



## **RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5)**

for the proposed North Western Components (RAP 2), North Eastern Components (RAP 3a), South Eastern Components (RAP 3b), Feeder Oil Pipeline Components (RAP 4), and Upgrade of Existing Access Roads (RAP 5)

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Prepared by  
ATACAMA CONSULTING






Plot 22B, Lower Naguru East Road, Naguru, Kampala, Uganda

**SEPTEMBER 2020**



## DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document Title:	Tilenga Project Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5) for the proposed North Western Components (RAP 2), North Eastern Components (RAP 3a), South Eastern Components (RAP 3b), Feeder Oil Pipeline Components (RAP 4), and Upgrade of Existing Access Roads (RAP 5): Executive Summary.		
Document ID/Reference Number:	SRS_CA1&LA2_TP_RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5_01 (ES)		
Version Number:	01		
Date of Version Number:	16 <sup>th</sup> September 2020		
Current Revision Level:	01		
Client:			
Prepared by:	ATACAMA CONSULTING		

## DISCLAIMER:

This report was commissioned on terms specifically limiting the liability of the authors. The authors have prepared this report with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the contract with the Project. Our conclusions are the results of the exercise of our professional judgment based in part upon materials and information provided by the Project and others. We disclaim any responsibility and liability to the Project and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the work. No part of this document may be reproduced without the prior written approval of the Project operators and the Government of Uganda.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
2. OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY FOR RAP DEVELOPMENT .....	35
3. SOCIAL BASELINE.....	63
4. VULNERABLE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.....	84
5. KEY IMPACT FINDINGS.....	90
6. CONCERNS AND GRIEVANCES.....	100
7. ENTITLEMENT AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK .....	105
8. RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION PACKAGES.....	118
9. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION .....	135
10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION .....	146
11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	157
12. RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	168



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Joint Venture Partners Licence Areas .....	2
Figure 2: RAP 2 Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa .....	10
Figure 3: RAP 3a Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa .....	11
Figure 4: RAP 3b Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa.....	12
Figure 5: RAP 4 Project area in the context of Lake Albert, Buliisa and Hoima.....	13
Figure 6: RAP 5 Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa .....	14
Figure 7: Overlaps in the Tilenga Project RAPs 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 and 5 .....	83
Figure 8: Grievance flow chart .....	102
Figure 9: Copy of a signed Cut-off date form and poster .....	109
Figure 10: Residential Structures existing at the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project sites .....	124
Figure 11 : House Designs .....	128
Figure 12: Procedure for PAPs locating replacement residential land .....	131
Figure 13: Procedure for PAPs locating replacement agricultural land.....	132
Figure 14: Procedure for the Project to identify land for resettlement village(s) .....	134
Figure 15: RAP Implementation Team Structure .....	156
Figure 16: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Implementation Schedule .....	170

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Location and Project Land Take for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Components .....	6
Table 2: Tilenga RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Details .....	15
Table 3: Affected Public Access roads .....	25
Table 4: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Intersection with other RAP footprints. ....	30
Table 5: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Land Tenure Arrangements .....	32
Table 6: Categories of PAPs affected by RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Projects.....	34
Table 7: Stakeholder Engagement Activities conducted during RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5.....	36
Table 8: Signatories to the Landowner identification, land user identification and the spousal consent forms .....	48
Table 9: List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 .....	50
Table 10: Stakeholders consulted as pertains to RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 CH.....	61
Table 11: Summary of potential vulnerable people categories.....	85
Table 12: Scoring criteria for developing the VPAH list .....	86
Table 13: Proposed Vulnerable People Support Programmes and Interventions .....	88
Table 14: Key Impact Findings .....	90
Table 15: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 land take by parish .....	94
Table 16: Category of Loses under RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Components .....	96
Table 17: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 recorded grievances by Category as of 5 <sup>th</sup> August 2020.....	104
Table 18: Eligibility Framework.....	107
Table 19: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Entitlement & Eligibility Framework .....	111
Table 20: Type and numbers of affected structures .....	119
Table 21: Rooms and features of House design.....	124
Table 22: Site Feasibility .....	133
Table 23: Overlap within RAPs 2-5 Surveyed Households.....	135
Table 24: Project infrastructure / RAP# Matrix.....	138
Table 25: Percentage of population impacted per RAP .....	138
Table 26: General strategies for mitigating economic displacement impacts .....	139
Table 27: Sample structure for aggregated database per HH .....	141
Table 28: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....	159
Table 29: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Cash Compensation and Physical Resettlement .....	
Implementation Costs .....	168

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALC	Area Land Committee
BKK	Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CoD	Cut-off-Date
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFP	Chance Finds Procedure
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CUL	CNOOC Uganda Limited
CPF	Central Processing Facility
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DIRCO	District Resettlement Coordination Committee
DLB	District Land Board
DLG	District Local Government
DLO	District Land Office
EA	Exploration Area
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
FID	Final Investment Decision
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLR	Global Livelihood Restoration
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GO	Grievance Officer
GoU	Government of Uganda
HH	Household
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standard
JV	Joint Venture
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LARF	Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework
LC	Local Council
LCF	Livelihood Coaching Facility

LR	Livelihood Restoration
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MZO	Ministerial Zonal Office
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAS	Rapid Aerial Survey
RPC	Resettlement Planning Committee
RTK	Real Time Kinematic
SHBS	Social and Health Baseline Study
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TEP Uganda	Total Exploration and Production Uganda B.V.
TUOP	Tullow Uganda Operations (Pty) Limited
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Joint Venture Partners (the JV Partners) comprising of Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (TUOP), Total E&P Uganda B.V. (TEP Uganda) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL), have been granted oil production licences from the Government of Uganda (GoU), and are currently entering the initial stages of petroleum development of five (05) licence areas in the Lake Albert Basin in Uganda (see Figure 1).

On behalf of the GoU, TEP Uganda, operator of Contract Area 1 (CA-1) and TUOP, operator of Licensed Area 2 (LA-2), plan to develop the licensed petroleum fields in Buliisa, Hoima, Kikuube and Nwoya Districts, within the Albertine Graben of Uganda. As the JV Partners transition into the development and production phase of oil and gas, a number of critical infrastructures need to be put in place for the successful development of the Tilenga Project.

The Tilenga Project comprises of six oil fields - Jobi-Rii, Ngiri, Gunya, Kasamene-Warindi, Nsoga and Kigogole, which will be developed together via a single Central Processing Facility (CPF) with a production capacity of 200,000 barrels per day of oil together with associated gas, produced water, injection water and associated utilities and camps. A total of about 400 wells will be drilled from over 35 well pads. A network of inter field pipelines will collect the oil production from each well pad and transport it to the CPF located within the Industrial Area planned in Ngwedo sub-county, Buliisa District. The CPF will also be connected to a water abstraction plant on the shores of Lake Albert.

A 24-inch feeder oil pipeline will transport the oil from the CPF to the refinery at Kabaale in Buseruka Sub-county, Hoima District. From Kabaale, the planned East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) will export the crude oil via a 24-inch pipeline over about 1,450 kilometres up to Tanga on the Tanzanian coast. The EACOP system will include; associated pumping stations, electrical heating systems and an oil export terminal located at the Chongeleani peninsula near Tanga port in Tanzania.

Currently, the project is at pre-development phase and the main activities are Front-End Engineering Design (FEED), Land Acquisition and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (approved on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2019). The FEED involves the development of necessary technical definitions, costs and schedule estimates to allow the JV Partners to make a recommendation for a Final Investment Decision (FID) expected for the end of 2020, and will lead to the project execution and construction phase for the upstream facilities required to produce Uganda's Oil.

Concurrent with the FEED studies, are other activities within the upstream Project such as the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which was submitted to NEMA in June 2018, publicly disclosed between October and November 2018 and approved by NEMA on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and, the development of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to enable land acquisition for the Project facilities.

The pre-development phase requires the planning for land acquisition for temporary and permanent occupation which involves the preparation of a number of RAPs for which, TEP Uganda and TUOP contracted Atacama Consulting.

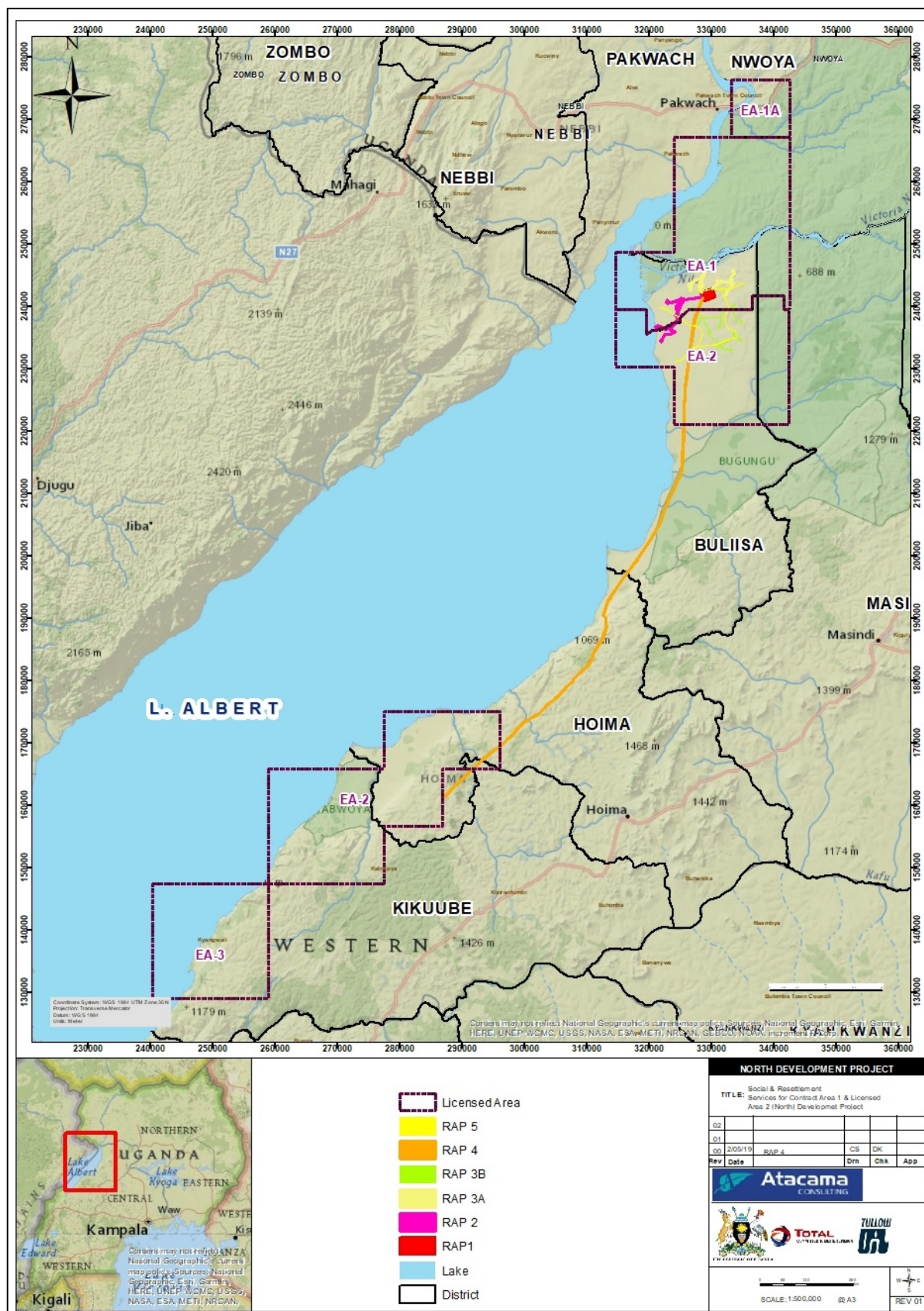


Figure 1: Joint Venture Partners Licence Areas

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page 2

Atacama Consulting

The resettlement planning process has been broken down into a number of components, each of which contains various project components in Buliisa, Hoima and Kikuube Districts as follows:

- RAP 1: Priority Areas (Industrial Area and N1 Access Road)<sup>1</sup>: At the time of writing the current executive summary, RAP 1 was in the implementation phase, which commenced on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2018;
- RAP 2: North Western Components (*one of the subjects of the current Executive Summary*): Covers eighteen (18) proposed facilities namely; six (6) well pads, six (6) flow lines, five (5) access roads and one (1) water abstraction station;
- RAP 3a: North Eastern Components (*one of the subjects of the current Executive Summary*): Comprises of twenty-two (22) proposed facilities namely; six (6) well pads, eight (8) trunk lines, six (6) access roads and two (2) Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) sites options;
- RAP 3b: South Eastern Components (*one of the subjects of the current Executive Summary*): Comprises of thirty three (33) proposed facilities namely; eleven (11) well pads, eleven (11) trunk lines and eleven (11) access roads;
- RAP 4: Feeder Oil Pipeline Components (*one of the subjects of the current Executive Summary*): Comprises of four (4) proposed facilities including; feeder pipeline mobile camp, feeder pipeline Right of Way (RoW), feeder pipeline heat trace power stations and access roads); and
- RAP 5: Upgrade of Existing Access Roads (*one of the subjects of the current Executive Summary*): Comprises of nine (09) proposed access road upgrades in Buliisa District.

The current document applies to Project components encompassed under RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5. The purpose of the RAPs is to identify and document procedures that Total E&P Uganda B.V (TEP Uganda) and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (TUOP) will follow in order to acquire land and relocate people affected by RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Components of the Tilenga Project. Additionally, RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 outline the actions that will be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate for losses, and provide livelihood restoration programs to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Communities affected by the land acquisition and resettlement for these Project components. More specifically, RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 were established according to the following standards and principles:

- Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework (LARF), for upstream oil and gas development in Uganda, which was endorsed in December 2016 by the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) as well as, by the three JV Partners. The LARF was disclosed to stakeholders at the end of 2016; its objective is to standardize the way in which land acquisition and resettlement planning is conducted across all licence areas in the Albertine Graben and assuring a consistent approach in line with the IFC Performance Standards 2012, and in particular, Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition.

---

<sup>1</sup> Both situated within Kasinyi Village, in Ngwedo Sub-County, Buliisa District.

The principles of the LARF, which guided the development of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5, are as follows<sup>2</sup>:

<b>Principle 1: Resettlement will be avoided and minimized</b>	The Project will seek to avoid or minimize displacement (both physical and economic) to the extent practically and affordably possible.
<b>Principle 2: Resettlement will be integrated into overall project planning</b>	From the outset, land access, acquisition and resettlement will be integrated into overall project planning with consideration given upfront to the implications of land access and resettlement, in terms of project design and project cost.
<b>Principle 3: Compliance with laws, standards and policies</b>	Adherence to applicable Uganda legislation, regulations and policies, the applicable IFC Performance Standards (in particular Performance, Standard 5), and applicable Partner internal policies.
<b>Principle 4: Active and informed stakeholder participation</b>	Stakeholders will be adequately informed and consulted on all matters that affect them and will participate in decision making related to the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of the project.
<b>Principle 5: Cultural appropriateness</b>	All land access and resettlement planning and implementation will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner.
<b>Principle 6: A publicly disclosed cut-off date will be used</b>	Eligibility for resettlement assistance will be determined by a publicly disclosed census cut-off date.
<b>Principle 7: Compensation will be based on full replacement value</b>	PAPs will be eligible for compensation for loss of assets at full replacement value, as well as rehabilitation assistance.
<b>Principle 8: Comprehensive resettlement assistance package</b>	Physical relocation and re-establishment of households will be supported through a comprehensive assistance package tailored to the Project socio-economic environment.
<b>Principle 9: Informal rights will be recognized</b>	Affected persons with no formal legal rights to land will be included as “displaced persons” provided they have established rights to assets in the Licence Area prior to the cut-off date.
<b>Principle 10: Vulnerable people will be provided with targeted assistance</b>	The Project will identify PAPs who are especially vulnerable to displacement impacts and provide them with targeted assistance.
<b>Principle 11: A grievance mechanism will be established</b>	A grievance mechanism will be established allowing affected people to lodge a complaint or claim without cost and with assurance of a timely consideration and response to the complaint or claim.
<b>Principle 12: Appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation will be undertaken</b>	Appropriate monitoring and evaluation activities will be undertaken to provide the Project and PAPs with timely, concise, indicative and relevant information about whether compensation, resettlement and development initiatives are on track or whether corrective actions are required.

<sup>2</sup> Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework: Petroleum Development and Production in the Albertine Graben (2016), pp.9-11



- IFC Performance Standards (2012) and in particular:
  - PS 1 – Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts;
  - PS 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; and
  - PS 8 – Cultural Heritage.

In addition to the above, key to the process of land acquisition, resettlement implementation and management, is the appropriate legal, policy and institutional framework to cater for land acquisition, compensation, relocation, income restoration and livelihoods restoration programs.

A comprehensive legal and administrative framework has already been described in the LARF, which includes an analysis of corporate policies, national legislation and international standards. These were then subjected to a gap analysis to establish where international standards differed from national legislation or Company policy. The gap analysis included in Section 3.6 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports then formed the basis of the legal and administrative framework for resettlement. In summary, **the following policy, legal, institutional and administrative frameworks are relevant for the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project:**

Uganda's Legal Framework	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (as amended);</li> <li>○ The Land Act, Cap 227, 1998 (as amended);</li> <li>○ The Land Acquisition Act, Cap 226, 1965;</li> <li>○ Registration of Titles Act, Cap 230, 1924;</li> <li>○ Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act, No. 3 of 2013;</li> <li>○ The Water Act, Cap 152;</li> <li>○ The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, No. 8 of 2003;</li> <li>○ Physical Planning Act, No. 8 of 2010;</li> <li>○ Survey Act, Cap 232, 1939 (as amended);</li> <li>○ The Roads Act, Cap 358, 1964;</li> <li>○ Access to Roads Act, Cap 350, 1969;</li> <li>○ Uganda National Roads Authority Act, 2006;</li> <li>○ Local Government Act, Cap 243, 1997 (as amended in 1997, 2001 and 2003);</li> <li>○ Illiterate Protection Act, Cap 78, 1918;</li> <li>○ National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda, 2008;</li> <li>○ Uganda National Land Policy, 2013;</li> <li>○ Strategic Environmental Assessment of Oil and Gas Activities in the Albertine Graben, 2015;</li> <li>○ National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines, 2011;</li> <li>○ National Policy for Older Persons, 2009;</li> <li>○ Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector, 2004, and;</li> <li>○ The National Environment (Wetlands, River Bank and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3 of 2000</li> </ul>	
International Standards and Project Requirements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IFC Performance Standards               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Performance standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;</li> <li>▪ Performance standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; and</li> <li>▪ Performance standard 8: Cultural Heritage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Corporate Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o TEP Uganda Corporate Policies</li> <li>o TUOP Corporate Policies</li> </ul>
Uganda's Institutional Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (including the Directorate of Petroleum)</li> <li>o Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)</li> <li>o Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)</li> <li>o Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</li> <li>o Ministry of Finance</li> <li>o National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)</li> <li>o Petroleum Authority of Uganda</li> <li>o Uganda Land Commission (ULC)</li> <li>o Office of the Prime Minister</li> <li>o Buliisa, Hoima and Kikuube District Local Governments.</li> </ul>

### **Project Location**

Due to the sensitive environment within which the Tilenga Project is to be located, the location of the North Western, North Eastern, South Eastern, Feeder Oil Pipeline and Upgrade of Existing Access Roads was subject to social screening and efforts to minimise resettlement.

The current locations of the facilities encompassed under RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 were selected through an iterative process, which started with the social screening detailed in the *ARTELIA Social Screening for Buliisa Project Facilities report (2013)*<sup>3</sup> where the social impacts of sites were compared in detail. The process was then further refined through the ESIA. Some of the avoidance measures considered include; locate components as far as possible from households/densely populated areas, cultural/sacred sites and social infrastructures; relocate components within one administrative unit, avoid cattle corridors and gardens whenever possible; apply IFC PS 5 and international best practice on land acquisition and resettlement, consult with the potentially affected population and clan leaders among others.

The Tilenga Project RAP Components are located in Buliisa, Kikuube and Hoima as further elaborated in Table 1.

**Table 1: Location and Project Land Take for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Components**

RAP Component	Project Location	Project Land Take
RAP 2	RAP 2 Project site is in Buliisa district ( <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> ) south of the Victoria Nile River, east of the northern end of Lake Albert, west of Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and south of the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System (Ramsar site no. 1640).	<p>The development of the North Western Components (Table 2) requires the acquisition of <b>282.135</b> acres<sup>4</sup> (without Orphan Land). This land will need to be acquired from <b>102</b> landowners including <b>67</b> individuals, <b>19</b> families, <b>02</b> clans and <b>13</b> under dispute and therefore cannot currently be placed under any landownership category.</p> <p>There is also an incremental land take for <b>15</b> land parcels, which are partly covered by the RAP 2 Project areas where the retained land cannot sustain the livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Following consultations, <b>10</b> of the <b>15</b> landowners agreed to relinquish their land resulting in an</p>

<sup>3</sup> Artelia EAU & Environment Social Screening for Buliisa Project Facilities, 2014,

<sup>4</sup> Tilenga RAP 2 Valuation Report

RAP Component	Project Location	Project Land Take
		<p>incremental orphan land take of <b>3.119</b> acres thus giving a potential total land take of <b>285.254</b> acres.</p> <p>However, with the inclusion of land which has not been valued for compensation, specifically, <b>3.0649</b> acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (thirteen (13) affected access roads and two (2) Rural Electrification Agency (REA) power lines that are crossed by the proposed RAP 2 facilities) and, the <b>3.233</b> acres in the 200 meter buffer zone of Lake Albert traversed by the proposed RAP 2 trunk line from KW02B to the Water Abstraction. Therefore, the total land-take under RAP 2 (without orphan land) is <b>288.432</b> acres and with orphan land, <b>291.496</b> acres.</p>
RAP 3a	RAP 3a Project site is in the Buliisa District (Figure 3) south of the Victoria Nile River, east of Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System (Ramsar site no. 1640) and, west of the Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).	<p>The development of the North Eastern Components (Table 2) requires the acquisition of <b>242.169</b> acres<sup>5</sup> (without Orphan Land<sup>6</sup>). This land will need to be acquired from <b>212</b> landowners<sup>7</sup> including <b>195</b> individuals, <b>10</b> families, <b>02</b> clans, <b>01</b> community. Four (<b>04</b>) landowners have land under dispute – and therefore, these cannot currently be placed under any land ownership category.</p> <p>There is also an incremental land take for <b>114</b> land parcels, which are partly covered by the RAP 3a Project areas where the retained land cannot sustain the livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Following consultations, <b>63</b> landowners (holding 67 land parcels on which there were 19 land users and 86 assets) of the <b>75</b> landowners (holding 81 potentially identified orphan land parcels) agreed to relinquish their land for which written consent was obtained prior to the assessment of assets and developments there on<sup>8</sup>, resulting in an incremental orphan land take of <b>9.609</b> acres thus giving a potential total land take of <b>251.778</b> acres.</p> <p>However, with the inclusion of land which has not been valued for compensation specifically, <b>1.924</b> acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (six (06) affected UNRA roads, two (02) affected district roads and five (05) affected community access roads – see Table 3, <b>1.232</b> acres of affected land that intersects with the RAP 5 Project area (at 4 sections – see Table 4) which would render total land-take under RAP 3a (without orphan land) as <b>242.169</b> acres. Therefore, the total land-take under RAP 3a (without</p>

<sup>5</sup> Tilenga RAP 3a Valuation Report

<sup>6</sup> Orphan land is the residual (remaining) land following land acquisition by the project that cannot be sustainably utilized or developed by the PAP i.e. the PAP's livelihood on the residual land is not sustainable, or as a result of land acquisition by the project, the remaining portion is rendered non-economically viable. Therefore, for these special cases, there was a case-by-case analysis to determine the ability of the retained land to sustain the PAP's livelihood. Where the retained land was unable to sustain the PAP's livelihood, the retained part of the land was assessed for compensation as an incremental land take. This is in line with the LARF. Please note that, land under the three (3) categories below was identified as orphan land and was assessed for compensation upon obtaining written consent from the respective landowners allowing assessment of the same. Orphan land was not assessed where PAPs chose to retain their classified respective orphan land parcels. The categories were:

1. PAPs with land take of more than 80% of the total land area.
2. PAPs with land take of less than 80% but retaining land that is less than or equal to 0.3 acres.
3. PAPs with land take of less than 80% and retaining land that is more than 0.3 acres but, where the land is considered to be unable to sustain the PAP's livelihood following a case by case analysis.

<sup>7</sup> Tilenga RAP 3a Valuation Report

<sup>8</sup> Twelve of the potential identified orphan land owners refused to relinquish the 14 land parcels they held.

RAP Component	Project Location	Project Land Take
		orphan land) is <b>242.169</b> acres and with orphan land, <b>251.753</b> acres.
RAP 3b	The RAP 3b Project site is in Buliisa District ( <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> ), south of the Victoria Nile River, east of Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System (Ramsar site no. 1640) and, west of the Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).	<p>The development of the South Eastern Components (Table 2) requires the acquisition of <b>449.194</b> acres<sup>9</sup> (without Orphan Land). This land will need to be acquired from <b>290</b> landowners<sup>10</sup> including <b>267</b> individuals, <b>17</b> families, <b>01</b> clan and <b>05</b> are under dispute and therefore cannot be currently be placed under any land ownership category. There is also an incremental land take for <b>129</b> land parcels, which are partly covered by the RAP 3b Project areas where the retained land cannot sustain the livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Following consultations, <b>13</b> of the <b>13</b> landowners agreed to relinquish their land resulting in an incremental orphan land take of <b>14.378</b> acres thus giving a potential total land take of <b>463.572</b> acres.</p> <p>However, with the inclusion of land which has not been valued for compensation specifically, <b>2.177</b> acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (two (2) affected UNRA access roads, six (6) affected community access roads)) and <b>1.066</b> acres of affected land that intersects with the RAP 5 project area (at 4 sections). The total land-take under RAP 3b (without orphan land) is <b>288.432</b> acres and with orphan land, <b>291.496</b> acres.</p>
RAP 4	The RAP 4 project site is in Buliisa, Hoima, and Kikuube Districts (Figure 5) south of the Victoria Nile River, east of Lake Albert, south west of Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and south of Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System (Ramsar site no. 1640).	<p>The development of the Feeder Pipeline Components (Table 2) requires the acquisition of <b>767.322</b> acres<sup>11</sup> (without Orphan Land). This land will need to be acquired from 583 landowners including <b>522</b> individuals, 40 families, 01 clan and 20 under disputes and therefore, cannot currently be placed under any land ownership category.</p> <p>There is also an incremental land take for <b>223</b> land parcels, which are partly covered by the RAP 4 project area where the retained land cannot sustain the livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Following consultations, <b>223</b> of the <b>262</b> landowners agreed to relinquish their land resulting in an incremental orphan land take of <b>41.290</b> acres thus giving a potential total land take of <b>808.611</b> acres.</p> <p>However, with the inclusion of land which has not been valued for compensation specifically, 15.035 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (thirty-seven (37) affected roads comprising of <b>12</b> community roads in Buliisa District, <b>21</b> community roads in Hoima district, <b>4</b> national roads managed by UNRA, <b>1</b> Rural Electrification</p>

<sup>9</sup> Please note that this figure does not include the following land which has not been valued for compensation; 2.177 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (two (2) affected UNRA access roads, six (6) affected community access roads) and 1.066 acres of affected land that intersects with the RAP 5 project area (at 4 sections) RAP 3b which would render total land-take under RAP 3b (without orphan land) as 452.437 acres (see Section 5.2 in Chapter 5 of the RAP 3b Approved Valuation Report). In addition, with the incremental (orphan land) take of 14.684 acres, submitted to the CGV and approved as a separate addendum report, the total RAP 3b Project land take will be 467.121 acres.

