resettlement processes, in particular the impact mitigation measures, the compensation scheme and the resettlement assistance. The data obtained from women heads of households, as well as those obtained from representatives of other vulnerable groups, has been treated separately in order to emphasize their points of view.

11.3.2 TARGET STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Target groups for the ESIA and RAP stakeholder engagement process have included the following:

1. Directly concerned ministries and national agencies;

2. Districts' local government authorities and technical staff;
3. Customary authorities;
4. Project-affected communities and households;
5. Project-affected industrial and commercial organizations
6. Relevant NGOs in the fields of conservation, development and human rights.

Within these groups, the identification of stakeholder organizations was based on the project scope of works, the geopolitical and traditional setting of the project area, and previous consultations carried out under the Feasibility study by SMEC. A comprehensive list of project stakeholders, with their respective roles and responsibilities in view of the project, can be consulted at Appendix 11-1.

11.4 RESULTS FROM CONSULTATION ROUND 1 (INCEPTION PHASE)

Initial consultation meetings were conducted in November and December 2014 as part of the study's inception phase and environmental and social scoping exercise. These were performed through individual and semi-structured interviews with a limited number of key stakeholders at national and district levels. A project information memo was produced and distributed to stakeholders to support the meetings. Results for this consultation round are summarized below, both in terms of organizations reached and key issues that were raised. Participants' signatures and detailed accounts of meetings can be found in Appendix 11-2.

11.4.1 ORGANIZATIONS REACHED

Table 11-2 indicates the dates, locations and organizations met during consultation round 1.

Table 11-2 Date, location and organizations met during initial consultations for the Lira – Gulu – Nebbi – Arua transmission line.

DATE (2014)	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION
Nov. 25 th	Kampala	UETCL – Planning Office
Nov. 25 th	Kampala	Ministry of Water and Environment - Wetlands department
Nov. 28 th	Kampala	NEMA – EIA Office
Nov. 28 th	Kampala	UETCL – Environment Office
Dec. 1 st	Arua	Arua District Local Government - District Health Inspector, Environment, Planning, Land Valuer Offices
Dec. 2 nd	Nebbi	Nebbi District Local Government - Acting Chief Administrative Officer, Acting LCV Chairman and District Water Office
Dec. 3 rd	Nwoya	Nwoya District Local Government - District Environment Office
Dec. 3 rd	Gulu	Gulu District Local Government - District Development, Environment, Physical Planning and Natural Resources Offices
Dec. 4 th	Oyam	Oyam District Local Government - CDO, Planning, Health and Environment Offices
Dec. 4 th	Kole	Kole District Local Government - District Environment Office
Dec. 5 th	Lira	Lira District Local Government – CDO, Production, Planning, Environment, Water and Health Offices

11.4.2 KEY ISSUES RAISED

Key concerns, expectations and opportunities expressed by stakeholders during initial consultations are summarized below (see Appendix 11-2 for detailed accounts of meetings).

- **Project's contribution to regional development:** Stakeholders generally expect that the extension of power supply to the region will boost economic growth, stimulate the development of small and medium scale industries and generate new trading opportunities.
- **Access to jobs:** In all districts, the officials requested that casual jobs during construction and other income generating opportunities should be availed to local residents, with special consideration for youth and women in the area.
- **Awareness and mobilization campaign:** A community mobilization and awareness campaign is recommended for informing all stakeholders about the project and its likely positive and negative impacts, as well as to dispel fears that the project is a political ploy for winning the 2016 general elections.
- **Transparent communication:** Stakeholders have expressed the wish to get accurate information and requested that continuous consultation and information meetings be maintained.
- **Compensation for project-affected people:** The adequate, transparent and effective compensation of households and individuals whose property (land, crops and structures) will be affected is a major concern. It was raised that, based on experience from previous projects in the area, people usually fear not being compensated fairly, if at all, for lost assets. The period between valuation and compensation is normally long, yet the compensation rates are usually not updated.
- **Impacts on human health:** Stakeholders have raised that project workers drawn from outside the project area and their interaction with local people can lead to tensions and provide a higher risk for the spread of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS awareness is considered a critical issue. Some have raised concerns over the health impacts related to over exposure to magnetic fields and radiation of the transmission lines.
- **Wetlands protection:** It was raised that opening up wetlands and backfilling to provide site for the pylons could put wetlands under intense pressure, including reclaiming for agriculture and settlement purposes, leading to their destruction. Clearing vegetation in wetlands could expose some of these areas to invasive and shrubby plants such as Mimosa pigra and Lantana camara, thus altering the habitat for the native species.

11.5 RESULTS FROM CONSULTATION ROUND 2 (DETAILED STUDY PHASE)

Consultation round 2 was performed early in the detailed ESIA and RAP study phase, in February and March 2015. It included engagement activities with both affected communities and key stakeholders at the district and national levels. Results for this consultation round are summarized below in terms of activities performed, groups reached and key issues raised. Detailed accounts of meetings can be found at Appendix 11-3.

11.5.1 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED AND ORGANIZATIONS REACHED

Engagement activities with affected communities were conducted through informative and consultative meetings with local leaders, along with open public assemblies, in all communities along the entire study corridor. To ensure the inclusion of gender issues, public assemblies were followed by separate meetings with women groups in some communities.

In support of the consultation process, a project background information document (BID) was produced and distributed in a brochure format (see Appendix 11-3). Communities' mobilisation was mainly done by the chairpersons of the respective villages through telephone calls and public announcements. Local Council leaders were involved in meetings scheduling and selection of venues. In some cases, three to five villages converged at one same and central location. Several local leaders and public servants attended these community consultative meetings.

All the discussions were opened with a brief introduction of the project, its purpose, the purpose of the ESIA, activities to be involved and the different teams involved. The team then guided the participants to obtain their views. Questions from the participants were answered and some misconceptions about the project were clarified.

A total of 26 community meetings were held in the seven affected districts, to which attended a total of 918 individuals. Overall, 70 % of community meetings' participants were males and 30 % were females.

As for traditional authorities, a representative of the King of the Alur Kingdom, Launi III, was met individually and provided with first-hand information about the project. Its advice was sought on how to optimize the line's route and enhance the resettlement process.

Finally, along with community-level meetings, a series of consultative meetings were also held at the district and national levels with representatives of local governments, concerned ministries and NGOs for in-depth discussions on specific and critical issues.

Tables 11-3 and 11-4 present the dates, locations and communities or organizations reached at the local, district and national levels during Consultation Round 2. Figure 11-1 illustrates some of the community meetings held. A full list of attendees to community meetings can be consulted at Appendix 11-3, along with registers of participants' signatures for the district and national levels meetings.

Table 11-3 Schedule of Community Consultation Meetings Held

DATE	TIME	VENUE	SUB COUNTY	DISTRICT
7 th Feb 2015	11 am	Dubai Trading Center	Ajia	Arua
7 th Feb 2015	2 pm	Ullepi Trading Center	Ullepi	
7 th Feb 2015	5 pm	Nyio	Oluko	
8 th Feb 2015	11 am	Okollo Trading Center	Okollo	
8 th Feb 2015	4 pm	Arivu Sub County	Arivu	
9 th Feb 2015	10 am	Anyiribu S/C	Anyiribu	
7 th Feb 2015	10 am	Omyer T- Centre	Nebbi	Nebbi
7 th Feb 2015	2 pm	Namrwodho P/School	Nebbi TC	
8 th Feb 2015	11 am	Akaaba P/School	Kucwiny	
9 th Feb 2015	10 am	Alwi s -county Hqts	Alwi	
9 th Feb 2015	2 pm	Old cotton Ginnery	Panyango	
10 th Feb 2015	10 am	Amor ferry village	Pakwach Council	
10 th Feb 2015	2 pm	Latoro parish Hqtrs	Pulongo	Nwoya
10 th Feb 2015	1 pm	Purongo SC Hqrs	Purongo	
11 th Feb 2015	5 pm	Anaka Town Council	Anaka T/C	
11 th Feb 2015	4 pm	Koch Goma S/C H/Q	Koch Goma	
11 th Feb 2015	6 pm	Tochi village- Ongako S/C	Ongako S/C	Gulu
12 th Feb 2015	11 am	Balogari Trading Center	Koro S/C	
12 th Feb 2015	3 pm	Bobo P7 Primary school	Bobo	
12 th Feb 2015	4 pm	Obir Village	Lakwana	
12 th Feb 2015	9 am	Ngai trading centre	Ngai	Oyam
12 th Feb 2015	3 pm	Omoro village	Iceme	
13 th Feb 2015	10 am	Atek	Aboke	Kole
13 th Feb 2015	4 pm	Kole central	Barmindiang Ps	
13 th Feb 2015	4 pm	Obervillage	Lira Municipality	Lira
14 th Feb 2015	12 pm	Te-Okole P/S	Lira Sub County	

Table 11-4 Other organizations met at community, district / sub-county and national levels during Consultation Round 2

DATE	LOCATION	ORGANIZATION
Community level		
09.02.15	Anyiribu	BEMA Women's Group
09.02.15	Nebbi	Alur Kingdom
10.02.15	Anaka	Fish Monger Women Association
10.02.15	PAJONGA	Orukitam Women Group
District and Sub county levels		
06.02.15	Arua	Arua district - LCV Chairperson and Senior Local Medical Officer (SLMO)
08.02.15	Nebbi	Nebbi Town Council
09.02.15	Nebbi	Nebbi District - LCV Chairperson, District Health Officer (DHO) and Natural Resources Officer
10.02.15	Nwoya	Nwoya District - Natural Resources Officer, surveyor, District Internal Security Officer (DISO), Subcounty Chief (S/C)
11.02.15	Gulu	Gulu District – District Forest Officer (DFO)
12.02.15	Gulu	Gulu District –Assistant Chief Administrative Officer (ACAO), DHO and Lands Officer
13.02.15	Oyam	Oyam District - Natural Resources Officer and Lands Officer
13.02.15	Kole	Kole District - Environment Officer
13.02.15	Lira	Lira District - LCV Chairperson, DCAO and Health Officer
	Lira	Lira Municipality - ABER Division
Central government		
12.03.15	Kampala	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)
12.03.15	Kampala	Ministry of Water and Environment
13.03.15	Kampala	Ministry of Tourism, Wild Life and Antiquities
13.03.15	Kampala	Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
16.03.15	Kampala	Rift Valley Railways
16.03.15	Kampala	Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development
16.03.15	Kampala	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
17.03.15	Kampala	Uganda Wild Life Authority
17.03.15	Kampala	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
10.07.15	Kampala	National Forestry Authority
NGOs		
13.02.15	Kole	World Vision (Kole District)
13.02.15	Kampala	Nature Uganda / Strait Talk Foundation

Figure 11-1 Some of the community meetings in pictures



Meeting at Arivu Sub County



Meeting at Anyiribu Sub County



Meeting at Purongo Sub County



Meeting at Anaka Town Council



Meeting in Dubai T/C Ajia Sub County



Meeting at Ullepi Sub County



BEMA women's group



Women's group in Anaka T/C

Key concerns, expectations and opportunities expressed by community, district and national stakeholders during Consultation Round 2 are summarized below. Detailed accounts of the meetings are inserted in Appendix 11-3.

