RWIMI SMALL HYDROPOWER PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION ACTION PLAN

CONSULTANT:
ECO POWER HOLDINGS (PVT)LTD
NO.30/1, BAGATHALE ROAD,
COLOMBO-03,
SRI LANKA.
THE RAP STUDY TEAM

This is to certify that the Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for the proposed Rwimi Small Hydro power project to be implemented in Kitswamba sub-county was conducted under our direct supervision and the information provided in this report is correct to the best of our knowledge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L P D Dayananda</td>
<td>Lead Sociologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cletus Seweranga</td>
<td>Data Analyst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovon Joseph</td>
<td>Land Surveyor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Katikiro</td>
<td>Valuation Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D M H Bandara</td>
<td>Site Engineer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Developer’s obligation:

I certify that I have read and understood the contents of this Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for the Rwimi Small Hydropower Project in Kasese district. I agree to implement the proposed Resettlement Action Plan and the mitigation measures proposed herein.

Signed. 

For Eco Power Holdings (Pvt) Limited.
## CONTENT PAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY DEFINITIONS</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION & BACK GROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Background to RAP

1.3 RAP Goals and Objectives

1.4 Process involved in the preparation of the RAP

1.5 The Project Description

1.6 The Developer's Land Requirements

### 2.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Institutional Framework

2.1.1 Central Level

2.1.2 Decentralized Level

2.2 Applicable Laws of the Republic of Uganda

2.2.1 The 1995 Constitution

2.2.2 The Land Act 1998

2.2.3 Land Tenure Regimes and Transfer of Land

2.2.4 Land Acquisition Act (1965)

2.2.5 Electricity Act, 1999

### 3.0 SOCIAL & ECONOMIC BASELINE

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Objectives of Social Economic Studies

3.3 Methodology

3.4 Limitations

3.5 General Background

3.5.1 Administrative Sub-divisions of the Project Area

3.5.2 General Demographic Information

3.5.3 Main Occupation and Sources of Livelihoods

3.5.4 Land Ownership/ Extent and House Type

3.5.5 Health and Sanitation

3.5.6 Accessibility to Water

3.5.7 Household Energy Sources

3.5.8 Poverty

### 4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Economic Displacements

4.2.1 Livelihood impacts due to land intake

4.2.2 Impacts due to fragmenting of land

4.2.2 Community inconveniences due to land intake
4.3 Physical Displacement
4.2.1 Impact on Semi permanent Structures
4.4 Other Impacts
4.4.1 Impact on public and Community Organisations
4.4.2 Impact on Graves and Cultural Sites
4.4.3 Impact on Shrines and Other Cultural Features
4.4.4 General Impacts
4.5 Project Positive Impacts
4.5.1 Long Term Project Benefits As Perceived By the Community
4.5.2 Immediate Project Benefits As Perceived By the Community
4.6 Summary of Project Impacts
4.7 Mitigating Measures (Specific Recommendations)
5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION
5.1 Specific View/Concerns of the PAPs
6.0 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY
6.1. Key Principles
6.2. Lessons learnt from previous similar programmes
6.3 Eligibility for compensation
6.3.1. Census and Cut-off Date
6.3.2. Basis for Valuation of Losses
6.3.3. Speculative Structures
6.4 Entitlements
6.4.1. Categories of Affected people
6.4.2. Vulnerable people
6.5. Compensation and Resettlement Packages
6.5.1. Primary Entitlement Measures
6.5.2 Compensation for loss of land
6.5.3 Compensation for loss of crops
6.5.4. Compensation for loss of structures
6.5.5 Payment Options
6.5.6 Principles
6.5.7 Entitlement Matrix
6.5.8 Compensation Rates – Crops
6.5.9 Compensation Rates – Structures
6.5.10 Compensation Rates – Moving
6.5.11 Disturbance Allowance
6.5.12 Salvaging
7. CONSULTATION WITH PAPS ON COMPENSATION OPTIONS
7.1 Option Disclosure at Sub-County and Village Level
7.2 Individual Disclosure Meetings
7.3 Compensation Review Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.4. Payment</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.1. Principles</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.2. Compensation Agreements</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.3 Payment Procedure</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. GRIVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Forming a Grievance Redressing Committee</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1. Types of Likely Grievances and Disputes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. MONITORING &amp; REPORTING PLAN</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 External Monitoring</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Compliance and Completion Audits</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Compliance Reviews</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Compliance Audit</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6 Outcome Evaluation</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6.1 Indicators for Outcome Evaluation</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 RAP Implementation Unit</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Involvement of Other Parties</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3 Budget</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.4 Recommendations and Conclusions</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ANNEXURES</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexure (1) List of persons contacted</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexure (2) Minutes of the Meeting held with County/Sub County Chief</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and LC (5)(3) Chairpersons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexure (3) Minutes of the community meeting undertaken on Friday 17th Feb</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexure (4) Attendance Sheet of the PAPs who attended the consultative meeting</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexure (8). Sample Socio Economic Survey HH Questionnaire)</td>
<td>XVII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DLB</td>
<td>District Land Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLT</td>
<td>District Land Tribunals</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPHL</td>
<td>Eco Power Holdings Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERA</td>
<td>Electricity Regulatory Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoU</td>
<td>Government of Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>House hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Local Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Mega Watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEMA</td>
<td>National Environment Management Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project Affected Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPA</td>
<td>Power Purchase agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDP</td>
<td>Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIA</td>
<td>Social &amp; Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULC</td>
<td>Uganda Land Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGX</td>
<td>Uganda Shilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UETCL</td>
<td>Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd.</td>
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</tbody>
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KEY DEFINITIONS

Note: Several of the definitions below are sourced from the IFC’s “Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan”, 2001, with or without modifications as relevant to this Project.

**Project-Affected Area:** An area which is subject to a change in use as a result of the construction or operation of the Project.

**Project-Affected Person (PAP):** Any person who, as a result of the implementation of the Project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped/unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. Not all PAP need to move due to the Project. PAP may include:

- Physically Displaced People, i.e. people subject to Physical Displacement as defined hereunder,
- Economically Displaced People, i.e. people subject to Economic Displacement as defined hereunder.

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

**Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the Project or its associated facilities. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the Project.

**Project-Affected Household (PAH):** A PAH is a household that includes one or several Project Affected Persons as defined above. A PAH will usually include a head of household, his/her spouse and their children, but may also include other dependents living in the same dwelling or set of dwellings, like close relatives (e.g., parents, grandchildren).

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or in kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the Project at the time the assets need to be replaced.

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

(i) **Replacement Value:** The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement value, that of the assets plus transaction costs (taxes, registration fees, cost of
transport associated with registration of new land and land transfer, etc...). The replacement value must reflect the cost at the time the item must be replaced. With regard to land and structures, “replacement value” is defined as follows;

(ii) **Agricultural land**: the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;

(iii) **Land in urban areas**: the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services, preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes; and

(iv) **Household and public structures**: the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

- In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of the benefits to be derived from the Project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

(i) **Vulnerable Groups**: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project
Rwimi Small Hydro Power project is a proposed run of the river hydro power scheme which shall harness the hydro power potential of the Rwimi river at a location approximately 4KM upstream from the point where the river crosses Kasese Fort-Portal main road. ECO Power Holdings Ltd. (EPHL) is the developer of the project. EPHL is a subsidiary of Sri Lankan incorporated Eco Power Group of Companies which designs, builds and operates Small Hydro Power plants. EPHL has already obtained a permit from the ERA to investigate the Rwimi Small Hydro Power project for the purpose of building and operating the plant and selling the energy generated by the plant to UETCL. The construction of the project will take nearly two years.

The project will harness the waters of River Rwimi to generate 5.3 MW of electricity. Its associated structures will be located in the middle reaches of River Rwimi in Kitswamba Sub County of Busongara County in Kasese District. Its proposed dam will be located In Kihoko village and the other associated structures such as the low pressure pipes, surge tank, the high pressure pipes and the power house will occupy the lands in the other three villages namely: Nyaseke; Nyakabale and Upper Rugendabara. A 0.75m long 33kV transmission line will be constructed to transmit the energy from the power house to the existing 33kV line near the bridge on the Kasese Fort-portal main road.

The general the landscape of these villages is moderately hilly and mountainous with vast area of agricultural land together with scattered homesteads. The project is subject to an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (SEIA) to be approved by the National Environmental Management Authority, (NEMA) of Uganda. This Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan will constitute part of the SEIA. The scope of this RAP is to provide details on:

1. The populations to be affected,
2. The regulation framework,
3. The methods used for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAP),
4. The methods and scope of consultation with PAP on resettlement issues,
5. The resettlement and compensation packages,
6. The methods and planning of resettlement and compensation,
7. The institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RAP,
8. The cost of the RAP,
9. Special assistance to vulnerable PAP, and
10. External and internal monitoring.

The Legal and Policy Back-ground
The Ministries of Water, Lands and Environment are responsible for policy, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Uganda. Land management is decentralized
by the Land Act between the District Land Boards and the Uganda Land Commission (ULC). The District Land Boards are responsible for the management of land in the districts and ULC manages all land vested in the Government of Uganda. Within this Ministry, the Chief Government Valuer’s Office deals with valuation of assets in connection with the acquisition of land for public interest. The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) is in charge of holding and managing all Government land. The Land Act details ULC mandate.

Applicable laws with relevance to land tenure, compensation and resettlement, are the following:
- The Land Act, 1998
- The Land Acquisition Act, 1965
- The Electricity Act, 1999

The constitution vests all land in the citizens of Uganda and makes provision for prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, in the event land is acquired in the public interest. Both the constitution and the Land Act make specific provisions to protect the rights of spouses and the children. Specifically, the prior consent of the spouse is required in writing before land transaction can occur. Land management and control of land transactions are decentralized at the district and the parish levels, according to the general frame work of decentralized powers in Uganda.

**Land requirements:**
Land affected by the construction and operation of the power plant falls into the categories namely; the access roads, the area to be occupied by the dam and area impounded by the dam, area to be occupied by the Low pressure Pipes, the fore-bay and spill way, the high pressure Pipe, the power house and other office structures and the transmission line. The total land intake for the project will be around 8.75 Ha (equivalent to 21.199 acres)

**Project Affected People and impacts:**
All project affected persons have been identified during the RAP. An inventory of the land that will be affected by the project together with any other structures has also been completed after a land survey and the owners of such land have been identified. It has been observed that there will not be physically displaced people (whose residence will be displaced because it is located in the project land acquisition area). In case of one of the household, the section of the semi permanent house (kitchen) will be affected and in another case the pit latrine will be affected. These will be replaced by the project.

The total extent of land to be acquired will remain in the region of 21.199 acres which is less about 8.75 ha. This constitutes 96 plots of land belonging to 94 households in the four
villages. Plots have been identified in an extent ranging from 0.10 to 0.850 acres. Most of the owners of the land are agricultural farmers whose livelihoods depend on agricultural land. Average farmer holds at least two acres of land and some hold over 05 or more. Though land intake can lead the HHs to cause economic displacement the impacts can be reversed by paying adequate compensation and by supporting them to restore their disturbed livelihoods. All the project affected persons will be paid compensation in keeping with relevant laws and regulations. Compensation will also be paid to those HHs whose semi permanent structures will be affected, and the project will monitor closely those HHS until they restore or rebuild the semi permanent structures with the money they will receive. No resettlement plan is considered important as there are no families who will be physically displaced due to the project.

<table>
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<th>IMPACT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Surface Area Required for the Project</td>
<td>8.75 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Affected land holdings</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Affected graves</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of affected structures (Pit latrine)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of House Structures affected (not physically displaced)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of economically displaced households</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Consultation with Stakeholders**

During the process of preparing RAP, all the stakeholders have been consulted at the national level, district level and the local level. At the district Level, the District Land Board was consulted and the District Land Officer has been extensively engaged in the process. At the Local Council Level, the local representatives and local administration (Sub County Chief) was consulted and their views were taken into consideration. Community members who will be affected by the land intake have been closely and regularly consulted whose views have been incorporated into the report.

**Cost of Compensation:**

In order to pay compensation for the economically displaced persons who will be affected by acquisition of land and for the restoration of the partly affected structures such as the house and the pit latrine, it is estimated that a sum of UGX 254,821,850.00 will be required. A further sum of UGX 45,000,000 has been recommended to meet the cost of implementation of RAP and for the monitoring and reporting. The breakdown of the amount to be paid as is given below in the table. This has been explained well in the text.
## Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for Rwimi Small Hydropower Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>By Lots in Villages</th>
<th>PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation costs</th>
<th>Disturbance allowance</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43,800,700</td>
<td>13,136,210</td>
<td>66,940,910</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nyaseke</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48,225,000</td>
<td>14,467,500</td>
<td>62,692,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58,120,600</td>
<td>17,369,010</td>
<td>75,675,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Upper Rugendabara 1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36,961,200</td>
<td>11,168,460</td>
<td>49,513,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>187,107,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,141,180</strong></td>
<td><strong>254,821,850</strong></td>
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1.0 INTRODUCTION & BACK GROUND

1.1 Introduction

Uganda is blessed with a variety of energy resources like biomass and water resources, ideal solar conditions, geothermal, and wind. It appears that with the exception of using of traditional biomass whose contribution is already enormous, the remaining energy potential remains yet to be tapped to its full potential. There is over dependence on low-grade forms of energy especially traditional biomass fuels which account for more than 96% of the total energy consumption. The level of electrification is very low and only about 7-8% of the entire population is connected to the national grid. In rural areas, where more than 85% of population lives, only about 1% of the households are connected to the grid power, while the remainder comes from household diesel generators, batteries and solar photovoltaic.

Uganda is well endowed with water resources which could be harnessed for power generation to serve different parts of the country. River network of Uganda which is the primary source for hydropower can be separated into two major parts namely the Nile river and the non Nile rivers. The larger power sites will be mainly concentrated along Nile river whereas small hydro are scattered in many parts of the country. Rivers draining Mt Elgon, Ruwenzori Mountains, West Nile near Arua and the extreme south West of Uganda are sources having potential for small scale hydro power development.

More than 50 small/mini hydropower sites with a combined potential of 210 MW have so far been identified through different studies in Uganda for generation of small or mini hydro power. The main small/mini hydro power facilities that should have come on line by in the recent years included Nshungyezi in Isingiro, (9MW), Bugoye in Kasese (10MW), Buseruka in Hoima (10MW), Waki in Hoima (5.5 MW), Ishasha in Kannungu( 5.5MW) and Nyamabuye and Nengo in Rukingiri (3MW and 10MW respectively) (Source: State of Environment Report 2008).