<sup>10</sup> Tilenga RAP 3b Valuation Report.

<sup>11</sup> Tilenga RAP 4 Valuation Report

RAP Component	Project Location	Project Land Take
		Agency (REA) power line, 1 UETCL transmission power line, 2 community boreholes and the refinery) and the <b>45.935</b> acres in protected areas such as rivers and swamps traversed by the proposed RAP4 facilities which would render total land-take under RAP4 (without orphan land) as <b>767.321</b> acres.
RAP 5	The RAP 5 Project site is in the Buliisa District (Figure 6) south of the Victoria Nile River, east of Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System (Ramsar site no. 1640) and, west of the Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).	<p>The development of the Upgrade of Existing access Roads Components (Table 2) requires the acquisition of <b>365.072</b> acres<sup>12</sup> (without Orphan Land). This land will need to be acquired from <b>599</b> landowners<sup>12</sup> including <b>521</b> individuals, <b>72</b> families, <b>01</b> clan, <b>05</b> communities and <b>27</b> are under disputes and therefore cannot currently be placed under any land ownership category.</p> <p>There is also an incremental land take for <b>120</b> land parcels, which are partly covered by the RAP 5 Project areas where the retained land cannot sustain the livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Following consultations, <b>117</b> of the <b>120</b> landowners agreed to relinquish their land resulting in an incremental orphan land take of <b>8.889</b> acres thus giving a potential total land take of <b>373.961</b> acres.</p> <p>However, with the inclusion of land which has not been valued for compensation specifically, <b>67.931</b> acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure; sixteen (16) affected roads comprising of 02 community roads, 08 district roads, 06 national roads managed by UNRA, Table 3, <b>4.912</b> acres of affected land under RAP 5 intersects with RAP 4, RAP 2, and RAP 1 (Central Processing Facility) see Table 4, and <b>0.241</b> acres in protected areas such as rivers and swamps traversed by the proposed RAP5 facilities which would render total land-take under RAP5 (without orphan land) as <b>365.072</b> acres and with orphan land, <b>373.961</b> acres.</p>

<sup>12</sup>Tilenga RAP 5 Valuation Report







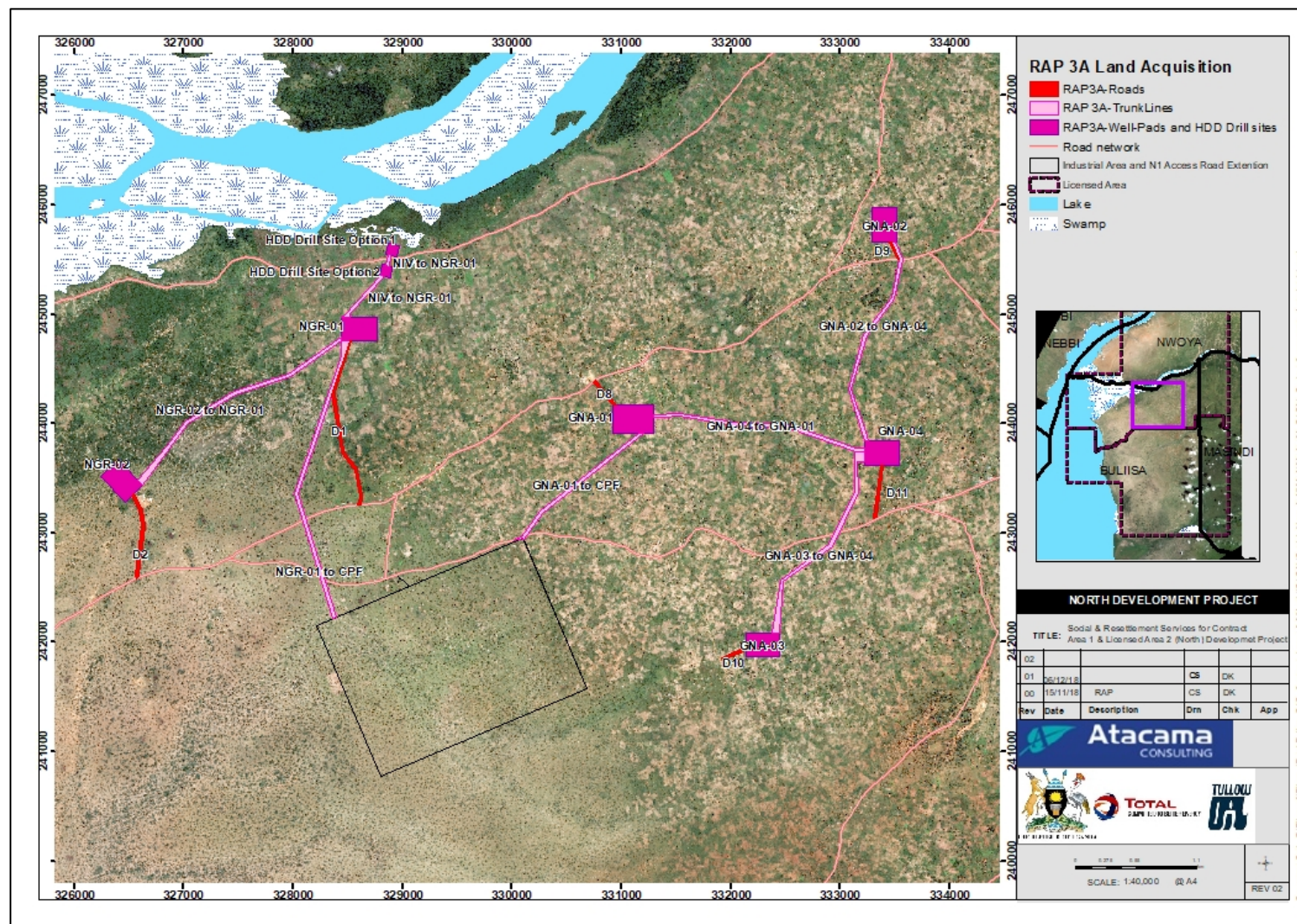


Figure 3: RAP 3a Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page 11

Atacama Consulting









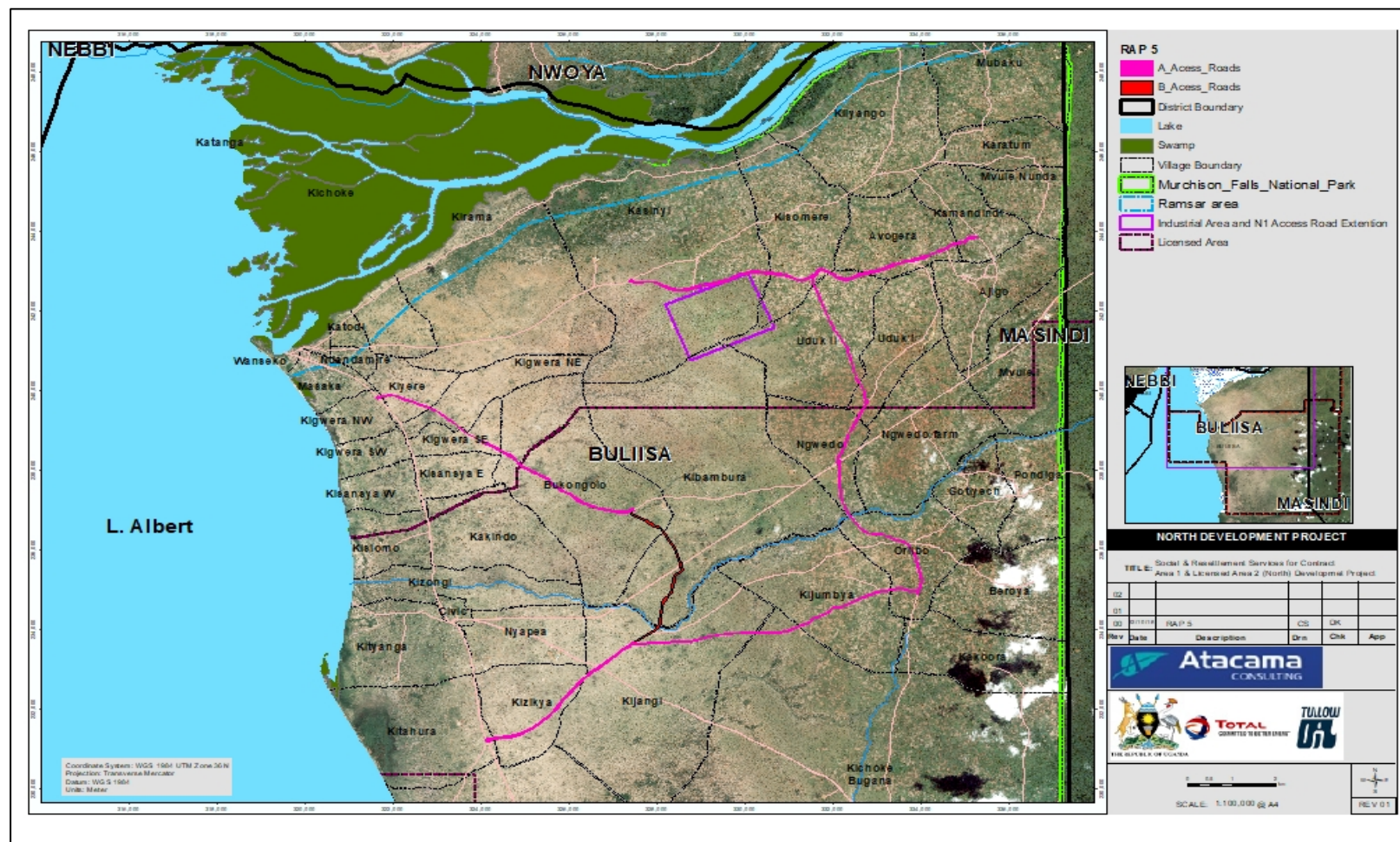


Figure 6: RAP 5 Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa



**Table 2: Tilenga RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Details**

**a. RAP 2 Project Details**

SUBJECT		DATA			
Project Name		Tilenga Project: RAP 2 (North-Western Components)			
General Project Location	Sub county	Kigwera Sub-county	Ngwedo Sub-county	Buliisa Town Council	
	Villages	Kirama, Kigwera SE & Kigwera N/E	Kasinyi	Bikongoro, Kakindo, Kizongi, Kisimo, Kisansya East & Kisansya West	
#	Proposed Facilities		Type of facility	Village	Total land take (Acres)
1	NGR-03A		Well Pad	Kirama	16.673
2	D3		Access Road	Kirama	1.177
3	NGR-03A to NGR-05A		Flow Line	Kirama	16.265
4	NGR-05A		Well Pad	Kirama	18.179
5	NGR-05A to CPF		Flow Line	Kirama & Kasinyi	21.909
6	NGR-06 to NGR-05A		Flow Line	Kirama	10.645
7	D5		Access Road	Kirama	0.865
8	D6		Access Road	Kigwera N/E	0.322
9	NGR-06A		Well Pad	Kigwera N/E	15.749
10	KW-02B to NGR- 06		Flow Line	Kigwera N/E, Bikongoro, Kisansya East	29.541
11	N2		Access Road	Kirama & Kigwera N/E	38.752
12	KW-2A to KW-02B		Flow Line	Kakindo	7.017
13	KW-02A		Well Pad	Kakindo	21.619
14	KW-02B		Well Pad	Kisansya West	19.627
15	KW-01 to KW-02A		Flow Line	Kizongi	19.92
16	KW-01		Well Pad	Kizongi	14.846
17	D13		Access Road	Kakindo	3.572
18	W3		Access Road	Kisansya West	4.383
19	WATER ABSTRACTION STATION to KW-02B		Water Abstraction	Kisansya West	21.074
TOTAL					282.135
Orphan Land					
1	KW-01 to KW-02A		Flow line	Kizongi	0.269
2	KW-02B		Well Pad	Kisansya West	0.277
3	KW-02B to NGR-06		Flow line	Kigwera N/E, Bikongoro & Kisansya East	1.838
4	N2		Access Road	Kirama & Kigwera N/E	0.171
5	NGR-03A to NGR-05A		Flow line	Kirama	0.381
6	NGR-05 to CPF		Flow line	Kirama	0.128
TOTAL					3.064

**b. RAP 3a Project Details**

SUBJECT				DATA			
Project Name				RAP3a (North-Eastern Components)			
General Project location		Sub-county		Ngwedo			
No.	Facility	Type of facility	Total affected area (acres)	Village	Parish	Sub county	District
1	D1	Access Road	10.481	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
2	D10	Access Road	1.797	Uduk ii	Ngwedo	Ngwedo	Buliisa
3	D11	Access Road	3.576	Avogera	Avogera	Ngwedo	Buliisa
4	D2	Access Road	5.808	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
5	D8	Access Road	2.092	Kisomere	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
6	D9	Access Road	0.822	Kilyango	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
7	GNA-01	Well Pad	24.074	Kisomere	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
8	GNA-01 TO CPF	Trunkline	10.954	Kisomere/ Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
9	GNA-02	Well Pad	18.222	Kilyango	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
10	GNA-02 TO GNA-04	Trunkline	14.666	Kilyango/ Avogera	Nile/ Avogera	Ngwedo	Buliisa
11	GNA-03	Well Pad	15.963	Uduk II	Ngwedo	Ngwedo	Buliisa
12	GNA-03 TO GNA-04	Trunkline	17.609	Uduk II/ Avogera	Ngwedo/ Avogera	Ngwedo	Buliisa
13	GNA-04	Well Pad	18.010	Avogera	Avogera	Ngwedo	Buliisa
14	GNA-04 TO GNA-01	Trunkline	14.603	Avogera/ Kisomere	Avogera/ Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
15	HDD DRILL SITE OPTION 1	Drill Site	2.471	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
16	HDD DRILL SITE OPTION 2	Drill Site	2.471	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
17	NGR-01	Well Pad	16.947	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
18	NGR-01 TO CPF	Trunkline	20.133	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
19	NGR-02	Well Pad	17.756	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
20	NGR-02 TO NGR-01	Trunkline	18.960	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
21	NIV OPTION 1-2R	Trunkline	0.746	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa
22	NIV TO NGR-01R	Trunkline	4.008	Kasinyi	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa

Total		242.169 <sup>13</sup>		
Orphan Land				
Proposed RAP3a facilities	Type of facility	Village	Total orphan land take (Acres)	No. of Asset Inventories on orphan land
D1	Access Road	Kasinyi	0.264	2
D10	Access Road	Uduk II	0.474	5
D11	Access Road	Avogera	0.372	2
D9	Access Road	Kilyango	0.105	2
GNA-01	Well pad	Kisomere	0.154	3
GNA-01 TO CPF	Trunkline	Kasinyi & Kisomere	1.844	14
GNA-02 TO GNA-04	Trunkline	Avogera & Kilyango	1.996	15
GNA-03	Well pad	Uduk II	0.437	5
GNA-03 TO GNA-04	Trunkline	Avogera & Uduk II	1.622	13
GNA-04	Well pad	Avogera	0.308	3
GNA-04 TO GNA-01	Trunkline	Avogera & Kisomere	1.385	16
NGR-01 TO CPF	Trunkline	Kasinyi	0.244	3
NGR-02 TO NGR-01	Trunkline	Kasinyi	0.197	1
NIV TO NGR-01R	Trunkline	Kasinyi	0.207	2
Total			9.609	86

<sup>13</sup> Please note that this figure does not include the following land which has not been valued for compensation; 1.924 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (six (06) affected UNRA roads, two (2) affected District Roads and five (05) affected community access roads, 1.232 acres of affected land that intersects with the RAP 5 project area (at 4 sections) which would render total land-take under RAP 3a (without orphan land) as 242.169 acres (see Section 5.2 in Chapter 5 of the RAP 3a approved valuation report). In addition, with the incremental land take (orphan land) of 9.609 acres, submitted to the CGV and approved as a separate addendum report, the total RAP 3a Project land take will be **251.778** acres.

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2 3a, 3b, 4, & 5:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page 17

Atacama Consulting

**c. RAP 3b Project Details**

#	SUBJECT		DATA			
1	Project Name		Tilenga Project: RAP 3b (South Eastern Components)			
2	General Project Location	Sub-county	Kigwera	Ngwedo	Buliisa	
		Villages	Bikongoro	Kibambura, Ngwedo Centre, Ngwedo Farm, Uduk I & Uduk II	Kijangi, Kijumbya, Uriibo, Gotylech, Kichoke Bugana/Kijangi	
#	Proposed RAP 3b facilities		Type of facility	Village	Total land take (Acres)	
1	KGG03		Well pad	Uriibo	20.59	
2	KGG03-KGG01		Trunk line	Uriibo	10.889	
3	D14		Access Road	Ngwedo Centre, Uduk I & Uduk II	4.3	
4	D16		Access Road	Bikongoro & Kibambura	9.421	
5	D17		Access Road	Kibambura	0.957	
6	D18		Access Road	Kibambura	4.417	
7	D19		Access Road	Uduk I	5.017	
8	D20		Access Road	Uriibo	0.015	
9	D22		Access Road	Uriibo	3.245	
10	D23		Access Road	Kijumbya	0.09	
11	D24		Access Road	Gotylech & Ngwedo Farm	9.589	
12	D25		Access Road	Bugana-kichoke/Kijangi & Kijangi	8.04	
13	D26		Access Road	Kijumbya	8.105	
14	KGG01		Well pad	Uriibo	20.259	
15	KGG01-KGG04		Trunk line	Kijumbya & Uriibo	20.878	
16	KGG04		Well pad	Kijumbya	25.674	
17	KGG04-NSO04		Trunk line	Kibambura & Kijumbya	18.279	
18	KGG05		Well pad	Gotylech	21.432	
19	KGG05-NSO06		Trunk line	Gotylech, Ngwedo Farm & Uduk I	21.783	
20	KGG06		Well pad	Bugana-kichoke/Kijangi	14.61	
21	KGG06-KGG04		Trunk line	Bugana-kichoke/Kijangi & Kijangi	12.34	
22	KGG09		Well pad	Kijumbya	15.279	

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2, 3a, 3b, 4, & 5:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page 18

Atacama Consulting

23	GG09-KGG04	Trunk line	Kijumbya	12.709
24	NSO01	Well pad	Ngwedo Centre	20.448
25	NSO01-NSO05	Trunk line	Kibambura & Ngwedo Centre	19.745
26	NSO03	Well pad	Kibambura	18.879
27	NSO03-CPF	Trunk line	Bikongoro & Kibambura	7.784
28	NSO04	Well pad	Kibambura	19.916
29	NSO04-NSO03	Trunk line	Kibambura	17.751
30	NSO05	Well pad	Kibambura	20.141
31	NSO06	Well pad	Uduk I	22.115
32	NSO06-NSO01	Trunk line	Ngwedo Centre, Uduk I & Uduk II	22.825
33	NSO05-NSO03	Trunk line	Kibambura & Ngwedo Centre	11.672
<b>Total</b>				<b>449.194<sup>14</sup></b>
<b>ORPHAN LAND</b>				
#	Proposed RAP 3b facilities	Type of facility	Village	Total Orphan land take (Acres)
1	KGG03	Well Pad	Uriibo	0.096
2	KGG03-KGG01	Flow Line	Uriibo	1.930
3	D14	Access Road	Uduk II	0.020
4	D19	Access Road	Uduk I	0.598
5	D22	Access Road	Uriibo	0.305
6	D24	Access Road	Ngwedo Farm	0.216
7	D26	Access Road	Kijumbya	0.586
8	KGG01	Well Pad	Uriibo	1.439
9	KGG01-KGG04	Flow Line	Uriibo & Kijumbya	2.426
10	KGG04-NSO04	Flow Line	Kijumbya	0.524
11	KGG05	Well Pad	Gotlyech	0.525

<sup>14</sup> Please note that this figure does not include the following land which has not been valued for compensation; 2.177 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure (two (2) affected UNRA access roads, six (6) affected community access roads) and 1.066 acres of affected land that intersects with the RAP 5 project area (at 4 sections) RAP 3b which would render total land-take under RAP 3B (without orphan land) as 452.437 acres (see Section 5.2 in Chapter 5 of the RAP 3b Approved Valuation Report). In addition, with the incremental (orphan land) take of 14.684 acres, submitted to the CGV and approved as a separate addendum report, the total RAP 3b Project land take will be 467.121 acres

12	KGG05-NSO06	Flow Line	Uduk I & Ngwedo Farm	2.276
13	KGG09	Well Pad	Kijumbya	0.896
14	KGG09-KGG04	Flow Line	Kijumbya	0.659
15	NSO01-NSO05	Flow Line	Ngwedo Centre	0.860
16	NSO03-CPF	Flow Line	Bikongoro	0.103
17	NSO06	Well Pad	Uduk I	0.239
18	NSO06-NSO01	Flow Line	Uduk I & Uduk II	0.682
<b>Total</b>				<b>14.378</b>



**d. RAP 4 Project Details**

DISTRICT	#	Village	Land take (assessed for compensation (acres)	Total orphan land (acres)	Protected areas (acre)	Community and public facilities (acres)			Total land take (acres)
						Roads	Power line	Refinery	
BULIISA	1	Bikongoro	24.897	1.216		0.101			26.214
	2	Booma	13.441						13.441
	3	Kabolwa	54.011		35.69				89.701
	4	Kamagongolo	17.529		0.215	0.036			17.78
	5	Kasinyi	8.312	0.722					9.034
	6	Kibambura	14.133			0.105			14.238
	7	Kigoya	36.71	0.095		1.055			37.86
	8	Kigungu	16.377	0.605					16.982
	9	Kigwera North East	13.906	1.447					15.353
	10	Kigwera South East	10.082	0.087					10.169
	11	Kijangi	21.581			0.202			21.783
	12	Kisinja	6.873			0.037			6.91
	13	Kizikya	8.707	0.339					9.046
	14	Kizongi	2.368	0.317		0.453			3.138
	15	Nyamukuta	11.041	7.185		0.076			18.302
	16	Serule A	4.443	0.767					5.21
	17	Serule B	5.191	1.641		0.202			7.034
	18	Sonsio	9.55	0.755		0.069			10.374
	19	Tugombili	12.219	0.119					12.338
	20	Waisoke	17.892	6.6262	0.082				24.6002
	21	Walukuba	4.278	0.515					4.793
	22	Watembo	19.82			0.81			20.63
HOIMA	23	Buhirigi	25.195	1.806	0.745				27.746
	24	Hanga	34.066	3.539		0.131			37.736
	25	Kabatindule	21.116	3.3352		0.177			24.6282

DISTRICT	#	Village	Land take (assessed for compensation (acres)	Total orphan land (acres)	Protected areas (acre)	Community and public facilities (acres)			Total land take (acres)
						Roads	Power line	Refinery	
	26	Karanwango	13.2755	3.1848		0.068			16.5283
	27	Kayera	35.438		5.81			9.658	50.906
	28	Kiganja	29.903	0.576		0.153			30.632
	29	Kiryawanga	24.799			0.064			24.863
	30	Kyakaboga	32.825	1.746		0.156			34.727
	31	Kyamukwenda	29.208						29.208
	32	Ndaragi II	20.821	2.9656		0.107			23.8936
	33	Nyabihukuru	14.131	1.339		0.299			15.769
	34	Nyakabingo	9.047	0.3623		0.602	0.266		10.2773
	35	Runga	29.445						29.445
	36	Rwamutonga Buseruka	7.127			0.21			7.337
	37	Waaki	32.89		0.157				33.047
KIKUUBE	38	Rwamutonga Bugambe	13.703		3.236				16.939
<b>Total</b>			<b>706.351</b>	<b>41.290</b>	<b>45.935</b>	<b>5.113</b>	<b>0.266</b>	<b>9.658</b>	<b>808.611</b>

### e. RAP 5 Project Details

SUBJECT				DATA
Project Name				Tilenga Project: RAP 5 (Upgrade of existing access roads)
General Project Location	District			Buliisa
	Sub-county			Kigwera
	Villages			Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Kiyere, Bikongoro
	Sub-county	Buliisa Town Council		Ngwedo
	Villages	Kizikya & Kitahura		Kasinyi, Uduk I, Uduk II, Kisomere, Avogera, Kibambura, Kamandindi & Ngwedo Centre
#	Proposed RAP5 facilities	Type of facility	Village	Total land take (Acres)
1	A1-1	Access Road	Kasinyi	14.273
2	A1-2	Access Road	Kasinyi, Kamandindi, Kisomere & Avogera	27.297
3	A2-1	Access Road	Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East & Kiyere	16.202
4	A2-2	Access Road	Bikongoro & Kigwera South East	40.096
5	A3-1	Access Road	Kijangi & Kizikya	43.989
6	A3-2	Access Road	Kijangi, Kijumbya & Uriibo	39.061
7	A4	Access Road	Kisomere, Ngwedo Centre, Uriibo, Uduk I, & Uduk II.	61.492
8	B1 Alt	Access Road	Bikongoro, Kibambura & Kijangi	22.499
9	B2 Alt	Access Road	Kibambura & Kijangi	27.071
<b>Total</b>				<b>291.980<sup>15</sup></b>
<b>Orphan land</b>				
#	Proposed RAP 5 facilities	Type of facility	Village	Total Orphan Land Take (Acres)
1	A1-2	Access Road	Avogera, Kasinyi, Kisomere	2.633
2	A2-1	Access Road	Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East	0.318

<sup>15</sup> Please note that this figure does not include land which has not been valued for compensation which includes; **67.939 acres** of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure; sixteen (16) affected roads comprising of 02 community roads, 08 district roads, 06 national roads managed by UNRA, **4.912 acres** of affected land under RAP 5 intersections with RAP 4, RAP 2, and RAP 1 (Central Processing Facility) and **0.241 acres** in protected areas such as rivers and swamps traversed by the proposed RAP5 facilities which would render total land-take under RAP5 (without orphan land) as **365.072 acres** (see Section 5.2 in Chapter 5). In addition, with the incremental (orphan land) take of **10.498 acres** and which is the subject of a separate addendum report and is therefore not included here-in, the total RAP5 Project land take will be **375.57 acres**.