11.5.2 KEY ISSUES RAISED AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

Key themes raised during community consultations include the need for community sensitizations, the protection of cultural and communal properties, access to local jobs and economic benefits, the protection of the most vulnerable households and the participation of communities in the identification

of compensation and resettlement alternatives. Some of the most frequently raised concerns and questions are listed below:

- Fear of losing large pieces of land to UETCL for the proposed development due to the 30 m width of the required land for the corridor;
- Whether only land is to be compensated or only property on the land, or both;
- Land is customary yet proof of ownership using documents is required before compensation is affected;
- Is there any livelihood restoration programme in case a person's entire land is taken by the project?;
- Communities wanted to know how they would benefit from such a project since a high voltage transmission line would not provide power that can be directly tapped from;
- What would be done about people who would refuse the line to pass through their land?;
- Likely occurrence of accidents/electrocution if proper and adequate sensitisation is not done;
- The uncertainty of valuation process and whether the valuation exercise will be fair enough to meet their financial expectations;
- Most of the community members are not conversant with the valuation procedures and several of them expressed fear of losing their property to UETCL with no or inadequate compensation;
- The mode of compensation payment preferred is cash money although most didn't know how much to expect and how this money would be delivered to them;
- Credibility of the valuation exercise was questioned as some valuers may undervalue peoples' property and a likelihood of documenting wrong property owners;
- Some community members wanted to know if UETCL would pay for speculated development plans. Citing examples such as if a person wanted to develop their land but then it is marked as a corridor before the development takes off;
- Communities expressed unhappiness with the way compensation is handled in Uganda and stated that there is a tendency of delaying compensation and yet no value is added to cater for the lost time. They added that the developer should cater for time lost in case compensation is unnecessarily delayed;
- Community members, local leaders and some district technocrats expressed concerns about the potentially vulnerable groups in the project area, which include the elderly, the widows/widowers, the single mothers, the disabled persons and child-headed families. The concern for such vulnerable groups is getting in-kind compensation since they may not have the energy to establish new homes by themselves;
- The communities were requested to assist the RAP team to identify cultural and community properties (such as cultural sites, water sources and graves) in or near the transmission line corridor. It emerged that some graves are located within the transmission line corridor. Cultural sites used for cultural ceremonies and traditional healing are also found within the study corridor;
- The communities proposed that when the project starts, they should be given the first opportunity and priority to work as semi-skilled or non-skilled labourers. Local Council officials also emphasized the need for the contractors to recruit unskilled labour from the communities, pointing out that project implementers often import even unskilled labour, which the locals could provide.

In spite of all the above concerns and fears expressed, the project received overwhelming support in all the communities consulted. In all the meetings, participants emphasized that proper community consultation should be conducted throughout the project development.

As highlighted from the questions above, the affected communities seem to be concerned most about the extent of land to be acquired for the project and the nature of property that is to be compensated. Communities are not familiar with, and often distrustful of, the valuation procedures and compensation criteria. The consultants attempted to respond to their concerns and they were informed that further sensitization and consultations will be done before the compensation exercise begins.

Full details on issues raised at community level are provided in appendix 11-3.

11.5.3 KEY ISSUES RAISED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ALUR KINGDOM:

The representative of the King of Alur appreciated the project and pledged full support. It pointed out to the following concerns:

- The people in the region pay heed to the King's directives and therefore, the Kingdom administrative structures could be used during community mobilization and implementation of the project;
- The project needs to consider very important cultural sites, such as Wang-Lei and Amor Ferry, in Pakwach Sub County;
- Elders in the Kingdom are vested with powers to manage community land and therefore chiefs and elders will play a key role during RAP process;
- In order for the RAP process to be effective, it is recommended to organize and meet all stakeholders in one meeting to discuss modalities of land valuation and compensation;
- Fair compensation is critical to the project's success.

11.5.4 KEY ISSUES RAISED BY DISTRICTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

- District leaders pledged to help in the mobilization and sensitization of communities;
- They highlighted the need for clear and proper information disclosure about the project, taking into account that most rural community members are illiterate;
- They consider that a project of this nature is timely as it would remediate to the current situation of unreliable power in the project area and hence would represent an opportunity to support the districts development;
- People in the project area highly value their land and consider this as the indispensable asset any family can possess. The developer therefore should ensure that local people are sensitised to the objectives and benefits of the project since it involves permanent land take.

11.5.5 KEY ISSUES RAISED BY NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

- All national stakeholders upheld and commended the consultation process being undertaken by the consultant;
- The project should be done bearing in mind other development initiatives and plans, such as rural electrification, roads development, railways and industrial projects. This will help in dealing with cumulative environmental and social impacts;
- Ensure that adequate assessment is conducted for sensitive and fragile ecosystems (wetlands, rivers, wildlife dispersal areas close to the Murchison falls national parks, wooded savannah and forested areas) and plan for relevant mitigation measures;
- Use the services of an archaeologist to ensure that potential archaeological and paleontological artefacts are clearly identified and any chance find element secured;
- Cultural sites and burial grounds within the project study area should be identified, documented and avoided as much as possible by the line's route;
- The developer should seek permission from relevant authorities to initiate the project in areas with established installation such as aerodromes/airports, railway lines, road reserves and industrial parks. This will ensure that guidelines are adhered to and cumulative impacts are adequately handled;
- The ESIA/RAP team should do adequate consultations with affected communities and households during the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan;

- Occupational safety and health issues must be dealt with in accordance with all relevant guidelines and laws and all workers should be trained and given personal protection equipment;
- All social issues related to the project should be properly handled including involving women and other special groups in the project decision making process.

11.6 RESULTS FROM CONSULTATION ROUND 3

In September 2015 and October 2015, community meetings were conducted in most of the project-affected villages to inform and consult the public on key elements of the Project and the RAP framework. The public engagement approach and activities performed at this stage are described below, followed by the results achieved in terms of populations reached, issues raised and responses provided by the ESIA / RAP development team. A more detailed account of these activities can be found in the RAP report.

11.6.1 METHODS AND APPROACH

Appointments were made to meet the respective District and Sub-County officials in order to inform them about the project, introduce the consultant and prepare for the community meetings. Verbal notices to all Chairpersons of the respective villages about dates, venues and time of the respective consultation activities were given. The Chairpersons were also requested to mobilize all members of their villages. The consultant also prepared handouts (will be attached as Appendix to the RAP) in both English and local languages with information about the project and its foreseen effects in terms of resettlement and land take. It was distributed to all persons who were present in the community meetings. Copies were made available to the District Environment Officer, Sub County Officials, and the Local Council I Chairpersons. In order to cater for those who could not read, it was agreed that either their children or the Chairpersons of the respective villages should read to them. In addition, a map showing the line route as it traverses through the project area was prepared and used during information dissemination. Copies of information brochures were also distributed to District, SubCounty officials and directly affected households.

Community meetings were held throughout the project area. The purpose of these meetings was to give information about the project and gather people's perceptions, opinions, suggestions and fears about the project. The community meetings acted as a forum for discussions between the project team and the community members, community leaders and opinion leaders. Minutes of the general community meetings and lists of attendees are attached as Appendix 11-4.

Key informant interviews and group discussions were also held with the political leaders in the project area. These included the area Chairpersons LC III and I, the Sub County Chiefs in different project areas

Table below gives a schedule of all the meetings held in September and October 2015.

Table 11-5 Stakeholder schedule of Community meetings

DISTR	SUBCOUNTY	DATE/TIME OF MEETING	VENUE	VILLAGES IN	A T T E N D A N C E	
ARUA	Arivu	29.09.2015 09:00am	LC1s Residence	Anzuva Village		
		30.09.2015 09:00am	LC1s Residence	Adjumani Village		
		01.10.2015 09:00am	LC1s Residence	Ombavu Village		
		02.10.2015 09:00am	LC1s Residence	Egami Village		
		02.10.2015 03:00pm	LC1s Residence	Egara Village		
		03.10.2015 09:00am	LC1s Residence	Ejako Village		
		03.10.2015 03:00pm	Bondo HCIV	Cinya, Buava, Onyavu		
	Uleppi	03.10.2015 09:00am	Uleppi Sub County H/Q	Ave, Aribu, Muni Villages		
		03.10.2015 12:30pm	Iriru Trading Center	Oyabu, Onduko, Ayira Villages		
	Okollo	08.10.2015 09:00am	Zabu Primary School	Zabu Village		
		13.10.2015 09:00am	Okollo TC	Ndubu, Awa, Vuu, Okollo Tc Villages		
		13.10.2015 12:00pm	Ambala-Ombachi TC	Ambala-Ombachi Village		
		15.10.2015 09:00am	Ayiju TC	Opibu&Ayiju Villages		
	Anyiribu	14.10.2015 11:00am	Anyiribu Sub County H/Q	Muzeetu, Peera, Peipia Villages		
	NEBBI	Nebbi T/C	26.09.2015 09:00am	LC I residence	Nyangam Lower/Nyangam Upper	
			26.09.2015 11:00am	LC I residence	Namurwodho	
		Kuchwiny	27.09.2015 03:00pm	Akaba P/S	Jupasasa	
28.09.2015 09:00am			Got-Ali TC	Got-Ali		
28.09.2015 11:30am			LC I residence	Pawo-Achwera and Achwera forest		
30.09.2015 09:00am			LC I residence	Jupamarindi		
30.09.2015 11:00am			OlagoAnyola meeting area	OlagoAnyola and Atyerokoma villages		
30.09.2015 01:00pm			Orango meeting place	Orango and Obia Villages		
30.09.2015 01:00pm			LC I residence	Got-landi village		
01.10.2015 09:00am			Panyalum trading centre	Panyalum, Omol and Widyanga		
Nyaravur		02.10.2015 09:00am	Akoro meeting place	Akoro and Aciba		
		02.10.2015 02:00pm	LC I residence	Warathum		
Alwi		05.10.2015 09:00am	Got-madi trading centre	Got-madi		
		05.10.2015 12:00pm	LC I residence	Paila west		
		06.10.2015 09:00am	Paila east meeting place	Paila east		
		06.10.2015 12:00am	LC I residence	Anyom Kango		
	06.10.2015 02:00pm	Pateng trading centre	Pateng east and pateng west			

DISTR	SUBCOUNTY	DATE/TIME OF MEETING	VENUE	VILLAGES IN	A T T E N D A N C E	
	Panyango	07.10.2015 09:00am	Alwi primary school	puyang east and puyang west		
		07.10.2015 12:00pm	LC I residence	Gabi-acutugeno		
		07.10.2015 04:00pm	LC I residence	Ajikalagang		
		10.10.2015 09:00am	LC I residence	Atara		
		10.10.2015 12:00pm	LC1 residence	Andibo		
		11.10.2015 02:00pm	LC1 residence	Lajung		
		17.10.2015 09:00am	LC1 Residence	Pajukwi and aryek-patek		
	Nwoya	Pulongo	26.09.2015 03:00pm	Wianono	Pawat Omero West	
			27.09.2015 01:00pm	PaminOlango T/C	Pamin Olango	
			28.09.2015 03:00pm	Pajengo Trading Centre	Pajengo	
		Pakwach Town council	30.10.2015 02:00pm	Parish Headquarters.	Amor ferry	
			09.10.2015 03:15pm	Mujugula trading centre	Mujugula&Ariera	
			10.09.2015 03:20pm	LC1s Residence	Jupubira	
			11.10.2015 08:00am	Jumanwal`s residence	Jupungulu	
13.10.2015 02:00pm			LC1s Residence	Puyoo east		
13.10.2015 10:00am	Pakwach Town Council	Pakwach Town Council				
Gulu	Ongako	26.09.2015 10:00am	Onang	Onang, Pidaloro		
		28.09.2015 10:00am	Tochi	Tochi		
		2.10.2015 10:00am	Ongako sub county H/Q	Kal Centre, Abil Nino		
		2.10.2015 03:00pm	Dika	Dika		
		3.10.2015 02:00pm	Peya	Peya		
Nwoya	Kochgoma	5.10.2015 10:00am	Kochgoma subcounty H/Q	Kal A II		
		5.10.2015 02:00pm	Amaa Trading Centre	Agonga A, Amaa Kalang and Lakalac		
		6.10.2015 11:00am	Okir	Okir		
	Alero	7.10.2015 11:00am	Nwoya	Nwoya		
	Anaka	8.10.2015 11:00am	Lapem	Lapem		
		13.10.2015 03:00pm	Kweyo	Kweyo		
		14.10.2015 10:30am	Onyomtil	Onyomtil		
		14.10.2015 02:30pm	Akago Central	Akago		
		15.10.2015 11:00am	Obira	Obira, Luyam		
	Purongo	16.10.2015 11:00am	Pajaa	Pajaa		
		16.10.2015 05:00pm	Labeye	Labeye		
	Purongo	17.10 .2015 11:30am	Pawat Omeru East	Pawat Omeru East, Patira		

11.6.2 ISSUES RAISED DURING CONSULTATIONS

The following is a summary of issues/concern raised by meeting participants, and responses provided by the project team, during consultative meetings held in September and October 2015.