According to the energy sector profile published by Uganda Investment Bureau (UIB), Small hydropower stations including Bugoye (8.3MW) Hydromax Buseruka (9MW) Ishasha Eco Power (6.5MW) and Mpanga (18 MW) have also been enlisted to be online during the year 2011 which are up and running by now.
1.2 Background to RAP
The Government of Uganda through Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) granted a permit to Eco Power Holdings Ltd to undertake studies and other activities in connection with generation and sale of approximately 6 MW of electricity from River Rwimi. River Rwimi flows at the border between Kasese and Fort-portal. In terms of this, the developer, Eco Power Holdings is required to comply with the permit conditions by undertaking among others environmental impact assessment report and an approved NEMA resettlement plan together with land ownership and acquisition. The Environmental Impact assessment was prepared and was submitted to NEMA already and the work with regard to the preparation of the resettlement Action Plan for submission and eventual approval by NEMA has begun during January 2012. Resettlement Action Plan applies when a project results in relocation/displacement or loss of shelter, assets/resource/livelihood by persons residing in the area.

1.3 RAP Goals and Objectives
The primary goal of the Resettlement Action plan is to ensure that when people must be displaced they are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. The objectives of the RAP were to ensure that the disruption of the livelihood of people in the project’s area is minimized, ensure that the displaced persons receive resettlement assistance so as to improve their living standards, provide explicit guidance to project staff and to borrowers, and set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of the resettlement program.

The community consultation process that is involved during the preparation of the resettlement action plan further facilitate to:

I. Raise awareness of the affected communities
II. Engage the people/households affected both directly and indirectly for constructive dialogue
III. Determine the land size and types of crops likely to be affected
IV. Establish the type of ownership and the status of the permanent and semi permanent structures if any which will be affected
V. Develop capacity at the appropriate level to enable participation, resolution of conflict, service delivery and implement mitigation measures as required.

The scope of the RAP is to provide details on:

I. The affected population,
II. Regulation framework,
III. Methods used for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs),
IV. Methods and scope of consultation with PAPs on resettlement issues,
V. Resettlement and compensation packages,
VI. Methods and planning of resettlement and compensation,
VII. Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RAP,
VIII. Total amount of funds required for the resettlement, compensation and land acquisition
IX. Any special assistance required to vulnerable PAPs, and
X. External and internal monitoring.

1.4 Process involved in the preparation of the RAP

The process of the preparation of resettlement action plan commenced during January and February 2012. The process involved:

- Community consultations,
- Consultation with Local Council officials in the sub county,
- Consultation with the valuation staff,
- Involvement of district land office staff,
- Review of the documents such as the survey plans, social and environmental Impact assessment report and other socio economic field studies.
- Household socio economic assessment targeting a sample of the project affected persons was also conducted.

Attention was also paid to address RAP related issues which will have a bearing on disadvantaged groups, people living below the poverty line, the landless or those without legal title, the elderly, women and children (especially female-headed households and infants); and ethnic, religious and groups.

Institutional, policy and legal framework pertaining to land transfer, payment of compensation, basis of valuation and grievance redress mechanisms were also reviewed and documented. Specific legislation reviewed included, the Constitution of Uganda, the Land Act, 1998, the Land Acquisition Act, 1965 among others.

There were several community consultation meetings held with a view to incorporating the views and recommendation made by the community, the community leaders, local council representatives and the project affected persons on understanding the basis of valuation, payment mechanisms, community development actions etc which will be implemented subsequent to the submission of RAP for approval. Where necessary in consultation with the community members, resurvey was undertaken to minimize community disturbances.
1.5 The Project Description

The proposed Rwimi Small Hydro Power project is a run of the river hydro power scheme which shall harness the hydro power potential of the Rwimi river at a location approximately 4KM upstream from the point where the River crosses Kasese-Fortportal main road. The project will exploit a gross head of 89.7 m with a design flow of 8.2m3/s. It will have an installed capacity to generate 6MW of electricity with average annual energy output of 24.8GWh and will contribute to 16320 T of CO2equivalent of annual emission reduction.

The project is located in the middle reaches of River Rwimi in Kitswamba Sub County of Busongara County in Kasese District. The project’s associated structures will traverse through four (04) villages namely: Kihoko; Nyaseke; Nyakabale and Upper Rugendabara. The general landscape of these villages is moderately hilly and mountainous with vast area comprised of agricultural land together with scattered homesteads. The site for the Dam (flow diversion weir) can be reached by travelling along A 109 road from Fort-portal for about 2 Km passing the bridge over Rwimi River to the right along murram road off Rugendabara leading to Kihiko village. The project will redevelop 1.4 Km of the existing access road to reach out to the dam location. The dam will be located at a point 4.5km upstream of the main bridge across the River Rwimi along the road to Kasese from Fort Portal. Maximum height of the dam at the river section will be 14.5 m and crest length 42m. The impounded area will be 400m along the river upstream and will pond an area of 8,205 square kilometers. An uncontrolled type environmental flow outlet pipe will be provided at the river bed level to ensure the uninterrupted flow to the downstream all season.

The other structures such as the low pressure pipe (which convey water from the dam to the penstock), the surge tank and the high pressure penstock pipes will be laid along the gentle slopes along neighboring villages namely Nyseke, Nyakabale and Upper Rugendabara. The pipes will be of either GRP or steel pipes and will be laid along a stretch of 1800 m. Together with the Penstock line (high pressure pipe line) of 1,200 m, the length of the entire stretch of the area to the power house is about 3km. The power house will be located around 700 m from the bridge along the upstream of the river in Upper Rugendabara and will be equipped with 02 units of Francis type turbines and other electro mechanical equipment. The power generated by the will be transmitted to the national grid via the existing 33 Kv line at the main road and will be connected through a 750 m long single circuit wooden pole line.

Close to the Power House there will be staff quarters, the wash bay, the main stores, plant yard, site offices and the parking area. The project will have nearly 3.2 km of access roads namely a stretch of 1.4 km of access road to the dam, 675m stretch of access road to the
surge tank, 336 m stretch of access road to penstock pipes and 743 m stretch of access road to power house. These are existing foot paths which will be eventually widened and improved to permit transport of project vehicles. It should be noted that although the project envisages to develop the transmission line (about 600 meter long), there will not be additional land intake required for this purpose. The transmission line will be constructed along the power house access road twill be connected to the 33Kv transmission line which is on the Kasese Fort-portal main road.

1.6 The Developer’s Land Requirements
The Rwimi Small Hydropower project will require approximately 8.75 ha of land equivalent to 21.199 acres. This comprises land for project infrastructure development, access road, workers’ camp and the transmission line. After compensation for land and crops has been made, the area required for the development will be fenced off.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Proposed site</th>
<th>Extent of land required (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dam (Flow Diversion Weir and the area to be impounded)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pipe line (Low pressure pipe and Penstock)</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surge tank</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spill way (Channel)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Power House, Staff quarters and office</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dam access road</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Surge Tank Access Road</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Power House and transmission line access road (upper section)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Power house access road (lower section)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.75</strong> (21.199 acres)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1.1 Project Lay-out and Affected Lands
2.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Institutional Framework

2.1.1 Central Level
The Ministries of Water, Lands and Environment are responsible for policy, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Uganda. Land management is decentralized by the Land Act between the District Land Boards and the Uganda Land Commission (ULC). The District Land Boards are responsible for the management of land in the districts and ULC manages all land vested in the Government of Uganda. Within this Ministry, the Chief Government Valuer's Office deals with valuation of assets in connection with the acquisition of land for public interest. The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) is in charge of holding and managing all Government land. The Land Act details ULC mandate.

The Ministry of State for Disaster Preparedness, under the Office of the Prime Minister, is responsible for resettlement of refugees and persons displaced by disasters. The experience of this Ministry in managing resettlement is important although the circumstances of displacement are very different from these prevailing on this project. There is no central ministry or department responsible for resettlement or compensation as such although it is understood that a national policy on re-settlement is soon to be developed.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries has responsibilities relating to overall rural development. The Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development has responsibilities for the social and economic welfare of the population including cultural affairs, youth, labor and disadvantaged groups. The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for local administration.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is responsible for environmental affairs and in particular the supervision and review of Environmental Impact Assessments.

2.1.2. Decentralized Level
Close to two decades now, the government of Uganda has been pursuing a policy of decentralization of functions to district level in an effort to stimulate economic and community development, to facilitate a higher degree of transparency in government administration and greater accountability in the use of public funds and resources.

The country is presently divided into some 105 Districts, which are responsible for an increasing range of functions including economic planning, statistics, information
gathering, agriculture, health, education and land administration. Within each district the system of local government includes five levels:

- LC5 - District level
- LC4 - County level
- LC3 - Sub-county level
- LC2 - Parish level
- LC1 - Village level

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 their involvement in development programs and projects in their areas.

2.2 Applicable Laws of the Republic of Uganda
Applicable laws with relevance to land tenure, compensation and resettlement, are the following:
- The Land Act, 1998
- The Land Acquisition Act, 1965
- The Electricity Act, 1999

2.2.1. The 1995 Constitution
The 1995 Constitution restored all private land tenure regimes (which had previously been abolished under the Land Reform Decree – 1975), divested the state and the Uganda Land Commission of radical title to the land that was expropriated in 1975, and vested this directly in the citizens of Uganda. The Constitution prescribes the tenure regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in land may be held. These are listed as “customary”, “freehold”, “mailo” and “leasehold”. It also creates for the government and local authorities a statutory power of compulsory acquisition of land in the public interest, and makes provision; inter alia, for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to the taking of possession of the property. Article (26) and Article (237) Clause 2 provides 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: The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provision for – prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the
taking of possession or acquisition of the property, and a right of access to a court of law by any person who has the right over the property”.

2.2.3. The Land Act 1998
In general, the Act addresses four issues namely, holding, control, management and dispute processing. As regards tenure, the Act repeats, in Section 3, the provisions of Article 237 of the Constitution which vests all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold tenure systems. It then defines the incidence of each tenure regime (s.4), provides mechanisms of the acquisition of certificates of customary ownership (ss.5-9), or the conversion of customary tenure to freehold (ss.10-15), or collective management of land held under customary law (ss.16-27), the protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disability (s.28), the conversion of leasehold into freehold (s.29), the security of tenure for ‘tenants by occupancy’ (ss.30-39), and the creation of a Land Fund to assist various people wishing to obtain secure rights in land (s.42).

Regarding control of land use, the Act addresses three issues. First it reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the government and local authorities under articles 26 (2) and 237(2) (a) of the Constitution (s.43). Since the Act does not repeal the Land Acquisition Act No. 14 of 1965, it is assumed that this legislation, with appropriate modification, meets the requirements of Article 26(2) of the Constitution which requires that a law be in place for the payment of compensation and access to the courts, Second, the Act requires that land owners manage and utilise land in accordance with any law relating to land use and land use planning (ss.44 and 46). These include, but are not limited to, the Forest Act (Cap 246), the Mining Act (Cap 248), the National Environment Statute (No. 4 of 1995), the Water Statute (No.9 of 1995), the Uganda Wildlife Statute (No.14 of 1996) and the Town and Country Planning Act (Cap.30). And third, it reaffirms the trust obligations of the government and local authorities in respect of certain natural resources under Article 237 (2)(b) of the Constitution (s.45).

The provisions regarding land administration (referred to in the Act as ‘management’) are the most elaborate. The Act creates a series of land administration institutions consisting of Parish Land Committees, District Lands Boards and Uganda Land Commission (ULC). Each of these levels is by and large autonomous of one another and is entrusted with functions that range from the holding of lands not subject to private ownership, the management of land thus held, the processing of applications for various grants and certificates, the registration and transfer of interest in land (ss.47-74). The ULC is, in addition, charged with the management and administration of the Land Fund.
An equally decentralized system is created to process land disputes in the country (ss.75-90). The Act requires that Land Tribunals be established at all levels of local government and that all land disputes be first processed through them before any resort can be made to ordinary courts. No other organ, except informal traditional authority mediators (s.89) will henceforth have jurisdiction over land disputes (s.98). Thus the Act has opted for a process that is both localized and free from the formalities associated with judicial proceedings.

Although the Land Act came into effect on July 2nd 1998, some facilities necessary for its operation are not yet in place, and may not be for some time. While ULC, District Land Boards, land offices and district registries are actually established, land tribunals, the land fund, together with the personnel needed to run them are only partially in place.

The Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights of use of land for execution of public works. A licensee under the Electricity Act is an Authorized Undertaker under the Land Act authorized to execute public works (S.68 (9)). S.74 of the Land Act provides for acquisition of land for execution of public works. Where it is necessary to execute any public works on any land, an authorized undertaker should seek to enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land, and if no agreement is reached, the Minister responsible for land may compulsorily acquire the land.

The Constitution of Uganda requires “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” where land is compulsorily acquired. Such compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles laid out in S.78 of the Land Act, briefly outlined below:

- The value for customary land is the open market value of the unimproved land;
- The value of buildings on the land is taken at open market value for urban areas, and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas;
- The value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. Annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to the landowner/occupier of the land are normally excluded in determining the total compensation;
- In addition to the total compensation assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of fifteen per cent or, if less than six months’ notice to give up vacant possession is given, thirty per cent of the total sum assessed.

Further Section (57) of the Land act provides that; there shall be for each District a District land Board. The Functions of the board are further provided in Section 60 (1) (e), (f) and (g) of the Land Act 1998 which include inter alia: compile and maintain a list of rates of
compensation payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non permanent nature and any other thing that may be prescribed; review every year the list of rates of compensation referred to in a paragraph (e) of this sub section; and deal with any matter which is incidental or connected to the foregoing.

Section 75 (1) of the Land Act 1998 provides that: there shall be for each district Tribunal known as District land Tribunal which shall consist of a Chairperson and two other members. Section 77 (1) (b) of the Land Act 1998 provides that: the Jurisdiction of a District Land Tribunal shall be to determine any dispute relating the amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired under section 43 of this Act.

Section 78 of the Land Act 1998 provides that: The District Land Tribunal shall in assessing compensation referred to in a Paragraph (b) of sub section (1) of the Section 77 take into account the following: in the case of customary owner, the value of land shall be the open market value of the unimproved land; the value of the buildings on the land, which shall be taken at open market value for urban areas and depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas; the value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice given to the tenant. In addition to district compensation rates used in the assessment, the law provides for a further disturbance allowance of 30% if less than 06 months of notice to give up vacant possession is given and 15% of the sum assessed if the notice allows for more than 06 months.