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2 3a, 3b, 4, & 5:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page 23

Atacama Consulting

SUBJECT				DATA
Project Name				Tilenga Project: RAP 5 (Upgrade of existing access roads)
General Project Location		District		Buliisa
		Sub-county		Kigwera
		Villages		Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Kiyere, Bikongoro
		Sub-county	Buliisa Town Council	Ngwedo
		Villages	Kizikya & Kitahura	Kasinyi, Uduk I, Uduk II, Kisomere, Avogera, Kibambura, Kamandindi & Ngwedo Centre
#	Proposed RAP5 facilities	Type of facility	Village	Total land take (Acres)
3	A3-1	Access Road	Kijangi	0.462
4	A3-2	Access Road	Kijumbya, Uriibo	1.170
5	A4	Access Road	Kisomere, Ngwedo Centre, Uduk 1, Uduk 2, & Uriibo	4.306
Total				8.889

**Table 3: Affected Public Access roads**

RAP Component		#	Name	Class			Village	District
RAP 2	ROADS	1	Wanseko-Bugungu Road	UNRA				Buliisa
		2	Wanseko-Bugungu Road	UNRA				Buliisa
		3	Buliisa-Wanseko Road	UNRA				Buliisa
		4	Buliisa-Wanseko Road	UNRA				Buliisa
		5	Buliisa-Wanseko Road	UNRA				Buliisa
		6	Ngwedo-Kigwera North East Road	Community				Buliisa
		7	Ngwedo-Kigwera North East Road	Community				Buliisa
		8	Unknown Road	Community				Buliisa
		9	Unknown Road	Community				Buliisa
		10	Unknown Road	Community				Buliisa
		11	Kasemene Road	Town Council				Buliisa
		12	Kasemene Road	Town Council				Buliisa
		13	Buliisa-Wanseko Road	Town Council				Buliisa
RAP 3a	ROADS	1	Wanseko-Bugungu	Uganda Authority	National	Roads	Kasinyi	Buliisa
		2	Wanseko-Bugungu	Uganda Authority	National	Roads	Kasinyi	Buliisa
		3	Wanseko-Bugungu	Uganda Authority	National	Roads	Kasinyi	Buliisa
		4	Wanseko-Bugungu	Uganda Authority	National	Roads	Kisomere	Buliisa
		5	Wanseko-Bugungu	Uganda Authority	National	Roads	Kilyango	Buliisa
		6	Wanseko-Bugungu	Uganda Authority	National	Roads	Kilyango	Buliisa
		7	Kisomere-Kasinyi	Buliisa District Road			Kisomere	Buliisa
		8	Wanseko-Paraa	Buliisa District Road			Kasinyi	Buliisa

RAP Component		#	Name	Class	Village	District
		9	Community road	Community Access	Avogera	Buliisa
		10	Community road	Community Access	Avogera	Buliisa
		11	Community road	Community Access	Avogera	Buliisa
		12	Kisomere-Kasinyi	Community Access	Kisomere	Buliisa
		13	Community road	Community Access	Avogera	Buliisa
	WATER SOURCES	14	Kisomere Community Borehole	Community Borehole	Kisomere	Buliisa
		15	Community Well C/O Jakwonga Salim & Nyamundu Oliver	Community Well	Avogera	Buliisa
RAP 3b	ROADS	1	Buliisa - Ngwedo Centre	UNRA road	Kibambura	Buliisa
		2	Buliisa - Ngwedo Centre	UNRA road	Kibambura	Buliisa
		3	Buliisa - Ngwedo Centre	UNRA road	Kibambura/ Ngwedo Centre	Buliisa
		4	Buliisa - Ngwedo Centre	UNRA road	Kibambura/ Ngwedo Centre	Buliisa
		5	Ngwedo Centre - Bugungu Camp	UNRA road	Uduk II	Buliisa
		6	Ngwedo Centre - Bugungu Camp	UNRA road	Uduk II	Buliisa
		7	To Kijumbya	Community road	Kijumbya	Buliisa
		8	Gotylech To Kijumbya Primary School	Community road	Kijumbya	Buliisa
		9	Kijangi to Uriibo	Community road	Kijumbya	Buliisa
		10	Kiyere to Ngwedo	Community road	Kibambura	Buliisa
		11	Kasinyi to Ngwedo Centre	Community road	Ngwedo Centre	Buliisa
		12	Kasinyi To Ngwedo Centre	Community road	Ngwedo Centre	Buliisa
		13	Kiyere to Ngwedo centre	Community road	Bikongoro	Buliisa
		14	Kijumbya - Uriibo	Community road	Kijumbya	Buliisa
RAP 4	ROADS	1	To Buliisa Between Kizongi & Kijangi	UNRA	Kizongi-Kijangi	Buliisa
		2	Buliisa - Biiso Road	UNRA	Kigoya	Buliisa
		3	Between Waisoke Village & Serule B Village	UNRA	Serule B	Buliisa
		4	Hoima-Butiaba Road	UNRA	Watembo	Buliisa

RAP Component		#	Name	Class	Village	District
		5	Hoima-Kaiso Tonya	UNRA	Nyakabingo	Hoima
		6	Ngwedo-Kigwera North East Road	Community Access	Bikongoro	Buliisa
		7	Community Road	Community Access	Kibambura	Buliisa
		8	Kizongi-Kisiabi Road	Community Access	Kijangi	Buliisa
		9	Buliisa-Kisiabi Road	Community Access	Kijangi	Buliisa
		10	Kijangi-Kisiabi Road	Community Access	Kijangi	Buliisa
		11	Kigoya Community Access	Community Access	Kigoya	Buliisa
		12	Between Serule B Village & Serule A Village	Community Access	Serule B Village	Buliisa
		13	Sonsio Road	Community Access	Sonsio	Buliisa
		14	Community Road	Community Access	Nyamukuta	Buliisa
		15	Community Road	Community Access	Kamagongolo	Buliisa
		16	Community Road	Community Access	Kisinja	Buliisa
		17	Community Road	Community Access	Kiryawanga	Hoima
		18	Kiganja Road	Community Access	Kiganja	Hoima
		19	Kigorobyia-Ndaragi Road	Community Access	Ndaragi 2	Hoima
		20	Community Road	Community Access	Ndaragi 2	Hoima
		21	Ndaragi	Community Access	Ndaragi 2	Hoima
		22	Ndaragi-Kabatindule Road	Community Access	Ndaragi 2	Hoima
		23	Community Road	Community Access	Kabatindule	Hoima
		24	Hanga - Kabatindule	Community Access	Kabatindule	Hoima
		25	Hanga - Lake Albert	Community Access	Hanga	Hoima
		26	Hanga	Community Access	Hanga	Hoima
		27	Community Road	Community Access	Hanga	Hoima
		28	Hanga-Road	Community Access	Hanga	Hoima
		29	Buseruka Kigorobyia Road	Community Access	Nyabihukuru	Hoima
		30	Buseruka Kigorobyia Road	Community Access	Nyabihukuru	Hoima
		31	Karanwango-Nyabihukuru Road	Community Access	Karanwango	Hoima

RAP Component		#	Name	Class	Village	District
		32	Karanwango	Community Access	Karanwango	Hoima
		33	Karanwango	Community Access	Karanwango	Hoima
		34	Kyakaboga-Rwamutonga-Bugambe Road	Community Access	Kyakaboga	Hoima
		35	Planned Access Road	Community Access	Kyakaboga	Hoima
		36	Kyakaboga	Community Access	Kyakaboga	Hoima
		37	Buseruka -Bugambe Tea Estate Road	Community Access	Rwamutonga Buseruka	Hoima
	UETCL POWER LINES	38	Nkenda-Hoima 220Kv Transmission	Transmission line	Nyakabingo	Hoima
	REA POWER LINE	40	Powerline	Distribution line	Kigoya	Buliisa
		41	Powerline	Distribution line	Waki	Buliisa
		42	Powerline	Distribution line	Nyakabingo	Hoima
		43	Powerline	Distribution line	Booma	Hoima
	BOREHOLES	44	Borehole	Community Borehole	Buhiringi	Hoima
RAP 5	ROADS	1	Kijangi to Kibambura	Community Road	Kijangi, Kibambura	Buliisa
		2	Kibambura to Bikongoro	Community Road	Kibambura, Bikongoro	Buliisa
		3	Kasinyi to Avogera via Kisomere	District Road	Kasinyi	Buliisa
		4	Kisomere to Kamandindi via Avogera	District Road	Kisomere, Avogera, Kasinyi and Kamandindi.	Buliisa
		5	Kiyere to Kigwera SE via Kigwera NE	District Road	Kiyere, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE	Buliisa



RAP Component		#	Name	Class	Village	District
		6	Kigwera SE to Kibambura via Bikongoro	District Road	Kigwera SE, Kibambura, Bikongoro	Buliisa
		7	Kizikya to Kijangi	District Road	Kizikya, Kijangi	Buliisa
		8	Kijangi to Uriibo via Kijumbya	District Road	Kijangi, Uriibo Kijumbya	Buliisa
		9	Ngwedo Centre to Kisomere via Uduk II	District Road	Ngwedo Centre, Uduk II, Uduk I, Kisomere	Buliisa
		10	Kibambura to Kijangi	District Road	Kibambura, Kijangi	Buliisa
		11	Wanseko-Bugungu	UNRA Road	Kasinyi	Buliisa
		12	Wanseko-Bugungu	UNRA Road	Kamandindi	Buliisa
		13	Wanseko-Buliisa	UNRA Road	Kiyere	Buliisa
		14	Hoima-Buliisa	UNRA Road	Kizikya	Buliisa
		15	Ngwedo - Waiga Bridge	UNRA Road	Uriibo, Ngwedo Centre, Kijumbya	Buliisa
		16	Buliisa-Bugungu	UNRA Road	Kibambura	Buliisa
	WATER SOURCES	1	Community Borehole C/O Baguma William & Atuhairi Julius	Community Borehole	Bikongoro	Buliisa
		2	Kibambura Community Borehole C/O Mpairwe Phikol	Community Borehole	Kibambura	Buliisa
		3	Kijangi Communal Land Association C/O Balikenda Simon	Community Borehole	Kijangi	Buliisa
		4	Kaheru Erifazi & Gladys Kaheru Vs The Family of Timitewo Kamanyirwa C/O Mukonyezi Patrick	Borehole	Bikongoro	Buliisa
		5	Kijangi Christian City Church C/O Kaahwa Edison	Borehole	Kijangi	Buliisa
		6	Kijumbya Community Borehole C/O Oribi Silvio, Rwinyo Mazimba & Aduba Betty	Borehole	Kijumbya	Buliisa
		7	Uriibo Community Borehole C/O Oyoma Esidoro, Ngamita Fraszazi & Onencan Ejino	Borehole	Uriibo	Buliisa
		8	Uduk li Community Land	Borehole	Uduk li	Buliisa

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2 3a, 3b, 4, & 5:  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RAP Component		#	Name	Class	Village	District
		9	Ngwedo Community Water Tank c/o Onwang Angello	Water Tank	Ngwedo Centre	Buliisa
		10	Kisiabi Primary School c/o Rwahwire Selemoth, Balikenda Nestur Deogratias & Kyahurwa Enock Dolo	Water Tank	Kizikya	Buliisa

**Table 4: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Intersection with other RAP footprints.**

RAP Component	Intersection Point (Village)	Description
RAP 2	Bikongoro and Kigwera South East.	RAP 2 intersects RAP 5 (upgrade of existing access roads) at Bikongoro Kigwera South East.
	Kigwera South East	RAP 2 intersects RAP 5 (upgrade of existing access roads) at Kigwera South East.
RAP 3a	(NGR-01-CPF) intersects facility A1-1 at Kasinyi	RAP 3a intersects RAP 5
	(GNA-01- CPF) intersects facility A1-2 at Kasinyi	RAP 3a intersects RAP 5
	(GNA-03-GNA-04) intersects facility A1-2 at Avogera	RAP 3a intersects RAP 5
	(D10) intersects facility A1-2 at Uduk II	RAP 3a intersects RAP 5
RAP 3b	RAP5 ROW (Kijumbya)	RAP 3b intersects RAP 5
	RAP5 ROW (Kijumbya)	RAP 3b intersects RAP 5
	RAP5 ROW (Uriibo)	RAP 3b intersects RAP 5
	RAP5 ROW (Uduk II)	RAP 3b intersects RAP 5
RAP 4	Bikongoro.	RAP 4 (Feeder pipeline) intersects with RAP 5 (Upgrade of existing roads).
	Kijangi.	RAP 4 (Feeder pipeline) intersects with RAP 5 (Upgrade of existing roads).
RAP 5	Bikongoro.	RAP 5 intersection with RAP 4 (Feeder pipeline) at Bikongoro.
	Kijangi.	RAP 5 intersects RAP 4 (Feeder pipeline) at Kijangi.
	Kasinyi.	RAP 5 affects part of the land already acquired for the Central Processing Facility (CPF) under RAP 1.
	Bikongoro and Kigwera South East.	RAP 5 intersects RAP 2 (North Western component) at Bikongoro Kigwera South East.
	Kigwera South East	RAP5 intersects RAP2 (North Western component) at Kigwera South East.
	Kijumbya	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3b (South Eastern Component) at Kijumbya

RAP Component	Intersection Point (Village)	Description
	Kijumbya	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3b (South Eastern Component) at Kijumbya
	Uriibo	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3b (South Eastern Component) at Uriibo
	Uduk II	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3b (South Eastern Component) at Uduk II.
	Kasinyi	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3a (North Eastern Component) at Kasinyi.
	Kasinyi	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3a (North Eastern Component) at Kasinyi
	Avogera	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3a (North Eastern Component) at Avogera
	Uduk II	RAP 5 intersects RAP 3a (North Eastern Component) at Uduk II

Table 5 indicates the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 land tenure arrangements.

**Table 5: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Land Tenure Arrangements**

RAP Component	Land Tenure Arrangements
RAP 2	<p>With the exception of the 3.0649 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure<sup>16</sup> and the 3.233 acres in the 200 meter buffer zone of Lake Albert<sup>17</sup>, which were not assessed for compensation, based on currently available data, all of the land assessed for compensation under the proposed RAP 2 Project footprint, is held under Customary Tenure subject to confirmation from the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), Rural Electrification Agency (REA) and Buliisa District Local Government (DLG) of the land tenure (possibly freehold and/or leasehold) under which already surveyed land on which affected community and public infrastructure specifically, the thirteen (13) affected access roads and two (2) Rural Electrification (REA) power lines crossed by the proposed RAP 2 facilities is held.</p> <p>During interactions with the PAPs, the RAP Contractor legal due diligence team established that this customarily owned land had no evidence of land titles or of the land being surveyed despite the presence of a fully constituted Area Land Committee in the Sub-counties where the proposed RAP 2 facilities are to be situated. The PAPs also did not hold Certificates of Customary Ownership<sup>18</sup> as defined by the Land Act, Cap 227 despite the presence of fully constituted Area Land Committees in Ngwedo and Kigwera sub-counties as well as, the Buliisa Town Council where the RAP 2 Project area is located.</p> <p>The PAPs stated that, they either had agreed orally or had lost their respective Land Sale agreements. Therefore, verification of the sale of land and in effect, ownership was done through consultation with the seller. Where the seller either was deceased or could not be located, verification of ownership was done by consulting the Local Council Area representative and the neighbours.</p> <p>The above findings (absence of titled land) were further confirmed following a formal Title Deed Search conducted by the RAP Team However, please note that, following the due diligence procedure at the Masindi Zonal Office (MZO) in Masindi, it was established that there is a surveyed piece of land in Kisansya West village.</p>
RAP 3a	<p>With the exception of the 1.924 acres of affected land under community infrastructure, which were not assessed for compensation, based on currently available data, all of the land assessed for compensation (including orphan land) under the proposed RAP 3a Project footprint, is held under Customary Tenure.</p> <p>During interactions with the PAPs, the RAP Contractor legal due diligence team established that this customarily owned land had no evidence of land titles or of the land being surveyed despite the presence of a fully constituted Area Land Committee in the Sub-county where the proposed RAP 3a facilities are to be situated. The PAPs also did not hold Certificates of Customary Ownership<sup>19</sup> as defined by the Land Act, Cap 227. It is with the Area Land Committee that an applicant for certificate of customary ownership lodges an application.</p> <p>Majority of the PAPs stated that, they either had agreed orally or had lost their respective Land Sale agreements. Therefore, with the exception of the thirteen (13) land purchase agreements which were availed as proof of ownership and copies of the same obtained, land owners who purchased the land but could not locate their purchase agreements as they were lost or burnt, confirmation of the sale and purchase of land was done by making inquiries from the sellers (if traceable) and the Local Council Area Representative and the neighbours. Where the seller either was deceased or</p>

<sup>16</sup> Thirteen (13) affected access roads and two (2) Rural Electrification power lines (REA) are crossed by the proposed RAP2 facilities.

<sup>17</sup> Traversed by the proposed RAP2 trunk line from KW02B to the Water Abstraction.

<sup>18</sup> Under the customary tenure system, land is owned in perpetuity and is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies as defined by the Land Act Cap 227. In other words, customary regime is not governed by written law. Customary occupants are occupants of former public land and occupy land by virtue of their customary rights; they have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership, which may be acquired through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board.

<sup>19</sup> A certificate of customary Ownership is conclusive evidence of customary rights and interests specified in it and the land to which the certificate referred is occupied, used and regulated. Any transactions in respect of the land and any third party rights over the land have to be exercised in accordance with the customary law. Land Act Cap 227 (1998).

RAP Component	Land Tenure Arrangements
	<p>could not be located, verification of ownership was done by consulting the Local Council Area Representative and the neighbours.</p> <p>The above findings (absence of titled land) were further confirmed following a formal Title Deed Search conducted by the RAP Contractor Team.</p>
RAP 3b	<p>With the exception of the 2.177 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure<sup>20</sup>, which were not assessed for compensation, the majority (90.93%) of the land assessed for compensation under the proposed RAP 3b Project foot print, is held under Customary Tenure.</p> <p>During interactions with the PAPs, the RAP Contractor legal due diligence Team established that this customarily owned land had no evidence of land titles or of the land being surveyed despite the presence of a fully constituted Area Land Committee in the different Sub-counties where the proposed RAP 3b facilities are to be situated. The PAPs also did not hold Certificates of Customary Ownership as defined by the Land Act, Cap 227 despite the presence of fully constituted Area Land Committees in Ngwedo, Kigwera and Buliisa sub-counties where the RAP 3b project area is located. It is with the Area Land Committee that an applicant for a Certificate of customary ownership lodges an application. It is upon the approval of the Committee that one can then proceed to the District Land Board.</p> <p>The PAPs stated that, they either had agreed orally or had lost their respective Land Sale agreements. Therefore, verification of the sale of land and in effect, ownership was done through consultation with the seller and the Local Council Area Representative and the neighbours. Where the seller either was deceased or could not be located, verification of ownership was done by consulting the Local Council Area representative and the neighbours. Therefore, following a formal Title Deed search conducted by the RAP Contractor Team, it was confirmed from the Department of Surveys and Mapping of the MLHUD following a due diligence procedure at the Masindi Zonal Office (MZO), that, at the time the RAP 3b field surveys were carried out (January to February 2019), there were two (02) surveyed land parcels although, at the time of writing this report, the land tenure for the two surveyed plots of land affected by the proposed RAP 3b Project area had not been ascertained.</p> <p>The above findings (absence of titled land) were further confirmed following a formal Title Deed Search conducted by the RAP Contractor Team.</p>
RAP 4	<p>With the exception of the 15.035 acres of affected land under community infrastructure and public infrastructure and the 45.895 acres of the RAP 4 proposed feeder oil pipeline traversing some protected areas such as rivers and swamps, which were not assessed for compensation, majority (59%) of the land assessed for compensation in the proposed RAP 4 Project area is held under Customary Tenure.</p> <p>During interactions with the PAPs, the RAP contractor legal due diligence team established that this customarily owned land had no evidence of land titles or of the land being surveyed despite the presence of a fully constituted Area Land Committee in the different Sub-counties where the proposed RAP4 facilities are to be situated. The PAPs also did not hold Certificates of Customary Ownership<sup>21</sup> as defined by the Land Act, Cap 227 despite the presence of fully constituted Area Land Committees in Ngwedo, Butiaba, Buliisa, Kigwera sub-counties and Buliisa Town Council in Buliisa district, Buseruka, Kigorobya Sub-counties in Hoima district and Bugambe Sub-county in Kikuube district.</p> <p>The PAPs also stated that, they either had agreed orally or had lost their respective Land Sale agreements. Therefore, verification of the sale of land and in effect, ownership was done through consultation with the seller. Where the seller either was deceased or could not be located, verification of ownership was done by consulting the Local Council Area representative and the neighbours.</p>

<sup>20</sup> Two (2) affected UNRA access roads six (6) affected community access roads and four (4) RAP 5 facilities traversed by the proposed RAP 3B facilities.

<sup>21</sup> A certificate of customary Ownership is conclusive evidence of customary rights and interests specified in it and the land to which the certificate referred is occupied, used and regulated. Any transactions in respect of the land and any third party rights over the land have to be exercised in accordance with the customary law. Land Act Cap 227 (1998).

RAP Component	Land Tenure Arrangements
	Additionally, 14.3% and 18% of the land assessed for compensation in the proposed RAP 4 Project area is held under Freehold tenure <sup>22</sup> or is surveyed land respectively (the tenure of the latter had not been confirmed at the time of writing this Executive Summary).
RAP 5	<p>With the exception of the Seven (07) surveyed land parcels (12.8% of the RAP 5 total land take) whose specific land tenure had not been ascertained at the time of writing the RAP 5 report, based on currently available data, the largest portion (87.2%) of the land assessed for compensation (including orphan land) under the proposed RAP 5 Project footprint, is held under Customary Tenure.</p> <p>During interactions with the PAPs, the RAP Contractor Legal Due Diligence Team established that this customarily owned land had no evidence of land titles or of the land being surveyed despite the presence of a fully constituted Area Land Committee in the different Sub-counties where the proposed RAP5 facilities are to be situated. The PAPs also did not hold Certificates of Customary Ownership as defined by the Land Act, Cap 227. Despite the presence of fully constituted Area Land Committee in Ngwedo Buliisa and Kigwera Sub counties as well as the Buliisa Town council where the RAP 5 Project area is located.</p> <p>Following a formal Title Deed search conducted by the RAP Contractor Team, it was confirmed from the Department of Surveys and Mapping of the MLHUD following a due diligence procedure at the Masindi Zonal Office (MZO), that, at the time the RAP 5 field surveys were carried out (January 2019), there were Seven (07) surveyed land parcels (12.8% of the RAP 5 total land take) although, at the time of writing this report, the specific land tenure for these seven (07) surveyed plots of land affected by the proposed RAP 5 project area had not been ascertained. In addition, the title deed search confirmed that one (01) PAP possesses a freehold title comprised in Plot 53, Block 3 at Ngwedo in Buliisa County Buliisa District.</p>

The development footprint of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 requires the potential displacement of 327, 786, 823, 1119, and 1846 PAPs<sup>23,24</sup> respectively as further detailed in the Table 6.

**Table 6: Categories of PAPs affected by RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Projects**

Category	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
Physically displaced <sup>25</sup> (only)	26	02	03	04	12
Economically displaced <sup>26</sup> (only)	267	775	794	1,087	1,803
Both physically and economically displaced	34	09	26	28	31

<sup>22</sup> Freehold tenure is a form of tenure deriving its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law, which involve the holding of a registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity which may be fixed by a condition.

<sup>23</sup> Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are defined as, any person or group of persons (this constitutes a family or clan with shared interest in an asset) who, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. A PAP may have a right to one or more groups of assets including (a) rights to land, (b) ownership of annual and/or perennial crops and trees, (c) homestead property, (d) homestead structures, (e) graves, (f) shrines, and (g) other privately held physical assets located within the development footprint of the Project area

<sup>24</sup> PAPs are asset holders and this is not the same as households as recorded in the baseline survey.

<sup>25</sup> Loss of dwelling or shelter as a result of project related land access, which requires the affected person (s) to move to another location (IFC PS5).

<sup>26</sup> Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources (IFC PS5).

## 2. OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY FOR RAP DEVELOPMENT

To adequately collect information pertaining to RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 both qualitative and quantitative methods were used, including the lessons learnt from RAP 1 planning activities. The various methodologies and approaches used are summarised below.

### **(a) Literature Review**

The literature review was ongoing throughout the planning phase, but the primary review occurred prior to and during the detailed surveys. This included review of the studies listed in Section 1.6 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 report as well as national and international legislation, project documents and best practice as described in Chapter 3 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.

The review of primary and secondary source data was ongoing throughout the planning phase and during the development of each activity. The collection of primary data occurred prior to and during the Cadastral Land and Asset inventory survey, the Socio-Economic Household survey and, the Legal due diligence. In addition, secondary sources such as Social screening studies, Social and Health Baseline Study, ESIA, etc., have been used to:

- Understand the context of the Tilenga project, the wider communities, and the impact of the resettlement project including options for avoidance;
- Assist with the tailoring of survey tools to capture the most useful data for the area, and;
- Assist with the analysis of the findings from the surveys i.e. the other studies offer a contextual background to help understand the results of the surveys and offer a comparison of findings from similar surveys in the area.

### **(b) Stakeholder Engagement**

The **aim** of stakeholder engagement within the resettlement process is to ensure that all interested and affected parties are informed and involved throughout the project activities, while being provided with the necessary information to influence and participate in the resettlement planning decision-making process. Stakeholder engagement is additionally essential during the resettlement process in order to ensure the success of projects, provide inputs into project decision making, building and sustaining healthy trusting relations with stakeholders that supports the project's social licence to operate<sup>27</sup>. Notably, for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5, identified principles of stakeholder engagement and good practice strategies intersect with issues and concerns specific to the resettlement process.

Categories of stakeholders for the Tilenga project were identified including but not limited to: local communities, local administrations, academia, NGOs and private sector entities among other stakeholders and respective RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) which guided the resettlement team during all stakeholder engagement activities was created. Key elements of the stakeholder mapping were to ascertain the degree of 'impact' as well as 'influence' of the respective stakeholders. The SEPs also detailed the methodology for assembling representative resettlement committees to assist with community participation in the project such as the design of replacement land and livelihood options.

Stakeholder Engagement was first initiated in May 2018 for RAPs 2 & 4 and December 2018 for RAPs 3a 3b & 5 with the disclosure of the resettlement planning process, and was ongoing throughout project-planning phases, and will continue into implementation and monitoring phases.

---

<sup>27</sup> A detailed discussion of the importance on stakeholder engagement, the principles and approach during the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 planning process is included in the respective SEPs.



The engagement activities were conducted with the wider affected communities, individual PAPs and through the Buliisa and Hoima District Resettlement Committees (DIRCOs) and the Resettlement Planning Committees (RPCs) at sub-county level as presented in Table 7.