11.6.2.1 COMPENSATION

- Communities were worried that compensation for affected property (trees, houses and crops) will not be fair. PAPs were assured that standard compensation rates will be used and all PAPs will be appropriately compensated.
- Community were concerned that their property particularly land would be undervalued if the rate is based on district compensation rates. *On this note they were informed that the prevailing market rates for land will be used in determining the value of land.*
- PAPs wanted to know whether all affected land within Project footprint will be compensated. It was made clear that a - 5 M wide ROW will fully be acquired by UETCL and its usage restricted and that the remaining 25m ie 12.5 m either side of the ROW will be partially acquired and compensated but will be under restricted use (not trees above 1.8 m and no construction.)
- Communities were wondering whether this project will also not compensate some people like what happened with WENRECO in West Nile and Gulu Olwiyo road where construction is already going on before compensation. *It was made clear that UETCL is undertaking RAP process to insure that all PAPs are appropriately compensated before line construction commences.*
- What other items are compensated apart from houses? All assets houses, trees and plants of economic values will be valued and compensated.
- Some community members without being specific gave reference to incidences where other projects implemented before (road) convinced PAPs to fill forms and payment was never effected and were therefore wondering what happens if members are not paid. Where will the community go for redress? *In reply they were informed that UETCL projects are not implemented before compensation is completely done and all complaints cleared. People were advised all grievance will be handled by grievance committees.*
- When will compensation be made? Usually government programmes like these begin without people being compensated? In response people were informed that the compensation will be made as soon as government gets funds for compensation and for subsequent construction works.
- How is community land compensated? How is it handled? In case of community land 2 or more people are registered and they receive the compensation on behalf of the community after which they share it amongst the community members.
- The PAPs sought to know where the compensation rates would come from and whether they would be compensated the right amount? PAPs were informed that district current valuation rates will be verified by the chief government valuer and that PAPs will be compensated according to the value of the property. They were also assured that in situations where the figures will be found low, the office of the Chief Government Valuer has a right to make recommendations on their amendment.
- The PAPs sought to know other than the compensation what will UETCL do for them. PAPs were informed that the project consider supporting community complementary initiatives through Community Social Responsibility (CSR).
- The PAPs sought to know how much the compensation will be for land and permanent buildings. PAPs were informed that there is a difference in rates for the two categories and compensation will be based on the prevailing market rates and CGV recommendations
- The PAPs wanted to know whether CGV rates or district rates will be used during compensation. They also were concerned about the assumption that land in northern Uganda is cheap and yet this is not the case. *The PAPs were informed that rates are based on area commercial rates verified by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV).*
- PAPs inquired whether they would be compensated fully for trees. In response PAPs were informed that they would be fully compensated for trees in the way leave basing on approved district property rates.

- The PAPs sought to know whether land acquired for resettlement will be compensated. *It was explained that all land for resettlement would be compensated for.*
- The PAPs sought to know whether they would be compensated enough to cover costs involved in relocating graves. *They were assured that all the costs involved in relocation of the graves will be covered.*
- The PAPs wanted to know if anthills from which local foods e.g mushrooms and white ants are harvested will be compensated. *Anthills will not be compensated.*
- PAPs wanted to know whether improvement of grave's appearance would affect compensation. Improving the grave's appearance after assessment would be a loss because the grave will be assessed and compensated as it was during the time of assessment.
- A member inquired whether compensation would be done if trees present at the time of valuation were all cut before actual compensation. *Compensation will be for those who have lost their trees as a result of the TL otherwise using the trees before compensation would mean that the property has to be reassessed hence compensation will be done only trees as present on the land.*
- The PAPs wondered whether change of crops will affect compensation. Compensation will be based on what has been assessed in the current period but may be adjusted to fit the time of compensation.
- PAP wanted to know whether compensation was only for those with mark stones on their land. *Every PAP that falls within 30m corridor is eligible for compensation.*
- 1. The PAP asked how compensation for a homestead located on a hill will be done. *Compensation enough to buy land in another location with similar attributes will be paid.*
- The PAPs wondered how compensation will be done if there are several occupants on customary land. Affected households should produce certificates of customary ownership or should be confirmed as occupants by the local leadership at the time of compensation.
- The PAPs wanted to know what happens when the PAP dies before compensation is done. At the time of compensation, the beneficiary will receive the payment but there must be proof i.e. There must be a will or anything to show that the deceased PAP intended for that person to receive that compensation.
- The PAPs wondered whether bare land will be compensated. All land whether bare or not will be appropriately valued and compensated for.

11.6.2.2 VALUATION

- How will unfinished affected structures be valued for compensation? The PAPs were informed that all structures are valued whether unfinished or finished based on the CGV recommendations.
- The communities requested that in case of delayed compensation, their property should be revalued. They were informed that what happens under such circumstances is that the current inflation rate is factored into the compensation packages.
- Communities inquired if the structures built or crops grown after the RAP exercise will be eligible for payment. On this note they were informed about the cut-off date (the date of property valuation i.e RAP study completion) and anything after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. In addition, they were informed that they will be given up to six months to harvest their crops and remove any other infrastructure that might not be eligible for payment.
- PAPs inquired whether they will be given time to harvest mature crops. They were informed that they will be given time to harvest mature seasonal crops.
- PAPs inquired whether they will be paid for crops planted after the valuation stage. The PAPs were informed that any crops planted after the stock inventory will not be considered for payment but time will be given to enable them harvest. For that matter the PAPs were encouraged to only plant seasonal crops in the area earmarked for the project.
- PAPs wanted know what would happen to them if they did not agree with the valuers' results because some people were not around during the valuer's visit. *They were informed that it's very*

important for them to be present during the counting of affected property so that they concur with the valuer's list. They were told to ensure that everything affected was included on the valuation forms before appending their signatures onto them. They were further informed that the current District Compensation rates approved by the Chief Government Valuer would be used to compute the compensation packages.

- The PAPs wanted to know if the project was going to pay for the future income that would have been generated from the affected piece of land. *They were informed that the project will only pay for the property as found at the present state and that the guidelines used do not cover future income to be generated.*
- The community members were worried that properties like houses and land would be undervalued. They were informed that the current District Compensation rates and values approved by the Chief Government Valuer would be used to compute and value the affected properties.
- The community members sought to know whether different types of houses are valued the same way i.e. permanent and semi-permanent. *They were informed that houses are valued according to the construction materials.*
- The community appeals to UETCL not to involve the district officials in the valuation process because they believe the officials will deprive them of the right amount for their properties. *The communities were assured that the valuation is being done by a competent valuation team whose final report would be approved by the CGV as the overall valuer.*
- The community wanted to know whether fruit trees like mangoes and oranges are valued the same way. They were informed that the valuation of crops and trees are based on the district compensation rates as reflected in the approved district property rates document.
- The PAPs sought to know why the chief government valuer was involved. The team informed them that the role of the chief government valuer is to verify and approve the values that have been attached to their assets.
- PAPs inquired how crops would be valued. The PAPs were told that it would be depending on the coverage of the crops, they would either be counted or area coverage would be calculated and the value for each crop attached.
- The community wanted to know how unviable land is handled. On this note, they were informed that all economically unviable pieces of land will be assessed and compensated.

11.6.2.3 RELOCATION

- Some people said that generally in the project area relocating graves is not a common phenomenon but in case this happens every affected person with graves should be asked what they prefer. This is because those with cemented graves do so for remembrance and these are likely to prefer relocation of graves. Others feel that if graves are in the corridor and will not be tampered with then they can stay. *The people were informed that culture will be considered and respected as the work is being done and the graves will be valued.*
- The community wanted to know whether the compensation will be enough to enable people relocate. The people were assured that the compensation will be enough and it will include payment for the inconveniences.
- The community wanted to know whether the PAPs will be given time to relocate before the project begins. *They were assured that they would be given time to relocate.*
- The communities wanted to know whether institutions like schools would be relocated in case they were affected by the line for example Orango Community P/S in Kucwiny Subcounty in Nebbi district which is crossed by the line. *The community was informed that such institutions were formerly avoided but more consultations will be made about Orango Community P/S.*
- The community wanted to know whether PAPs are helped to look for better areas for resettlement. *The community was assured that the PAPs are helped to resettle in the new places.*

- The community wanted to know whether people are given chance to relocate to areas of their choice. The people were informed that they had a chance to choose a place of their choice provided it is accessible and affordable.
- The PAPs wondered where they would relocate to. It was made clear that there are relocation guidelines that would be followed in the relocation of all PAPs.

11.6.2.4 DISPUTED LAND

The community wanted to know what happens in case the affected piece of land is disputed or even the case in court. The community was reliably informed that disputed land is not valued and is referred for future valuation and surveying once all the conflicts have been resolved.

11.6.2.5 EMPLOYMENT

The community wanted to know whether the locals will be employed especially as casual labourers. Recommendation made in the ESIA is for the communities to be given first priority for jobs available during construction.

11.6.2.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

- The communities wanted to know where people should go for redress in case they don't agree with the compensation package or in case they have any complaint. *The communities were advised to form grievance committees that will be presenting grievances and complaints directly to UETCL.*
- The community wanted to know the address of UETCL in case they had any complaint. They were referred to the information brochures that give both UETCLs and the consultant's addresses.

11.6.2.7 SAFETY ISSUES

- The community wanted to know whether it will be safe to walk under the lines after construction. *They were assured that it was totally safe to walk and work under the lines.*
- The community wanted to know whether people (for example the children) in the project area will not be electrocuted in case they touched the pylons. *The community was assured that the pylons are totally safe because they are bad conductors of electricity, However they were cautioned to control the children so as not to play on the pylons much as they are safe.*

11.6.2.8 CULTURAL ISSUES

- The PAPs sought to know what would happen to trees like Tamarindus indica (Ccwa), Tho, Vitex Doniana (Oyelo) and Butyrospermum paradoxum (Yaw) because according to Alur kingdom those trees are not supposed to be cut or else a fine is paid to the kingdom. *The team has consulted the kingdom and every effort would be made to replace every tree that would be cut.*
- The PAPs sought to know whether cultural sites like stones, trees where people go for blessings were going to be destroyed in case they are in the corridor. *The PAPs were informed that such valuable sites were avoided but in case they are in the corridor there will be consultation from the cultural institution for a way forward.*

11.6.2.9 LAND TAKE

The community wanted to know how much land would be taken because similar projects like Andibo dam project started encroaching on people's land which was not compensated for. *The team informed the community that the way leave is 30m wide of which 5m will be completely acquired and remaining 25 m will be partially acquired and allowed for utilization by the community but under restrictions from UETCL.*

11.6.2.10 COMMUNITY SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The PAPs sought to know whether UETCL would do anything else for the community apart from compensation. *The ESMP prepared as part of the ESIA represents a commitment for UETCL to*

implement the proposed mitigation and compensation measures. The planned environmental and social surveillance and monitoring to be conducted will ensure compliance of the works with commitments and obligations listed in the ESMP, and due application of all mitigation measures.