2.2.4. Land Tenure Regimes and Transfer of Land
Definitions
Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land in the citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely:
- Customary;
- Freehold;
- Mailo; and
- Leasehold.

The incidents of these systems are detailed under section 4 of the Land Act, 1998. Those relevant to the Rwimi Hydropower project are the following:

Customary tenure
This is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies (in other words “customary regime is not governed by written law”);
1. is owned in perpetuity
II. Customary occupants are occupant of former public land, and occupy the land by virtue of their customary rights; they have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership;

III. Certificates for customary ownership may be acquired, through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board;

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

Leasehold tenure
I. is created either by contract or by operation of the law;
II. is a form under which the landlord of lessor grants the tenant or lessee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent;
III. the tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.

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

The Land Act, 1998, includes the following provisions under Section 40:

Quote:
No person shall-
I. sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; or
II. enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledging, mortgage, lease of any land;
III. give away any land inter vivos, or enter into any transaction in respect of land in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse;
IV. in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children of majority age; and
V. in the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children below the age of majority, except with the prior written consent of the
Committee (2); in the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans below majority age with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee.

**Unquote**

**Compulsory acquisition**

Under Chapter Four (Protection and promotion of fundamental and other human rights and freedoms), Article 26 (Protection from deprivation of property), the Constitution states that:

**Quote:**

Every person has a right to own property either individually or in association with others;

I. 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;

II. The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

III. The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which make provisions for;

IV. prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and

V. a right to access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.

**2.2.5 Land Acquisition Act (1965)**

This Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose. The Government or a private developer is supposed to pay compensation (cash) to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. Any dispute as to the compensation payable is to be referred by the Attorney General to court for decision.

The Land Acquisition Act stops at payment of compensation. It is not a legal requirement to purchase alternative land for the affected people by the project. Once they are promptly/adequately compensated, then the obligations stop there. The Government through the Ministry of Lands and Urban Development pays the compensation to the affected persons in case the project is being undertaken by the government. In this case a private developer, is expected to pay compensation.
The Land Acquisition Act, 1965, provides the incidents of compulsory acquisition. Although both the Constitution and the Land Act prevail upon the Land Acquisition Act, this latter remains good law for those provisions which are not inconsistent with these former. According to the Land Acquisition Act, compulsory acquisition procedural pre-requisites are the following:

I. A statutory instrument should be prepared and signed by the Minister responsible for Lands;
II. This statutory instrument should be gazetted.

2.2.6 The Electricity Act, 1999
S.54 of the Electricity Act requires every person intending to construct, own or operate a transmission line to obtain a transmission license. The application for the transmission license is submitted to the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA), which is mandated with the issuance of such licenses. The ERA is required to review the various aspects of the proposed project including the impacts of the project on electricity supply, socio-economic, cultural heritage, the environment, natural resources and wildlife prior to making of the decision whether to grant the license. As per the Electricity Act, Eco Power Limited (ECL) is a licensee of the ERA for the Rwimi Hydropower Project.

Part VIII of the Act provides for acquisition of land. Under S.68 (1)(d), a licensee for transmission or his or her representative is authorized, inter alia, to enter any land private or public to perform any activity necessary for establishing, constructing, repairing, improving, examining, altering or removing an electric supply line. However, in undertaking such activity, the licensee is required to do as little damage as possible to the land and the environment and is required to ensure prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation to all interested parties for any damage or loss sustained (S.68 (3)). Further, under S.68 (2), a licensee or his or her representative does not acquire any other right in the land other than the right of user of the land under, over, across, in or upon which the electric supply line or post is placed.

Under S.68 (4), prior to entering any private land, a licensee or his or her representative, is required to give 60 days notice to the owner of the land, stating as fully and accurately as possible the nature and extent of acts intended to be done. Sensitization meetings were also held in all villages transgressed by the project infrastructure.
3.0 SOCIAL & ECONOMIC BASELINE

3.1. Introduction.
This chapter describes the results of the social economic factors of the PAPs as they were identified in the field. Although sufficient information is provided in the SEIA report on the socio economic status of the project area and the people living in the project area, the most fundamental reason for undertaking this socio economic study was to have a fair understanding of the social and economic status of the project affected persons (PAPs) and to develop a frame work to guide resettlement planners to priorities the concerns and to plan a proper implementation programme of resettlement and compensation for the project affected persons. This baseline socio economic survey will also serve as a guide to mitigate the negative effects of implementing the project, through fair compensation and relocation and implementation of income restoration mechanisms to sustain PAPs and community livelihoods.

3.2. Objectives of Social Economic Studies.
The social economic study was aimed at establishing demographic data, status and standards of living of the affected persons. Another aspect was to identify the categories of the affected people, properties as well as their resettlement preferences. Most importantly, the study aimed to put in place a frame work for restoring the social economic and livelihoods of the project affected people and social-economic characteristics of the PAPs. In addition, the social economic study was important for collecting information that is necessary to minimize the impacts of resettlement and for designing appropriate mechanisms of restoring the livelihoods of the PAPs by ensuring that, the resettlement process for the affected people does not put them in a worse off situation economically but rather into better situations than they were before the resettlement. In summary, the most important aim of undertaking the social economic survey was to collect information on land and physical assets of PAPs that would be used by the developer in informing better planning of the resettlement and compensation process. Therefore this social economic survey will help the project to:

- Identify PAPs and the assets lost
- Identify vulnerable groups in the project area.
- Assess the pre-project socio-economic conditions among PAPs.
- Establish alternatives to resettlement and compensation among PAPs
- Collect bench mark information from PAPs for purposes of monitoring their future livelihoods.
3.3. Methodology
Following methods were used:

I. Review of the initial land survey based on various concerns made by the PAPs
II. Identification of the land users, land owners and generally all stake holders holding interest in the delineated way leave and right of way and establish a final map for the route; and
III. Valuation of all immovable property including structures, trees, perennial and annual crops within the delineated way leave and right of way.
IV. Community consultations and
V. Households survey using HH questionnaire targeting at least 50% of the PAPs.

The studies commenced in January /February 2012 with physical surveys, PAP identification, property valuation and administration of social economic surveys and concluded in March 2012. The whole exercise was monitored by the local leaders who provided valuable advice, were an avenue for PAP to lodge complaints and grievances and flagged a number of issues for consideration by the project sponsors and their consultants. The valuation forms used by the study surveyors and valuation officers can be found in the appendix. The social economic questionnaire used can also be found in the appendix.

3.4. Limitations.
In general, it was found that, most people want to benefit from the compensation even when they are not going to be in any way affected either directly or indirectly by the project. In terms of the social economic base line information and assessment of the displacement impacts, these speculative attempts might potentially present challenges in handling the compensation and resettlement process in an orderly and acceptable way which points to the need for further consultations. Even during the HH survey, the households attempt to inflate information pertaining to HH income and crop yield etc. expecting that they would benefit from compensation. The responses very often limited to and revolve around the compensation figures and the time in which they will be able to get the compensation and as a result, they do not contribute very much on other important aspects that will make the RAP more of a dynamic implementation and monitoring plan.

3.5. General Background
The socio economic back ground of the project area has been explained in detail in the SEIA report. RAP will not attempt to reproduce same information, nevertheless, all the field survey and community consultation carried out during RAP focused to further study the socio economic status of the project affected persons (PAPPs) and to assess the extent of economical displacement due to the land intake in the areas which occupy most of the project’s associated structures. 96 households will be affected and around 8.75 ha of land
will have to be acquired for the project. Therefore these four villages have been the focus of all the surveys and community consultations.

3.5.1. Administrative Sub-divisions of the Project Area.
Kasese District is divided into administrative zones including town councils, counties, sub counties, divisions, wards, parishes and villages. The District has two counties of Bukonzo and Busongora, four (04) Town Councils, 19 Sub Counties, 115 Parishes and 696 Villages known as LC1s. The proposed Rwimi Hydropower infrastructure will cut across a stretch along four villages (Kihoko, Nyeseke, Nyakabale, and Upper Rugendabara) located along the lower reaches of the river when it meanders through Kitswamba sub-county/parish. The administrative functions of the four villages fall under the Kitswamba sub-county is headed by the Sub County Chief. Politically each of the village is headed by a Local Council Chairperson. In terms of spatial distribution of the land lots to be acquired for the project, it is observed that 26 lots belonging to 25 families are located in Kihoko Village, 12 lots belonging to 12 families located in Nyeseke Village, 41 lots belonging to 41 families in Nyakabale and 17 lots belonging to 16 families located in Upper Rugendabara village.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Project Affected Households (PAHs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No of lots</th>
<th>No of families (PAHs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kihoko Village</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyaseke Village</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyakabala Village</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Rugendabara Village</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5.2. General Demographic Information.
The SEIA report has already explained some of the demographic features of the Kitswamba sub county and Kitswamba Parish. It appeared from the SEIA that Kitswamba parish has a total of 10,827 with a average family size of 4.98 taking into consideration the number of 2,175 households. In the RAP more focus was given to analyze the population characteristics of only the four villages which the project’s associated structures and their access roads will occupy. The population data of the 04 villages where the 94 PAPs represent were collected during the social survey. Based on the population figures maintained in the records of the LC (1) Chairpersons in the respective villages, all the 04 villages namely Kihoko, Nyeseke, Nyakabale and Upper Rugendabara have a total population of 2061 in 470 households. Following table provides a summary of the total population disaggregated by the number of HHs in the fours villages.
Table 3.2: Population of the project affected villages disaggregated by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th># of HHs</th>
<th>Total land area (Acres)</th>
<th># Schools</th>
<th># Health Centers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kihoko,</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>02 (PS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyeseke,</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>02 (PS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyakabale,</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>01 (NS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Rugendabara</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>03 (PS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2061</strong></td>
<td><strong>470</strong></td>
<td><strong>1393</strong></td>
<td><strong>08 (PS/NS)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nil</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source information collected from LC (1) Chairperson)

Above indicates that an average family has 5 members per household. With regard to tribes and ethnicity of the affected persons, the majority of the household have responded (87%) that they are Bakonjo, whereas the rest (13%) are mixed tribes.

**HH size in the PAHs**

Nevertheless the number of HH members per family appears to be varying between 05 to 09 and sometimes 10 per family when compared with the HH data gathered from a representative sample of the PAHs. A HH survey was also undertaken as part of the RAP, targeting a representative sample (50%) of the project affected households (PAPs) in the four villages through a HH questionnaire. Total number of HHs included in the HH survey was 53 and the population was around 852. It appeared that in Kihoko Village, where data was collected from 25 HHs, the population stood at 259 with an average of 10 members in a family. In Nyseke Village, data gathered from 12 HHs, the population was revealed to be 92 with an average family having 08 members. In Nyakabale, 391 members were recorded in 41 families and indicated that the average family size is 9 members. In Upper Rugendabara, the population figures were collected from the HHs direct from the HH survey and it revealed that in 15 HHs (surveyed) there were 110 members with each HH having 07 members. This population distribution pattern within the HHs was further confirmed in the SEIA report as well.

![Population of PAHs (HH Survey) Diagram](image_url)
Female Headed Households
Of the number of the 53 respondents, only four were found female respondents (they being the Chief Occupants of the houses) and the rest were male respondents. This was further confirmed by a population census of the all the 94 PAHs, and it also revealed that there are 90 male headed households and 04 female headed households. (As explained above 94 HHs own 96 lots) It indicated that there are a few families who are women headed among the PAHs as well. In terms of gender disaggregated population data, the HH survey revealed that female members in the sample of the PAHs are higher than that of the male members. At least 07 respondents said that he has more than one wife whereas the 41 respondents confirmed to have only one wife.

Disable Members in the HHs
Most common feature in many of the HHs was the presence of disable members or chronically ill persons in the family. A total of 38 members who differently able or with chronic illness have been reported in the 94 families. The disabilities include eye impairments, mental incapacitation and physical disabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total PAH population</th>
<th>Disable members</th>
<th>% of disables per PAH population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyaseke</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Rugendabara</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in all PAHs</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The widowed, the single headed households and the household having disable members can have significant implications in terms of potential vulnerability and a factor that needs to be taken into consideration when devising compensation measures. Experiences in other related hydropower compensation exercises have also shown that a significant number of men used their money to remarry young women, hence the importance of proposing compensation options especially for those that are likely to receive large compensation amounts. In terms of the number of members in a family an average family consists of at least 6-10 members including the children and sometimes grand children. In most houses, the dependent females over 18 were assumed to have been married and are living separately.
Literacy level
With regard to literacy level, the majority of the respondents (41.4 percent) are illiterate, 38.2% can read and write their local languages, 15.8 percent completed primary education, 7.9% had completed secondary education while only 5.3% had completed university education. The low levels of education among the PAPs may have important implications. They imply that the project affected persons may not easily access project related information that is in written form and may not easily comprehend even that in other forms. When designing of the project strategy to pay compensation and monitoring of this process with the PAPs, the use of local language, constant awareness and very close supervision may be necessary.

3.5.3 Main Occupation and Sources of Livelihoods
Affected households earn a living largely from farming although a few were also engaged in small scale businesses and fixed monthly income sources. Almost all households having their land along the project’s associated structures are engaged in subsistence farming. Farming entails growing food crops such as bananas, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams, maize and a few cash crops such as coffee. Trees such as Eucalyptus and Misambya and fruits like avocados, mangoes, guavas, jack fruits and passion fruits are also very commonly grown by majority of the affected households. Results from the socio-economic survey revealed that subsistence agriculture is a very significant source of livelihood for the project affected households. Even among household heads that reported having other sources of incomes like trading and formal employment, it was also reported that, they also tend to be engaged in some form of subsistence farming to meet domestic food needs. The results generated from the socio-economic survey revealed that the primary economic activity for majority (72%) of the project affected households is peasant farming.

Incomes received from agricultural activities of affected households appear to have been exaggerated in some cases when responding to the HH questionnaire. The incomes of the affected house hold heads reveal a range between 100,000 UGX per annum to maximum of 30,000,000 UGX per annum with average in the range of 2 to 3 million UGX per annum. However the crop combination that they have in their agricultural plots with annual crops,
fruit trees and timber in some cases can be a stable source for income throughout the year. The survey revealed following combined crops of the agricultural lands.

In an average family of the Affected Households, other than the income received from agriculture, about 20% of the PAPs reported that they had another source of income either derived from non agricultural property income or from other social benefits. Some have formal employment income as well. However, even with in the section of project affected persons with alternative sources of incomes, most of them still viewed agriculture as a significant source of income and livelihood.