**Table 7: Stakeholder Engagement Activities conducted during RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5**

RAP Component	Activity	Date
<b>1. Stakeholders engaged during the Initial disclosures</b>		
<b>RAPs 2 &amp; 4</b>	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Department of Museums and Monuments, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Education and sports, Office of the Auditor General, National Forestry Authority, the Inspectorate of Government, Petroleum Authority of Uganda	4 <sup>th</sup> /May/2018
	Civic Response on Environment & Development (CRED), Inter Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU), Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), Land and Equity Movement of Uganda (LEMU)	4 <sup>th</sup> /May/2018
	Buliisa District Technical Planning Committee, Sub-county chiefs & LCIII Chairpersons of Ngwedo, Kigwera, Biiso, Kihungya, Butiaba, and Buliisa Town Council.	8 <sup>th</sup> /May/2018
	BIRUDO, BULOGA, LACWADO, Kakindo Finance Trust, Buliisa Oil & Gas Task Force, Bugungu Community Association, Buliisa NGO Forum.	8 <sup>th</sup> /May/2018
	LC II and LC I Chairpersons of RAP 2 & 4 affected parishes and villages of Kasinyi, Kisiimo, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kakindo, Kirama, Kisansya East, Kisansya West, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE, Kibambura, Kijangi, Kizikya, Kigoya, Kabolwa, Waisoke, Sonsio, Nyamukuta, Kamagongolo, Walukuba, Kisinja, Bugoigo, Kigungu, Serule A, Serule B, Kizongi, Tugombili and Booma in Buliisa district.	9 <sup>th</sup> /May 2018
	Community engagements with RAP 2 & 4 affected villages of Kasinyi, Kisiimo, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kakindo, Kirama, Kisansya East, Kisansya West, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE, Kibambura, Kijangi, Kizikya, Kigoya, Kabolwa, Waisoke, Sonsio, Nyamukuta, Kamagongolo, Walukuba, Kisinja, Bugoigo, Kigungu, Serule A, Serule B, Kizongi and Booma in Buliisa district.	10 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
	Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom representatives (BKK). African Centre for Trade & Dev't (ACTADE), National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE), Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Navigators for Development Association (NAVODA), Take a step, Mid-Western Region Anti-Corruption Coalition (MIRAC), Bunyoro Tulihamu Cooperation (CBO Hoima), Social Development Link (SDL), Union Networks Uganda (UNU), National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDs (NACWOLA), Hoima CARITAS, Global Rights Alert, Kiddies Support Scheme (CBO Hoima)	14 <sup>th</sup> /May/2018
	<b>RAP 4 only:</b> Hoima District Technical Planning Committee, Sub-county chiefs & LC III Chairpersons of Kigorobya, Bugambe, and Buseruka LC II Chairpersons of the affected parishes LC I Chairpersons of potentially affected villages of Waki, Runga, Kapapi I, Kapapi II, Kyamukwenda, Kiryawanga, Kiganja, Ndaragi, Kabatindule, Hanga, Katugo, Buhirigi, Nyabihukuru, Nyakabingo, Kyakaboga, Rwamutonga Bugambe, Rwamutonga Buseruka, Kayera, Kijumba, and Bukona in Hoima district.	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
	<b>RAP 4 only:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> May 2018

RAP Component	Activity	Date
	Waaki, Runga, Kapapi I, Kapapi II, Kyamukwenda, Kiryawanga, Kiganja, Ndaragi, Kabatindule, Hanga, Katugo, Buhirigi, Nyabihukuru, Nyakabingo, Kyakaboga, Rwamutonga Bugambe, Rwamutonga Buseruka, Kayera, Kijumba, and Bukona in Hoima district.	
	Hoima Resident District Commissioner	22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2018
RAPs 3a, 3b & 5	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Department of Museums and Monuments, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Works and Transport (MWOT), Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), National Forest Authority (NFA), Office of Auditor General (OAG), Ministry of Defense.  Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Civic Response on Environment & Development (CRED), World Vision Uganda, Soft Power Education, Living Earth Uganda, Link Community Development, Advocate Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), FES Uganda, CSCO, Water Governance Institute, COTFONE Community Information, FIT Insights, Maendeleo ya jami, LANDNET, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Uganda (FES-Uganda), National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE), Global Rights Alert, Voluntary Initiative Support Organization (VISO), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Albertine Graben Oil and Gas Districts Association (AGODA), Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO) Citizens Concern Africa (CICOA), National Association of Women's Organizations of Uganda (NAWOU), Avocats San Frontieres (ASF)  Uganda Human Rights Commission, Global Rights Alert, Minority Rights Group International.	5 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018
	BIRUDO, LACWADO, Kakindo Orphanage Care, Buliisa Oil & Gas Task Force, Bagungu Community Association, Buliisa NGO Forum and Buliisa District Chamber of Commerce, Civic Response on Environment & Development (CRED), Buliisa Heritage Information Center(BHIC).  LC II Chairpersons of Kirama, Nyamitete, Kabolwa, Mubaku, Avogera, Kigwera, Kisansya, Nile, Ngwedo, and Mvule Parishes.  LCI Chairpersons of Kizikya, Kitahura, Kijangi, Kijumbya, Uriibo, Ngwedo Centre, Kibambura, Bikongoro, Kigwera South East, Kigwera North East, Kiyere, Avogera, Kamandindi Uduk I, Kasinyi, Uduk II, Kisomere, Beroya, Pondiga, Bugana-Kichoke and Kilyango villages.	7 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018
	Community of Kasinyi Village (RAP 3a & 3b) and Bikongoro, Kigwera South East, Kigwera North East and Kasinyi villages (RAP 5)	9 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018
	Buliisa District Members of Parliament, Buliisa District Technical Planning Committee, Sub-county chiefs & LCIII Chairpersons of Ngwedo and Kigwera, Buliisa Sub-counties and Buliisa Town Council.	10 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018
	Communities of Kilyango, Kisomere and Uduk II Village (RAP 3a & 3b) and Kisomere, Uduk II, Kibambura Kizikya, Kitahura, Kijangi, Kijumbya, Uriibo, Ngwedo Centre, Bikongoro, Kiyere, Avogera, Kamandindi and Uduk I villages (RAP 5)	12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018
	Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom representatives.  Community of Avogera Village	13 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018
<b>2. Engagement during the detailed due Diligence surveys (Rapid Aerial, Asset Inventory, Cadastral land, Legal due diligence and Socio-Economic Surveys)</b>		
RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5	Prior to the conduct of detailed surveys, Contractor team first held community meetings to inform local residents of the forthcoming RAP activities, explaining how each survey fit into the resettlement planning process and how the surveys would be conducted. The meetings took place in the following villages, on the following dates:	

RAP Component	Activity			Date
	<b>1. RAP 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kirama (25<sup>th</sup> July 2018)</li> <li>b. Kigwera NE (26<sup>th</sup> July 2018)</li> <li>c. Kigwera SE (27<sup>th</sup> July 2018)</li> <li>d. Kisansya East, &amp; Kisansya West (30<sup>th</sup> July 2018)</li> <li>e. Kizongi (31<sup>st</sup> July 2018)</li> <li>f. Kakindo (1<sup>st</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>g. Kisimo (2<sup>nd</sup> August 2018)</li> </ul>	<b>2. RAP 3a</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Uduk II (15<sup>th</sup> January, 2019)</li> <li>b. Avogera, Kilyango, &amp; Kasinyi (17<sup>th</sup> January, 2019)</li> <li>c. Kisomere (18<sup>th</sup> January, 2019)</li> </ul>	<b>3. RAP 3b</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bikongoro and Bugana-Kichoke (9<sup>th</sup> December 2018);</li> <li>b. Kijangi, Kibambura, Ngwedo Center, Gotlyech, Kijumbya and Uriibo (11<sup>th</sup> December 2018); and</li> <li>c. Ngwedo Farm (13<sup>th</sup> December 2019).</li> </ul>	
	<b>4. RAP 4</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kijangi (25<sup>th</sup> July 2018),</li> <li>b. Kibambura (27<sup>th</sup> July 2018),</li> <li>c. Kigoya &amp; Kabolwa (30<sup>th</sup> July 2018),</li> <li>d. Bugoigo Nyamakuta, Sonsio &amp; Kisinja (3<sup>rd</sup> August 2018),</li> <li>e. Walukuba &amp; Kamagongolo (4<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>f. Booma (6<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>g. Waki (10<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>h. Kapapi I (11<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>i. Kapapi II (13<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>j. Kiganja (16<sup>th</sup> August 2018) in Buliisa District, and Kiryawanga,</li> <li>k. Kyamukwenda (13<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>l. Ndaragi (15<sup>th</sup> August 2018),</li> <li>m. Kiganja (16<sup>th</sup> August 2018),</li> <li>n. Kabatindule (14<sup>th</sup> August 2018),</li> <li>o. Hanga (18<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>p. Nyakabingo, Nyabihikuru Buhirigi &amp; Karanwang (27<sup>th</sup> August 2018)</li> <li>q. Kayera (05<sup>th</sup> September 2018),</li> <li>r. Kyakaboga (29<sup>th</sup> August 2018),</li> </ul>		<b>5. RAP 5</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kasinyi, Bikongoro and Kigwera N.E (9<sup>th</sup> December 2018)</li> <li>b. Kijangi, Kibambura, Kijumbya, Ngwedo Centre, Uriibo, Kitahura and Kizikya (11<sup>th</sup> December 2018)</li> <li>c. Uduk II, Uduk I, Kamandindi, Kisomere, Kigwera S.E, Kiyere and Avogera (12<sup>th</sup> December 2018)</li> <li>d. Kasinyi (27<sup>th</sup> April 2017)</li> </ul>	

RAP Component	Activity	Date
	s. Rwamutonga Buseruka in Hoima District, and Rwamutonga Bugambe in Kikuube district (31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018)	
3. Cut-off date Announcement		
RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5	<p>A final Cut-off Date was declared as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>RAP 2</b> was declared on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2018, on 08<sup>th</sup> October 2018 for the water abstraction to KW02A facility and 06<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for additional land take at the KW02 facility for the RAP 2 affected villages of Kasinyi, Kisiimo, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kakindo, Kirama, Kisansya East, Kisansya West, Kigwera NE, Kigwera SE;</li><li><b>RAP 3a</b> Project Area was declared on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for Kasinyi, Uduk II, Kisomere, and Avogera villages and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for Kilyango village;</li><li><b>RAP 3b</b> Project Area were declared on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for the villages of Uduk I, Uduk II, Kijangi, Ngwedo center, Kijumbya, Bikongoro, Uriibo and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for Bugana/Kichoke, Ngwedo Farm and Gotlyech</li><li><b>RAP 4</b> project area was announced on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018 for Buliisa district and 09<sup>th</sup> November 2018 for Hoima district for the villages of Kasinyi, Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Kizongi, Kibambura, Kabolwa, Booma, Bugoigo, Kigoya, Kizongi Nyamukuta, Wantembo, Serule A, Serule B, Tugombili, Waki, Runga, Sonsio, Kizikya, Kamagongolo, Waisoke, Kisinja, Kijangi, Bikongoro, Kigungu and Walukuba villages in Buliisa District and Kiryawanga, Kyamukwenda, Ndaragi, Kiganja, Kabatindure, Hanga, Buhirigi, Karanwango, Runga, Nyabihikuru, Nyakabingo, Kayera, Kyakaboga, Rwamutonga Buseruka and Rwamutonga Bugambe villages in Hoima District; and</li><li><b>RAP 5</b> Project Area was declared on 18<sup>th</sup> the February 2019 in the villages of Kamandindi, Avogera, Kisomere, Kasinyi, Ngwedo Centre, Kibambura, Kizikya, and Kitahura, Kijangi, Uriibo, Kijumbya, Uduk I, Uduk I, Uduk II, Kigwera NE, Kigwera SE, Kiyere, Bikongoro.</li></ul>	
4. Strip Map Disclosure and PAPs verification		
RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5	<p>Strip maps were displayed in the following villages on these dates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>RAP 2:</b> Kigwera NE &amp; Kigwera SE (29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018 respectively), Kisimo (29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018), Kisansya West (29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> October 2018), Kisansya East (31<sup>st</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018), Kakindo (31<sup>st</sup> October-1<sup>st</sup> November 2018), Kirama (31<sup>st</sup> October 2018), Kasinyi (1<sup>st</sup> October -2<sup>nd</sup> November 2018) and Kizongi (2<sup>nd</sup> November 2018)</li><li><b>RAP 3a:</b> Kasinyi (24<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Kilyango (23<sup>rd</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Uduk II (26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Kisomere (23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March 2019) and Avogera (23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019)</li><li><b>RAP 3b:</b> Gotlyech, Ngwedo farm, Uriibo (25<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Uriibo, Uduk II, and Uduk I (26<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Ngwedo centre, Uduk I, Uriibo, (27<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Kijangi, Ngwedo centre, Ngwedo farm (28<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Kijumbya, Bugana-Kichoke, Bikongoro (29<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Kijumbya, Kibambura, Bikongoro, (30<sup>th</sup> March 2019), Kijumbya and Kibambura (31<sup>st</sup> March 2019);</li><li><b>RAP 4:</b> Kasinyi &amp; Kigwera North East (09<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Kigwera South East &amp; Bikongoro (10<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Kizongi &amp; Kibambura (11<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Kizikya &amp; Kijanji (12<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Kabolwa &amp; Kigoya (13<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Waisoke, Kigungu &amp; Bugoigo (14<sup>th</sup> January 2018), Serule A &amp; Serule B (15<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Sonsio, Kamagongolo, Walukuba &amp; Nyamukuta (16<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Booma, Waki, Tugombili &amp; Kisinja (17<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Watembo (18<sup>th</sup> January 2019) in Buliisa District and Kiryawanga &amp; Kyamukwenda (09<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Ndaragi, Runga &amp; Kiganja (10<sup>th</sup> January 2019), Kabatindure &amp; Hanga</li></ul>	

RAP Component	Activity	Date					
	(11th January 2019), Buhirigi & Karanwango (12th January 2019), Nyabihikuru & Nyakabingo (13th January 2019), Rwamutonga Buseruka &, Kayera & Kyakaboga (15th January 2019) in Hoima District and Rwamutonga Bugambe (14th January 2019) in Kikuube District); and <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>RAP 5:</b> Kiyere, Kigwera N.E, Kigwera S.E, Kizikya, Kitahura, Uriibo, Avogera, Kisomere, Kasinyi, Uduk II, Uduk I, Ngwedo Centre, Kijumbya, Bikongoro, Kijangi, Kamandindi and Kibambura villages between the period of 22nd to 31st March 2019.</li></ul>						
5. Community meetings on Entitlement Matrix, Resettlement Options, Livelihood Restorations options and Replacement House Design Model							
RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5	Meetings were held for the different stakeholders under RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>RAP 2:</b> RPCs of Buliisa Town Council (31<sup>st</sup> July 2019), Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019, and PACs of RAP 2 affected villages 03rd and 11th August 2019;</li><li><b>RAP 3a:</b> RPCs of Ngwedo Sub-County (3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2019) and PACs of RAP 3a affected villages between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019;</li><li><b>RAP 3b:</b> RPCs of Buliisa Sub-County on (31<sup>st</sup> July 2019), and with Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3rd August 2019 and PACs of RAP 3b affected villages between 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2019;</li><li><b>RAP 4:</b> RPCs of Butiaba, Buliisa SC and Buliisa TC sub-counties (31st July 2019), Kigwera and Ngwedo sub-counties (03rd August 2019) and with Kigorobyia, Buseruka and Bugambe sub-counties (16<sup>th</sup> August 2019) and PACs of RAP 4 affected villages between 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019 and 16<sup>th</sup> August 2019; and</li><li><b>RAP 5:</b> RPCs of Buliisa Town Council and Buliisa sub-county Council (31<sup>st</sup> July 2019), and with Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019 and PACs of RAP 5 affected villages between 31st July and 03rd August 2019.</li></ul>						
6. Engagement through the Buliisa and Hoima DIRCOs and RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 RPCs							
RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5							
	DIRCO Meetings	<div><div>Activity</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Buliisa DIRCO Summary:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Presentation of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 resettlement process and methodologies</li><li>Presentations on the forthcoming asset and cadastral surveys, legal due diligence and Socio-Economic surveys</li><li>Implementation of the cut-off date announcement in the project area</li></ul></li><li>Hoima DIRCO Meeting Summary:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Training on the resettlement process and methodologies</li></ul></li></ul></div></div>	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
		<div><div>22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018</div><div>07<sup>th</sup> December 2018</div><div>07<sup>th</sup> December 2018</div><div>22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018</div><div>07th December 2018</div></div>					

RAP Component	Activity						Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Presentation of RAP 4 resettlement process and methodologies</li><li>○ Implication of the cut-off date announcement in the project area</li><li>○ Presentations on the forthcoming asset and cadastral surveys, Legal Due-Diligence and Social Economic surveys.</li></ul>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Update on the progress of the RAP activities</li></ul>	21 <sup>st</sup> November 2018 15 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	21 <sup>st</sup> November 2018 15 <sup>th</sup> May & 5 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2019
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DIRCO Site visit to witness site activities</li></ul>	5 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	5 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2019
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RPC Election process</li></ul>	5 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	05 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	05 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	17th June, 2019	05th June 2019
	RPC Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RPC Inaugural meeting for<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ RAP 2: Kigwera, Buliisa Town Council, Ngwedo sub-county,</li><li>○ RAP 3a: Ngwedo Sub-county,</li><li>○ RAP 3b: Ngwedo, Buliisa and Kigwera Sub-counties,</li><li>○ RAP 4: Kigwera, Buliisa and Buliisa Town Council, Ngwedo, Butiaba Kigorobyia, Buseruka and Bugambe Sub Counties.</li><li>○ RAP 5: Kigwera, Buliisa, Buliisa Town Council, and Ngwedo</li></ul></li></ul>	19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	20 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> & 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2019
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentation and discussion on entitlement matrix, Resettlement options, Livelihood Restoration programs and House Design options</li></ul>	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2019 and 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2019	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2019	3rd August 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2019 and 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2019 and 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2019
7. Capacity building and training							

RAP Component	Activity	Date	
Capacity Building and Training of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Team and Company representatives			
		RAPs 2, 4 & 5	RAP 3a & 3b
o	A course on “Engagement and Relationship Building in the Context of Resettlement” attended by members of the RAP Contractor team and staff of TEP Uganda	19 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2018
o	A training and capacity building of CLOs and the RAP Contractor stakeholder engagement team members on the facilitation of community and other stakeholder meetings, resettlement committee meetings and management of the Concerns and Grievance Mechanism and Logs.	20 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> July 2018	18 <sup>th</sup> December 2018
o	Additional CLO training sessions on stakeholder engagement, communication and risk management	10 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> December 2018.	18 <sup>th</sup> December 2018.
A. Training of resettlement committee members (Resettlement Planning Committees)		19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2019 (Buliisa) and 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	20 <sup>th</sup> June 2019

### **(c) Establishment of Geodetic Markers**

The primary objective for the establishment of Geodetic Markers was to densify the existing geodetic control network with new reliable control beacons positioned at shorter baselines near the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project areas. It is however important to note that, the project areas had an existing primary network of control points that had been previously established by TEPU and TUOP, and a secondary network that had been established by the RAP Contractor team when carrying out RAPs 2 and 4 surveys. However, there was need to establish additional control points to facilitate the cadastral surveys for the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project areas that were located far away from the existing primary and secondary network controls.

Four (4) secondary geodetic control points were therefore successfully established in and around the Tilenga Project RAP Components area and this activity involved casting concrete survey monuments into the ground at pre-identified locations while following the type 2 marker specifications.

### **(d) Rapid Aerial Survey**

The Rapid Aerial Survey (RAS) of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas were undertaken to identify the location and extent of important types of land use. Additionally, the RAS imagery were used to identify land use categories, the location of common property resources, social services (such as health centres), cultural property (for example, places of ritual significance, graveyards, and monuments), trading centres, road and transportation networks and, other community infrastructure within the project area.

The RAS entailed, obtaining clearance from the Office of the Chief of Defence Forces for the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Drone flight operations; flight implementation; aircraft and sensor, use of Ground Control Points (GCPs), data processing and data verification, all of which are described in detail in Section 1.7.4 of the RAP 2, 3a, 3b 4 & 5 reports.

### **(e) Cadastral Land and Asset Inventory Surveys**

The cadastral land and asset valuation surveys included the following activities:

- Demarcating the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project areas and pegging the boundaries using wooden pegs;
- Identification and registering of all the affected people and affected plots of land with an identification number; recording all land owners and boundaries;
- Creating strip maps of the affected areas, showing the extents of the sites, the affected people in the area and their respective land sizes, the affected gardens, structures, graves and cultural heritage sites;
- Physically inspecting and valuing all affected assets in accordance with the Laws of Uganda and the requirements of MLHUD as well as taking into consideration the requirements of the LARF;
- Market research of land transactions, market prices for crops, construction materials, and labour costs; and
- Recording the location of all assets with a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) machine; and photographing assets.

The cadastral and asset valuation surveys were carried out as follows:



- RAP 2 Project area - between 26<sup>th</sup> July and 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018; 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2018 for KW02A well pad; 09<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018 for the W3 access road at the abstraction point; 5<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for KW01A to KW02A flow line and 6<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for the orphan land assessment;
- RAP 3a Project area - between 28<sup>th</sup> January and 06<sup>th</sup> February 2019 and orphan land assessment between 05<sup>th</sup> and 09<sup>th</sup> March 2019;
- RAP 3b Project area - between 21<sup>st</sup> January 2019 and 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019, and between 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> March 2019 for the orphan land assessment;
- RAP 4 Project area - between 01<sup>st</sup> August 2018 and 09<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and 9<sup>th</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019 for the orphan land assessment; and
- RAP 5 Project area - between 11<sup>th</sup> January and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019, and orphan land assessment undertaken between 05<sup>th</sup> and 09<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

The surveys were conducted in the presence of the landowners, the land users, the spouse(s) (where married), a witness and, the local council chairpersons. The cadastral land and asset valuation survey exercise was also witnessed by representatives from MLHUD and MEMD. The team was also accompanied by a RAP team Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and a representative from TEP Uganda.

Information was recorded onsite and signed off by the PAPs. The results were then used for providing supporting information for the derivation of the replacement value and the drafting of a valuation report submitted to the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) separately for approval.

#### Cadastral land survey methodology

A team of registered surveyors undertook the cadastral land survey. The responsibility of the land surveyors was mainly to contribute to the production of the valuation report, through provision of strip maps, GPS coordinates and improved layout plans.

The objectives of the Cadastral Land Survey were to:

- Undertake survey measurements (to the satisfaction of the Chief Government Valuer and the Commissioner for Mapping and Surveys) enabling the demarcation (strip maps) and mapping of the land to be acquired by the project;
- Carry out the survey process in accordance with the Laws of Uganda and the requirements of Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Land Information System (LIS)), as well as, taking into consideration the requirements of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and International Finance Corporation; and
- Generate strip maps (which were used to compute the affected land areas) to support the valuation exercise.

The cadastral land survey methodology is described in detail in Section 5.3.1 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.

#### Asset Survey Methodology

The Asset survey commenced at the same time as the Cadastral Land Survey, the overall objective of the study was to prepare a detailed report with comprehensive valuation of the affected assets for the different PAPs in line with the existing legal framework and International Best Practice prior to the implementation of project activities.

The specific objectives of the asset inventory survey were:

- Identification of Project Affected Persons and their properties within the project area;

- Survey and valuation of all their affected assets within the project area; and
- Conducting a valuation process in accordance with the Laws of Uganda and the requirements of MLHUD as well as taking into consideration the requirements of the MEMD and the IFC.

The general approach to the valuation exercise comprised of desktop review, fieldwork and computation of values. A critical component of the site visits was the asset valuation data collection exercise, which covered the entire RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas. Field data captured by the valuation team targeted the rightful landowners and their respective land users as determined, following the legal due diligence surveys and the gathering of information on their affected properties including structures, crops and trees and cultural heritage sites. The RAP asset inventory team completed a Property Assessment Form and the signatories to the property valuation forms were PAP, PAP's spouse, PAP's witness<sup>28</sup>, LC 1 Chairperson<sup>29</sup>, Valuer, TUOP/TEPU Representative, MLHUD/CGV Representative, and MEMD Representative. Of particular relevance to note is that, GoU representatives from the office of the Chief Government Valuer of the MLHUD, PAU and MEMD, as well as representatives also witnessed the asset valuation assessment from TEPU and TUOP.

#### Valuation Methodology and Market Research

The valuation of affected assets (crops/trees and structures) were carried out using the approved Buliisa and Hoima District Compensation Rates<sup>30</sup> FY 2018/2019 as required by the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, the Land Act 1998 and other relevant legislation.

The affected assets have been valued at replacement cost. To help establish the replacement cost, the valuation team carried out market research for land, structures, crops and trees in Buliisa and Hoima Districts in June 2018 under the supervision of a representative from MLHUD. This exercise was primarily aimed at attaining relevant and reliable information about market transactions within and near the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas.

The market research was conducted in nineteen (19) villages in three (3) sub counties in Buliisa District and 18 villages in three (3) sub counties in Hoima District. The villages included; Kasinyi, Kibambura, Kilyango, Kisomere, Ajigo and Avogera in Ngwedo Sub-county, Bikongoro in Kigwera Sub-county, Kijangi, Kigoya and Kabolwa in Buliisa Sub-county, Bugoigo, Sonsio, Walukuba, Nyamukuta, Kamagongoro, Kisinja and Booma in Butiaba Sub-county.

The market research also covered three different local markets namely; Ngwedo, Kisomere and Biiso market to obtain the market prices of the different agricultural produces in Buliisa district.

Information / data were collected through interviews with community members and other targeted respondents using a data collection tool/ questionnaire for easy guidance and consistence.

- Land: Transaction evidence/ records of the transactions such as land sales agreements and other documented proof were sought for/ collected from the respondents as a way of eliminating biased responses. The data collected included clear details of the land transaction and evidence provided such as; the location details, size of land, land use, land tenure, payment terms and parties to the transaction.
- Structures: The main objective was to obtain reliable information about the source of building materials, market prices of building materials, construction and labour costs for the

---

<sup>28</sup> The witness was a spouse to the affected person or child who must be above 18 years of age or, any other member of the community selected by the PAP.

<sup>29</sup> In addition to signing the form, the LC1 representative was also required to stamp the form.

<sup>30</sup> For Kikuube District, the RAP team adopted the neighbouring Hoima District Compensation Rates, as advised by the Office of the CGV.

different structures to enable the development of Bills of Quantities (BoQs) for the respective structures.

- Crops and Economic Trees<sup>31</sup>: The specific objective was to collect sufficient and reliable information about agronomic practices and market prices for crops and crop produce within and around the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas. Additionally, the team also aimed to understand the input cost incurred in growing the different types of crops from land preparation to harvesting, and, the yields and income generated by farmers growing the different crops. The market research for crops and trees in Buliisa District covered 28 annual crops, 11 perennial crops, 25 fruit trees and 19 timber trees and in Hoima, 20 annual crops, 12 perennial crops, 07 fruit trees and 06 timber trees. The research targeted farmers who were growing the different crops on a large scale and those who had been growing them for a period of more than three years. The research aimed at attaining responses through focus group discussions that were conducted in each village. The focus groups were composed of a minimum of five (5) farmers per village in Buliisa District and ten (10) farmers per village in Hoima District. There was one focus group discussion per target village.

Key personnel interviews were also conducted. These targeted individuals and institution stakeholders that possess knowledge and information about the produce market and different agronomic practices. These included; National Forestry Authority (NFA), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) – specifically the Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Institute, District Production Officers, District Forestry Officers, District Land Board Officials, Area Land Committee Members, District Commercial Officers, Commercial farmers, any identified Farmers cooperatives and associations and agricultural support organisations, different product dealers and produce vendors in markets, Info Trade Uganda<sup>32</sup> and Chairperson Livestock Association Buliisa.

The research did not focus on plants/ trees, which are primarily used as local herbs/ medicinal purposes as most of them grow naturally and the communities tend to lack sufficient knowledge about their related agronomic practices, yields and market prices. In the case of affected natural resources such as herbal and medicinal plants with no economic value, these will be compensated using in kind compensation as recommended in the LARF (2016), the Project will endeavour to find resettlement sites (if applicable) that maintain access to natural resources. If these resources cannot be replaced, communities will receive additional livelihood improvement or alternative livelihood support. These plants have therefore not been valued, and the mitigation measures are included in the project Global Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) – Chapter 11 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.

The market research and asset valuation methodology is described in detail in Section 8.4 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.

---

<sup>31</sup> The crops and trees within the project area were categorised into two (2) major categories i.e. Annual crops and Perennial crops. Annual crops are defined as crops that complete their growing season within one year; perennial crops are crops that go through their entire life cycle (germination, vegetative stage, seed production and maturity or harvesting) in two or more years. Perennial crops are harvested multiple times before their death.

<sup>32</sup> InfoTrade market reports 2018 - FIT Uganda's MIS division (a platform built to integrate, collect, analyse and disseminate agricultural and other market information in Uganda currently extending to all regions in Uganda covering a total of 22 major markets countrywide and 46 commodities from all food categories including cereals, animal products, poultry and food crop) - web site <http://www.infotradeuganda.com>.