11.6.2.11 COMMUNITY BENEFIT

- The community wanted to know whether community access roads will be constructed as part of the project activities. The team informed the community that the project will, as much as possible, use the already existing roads and the way leave.
- Communities requested the project to consider supplying them with electricity so that they benefit from the project. *The Government of Uganda, through the Rural Electrification Agency, will be carrying out an electrification program in some areas of the project area. Additionally, UETCL has committed to contact REA to ensure joint coordination of electricity distribution activities as part of the Project.*

11.6.2.12 ABSENTEE LANDLORDS

Community members inquired on how properties of absentee landlords will be handled. They were informed that the team will look for all the landlords. In addition, they were requested to submit all contact details of the absentee landlords.

11.6.2.13 REFUSAL TO SURRENDER LAND

Some PAPs asked what would happen if two homesteads refused the line from passing through their land. The question was put across to community members to respond and they said that two homesteads would not deter development. *In this case, the Government's principle of "Eminent Domain", where the government has the powers to acquire land for public use but has to satisfy the acquisition requirement, must be applied. Where there is disagreement, land can be used and funds put in the Escrow Account until the case is resolved and the affected person paid.*

11.6.2.14 VULNERABLE PEOPLE

The communities wanted to know what would happen to old people whose structures will be affected and yet they no longer had the energy to construct new ones. *They were informed that the government will help all vulnerable people to relocate.*

11.7 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION DURING RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Public disclosure will be carried out by the RAP implementation team responsible to enable the dissemination of the results of the land and property compensation assessment process. The individual household database will be updated after individual consultation disclosure.

Prior to the individual disclosures, the RAP implementation team will hold meetings with the District authorities with particular reference to the District Land Boards, Community Development Officers, District Agricultural officers, District Physical Planners, District Environmental Officers, District Surveyors, Sub county Chiefs, Assistant Community Development Officers, Agricultural Extension Workers and the Chairpersons of the Sub County Land Committees. The objective of these meetings will be to update them about the project, to introduce the implementing team and Sub-County level grievance committees, to introduce the project procedures and principles to be followed during compensation, to elaborate their expected roles and responsibilities and to avail to them information about all the other stakeholders involved and their roles. In these meetings, the project schedule will also be discussed and finalized.

Following the meetings with District authorities and relevant technical services, three (3) series of informative and consultative meetings will be performed by the RAP implementation team at the village and PAP level, as described below:

- The first stage disclosure meetings will be organized at any convenient place in the affected area with leaders and representatives from all affected villages detailing the principles of compensation for different types of loss and the processes of compensation.
- The second stage disclosure meetings will be at village level with individual PAPs during which the results of the land and property assessment will be disclosed to them. The list of each affected individual will be published; however, no compensation amounts shall be indicated against each PAP.
- The third disclosure is individual meetings that will be held on an individual basis with each affected PAP at an appropriately gazetted place in the affected village. The proposed compensations for land and other affected properties will be discussed. Family members have to express their consent at this level as required by section 40 of the Land Act.

If the arrangement is agreeable to both parties, disclosure agreement forms will be signed. These will be in triplicate signed by the PAP, legal officer and a representative of UETCL. In case of family property or married persons, consent will be given by the spouse and the adult children (18 years and above) as required by the Land Act Sections 39 and 40.

In addition to the above, in order to have continuous sensitization throughout the project preparation and implementation, it is recommended that the existing local government structures at all levels and local media be utilized as much as possible to disseminate project information to the public.

Workshops for the different stakeholders should be organized prior to implementation to ensure that everyone understands his/her role in the process and the compensation and resettlement principles followed in the RAP.

Community sensitization should be continuous throughout the process to disseminate information and to get feedback from the PAPs.

12 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

WB OP4.12 Para 13 (a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to resolve disputes in connection with resettlement and compensation. During the implementation of the project activities it is possible that disputes/disagreements between the project developer and the affected persons will occur. Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, resettlement measures, compensation packages/rates and ownership of property etc. Other grievances may include family issues like death of eligible PAPs and thus disputes between heirs and other family members, divorce/separation of spouses and missing PAPs on the register among others. It is therefore necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people could file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation.

This grievance procedure will not replace existing legal processes in Uganda but rather it will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal processes.

The grievance mechanisms shall:

- Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities;
- Promote a mutually constructive relationship between the project and the community or PAPs;
- Prevent and address community concerns.

12.1 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

12.1.1 STAGE I: GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

12.1.1.1 GRC COMPOSITION

The grievance resolution committees (GRC) shall be established at Sub-county level and include representatives from sub-county and village administrative levels as well as community representatives. There are 25 Sub-counties affected by the proposed line thus 25 grievance committees will be instituted. The committees will comprise of the following members:

- LCIII Chairperson/a representative;
- Sub-county Chief/ a representative;
- Chairperson Area Land Committee / a representative;
- LCI Chairpersons for all the affected villages;
- Two Project Affected Persons (1 Male and 1 Female);
- Two elders (1 Male and 1 Female).

Presence of female members on the GRCs is crucial in order to ensure better consideration of gender issues for conflict resolution.

The PAP representatives and the Elders will be democratically chosen by the PAPs with the help of their leaders.

The same committee shall also participate in the verification of PAPs during disclosure. Therefore this committee will be set up before disclosure of compensation packages.

12.1.1.2 ACCESSIBILITY AND ON-THE-SPOT RESOLUTION

Village / LC1 members of the grievance committee will act as GRC focal persons at the village level in order to handle/receive complaints in order to enable access to GRC by any person at level of proximity. This will make the mechanism more functional, as well as allowing for on-the-spot clarification of issues that may only need clarification and guidance. Such on-the-spot clarifications can avoid formal sitting of a GRC for such minor issues. At this level issues lodged, registered and retired/cleared would not need investigation.

The possibility for the LC3 chairperson to appoint a representative for complaints management guarantees accessibility of LC3-level persons in the GRM process.

12.1.1.3 COMPLAINTS LODGING AND RECORDING

Complaints of PAPs on any aspect of compensation or addressed losses shall first be lodged in writing to the LC1 Committee representatives. If the PAP is illiterate, the complaint will be made verbally to the LC1 Committee representative which will put it on paper¹⁴.

Complaints could also be made anonymously in petition collection boxes that will be put in accessible places, with an intake form for complaints. However, communities must be aware of the consequences of filing an anonymous complaint: no personal response can be provided and it will be difficult to evaluate if insufficient information is provided.

Complaints originating from vulnerable households (minor-headed households, elderly, terminally ill, physically handicapped) will be treated in priority.

Experience has also shown that GRCs receive issues beyond the project. In such cases, GRCs should seek the help of UETCL to redirect concerns to relevant agencies and units that are not project related.

Additionally, consistent documentation for the system and its process is recommended - i.e. all complaints are registered and all resolutions reached at all stages are documented.

12.1.1.4 INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION OF COMPLAINTS BY GRC

Any complaint that cannot be resolved on-the-spot through clarification and guidance by the LC1 members of the grievance committee will require investigation by the GRC, including the relevant LC3 Chairperson or its representative. These complaints will be resolved by use of customary rules.

After receiving a complaint, the Grievance Resolution Committee will work hand in hand with the members of the project implementation team i.e. the Project Liaison Officer, Sociologist / RAP Specialist, Valuer, Surveyor and a Legal Officer. The project implementers (Project Implementation Unit) will also verify claims on the ground with the assistance of the grievance committee. If unresolved then the PAP can seek legal redress through the courts of law. Constant communication will be maintained throughout the negotiation process between the Committee and the concerned PAP(s), in order to allow for efficient negotiations.

The grievance mechanism will ensure that all project affected persons including vulnerable groups – the elderly, women, the disabled can easily access help at no cost.

GRCs will have to pay special attention and consider post-conflict situation in Northern Uganda. Indeed, the country's Northern region is known to be in a post-conflict situation that requires consideration. Land use disputes have also been reported and documented in some communities in the vicinity of the line route. Thus, steps leading to final arrangements prior to the construction could stress some communities, reviving old quarrels. Moreover, the distribution of compensations among claimants (e.g. landlord, tenants, family members) can create tensions inside and outside the impacted households.

Recommended solutions to both conflict-related and "regular" land conflicts during resettlement converge towards proper communication of compensation rules and procedures to all interested parties and implementation of mechanisms involving all parties to the conflict with as well as local representatives in discussions aiming towards mediation and peaceful conflict resolution. Such negative impacts can be mitigated by ensuring the collaboration of legitimate leaders and proper communication of compensation rules and procedures to all interested parties. Therefore, the grievance redress mechanism to be implemented during and after RAP implementation, as well as during the whole construction phase will enable to address conflicts that may arise.

¹⁴ The answer will also be transmitted verbally by a member.

12.1.2 STAGE II: COURTS OF LAW

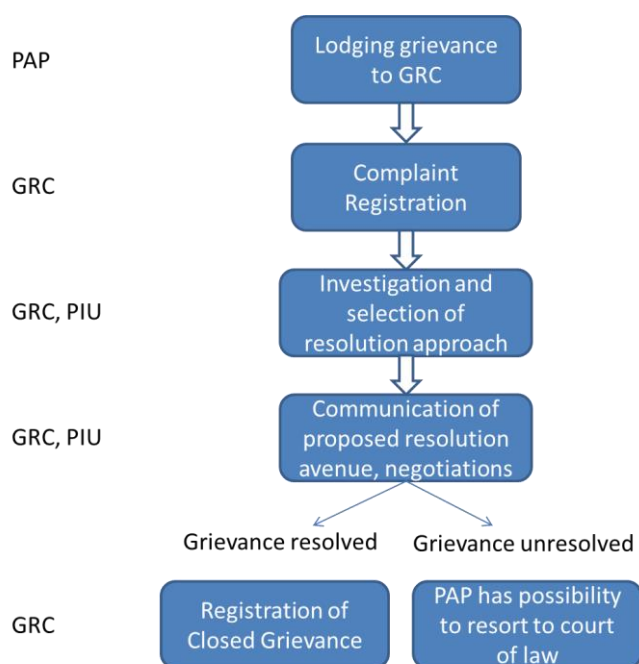
The constitution allows a right of access to the courts of law by any person who has an interest or right over property. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress in courts of law as a last resort.

The grievance system will operate from the disclosure of the census and asset inventories' results, up until one year after the completion of the RAP implementation process.

12.2 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCESS

Figure 12-1 presents a visual representation of the grievance resolution process.

Figure 12-1 Grievance Resolution Process Flow Chart



The PAPs will be informed of the different grievance mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints and dissatisfactions through sensitization meetings. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channelled through the Grievance Resolution Committees. Complaints will be filed in a Grievance Resolution Form (Sample attached as Appendix 12-1).

After registration of the complaint, an investigation will be carried out by the committee members to verify its authenticity thereafter a resolution approach will be selected based on the findings. The decisions of the action to be taken will be communicated to all involved parties mainly in written form.

The project implementing team responsible for grievance resolution will include a Project Liaison Officer, a Sociologist / RAP Specialist, a Surveyor, a Valuer and a Legal Officer. These will work together with the grievance resolution committee to solve grievances and to ensure that grievances and clear solutions are properly recorded. Thus, all grievances received by the Grievance Resolution Committees will be forwarded to the implementing team. A way forward or grievance approach for each grievance will be selected together by the committee and project team or in close consultation.