3.5.4. Land Ownership/ Extent and House Type

Land

When asked under which regime they occupy the affected plots, all of those who responded to the HH survey reported that they are neither tenants, no co owners but they are the land owners of the customary land regimes. In terms of the extent of land one would have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Regime</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customary Tenure</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customary Tenure Certificates</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaseholds</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In view of the freehold ownership of one of the PAPs, there will be a necessity to value such property in terms of any regulations applicable to such instances.

PAPs own an extent of land ranging from half an acre (1/2) to twenty (20) acres. It is very seldom that one single HH will have another land in some other village. In terms of land extent, only one respondent had ½ acre but the majority had land extending between 3-4 acres. Only two respondents had land over 10 acres. The land

Housing

Although housing is not always an effective indicator to ascertain the economic status of the rural Ugandan household (as irrespective of social status, most of the rural Ugandans prefer to live in semi permanent houses), the social assessment revealed that of a HHS
whose lands will be occupied by the project have already houses of both permanent and semi permanent nature. Houses of permanent nature are made of bricks, floor cemented or mud laid, plastered or without being plastered and door frames and window frames either steel of wood and the roof is tin sheet. Semi permanent houses and wattle and mud with grass thatched and that they have only limited space for living and dining. Very often a separate structure is built adjoining the main house as a kitchen.

Majority of the lands do have either a semi permanent house structure or a permanent house structure and in a few cases there are more than one of the above together with a latrine. One reason for this could be that the families are mostly extended having the grown up children also living in the same land having their semi permanent houses built, when they grow up and are married. In the HH survey, only three lands were found not having any type of structure. Of the 53 HHs who responded to the household questionnaire 48 have indicated that they have one or more permanent houses and one or more semi permanent houses in the land where the project associated structures will trespass. Only two respondents have said that one of the semi permanent latrines and one of the semi permanent house structures will be affected by the project. Of the 47 who said that they have houses in their lands, there are 70 semi-permanent type houses and 29 permanent type houses making the total of 95 houses in the lands that have plots demarcated for the project.

Other structures that are found in the lands are only six latrines and (02 numbers) water tanks. Of the total number of houses and other structures, one of the houses and one of latrines will be affected by the project (Plot No 20, owned by Mwenge Steven own s the house and Plot No. 41 owned by Thembo Yokonia own the semi permanent latrine). They need to be replaced. However except Number of houses in the land has a direct relationship with the number of grown up children indicating that the extended families do put up houses in the same land when they become independent, enabling them to claim the customary ownership to the land? Of the 53 respondents, 05 respondents claimed that they do not have any structure in their lands.

3.5.5. Health and Sanitation.
An attempt was made to establish the burden of disease in the project affected area where the survey was conducted. Although, empirical data was not provided, through direct face to face interviews with the PAPs, valuable information on the burden of disease was gathered. In all the affected
households, the majority of diseases people suffer from are the communicable diseases. Rampant among them is malaria, lower respiratory tract infections such as coughs and colds. Other common diseases included pressure, eye infections, stomach pains, ulcers, pneumonia and headaches. As one would observe the statistics provided in table 4.2 one could find that the health services have been weakest in these 04 villages. There are no health centers (primary or otherwise) in any of the 04 villages, compelling the people either to seek local treatments or to travel to elsewhere for medical treatment. During the community consultation too, the women members confirmed this situation and requested the project developer to consider opening up of a maternity ward for the welfare of the pregnant mothers. In the SEIA report it has been explained that the PAPs in those villages need to walk at least 4.4 kilometers for the nearest health center.

Knowledge and awareness about HIV/AIDS among the affected households is high. An overwhelming majority of the survey respondents (95.1%) reported to have ever heard about HIV/AIDS. Findings further show that almost all house hold heads talked to in the project affected areas irrespective of their age and occupation, indicated and demonstrated high level of awareness about the various methods that can be used to avoid contracting HIV/AIDS. From the results presented in the table above, it is evident that awareness about different ways of controlling HIV transmission is high when respondents were able to mention abstinence, being faithful and condom use as some of the most effective methods of controlling spread of HIV/AIDS. During the community consultation, community members show their awareness of the possibility of spreading HIV/AIDS through the in migrating work force. This awareness need to be further improved.

3.5.6 Accessibility to Water
Accessibility to water remains an issue not only to the villagers living close to the project area but in general to all in Kitswamba Sub County. Water is availed through a few pipes and a few protected springs. River Rwimi and its tributary (River Kuruhe) serves most of the villagers including the project affected persons to obtain water for consumptive purposes such as for drinking, bathing and for feeding their cattle. In the SEIA report, it was indicated that at least 05 to 06 wash bays (points at which people used to draw water
for drinking and other domestic purposes) can be found along the river stretch from the point of river confluence and to the bridge.

The HH survey carried out for RAP also confirmed this and almost all the respondent’s claimed river Rwimi and its other tributary as being the main source of potable water. It appeared that people use the river for fishing as well. The presence of at least a few water tanks on the lands adjacent to the river is an indication that either some of the HHs store water from the springs or from the river for agricultural purposes as well. The distance to be travelled to the river by the HHs for water remains same as indicated in the SEIA report. In case of the Project Affected Households, the average distance to river range from 500m to 1 1/2 km. When making special comments, the HHs of the families affected by the project, made concerns such as the difficulty that will face to travel to and from the river to fetch water and to lead their cattle to the river when project associated structures will be built, crossing their access paths. (The list of comments made by the PAPs during the community consultation discussions is provided in the annexure 3). Eco Power shall construct necessary access to obtain water for HHs during and after construction.

In order to overcome the difficulties that they will face when the pipelines are constructed barring the community to access to water collection points, they suggested that the project would look at the feasibility of providing them a gravity flow water scheme. In order to ensure that adequate water will remain in the river stretch that will affected by water abstraction, it is necessary that the wash bays or the water collection points are stabilized in the form of rock pools to pool water released from the mandatory pipes. Further Eco Power is in agreement to provide 40% of the cost of pipes for community water supply project which is already intended to be organized by the villagers. It will also be necessary to ensure that water will not be contaminated due to construction activities. To ensure the proper water quality, it is necessary that proper water quality testing is carried out by the developer in regular intervals.

### 3.5.7. Household Energy Sources.

As in the case of most of the rural households, biomass-derived fuel is the most prevalent energy source in PAPs’ households in the project area. Though firewood is available in bushes and forests, the identification of crops in the affected plots revealed that timber trees and fruit trees will be felled for purpose of the vegetation clearance. This will deprive the HHs a source
of firewood and will have an additional pressure on the natural resources base. Therefore it is necessary that during excavation, the project will limit the number of tree felling by properly marking them. It is also desirable that the project will support the PAPs to initiate a tree planning programme in their homesteads.

3.5.8 Poverty

During the HH social assessment an attempt was made to ascertain the economic status of the affected households on the basis of several welfare indicators. The performance indicators used in this assessment included availability of a bank account, at least two sets of clothes to everyone in the affected household, HH assets such as a radio, a fixed telephone, a bicycle or mode of transport. It was found from the HH survey that the Project affected Persons; in general do not have bank accounts. Of the 46 respondents, only 13 confirmed that they have bank accounts, 33 confirmed that they do not have. It indicated at least 65% will not have bank accounts. Those who have bank accounts have preferred to have them in the Centenary Bank as against Stanbic Bank or Post Bank. The sense of urgency to obtain the compensation and the commitments that they have prioritized to be discharged from the money received as compensation also indicate that they have little liquid cash with them for investments or to meet the important commitment such as payment of school fees of the children.

Household assets such as a set of radio and a bicycle or any other mean of transport indicate that households are not so poor. However, while 21% of the 53 PAPs who were questioned in the social survey revealed that they do not have a radio set, whereas 91% said that they do not have a bicycle. As can be seen in the table below, the welfare for most of the project affected persons was found to be generally poor based on the indicators used in this assessment. Despite this however, it is important to recognize that, about 90.2% of the project affected households and 78.3% reported that, at least every one in their households had at least two sets of clothes and a radio respectively. Asked about if there is any body in their settlement that they would seek for assistance from in case someone from their households had a serious problem, the biggest proportion (68.3%) said that they have and only 31.7% reported to the contrary. These findings no doubt, point to high levels of poverty with in the affected communities and generally among the project affected persons

Table 3.5 Welfare indicators for PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Yes%</th>
<th>No%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  Does everyone in the household have at least two sets of clothes</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Does anyone in the household own a radio?</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Does anyone in the household own a fixed telephone</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Does the household have a bicycle?</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Does the household have any other transport mode?</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Does the household have someone in the neighborhood for assistance?</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1. Introduction

The project’s likely social and environmental impacts have been studied, analyzed and documented in the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) Report, which was already submitted to NEMA for approval. While the SEIA has addressed the issues, impacts and the proposed mitigation measures applicable to the construction related activities of the project, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will provide an in-depth understanding of the issues, impacts arising from land acquisition process and an action plan to mitigate those impacts. As already discussed there will be two types of main displacements namely

- Economic displacement &
- Physical displacement

4.2 Economic Displacements

4.2.1 Livelihood Impacts due to land intake

Economically displaced people are defined here as people whose livelihoods are affected by the project land acquisition to such an extent that, even if they are not physically displaced, they will have to move to regain similar economic opportunities. In an agricultural setting, this is usually the case because people are affected by acquisition of a significant proportion of the land they farm on that which may leave the remainder unsustainable.

It is currently estimated, that about 96 households are affected by the project land acquisition. In terms of social impacts arising from the land acquisition, the project's most significant impact will be that it will affect 94 households in the four aforementioned villages whose land and property will be affected as a result of accommodating physical space for the construction of project’s main structures and the access roads. The land so required will be around 8.75 ha which is equivalent to 21.199 acres in 96 lots, cutting across existing community foot paths, homesteads and agricultural lands and access roads.

It is observed that most of the land (over 95%) that has been surveyed for the project is fertile and has been grown with different types of crops such as cassava, beans, maize, banana and several other long terms crops such as Coffee and fruit trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th># Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 0.050</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.050 to 0.100</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.100 to 0.200</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.200 to 0.300</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.300 to 0.400</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.400 to 0.500</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.500 to 0.600</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.600 to 0.700</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.700 to 0.800</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.800 to 0.900</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.900 to 1 Acre</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average 217.1875 | 96

Table 4.1: Average size of Land intake
Where no vegetation is recorded, all the other lots are occupied with seasonal (annual) crops, fruit trees or timber trees. The acquisition of the land consisting of crops will impact on the people whose primary livelihood is agriculture. However in deciding the economic displacement of the extent of land is also important. Although the total extent of land demarcated for acquisition appears to be small compared to the total land availability in the area, the land intake can have a significant impact on the individuals of whose primary livelihood is agriculture. Of the 96 affected land owners at least 45% will be impacted for land intake in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land (which is already grown with some or other harvestable tree crop.)

In several cases it is found that the extent of land demarcated for project is well over half an acre or close upon to $\frac{3}{4}$ in a single lot, which is enough for an average family to sustain with the income derived from its agricultural harvests. Therefore impact caused as a result of the land acquisition in an area where land is used intensively for agriculture is significant. Table 5.1 below present the extent of land to be acquired as against the total number of project affected persons. It appears that the average land intake from a family would be in the range of 0.217 acres or (nearly 1/5 of a acre). Economic displacement will have severe impact depending on the total extent of land one would have for agriculture, (in the absence of any other income sources). While most of the PAPs have over 1 Acre to nearly 10 acres of land used for agriculture, it cannot be fairly ascertained that the impacts of land intake will have severe impacts on the PAPs in the short term. In the long term, they will be able to purchase any other land from the compensation in order to correct the loss due to land intake.

4.2.2 Impacts due to fragmenting of land

The land acquisition will result in most cases the existing land be divided into at least three parts one if the demarcated land for the project abuts the existing lands. When the middle section of the land is acquired, the rest will separate one section of the land above the construction structure, and the other being the land located below the structure. Such instances will lead to fragmenting land which has been hitherto maintained in one unit. This will lead to soil erosion and loss of land fertility unless adequate measures will be introduced to protect the slopes and the level of erosion. Some of the PAPs have commented that soil will be put into their land and in that case they will need to be removed with immediate effect.

It appeared from the data that cassava cultivated areas as well as Cassia, Maesopsis trees Jak, and Eucaliptus trees as well as fruit trees (high value trees) occupy large extent of the lots that have been demarcated for acquisition. In addition to the tree loss as a source of household income, a source of firewood for the households the tree cover loss as a result
will also be causing significant impact on the hydrology, soil protection and the road side landscape of the area.

4.2.2 Community inconveniences due to land intake
One of the major inconveniences that the affected community members will have to face will be that when they will access to the land below the pipes for the agricultural purposes, collecting water from the river and leading the cattle for grasslands and for water. When the project’s construction activities will be on-going there will be disturbances to the free community mobility to access to the other side of the land for the cultivation purposes as well as to access to the river for water. While the accessibility will be an issue thereafter, the agricultural practices such the burning and fallowing will need be careful planning by the community as GRP pipes will be located in close proximity to the agricultural lands.

It also seems that a considerable extent of live fences will be disturbed as a result of the acquisition. There are nearly 17 live fences mostly erected by the occupants living very close to the community access roads and foot paths. These live fences mark the land boundaries of the land owners, protect the children from exposing to unsafe areas, confine the cattle and goat in its herds and also serve to control the surface drainage and soil protection barriers. Those who lived within closed fences along the newly created access roads to keep their children away from the vehicles may be exposed posing a safety threat. Such live fences can be found to separate the houses from the road edges. Therefore the impact on the safety of the children in those houses needs to be carefully assessed. During the house to house discussion with the project affected persons (PAP) strongly concerned of the safety of the children and the possible exposure to dust during the acquisition of the roads and their widening stage.

There will be nearly 1.5 acres of land be acquired for the widening of the existing access roads or to extend the existing access roads. The impacts on the construction of access roads have been fairly explained in the environmental and social impact assessment report nevertheless, it should be further emphasized that the widening of the community access roads to the motorable roads require grading side drains, and road reservations, which may cause inconveniences to the community members on a temporary basis. These inconveniences will be temporary and that with alternative arrangements most of such impacts can be reversed.