#### **(f) Legal Due Diligence**

Legal Due Diligence of land was carried out as follows;

- RAP 2 between 26<sup>th</sup> July and 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018; 03<sup>rd</sup> November 2018 for KW02A well pad; 09<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> October 2018 for the W3 access road at the abstraction point; 5<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for KW01A to KW02A flow line and 6<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for the orphan land assessment.
- RAP 3a & 3b between 28<sup>th</sup> January and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2019;
- RAP 4 between 01<sup>st</sup> August 2018 and 09<sup>th</sup> November 2019 for the orphan land assessment; and
- RAP 5 between 11<sup>th</sup> January and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019.

The aim of the survey was to establish true ownership of the affected parcels of land, resolve any ownership and boundary disputes, and establish unclaimed land and absentee landowners. This was conducted through interviewing the affected PAPs, taking notes and making various document checks such as Personal Identification (to prove the true identity of the PAP), Proof of ownership and land agreements. In addition, the Legal Due Diligence exercise involved the signing of Land Acquisition Forms (containing details of the land and its ownership - confirmed by the LC 3 chairperson who signed as a witness), Spousal Consent Form (where the PAP was married and the land was family land), Cut-off Date forms (once the valuation team had completed assessing one's land and assets thereon). Additionally, a Title Deed Search was also conducted.

The RAP legal due diligence team worked hand in hand with the Project's land surveyors. Having marked out the boundaries of each PAP's land, the legal due diligence team would confirm true ownership through interviewing the PAP's neighbours, L.C 1 Chairperson and the LC3 Chairperson. The team would then interview the PAP so as to establish true ownership of the land. Through these interviews, data was collected which was aimed at answering the following questions:

- How long has the PAP owned the land?
- What was the name of the previous land owner?
- What proof does the PAP have of their ownership – deed of land sale or will?
- What were the names of their neighbours?
- What were the details of family ownership?
- What was the marital status of the PAP?

Having established the true ownership of each affected plot of land, data collected was used to complete the following forms:

- Land Owner Identification Form;
- Land User Identification Form;
- Spousal Consent Form; and
- Absentee Landowner Form.

Each landowner in the affected areas signed the Land Owner Identification Form designed to identify landowners. It contained details of the land including; location, tenure, size, boundaries and the details of land ownership. The respective Local Council 1 Chairperson who signed as a witness verifying the information from the landowner confirmed this information.

Through the legal due diligence process, the RAP team also established that there were land users; that is, PAPs who did not own land but owned assets (crops, economic trees, structures) on another person's piece of land. All land users signed the Land User Identification Form, which has all the details of the land user, with assets on the affected land. It was also signed, verified and witnessed by the Local Council 1 Chairperson (LC1) of the village where the affected land is located and the landowner on whose land one is a land user.

Where the PAP ordinarily resided or derived their sustenance with his or her spouse on the affected land, the PAP and their spouse were required to sign (also see Table 8) a Spousal Consent Form as consent to have their land acquired for purposes of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5. This is in accordance with the Land Act Cap 230. However, for avoidance of doubt and future conflicts that may arise out of the acquisition, the RAP Legal Team ensured that, where the landowner had more than one spouse, all the spouses to the landowners signed the spousal Consent forms. This also catered for PAPs that would provide contradicting information as to whether their land is for the family or not.

**Table 8: Signatories to the Landowner identification, land user identification and the spousal consent forms**

	#	Land Owner Identification Form	Land User Identification Form	Spousal Consent Form
<b>SIGNATORY</b>	1	Landowner/ Land User	Land User	PAP's Spouse
	2	Translator <sup>33</sup>	Land Owner	Attesting Witness <sup>34</sup>
	3	Lc1 Chairperson	Translator <sup>35</sup>	Translator <sup>36</sup>

During the legal due diligence surveys, the RAP team consulted the LC 3 chairperson and the neighbours in order to locate absentee PAPs (i.e. PAPs that could not be located) and where all efforts were futile, the team would proceed and complete an absentee landowner form.

It is important to note that the nature, details and purpose of each of the forms used during the surveys were translated before execution (i.e. signing) and their meaning explained to the PAP in their respective local languages (mainly Lugungu, Alur and Runyoro) by either the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) on ground or a translator from the local community well versed with both the local language and English. A certificate of translation was signed by the translator or the CLO. This ensured that PAPs signed documents that they fully understand.

The legal due diligence methodology is described in detail in Section 5.3.3 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.

#### **(g) Socio-economic baseline studies**

The Socio-Economic Baseline studies were carried out through the following activities:

- *Household Socio-Economic Surveys* were undertaken between for RAP 2, 1<sup>st</sup> August & 8<sup>th</sup> December 2018; for RAP 4, 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018 to 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and the second phase on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2018 to February 2019; and for RAPs 3a, 3b & 5, 31<sup>st</sup> January & 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. The

<sup>33</sup> The translator or RAP Team Community Liaison Officer (CLO) used during the process also witnessed the form in order to confirm that they duly translated the content of the form to the PAP and ensured that PAPs signed documents that they fully understand.

<sup>34</sup> The witness was a spouse to the affected person or child who must be above 18 years of age or, any other member of the community selected by the PAP.

<sup>35</sup> The translator or RAP Team Community Liaison Officer (CLO) used during the process also witnessed the form in order to confirm that they duly translated the content of the form to the PAP and ensured that PAPs signed documents that they fully understand.

<sup>36</sup> The translator or RAP Team Community Liaison Officer (CLO) used during the process also witnessed the form in order to confirm that they duly translated the content of the form to the PAP and ensured that PAPs signed documents that they fully understand.

aim of the household socio-economic survey was for profiling the socio-economic conditions of physically and economically displaced households. Trained enumerators visited each household within the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 affected areas using survey forms to ask questions on household members, livelihoods, cultures, education etc. The household head or a responsible delegate responded to the questionnaires.

- *Qualitative Interview Programme* was carried out in parallel with the household socio-economic survey. The objective of the interview program was to support the household survey by understanding the reasons behind social trends, demographic changes, settlement patterns or changes in the communities that were identified. The interviews also assisted in understanding community perceptions of the Project and oil development in the area. Interviews were conducted with Local Authorities, NGOs and targeted PAP focus groups (Men, Women, and Youth etc.). The range of interviews undertaken are presented in Table 9.
- *Separate Supporting Studies fieldwork* and input concerning public health, gender, cultural heritage, and archaeology was included as part of the social baseline. Fieldwork comprised of field transects to identify physical assets, as well as interviews with local cultural leaders<sup>37</sup> (see Table 10), public health officials and FGDs with local communities (including women).

Data was analysed with a gender lens, i.e. disaggregated by gender to understand the differentiated actual and potential impacts of land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration programs on men and women, female and male-headed households. The data collection tools used (KII checklist, FGD guide, and the household socio-economic survey tool) were formulated in a manner that facilitated gender impact assessment.

For archaeological studies in particular, some diagnostic and portable findings were collected, bagged and transported to the laboratory at the Uganda Museum and Kyambogo University history department laboratory for further analysis while the un-diagnostic materials and non-portable samples were examined *in situ*<sup>38</sup>, recorded, photographed and left in the field. The collected samples were analysed using various attributes based on the material types.

The socio-economic baseline survey methodology is described in detail in Section 4.3 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b 4 & 5 reports.

#### **(h) Livelihood Restoration Planning**

Information regarding the current livelihoods being practiced within the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas was obtained primarily through the Socio-Economic Household Survey and Interview Program, and Institutions & and supported by relevant information from the secondary sources. The RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 interview program included questions about possible Livelihood Restoration measures with local authorities and NGOs to capture their local knowledge and understanding of the feasibility of such options, and any suggestions for Livelihood Restoration Options.

---

<sup>37</sup> This provided information on the perception and attitudes of the stakeholders as to the proper procedures in the conduct of the resettlement operations and actions to be taken (e.g. requirements when relocating CH sites) where ever cultural property was encountered. Specifically, elders were required for the identification of cultural sites and medicinal plants used by the communities

<sup>38</sup> **In situ** refers to an artefact that has not been moved from its original place of deposition.



**Table 9: List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5**

**a. List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAP 2**

Group	Stakeholder Group/Interview Name	Date
Local Government	Buliisa District Production Department ( <i>Representatives of all sections</i> )	25-Jun-18
	Buliisa District Community Development Office	25-Jun-18
	Buliisa District Health Department	25-Jun-18
	Buliisa District Planning Unit	25-Jun-18
	Sub-county meeting with LC3 and staff (Kigwera, Ngwedo and Buliisa Town Council)	25-Jun-18
	Buliisa District Resettlement Committee	25-Jun-18
Kasinyi	Kasinyi – Leaders & Village Council	26-Jun-18
	Kasinyi – Males	
	Kasinyi – Females	
	Kasinyi – Youth	
	Kasinyi – Elderly	
	Kasinyi – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kasinyi – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kasinyi – Businesses and Traders	
	Kasinyi – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kirama	Kirama – Leaders & Village Council	27-Jun-18
	Kirama – Males	
	Kirama – Females	
	Kirama – Youth	
	Kirama – Elderly	
	Kirama – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kirama – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kirama – Businesses and Traders	
	Kirama – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kichoke	Kichoke – Leaders & Village Council	28-Jun-18
	Kichoke – Males	
	Kichoke – Females	
	Kichoke – Youth	
	Kichoke – Elderly	
	Kichoke – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kichoke – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kichoke – Businesses and Traders	
	Kichoke – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kigwera NE	Kigwera NE – Leaders & Village Council	29-Jun-18
	Kigwera NE – Males	
	Kigwera NE – Females	
	Kigwera NE – Youth	
	Kigwera NE – Elderly	
	Kigwera NE – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kigwera NE – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kigwera NE – Businesses and Traders	
	Kigwera NE – Religious and Cultural Leaders	

Kigwera SE	Kigwera SE – Leaders & Village Council	30-Jun-18
	Kigwera SE – Males	
	Kigwera SE – Females	
	Kigwera SE – Youth	
	Kigwera SE – Elderly	
	Kigwera SE – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kigwera SE – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kigwera SE – Businesses and Traders	
	Kigwera SE – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Bikongoro	Bikongoro – Leaders & Village Council	2-Jul-18
	Bikongoro – Males	
	Bikongoro – Females	
	Bikongoro – Youth	
	Bikongoro – Elderly	
	Bikongoro – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Bikongoro – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Bikongoro – Businesses and Traders	
	Bikongoro – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kisansya E	Kisansya E – Leaders & Village Council	3-Jul-18
	Kisansya E – Males	
	Kisansya E – Females	
	Kisansya E – Youth	
	Kisansya E – Elderly	
	Kisansya E – Farmer Co-Operatives/Village Farming Committees	
	Kisansya E – Cattle Livestock Owners/Village Livestock Committees	
	Kisansya E – Businesses and Traders	
	Kisansya E – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kakindo	Kakindo – Leaders & Village Council	4-Jul-18
	Kakindo – Males	
	Kakindo – Females	
	Kakindo – Youth	
	Kakindo – Elderly	
	Kakindo – Farmer Co-Operatives/Village Farming Committees	
	Kakindo – Cattle Livestock Owners/Village Livestock Committees	
	Kakindo – Businesses and Traders	
	Kakindo – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kisimo	Kisimo – Leaders & Village Council	5-Jul-18
	Kisimo – Males	
	Kisimo – Females	
	Kisimo – Youth	
	Kisimo – Elderly	
	Kisimo – Farmer Co-operatives/Village Farming Committees	
	Kisimo – Cattle Livestock Owners/Village Livestock Committees	
	Kisimo – Businesses and Traders	
	Kisimo – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kizongi	Kizongi – Leaders & Village Council	6-Jul-18

	Kizongi – Males	
	Kizongi – Females	
	Kizongi – Youth	
	Kizongi – Elderly	
	Kizongi – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kizongi – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kizongi – Businesses and Traders	
	Kizongi – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Kityanga	Kityanga – Leaders & Village Council	7-Jul-18
	Kityanga – Males	
	Kityanga – Females	
	Kityanga – Youth	
	Kityanga – Elderly	
	Kityanga – Farmer Co-Operatives / Village Farming Committees	
	Kityanga – Cattle Livestock Owners / Village Livestock Committees	
	Kityanga – Businesses and Traders	
	Kityanga – Religious and Cultural Leaders	
Other	Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (Local)	9-Jul-18
	Local markets	10-Jul-18

**b. List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAP 3a**

Date	Village	Target Group	Number of Participants
21-02-19	Uduk II	Men	8
		Women	22
		Youth	16
		Elderly	10
		LC leader	6
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>62</b>
22-02-19	Avogera	Men	26
		Women	14
		Youth	36
		Elderly	10
		LC leader	7
		Religious leaders	11
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>104</b>
23-02-19	Kasinyi	Men	12
		Women	9
		Youth	13
		Elderly	6
		LC leader	7
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47</b>
25-02-19	Kisomere	Men	18
		Women	15
		Youth	15
		Elderly	12
		LC leader	9
		Religious leaders	10
		Cassava farmers	8
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>87</b>
26-02-19	Kilyango	Men	8
		Women	32
		Youth	19
		Elderly	25
		LC leader	12
		Religious leaders	13
		Livestock farmers	14
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Overall total</b>			<b>423</b>

**c. List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAP 3b**

Date	Village	Target Group	Number of Participants
21-02-19	Uduk II	Men	8
		Women	22
		Youth	16
		Elderly	10
		LC leader	6
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>62</b>
22-02-19	Avogera	Men	26
		Women	14
		Youth	36
		Elderly	10
		LC leader	7
		Religious leaders	11
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>104</b>
23-02-19	Kasinyi	Men	12
		Women	9
		Youth	13
		Elderly	6
		LC leader	7
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47</b>
25-02-19	Kisomere	Men	18
		Women	15
		Youth	15
		Elderly	12
		LC leader	9
		Religious leaders	10
		Cassava farmers	8
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>87</b>
26-02-19	Kilyango	Men	8
		Women	32
		Youth	19
		Elderly	25
		LC leader	12
		Religious leaders	13
		Livestock farmers	14
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Overall total</b>			<b>423</b>

**d. List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAP 4**

District	Date	Village	FGDs	Number of participants	Overall PAP representation (%)
Buliisa	12/08/2018	Kibambula	Elderly	14	10
			Men	18	
			Women	16	
			Youth	12	
	13/08/2018	Kaboolwa	Business people	11	20
			Elderly	17	
			Fishermen	18	
			LC1 committee	11	
			Livestock farmers	16	
			Men	15	
			Religious leaders	8	
			Women	16	
			Youth	19	
	14/08/2018	Kigoya	Business people	8	30
			Elderly	15	
			LC1 committee	8	
			Livestock farmers	15	
			Men	15	
			Women	14	
			Youth	16	
		Kijangi	Elderly	17	10
			LC1 committee	14	
			Men	17	
			Women	14	
			Youth	18	
	15/08/2018	Bugoigo	Elderly	22	26
			Fisher men	16	
			LC1 committee	7	
			Men	11	
			Women	18	
			Youth	17	
	16/08/2018	Nyamukuta	Elderly	8	18
			LC1 committee	9	
			Men	14	
			Women	8	
			Youth	11	
		Sonsio	Elderly	8	18
			LC1 committee	8	
			Men	16	
			Women	8	
			Youth	8	
	17/08/2018	Booma	Elderly	8	5
			Men	14	



District	Date	Village	FGDs	Number of participants	Overall PAP representation (%)
Hoima			Women	15	
			Youth	15	
	12/09/2018	Waki	Elderly	15	0
			Fisher men	8	
			Men	17	
			Religious leaders	9	
			Women	18	
			Youths	14	
			LC1 committee	8	
	13/09/2018	Runga	Elderly	16	5
			Fisher men	12	
			Men	17	
			Women	16	
			Youths	16	
			LC1 committee	9	
	14/09/2018	Kyamukwenda	Elderly	14	6
			Men	18	
			Religious leaders	10	
			Tobacco farmers	10	
			Women	15	
			Youths	17	
			LC1 committee	5	
	15/09/2018	Kabatindule	Elderly	16	10
			Men	18	
			Religious leaders	15	
			Women	15	
			Youths	16	
			LC1 committee	8	
	17/09/2018	Kiganja	Elderly	19	43
			Men	15	
			Women	15	
			Youths	35	
			LC1 committee	8	
	18/09/2018	Kiryawanga	Cassava growers	18	24
			Elderly	15	
			Men	17	
			Religious leaders	6	
			Women	11	
			Youths	52	
			Livestock farmers	8	
			LC1 committee	8	
	19/09/2018	Hanga	Elderly	11	70
			Men	16	
			Simsim farmers	14	

District	Date	Village	FGDs	Number of participants	Overall PAP representation (%)
Hoima			Women	16	
			Youths	29	
	20/09/2018	Ndaragi II	Elderly	15	58
			Men	16	
			Religious leaders	6	
			Tobacco farmers	17	
			Women	12	
			Youths	35	
			Livestock farmers	6	
			LC1 committee	5	
			Elderly	17	29
	21/09/2018	Nyabihukuru	Men	18	
			Simsim farmers	11	
			Women	15	
			Youths	30	
			LC1 committee	8	
	22/09/2018	Buhirigi	Elderly	17	64
			Men	15	
			Religious leaders	8	
			Women	8	
			Youths	57	
			LC1 committee	8	
	24/09/2018	Nyakabingo	Elderly	11	38
			Men	9	
			Women	7	
			Youths	11	
			LC1 committee	7	
	25/09/2018	Karanwango	Cassava growers	11	37
			Elderly	47	
			Men	15	
			Religious leaders	14	
			Women	16	
			Youths	17	
			LC1 committee	7	
	26/09/2018	Kyakaboga	Elderly	17	57
			Mango farmers	14	
			Men	15	
			Religious leaders	10	
			Women	18	
			Youths	18	
			LC1 committee	6	
	27/09/2018	Rwamutonga-Buseruka	Elderly	12	18
			Men	10	
			Religious leaders	5	

District	Date	Village	FGDs	Number of participants	Overall PAP representation (%)
			Women	11	
			Youths	12	
			LC1 committee	7	
	28/09/2018	Rwamutonga- Bugambe	Elderly	18	51
			Men	18	
			Religious leaders	6	
			Women	15	
			Youths	13	
			Maize growers	17	
	29/09/2018	Kayera	Elderly	7	0
			Men	8	
			Women	9	
			Youths	12	
Bullisa	02/10/2018	Kamagongolo	Elderly	15	24
			Fisher men	9	
			LC1 committee	12	
			Men	12	
			Women	18	
			Youth	18	
	03/10/2018	Kisinja	Elderly	17	17
			Fisher men	16	
			LC1 committee	9	
			Men	18	
			Religious leaders	11	
			Women	24	
	05/10/2018	Serule A	Youth	18	13
			Elderly	9	
			Men	9	
			Women	18	
		Serule B	Youth	18	21
			Elderly	12	
			Fisher men	8	
			LC1 committee	6	
			Men	14	
			Women	10	
			Youth	20	
	06/10/2018	Waisoke	Elderly	18	25

**e. List of FGDs and KII undertaken for RAP 5**

Date	Village	Category of FGDs	Number of PAPs
29/01/2019	Kijumbya, Kijangi, Kitahura, Uriibo & Kizikya	Courtesy visits	-
29/01/2019	Kijumbya	Men	17
		Women	12
		Youth	18
		Elderly	18
		LC 1 Committee	3
		Village Traders	18
30/01/2019	Uriibo	Men	12
		Women	18
		Youth	18
		Elderly	18
		LC 1 Committee	0
		Village Traders	18
		Livestock Farmers	6
		Cassava Farmers	15
31/01/2019	Kijangi	Men	12
		Women	12
		Youth	18
		Elderly	13
		Livestock Farmers	14
		Maize Growers	9
01/02/2019	Kizikya & Kitahura	Men	12
		Women	12
		Youth	18
		Elderly	13
		Livestock Farmers	14
		Maize Farmers	9
02/02/2019	Ngwedo	Men	2
		Women	11
		Youth	7
		Elderly	14
		LC-Committee	5
		Village Traders	12
04/02/2019	Kibambura	Men	9
		Women	9
		Youth	17
		Elderly	7
		LC 1 Committee	3
05/02/2019	Kigwera SE	Men	0
		Women	13
		Youth	5
		Elderly	0
		LC 1 Committee	3
06/02/2019	Avogera	Men	16
		Women	31
		Youth	58
		Elderly	13
		LC 1 Committee	5
		Religious Leaders	11
		Cassava Farmers	22
07/02/2019	Bikongoro	Men	10
		Women	14

Date	Village	Category of FGDs	Number of PAPs
		Youth	14
		Elderly	6
		LC 1 Committee	6
08/02/2019	Kigwera NE	Men	6
		Women	4
		Youth	6
		Elderly	17
09/02/2019	Kiyere	Men	5
		Women	17
		Youth	12
		Elderly	16
		LC 1 Committee	9
		Livestock Farmers	0
10/02/2019	Kigwera NW	Men	0
		Women	0
		Youth	0
		Elderly	0
		Cassava	0
		Livestock Farmers	0
11/02/2019	Uduk 1	Men	13
		Women	6
		Youth	10
		Elderly	5
		Livestock Farmers	4
		Maize Farmers	5
12/02/2019	Kisomere	Men	11
		Women	9
		Youth	10
		Elderly	3
		Livestock	4
13/02/2019	Uduk 2	Men	13
		Women	13
		Youth	15
		Elderly	8
		Livestock Farmers	8
		Lc-1-Committee	10
		Cassava Business Farmers	10
14/02/2019	Kasinyi	Men	12
		Women	9
		Youth	14
		Elderly	17
		Cassava Business Women	11
15/02/2019	Kamandindi	men	10
		women	17
		youth	3
		Elderly	13
		Livestock farmers	6
GRAND TOTALS		FGDs=98	1,031

**Table 10: Stakeholders consulted as pertains to RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 CH**

No	Institution/Individual	Location	Date			
			RAP 2	RAP 3a & 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
1.	Hon Ochaya Orach Vincent, Alur Kingdom Prime minister	Kampala	26 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	27/7/2018	26 <sup>th</sup> July, 2018	26/7/2018
2.	Hajji Bruhan Kyakuhair, Bunyoro Kingdom Minister of Culture	Hoima	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018	31/8/2018	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018	31/8/2018
3.	Buliisa District Community Development Officer	Buliisa	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	14/3/202019	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/2018
4.	Bugungu Cultural Heritage Information Center	Buliisa	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	14/3/2019	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	14/3/2019
5.	Hon. Blasio Mugasa, former Bunyoro Kingdom Deputy Katikiro	Buliisa	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/2018	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/2018
6.	Hon. Margret Byarufu , member Bunyoro kingdom assembly	Buliisa	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/1018	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/2018
7.	Mr. Alex Wakitinti, Chairman Cultural leaders (priests)	Buliisa	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2018	31/7/2018	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2018	31/7/2018
8.	Mr. Richard Kajura, Hereditary priest of the Babukwa clan	Buliisa Town	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/2018	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	8/8/2018
9.	Mr.Kaliisa Stephen Munange LC3 Chairman Ngwedo Sub-County	Kasinyi Village	6 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	30/1/2018	N/A	20/1/2019
10.	Mr.Kyomuhendo Richard Lc1 Chairman Kirama Village	Kirama village	27 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	27/7/2018	N/A	27/7/2018
11.	Mr. Babyenda Josephat Lc1 Chairman Kisansya west	Kisansya Village	30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
12.	Mr.Busobozi Kankabi Lc1Chairman Kisimo cell	Kisimo Village	1 <sup>st</sup> August 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
13.	Mr.Bazale Seremoth Lc1 Chairman Kigwera North East	Kigwera Village	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.	Mr.Byaruhanga Charles Lc1 Chairman Kigwera South East	Kigwera village	10 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
15.	Mr.Kwolekya James Lc1 Chairman Kakindo cell	Kakindo village	12 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
16.	Mr. Gilbert Balikurungi, Lc1 Chairman Kasinyi village	Kasinyi Village	N/A	28/1/2019	N/A	N/A
17.	Mr. Okumu Ethien, LC1 Chairman Kisomere Village	Kisomere village	N/A	30/1/2019	N/A	N/A
18.	Mr. Okot Mustata, LC1 Chairman Uduk 1 village	Uduk I Village	N/A	21/1/2019	N/A	N/A
19.	Elder Kakuru of the Balima clan	Buliisa Town	N/A	23/1/2019	N/A	N/A
20.	Mr. Okello Wilson, Lc1 Chairman Avogera village	Avogera village	N/A	30/1/2018	N/A	30/1/2018
21.	Mr. Tibewa Peter Lc1 Chairman Kizikya Village	Kizikya village	N/A	N/A	N/A	11/1/2019
22.	Mr. Mpairwe Phikol Lc1 Chairman Kibambura	Kibambura Village	N/A	N/A	N/A	2/2/2019
23.	Mr. Balikwenda Simon Lc1 Chairman Kijangi	Kijangi Village	N/A	N/A	N/A	11/1/2019
24.	Mr. Okumu Charles Lc1 Chairman Kijumbya	Kijumbya village	N/A	N/A	N/A	14/1/2019

No	Institution/Individual	Location	Date			
			RAP 2	RAP 3a & 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
25.	Mr. Albet Okumu Lci Chairman Uriibo	Uriibo Village	N/A	N/A	N/A	13/1/2019
26.	Mr. Adubanga Twaha LC I Chairman Uduk II	Uduk ii village	N/A	N/A	N/A	20/1/2019
27.	Bagenda Edward Lc1 Chairman Kibambura	Kibambura village	N/A	N/A	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2018	N/A
28.	Karugaba Isimbwa Joseph ,Director Bunyoro Community Museum	Kaiso village	N/A	N/A	26 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	N/A
29.	Irumba Kato Asuman, Chairperson of Baramansi in Hoima District	Hoima Town	N/A	N/A	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018	N/A
30.	Ms Josephine Nyangoma, District Environment officer Hoima	Hoima Town	N/A	N/A	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2018	N/A
31.	Mr. Ntarwente Wantumbu, Lc2 chairman Kabwolwa and Local priest	Buluusa village	N/A	N/A	2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2018	N/A
32.	Mr. Kirahwa Johnan,Lc1 Chairman Kiganja	Kiganja village	N/A	N/A	4 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	N/A
33.	Mr. Sadam Rugadya Lc1 Chairman, Kizikya village	Kizikya village	N/A	N/A	2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2018	N/A



### 3. SOCIAL BASELINE

The majority of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports, particularly sections pertaining to compensation or resettlement provisions focus on PAPs as recorded in the Asset Survey. It should be noted, however that, the focus of the Social Baseline survey is the household – defined as, one person or a group of persons who share a dwelling unit and for a group, share at least one meal a day.

This single residential entity, typically a family, may or may not be directly resident in the proposed RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project footprints, but may have one or more assets in the area.