All measures will be undertaken to ensure that the grievance is solved amicably between the concerned parties and the courts will be the last resort. Efficiency in solving the grievances will be of paramount importance. Grievances shall be resolved within a maximum period of 60 days after the date of registration. A grievance database clearly showing the date the grievance was registered, the selected approach to resolve it and the status of the grievance shall be maintained by the project team.

All the selected grievance resolution committee members shall undergo a capacity building training about their roles and requirements of the RAP before commencement of grievance resolution.

12.3 **MONITORING COMPLAINTS**

In addition to the Grievance Resolution Form, a Grievance Log will be kept by the project implementers, indicating the date the complaint was lodged, a brief description of the grievance, actions to be taken, status of the resolution etc. The Project Liaison Officer or RAP Specialist will monitor and document the progress of all complaints through monthly grievance resolution reports.

13 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Ultimate responsibility for the good implementation of this RAP lies with UETCL for whom the proposed power infrastructures will be built. A visual representation of institutional arrangement for RAP implementation is supplied below.

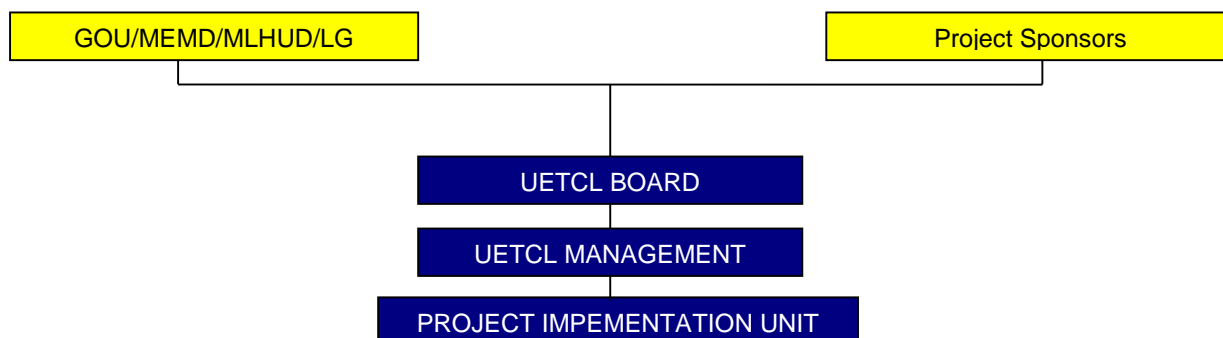


Figure 13-1 Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

13.1 UETCL

UETCL will coordinate the establishment of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), composed of a Technical Committee and of an Environmental and social Committee. The PIU will be the unit responsible for coordination of the Project and RAP implementation. The Technical Committee shall be composed of technical experts able to monitor compliance with specific construction requirements included in tenders and contracts. The Environmental and Social Committee will be provided with experts from the fields of environment, forestry, agronomy, law, survey and sociology and will ensure the adequate implementation of planned environmental and social management measures. These experts may originate from the Promoter's professional staff, from concerned ministerial authorities (including NEMA, UWA, NFA, DMM, etc.) or be provided by private consulting firms. The PIU will also designate a Project Liaison Officer who will be responsible for direct interactions with the PAPs.

The PIU will be responsible for direct implementation of the RAP, including the monitoring activities and implementation of the Community Compensation Fund (CCF, see section 10.6).

The PIU coordinator will also have to ensure that identified vulnerable households benefit from the special measures intended for them, including income restoration and improvement measures, and receive the compensations they are entitled to in an appropriate manner. The PIU team must be capable to adapt measures and information tools to local language and customs. Many local household heads have little to no education and must thus be helped through adapted documentation and personal contacts.

Observers provided by government authorities, in particular those in charge of districts and lands, together with the electricity company would supervise the works of this PIU. These observers will receive a monthly report on the RAP implementation: compensation, relocation, grievances redress, income restoration, CCF projects, etc.

NGOs should be encouraged to attend and witness consultation events and/or provide comments on disclosed materials to ensure that there is no evidence that stakeholder involvement and comments provided are a result of coercion by another party.

To enhance transparency it is also suggested that a witness NGO be retained by the PIU to provide independent advice and report on RAP implementation and management focusing on consultation

activities, compensation and resettlement related activities. This mode of supervision was experienced in other projects and gave good results in terms of reduction of grievances in particular¹⁵.

More specifically the body of observers that should receive information and supervise the work of the PIU are: the Uganda Land Commission, relevant District Land Boards, relevant parish land committees, the Developer (UETCL), and an identified witness NGO.

At the time of project approval and at least a year before beginning of construction, the PIU should be set-up and the witness NGO should have been identified.

This PIU should be in place to monitor the construction activities and impacts on households, and also implement the developments projects funded through the Project. It is estimated that the PIU will need to operate in full activity during 36 to 48 months (1 year before start of construction and all along construction operations) after which a limited team will monitor the long term impact on communities and households.

This long term RAP implementation success evaluation should be done a first time 1 year after construction completion and then a second audit should be done 5 years after construction. The first one will be done after 12 months of operation on the different social units affected (farms, cattle herds, commercial units, etc.) and can be used for impact and compliance monitoring. The audit will be carried out in order to satisfy applicable regulations¹⁶.

Responsibilities of the PIU Coordinator, approved by the various parties, will include:

- (i) Provision of information on activities and consultation of the PAPs;
- (v) Maintain an inventory of the goods to be resettled and a detailed evaluation of the compensations;
- (vi) Management of compensation payments;
- (vii) Monitoring the resettlement work;
- (viii) Implementation of community-approved projects financed through the CCF;
- (ix) Identification of the witness NGOs to be hired and facilitation of their involvement in the consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities;
- (x) Production of monitoring reports (see below) for the RAP implementation to appropriate government authorities, the Project promoters in each country and the contractor in charge of the line construction.

The PIU Coordinator must rely on a team of professionals and support staff able to conduct all the above tasks. It is recommended that the PIU has:

- (i) **Support staff:** secretarial services, drivers, security and legal personnel, general accountants;
- (xi) **Survey, Identification & Appraisal Team:** surveyors, appraisers, "option disclosure and agreement" officers;
- (xii) **Resettlement (house and community structures) team:** ad-hoc urban planner and architect (consultants), engineers / construction supervisors;
- (xiii) **Cash compensation team:** compensation officers, accountant, security officer;
- (xiv) Database management team: database officers;
- (xv) Livelihood restoration and community forest team: agronomist / agro-foresters;
- (xvi) Assistance to vulnerable people and displaced households: social workers;
- (xvii) **Community development projects team:** community mobilisation specialists / sociologists; technicians or engineers on ad-hoc basis providing technical advice for projects.

¹⁵ Burnside and Associates Limited, 2006, BUJAGALI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT RESETTLEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN.

¹⁶ Uganda: The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998, section 31.

It is also proposed for the PIU to have offices located in easily accessible communities to facilitate transport, contact with population and local authorities.

The considered compensation amounts and resettlement modalities will have to be approved and endorsed by the PAPs, the competent governmental authorities and UETCL.

It is important to organize compensation payments in ways that are not detrimental to households. In particular for resettlement full value of actual replacement costs of crops, land and structure must be awarded. Payments in kind (land for land, constructed house for old one, food for crops, etc.) are preferable to cash payment in most cases. Experience in many projects shows that cash is much more likely to be used (and sometimes misused) to the sole benefit of males¹⁷.

It is strongly recommended that approval of the power line construction start be conditional to the transmission of a satisfactory progress report from the PIU.

This report must clearly establish, with the support of evidence, that compensations were paid, and that resettlement projects were successfully carried out prior to the initiation of the construction phase.

Many means should be used to inform affected community authorities and PAPs on compensation rules and procedures, rights and grievances mechanisms etc.: leaflets, community meetings with graphical display to help illiterate people, radio messages in local languages, recorded approval of the project by local authorities, etc.

Assistance in information, negotiation, payment, relocation, reconstruction and adaptation to the new environment is essential, especially for vulnerable households.

Lessons learnt from previous projects with relevance to the planned resettlement and compensation activities shows that compensation in kind (house reconstruction, equivalent in locally bought food for crop damage), tend to protect the weakest in the community (females and children, vulnerable people), whereas cash compensation is often detrimental to them¹⁸.

Given the current place of females in rural communities, when cash compensations are the only acceptable options, the following possible mitigation measures could be applied:

- Awareness program on the issue directed towards authorities, local administrators and communities;
- Assistance of the PIU by local NGOs and social services to inform and assist vulnerable people and groups;
- Seeking full consent of females in the households with explanation of proposed compensation options;
- Payment of large amounts of cash compensation (larger than 500 USD) in carefully distributed instalments (it can be over several months) has been shown to mitigate the potential for cash misuse;
- Careful monitoring.

In relation to the above, training and information transmission are important issues in order to raise awareness on current environmental and compensation legislations and regulations governing the project.

For instance, experience gained from already built power lines, notably with regards to compensation evaluation, distribution and acceptability, must be drawn upon to avoid repeating mistakes of the past.

A training program must be implemented as part of the PIU set-up process to properly train key personnel involved with the supervision of compensation evaluation, procedures and implementation of others mitigation and compensation measures. Training on grievance procedures and negotiations should also be provided to the personnel in charge of supervising compensation and resettlement issues.

¹⁷ Cernea M.M. 1988, Involuntary Resettlement in Development projects, Policy guidelines in World Bank-Financed project, WBTP.

¹⁸ Cernea M.M. 1988, Involuntary Resettlement in Development projects, Policy guidelines in World Bank-Financed project, WBTP.

Figure 13-2 outlines the training proposed for the PIU staff. The training is focused on the practical aspects of compensation and resettlement, compensation appraisal, monitoring and management.

Figure 13-2 Training Program

TRAINING RECIPIENTS	TYPE OF TRAINING	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES TO BE COVERED	TRAINING CONDUCTING AGENCY
PIU Staff	Lecture Workshops Teamwork Case studies On-site	Overview of the environmental and social issues of the project Environmental laws and regulations Environmental management plans and RAP Legal requirements on compensation and resettlement Lessons learned from previous projects Vulnerable groups participation techniques Monitoring requirements and techniques	Environmental and social experts, legal advisors and appraisers
PIU team of compensation supervisors and grievance committee members	Workshops Lectures Case studies	Grievances management, negotiation and mediation techniques	Legal and negotiation experts

13.2 DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TRAVERSED BY THE TRANSMISSION LINE

Staff at the district level and sub county level is mandated to ensure that there are minimal disruptions in communities. District Environment Officers, Community Development Officers and Sub-county Chiefs have been actively involved in the planning processes for this RAP. This is in line with the national policies and guidelines of the Government of Uganda and is done to ensure equitable compensation and minimise social disruptions or negative effects on people's livelihoods, arising from construction of power lines.

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

- lack of grievance focal persons at district and sub-county level and
- political leaders need to be brought on board because land issues are sensitive.

13.3 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the Valuation Report. This demands fair and transparent compensation and as such all property valued is inspected by the Chief Government Valuer. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is important in managing social impacts associated with loss of land, houses, recruitment and management of construction labour. Therefore this Ministry will play a direct role in compensation and resettlement activities of the proposed Lira-Gulu-Agago transmission line project.

13.4 **MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development 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. These roles make MGLSD a key secondary stakeholder in the proposed Lira-Gulu-Agago transmission line project. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has the role of empowering project communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity, for sustainable and gender responsive development.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has a department of occupational health and safety which is mandated to inspect workplaces to ensure safety and gender equity. The Ministry had the following projects which should tie into and compliment objectives of the RAP for the proposed Lira-Gulu-Agago transmission line project:

- Community Rehabilitation Programme for the Disabled,
- Functional Adult Literacy Programme (FAL),
- Support to Aids Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and
- Elimination of Child Labour.