4.3 Physical Displacement
4.3.1 Impact on semi permanent structures
Physically Displaced People are people whose residence has to be displaced because it is located within Project land acquisition area. In term of physical displacements requiring resettlements there are hardly any cases that require resettlement, except for one case,
where it will require the project to shift a kitchen section of a semi permanent house as a result of the section of the land being demarcated for the dam access road. It appears that part of the house (the kitchen unit) needs to be relocated and the occupant of this house has given consent to shift the kitchen section in exchange of compensation. Therefore the impact can be reversed. A letter signed by the occupant and witnessed by the LC 3 Chairperson, consenting to demolish the house for appropriate payment of compensation has been given to the developer. (Attachment (A) of Annex 6) During the monitoring phase it is necessary that the developer will ensure that the occupant will reconstruct the section of this unit of this house in an appropriate manner.

In another case, the semi permanent pit latrine will be affected due to land being demarcated for the access road. Although it seems that the pit latrine is located on the edge of the road reservation, it is appropriate that this could be shifted more interior to the occupant’s land area, to avoid damages.

4.4 Other Impacts.
4.4.1 Impact on public and community institutions.
Study findings revealed that no community and institutional losses including structures such as schools, mosques and community halls will be affected. In all the community meetings and focus group discussions held with PAPs and their local leaders and elders, it came out clearly that the proposed Rwimi Hydropower project will have no impact on social services facilities like public buildings, schools, health facilities and religious institutions (churches and mosques).

4.4.2 Impact on graves and cultural sites.
According to the land survey, no graves were marked on the area to be occupied by the project’s associated structures. None of the Households have claimed any presence of graves in the areas earmarked for excavation, during the land survey or community consultation process.

4.4.3 Impact on Shrines and Other Cultural Features.
The socio-economic survey did not reveal any impacts resulting from the project activities or land acquisition process.

4.4.4 General Impacts.
During construction, some areas may have to be temporarily occupied by the contractor for construction purposes. Owners and occupants will be compensated against the loss of their crops, if any, and will receive a rent from the contractors for temporarily occupation. This means that there will be no transfer of rights in this case but damaged crops will be compensated if any.
4.5 Project Positive Impacts.
Positive impacts of the project have been adequately addressed in the SEIA report. Nevertheless, in the community consultation discussions, both the PAPs and the general public expressed willingness and their appreciation towards the project as a source bringing widespread benefits.

4.5.1 Long Term Project Benefits As Perceived By the Community
All the PAPs as well as the County and Sub county political as well as administrative authority claim that the project is of great value to the locality as well as to the country. The project upon its completion will generate 5.6 MW of electricity and will be connected to the national grid enhancing the grid power capacity. Other long term and short term social and economic benefits have been comprehensively addressed in the SEIA report. However within the context of RAP, this section will deal with the project’s positive socio economic impacts as far as how people will be benefitted from the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. The community members (PAPs) are willing to the project in general and they are in agreement with the arrangement that will be made by the project that they be paid compensation.

In the long term, local community members perceived that there could be a possibility that they be connected to power supply line. This has been has been a constant request from local communities during the whole consultation process. It is explained to the community that they need to coordinate with REA in this connection.

4.5.2 Immediate Project Benefits As Perceived By the Community
The findings from the consultations revealed a lot of support and positive interest of the people in the project. The consulted people believe that Rwimi Hydropower Project is one of the development projects of the government that will definitely improve the existing condition in and around the project and create employment opportunity for the local people.

In the community discussions, there had always seen a sense of urgency among the PAPs to collect the compensation as soon as possible. Responding to a question as to how the money would be spent by the PAPs, apart from need to buy another plot of land, paying of school fees of the children has been highlighted as one common responses from majority of the households. This indicates that the people have given prominence to the wellbeing of their children by investing into their education. The sense of urgency of receiving the money indicates that they have been having financial difficulties that the PAPS have now a window of opportunity to obtain a lump sum of money to ease their immediate financial difficulties such as paying school fees and building their houses.
The influx of a large amount of money into the local money circulation can boost the local economy. Money collected in the form of compensation will act as a source of capital to the PAPs to invest in other things such as land transactions, purchase of household items, house construction and even the buying of bicycles and motor cycles. Most prominent arras in which the PAPs think of investing the money received as compensation falls into three categories mainly (in order of consensus) namely:

A. Buy land,
B. Build house and
C. Pay school fees.

(See the graph developed based on the responses made by the PAPs in the HH survey)

The project will improve over four kilometers of access roads which basically exist as community access roads or foot paths with little improvement being made over the years. While the project will widen and improve a section of new access roads, there has been a request from the community to improve the feeder road starting from the main trade center connecting to the new access road to the penstock pipe lines and the Forebay. This will help the community to gain increased mobility. This in effect can contribute to enhancing the farm gate prices for their agricultural products. During the community consultation with PAPs there were several suggestions that the PAPs be considered when employment opportunities be given to the local community members. They also suggested that the project should consider engaging the local raw material suppliers such as brick makers to supply those materials to the project thus creating an economic opportunity.
4.6 Summary of Project Impact

Table 4.2 Summary of project impacts (estimates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Type of Impact</th>
<th>Extent (ACRES)</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Surface area of land intake with or without crops and vegetation</td>
<td>21.199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Semi permanent Houses or Parts</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pit Latrines (Semi Permanent)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Live Fences (REED)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Affected Household (Customary Land Owners)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Affected Households (Leasehold land Owners)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other social impacts as described above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.7 Mitigating Measures (Specific Recommendations)

A. Payment of appropriate compensation will be necessary to relocate the semi permanent structures affected by the project

B. Project should through its RAP Implementation Unit should provide necessary technical assistance to rebuild semi permanent structures affected by the project

C. Project implements the recommendations of paying adequate compensation to the PAPs.

D. Assist the local community members (PAPs) who need support for the opening up of bank accounts.

E. Conduct more awareness raising among the community on the disclosure procedure, and provides constant advice to manage money for livelihood restoration

F. Any damages to the crops due to construction activities (unforeseen circumstances leading to soil deposits, soil collapses on the crops etc.) should be settled amicably by paying reasonable compensation to the PAPs in consultation with the grievance committee

G. Assist the neediest to wisely use their moneys for correct purpose during the PAP implementation and its monitoring phase.
H. Livelihood restoration is important. Wherever possible, the project should give priority to the PAPS when recruiting to any unskilled or semi skilled work whereby the PAPs affected to earn a wage until their livelihoods are stabilized.

I. It is necessary to ensure that appropriate measures will be taken by the project to support the HHs who will be inconvenienced by providing them the assistance and guidance to restore drainage systems immediately after vegetation clearance of the live fences.

J. During construction of the pipe lines (Penstock), ensure that animal underpasses are properly constructed to enable the community to lead their cattle to water at the river.

K. Those homesteads along access roads having earlier been separated only from a live fence should be provided with assistance to put up temporary fences to protect their children.

L. To prevent any dust spreading, make sure that sprinkling of water is done during the excavation and widening of the access roads.

M. The project needs to give leadership to commence a participatory home garden (tree growing programme parallel to the construction phase of the project).

N. Any felling of trees should be carefully planned by the developer so that only the essential trees can be felled, leaving the rest to continue.

O. To ease the difficulty faced by the PAPs in accessing water from the river (with the construction of the pipes), there is a possibility that gravity flow water could be provided by using any other perennial water sources in the vicinity. As a supportive action to villagers, the project may provide 40% of the total cost of pipes for community water supply project.

P. Appointment of a RAP Implementation and Management Structure (RAP Implementing unit) under the responsibility of the developer or the contractor.

Q. Lay down the procedure for grievance redress mechanism and assist the local community to form a grievance committee.
5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION
Consultations were carried out with PAPs through group discussions and selected community leaders at village, sub-county and district level. The main objective of undertaking consultation activities was to fully share the information about the project and its components and obtain information about the needs of the affected people and the reaction to proposed project and to ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and compensation.

In depth discussions were also held with the Eco Power Project representatives, Consultants and the District officials such as the Sub County Chief, LC (3) Chairperson, the District Land officer, Agricultural Officer, District Environment Officers and development officers Minutes of the meeting with the Sub County Chief is in Annex (4)

These consultations identified critical issues for consideration that shall help to reduce the potential conflict, minimize the risk of project delays and also enable the project to include resettlement as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the PAPs. During the discussion the important points were raised and discussed. The major issues raised during discussion were the positive and negative impact of the project, the issue related to compensation payment, the manner and procedure of compensation payment for the expropriated land compensation. Small group meetings and regular interaction with PAPs will be going on and to be continued during the course of compensation. At the time of conducting the socio-economic survey, it was discovered that only a few of the families made an attempt to benefit from the compensation on the basis that a previous topographic survey carried out by the developer had identified their land for the project, which was subsequently changed due to shifting of the project’s dam to another location. The argument that they have posed was that due to the demarcation (siting of the pegs in the land, they were unable to use that land for any agricultural activities. Another argument was that during the topographic survey, the trees and grass of the land were damaged. Those families therefore attempted to persuade the survey team to include them on the list of affected households.
5.1 Specific View/Concerns of the PAPs
Following is the list of specific concerns made by some of the project affected households during the social assessment.

**Kizza Erieza (Kihoko Village):**
- I have a land title which is kept in the bank. How shall you pay me for that land title.
- My land was surveyed, reason the channel would pass through it, but finally the channel has been changed from that position to another position and my trees were destroyed. No how are you going to compensate me.

**Baluku Chrispus (Kihoko Village):**
- What I have requested, do it in time.

**Baluku Joshva (Kihoko Village):**
- I want compensation for my land because my trees were destroyed during survey. Those trees would have helped me to get some firewood. It also destroyed the grass which could be used for my goats. Now the channel path is going outside my land.

**Mwenge Steven (Kihoko Village):**
- My semi permanent house is in the immediate vicinity of the access road and it will be directly affected by the widening of. It is not in the survey plan. how are you going to compensate me?
- Since the access road is direct to my home, the protection of my children shall be difficult. Now how shall you protect them from any accidents?

**Bawambale Paul (Kihoko village):**
- My house is directly affected by the access road, the distance between the road and the house is not even a meter. Shall it not be affected by heavy machines during construction and it was not indicated in the map
- How shall you protect my children and my house when they are directly affected by the access road

**Bikatu Paulo (Kihoko village):**
- For the protection of our children I shall request you to make a fence as a protection mechanism measure. Instead of leaving soils as a mountain you rather level it flat.

**Mukonga Israel, Nyaseke Village**
- I am commenting that the left part of my land, after construction, I shall be using it. I want you to construct for me a path when crossing to the remaining part of the land.

**Ndaison Joram, Kihoko Village:**
- I want electricity to the community; we need water; develop rwensori Multipurpose Eco tourists association

**Kiiza Eryeza, Kihoko Village**
- On protection of my children towards the construction of m the access road. To me I am saying that since my house is directly immediate to the access road protection shall be still very
difficult, but the only solution is you shift me aside on the same place of land because the fence cannot work. Reasons are pollution and dust, infections due to pollution such as cough, flu etc.

**James Muthaka Bukombi (Kihoko Village)**
- During construction see how my children can be protected?

**Thembo Yeremia (Kihoko Village)**
- Land will be affected by the access road. I need that you shall pay for me where you shall put your soil and put a fence alongside my land, that is near to the access road.

**Kule Yosamu (Kihoko Village)**
- My land will be affected by the access road. Please bring the money in time

**Katwamba Sylvesti (Kihoko Village)**
- My land will be affected by the access road. I want you to bring the money as early as possible.

**Balyana Andereya (Kihoko Village)**
- I want you to pay high because almost my land is taken by you. (for access road and parking yard). Land to be acquired is almost over ¾ of an acre.

**Mwenge Herezon (Kihoko Village)**
- Please bring the money in time and make a fence around my house as security to my children.

**Mwenge Eriya (Kihoko Village)**
- Give me money (to buy land, build a house and pay my children’s school fees) in time.

**Muhindo Justus (Kihoko Village)**
- Land will be affected by the parking yard and the access road and, if cash is received buy another land, build a house, pay school fees buy exotic cows.

**Muganda Edward (Kihoko Village)**
- Land is affected by channel and the access road, if cash is received I shall buy a house, give school fees and buy another farm, give money as early as possible.

**Bwambale Paul, Nyakable village**
- Land is affected due to the access road, I want you to make a fence to secure my children during construction. If a house is destroyed, you build for me another house.

**Mukonga Byangozi (Nyaseke Village)**
- My land is affected for low pressure pipe and the eucalypts trees, cassava, paw-paw jack fruit trees will be affected. The left part of my land that is below the low pressure pipe, I shall sell to you, then you give me cash.

**Mukonga Yosiya (Nyaseke Village)**
- After construction, in the remaining part of the land, I shall be using it to my home activities. I only request that you shall construct for me a bridge. If soil goes in the left land (mine) you shall give me compensation.

**Ntare Nehemiah (Nyaseke Village)**

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• My concern is how my cows shall be crossing from one place to another since a big portion of the land is taken. You shall construct me a path where my cows can pass through while going to river and pasture land.

**Baruku Dison (Bintudi Edson) (Nyaseke Village)**
• The left land, I shall use it for my home activities, but only you need to construct for me a bridge, and if soil goes into my remaining land, you shall give me allowance.

**Katuuku Isaya (Isaya Mukirania) Nyaseke Village**
• You shall construct for me a water spring to my home, and a wire (Bridge) to pass when crossing to the left land

**Bwambale Franco Nyaseke Village**
• Since you have taken my land where I could get firewood, I request you shall leave for me electricity to help me to give light and cooking.

**Nyamaithaka Yowasi Nyaseke Village**
• As you consider land never think of parting where you are to put pipe line, but also consider the remaining left. But also give me money and some disturbance allowance. I want electricity, a spring for water and construct a health unit nearby the affected area.

**Musoki Lakeri (Musoki Yayeri) Nyaseke Village**
• Please can you give the money as soon as possible

**Kazimoto Mbusa Zakeri (Nyakabale Village)**
• My land will be affected by the Forebay and access roads. For access road, I want you to construct for me house for myself. I have my own plots which I can give you to build, these places are........

**Fundi Jafari (Nyakabale Village)**
• For the remaining left land, I request that you shall construct for me abridge joining from one part to another of the land left.

**Thembo Phillip (Nyakabale Village)**
• The soil shall be left in my remaining portion of the land, I want you to pay for me cash at hand and not in the bank.

**Maraye Matayo (Nyakabale Village)**
• At least you construct for me a bridge connecting me to river to collect water and fishing, you may not leave your soil in my land

**Kihata Yafesi (Nyakabale Village)**
• You shall leave for me a road where my cows shall be passing or crossing while going to the river for water.
6.0 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

6.1. Key Principles
The key principles committed upon by Rwimi Hydropower Project in this RAP are the following:

I. Resettlement and compensation of Project-Affected People (PAP) will be carried out in compliance with Ugandan legislation. In addition, all physically or economically displaced people will be offered an option between either a full resettlement package, including the provision of replacement residential land and a house, or cash Compensation.