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
<b>Demographics</b>					
Project Affected Households	<p>The RAP 2 project will cause the displacement (physical and economic) of 327 PAPs holding 383 assets<sup>39</sup> as per the RAP 2 approved Valuation Report in 296 households.</p> <p>Some households have multiple assets, which could belong to different members of the household and therefore have been defined as PAPs multiple times in the Asset Survey. Where such multiple asset holdings by a single household have been noted, the socio-economic survey only interviewed the household once to avoid duplication of socio-economic data. It is, therefore, important to distinguish PAPs and households in this document.</p> <p>Of the total number of 327 PAPs, 263 hosted one (1) PAP each, 29 hosted two (2) PAPs each, three (3) households hosted three (3) PAPs each, and one (1) household hosted four (4) PAPs. Generally, this means that the total number of households surveyed (296) is less than the PAPs in those households (327) defined by the Asset Survey.</p> <p>Of the 327 PAPs interviewed on RAP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>323 PAPs belonging to 292 households were affected by RAP 2 only;</li> <li>2 PAPs belonging to 2 households were affected by both RAP 2 and RAP 5, and</li> <li>2 PAPs belonging to 2 households were affected by both RAP 2 and RAP 4.</li> </ul> <p>Of the 296 households surveyed,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>263 hosted one (1) PAP each,</li> <li>29 hosted two (2) PAPs each,</li> <li>3 households hosted three (3) PAPs each, and</li> <li>1 household hosted four (4) PAPs.</li> </ul>	<p>The RAP 3a project will cause the displacement (physical and economic) of 786 PAPs holding 1005 assets<sup>40</sup> as per the RAP 3a approved Valuation Report.</p> <p>Some households have multiple assets, which could belong to different members of the household and therefore have been defined as PAPs multiple times in the Asset Survey. Where such multiple asset holdings by a single household have been noted, the socio-economic survey only interviewed the household once to avoid duplication of socio-economic data. It is, therefore, important to distinguish PAPs and households in this document.</p> <p>Of the total number of 786 PAPs, 582 PAPs belonging to 498 households were interviewed in the RAP 3a socio-economic HH survey.</p> <p>Of the 498 surveyed households, 429 hosted one (1) PAP each, 60 hosted two (2) PAPs each, six (6) households hosted three (3) PAPs each, two (2) households hosted four (4) PAPs each, and one (1) household hosted five (5) PAPs. Generally, this means that the total number of surveyed households (498) is less than the PAPs in those households (582) defined by the Asset Survey.</p> <p>Of the 582 PAPs interviewed on RAP 3a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>573 PAPs belonging to 490 households were affected by RAP 3a only;</li> <li>5 PAPs belonging to 5 households were affected by both RAP 3a and RAP 5 (see Figure 3); and</li> <li>4 PAPs belonging to 3 households were affected by both RAP 3a and RAP 3b (see Figure 3).</li> </ul> <p>However, 157 PAPs affected by RAP 3a hail from households interviewed in RAPs 5 and 3b:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>149 PAPs belonging to 137 households were interviewed in RAP 5; and</li> <li>8 PAPs belonging to 8 households were interviewed in RAP 3b.</li> </ul>	<p>The RAP 3b project will cause the displacement (physical and economic) of 786 PAPs holding 1208 assets<sup>41</sup> as per the RAP 3b approved Valuation Report.</p> <p>Some households have multiple assets, which could belong to different members of the household and therefore have been defined as PAPs multiple times in the Asset Survey. Where such multiple asset holdings by a single household have been noted, the socio-economic survey only interviewed the household once to avoid duplication of socio-economic data. It is, therefore, important to distinguish PAPs and households in this document.</p> <p>Of the total number of 823 PAPs, 632 PAPs belonging to 550 households were interviewed in the RAP 3b socio-economic HH survey.</p> <p>Of the 550 surveyed households, 482 hosted one (1) PAP each, 61 hosted two (2) PAPs each, six (6) households hosted three (3) PAPs each, one (1) households hosted four (4) PAPs each. Generally, this means that the total number of surveyed households (550) is less than the PAPs in those households (632) defined by the Asset Survey.</p> <p>Of the 632 PAPs interviewed on RAP 3b:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>621 PAPs belonging to 539 households were affected by RAP 3b only;</li> <li>3 PAPs belonging to 3 households were affected by both RAP 3b and RAP 5 (see Figure 7); and</li> <li>8 PAPs belonging to 8 households were affected by both RAP 3b and RAP 3b (see Figure 7).</li> </ul> <p>However, 126 PAPs affected by RAP 3b hail from households interviewed in RAPs 5 and 3b:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 PAPs belonging to 3 households were interviewed in RAP 3b; and</li> <li>122 PAPs belonging to 114 households were interviewed in RAP 5.</li> </ul>	<p>The RAP 4 project will cause the displacement (physical and economic) of 1119 PAPs holding 1237 assets<sup>42</sup> as per the RAP 4 approved Valuation Report.</p> <p>Some households have multiple assets, which could belong to different members of the household and therefore have been defined as PAPs multiple times in the Asset Survey. Where such multiple asset holdings by a single household have been noted, the socio-economic survey only interviewed the household once to avoid duplication of socio-economic data. It is, therefore, important to distinguish PAPs and households in this document.</p> <p>Of the total number of 1119 PAPs, 1056 PAPs belonging to 1047 households were interviewed in the RAP 4 socio-economic HH survey.</p> <p>Of the 1047 households surveyed, 1019 hosted one (1) PAP each, 25 hosted two (2) PAPs each, and 4 households hosted three (3) PAPs each. Generally, this means that the total number of surveyed households (1047) is less than the PAPs in those households (1119) defined by the Asset Survey.</p> <p>Of the 1056 PAPs interviewed on RAP 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1113 PAPs belonging to 1047 households were affected by RAP 4 only;</li> <li>2 PAPs belonging to 2 households were affected by both RAP 4 and RAP 2 (see Figure 7); and</li> <li>4 PAPs belonging to 4 households were affected by both RAP 4 and RAP 5(see Figure 7).</li> <li>Of the 1119 PAPs, 1056 PAPs in 1047 households were covered in the socio-economic HH survey. None of the interviewed PAHs hail from HHs affected by other Tilenga RAPs</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, based on the above, (1119 – (1056+6) = 57 PAPs are yet to be interviewed on RAP 4 resulting in a percentage socio-economic census survey coverage for RAP4 of 94.9% of the</p>	<p>The RAP 5 Project will cause the displacement (physical and economic) of 1846 PAPs holding 2293<sup>43</sup> assets as per the RAP 5 approved Valuation Report.</p> <p>Some households have multiple assets that could belong to different members of the household and therefore have been defined as PAPs multiple times in the Asset Survey. Where such multiple asset holdings by a single household have been noted, the Socio-Economic Survey only interviewed the household once to avoid duplication of socio-economic data. It is important, therefore, to distinguish PAPs and households in this document.</p> <p>Of the total number of 1846 PAPs, 1746 PAPs belonging to 1599 households were interviewed in the RAP 5 socio-economic HH survey.</p> <p>Of the 1599 households surveyed, 1426 hosted one PAP each, 156 hosted two (2) PAPs each, fourteen (14) households hosted three (3) PAPs each, and three (3) household hosted four (4) PAPs. Generally, this means that the total number of households surveyed (1599) is less than the PAPs in those households (1749) defined by the Asset Survey.</p> <p>Of the 1,746 PAPs interviewed on RAP 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,475 PAPs belonging to 1,348 households were affected by RAP 5 only;</li> <li>149 belonging to 137 households were affected by both RAP 5 and RAP 3a; and</li> <li>122 belonging to 114 households were affected by both RAP 5 and RAP 3b.</li> </ul> <p>However, nine (9) PAPs affected by RAP 5 hail from households interviewed in RAPs 2, 3a and 3b as indicated below (see Figure 7):</p>

<sup>39</sup> This excludes the 86 assets that were relinquished by 82 PAPs (63 orphan land owners + 19 land users).

<sup>40</sup> This excludes the 86 assets that were relinquished by 82 PAPs (63 orphan land owners + 19 land users).

<sup>41</sup> This excludes the 129 assets that were relinquished by 118 PAPs (98 orphan land owners, 19 land users + 1 Land owners who is a land user as well).

<sup>42</sup> This excludes the 86 assets that were relinquished by 82 PAPs (63 orphan land owners + 19 land users).

<sup>43</sup> This excludes the 132 assets that were relinquished by 120 PAPs (99 orphan land owners + 18 land users + 3 orphan land owners who are also land users

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	Generally, this means that the total number of households surveyed (296) is less than the PAPs in those households (327) defined by the Asset Survey.	<p>The total number of PAPs interviewed on RAP 3a is, therefore (739); (582 +157) belonging to (643) (498+145) households.</p> <p>Therefore, based on the above, (786 – (582+157) = 47 PAPs are yet to be interviewed on RAP 3a resulting in a percentage socio-economic census survey coverage for RAP 3a of 94% of the maximum possible percentage socio-economic census survey coverage of 100%. Furthermore, based on this coverage (94%), there are 786 households impacted by RAP 3a, of a maximum possible impacted household number (assuming each of the 47 PAPs hails from a single household) of 545 households.</p>	<p>The total number of PAPs interviewed on RAP 3b is, therefore (758); (632+ (4+122) belonging to (667) (550+3+114) households.</p> <p>Therefore, based on the above, (823-758) = 65 PAPs are yet to be interviewed on RAP 3b resulting in a percentage socio-economic census survey coverage for RAP 3b of 92.1% of the maximum possible percentage socio-economic census survey coverage of 100%. Furthermore, <u>based on this coverage (92.1%)</u>, there are 732 households impacted by RAP 3b, of a maximum possible impacted household number (assuming each of the 65 PAPs hails from a single household) of 615 households.</p>	<p>maximum possible percentage socio-economic census survey coverage of 100%. Furthermore, <b><u>based on this coverage (94.9%)</u></b>, there are 1053 households impacted by RAP4, of a maximum possible impacted household number (assuming each of the 57 PAPs hails from a single household) of 1110 households</p> <p>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two (2) PAPs belonging to two (2) households were interviewed on RAP 2;</li> <li>Four (4) PAPs belonging to four (4) households were interviewed in RAP 3a; and</li> <li>Three (3) PAPs belonging to three (3) households were interviewed in RAP 3b.</li> </ul> <p>The total number of PAPs interviewed on RAP 5 is, therefore, 1755 (1746 +9) belonging to 1608 (1599+9) households.</p> <p>Therefore, based on the above (1846 – (1,746 +9) = 91 PAPs are yet to be interviewed on RAP 5, resulting in a percentage socio-economic census survey coverage for RAP5 of 95% of the maximum possible percentage socio-economic census survey coverage of 100%. Furthermore, based on this coverage (95%), there are 1608 households impacted by RAP5, of a maximum possible impacted household number (assuming each of the 91 PAPs hail from a single household) of 1699 households.</p>
PAH Villages	<p>The total number of RAP 2 surveyed households is 296, and the place of origin of these surveyed households varies. These can be divided into two groups – residents of the RAP 2 affected villages (but not necessarily the proposed RAP 2 project footprint) and non-residents i.e., those residing outside the RAP 2 project affected villages.</p> <p>The majority (83.3%) of the surveyed population classify themselves as permanently resident in their village, which indicates that there is no significant temporary movement of people from their homes.</p> <p>RAP 2 will affect households from twenty-four (24) villages however, the affected assets (land, structures, crops, etc.) are located in only ten (10) villages, with the majority (29% of the PAHs) holding assets in Kirama village which houses 33.45% of the total surveyed households. This is because Kirama village houses eight (08) RAP 2 proposed facilities (NGR 03A, NGR 05A well pads, D3, D5 &amp; N2 roads, NGR03a to NGR 05A, NGR 06 to NGR 05A and NGR 05A to CPF trunk lines).</p> <p>In this regard, 90.9% of the total surveyed households are resident in the ten (10) villages affected by the RAP 2 project components, and the remainder (9.1%) are the majority claimants of land or other assets (as either an individual or clan members)</p>	<p>The total number of RAP 3a ONLY surveyed households is 498 and the place of origin of these surveyed households varies. These can be divided into two groups –residents of the RAP 3a affected villages (but not necessarily the proposed RAP 3a project footprint) and non-residents i.e., those residing outside the RAP 3a project affected villages.</p> <p>Based on the 94% socio-economic survey coverage, RAP 3a will affect households from thirty (30) villages. However, the affected assets (land, structures, crops etc.) are located in only five (5) villages, with the majority (31% of the PAHs) holding assets in Kilyango village which houses 26% of the total surveyed households.</p> <p>In this regard, 81% of the total surveyed households are resident in the five (5) villages affected by the RAP 3a project components and 19% are resident in 25 villages outside the RAP 3a project area. The non- resident PAHs are largely claimants (either as individuals or clan members) of land or other assets.</p>	<p>The total number of RAP 3b ONLY surveyed households is 550 and the place of origin of these surveyed households varies. These can be divided into two groups –residents of the RAP 3b affected villages (but not necessarily the proposed RAP 3b project footprint) and non-residents i.e., those residing outside the RAP 3b project affected villages.</p> <p>Based on the 92.1% socio-economic survey coverage, RAP 3b will affect households from forty two (42) villages. However, the affected assets (land, structures, crops etc.) are located in only eleven (11) villages, with the majority (24% of the PAHs) holding assets in Uriibo village which houses 20.4% of the total surveyed households.</p> <p>In this regard, 73.1% of the total surveyed households are resident in the eleven (11) villages affected by the RAP 3b project components and 26.9% are resident in 31 villages outside the RAP 3b project area. The non- resident PAHs are largely claimants (either as individuals or clan members) of land or other assets.</p>	<p>The total number of RAP 4 ONLY surveyed households is 1047 and the place of origin of these surveyed households varies. These can be divided into two groups –residents of the RAP 4 affected villages (but not necessarily the proposed RAP 4 project footprint) and non-residents i.e., those residing outside the RAP 4 project affected villages.</p> <p>Based on the 94.9% socio-economic survey coverage, RAP 4 will affect households from Ninety Four (94) villages. However, the affected assets (land, structures, crops etc.) are located in only thirty eight (38) villages, with the majority (9.6% of the PAHs) holding assets in Hanga village, Hoima District which houses 11.9% of the total surveyed households.</p> <p>In this regard, 80.5% of the total surveyed households are resident in the thirty eight (38) villages affected by the RAP 4 project components and 19.5% are resident in 56 villages outside the RAP 4 project area. The non- resident PAHs are largely claimants (either as individuals or clan members) of land or other assets.</p>	<p>The total number of RAP 5 ONLY surveyed households is 1348 and the place of origin of these surveyed households varies. These can be divided into two groups –residents of the RAP 5 affected villages (but not necessarily the proposed RAP 5 project footprint) and non-residents i.e., those residing outside the RAP 5 project affected villages.</p> <p>Based on the 95% socio-economic survey coverage, RAP 5 will affect households from fifty eight (58) villages. However, the affected assets (land, structures, crops etc.) are located in only sixteen (16) villages, with the majority (24% of the PAHs) holding assets in Avogera village which houses 20.6% of the total surveyed households.</p> <p>In this regard, 81.2% of the total surveyed households are resident in the seventeen (17) villages affected by the RAP 5 project components and 18.8% are resident in forty one villages outside the RAP 5 project area. The non- resident PAHs are largely claimants (either as individuals or clan members) of land or other assets.</p>

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	located within the proposed RAP 2 project area, are resident in 14 villages outside the RAP 2 project area villages i.e., they are not resident in the RAP 2 affected villages.				
Population	The 296 surveyed households comprise 327 PAPs with a total household population of 2201, with males and females constituting 50.7% and 49.3% of this population.	The 498 surveyed households comprise of 582 PAPs with a total household population of 4008, with females constituting 50.8% of this population.	The 550 surveyed households comprise of 632 PAPs with a total household population of 4496, with females constituting 51.6% of this population.	The 1047 surveyed households comprise of 1056 PAPs with a total household population of 8103, with females constituting 50.8% of this population.	The 1599 surveyed households comprise of 1755 PAPs with a total household population of 12909, with males and females constituting 49.69% and 50.31% of this population respectively.
Household size	The average household size is higher than the figures of 7.0 and 5.3 persons/households for the Buliisa District as presented in the Buliisa District Development Plan (Buliisa District, 2015). The 2014 National Population and Housing census places the average household size of Buliisa District at five (5) persons, and the average household size of the RAP 2 affected sub-counties of Buliisa Town Council, Kigwera, and Ngwedo sub-counties at 4.8, 5.3 and 5.3 persons respectively.	The average persons per household is 8 - higher than the 5 and 5.3 average household size for Buliisa District and the RAP 3a affected Ngwedo sub-county respectively as per the 2014 National Population and Housing census.	The average persons per household is 8.2 - higher than the 5 and 5.3 average household size for Buliisa District and the RAP 3b affected Ngwedo sub-county respectively as per the 2014 National Population and Housing census.	The average persons per household is higher than the figure of 7.0 persons/household (ARTELIA Eau et Environnement, 2015) and 5.3 persons/households for Buliisa District as presented in the Buliisa District Development Plan (Buliisa District, 2015). The 2014 National Population and Housing census places the average household size of Buliisa and Hoima Districts at 5 and 4.5 persons, respectively.	The average persons per household is 8.1 - higher than the 5.3 average household size for Buliisa District and the RAP 5 affected sub-counties of Buliisa, Buliisa Town Council, Kigwera and Ngwedo sub-counties at 5.5, 4.8, 5.3 and 5.3 persons respectively as per the 2014 National Population and Housing census.
Age	The population in the surveyed households is predominantly young. Children (persons aged 18years and below) account for 60.4%, while youths (19-35 years) comprise 23.7% of the total population. Middle-aged people (Adults) (36-70years) comprise 8.8%, while the elderly (70+) comprise only 1.36 %.	The population in the surveyed households is predominantly young with two-thirds of the population (66.6%) in the age group 0-18 years.	The population in the surveyed households is predominantly young with two-thirds of the population (66.2%) in the age group 0-18 years.	The population in the surveyed households is predominantly young with two-thirds of the population (61%) in the age group 0-18 years.	The population in the surveyed households is predominantly young with approximately two-thirds of the population (64.0%) in the age group 0-18 years.
Household Heads	Surveyed households are typically based on a patriarchal kinship system, with the male heads constituting 77.3% of all Household Heads. Female-headed households still account for a significant portion (22.6%) of affected households. Of the female-headed households, 3.72% are single, 9.8% are headed by widows, while 3.04% are headed by women who have either divorced or separated from their male spouse.	Surveyed households are typically based on a patriarchal kinship system, with the males constituting 70% of all household heads. 32.9% of the female headed households are headed by widows, while 36.2% are headed by women who have either divorced or separated from their male spouse.	Surveyed households are typically based on a patriarchal kinship system, with the males constituting 70.4% of all household heads. 9.7% of the female headed households are headed by widows, while 12.3% are headed by women who have either divorced or separated from their male spouse.	Surveyed households are typically based on a patriarchal kinship system, with the males constituting 82.9% of all household heads. 4.9% of the female headed households are headed by widows, while 4.3% are headed by women who have either divorced or separated from their male spouse.	Surveyed households are typically based on a patriarchal kinship system, with the males constituting 71.2% of all household heads. 37.7% of the female headed households are headed by widows, while 23.7% are headed by women who have either divorced or separated from their male spouse.
Household composition	Children of the household head <sup>44</sup> constitute the largest proportion (58.9%) of the total affected population. Further analysis indicates that of the 58.9% and 9.95% household members classified as “son/daughter of Household Head” and “Grandchild of HH head” respectively, 77.46% are legally “children,” i.e., below 18 years, while 22.54% of the individuals in these two sub-groups are adults (18 years and above).  Extended family members outside of the typical nuclear family are not prominent in the RAP 2 surveyed households.	Children of the household head constitute the largest proportion (63%) of the total affected population. Extended family members are not prominent in the RAP 3a project affected households.	Children of the household head constitute the largest proportion (63%) of the total affected population. Extended family members are not prominent in the RAP 3b project affected households.	Children of the household head constitute the largest proportion (63%) of the total affected population. Extended family members are not prominent in the RAP 4 project affected households.	Children of the household head constitute the largest proportion (62.2%) of the total affected population. Extended family members are not prominent in the RAP 5 project affected households.

<sup>44</sup> It should be noted that the category “Son/Daughter of the household head” is not exclusively limited to persons under the age of 18, but also comprises of adult (18+) ‘children’ residing at the same homestead as their parents or deliberately registered in this survey.

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
Language <sup>45</sup>	The dominant languages spoken by household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin in the RAP 2 surveyed households are Lugungu (96.62% household heads, 75.68% of spouse/next-of-kin) and Alur (2.03% household head and 5.07% of spouse/next-of-kin).	The dominant languages spoken by household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin in the RAP 3a surveyed households are Alur (64% household heads, 48% of spouses/next of kin) and Lugungu (34% household heads, 26% of spouses/next of kin).	The dominant languages spoken by household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin in the RAP 3b surveyed households are Alur (48.9% household heads, 35.8% of spouses/next of kin) and Lugungu (48.5% household heads, 30.2% of spouses/next of kin).	The dominant languages spoken by household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin in the RAP 4 surveyed households are Alur (56.1% household heads, 53.5% of spouses/next of kin) Lugungu (27.6% household heads, 22.8% of spouses/next of kin) and Runyoro (11% household heads, 11% of spouses/next of kin)	The dominant languages spoken by household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin in the RAP 5 surveyed households are Alur (52.5% household heads, 43% of spouses/next of kin) and Lugungu (45% household heads, 28% of spouses/next of kin).
Ethnicity <sup>46</sup>	The RAP2 project area is located at the border of two ethnic groups – the Nilotic and Bantu. Based on the ethnic backgrounds of the household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin as established during the household socio-economic survey, the Bagungu, who are Bantu speakers comprise the highest ethnicity (96.62%).	The RAP 3a project area is located at the border of two ethnic groups – the Nilotic and Bantu. Based on the ethnic backgrounds of the household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin as established during the household socio-economic survey, the Alur belonging to the Nilotic group comprise the highest ethnicity (57%) followed by the Bagungu (26%) who are Bantu speakers.	The RAP 3b project area is located at the border of two ethnic groups – the Nilotic and Bantu. Based on the ethnic backgrounds of the household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin as established during the household socio-economic survey, the Alur belonging to the Nilotic group comprise the highest ethnicity (43%) followed by the Bagungu (35%) who are Bantu speakers.	The RAP 4 project area is located at the border of two ethnic groups – the Nilotic and Bantu. Based on the ethnic backgrounds of the household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin as established during the household socio-economic survey, the Alur belonging to the Nilotic group comprise the highest ethnicity (54.4%) followed by the Bagungu (25.3%) and Banyoro (10.5%) who are Bantu speakers.	The RAP 5 project area is located at the border of two ethnic groups – the Nilotic and Bantu. Based on the ethnic backgrounds of the household heads and their spouses/next-of-kin as established during the household socio-economic survey, the Alur belonging to the Nilotic group comprise the highest ethnicity (48.3%) followed by the Bagungu (36.7%) who are Bantu speakers.
Religion <sup>47</sup>	The RAP 2 surveyed households mainly belong to the modern religion denominations mainly the Anglican Church (53.07%) and the Roman Catholic Church (27.8%) irrespective of gender. There were no places of worship within the RAP 2 project area.	The RAP 3a surveyed households mainly belong to the modern religious denominations such as the Roman Catholic Church (57%), the Anglican Church (28%), the Muslim faith (3%) and various Pentecostal churches (5%) known collectively as “Balokole” irrespective of gender.  There were no records of those who follow traditional or indigenous religions. There were no places of worship within the RAP 3a project area.	The RAP 3b surveyed households mainly belong to the modern religious denominations such as the Anglican Church (46.4%), the Roman Catholic Church (37.6%), the Pentecostal churches (11.4%) known collectively as “Balokole” and Muslim faith (2.2%) irrespective of gender.  There were no records of those who follow traditional or indigenous religions. There were no places of worship within the RAP 3b project area.	The RAP 4 surveyed households mainly belong to the modern religious denominations such as the Roman Catholic Church (43.6%), the Anglican Church (37.4%), Pentecostal churches (10.3%), the Muslim faith (4.4%) and, Seventh-day Adventists (1.5%). There were two places of modern worship within the RAP 4 project area, Bethel Revival Explosion Church located in Kiganja village, Kigorobya sub-county, Hoima District, and Church of Christ Church in Waisoke village in Buliisa District.	The RAP 5 surveyed households mainly belong to the modern religious denominations such as the Roman Catholic Church (53.5%), the Anglican Church (31%), the Muslim faith (4.5%) and various Pentecostal churches (10.2%) known collectively as “Balokole” irrespective of gender.  There were no records of those who follow traditional or indigenous religions. There were four (4) places of worship within the RAP 5 project area.
<b>Education</b>					
Children of school going age	The majority 92.36% were attending or had attained some formal education. Education, however, is largely limited to primary school with a fairly similar level of access by female and male children. Despite the fact that there is limited access to secondary and tertiary education for both genders (reflected in the very low attendance rates), the number of males accessing secondary and tertiary education (7.84%) is much higher than that of girls (6.21%).	The majority of the children (80%) were attending or had attained primary school education. Education, however, is limited mainly to primary school education with a fairly similar level of access by female and male children. Despite the fact that there is limited access to secondary and tertiary education for both genders (reflected in the very low attendance rates), the number of males accessing secondary and tertiary education (11%) is higher than that of girls (9%).	The majority of the children (93.9%) were attending or had attained primary school education. Education, however, is limited mainly to primary school education with a fairly similar level of access by female and male children. Despite the fact that there is limited access to secondary and tertiary education for both genders (reflected in the very low attendance rates), the number of males accessing secondary and tertiary education (6.5%) is higher than that of girls (5.6%).	The majority of the children (94.3%) were attending or had attained primary school education. Education, however, is limited mainly to primary school education with a fairly similar level of access by female and male children. Despite the fact that there is limited access to secondary and tertiary education for both genders (reflected in the very low attendance rates), the number of males accessing secondary and tertiary education (16.9%) is higher than that of girls (4.5%).	The majority of the children (94.9%) were attending or had attained primary school education. Education, however, is limited mainly to primary school education with a fairly similar level of access by female and male children. Despite the fact that there is limited access to secondary and tertiary education for both genders (reflected in the very low attendance rates), the number of males accessing secondary and tertiary education (5.6%) is higher than that of girls (4.7%).
Adults	48.51% of the adults constituting 36.01% of the total population have attained primary level education, and 26.6% have attained secondary school education. More males (45.07%) than females (38.91%) have attained any level of education. Additionally, females constitute 11.58% of the illiterate 15.28% of the surveyed population.	Over half (59%) of the adults constituting 33% of the total surveyed population have attained primary level education, and 25% have attained secondary school education. More males (95%) than females (81%) have attained any level of education. Additionally, females constitute 11% of the illiterate 13% of the surveyed population.	Over half (59%) of the adults constituting 37% of the total surveyed population have attained primary level education, and 24.2% have attained secondary school education. More males (93.8%) than females (80.2%) have attained any level of education. Additionally, females constitute 19.1% of the illiterate 12.9% of the surveyed population.	Over half (57.6%) of the adults constituting 37.6% of the total surveyed population have attained primary level education, and 21.7% have attained secondary school education. An equal number of males (50%) and females (49.9%) have attained any level of education. Additionally, females constitute 9.8% of the illiterate 15.3% of the surveyed population.	Over half (57.49%) of the adults constituting 36% of the total surveyed population have attained primary level education, and 23.6% have attained secondary school education. More males (44.3%) than females (41.8%) have attained any level of education. Additionally, females constitute 2.5% of the illiterate 10.8% of the surveyed population.
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Marital Status	Considering the adult population exclusively (39.61% of the total population), 51.83% are married via traditional or official ceremonies	Considering the adult population exclusively (33% of the total surveyed population), 49% are married via traditional or official ceremonies. A	Considering the adult population exclusively (37% of the total surveyed population), 45% are married via traditional or official ceremonies. A total of	Considering the adult population exclusively (38.9% of the total surveyed population), 58.9% are married via traditional or official ceremonies. A	Considering the adult population exclusively (36% of the total surveyed population), 53% are married via traditional or official

<sup>45</sup> Language is the means of expressing the creative arts of orator and literature (Uganda Cultural Policy, 2006), and Uganda has a variety of languages where some are dominant and others not.