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This Section sets out requirements for the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation in order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule as well as resettlement policies and guidelines.

Monitoring and Evaluation includes the establishment of socio-economic background data of the affected persons prior to actual land acquisition or physical relocation and regular monitoring of their situation for an extended period of time after land acquisition and relocation¹⁹.

The main objective of monitoring is to provide the developer and funder with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

Both qualitative and quantitative evaluations will be made to ascertain whether the affected people have achieved at the minimum their pre-project standard of living.

Methods of data collection are to be selected by the PIU in order to allow sufficient flexibility to adapt to specific conditions that will be encountered at the time of project implementation.

14.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (MEP)

The RAP implementing team will be expected to develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; improvement of communities affected by the project; management of disputes or conflicts, etc. In order to measure these impacts, the RAP identifies the specific indicators to be monitored; defines how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identifies key monitoring milestones (e.g. at mid-point of the RAP implementation process). Table 14-1 shows a sample of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Implementation of the MEP should include use of a Tracking Social Performance Tool such as the one found in Appendix 14-1.

¹⁹ Methods of data collection are to be selected by the PIU in order to allow sufficient flexibility to adapt to specific conditions that will be encountered at the time of project implementation.

Table 14-1 Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME / FREQUENCY OF REPORTING	OUTCOME / OUTPUT
Sensitization of PAPs and Mobilization for Disclosure of entitlements	Number of meetings held with the PAPs Number of PAPs who turned up for the meeting	Minutes of the meetings	UETCL / Consultant	Monthly	Sensitized PAPs with a proper understanding of the principles used to calculate the entitlements
Set up of the Grievance Resolution Committees	No. of Grievance Resolution Committees set up Trained Grievance Resolution Committee	Grievance set up report Minutes taken when setting up the committees Training reports	UETCL / Consultant	1 month after start of implementing activities	Instituted Grievance Resolution Committee with knowledge of their roles & responsibilities
Agreement of entitlements	No. of PAPs who have agreed to entitlements	Compensation agreement / consent forms	UETCL / Consultant	Monthly	PAPs consented to the entitlements
Compensation Payments	No. of PAPs who received cash compensation - No. of PAPs who received in-kind compensation - No. of PAPs who have not received compensation - No. PAPs who received relocation assistance	Compensation payment reports	UETCL	Monthly	Compensated PAPs
Grievance Resolution	Number of grievances received No. of grievances resolved	Grievance Resolution Report Grievance Log	Consultant UETCL	Monthly, Quarterly	Resolved grievances
Relocation process	Number of PAPs who have identified plots for relocation No. of PAPs who have relocated No. of vulnerable PAPs relocated Number of PAPs who received resettlement houses No. of PAPs who have not yet identified relocation areas No. of tenants who have not identified rental premises	Compensation and Relocation Report Focus Group Discussions, Interviews with PAPs Site visits Site meeting minutes	UETCL / Consultant Contractor	Monthly, Quarterly	Relocated PAPs
Livelihood and income restoration strategy planning	Income and livelihood restoration activities initiated	Livelihood Restoration Reports	UETCL	Monthly, Quarterly	Restored income and livelihoods

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME / FREQUENCY OF REPORTING	OUTCOME / OUTPUT
	Number of PAPs who have received training in an income generating activity, financial literacy etc. Number of PAPs employed on the project Number of PAPs who have received credit Number of PAPs who received replacement land Number of tenants who received transport and rent allowance	Focus Group Discussions, Interviews with PAPs Site visits Livelihood training reports			
ESTIMATED COST					2% of RAP budget

14.2 ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The WB's OP 4.12 states that the project sponsor is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement implementation.

The Project Implementing Agency or Consultant will establish a reporting system for the RAP that will:

- (i) Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RAP related activities;
- (ii) Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at the higher levels;
- (iii) Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including all permanent and temporary losses;
- (iv) Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RAP and that PAPs have better living conditions and livelihoods; and
- (v) Identify mitigation measures, as necessary, when there are significant changes in the indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g. vulnerable groups are not receiving sufficient support from the project, etc.).

14.3 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MONITORING

There is need to carry out both internal and external monitoring to ensure complete and objective information and to avoid bias.

14.3.1 INTERNAL MONITORING

For internal monitoring, the implementing agency will take full responsibility for conducting regular internal monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation. This will be done hand in hand with some of the district staff, the PAPs representatives and will be done at regular intervals i.e. monthly. UETCL has agreed to conduct that internal monitoring using a Tracking Social Performance Tool such as the one found in Appendix 14-1.

Performance monitoring reports shall be prepared at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly and annually) beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement.

Post resettlement monitoring will be undertaken internally every 6 months for a period of one year.

The following monitoring indicators are examples of indicators that could be used (to be confirmed at the time of RAP implementation):

Fund disbursement:

- Number of households and individuals displaced by the project;
- Actual compensation amounts paid and timelines;
- Number of PAPs who have not received compensation;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household and time frame.

Income and livelihood restoration :

- Income and livelihood restoration activities initiated;
- Number of PAPs who have received training in an income generating activity, financial literacy, etc.;

- Number of PAPs employed on the project;
- Number of PAPs who have received credit;
- Number of PAPs who received replacement land;
- Number of who received resettlement houses.

Vulnerable PAPs:

- Proportion of vulnerable PAPs who received in-kind compensation, additional assistance;
- Nature of compensation, additional assistance provided.

Grievance Resolution:

- Grievance redress mechanisms in place and functioning;
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to the project;
- Number of unresolved/resolved grievances;
- Number of PAPs who have resorted to courts of law;
- Number of Grievance Resolution Committee sittings.

Public participation:

- Participation of district staff and community in the resettlement process;
- Number of public meetings held.

Relocation:

- Number of PAPs who have identified plots for relocation;
- No. of PAPs who have not yet identified relocation areas;
- No. of PAPs who have relocated;
- No. of vulnerable PAPs relocated;
- Number of who received resettlement houses;
- No. of tenants who have not identified rental premises.

Methods of data collection are to be selected by the PIU at the time of project implementation, in order to allow sufficient flexibility to adapt to specific conditions that will be encountered at the time of project implementation.

The implementing team will review these statistics to determine whether the RAP implementation arrangements, as defined in the RAP, are effective in addressing RAP related issues.

14.3.1.1 FINANCIAL MONITORING

Given the ESDP experience, tracking and reporting of the budget would be important to be included in the periodical monitoring.

Financial records will be maintained by the implementing agency to determine the final cost of RAP implementation.

14.3.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent agency or Consultant appointed by the project. These will have extensive experience in social surveys and resettlement monitoring. External monitoring will be done at least 1-2 years after completion of the construction phase. Civil Society Organizations may also be involved in this exercise.

External monitoring will include an independent impact evaluation that will determine:

- (i) If compensation payments have been completed in a satisfactory manner;
- (ii) If there are improvements in livelihoods and well-being of PAPs.

Several indicators will be used to measure these impacts and these include, among others:

- A comparison of income levels before-and-after the project;
- Access to livelihoods and employment;
- Changes in standards of housing and living conditions including those of vulnerable households;
- Land size owned;
- Improvements in the level of participation in project activities.

14.3.2.1 METHODS FOR MEASURING IMPACTS

The following methods will be used for measuring impacts:

- (i) Questionnaires with data stored in a database for comparative analysis (before-after project);
- (ii) Documentation and recording of PAPs situation, including subsequent uses of assets/improvements;
- (iii) Consultations :
 - Direct consultation with the affected populations through regular meetings, focus group discussions, or similar forums established;
 - Consultations with key informants (i.e. local leaders and contractor);
- (iv) Field visits to relocation sites.

14.4 ANNUAL AUDIT

The annual audit of the RAP implementation shall include: (i) a summary of RAP performance (ii) a compliance review of RAP implementation process; and (iii) a report on the quality of RAP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in the RAP.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of RAP implementation indicators, and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. A specific measure of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced will be completed. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP activities. The aim is to learn lessons for application to future projects or other projects in the sector and in the country. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the funding agencies.

To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including livelihood restoration programs, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed. Independent Consultants shall be procured by the project sponsors to undertake the audit.

15 RAP COSTS AND BUDGET

15.1 PAP COMPENSATIONS

Varying methodologies were used to evaluate value of compensations, depending on the line segment under study. Those methodologies are presented below.

15.1.1 LIRA SUBSTATION – AP10 SEGMENT

15.1.1.1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The most recent available valuation data for the Lira – AP10 segment originates from the Karuma – Lira project's RAP which was conducted in 2011 and has received approval from the CGV at the time. However, an estimated update of the resettlement costs provided in the Karuma – Lira RAP is necessary to give a more accurate picture of the costs likely to be encountered to conduct resettlement on the Lira – AP10 segment at the present day.

Considering the available information, the methodology used to provide an updated RAP budget is described below:

- The compensation rates for the Lira district (2012) were used to compute the compensation for crops / trees. The inflation rate for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 have been added to achieve more current rates;
- Some crops/ trees compensation rates were not available. For these, the difference (in percentage) between the rates applied by SMEC and those available of the Lira district (including the inflation mentioned above) was applied;
- For structures, difference (in percentage) between the crops/trees rates applied by SMEC and those of the Lira district (including the inflation mentioned above) was applied;
- The same percentage was also applied to the price of land. The land rate differed from area to area. Given the nature of land holdings in the project area, land owners without any developments on the land but with squatters on the land will receive 30% of the total land value while their tenants / bibanja owners will receive 70% of the total land value. There is no written law regarding these percentages although this is a common practice used by valuers in Uganda;
- An additional safety rate estimated at 15% was added in order to mitigate any undervaluation at this price.

It should be noted that budget estimates presented below should be reviewed by an accredited valuer prior to project implementation. This review should be performed in discussions with PAPs in order to reach proper compensation agreements that reflect asset replacement values at the time of resettlement (including secondary structures, trees and crops), in order to respect OP 4.12 requirements.

15.1.1.2 COMPENSATION PACKAGES / AMOUNTS

Table 15-1 lists the compensation values as per estimated by WSP along the Lira - AP10 project segment, broken down per asset categories.

Table 15-1 Compensation value estimated by WSP AP10 Segment

LIRA - AP10 SEGMENT							
BUILDINGS		CROPS		LAND		TOTAL VALUATION (USHS)	
Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	ORIGINAL (USHS)	REVISED (USHS)
505 365 210	1 284 385 681	86 919 000	263 834 697	323 276 697	836 478 454	915 560 907	2 384 698 832

15.1.2 AP10 – GULU SEGMENT

15.1.2.1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Valuation data available for the AP10 – Gulu segment of the project originates from the Lira – Gulu – Agago project's RAP which was conducted in 2015 by Ugandan firms SHAKER/M&E. That report's authors are now in the process of having it approved by the Chief Government Valuer. Before integrating that data into its budget, the LGNA project needs to broadly assess this valuation data's accuracy in ensure sufficient budget is reserved for resettlement activities along that segment and that all OP4.12 requirements are fulfilled.