II. Past experience in Uganda has shown that cash compensation, although very sought after by many household heads, could be detrimental in the medium term, if not wisely used, to other household members, particularly the females and children; the Project will make every effort to ensure that cash compensation will be made effective, and this plan is designed accordingly.

III. Further, a majority of PAP derive their livelihood from agriculture. Where farmers are physically or economically displaced, they will be offered assistance to restore the livelihoods and will provide transitional assistance as necessary as long as livelihoods are not restored to their previous level; specific livelihood restoration activities will target women.

IV. The RAP will be implemented in a gender-sensitive manner: consents of female spouses will be sought, as provided by Ugandan regulations, and, as mentioned above.

V. The RAP implementation and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated as part of a transparent process.

VI. PAP will be informed and consulted during the whole course of RAP development, implementation and evaluation.

6.2. Lessons learnt from previous similar programmes.
The main lessons learnt with relevance to the planned resettlement and compensation activities for the Rwimi Hydropower Project are the following:

I. Land-for-land compensation options (resettlement, as opposed to cash compensation) tend to protect the weakest in the community (females and children, vulnerable people), whereas cash compensation is often detrimental to females and
children as it is much more likely to be used (and sometimes misused) to the sole benefit of males; this tendency is not easy to mitigate given the current place of females in rural Ugandan communities, but needs, however, to be recognized and mitigated, as follows;

II. Seeking full consent of females in the households with proposed compensation options, not only to achieve formal compliance with Section 40 of the Land Act (which requires a sign-off of spouses, amongst others, on compensation options) but to put spouses at equal level with the household level in the discussion and decision-making on compensation options;

III. It has been observed in a similar program in similar resettlement activities that the payment of large amounts of cash compensation in carefully distributed installments (sometimes over several years) mitigated to a large extent the potential for cash misuse; paying cash compensation in installments will be the choice option for any amount larger than USD 500;

IV. Monitoring will be key in ensuring that female spouses are not put at risk of being entirely deprived of Project benefits, particularly when compensation will be paid in installments over long periods of time;

V. Livelihood restoration support activities need time to achieve results, particularly when households have less land to farm and need to rely on non-farming activities that they are not fully familiar with; resettlement and compensation programs need to accommodate the constraints, budgets, and time-scales of livelihood restoration plans; and

VI. The “Witness NGO” mechanism of on-going auditing and monitoring has given remarkable results, with limited numbers of grievances altogether.

6.3 Eligibility for compensation
To determine the eligible person for compensation Rwimi Hydropower Project takes in to account the existing National Laws and Regulations and the Criteria set by the World Bank contained in op 4.12 of the WB Operational Manual. Therefore, the criteria for eligibility for affected persons contained in OD 4.30 and the National Laws are adopted i.e. those who have formal legal right to land and lawful possession over the land to be expropriated and owns property situated there on
6.3.1. Census and Cut-off Date
A Census and inventory of lost assets and property will be conducted. The date of census has established for the cut off-date to record the PAPs in a project area. A person who occupies the land after the completion of inventory of affected households and assets will not be eligible for compensation for the lost assets and/or resettlement and rehabilitation.

6.3.2. Basis for Valuation of Losses
The Ugandan legislation has well developed laws and regulation defining the basis to be used for valuation of type of loss due to development projects. The principles of the legislations include;

- Provide equivalent replacement land for long term losses;
- Compensating for any losses in net income; and
- Focus on restoring annual income.

Based on the compensation proclamation, Rwimi Hydropower Project will employ the principle of replacement cost and compensation at market cost for valuation of lost assets. Replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets that have been damaged because of project activities. The approach involves direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers and amount that is sufficient for asset replacement.

The process and the necessary action to be taken will be concluded after consultations with Kasese District administration, Kitswamba Sub-county, PAPs and Rwimi Hydropower Project and the entire exercise of valuating the affected assets will be done by the valuation committee.

6.3.3. Speculative Structures
Based on the lessons learnt from other compensation activities, opportunistic uninhabitable structures might be established for the sole purpose of compensation. These potentially pose a specific eligibility problem, which will be addressed through the use of the following methods to ascertain the validity of the compensation claim:

I. Visual inspection of the structure to determine whether it is indeed a residential structure or not.
II. Consultation with representatives of local authorities to ascertain whether the contested structure was indeed there at the time of the census and whether it was established in good faith or in an opportunistic compensation purpose.
6.4 Entitlements
An important legal requirement is contained in Section 40 of the Land Act which makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation packages are paid out to the beneficiaries. Experiences from other compensation and resettlement processes have revealed a number of risks that are involved in cash compensation approach especially to the females and the children. It is common for male household heads to use the compensation packages to marry young women or to buy luxuries instead of rebuilding a new home or to direct the compensation packages into activities that can restore their livelihoods.

6.4.1. Categories of Affected people.
The following categories of people are eligible for compensation:
   I. People who have been in the surveyed part of the proposed project area;
   II. Land owners;
   III. People whose houses/structures are to be affected by the development;
   IV. People who rent land for cultivation (share croppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities; and
   V. Any other group of persons that have not been mentioned above but are entitled to compensation according to the Ugandan laws.

6.4.2. Vulnerable people
Vulnerable people are defined as people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For purposes of this social economic survey, stake holders identified vulnerable people as the following.

   I. Widows
   II. Orphans
   III. Disabled or seriously sick people, particularly people living with HIV/AIDS and other chronic illnesses.
   IV. Second or third wives, particularly those where there is a risk that they will be abandoned by their husbands after compensation.
   V. The elderly;
   VI. Households whose heads are females with limited resources.
   VII. Households whose heads are orphans (child headed households)

6.5. Compensation and resettlement packages
The resettlement and compensation packages have been designed to ensure adequate compensation for PAPs who lose assets or livelihoods when the project is implemented. These packages have been developed in accordance with the standard regulation and in
consultation with the affected communities. Each PAP will have the opportunity to choose the option that best suits their circumstances.

6.5.1. Primary Entitlement Measures
This category is for PAPs who will lose a small section of land, which may have permanent or temporary structures. The measures include a mix of cash compensation for lost assets (including land, structures and crops), other assistance measures such as relocation assistance, and where appropriate, measures to cover any short term changes in assets by purchasing new land where necessary and/or constructing new structures on remaining portions of their land plots.

6.5.2 Compensation for loss of land
Compensation for loss of land will be provided to all PAPs who currently own land regardless of land size or the current land use. Under the Primary Entitlement Measures, cash compensation will be provided, based on government valuation amount, and disturbance allowance 15% to 30%. This is considered adequate for replacement value. Land within the proposed project area is of two tenure types, namely: registered land and customary land. The majority of the affected land is customary land without title. For resettlement purposes, calculations for diminution of land in each category will be as follows;
   a) Registered Land
   b) Customary land

6.5.3 Compensation for loss of crops
Perennial crops
Compensation for Perennial crops and Annual (seasonal) crops has been evaluated based on Kasese district rates. Unintentional damage to crops cannot be evaluated before the damage is known. These will be handled at an appropriate stage by the grievance committee.

6.5.4. Compensation for loss of structures
The compensation for the house, the pit latrines etc that will be affected will be based on value of houses, status and after which a disturbance allowance of 30% is added to the total cost. Valuation and compensation are in accordance with rates set at district level for crops and “non-permanent” structures. These rates take into account market values for structures and materials. Rates are established and updated at District level, and are enacted by District Land Boards. Permanent structures need to be valued on a case-by-case basis.
6.5.5 Payment Options
Discussions were held with the communities and the sub county officials to obtain their preferred choice for mode of payment and finally it was agreed that the amount of compensation be paid to their bank accounts. Nevertheless in the socio economic household assessment some preferred for cash payment while others opted that they be paid into their bank accounts.

6.5.6 Principles
Compensation must comply with the Ugandan Laws, the District Land Board regulations and the local and cultural acceptances. An important Ugandan requirement is that contained in Section 40 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek spousal agreement before any compensation package is agreed upon. As mentioned earlier, cash compensation entails a number of risks of impoverishment of female spouses and children. In addition to seeking formal consent of spouses in compliance with Section 40, the following steps will be taken to mitigate these risks:
   a. Payment in the presence of the wife and old children
   b. Establishment of cash compensation review committees

6.5.7 Entitlement Matrix:
The table below defines the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance for impacts /losses for different types of assets for different category of project affected persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entitlement</th>
<th>Category of affected households - Physically displaced households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential land</td>
<td>Resettlement, strongly promoted by Project, including replacement of residential land on a square meter per square meter basis. Cash compensation, subject to the cash option being approved by a local resettlement committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Residential Structures</td>
<td>If feasible, relocation to the unaffected part of the land in a residential structure rebuilt by the Project. Option between: Resettlement, including replacement of lost house by a resettlement house of similar or better standing - Cash compensation, subject to the cash option being approved by a local resettlement committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non residential structures</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Agricultural land</td>
<td>If feasible and household is relocated nearby, House hold will continue to farm their current land. Otherwise, option between: Resettlement, including replacement of lost agricultural land by replacement land of similar or better potential - Cash compensation, subject to the cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of affected households</td>
<td>Economically Displaced Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential land</td>
<td>Option between: Resettlement, strongly promoted by Project, including replacement of residential land on a square metre per square metre basis. Cash compensation, subject to the cash option being approved by a local resettlement committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Residential Structures</td>
<td>Option between: -Resettlement, including replacement of lost house by a resettlement house of similar or better standing - Cash compensation, subject to the cash option being approved by a local resettlement committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non residential structures</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Agricultural land</td>
<td>Option between: -Resettlement, including replacement of lost agricultural land by replacement land of similar or better potential - Cash compensation, subject to the cash option being approved by a local resettlement committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Crops</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value of any standing crops that the farmer is unable to harvest during the notice period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of affected households</th>
<th>Affected Households (neither physically nor economically displaced)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Residential land</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value of any affected portion of the residential plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Residential Structures</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Non residential structures</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Agricultural land</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value of any affected portion of the agricultural plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Crops</td>
<td>Cash compensation at replacement value of any standing crops that the farmer is unable to harvest during the notice period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.5.8 Compensation Rates – Structures

The following table shows the general basis for structure compensation calculations:

**Table 6.1. Basis for Structure Compensation Calculations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lost Item</th>
<th>Compensation under Ugandan Law.</th>
<th>Project uplift.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERMANENT HOUSES</strong></td>
<td>Valuation on a case-by-case basis, based upon the depreciated cost + 15 % or 30 % disturbance allowance</td>
<td>Project uplift = Replacement cost – Depreciated cost. The replacement cost is based on actual cost of construction of an equivalent structure – The difference is generally 10% - The project uplift therefore meets the gap between depreciated value per Ugandan regulations and “full replacement value” per WBG and AfDB requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON-PERMANENT HOUSES</strong></td>
<td>Valuation based upon official District Land Board rates with type of materials, condition and age taken into account – + 15 % or 30 % disturbance allowance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER STRUCTURES</strong></td>
<td>Valuation based upon official rates with type of materials, condition and age taken into account + 15 % or 30 % disturbance allowance</td>
<td>Like above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Granaries, Latrines...,)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.5.9 Compensation Rates – Crops

**Table 6.2: General Basis for Crop Compensation Calculations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lost Item</th>
<th>Compensation under Ugandan Law</th>
<th>Project uplift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERENNIAL CROPS ON LOST LAND (RoW)</strong></td>
<td>Valuation based upon count and official rates + 15% disturbance allowance</td>
<td>5 % uplift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANNUAL CROPS ON PERMANENTLY ACQUIRED LAND (RoW)</strong></td>
<td>As per the rates approved by the District Land Board</td>
<td>No uplift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAMAGE TO ANNUAL CROPS</strong></td>
<td>Valuation of damaged crops based on official rates and count of damaged crops</td>
<td>5 % uplift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5.10 Compensation Rates - Moving
This will not arise.

6.5.11 Disturbance Allowance
Usual practice in Uganda is that annual crops are not compensated because they can be harvested during the notice period, which is normally 6 months. If the notice period happens to be shorter than 6 months, affected people are entitled to a higher disturbance allowance. While the disturbance allowance is normally 15% of all compensation, Eco Power Ltd., the developer, has agreed to increase this amount to 30% in all cases. This increase by 15% of the disturbance allowance is therefore supposed to take care of the additional loss caused by the potential inability to harvest annual crops.

6.5.12 Salvaging
All assets that can be removed, such as building materials, will be an additional benefit to affected people. Their value will not be deducted from the amounts of compensation.
7. CONSULTATION WITH PAPS ON COMPENSATION OPTIONS

7.1 Option Disclosure at Sub-County and Village Level
As a first stage of disclosure, meetings will be organised at sub-county level with LC1s of all affected villages. The principles of compensation for the various types of loss and of land transfer will be detailed. The list of plots to be acquired will be disclosed at sub-county and Parish Land Committee offices with surfaces, locations, and landowners’ names. Meetings at the village level will allow for the same information to be disclosed. Additionally, at this level, timeframes for consultation meetings with each affected individual will be published (lists). The importance of amicable transactions will be stressed, and the dispute settlement procedures will be presented.

7.2 Individual Disclosure Meetings
Meetings will be held on an individual basis, with each affected head of household. This could take place either in the affected landowner’s house. PAP may be assisted by whoever they wish, including LCs, family members, lawyers and legal counselors.

The proposed compensation package will be detailed so as to expedite the process and where appropriate, land compensation will be discussed together with compensation for all other landowner’s lost assets, such as crops and semi permanent buildings

Family members having to express consent under Section 40 of the Land Act must be identified and their consents must be sought at this level where applicable (See above section). This specifically applies to the rights of wives to be consulted and to the obligation for them to give their consent to any transaction that their husband would be willing to engage in. When the deal is agreeable to both parties, a compensation certificate will be signed (see “Payment” hereunder).

7.3 Compensation Review Committee.
For physically or economically displaced people, past experience in Uganda has shown that cash compensation impacted badly on the household’s long-term economic sustainability. This proves particularly detrimental to women and children in the household. To avoid potentially vulnerable households opting for cash compensation if they are obviously unable to manage the sudden influx of cash, the following provisions are proposed:

I. Establishment at local level (LC3) of a Compensation Review Committee;
II. Any physically or economically displaced household that preliminarily opts for cash compensation instead of resettlement would be reviewed for sustainability by this committee; only once the committee is satisfied that the household indeed has a
project that ensures long-term sustainability of the cash compensation option will the household be declared eligible for cash compensation.

7.4. Payment
7.4.1. Principles
For the Right-Of-Way, compensation will be paid when all transactions are agreed upon for a certain section of the project area. This will be in all cases prior to the actual commencement of the works.

7.4.2. Compensation Agreements
When options have been selected by the affected household for the compensation of lost assets, all parties involved will sign a compensation agreement. These compensations agreements will clearly separate the compensation term paid for under Ugandan law requirements (C1), and the term resulting from the Rwimi Hydropower Project uplift. Signatories of the compensation agreements will be as follows:

Parties:
- Compensation Recipient,
- Rwimi hydropower representative,

Witnesses:
- Witness Local Government representative,
- Member of the Cash Compensation Review Committee.

7.4.3 Payment Procedure
Payments of all amounts more than Ush 100,000 will be made by cheque. Payment will be deposited in the respective bank accounts. Payment will be made by Rwimi Hydro Power Project. On payment, a receipt will be signed by the same parties as above.
8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM
8.1 Forming a Grievance Redressing Committee
Dissatisfactions may arise through the process of compensation for a variety of reasons, including disagreement on the compensation value during valuation for assets, and controversial issue on property ownership etc.. To address the problem of PAPs during implementation of compensation a grievance redress committee will be established in project affected villages. Procedure entail that:

I. All PAPs will be informed to approach the chairman of the grievance committee or the project implemener in case of any grievance regarding compensation.

II. Any PAPs who have a grievance would present his /her cases to the grievance redress committee.

III. The committee examines the case and responds within a period of 15 days.

IV. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) PAPs can seek justice from the Mediation Committee to be established at the District Land Office

The composition of Grievance Redress Committee

The members for the Grievance Committee will be:

I. Representatives from each village (appointed by the PAPs on consensus (04 members)

II. LC (1) Chairpersons of the respective villages (04 members)

III. Representative of LC (3) Chairperson, (community Development office (01 member)

IV. Representative from the Project Developer and

V. Representative from the Contractor (as the case may be)

The main function of the committee would be arbitration and negotiation based on transparent and fair hearing of the cases of the parties in dispute between PAPs and the Project contractor/developer. The committee gives solution to grievances related to compensation amount, delays in compensation payment or provision of different type of resettlement assistance.

- To resolve any issues arising from the implementation of RAP and to bring to the notice of any suggestion on behalf of the community.
- To provide guidance in implementing community development action plan.
- Handling any social issues which is to do with project’s construction phase
- Bridging the community, the project and the government
8.1. Types of Likely Grievances and Disputes
In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely during the implementation of a compensation and resettlement program are the following:

I. Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
II. Disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbors;
III. Dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals claim to be the owner of this asset);
IV. Disagreement over the valuation (either the unit rate applied or the count) of a plot or other asset;
V. Successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset;
VI. Disagreement over resettlement measures, for instance on the location of the resettlement site, on the type or standing of the proposed housing, or over the characteristics of the resettlement plot; and
VII. Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements.

9. MONITORING & REPORTING PLAN
For purposes of ensuring a smooth implementation of the Resettlement and compensation plan and to maximum its relevance in addressing the needs of the affected persons, the implementation of the compensation plan will be monitored throughout the whole process. Monitoring will be divided into two parts, i.e. internal and external monitoring.

9.1. Internal Monitoring
During the active phase of resettlement and compensation, the following key progress indicators will be measured internally by Rwimi Hydropower in every two weeks at the beginning and every three months after payment of initial round of compensation.

- Numbers of Project Affected Persons as against the payment of total compensation
- Physical verification of the progressive restoration of the physically displaced units (kitchen / toilet)
- Grievances logged, resolved and referred to higher mediation boards (open, closed); and
- Amounts of compensation paid for each category of lost assets (structures, land, crops, others).
- Number of disclosure certificates signed and received
- Administrative procedures laid down in disbursement of compensation payments
The main source of data for internal monitoring will be the data base generated from the RAPs for e.g. records on compensation for assets as well as the day today observations by implementing staffs. The resettlement office will record the progress of land allocation and resettlement. The office will make a summary report starting from the commencement of the activities and special events will be reported on continuous base. The format usually comprises detail description of resettlement progress and compensation payment, problems and difficulties met in the implementation process and corresponding resolution methods and measures.

A brief quarterly internal monitoring report will be prepared on this basis. It may be publicly released depending on lenders’ requirements. The internal monitoring will be performed by administration officer in charge of project resettlement action plan.

9.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be undertaken first by the concerned local administration which will also conduct their own regular monitoring, through meetings to be held at LC (3) Chairperson’s office. The purpose of the monitoring by the LC(3) office will be to ensure whether:

- The access roads have been taken over by the project for improvements as per the local council standards,
- Any land issues will arise in connection with the transmission line installation and to assist the project developer in resolving such issues,
- Look into any grievances from the PAPs if referred to the project monitoring unit.
- Provide necessary assistance, security to the PAPs when obtaining the compensation and
- To witness transactions between the developer and the PAP on behalf of the LC
- To liaise with the District Land Office on matters of interest to the LC

National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) will have also the responsibility for external monitoring at the national level. The District Environment Officer will also conduct monitoring visits to ensure that the conditions of approval by NEMA for the RAP has been complied with by the developer. Both NEMA and the district environmental office will undertake basic supervision on the impact of the project on PAPs and income restoration, PAPs degree of satisfaction with the resettlement and compensation process annually.

The major monitoring areas include;
- The overall fairness and transparency of the compensation process;
- Progress of compensation payment;
- Appropriateness of grievance redress mechanisms; and
- Problems and difficulties encountered.

9.3 Compliance and Completion Audits

The independent compliance and completion audit will focus on the assessment of compliance with requirements contained in this RAP, in the Ugandan legislation. It will include:

I. Quarterly external reviews (about one-week in duration each) during the active phase of compensation and resettlement,
II. A final completion audit at least one year after the last compensation has been effected, or at such time that the auditor will deem appropriate.

9.4 Compliance Reviews

Objectives of these quarterly reviews are as follows:

I. To assess overall compliance with the RAP and applicable legislation and requirements, particularly the following:
   - Compliance with eligibility criteria as described in this RAP,
   - Actual delivery of entitlements (compensation and resettlement packages) as described in this RAP,
   - Compliance with implementation mechanisms as described in this RAP;
II. To verify that measures to restore or enhance Project-Affected Peoples’ quality of life and livelihood are being implemented and to assess their effectiveness,
III. To assess the extent to which the quality of life and livelihoods of affected communities are being restored in an appropriate manner, based on results of the outcome evaluation mentioned above.

External monitoring reports will be prepared independently by the reviewer and released to the lenders and to the public after review for factual accuracy.

9.5 Compliance Audit

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

A key objective of the RAP is that resettlement, compensation and other mitigation measures should lead to sustainable restoration or enhancement of affected peoples’ quality of life and income levels. At such time as affected peoples’ quality of life and livelihood can be demonstrated to have been restored, the resettlement and compensation process can be deemed “complete”.

The completion audit will be carried out by the same auditor as the compliance audit. Based on progress indicators gathered an outcome evaluation indicators gathered and
validated by the external evaluation team, the auditor will formulate conclusions on the main following topics:

Have the objectives set forth in the RAP been reached in terms of:

- Identification of affected people and identification of impacts,
- Compensation for all impacts of all affected people,
- Timely delivery of entitlements and compliance with Ugandan constitution requirement of “prompt” compensation,

- Has compensation been fair and adequate to mitigate experienced impacts,
- Have livelihoods been restored.

9.6 Outcome Evaluation

The project will hire a suitably qualified external evaluator with significant experience in resettlement to carry out two evaluation reviews based on indicators measured by the internal team:

(i) One review will take place at mid-term of RAP implementation (about one and a half year after commencement of implementation); and

(ii) The second review will take place two years after the end of RAP implementation, when livelihoods are likely to be restored or about to be restored.

Participation of communities in outcome evaluation will be warranted through the following mechanisms:

I. Focus groups with affected people (gender specific);
 II. Focus groups with community leaders;
 III. Focus groups with representatives of host communities; and
 IV. Evaluation reports will be publicly released.

9.6.1 Indicators for Outcome Evaluation

Simple socio-economic parameters will be established and monitored annually for a sample of about 20% of PAP

Indicators that will be used to evaluate the PAP outcomes will be:

I. Whether the economically displaced person have used the compensation money to restore their livelihoods and that such restorations are sustainable

II. Whether the physically displaced persons have restored their damaged structures and that they are in good condition

III. The funds that they have received have been used for wise and sustainable purposes

IV. Have the PAPs quality of life has been improved as a result of compensation process or otherwise etc..

These indicators will be measured internally by Rwimi Hydropower project resettlement and compensation unit, based on specifications established by the external evaluator mentioned in the section below.
10.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 RAP Implementation Unit

Rwimi Hydropower Project and the local leaders will put in place a dedicated unit for the implementation of this RAP, under the leadership of a RAP Manager appointed by the Project Developer. The implementation of RAP will be through a unit established for a period of 24 months. In general, the staffing will be sized to match the project needs at any given moment.

10.2 Involvement of Other Parties

Other parties will be involved in the implementation of the RAP, as follows:

I. At LC1 level: LC1 Chairpersons will take an active part in further identification of affected households and valuation of affected assets, particularly where speculative attempts are suspected

II. At LC2 level: Parish Land Committees are involved in the validation and sign-off of compensation certificates;

III. At LC5 level: District Land Boards are to establish and update compensation rates; and

IV. Lastly, a Mediation Committee will be established at District level to review and mediate claims and disputes.

10.3 Budget

The budget for implementing the RAP is being derived from the summation of all evaluated individual costs including the actual acquisition of land in the project area. The budget cost is Uganda shillings Two hundred fifty four million eight hundred and twenty one thousand eight hundred fifty (254,821,850/=) as indicated in the table below: This summation was calculated by a registered valuer.

**Table 10.1 RAP (Tentative) Cost.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>By Lots in Villages</th>
<th>PAPs</th>
<th>Compensation costs</th>
<th>Disturbance allowance</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43,800,700</td>
<td>13,136,210</td>
<td>66,940,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nyaseke</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48,225,000</td>
<td>14,467,500</td>
<td>62,692,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58,120,600</td>
<td>17,369,010</td>
<td>75,675,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Upper Rugendabara 1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36,961,200</td>
<td>11,168,460</td>
<td>49,513,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
<td><strong>187,107,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,141,180</strong></td>
<td><strong>254,821,850</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also assumed that a further amount of **UGX 45,000,000/=** (minimum but can be increased) be allocated for the administration and monitoring of the RAP implementation and for the implementation of mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP Report.
Table 10.2 Supplemental Budget for implementing RAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Tentative budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Administration of compensation</td>
<td>Travel &amp; Transport / Assist opening of Bank Accounts / Assist those in need of help</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation of RAP.</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring &amp; External Audit</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Support to Environmental and livelihood restoration initiatives</td>
<td>Tree Planting, Water supply, Access Road improvements; health services; awareness Creation</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Conflict management and compensation for unseen damages during construction</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>45,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.4 Recommendations and Conclusions

The developer is committed to implementing the recommended aforementioned mitigation measures. The developer will also be ready to cooperate and collaborate with all stakeholders involved so that maximum benefits can be derived from the proposed project.

*The following are the recommendations;*

- In terms of the Resettlement Action Planning, the project’s socio-economic negative impacts arising from land acquisition can be reversible. Adequate mitigation measures have been identified and agreed upon to address the potential negative social impacts.
- They will be addressed during the design, pre construction, and construction and implementation phases of the project.
- The project will bring immediate benefits to the project area (employment creation, increased local circulation) and long term benefits to the local community as well as to the national economy.
- The developer will ensure that any other impact not predicted during the RAP will be addressed in case they emerge during the project implementation.
- In conclusion the developer is committed to implementing the mitigation and monitoring measures contained in this ESIA/RAP and to work closely with NEMA and relevant lead agencies in ensuring sustainable social and environmental management of the project.

As a result the RAP team strongly recommends that the project be granted approval.
11. ANNEXURES

**Annexure (1) List of Persons Contacted**

1. Mr Kanyesugye William  
   Chief Administrative Office (CAO) Kasese District Local Government

2. Lt. Col. Mawa  
   Chairperson (LC 5), Kasese District

3. Hon. Komu Costant  
   LC (3) Chairperson, Kiswamba Subcounty

4. Mr. Byaruhanga Masereka Isreal  
   Sub County chief, Kitswamba Sub County

5. Hon Humbangeso Asuman  
   Youth Counselor for the Sub County

6. Agricultural Development Officer  
   Kitswamba sub County

7. District Environmental Officer  
   Kasese District

8. Chairperson (LC1)  
   Kihoko Village

9. Chairperson (LC1)  
   Nyaseke

10. Chairperson (LC1)  
    Nyakabale

11. Chairperson (LC1)  
    Upper Rugendabara 1

11. All the PAPs  
    In Kihoko, Nyaseke, Nyakabale and Upper Rugendabara villages
Annexure (2) Meeting Minutes

Meeting No 1. Meeting with the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) Kasese District

The RAP Lead Sociologist had a meeting at his office on 5th March 2012. He was briefed about the project and he was educated of the progress achieved so far in the preparation of RAP. He was also kept informed of the progress of the land survey, the valuation exercise and the consultative meeting that was held with the PAPs.

CAO stressed the need to continue close dialogue with the community members during the planning stage of the compensation payments. In addition to direct compensation he stressed the important of restoring the environment in the villages in question, which as a result will be degraded when the lands acquired will be modified for purpose of the project. He said that some amount of money should be aside for the environmental improvements. and said that he could avail the services of the District Environmental Office and the Land office staff to assist in the planning and implementation stage.

Minutes of the meeting No 2, held with the Local Council Chairperson (LC5) at the Kasese District office.

The RAP Lead Sociologist had a meeting with the Local Council Chairperson (5) at the Kasese District office, on the 5th March 2012 in order to keep him informed of the progress of the land survey, the valuation exercise and the consultative meeting that was held with the PAPs and to obtain his advice as to how the Compensation process should be undertaken.

At the very outset he appreciated that the work regarding the Rwimi Small hydro Power project is in progress and asked the developer to expedite the construction work. He said that the country at large is in dire need of electricity and that he welcomed the project as a boost to the energy supply efforts of the government. He said that the people will get numerous benefits such as employment and power for them to process their agricultural products so that the local government too will get more income as a result. The alarming rate of the tree felling for purpose of fuel wood will not be healthy for the country’s remaining forest and the hydropower definitely will be a sustainable solution he said. He also said that there are 12 rivers in the district and that the water scheme is more gravity flow and if power is available, the capacity of the water schemes can be further improved.