A broad assessment of valuation data submitted for the AP10 – Gulu project segment was therefore conducted in order to determine whether this data was likely to be representative of local conditions. Considering the available information, the methodology used to provide an updated RAP budget is described below:

- A comparison was made between compensation rates used in SHAKER/M&E 2015, versus official rates enforceable in the Lira²⁰, Kole, Oyam²¹ and Gulu²² districts traversed by the AP10 – Gulu project segment (see rates in Appendix 15-1). It should be noted that Kole district does not have official rates in force considering that it is a new district. It should be noted that official compensation rates apply to valuation of crops, trees and semi-permanent buildings only. They are not applicable to valuation of land and permanent buildings, which by law are supposed to be estimated by a chartered valuer, based on market value;
- Discrepancies were found between some of the rates provided in SHAKER/M&E's valuation database and those in official Lira and Oyam. Further desktop analysis led us to believe that Gulu rates were used for valuation by SHAKER/M&E over the entire Lira – Gulu segment. We therefore used the assumption that figures in the valuation database had been produced using Gulu valuation rates;
- It is common practice in Uganda to agree with the Chief Government Valuer on using valuation rates of a single district that are considered as representative of an average valuation along an entire linear project, subject to revision at the time of RAP implementation. In the case of the Lira – Gulu – Agago project, Gulu rates may have been considered as representative of that average (although no reference to such agreement was found in the RAP or the Valuation Report). This approach poses an issue for the Lira – Gulu segment however, because official valuation rates tend to be significantly higher in Lira and Oyam than in Gulu, which makes Gulu rates unrepresentative of values found on this stretch for crops, trees and semi-permanent buildings;
- An estimated reevaluation of compensations for some asset categories was therefore performed in order to better reflect rates currently enforced on the Lira – Gulu stretch. In order to achieve this simply, a list of items found in the respective districts' official rates was established, based on a selection of items that were judged as representative of those found in M&E's valuation database. Official rates for those items in the Gulu, Oyam and Lira districts were then compared and difference ratios were established for each of them, between the Gulu vs. Oyam and Gulu vs. District rates. Averages of those ratios were then calculated for crops and trees, as well as for buildings.
- Those averages were then applied to SHAKER/M&E's valuation estimates for crops and trees as well as buildings. Land valuations were considered to be accurate since they were to be estimated using market values.
- It should be noted that budget estimates presented below should be reviewed by an accredited valuer prior to project implementation. This review should be performed in discussions with PAPs in order to reach proper compensation agreements that reflect asset replacement values at the time of resettlement (including secondary structures, trees and crops), in order to respect OP 4.12 requirements.

²⁰ Lira District Local Government 2012, Annual Compensation Rates for 2012.

²¹ Oyam District Local Government 2014, Annual Compensation Rates for 2014.

²² Gulu District Local Government 2013, Annual Compensation Rates for 2013

15.1.2.2 COMPENSATION PACKAGES / AMOUNTS

Table 15-2 lists the compensation values as per estimated by WSP along the AP10 – Gulu project segment, broken down per district and asset categories.

Table 15-2 Budget Breakdown for the different components of compensation, AP10 – Gulu segment

DISTRICT	BUILDINGS			CROPS			LAND	TOTAL VALUATION (USHS)	
	Original	Multiplication Factor	Revised	Original	Multiplication Factor	Revised		ORIGINAL (USHS)	REVISED (USHS)
LIRA	464 212 100	2,0	928 424 200	133 908 000	7,0	937 356 000	688 985 405	1 287 105 505	2 554 765 605
KOLE	467 421 100	1,0	467 421 100	227 130 000	1,0	227 130 000	755 673 522	1 450 224 622	1 450 224 622
OYAM	383 962 000	1,5	575 943 000	307 654 001	2,0	615 308 002	577 056 832	1 268 672 833	1 768 307 834
GULU	307 250 000	1,0	307 250 000	322 057 500	1,0	322 057 500	156 564 097	785 871 597	785 871 597
TOTALS	1 622 845 200	N/A	2 279 038 300	990 749 501	N/A	2 101 851 502,00	2 178 279 857	4 791 874 558	6 559 169 659

All details on land, crops and assets for each affected household are found in the SHAKER/M&E Valuation Report attached as Appendix 15-2 to this report.

15.1.3 GULU – ARUA SEGMENT

15.1.3.1 METHODOLOGY

It is required by law for District Land Boards to approve compensation rates to be applied in their respective Districts for involuntary resettlement.

Section 59(1 (e)) of the Land Act gives functions of the District Land Boards including compilation and maintenance of compensation rates for crops, buildings of non-permanent nature and annually review the list of compensation rates. The compensation rates are prepared in consultation with the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) who finally approves them before they can be used.

The compensation rates for Arua district for the year 2014-2015 were recommended by the CGV for use to compute the compensation for crops, trees non-permanent buildings / structures and graves for the section of the transmission from Gulu proposed substation - Arua Proposed substation. See Appendix 15-3 for the CGV letter approving use of Arua rates for the entire Gulu – Arua segment. Details regarding compensation rates are the valuation support.

Compensations on the Gulu – Arua segment were established through detailed field inventories and valuation by WSP/JNR specialists.

Compensation packages for permanent structures were computed on case-by-case basing on materials used and the replacement cost.

The land rate used for the calculation of the compensation costs for land reflects market prices applied in the project area during the survey. The land rate differed from area to area depending on the market rate and whether land is registered or not (Refer to Valuation Report for this project). Only a few plots are registered.

It should be noted that budget estimates presented below should be reviewed by an accredited valuer prior to project implementation. This review should be performed in discussions with PAPs in order to reach proper compensation agreements that reflect asset replacement values at the time of resettlement (including secondary structures, trees and crops), in order to respect OP 4.12 requirements.

15.1.3.2 COMPENSATION PACKAGES / AMOUNTS

Table 15-3 lists the compensation values for the project broken down per loss type. All details on land, crops and assets for each affected household are found in the valuation report attached as Appendix 15-4 to this report.

Table 15-3 Total Compensation Amounts per project component, Gulu – Arua Segment

GULU - ARUA SEGMENT (UGX)

Land	Crops	Houses and Structures	Total
711 477 330	531 827 963	179 725 975	1 423 031 268

15.1.4 DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

A 30% disturbance allowance was computed on all the total individual packages considering the 3-month notice to vacate to be given to PAPs.

15.1.5 INFLATION ALLOWANCE

An inflation allowance has been considered in this budget and applied to valuation of PAPs compensations. This will take into account any additional costs that may arise from the time of the preparation of the report to the implementation phase. An inflation rate calculated over three (3) years

has been regarded as the construction of the project is not envisaged before this time. An inflation rate of 17 per cent must be considered by 2018.

A budget to cater for the inflation has been put aside.

15.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

15.2.1 ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

A budget to assist vulnerable households has been proposed. This is considered as a contingency budget for any additional support that may be needed in addition to other budgets. It is assumed that this budget will supplement other budgets such as the livelihood restoration, the transition allowance and relocation assistance budgets. Analysis will be made on a case by case basis during implementation to see what kind of additional support is needed by each vulnerable household. Needs may differ per household or case.

15.2.2 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Several measures have been proposed that could restore Project Affected Households' incomes and livelihood (see Chapters 9-10). A budget for livelihood restoration has been put aside. Table 15-4 below shows a breakdown and assumptions for the different components of livelihood restoration. It should be noted that these budgets are indicative. A thorough plan for the livelihood strategies will be made after a Needs Assessment has been undertaken at the RAP implementation stage.

Table 15-4 A breakdown of the budget for the different components of livelihood restoration

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY	TARGETED GROUPS	ESTIMATED COST	ASSUMPTIONS
Training			
Financial literacy and management	All PAPs including vulnerable groups	50,000,000	Fees for training experts and any other requirements
Poultry / animal rearing	All PAPs including vulnerable groups	50,000,000	Fees for training experts and any other requirements
Improved farming	PAPs interested in agriculture	50,000,000	Fees for training experts and any other requirements
Other income-generating activities like candle and soap making	All PAPs including vulnerable groups	50,000,000	Fees for training experts and any other requirements
Extension of credit to PAPs	Displaced PAPs and PAPs whose income is affected		Assumption –Money can be obtained from Micro Finance Support Centre
Provision of improved seeds	PAPs interested in agriculture	100,000,000	Buying of seeds and Fees for training experts
Total		300,000,000	

15.2.3 RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

15.2.3.1 ACQUISITION OF REPLACEMENT LAND

World Bank requires that PAPs who lose more than 20% of their land are eligible for land-in-kind compensation.

The land survey on the Gulu – Arua project segment indicated that 44% of the PAPs will lose more than 20% of their land and thus would be eligible for the land-in-kind. Although unavailable for the Lira – Gulu segment, it will be assumed that this proportion stands at 55% between Lira and Gulu, due to greater population density and smaller plot sizes. The total amount of PAPs losing more than 20% of their land is therefore estimated at 1584.

However, all the PAPs on the Gulu – Arua segment indicated that they would want to buy land by themselves considering that land in this part of the region is fairly abundant. This information is not available on other project segments but the proportion of PAPs desiring in-kind land compensation can be assumed to be slightly higher between Lira and Gulu, again due to higher population density and lower land availability.

Therefore, a contingency to provide for the equivalent of 150 PAPs who might wish to be compensated in-kind for their land has been included, especially for vulnerable PAPs such as those who are licensees (landless) with homesteads on other peoples' land.

One hundred and fifty acres (150) of land have been estimated at a cost of 15,000,000 UGX per acre. The figure is estimated based on the overall average land cost in the different areas in the project. This will enable such PAPs to get bigger pieces of land than what is affected. One acre has been estimated because most people who have lost a big percentage of land had small pieces. This will also include some PAPs (identified in the valuation report) who have their homesteads built on other peoples' land yet they will be displaced by the project. Such families are vulnerable and therefore need to secure their own piece of land.

15.2.3.2 CONSTRUCTION OF RESETTLEMENT HOUSES

A total of approximately 1032 houses are located within the project footprint. Resettlement will imply the construction of residential houses and auxiliaries at new resettlement sites. Ownership of these houses is distributed among 480 households, 36 of which are on the Lira – AP10 segment, 248 on AP10 – Gulu and 196 on the Gulu – Arua segment. These households are eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. However, reconstruction of new houses is not provided for in the Ugandan Law.

Therefore only the vulnerable households will be considered for this arrangement, and other households will be compensated in cash for their houses. As already indicated, there are 26.8% vulnerable households among the PAPs on the Gulu – Arua segment, 29.7% on the AP10 – Gulu segment and 3.5% on the Lira – AP10 segment. All these are vulnerable and less able to cope with the changes and loss. Out of about 480 households that will need to be physically moved (either on their plots or on other plots), about 136 are vulnerable using the percentage of the vulnerable PAPs compared to the total number of affected households.

For them, resettlement will therefore imply the construction of residential houses and auxiliaries at new resettlement sites.

It can therefore be estimated that approximately 136 resettlement houses will be built. The unit cost for a replacement house has been estimated at 30,000,000 UGX. This budget will allow some flexibility in construction standards to accommodate PAPs with houses made according to their needs and composition of their household.

Over the Gulu – Arua segment, it was established during field inventories and analysis of results that a total of about 196 households will be eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. It was also established that of these 196 households, 51 will have to physically relocate away from their existing plot due to their remaining land being too small to build

new houses. Other households (145) will “backward resettle” (relocating on their existing land). Among the 51 households to relocate are 14 households who are licensees (landless) with homesteads on other peoples' land. These are vulnerable and will need to be provided land for resettlement.

Over the AP10-Gulu segment, analysis of SHAKER/M&E’s database allowed to estimate that 248 households will be eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. Information on remaining land being unavailable, it was estimated that proportion of those that will physically relocate will be the same as on the Gulu – Arua stretch, which would arise to 74 households.

Over the Lira – AP10 segment, analysis of SMEC’s database also allowed to estimate that 36 households will be eligible for compensations due to their house or many of their houses being affected by the project. Again, information on remaining land being unavailable, it was estimated that proportion of those that will physically relocate will be the same as on the Gulu – Arua stretch, which would arise to 10 households.

Over the whole project a total of 480 households will be entitled to compensations for houses, and among these approximately 134 will have to relocate to other plots. However, reconstruction of new houses is not provided for in the Ugandan Law.

Therefore only the vulnerable households will be considered for this arrangement, and other households will be compensated in cash for their houses. As already indicated, there are 26.8% vulnerable households among the PAPs on the Gulu – Arua segment, 29,7% on the AP10 – Gulu segment and 3,5% on the Lira – AP10 segment. All these are vulnerable and less able to cope with the changes and loss. Out of about 480 households that will need to be physically moved (either on their plots or on other plots), about 136 are vulnerable using the percentage of the vulnerable PAPs compared to the total number of affected households.

15.2.3.3 TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE

This will include transport allowance for the physically displaced persons to their new locations. It is estimated that each physically displaced PAP (1032 No) will be provided with an allowance of 100,000 UGX each. This is considered to be adequate for the different distances for the preferred relocation sites for PAPs.

15.2.3.4 TRANSITION ALLOWANCE

This will include upkeep for displaced persons (1032 households) for a period of three (3) months. An allowance of 100,000 UGX 1per month for three (3) months has been put aside.

15.2.3.5 RENT ALLOWANCE

Only 6 commercial structures are affected by the project footprint. Presuming that they are currently rented, a rent allowance for these people of 600,000 UGX has been put aside. An average of 150,000 UGX per month for 4 months has been considered. This will allow these people to look for alternative business premises by the time of the construction

15.2.4 RELOCATION OF GRAVES AND SHRINES

As explained in section 10.1.3 above, contradictory information was received from the community during Consultative meetings regarding wishes to relocate graves and shrines, or not, and according to a cultural and religious implementation action plan to be drawn up by UETCL based on ESDP practice. For this reason it was recommended that this issue be handled on a case by case basis during the compensation period.

However as a matter of precaution some budget will be set aside to allow financing for grave and shrine relocation, if need be. A total of 1115 graves and 14 shrines were inventoried along the Project line route. It will be assumed that 80% of the graves are left in place and that relocation allowances will therefore need to be paid for 223 graves out of the total. On top of the compensation for the different

types of graves, there will be an allowance that will be given to the PAPs to help in the process of relocating the graves.

Table 15-5 Typical budget for relocating a grave

ITEMS	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Labour for exhuming the grave	60,000
Backcloth / coffin per grave	50,000
Grave relocation ritual	250,000
Transport to the new site	300,000
Total	660,000

Based on the above, a relocation allowance of 660,000 UGX for each grave has been included in the budget.

15.2.5 REPLACEMENT OF WATER SOURCES

A total of one private wells, 3 community wells, 6 private boreholes and 3 community boreholes are affected by the Project.

The four wells will be improved /protected each to cost Ug Shs. 5 million each. The nine boreholes will be replaced at a cost of 20million UGX each.

15.2.6 RELOCATION OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A number of public infrastructures are located along the project footprint. According to World Bank OP 4.12 and the current practice in Uganda, the structures for institutions affected will be replaced in kind and this will form part of the RAP budget.

7 churches, 7 schools and one health centre were inventoried along the line route. It is assumed that:

- Schools such as 4 class room block (Orango Community school) or a dormitory (Excellent College) will cost UGX 60 million each.
- The Coo-Room Health centre II block is estimated at UGX 50 million.
- Churches will cost UGX 50 million.

15.2.7 COMMUNITY COMPENSATION FUND (CCF)

It is proposed that the equivalent of 1% of the total cost of construction (line and substations) be added to the cost of the project to finance the CCF.

15.3 OTHER COSTS

15.3.1 MANAGEMENT OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

This budget includes the costs required by UETCL for RAP implementation management which were estimated at UGX 500 000 000.

15.3.2 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION DURING RAP IMPLEMENTATION

A budget of 2% of the resettlement budget has been put in place to cater for public disclosure and consultations necessary during RAP implementation.

15.3.3 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 2% of the resettlement budget has been included in the budget.

15.3.4 CONTINGENCIES

The budget for the RAP implementation includes provision of a contingency budget. Physical 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 RoW.

15.3.5 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.

15.4 TOTAL COMPENSATION AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

Table 15-6 Overall estimated budget for RAP implementation for the Lira – Gulu – Nebbi – Arua Project

CATEGORY	NO	ITEM	COST (UGX)	COST (USD)	ASSUMPTIONS
PAP Compensations	1	Compensation for land	3 726 235 641	1 095 952 \$	Cash compensation
	2	Compensation for structures	3 743 149 956	1 100 926 \$	Cash compensation
	3	Compensation for crops / trees	2 897 514 162	852 210 \$	Cash compensation
		<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10 366 899 758</i>	<i>3 049 088 \$</i>	
	4	Disturbance allowance (30%)	3 110 069 927	914 726 \$	30% of valued cash compensations
	5	Inflation	1 762 372 959	518 345	17% inflation from 2016 to 2018
	Subtotal, PAP compensations	15 239 342 645	4 482 160 \$		
Resettlement Activities	6	Assistance to Vulnerable People	50 000 000	14 706 \$	It is assumed that assistance to the vulnerable will be catered for in other budgets for livelihood restoration, transport allowance, in-kind compensation etc. This budget will however cater for any unforeseen assistance that may be required.
	7	Livelihood Restoration Program	300 000 000	88 235 \$	The budget will cater for the different components of livelihood restoration
	8	Acquisition of Replacement Land (acres)	2 250 000 000	661 765 \$	150 acres of land at cost of 15,000,000 UGX per acre. Taken as an average of land price in the stretch of the project area
	9	Construction of Resettlement Houses	4 080 000 000	1 200 000 \$	Construction of houses for 136 households at a cost of 30,000,000 UGX per house
	10	Transport allowance	103 200 000	30 353 \$	Transport allowance for physically displaced household @ 100,000 UGX per household
	11	Transition allowance	309 600 000	91 059 \$	Upkeep for displaced households @ 100,000 shs per month for a period of 3 months
	12	Rent allowance	3 600 000	1 059 \$	Rent allowance for people who will have to look for alternative business premises by the time of the construction. 6 business premises, UGX 600 000 compensation
	13	Relocation of graves	147 180 000	43 288 \$	Relocating 223 graves at a cost of 660,000 UGX per grave
	14	Replacement of water sources	200 000 000	58 824 \$	The four wells will be improved /protected each to cost of UGX 5 million each. The nine boreholes will be replaced at a cost of 20 million UGX each.
15	Re-construction of 1 affected health center	50 000 000	14 706 \$	Coo-Room Health centre II block is estimated at UGX 50 million	

CATEGORY	NO	ITEM	COST (UGX)	COST (USD)	ASSUMPTIONS
	16	Re-construction of 7 affected schools	420 000 000	123 529 \$	Assumed that schools such as 4 class room block (Orango Community school) or a dormitory (Excellent College) will cost UGX 60 million each.
	17	Re-construction of 7 affected churches	350 000 000	102 941 \$	Assumed that churches will be replaced for UGX 50 million each
	18	Community Compensation Fund	2 507 500 000	737 500 \$	1% of the Project construction costs (USD 73 750 000 \$)
	Sub Total		10 771 080 000	3 167 965 \$	
Other Costs	19	Management of the RAP activities	500 000 000	147 059 \$	Estimate
	20	Public Disclosure and Consultation During RAP Implementation	520 208 453	153 002 \$	Estimated at 2% of resettlement budget
	21	Monitoring (2% of the resettlement budget)	520 208 453	153 002 \$	Estimate
	22	Contingency (10% of resettlement budget)	2 601 042 265	765 012 \$	Includes any local changes in design or alignment and for any unforeseen circumstances during construction. Losses during the RoW fine tuning will also be covered by this budget.
	23	Grievance Redress Mechanism (1% of resettlement budget)	260 104 226	76 501 \$	Includes compensations for GRC members
	Sub Total		4 401 563 397	1 294 577 \$	
Grand total			30 411 986 043	8 944 702 \$	

16 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The following provides an overview of the key logical steps necessary to ensure the efficiency of the RAP implementation.

16.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

Given the delays in implementing the RAP under the ESDP; which also affected the project implementation including hand over of the unencumbered corridor to the contractor; it was agreed that acquisition and compensation including in-kind replacement to the vulnerable PAPs be done in specific defined lots. Under such a structure, UETCL would focus implementation of the RAP in a given project section (ex. Lira – Gulu section) and complete it before hand it over to the contractor for beginning of construction activities, then conduct and complete RAP implementation on a second section, hand it over to the contractor, etc. until completion of the project.

Table 16-1 below provides a preliminary lotting that is planned by UETCL.

Table 16-1 Phased Lotting for RAP Implementation

LOT DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	LENGHT (KM)	JUSTIFICATION
Lira-Gulu	1st	90,03	Critical path for the IPP at Agago
Gulu-Olwiyo	2nd	57,24	Linked to the medium voltage lines
Olwiyo-Nile Crossing	3rd	51,07	River and railway crossing
Nile Crossing-Nebbi	4th	50,6	Affects crop fields and some settlements
Nebbi-Arua	5th	62,79	Forest reserves, streams, crop fields and settlements

16.2 RAP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

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 is not restricted to project sections described above.

Implementation activities relate to site-specific RAP implementation. The same activity will be conducted for as many times as there are lots or project sections that will be handed over to the contractor.

The early months will allow for the creation of the PIU, procurement of required services and development of the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Once those preparatory activities are finished, the teams move on to RAP implementation of lot #1 (Lira – Gulu). A relatively long period of 8 months has been awarded for completion of RAP activities on this segment since it is the first section to be completed, on top of being the longest and the one with highest population density.

RAP implementation on the other sections will then start and be initiated in succession.

A detailed RAP implementation schedule is proposed in table 17-2 below. This schedule is to be updated by the RAP implementation team in order to ensure proper alignment with other project implementation actors.

Table 16-2 RAP Implementation Schedule (Preliminary)

Category	Section	Activities	Pre-Construction (Months)												Construction (Months)																									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
Preparatory	Whole Project	Management of RAP implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	■																																					
		Setting up the PIU, procurement of required services	■																																					
		Development of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan				■																																		
Implementation	Lira-Gulu	Setting up Grievance Redress Committees					■																																	
		Implementation of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan					■																																	
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs on compensations						■																																
		Serving notices to vacate, Payment of compensations in cash							■																															
		Provision of all compensations in kind (land, houses, public infrastructures, etc.)								■																														
	Gulu-Olwiyo	Setting up Grievance Redress Committees											■																											
		Implementation of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan											■																											
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs on compensations												■																										
		Serving notices to vacate, Payment of compensations in cash													■																									
		Provision of all compensations in kind (land, houses, public infrastructures, etc.)														■																								
	Olwiyo-Nile Crossing	Setting up Grievance Redress Committees																								■														
		Implementation of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan																								■														
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs on compensations																									■													
		Serving notices to vacate, Payment of compensations in cash																										■												
		Provision of all compensations in kind (land, houses, public infrastructures, etc.)																											■											
	Nile Crossing-Nebbi	Setting up Grievance Redress Committees																												■										
		Implementation of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan																												■										
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs on compensations																													■									
		Serving notices to vacate, Payment of compensations in cash																														■								
		Provision of all compensations in kind (land, houses, public infrastructures, etc.)																															■							
	Nebbi-Arua	Setting up Grievance Redress Committees																																				■		
		Implementation of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan																																				■		
		Disclosure and final agreements with individual PAPs on compensations																																					■	
		Serving notices to vacate, Payment of compensations in cash																																						■
Provision of all compensations in kind (land, houses, public infrastructures, etc.)																																								■

17 REFERENCES