The payment of compensation he said should be best if the people affected can have them in their banks, as it will be a risk for the project affected persons to receive them in cash.

He requested the developer to expedite all the planning work soon and start the construction work.
Minutes of the Meeting No. 3 held with Sub County Chief and LC (3) Chairperson

A meeting was held at the Kitswamba Sub county office with the LC (3) Chairperson on 28th Feb 2012 to briefly discuss on the Resettlement Action Plan and the progress of other project related activities. Following were in attendance:

1. Hon. Komu Costant LC (3) Chairperson
2. Mr. Byaruhanga Masereka Isreal Sub County chief
3. Hon Humbangeso Asuman Youth Counselor for the sub county
4. Mr Musisi Ibrahim Sector production
5. Bandara, Surveyor, Eco Power Ltd.
6. LPD Dayananda Consultant (RAP)

The LC (3) Chairperson and the Sub County Chief were informed of the progress in respect of the land survey and the on-going valuation process of the lands affected by the PAPs. Responding to the information was presented, the LC (3) Chairperson said that according to the plan, the compensation process should be finished by March. While he reiterated that the project is very much a welcome for the sub county, he said that during the payment of compensation, it is necessary that the PAPs not be paid in cash as it will not help the recipients at the end as they will recklessly use same. He also said that there could be possibility that other people could squander the money no sooner they will come to know that PAPs have cash in their hand. This view was further confirmed by the Sub County Chief and offered to facilitate the bank representatives to visit the sub county office to get the PAPS (who do not have bank accounts) to open up savings accounts. They also proposed that the developers should be able to offer the employment opportunities to the local people and that any raw materials available in the local areas be purchased by the project.

The need for having a project monitoring committee was also discussed by the LC (3) Chairperson and that he informed that such a committee will be set up very soon. Clarifying the role of the PMC and the already established Grievance Committee they agreed that the grievance committee can serves as the grass root arm to settle the conflicts, where as the PMC will serve more as working with the developer to provide necessary assistance and guidance in matters such as public access roads etc for improvements. The PMC can also provide security services if needed for the PAPs when the compensation is paid, the Chair Person added.

The Chairperson finally thanked the Developers Representatives for the visit and requested that the developer's representative should attend the PMC meetings when they will be convened.
Annexure (3) : Minutes of the community meeting undertaken on Friday 17th Feb

A community meeting of the project affected persons was convened on Friday, 17th Feb 2012, at, with the participation of all the project affected persons (96) of the four villages with the participation of the respective the LC (1) Chairperson of the respective village. The purpose of the meeting was to gather all the project affected persons to into one location, listen to their objections, grievances and also to record any suggestion that they would make in implementing the land acquisition process and in general the project implementation.

Attendance sheet is attached.

Issues arising at the meeting:

At the meeting it was revealed that a Land Committee has been formed to discuss the matters on compensation. It convened a meeting on 23rd January and following decision was made.

- Compensation be considered for those whose land were previously surveyed but subsequently were withdrawn due to change of the location. Those affected by the change need to be considered for payment of compensation for the crop loss due to surveying.
- The project should endeavor to purchase building materials if any is produced by the local community and whether local contractors, suppliers can be awarded tenders for any construction activities.

Clarifying on this matter, the District Land Officer explained that the Grievance Committee can look into the first matter to investigate whether any loss of crops was incurred by the affected persons during the survey. He further explained that it would not be fair to claim any compensation if there is no such loss.

Explaining the possibility of the Developer to purchase local raw materials, the representatives of the developer explained that if the quality of such raw materials meet the highest standards required for the construction of such projects and that the suppliers will be able to supply the required quantities, the company may be able to look into the possibility of awarding such contracts to the neighboring suppliers.

Following are some of the other matters that were discussed at the meeting:

- When calculating the rates to be paid to land, there should be an increased amount of rate of compensation for those who have their own titles and deeds and certificates of ownership.
- The question of how the final payment of compensation should be provided to the community affected members was discussed and that on consensus, majority agreed
that the moneys be paid into their bank accounts. Where the payments will be in
small amounts, they agreed that the recipients be paid in cash.

- Consider the local people for employment, when the project will start its
construction activities.
- There is a necessity to provide pipe water for the community as the river is the
primary source of potable water for the people in the village and that this source
will be disturbed during the construction period of the project. The company should
provide a gravity water flow scheme, if the people will be affected by the project.
- The access roads from the main trading center, which are outside the survey also to
be rehabilitated.
- A maternity ward is an urgent need for the area that this could be made available
under CSR of the project.
- Power evacuated to the national grid but how can the local people access to power,
as it is generated from the local area.
- The venue of the meeting is to be changed for the future meetings as the people will
have to travel afar to reach this place. A more closer meeting venue should be
decided for the convenience of those who come from all the four villages. This was
agreed.

The members also appointed a Grievance Committee to replace the Land committee that
they had temporarily set up to take up the matters on land acquisition. The members for
the Grievance Committee were appointed by consensus and following were appointed:
- Messers. Kambale Daniel, Kisembo Mulebelo, Muhindo jasson, Thembo James,
Thomas Mughanda, Kanyoriyo Yowas, Mrs Hanje James, Ms. Kifanjiwa Mary, Ester
Mutalla and Yowasi Nyamayithaba
- It was also agreed that all the LC 1 Chairpersons of the respective villages and the
LC (3) Chairperson, the Sub County Chief will be members of the GC ex officio.

The mandate of the GC was agreed upon as:
- To resolve any issues arising from the implementation of RAP and to bring to the
notice of any suggestion on behalf of the community.
- To provide guidance in implementing community development action plan.
- Handling any social issues which is to do with project’s construction phase
- Bridging the community, the project and the government
Annexure (4)

Attendance Sheet of the PAPS who attended the Consultative Meeting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Comments/concerns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nambale Daniel</td>
<td>Nyanyi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maita Kapinga</td>
<td>Kyamwendo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kininga Thamer</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thamer Pheilu</td>
<td>Kibabazi</td>
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<td>Kanyony James</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ndalion Yorosa</td>
<td>Kibabazi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for Rwimi Small Hydropower Project
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pardol Baluku</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Resett.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwambale Panchai</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Resett.</td>
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<td>Baguma Wilson</td>
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<td>Baguma Geiner</td>
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<td>Kasimba Guma</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine Kasimba</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boly Grace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Muhenda Joseph</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>Muhenda Ssimu</td>
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<td>Tembo Geina</td>
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<td>Bwambale Franko Masoke</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<td>Yoichapo Baluku</td>
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<td>Muhindo Isaac</td>
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<td>Mwenge Hervezoni</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangi William</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muchiambund Zaliha Lep Rugando</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutingo Uliza</td>
<td>Maseke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masereko. Musatirwa</td>
<td>Maseke</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundi Safari</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mugwu. Reziya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thewa Amos</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mulumbi Edwargmuanda</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nehumia Ntale</td>
<td>Nyaseke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baqusa Kithemne</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Kithemne Abel</td>
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<td>Sassy Kithemne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joice Mwenge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batezi Kithemne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yosiya mukonza</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fipipo Thembu</td>
<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musubaba Zubairi</td>
<td>Upper Rugendabo</td>
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Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for Rwimi Small Hydropower Project
Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for Rwimi Small Hydropower Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyamasa Joje</td>
<td>Upper Rugendoek</td>
<td>Km</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bakyana Nadereya</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Bakyana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baluru Josuna</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>B. J</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Esther Mudhake</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Esther</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatuma Biira</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Fatuma</td>
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<td>Emmye Kuza</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
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<td>Kev. Bu Stephen</td>
<td>Rugederu</td>
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<td>Kpakimwa Sauda</td>
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<td>Nzanzu Ismail</td>
<td>Upper Rugendoek</td>
<td>Nzanzu Ismail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kabinagye Ismail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhindo Jason</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Project coordinator</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Musaki Yexter</td>
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<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>Masika</td>
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<td>Kalungi Zafuni</td>
<td>Upper Rugendoek</td>
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<td>Nyakabale</td>
<td>Muhindo Paul</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Code</td>
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<td>Mwenge Stephen</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berni Musakumbi</td>
<td>Nyasike</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mughanda Fredrick</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mukingo Lekel</td>
<td>Nyanjoro</td>
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<td>Ano Biiinako</td>
<td>Gatongo</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Tadeo Aktanyira</td>
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<td>Muhimbwa Dobeli</td>
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<td>Ali Ban Bwanancio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhimbwa</td>
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<td>Momuye</td>
<td>Muhimbwa</td>
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<td>Baluku Mubakani</td>
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<td>Bihamba</td>
<td>Disoiti</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kihoko Eunjya</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baluku Christopher</td>
<td>Kihoko</td>
<td>525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure (8) Sample Socio Economic Survey HH Questionnaire

PLOT REF : _________ - ______ - ______ ENUMERATOR:________________________

RWIMI SMALL POWER PROJECT

AFFFECTED HOUSEHOLD – SOCIO-ECONOMIC FORM

Date of Interview: _______________ Village: ____________________

1. SECTION (1) FAMILY INFORMATION

LO _____ Tenant _____ Licensee _____ Co-owner _____ (X)

1.1 Name of the Head of the Household
________________________________________________________________________
(Surname, First Name)

1.2 Photo Ref ________________ Sex: __________

1.3 Date/Year of Birth:_____________________

1.4 Age: ________________ exact/approximate
(circle appropriate response)

1.5 Where were you born? _________________

1.6 When did you come here? _________________

1.7 Are your parents alive? Yes/ No. If alive, who? _________________
(circle appropriate response)

1.8 Where do/did your parents live? _________________

1.9 Marital Status : (circle appropriate response) 1=Single 2=Married (no of spouses)________ 3=Divorced 4=Widowed

1.10 Tribe/Clan: ____________________________________________________________________

1.11 Village: ______________________________________________________________________

1.12 Main Occupation of Head of Household: (Cultivation, daily work, permanent work etc. (Describe)
__________________________________________________________________________________

1.13 Where? ______________________________________________________________________
1.14 Religion: 1=Catholic 2=Protestant 3=Muslim , 4 = Other ____________________________

1.15 Is the affected plot a principal place of residence/cultivation? (circle appropriate response) Yes / No.

1.16 Family members (Details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HH member</th>
<th>Full names</th>
<th>Year of birth</th>
<th>Residing on affected land (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Literacy level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children (18 and more)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other dependants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Literacy Levels: 1: Illiterate 2: Can read and write 3: Complete Primary Education 4: Complete Secondary Education 5: Complete University Education
### 2. SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD LAND HOLDINGS AND ASSETS

#### 2.1 Agricultural Plots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (Village)</th>
<th>Surface Acre</th>
<th>Status of occupation (owner/co-owner/tenant/CO tenant/licencee)</th>
<th>Agricultural use (crops typically grown)</th>
<th>Affected (Yes / No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O CO T/COT L</td>
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<td>Y N</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.2 Residential Plots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (Village)</th>
<th>Surface Acre</th>
<th>Status of occupation (owner/co-owner/tenant/CO tenant/licencee)</th>
<th>Structures on plot</th>
<th>Affected (Yes / No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O CO T/COT L</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.3 Other Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (Village)</th>
<th>Construction Materials</th>
<th>Status of occupation (owner/co-owner/tenant/CO tenant/licencee)</th>
<th>Type/ Condition</th>
<th>Affected (Yes / No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P NP</td>
<td>O CO T/COT L</td>
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<td>Y N</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **SECTION 3  LIVELIHOOD**

3.1 Average Income derived from income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of livelihood</th>
<th>Cash Ug. Shillings for year 2009</th>
<th>In kind e.g cow/labour/grain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Household Enterprises</strong> <em>(Please provide details of calculations in notebook)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Agricultural Income <em>(e.g Livestock, Poultry)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Agricultural Income <strong>Property Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent received from rented property (land, housing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other social Benefits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family allowances/social security benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances and assistance received from others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other <em>(inheritance, alimony, scholarships, etc)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employment**

| Formal employment income                               |                                   |                              |

**TOTAL**

3.2 Do you have a bank account? *(circle appropriate response) Yes / No*

3.2 If yes, where? *(e.g. bank name, location, distance):*

________________________________________________________________________________

4. **SECTION 4: HEALTH & VULNERABILITY**

4.1 Are there disabled or chronically ill people in the household? 1=YES 2=NO

4.2 If YES: - Type of disability/illness: _________________________________

    - Type of care required: _________________________________

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

    - Births: __________________

    - Deaths: _______________
Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan for Rwimi Small Hydropower Project

-Cause: __________________________________________________________

4.4 What are the most common diseases that affect the family?
- ___________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________

4.5 What is the nearest health facility known to the family?
 ________________________________

4.6 Is it actually used by the family? 1=YES 2=NO

4.7 If NO, why?
 ____________________________________________

4.8 Do you practice family planning? 1=YES 2=NO

4.9 Have you heard of HIV/AIDS? 1=YES 2=NO

4.10 How is HIV/AIDS contracted?
 ____________________________________________

4.11 How can HIV/AIDS be avoided?
 ____________________________________________

5. SECTION (5) WELFARE INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HH Assets</th>
<th>Availability (Yes/No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does everyone in the household have at least two sets of clothes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does anyone in the household own a radio? <em>(add telephone/fixed or mobile)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does anyone in the household own a fixed telephone?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the household have a bicycle?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the household have any other transport equipment other than a bicycle? If yes, what type of vehicle?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If someone in the household is in need of urgent assistance, is there anybody/organisation in this settlement provide such assistance?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. SECTION (6) WELFARE INDICATORS

6.1 Where do you get drinking water from: ______________________

6.2 Distance from residence ___________ meters

6.3 Do you fish in the river or any close by water sources: 1=YES 2=NO

6.4 If YES, where? And How often? ________________________________

6.5 Do you hunt in the present situation: 1=YES 2=NO

6.6 If YES, where? & How often? ________________________________

6.7 What type of energy do you use in the household:
(1)=Firewood, (2)=Gas, (3)=Charcoal, (4)=Solar, (5)=Paraffin/Kerosene
(6)=Biogas, (7)=Electricity,( 8)=Other ____________________________

7. How will you land be affected?

8. What type of compensation do you expect?

9. If cash is received , what will you do?

SECTION 7: OTHER OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS

Include Relocation Preferences if the Household is potentially physically