<sup>46</sup> Ethnicity is associated with an individual’s cultural background.

<sup>47</sup> Religion plays a vital role in the cultural life of different spaces. It is deeply rooted in people’s experiences and influences the socio-economic and political directions of society.



Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	or co-habiting (0.11%). Over a third of the adults (37.04%) are single/unmarried. The marital status of household-heads indicates that 69.26% are married.	total of 13.5% adults were separated, divorced, or widowed, with females forming the majority in this group. The marital status of household-heads indicates that 64.5% are married.	14.1% adults were separated, divorced, or widowed, with females forming the majority in this group. The marital status of household-heads indicates that 62.5% are married.	total of 34.6% adults were either single, separated, divorced, or widowed, with females forming the majority in this group. The marital status of household-heads indicates that 72.5% are married.	ceremonies. 77.6% of the population is single, separated, divorced, or widowed, with males forming the majority in this group. The marital status of household-heads indicates that 68.9% are married.
<b>Occupation profile</b>					
Occupation profile of surveyed households	<p>The analysis on occupations was limited to only the economically active population (14+ years) since the majority of the surveyed population in the project area is aged below 18 years.</p> <p>Crop farming is the primary occupation of 45% of the surveyed population, and is by far the dominant form of livelihood adopted by affected households. In comparison, livestock rearing, fishing, and casual labour is only claimed as the primary daily occupation of 4.82% of the surveyed population. This indicates that most household resources and effort is directed to crop farming, while other forms of livelihoods are undertaken either as a secondary option, supplementary livelihood activity, or by only a few members of the affected household.</p>	<p>The analysis on occupations was limited to only the economically active population (14+ years) since the majority of the surveyed population in the project area is aged below 18 years.</p> <p>Crop farming is the primary occupation of 54% of the surveyed population, and is by far the dominant form of livelihood adopted by affected households. In comparison, livestock rearing, fishing, and casual labour are only claimed as the primary daily occupation of 3.7% of the surveyed population. This indicates that most household resources and effort are directed to crop farming, while other forms of livelihoods are undertaken as either a secondary option, supplementary livelihood activity or by only a few members of the affected household.</p>	<p>The analysis on occupations was limited to only the economically active population (14+ years) since the majority of the surveyed population (60.4%) in the project area is aged below 18 years.</p> <p>Crop farming is the primary occupation of 51.6% of the surveyed population, and is by far the dominant form of livelihood adopted by affected households. In comparison, livestock rearing, fishing, and casual labour are only claimed as the primary daily occupation of 2.6% of the surveyed population. This indicates that most household resources and effort are directed to crop farming, while other forms of livelihoods are undertaken as either a secondary option, supplementary livelihood activity or by only a few members of the affected household.</p>	<p>The analysis on occupations was limited to only the economically active population (14+ years) since the majority of the surveyed population in the project area is aged below 18 years.</p> <p>Crop farming is the primary occupation of 28.9% of the surveyed population, and is by far the dominant form of livelihood adopted by affected households. In comparison, livestock rearing, fishing, and casual labour are only claimed as the primary daily occupation of 5.3% of the surveyed population. This indicates that most household resources and effort are directed to crop farming, while other forms of livelihoods are undertaken as either a secondary option, supplementary livelihood activity or by only a few members of the affected household.</p>	<p>The analysis on occupations was limited to only the economically active population (14+ years) since the majority of the surveyed population in the project area is aged below 18 years.</p> <p>Crop farming is the primary occupation of 40.4% of the surveyed population, and is by far the dominant form of livelihood adopted by affected households. In comparison, livestock rearing, fishing, and casual labour are only claimed as the primary daily occupation of 2.9% of the surveyed population. This indicates that most household resources and effort are directed to crop farming, while other forms of livelihoods are undertaken as either a secondary option, supplementary livelihood activity or by only a few members of the affected household.</p>
<b>Skills</b>					
Skills of surveyed households	<p>Only 20.3% of the total surveyed population claiming to have a specific skill. However, 20% of these have a qualification to accompany the said skill. The range of claimed skills is related to common livelihoods adopted by the affected households, notably farming and fishing. While some claim to be ‘commercial’ farmers or fishers, this is likely to suggest that crop and fish are traded, and they are not true ‘commercial’ operators.</p> <p>The greater proportion of claimed skills are related to small-scale service provision in the villages, including shops, taxi services, teaching, hairdressing, and administration.</p> <p>Medium to high-end skills are limited to 2.27% of the surveyed population with claimed formal qualification in; administration, engineering, computer skills, nursing, business management, accounting, electrician, teaching, and construction.</p>	<p>Only 15% of the total adult surveyed population claimed to have a specific skill and 19% of these have a qualification to accompany the said skill. The range of claimed skills is related to common livelihoods adopted by the affected households, notably farming and fishing. Since some claim to be ‘commercial’ farmers or fishers, this is likely to suggest that crop and fish are traded, but they are not true ‘commercial’ operators.</p> <p>The greater proportion of claimed skills are related to small-scale service provision in the villages, including shops, taxi services, teaching, hair dressing, and administration.</p> <p>Medium to high-end skills are limited to 6% of the surveyed population with claimed formal qualification in; administration, computer skills, nursing, business management, accounting, teaching, and construction.</p>	<p>Only 19.9% of the total adult surveyed population claimed to have a specific skill and 30.4% of these have a qualification to accompany the said skill. The range of claimed skills is related to common livelihoods adopted by the affected households, notably farming and fishing. Since some claim to be ‘commercial’ farmers or fishers, this is likely to suggest that crop and fish are traded, but they are not true ‘commercial’ operators.</p> <p>The greater proportion of claimed skills are related to small-scale service provision in the villages, including shops, taxi services, teaching, hair dressing, and administration.</p> <p>Medium to high-end skills are limited to 6.5% of the surveyed population with claimed formal qualification in; administration, computer skills, engineering/mechanic, business management, accounting, teaching, and construction.</p>	<p>Only 51.8% of the total adult surveyed population claimed to have a specific skill and 11.6% of these have a qualification to accompany the said skill. The range of claimed skills is related to common livelihoods adopted by the affected households, notably farming and fishing. Since some claim to be ‘commercial’ farmers or fishers, this is likely to suggest that crop and fish are traded, but they are not true ‘commercial’ operators.</p> <p>The greater proportion of claimed skills are related to small-scale service provision in the villages, including shops, taxi services, teaching, hair dressing, and administration.</p> <p>Medium to high-end skills are limited to 4.2 % of the surveyed population with claimed formal qualification in; engineering, computer skills, nursing, electrician, teaching and construction.</p>	<p>Only 16.8% of the total adult surveyed population claimed to have a specific skill and 26.6% of these have a qualification to accompany the said skill. The range of claimed skills is related to common livelihoods adopted by the affected households, notably farming and fishing. Since some claim to be ‘commercial’ farmers or fishers, this is likely to suggest that crop and fish are traded, but they are not true ‘commercial’ operators.</p> <p>The greater proportion of claimed skills are related to small-scale service provision in the villages, including shops, taxi services, teaching, hair dressing, and administration.</p> <p>Medium to high-end skills are limited to 6.1% of the surveyed population with claimed formal qualification in; administration, engineering, computer skills, nursing, business management, accounting, electrician, teaching, and construction.</p>
<b>Livelihoods</b>					
Livelihoods of Surveyed Households	The livelihood base for the RAP 2 project affected households is balanced between rural family farming (generally based on low-input, low-output) and employment coupled with the collection of materials from the bush and livestock farming. households tend to engage in agriculture, livestock rearing, natural resource harvesting, tree	The livelihoods base for the region within which the RAP 3a project area is located is entirely rural and generally, community livelihoods are based on low-input, low-output crop farming, harvesting of natural resources, livestock rearing and fishing activities with petty trading and small businesses, all at the same time. Households adopt a variety of livelihood	The livelihoods base for the region within which the RAP 3b project area is located is entirely rural and generally, community livelihoods are based on low-input, low-output crop farming, harvesting of natural resources, livestock rearing and fishing activities with petty trading and small businesses, all at the same time. Households adopt a variety of livelihood activities rather than relying on a single	The livelihoods base for the region within which the RAP 4 project area is located is balanced between rural family farming, collection of materials from the bush, and livestock farming. Households adopt a variety of livelihood activities rather than relying on a single strategy, in so doing, reducing a household’s vulnerability to externally induced shocks (for example, droughts or diseases), which	The livelihoods base for the region within which the RAP 5 project area is located is entirely rural and generally, community livelihoods are based on low-input, low-output crop farming, harvesting of natural resources, livestock rearing and fishing activities with petty trading and small businesses, all at the same time. Households

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	farming, fishing, and trade for household items at the same time. Affected households adopt a variety of livelihood activities rather than relying on a single activity. This strategy reduces a household's vulnerability to externally induced shocks (for example, droughts or diseases), which may undermine a specific livelihood. In addition, the division of labour of each member of the household is often determined by specific gender and age roles in each of the livelihoods adopted by that household.	activities rather than relying on a single strategy, in so doing, reducing a household's vulnerability to externally induced shocks (for example, droughts or diseases), which may undermine a specific livelihood. In addition, the division of labour of each member of the household is often determined by specific gender and age roles in each of the livelihood activities adopted by that household.	strategy, in so doing, reducing a household's vulnerability to externally induced shocks (for example, droughts or diseases), which may undermine a specific livelihood. In addition, the division of labour of each member of the household is often determined by specific gender and age roles in each of the livelihood activities adopted by that household.	may undermine a specific livelihood. As such, households tend to engage in agriculture, livestock rearing, natural resource harvesting, tree farming, fishing, and trade for household items at the same time.	adopt a variety of livelihood activities rather than relying on a single strategy, in so doing, reducing a household's vulnerability to externally induced shocks (for example, droughts or diseases), which may undermine a specific livelihood. In addition, the division of labour of each member of the household is often determined by specific gender and age roles in each of the livelihood activities adopted by that household.
Crop Farming	<p>Crop farming is undertaken by nearly all households (92.5 %), and was ranked as being of high importance in sustaining the livelihoods by 81.39% of surveyed households.</p> <p>Majority of PAHs undertake small-scale farming, mainly for subsistence. Crop farming focuses on cassava as the primary crop (89.78% of farm plots) followed by maize at 10.58%. 94.8% of the claimed farmland is prepared using hand hoes, which requires significant time and effort.</p> <p>Surveyed households are almost entirely dependent on rain-fed irrigation (90.9%), with less than 9.1% of fields being irrigated with water from either a borehole or local streams, predominantly dependant on buying seeds (75.18%), or utilising saved seeds (41.61%) and offcuts from the previous seasons' crop (39.78%). The surveyed households also undertake a range of produce processing techniques relevant to the crop type - mainly sun drying (85.04%). There is a greater dependence on female labour for all stages of the farming cycle, including; land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, and selling of crops. Children of the surveyed households provide additional labour input into the land clearing (31.02%), sowing (35.4%), weeding (35.77%), and harvesting (37.59%) of crops.</p> <p>Children ( 13-18 years of age) of the surveyed households provide additional labour input into the land clearing (31.02%), sowing (35.4%), weeding (35.77%), and harvesting (37.59%) of crops.</p>	<p>Crop farming is undertaken by nearly all households (99%) and was ranked as being of high importance in sustaining the livelihood of the household by 94% of the surveyed households.</p> <p>Majority of the PAHs undertake small-scale farming, mainly for subsistence. Crop farming focuses on cassava as the primary crop (40% of farm plots), followed by maize (34% of claimed farm plots) in keeping with the fact that cassava and maize were also the most important staple foods and used by households to secure household food needs as well as trade. 97.4% of the claimed farmland is prepared using hand hoes, which requires significant time and effort.</p> <p>Surveyed households are almost entirely dependent on rain-fed irrigation (99.4%), do not add any manure or fertilisers to the soils (95%), predominantly depend on buying seeds (81.3%), store their produce in grass baskets inside their home (81%), undertake a range of produce processing techniques relevant to the crop type - mainly sun drying (95.5%). There is greater dependence on female labour for all the stages of the farming cycle, including; land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, and selling crops. Children of the surveyed households provide additional labour input into land clearing (41.8%), sowing (43.7%), weeding (42.4%), and harvesting (45.1%) of crops</p> <p>In addition to crop farming, the other major livelihoods that were being undertaken by the RAP 3a surveyed households include; collecting materials from the bush (95.6%), use of trees and tree planting (92.4%), and livestock rearing (85.1%).</p>	<p>Crop farming is undertaken by nearly all households (99.1%) and was ranked as being of high importance in sustaining the livelihood of the household by 96% of the surveyed households.</p> <p>Majority of the PAHs undertake small-scale farming, mainly for subsistence. Crop farming focuses on cassava as the primary crop (79.5% of farm plots), followed by maize (54% of claimed farm plots) in keeping with the fact that cassava and maize were also the most important staple foods and used by households to secure household food needs as well as trade. 97.4% of the claimed farmland is prepared using hand hoes which requires significant time and effort.</p> <p>Surveyed households are almost entirely dependent on rain-fed irrigation (99.6%), do not add any manure or fertilisers to the soils (97.6%), predominantly depend on buying seeds (83%), store their produce in grass baskets inside their home (81.4%), undertake a range of produce processing techniques relevant to the crop type - mainly sun drying (95.8%). There is greater dependence on female labour for all the stages of the farming cycle, including; land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, and selling crops. Children of the surveyed households provide additional labour input into land clearing (32.8%), sowing (34.4%), weeding (33.9%), and harvesting (35.9%) of crops</p> <p>In addition to crop farming, the other major livelihoods that were being undertaken by the RAP 3b surveyed households include; use of trees and tree planting (95.1%), collecting materials from the bush (92.7%) and livestock rearing (87.5%).</p>	<p>Crop farming is undertaken by nearly all households (96.5%) and was ranked as being of high importance in sustaining the livelihood of the household by 90.2% of the surveyed households.</p> <p>Majority of the PAHs undertake small-scale farming, mainly for subsistence. Crop farming focuses on cassava as the primary crop (36.9% of farm plots), followed by maize (15.6% of claimed farm plots) in keeping with the fact that cassava and maize were also the most important staple foods and used by households to secure household food needs as well as trade. 94.3% of the claimed farmland is prepared using hand hoes which requires significant time and effort.</p> <p>Surveyed households are almost entirely dependent on rain-fed irrigation (99.01%), predominantly depend on buying seeds (81%), store their produce in grass baskets inside their home (64.1%), undertake a range of produce processing techniques relevant to the crop type - mainly sun drying (87.7%), Shelling (66.6%), Chopping (35%). There is greater dependence on female labour for all the stages of the farming cycle, including; land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, and selling crops. Children of the surveyed households provide additional labour input into land clearing (28%), sowing (38%), weeding (36%), and harvesting (37.4%) of crops</p> <p>In addition to crop farming, the other major livelihoods that were being undertaken by the RAP 4 surveyed households include; collecting materials from the bush (92.5%), use of trees and tree planting (72.3%), and livestock rearing (78.7%).</p>	<p>Crop farming is undertaken by nearly all households (99.4%) and was ranked as being of high importance in sustaining the livelihood of the household by 92% of the surveyed households.</p> <p>Majority of the PAHs undertake small-scale farming, mainly for subsistence. Crop farming focuses on cassava as the primary crop (72.6% of farm plots), followed by maize (57.7% of claimed farm plots) in keeping with the fact that cassava and maize were also the most important staple foods and used by households to secure household food needs as well as trade. 98.8% of the claimed farmland is prepared using hand hoes which requires significant time and effort.</p> <p>Surveyed households are almost entirely dependent on rain-fed irrigation (98.5%), do not add any manure or fertilisers to the soils (89.6%), predominantly depend on buying seeds (78.8%), store their produce in grass baskets inside their home (82.6%), undertake a range of produce processing techniques relevant to the crop type - mainly sun drying (94.7%). There is greater dependence on female labour for all the stages of the farming cycle, including; land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, and selling crops. Children of the surveyed households provide additional labour input into land clearing (33.1%), sowing (37.5%), weeding (38.7%), and harvesting (39.5%) of crops</p> <p>In addition to crop farming, the other major livelihoods that were being undertaken by the RAP 5 surveyed households include; collecting materials from the bush (97.1%), use of trees and tree planting (95.9%), and livestock rearing (89.3%).</p>
Trees	Majority (70.2%) of the affected HHs derive a livelihood from trees, and 37.98% ranked trees and their products as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. Firewood is the most utilised tree product (67.31%), followed by fruit (63.94%). While firewood, traditional building materials and,	The majority (92.4 %) of affected HHs derive livelihood from trees, and half of the surveyed households ranked trees and their products as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. Firewood is the most commonly used tree product (84%) followed by fruit (83%). While firewood, traditional building materials,	The majority (95.1 %) of affected HHs derive livelihood from trees, and over half of the surveyed households (52.6%) ranked trees and their products as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. Fruit is the most commonly used tree product (86.9%) followed by firewood (84.5%). While firewood, traditional	The majority (72.3 %) of affected HHs derive livelihood from trees, and half of the surveyed households ranked trees and their products as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. Fruit is the most commonly used tree product (80.6%) followed by firewood 69.5%). While wood poles, traditional building materials,	The majority (95.9%) of affected HHs derive livelihood from trees, and 46% of the surveyed households ranked trees and their products as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. Firewood is the most commonly used tree product (84.3%) followed by fruit (82.2%). While firewood,

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	<p>medicinal plants are principally sourced from communal lands, fruit is principally sourced from household owned trees.</p> <p>Up to 146 (70.19%) of surveyed households undertake some form of informal trade of fruit or other tree products. Intra-village trade is common (99%), and households trade with either their neighbours, at village markets, or sell to buyers in their village. Such trading generally happens on a weekly basis and requires minimal effort and resources for the transport of products.</p> <p>Labour for tree planting is mainly provided by males (72.6%) who are also the main players in tree harvesting, processing, and selling. However, females of the surveyed households, as well as children and casual labour from the village, are also involved in provision of labour.</p>	<p>and medicinal plants are principally sourced from communal lands, fruit, building poles, and seeds are principally sourced from household-owned/planted trees.</p> <p>RAP 3a project affected HHs, mainly use firewood, seeds, and medicinal plants for household consumption, whereas fruit, wood poles, and traditional building materials are used for both household consumption and trade. Intra-village trade is common, majority (66%) of the households either trade with their neighbours, at village markets, or sell to buyers in their village. Such trading generally happens on a weekly basis and requires minimal effort and resources for the transport of products. Many households (44.4%) also carry out inter-village trade at the main markets located at nearby villages at Wanseko, Kisomere, Avogera, Kilyango, and Buliisa Centre on a weekly basis. Trade of tree products outside of the neighbouring village is limited.</p> <p>Labour for tree planting is mainly provided by males (78%) who are also the main players in collecting, processing, and selling tree products. Worth noting is the fact that females provide significant labour in tree planting (70%) and harvesting (77%). More male than female casual labourers are utilised in tree-related activities.</p>	<p>building materials, and medicinal plants are principally sourced from communal lands, fruit, building poles, and seeds are principally sourced from household-owned/planted trees.</p> <p>RAP 3b project affected HHs, mainly use firewood, seeds, and medicinal plants for household consumption, whereas fruit, wood poles, and traditional building materials are used for both household consumption and trade. Intra-village trade is common, majority (72.9%) of the households either trade with their neighbours, at village markets, or sell to buyers in their village. Such trading generally happens on a weekly basis and requires minimal effort and resources for the transport of products. Many households (46.5%) also carry out inter-village trade at the main markets on a weekly basis. Trade of tree products outside of the neighbouring village is present (19.2% elsewhere in Buliisa and 4.3% elsewhere in Bunyoro region).</p> <p>Labour for tree planting is mainly provided by males (76%) who are also the main players in collecting and selling tree products. Worth noting is the fact that females provide significant labour in tree planting (71%) and harvesting (78.9%). More male than female casual labourers are utilised in tree-related activities.</p>	<p>and medicinal plants are principally sourced from communal lands, fruit, wood poles, and seeds are sourced from household-owned trees. However, most of the fruit trees such as mangoes and oranges are planted.</p> <p>RAP 4 project affected HHs, mainly use firewood, seeds, and medicinal plants for household consumption, whereas fruit, wood poles, and traditional building materials are used for both household consumption and trade. Intra-village trade is common, majority (78.6%) of the households either trade with their neighbours, at village markets, or sell to buyers in their village. Such trading generally happens on a weekly basis and requires minimal effort and resources for the transport of products. Many households (31.7%) also carry out inter-village trade at the main markets located at nearby villages. Trade of tree products outside of the neighbouring village is limited.</p> <p>Labour for tree planting is mainly provided by males (83.8%) who are also the main players in collecting, processing, and selling tree products. Worth noting is the fact that females provide significant labour in tree planting 38.6%) and harvesting 43.0%). More male than female casual labourers are utilised in tree-related activities.</p>	<p>traditional building materials and medicinal plants are principally sourced from communal lands, fruit, building poles, and seeds are principally sourced from household-owned/planted trees.</p> <p>RAP 5 project affected HHs, mainly use firewood, seeds, and medicinal plants for household consumption, whereas fruit, wood poles, and traditional building materials are used for both household consumption and trade. Intra-village trade is common, majority (64.6%) of the households trade with either their neighbours, at village markets, or sell to buyers in their village. Such trading generally happens on a weekly basis and requires minimal effort and resources for the transport of products. Many households (44.5%) also carry out inter-village trade at the main markets located at nearby villages.</p> <p>Labour for tree planting is mainly provided by males (79.5%) who are also the main players in collecting, processing, and selling tree products. Worth noting is the fact that females provide significant labour in tree planting (56.8%) and harvesting (66.4%). More male than female casual labourers are utilised in tree-related activities.</p>
Livestock	<p>Livestock rearing as a livelihood strategy is undertaken by 76.01% of the surveyed households and the most common livestock reared by households include; goats, chickens, and cattle. The livestock kept are mainly local breeds due to their tolerance of local conditions.</p> <p>Goats are central to the livelihoods of the surveyed households, and the majority (50.3%) were reared in the villages of Kirama, Kisimo, and Kakindo. Despite the high importance of cattle in many of the surrounding villages, only 52.7% of all surveyed households own cattle. In addition, the number of owned cattle is heavily skewed to the Bagungu community in the villages of Kirama, Kakindo, Kigwera NE, holding 62.8% of all cattle. The average cattle holding of households is around 18 heads of cattle; however, this is as high as 153 and 150 head of cattle for some households.</p> <p>The majority of the surveyed cattle owning households are Bagungu (97.47%), with few households of other ethnic groups also owning cattle.</p> <p>In general, males are more involved in livestock management, although women play key roles in livestock feeding and watering. A third of the household also rely</p>	<p>Livestock rearing as a livelihood strategy is undertaken by 85.1% of the surveyed households and the most common livestock reared by households include; goats, chickens, and ducks. The livestock kept are mainly local breeds due to their tolerance of local conditions.</p> <p>Goats are central to the livelihoods of the surveyed households, and the majority of goats (65%) were being reared in the villages of Kasinyi, Kilyango, and Kisomere.</p> <p>Despite the high importance of cattle in many of the surrounding villages, only 32% of the households who own livestock actually own cattle. The villages of Kisomere and Kasinyi registered the highest number of cattle holdings with the average number of cattle owned by the RAP 3a households being skewed by five households that own between 50-100 head of cattle in Kisomere and Kasinyi (RAP 3a affected villages), and by two households resident outside the RAP 3a project affected villages in Ndandamire and Masaka (Wanseko) villages.</p> <p>The Bagungu dominate cattle ownership in the RAP3a project area, with 54% of the households that own cattle being Bagungu and owning 64.3% of the cattle registered, with an average cattle holding of 13.61 heads of cattle per household.</p>	<p>Livestock rearing as a livelihood strategy is undertaken by 87.5% of the surveyed households and the most common livestock reared by households include; chickens, goats and cattle. The livestock kept are mainly local breeds due to their tolerance of local conditions.</p> <p>Despite the high importance of cattle in many of the surrounding villages, only 32% of the surveyed households actually own cattle. The Villages of Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm, and Kijumbya villages registered the highest number of cattle holdings with the average number of cattle owned by RAP 3B households being skewed by nine (09) households that own between 100-300 head of cattle, in Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm, Kigwera South West, Bikongoro, Uribo, and Kigoya villages, all within or adjacent to the project footprint. Goats and chicken numbers were highest in Uriibo, and Kijumbya villages.</p> <p>The Bagungu dominate cattle ownership in the RAP3b project area, with 76.8% of the households that own cattle being Bagungu and owning 90% of the cattle registered, with an average cattle holding of 23.9 heads of cattle per household.</p> <p>Considering only the larger livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs), females are more involved in livestock management particularly for the tasks of watering and feeding of livestock. However, males</p>	<p>Livestock rearing as a livelihood strategy is undertaken 78.7% of the surveyed households and the most common livestock reared by households include; goats, chickens, and cattle. The livestock kept are mainly local breeds due to their tolerance of local conditions.</p> <p>Goats are central to the livelihoods of the surveyed households, and the majority of goats (65%) were being reared in the villages of Kizongi in Buliisa District, Buhirigi and Hanga In Hoima District.</p> <p>Despite the high importance of cattle in many of the surrounding villages, only 22.3% of the households who own livestock actually own cattle. The villages of Booma, Kabolwa and Bikongoro registered the highest number of cattle holdings with the average number of cattle owned by the RAP 4 households being skewed by one household that own about 900 head of cattle in Booma (RAP 4 affected village).</p> <p>The Bagungu dominate cattle ownership in the RAP4 project area, with 81% of the households that own cattle being Bagungu and owning 65.4% of the cattle registered, with an average cattle holding of 30.87 heads of cattle per household.</p> <p>Considering only the larger livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs), females are more involved in livestock management particularly for the tasks of watering and feeding of livestock. However, males</p>	<p>Livestock rearing as a livelihood strategy is undertaken by 89.3% of the surveyed households and the most common livestock reared by households include; goats, chickens, and cattle. The livestock kept are mainly local breeds due to their tolerance of local conditions.</p> <p>Despite the high importance of cattle in many of the surrounding villages, only 36.6% of the households who own livestock actually own cattle. The villages of Kijangi, Avogera, and Kasinyi registered the highest cattle holdings with the average number of cattle owned by RAP 5 households being skewed by thirteen (13) households that owned between 200-550 head of cattle in Kibambura, Kijangi, Bikongoro, Kigwera NE, Kiyere and Uriibo villages.</p> <p>The Bagungu dominate cattle ownership in the RAP 5 project area, with 60.3% of the households that own cattle being Bagungu and owning 86.5% of the cattle registered.</p> <p>Considering only the larger livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs), females are more involved in livestock management particularly for the tasks of watering and feeding of livestock. However, males are most involved in the herding because often, livestock are herded in distant areas.</p>



Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	<p>on children of the household (this may include teenagers and not exclusively small children) to assist with livestock care specifically for activities such as watering and feeding.</p> <p>Some of the households rearing livestock (32.1%) are also reliant on the use of local labour in livestock rearing, particularly for herding. The herders are referred to as Balaalo, a generic word to designate cattle keepers in Buliisa.</p> <p>There is no systematic management of communal lands, and grazing is undertaken freely. Households with cattle, goats, and sheep predominantly rely on pasture grazing on communal land (73.77%), 2.67% utilise tethered grazing, 0.44% practice fenced grazing, and, 0.44% provide fodder to their livestock. A substantial percentage (48.19%) of the livestock keepers who graze on communal lands travel distances of over an hour to graze their livestock - this suggests considerable mobility in terms of grazing. The poultry are mostly kept under the free-range system.</p> <p>Focusing on livestock that requires substantial amounts of water (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs), almost half (47.56%) of surveyed households source water for cattle from Lake Albert with communal boreholes being largely used for livestock such as goats and chickens that require smaller volumes of water and to a lesser extent streams/rivers. 23.56% of the households that rear cattle travel more than an hour to the nearest water source.</p> <p>Trade in livestock and livestock products is a key income source for 50.7% of the surveyed households. The most common livestock and livestock products sold/traded include; live animals (82.72%), cow's milk (41.8%), chicken eggs (18.8%), beef (13.09%), skins, hides, and wool (10.9%), goat meat (9.9%), mutton (2.6%) and pork (2%).</p> <p>Households that trade in livestock commonly sell their products at markets within the same village (40.84%), to fellow households (32.46%) and Buliisa local markets (32.46%). On average, livestock traders visit the markets in the neighbouring villages 3.26 times per month.</p> <p>Based on the information provided by only five of the surveyed PAHs, 44.9% of the households rearing livestock were concerned about livestock diseases and pests, and 42.9% were concerned about drought and water shortage.</p>	<p>Considering only the larger livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs), females are more involved in livestock management particularly for the tasks of watering and feeding of livestock. However, males are most involved in the herding because often, livestock are herded in distant areas.</p> <p>The adults of the household also rely on close to half of the children (this may include teenagers and not exclusively small children) to assist with livestock watering, feeding (46.2%) and, a third (32.4%) of the livestock rearing households rely on children of the household to assist with livestock herding.</p> <p>Some households are also reliant on the use of local male labour / herders in livestock rearing, particularly for herding (13.3%). The herders are referred to as Balaalo, a generic word to designate cattle keepers in Buliisa.</p> <p>There is no systematic management of communal lands, and grazing is undertaken freely. Households with cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs predominantly rely on pasture grazing on communal land (85%). More than half (55%) of the livestock keepers who graze on communal lands travel distances of over an hour to graze their livestock - this suggests considerable mobility in terms of grazing. The poultry are mostly kept under the free-range system.</p> <p>Focusing on livestock that require substantial amounts of water (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs), community boreholes are the main source of water for all livestock except cattle, for which Lake Albert is the main water source (58%) and to a lesser extent streams/rivers (23%). More than a third (37%) of the households that rear cattle travel more than an hour to the nearest water source.</p> <p>Trade in livestock and livestock products is a key income source for 65% of the surveyed households. As pertains to live animals, the sell of goats (69%), poultry (58%), and cattle (21%) are the leading forms of trade. With regards to animal products, chicken eggs (6%) and cow milk (5%) are the leading livestock products sold.</p> <p>Households that trade in livestock/livestock products mainly sell at markets or to households within the same village (46%) or at markets /to households in neighbouring villages (24%). Visits to markets/buyers within the same village are frequent, most likely due to the close proximity. On average, livestock /livestock products, traders visit the markets in the neighbouring villages 3 times per month. <b>Only 1.61% of the households sell their livestock/livestock products outside Bunyoro region.</b></p>	<p>are most involved in the herding because often, livestock are herded in distant areas.</p> <p>The adults of the household also rely on close to a third of the children (this may include teenagers and not exclusively small children) to assist with livestock watering, feeding (32.5%) and 24.6% of the livestock rearing households rely on children of the household to assist with livestock herding.</p> <p>Some households are also reliant on the use of local male labour / herders in livestock rearing, particularly for herding (11.4%). The herders are referred to as Balaalo, a generic word to designate cattle keepers in Buliisa.</p> <p>There is no systematic management of communal lands, and grazing is undertaken freely. Households with cattle, goats and sheep predominantly rely on pasture grazing on communal land (97.4%). Half (50.8%) of the livestock keepers who graze on communal lands travel distances of over an hour to graze their livestock - this suggests considerable mobility in terms of grazing. The poultry are mostly kept under the free-range system.</p> <p>Focusing on livestock that require substantial amounts of water (cattle, goats and sheep), community boreholes are the main source of water for all livestock except cattle, for which Lake Albert is the main water source (57%) and to a lesser extent communal boreholes (28.2%). Less than a third (27.4%) of the households that rear cattle travel more than an hour to the nearest water source.</p> <p>Trade in livestock and livestock products is a key income source for 64.4% of the surveyed households. As pertains to live animals, the sell of live goats (70.3%), poultry (57.5%), and cattle (26%) are the leading forms of trade. With regards to animal products, meat (6.6%), cow milk (5.9%) and chicken eggs (2.8%) are the leading livestock products sold.</p> <p>Households that trade in livestock/livestock products mainly sell at markets or to households within the same village (43.3%) or at markets /to households in neighbouring villages (25%). Visits to markets/buyers within the same village are frequent, most likely due to the close proximity. On average, livestock /livestock products, traders visit the markets in the neighbouring villages 2 times per month. <b>Only 0.4% of the households sell their livestock/livestock products outside Bunyoro region.</b></p> <p>Over three quarters (80.1%) of the livestock rearing households were concerned about livestock diseases and pests, half (50.8%) were concerned about livestock theft, 46% were concerned about drought and water shortage and, 14% were concerned about livestock injury by wildlife</p>	<p>are most involved in the herding because often, livestock are herded in distant areas.</p> <p>The adults of the household also rely on the children (this may include teenagers and not exclusively small children) to assist with livestock watering (35.4%), feeding (34.5%) and, (29.13%) of the livestock rearing households rely on children of the household to assist with livestock herding.</p> <p>Some households are also reliant on the use of local male labour / herders in livestock rearing, particularly for herding (45.27%). The herders are referred to as Balaalo, a generic word to designate cattle keepers in Buliisa.</p> <p>There is no systematic management of communal lands, and grazing is undertaken freely. Households with cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs predominantly rely on pasture grazing on communal land (24.8%). More than half 41.7% of the livestock keepers who graze on communal lands travel distances of over an hour to graze their livestock - this suggests considerable mobility in terms of grazing. The poultry are mostly kept under the free-range system.</p> <p>Focusing on livestock that require substantial amounts of water (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs), community boreholes are the main source of water for all livestock except cattle, for which Lake Albert is the main water source (48.4%) and to a lesser extent streams/rivers (26.3%). over a quarter (26.2%) of the households that rear cattle travel more than an hour to the nearest water source.</p> <p>Trade in livestock and livestock products is a key income source for 53.2% of the surveyed households. The most common livestock/livestock products sold/traded include; live animals (73.2%), chicken eggs (15.4%) and, cow milk.</p> <p>Households that trade in livestock/livestock products mainly sell at markets or to households within the same village (53.3%) or at markets /to households in neighbouring villages (23.7%). Visits to markets/buyers within the same village are frequent, most likely due to the close proximity. On average, livestock /livestock products, traders visit the markets in the neighbouring villages 2.5 times per month. <b>Only 0.4% of the households sell their livestock/livestock products outside Bunyoro region.</b></p> <p>only (1.4%) of the livestock rearing households were concerned about livestock diseases and pests, (0.24%) were concerned about livestock theft, 0.48% were concerned about drought and water shortage.</p>	<p>The adults of the household also rely on almost a third (30%) of the children (this may include teenagers and not exclusively small children) to assist with livestock watering (45.3), feeding (42.8%) and close to a third (30.0%) of the livestock rearing households rely on children of the household to assist with livestock herding.</p> <p>Some households are also reliant on the use of local male labour / herders in livestock rearing, particularly for herding (16.4%). The herders are referred to as Balaalo, a generic word to designate cattle keepers in Buliisa.</p> <p>There is no systematic management of communal lands, and grazing is undertaken freely. Households with cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs predominantly rely on pasture grazing on communal land (37.8%). 26.7% of the livestock keepers who graze on communal lands travel distances of over an hour to graze their livestock - this suggests considerable mobility in terms of grazing. The poultry are mostly kept under the free-range system.</p> <p>Focusing on livestock that require substantial amounts of water (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs), community boreholes are the main source of water for all livestock except cattle, for which Lake Albert is the main water source (54.3%) and to a lesser extent streams/rivers (10.3%). The majority (76.6%) of livestock owners travel 10 to 30 minutes to the nearest water source.</p> <p>Trade in livestock and livestock products is a key income source for 89.2% of the surveyed households. As pertains to live animals, the sell of goats (78.6%), poultry (69.6%), and cattle (31.3%) are the leading forms of trade. With regards to animal products, cow milk (10.3%), chicken eggs (9.0%), and beef (2.2%) are the leading livestock products sold.</p> <p>Households that trade in livestock/livestock products mainly sell at markets or to households within the same village (54.6%) or at markets /to households in neighbouring villages (32.6%). Visits to markets/buyers within the same village are frequent, most likely due to the close proximity. On average, livestock /livestock products traders visit the markets in the neighbouring villages 2.4 times per month.</p> <p>Almost two thirds (66.6%) of the households rearing livestock were concerned about livestock diseases and pests, nearly half (47%) were concerned about livestock theft, and 36.2% were concerned about drought and water shortage.</p>

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
		Almost three quarters (73%) of the livestock rearing households were concerned about livestock diseases and pests, over half (52%) were concerned about livestock theft, 45% were concerned about drought and water shortage and, 32% were concerned about livestock injury by wildlife especially given the fact that, the entire RAP3a project area lies in Ngwedo Sub-county which is adjacent to MFNP.	especially given the fact that, the entire RAP3b project area lies in Ngwedo Sub-county which is adjacent to MFNP.		
Fishing	<p>Fishing is undertaken by 65.54% of the total surveyed households, of which 42.2% consider fishing to be a livelihood of high importance. It was ascertained during the household survey that households do not exclusively undertake fishing, but rather, undertake this activity as a supplementary livelihood source to crop and livestock farming.</p> <p>Fishing is dominated by men (76.29%) (i.e., they undertake fishing directly (88.1%), are fish traders or mongers (36.1%), or fish transporters (6.7%). A few others own boats or mend fishing gear, as compared to the women (2.58%)). However, women still play an important role, as they may be involved in activities directly related to fisheries production, processing, and marketing.</p> <p>Fishing is nearly exclusively undertaken on Lake Albert by 85.14% of the surveyed households and gill netting is the main fishing method used (46.9%).</p> <p>The most commonly caught fish species include; Tilapia (73.2%) and Nile Perch (Mputa) (49.48%). Very few households use the fish they capture exclusively for household food or trade, rather they use the fish for both purposes, - (79.89% of the PAHs involved in the fishing industry undertake some form of trade in fish with intra-village trade being common (66.46%). Of particular interest is the fact that 30.32% of the PAHs trade their fish outside the Bunyoro region, making up to 3 trips per month.</p>	<p>Fishing is undertaken by 33% of the total surveyed households, of which 62% consider fishing to be a livelihood of high importance. It was ascertained during the household survey that households do not exclusively undertake fishing, but rather, undertake this activity as a supplementary livelihood source to crop and livestock farming.</p> <p>Household members are mainly involved directly in fishing (58%), as boat owners (not direct fishing) (30%), as fish traders/mongers (29%) or as fish transporters (3%). In majority of the households, only one member, usually a male (81%), is involved in fishing activities. However, females also participate in fishing-related activities in 16% of the households, particularly in fish drying/smoking/salting and trading.</p> <p>Fishing is nearly exclusively undertaken on Lake Albert by 94% of the households and gill netting is the main fishing method used (56%). Dwindling amount of fish catch was highlighted as a problem during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), attributed to poor methods of fishing, including the use of lights to fish at night and small-sized fishing nets.</p> <p>The most commonly caught fish species include; Tilapia (55%) and Nile Perch (Mputa) (33%). Very few households use the fish they capture exclusively for household food or trade, rather they use the fish for both purposes, - (89% of the PAHs involved in the fishing industry undertake some form of trade in fish with intra-village trade being common (50%). Of particular interest is the fact that 35% of the PAHs trade their fish outside the Bunyoro region, making up to 5 trips per month.</p>	<p>Fishing is undertaken by 31.5% of the total surveyed households, of which 67.6% consider fishing to be a livelihood of high importance. It was ascertained during the household survey that households do not exclusively undertake fishing, but rather, undertake this activity as a supplementary livelihood source to crop and livestock farming.</p> <p>Household members are mainly involved directly in fishing (78%), as boat owners (not direct fishing) (22.6%), as fish traders/mongers (20.8%) or as fish transporters (3%). In majority of the households, only one member, usually a male (90%), is involved in fishing activities. However, females also participate in fishing-related activities in 8.9% of the households, particularly in fish drying/smoking/salting and trading.</p> <p>Fishing is nearly exclusively undertaken on Lake Albert by 97% of the households and gill netting is the main fishing method used (44%). Dwindling amount of fish catch was highlighted as a problem during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), attributed to poor methods of fishing, including the use of lights to fish at night and small-sized fishing nets.</p> <p>The most commonly caught fish species include; Tilapia (80.4%) and Nile Perch (Mputa) (53%). Very few households use the fish they capture exclusively for household food or trade, rather they use the fish for both purposes, - (91% of the PAHs involved in the fishing industry undertake some form of trade in fish with intra-village trade being common (62%). Of particular interest is the fact that 23% of the PAHs trade their fish outside the Bunyoro region, making up to 4.5 trips per month.</p>	<p>Fishing is undertaken by 27.9% of the total surveyed households, of which 62.3% consider fishing to be a livelihood of high importance. It was ascertained during the household survey that households do not exclusively undertake fishing, but rather, undertake this activity as a supplementary livelihood source to crop and livestock farming.</p> <p>Household members are mainly involved directly in fishing (79.3%), as boat owners (not direct fishing), as fish traders/mongers (21%) or as fish transporters (4.14%). In majority of the households, only one member, usually a male 94.2%), is involved in fishing activities. However, females also participate in fishing-related activities in 15.3% of the households, particularly in fish drying/smoking/salting and trading.</p> <p>Fishing is nearly exclusively undertaken on Lake Albert by 92.3% of the households and gill netting is the main fishing method used (46.7%). Dwindling amount of fish catch was highlighted as a problem during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), attributed to poor methods of fishing, including the use of lights to fish at night and small-sized fishing nets.</p> <p>The most commonly caught fish species include; Tilapia (58.4%) and Nile Perch (Mputa) (35.2%). Very few households use the fish they capture exclusively for household food or trade, rather they use the fish for both purposes, - (90.7% of the PAHs involved in the fishing industry undertake some form of trade in fish with intra-village trade being common (80.2%). Of particular interest is the fact that 31.8% of the PAHs trade their fish outside the Bunyoro region, making up to 3.1 trips per month.</p>	<p>Fishing is undertaken by 34% of the total surveyed households, of which 57.4% consider fishing to be a livelihood of high importance. It was ascertained during the household survey that households do not exclusively undertake fishing, but rather, undertake this activity as a supplementary livelihood source to crop and livestock farming.</p> <p>Household members are mainly involved directly in fishing (61.3%), as boat owners (not direct fishing) (31.6%), as fish traders/mongers (21.2%) or as fish transporters (2.5%). In majority of the households, only one member, usually a male (82.8%), is involved in fishing activities. However, females also participate in fishing-related activities in 4.7% of the households, particularly in fish drying/smoking/salting and trading.</p> <p>Fishing is nearly exclusively undertaken on Lake Albert by 98% of the households and gill netting is the main fishing method used (38%). Dwindling amount of fish catch was highlighted as a problem during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), attributed to poor methods of fishing, including the use of lights to fish at night and small-sized fishing nets.</p> <p>The most commonly caught fish species include; Tilapia (65%) and Nile Perch (Mputa) (48.3%). Very few households use the fish they capture exclusively for household food or trade, rather they use the fish for both purposes, - (87.1% of the PAHs involved in the fishing industry undertake some form of trade in fish with intra-village trade being common (52.8%). Of particular interest is the fact that 28.6% of the PAHs trade their fish outside the Bunyoro region, making up to 4 trips per month.</p>
Natural Resources	<p>Most households (85.47%) indicated that they harvest natural resources, of which 43.08% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. The most common natural resources that are harvested include; firewood (95.26%), grass for thatching, wild</p>	<p>Most households (96%) indicated that they harvest natural resources, of which 48% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods.</p> <p>The most common natural resources harvested include; firewood, grass for thatching, medicinal plants, and wild fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>Most households (92%) indicated that they harvest natural resources, of which 47% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods.</p> <p>The most common natural resources harvested include; firewood, grass for thatching, medicinal plants, wild fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>Most households (92.5%) indicated that they harvest natural resources, of which 29.4% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods.</p> <p>The most common natural resources harvested include; firewood, grass for thatching, medicinal plants, and wild fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>Most households (97.1%) indicated that they harvest natural resources, of which 37.4% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods.</p> <p>The most common natural resources harvested include; firewood, grass for</p>

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	<p>fruits and vegetables (29.64%), and medicinal plants (47.43%).</p> <p>As the affected households reside in a number of different villages, there is no single specific area from which natural resources are collected. Most natural resources are harvested within the village or in direct proximity to the village of the household.</p> <p>To minimise the level of effort required to collect resources such as medicinal plants and thatching grass, households generally limit the distance within which they collect these resources to within or in close proximity (less than 1 km away) from their household. However, 45.45% of the households claimed that they collect firewood; more than 5 km away from their homes. The fact that some households are willing to walk such distances to harvest a frequently used resource such as firewood suggests that some natural resources may be becoming more difficult to source locally.</p> <p>While both males and females are involved in natural resource harvesting, 91.3% of the households indicated that it is males who collect natural resources with the collection of firewood, thatch grass, vegetables, lake shells, and medicinal plants mostly undertaken by women. On the other hand, men dominate the collection of wood for charcoal making, building and fencing poles and clay and sand excavation for construction.</p> <p>Wild fruits and vegetables, firewood, and thatching grass are mostly used for domestic purposes but are also traded, while shells from the lake are traded exclusively, wood for carpentry is exclusive for household use, and medicinal plants are mainly used for traditional medicine .</p>	<p>As the affected households reside in a number of different villages, there is no single specific area from which natural resources are collected. Most natural resources are harvested within the village or in direct proximity to the village of the household.</p> <p>To minimise the level of effort required to collect resources that are used daily (such as firewood), and therefore frequently collected, households generally limit the distance within which they collect these resources to within or in close proximity (less than 1km away) of the village. However, 13% of the households claimed that they collect firewood more than 5 km away from their homes. The fact that some households are willing to walk such distances to harvest a frequently used resource such as firewood suggests that some natural resources may be becoming more difficult to source locally.</p> <p>While both males and females are involved in natural resource harvesting, 92% of the households indicated that it is females who collect natural resources with the collection of firewood, thatch grass, vegetables, lake shells, and medicinal plants mostly undertaken by women. On the other hand, men dominate the collection of wood for charcoal making, building and fencing poles and clay and sand excavation for construction.</p> <p>Firewood, wild fruits and vegetables, and medicinal plants are mostly used by the household exclusively, thatch grass, wood for charcoal making, carpentry, and papyrus are used by both the household and traded whereas, shells from the lake are mostly traded exclusively.</p>	<p>As the affected households reside in a number of different villages, there is no single specific area from which natural resources are collected. Most natural resources are harvested within the village or in direct proximity to the village of the household.</p> <p>To minimise the level of effort required to collect resources that are used daily (such as firewood), and therefore frequently collected, households generally limit the distance within which they collect these resources to within or in close proximity (less than 1km away) of the village. However, 10% of the households claimed that they collect firewood more than 5 km away from their homes. The fact that some households are willing to walk such distances to harvest a frequently used resource such as firewood suggests that some natural resources may be becoming more difficult to source locally.</p> <p>While both males and females are involved in natural resource harvesting, 89% of the households indicated that it is females who collect natural resources with the collection of firewood, thatch grass, vegetables, lake shells, and medicinal plants mostly undertaken by women. On the other hand, men dominate the collection of wood for charcoal making, building and fencing poles and clay and sand excavation for construction.</p> <p>Firewood, wild fruits and vegetables, and medicinal plants are mostly used by the household exclusively, thatch grass, wood for charcoal making, carpentry, and papyrus are used by both the household and traded whereas, shells from the lake are mostly traded exclusively.</p>	<p>As the affected households reside in a number of different villages, there is no single specific area from which natural resources are collected. Most natural resources are harvested within the village or in direct proximity to the village of the household.</p> <p>To minimise the level of effort required to collect resources that are used daily (such as firewood), and therefore frequently collected, households generally limit the distance within which they collect these resources to within or in close proximity (less than 1km away) of the village. However, 30% of the households claimed that they collect firewood more than 5 km away from their homes. The fact that some households are willing to walk such distances to harvest a frequently used resource such as firewood suggests that some natural resources may be becoming more difficult to source locally.</p> <p>While both males and females are involved in natural resource harvesting, 86.9% of the households indicated that it is females who collect natural resources with the collection of firewood, thatch grass, vegetables, lake shells, and medicinal plants mostly undertaken by women. On the other hand, men dominate the collection of wood for charcoal making, building and fencing poles and clay and sand excavation for construction.</p> <p>Firewood, wild fruits and vegetables, and medicinal plants are mostly used by the household exclusively, thatch grass, wood for charcoal making, carpentry, and papyrus are used by both the household and traded whereas, shells from the lake are mostly traded exclusively.</p>	<p>thatching, medicinal plants, and wild fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>As the affected households reside in a number of different villages, there is no single specific area from which natural resources are collected. Most natural resources are harvested within the village or in direct proximity to the village of the household.</p> <p>To minimise the level of effort required to collect resources that are used daily (such as firewood), and therefore frequently collected, households generally limit the distance within which they collect these resources to within or in close proximity (less than 1km away) of the village. However, 15.5% of the households claimed that they collect firewood more than 5 km away from their homes. The fact that some households are willing to walk such distances to harvest a frequently used resource such as firewood suggests that some natural resources may be becoming more difficult to source locally.</p> <p>While both males and females are involved in natural resource harvesting, 89.1% of the households indicated that it is females who collect natural resources with the collection of firewood, thatch grass, vegetables, lake shells, and medicinal plants mostly undertaken by women. On the other hand, men dominate the collection of wood for charcoal making, building and fencing poles and clay and sand excavation for construction.</p> <p>Firewood, wild fruits and vegetables, and medicinal plants are mostly used by the household exclusively, thatch grass, wood for charcoal making, carpentry, and papyrus are used by both the household and traded whereas, shells from the lake are mostly traded exclusively.</p>
Informal trade	<p>Small businesses and informal trade are the main livelihood source in the project area undertaken by 47% of the PAP households, with 46% ranking these high as a livelihood source.</p> <p>PAHs engage in a range of informal trade activities within their residential structures, compounds, along roads, or in gazetted markets, mainly including agricultural produce (67%), fish (44.6%), and household goods stall/shop (18.71%).</p> <p>From the survey data and from qualitative interviews, it is evident that the trade in crop produce is not considered to be an enterprise undertaken solely with the aim of generating income. While this varies by the type of crop, most households secure household subsistence</p>	<p>Small businesses and informal trade are undertaken by 49% of the PAP households with 88% ranking these high as a livelihood source.</p> <p>PAHs engage in a range of informal trade activities within their residential structures, compounds, along roads, or in gazetted markets mainly including agricultural produce (81%), fish (24%) and livestock (19%).</p> <p>From the survey data and from qualitative interviews, it is evident that the trade in crop produce is not considered to be an enterprise undertaken solely with the aim of generating income. While this varies by the type of crop, most households secure household subsistence</p>	<p>Small businesses and informal trade are undertaken by 58% of the PAP households with 74% ranking these high as a livelihood source.</p> <p>PAHs engage in a range of informal trade activities within their residential structures, compounds, along roads, or in gazetted markets mainly including agricultural produce (79%), livestock (23%) and fish (22%).</p> <p>From the survey data and from qualitative interviews, it is evident that the trade in crop produce is not considered to be an enterprise undertaken solely with the aim of generating income. While this varies by the type of crop, most households secure household subsistence needs with crop staples first, and then, trade the surplus.</p>	<p>Small businesses and informal trade are undertaken by 42.6% of the PAP households with 53.1% ranking these high as a livelihood source.</p> <p>PAHs engage in a range of informal trade activities within their residential structures, compounds, along roads, or in gazetted markets mainly including agricultural produce (15.5%), fish (13.2%) and general household goods (9.6%).</p> <p>From the survey data and from qualitative interviews, it is evident that the trade in crop produce is not considered to be an enterprise undertaken solely with the aim of generating income. While this varies by the type of crop, most households secure household subsistence needs with crop staples first, and then, trade the surplus.</p>	<p>Small businesses and informal trade are undertaken by 50.7% of the PAP households with 59.9% ranking these high as a livelihood source.</p> <p>PAHs engage in a range of informal trade activities within their residential structures, compounds, along roads, or in gazetted markets mainly including agricultural produce (62.7%), fish (19%) and household goods (17.8%).</p> <p>From the survey data and from qualitative interviews, it is evident that the trade in crop produce is not considered to be an enterprise undertaken solely with the aim of generating income. While this varies by the type of crop, most households secure household</p>

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	<p>type of crop, most households secure household subsistence needs with crop staples first, and then, trade the surplus.</p> <p>Non-food based enterprises or informal trade are generally limited to; household goods stores/shops, basic artisanal services, sewing/weaving, construction and carpentry, taxi/public transportation. Qualitative interviews indicate that goods are generally sold at stalls established at the homestead, while sewing and basic carpentry are undertaken in or adjacent to the home.</p>	<p>needs with crop staples first, and then, trade the surplus.</p> <p>Non-food based enterprises or informal trade are generally limited to; household goods’ stores/shops, basic artisanal services, construction and carpentry, taxi/transportation services, weaving, and sewing. Qualitative interviews indicate that goods are generally sold at stalls established at the homestead, while sewing and basic carpentry are undertaken in or adjacent to the home.</p> <p>Of particular importance to note, as pertains to informal trade is that the Asset Survey recorded a commercial building at GNAo2-GNAo4 flowline (see RAP 3a Approved Valuation Report – Annexure 1 of the RAP) which business premise will be displaced by the RAP 3a project. The business encountered is a retail shop that trades in home consumables, and no formal documentation (business registration or trading license) was available at the time of the asset survey.</p>	<p>Non-food based enterprises or informal trade are generally limited to; household goods’ stores/shops, basic artisanal services, construction and carpentry, taxi/transportation services, weaving, and sewing. Qualitative interviews indicate that goods are generally sold at stalls established at the homestead, while sewing and basic carpentry are undertaken in or adjacent to the home.</p> <p>Of particular importance to note, as pertains to informal trade is that the Asset Survey recorded a commercial building at D24 flowline (see RAP 3b Approved Valuation Report – Annexure 1 of the RAP) which business premise will be displaced by the RAP 3b project. The business encountered is a retail shop that trades in home consumables, and no formal documentation (business registration or trading license) was available at the time of the asset survey.</p>	<p>Non-food based enterprises or informal trade are generally limited to; household goods’ stores/shops, basic artisanal services, construction and carpentry, taxi/transportation services, weaving, and sewing. Qualitative interviews indicate that goods are generally sold at stalls established at the homestead, while sewing and basic carpentry are undertaken in or adjacent to the home.</p> <p>Of particular importance to note, as pertains to informal trade is that the Asset Survey recorded one (1) business enterprise impacted in Kabolwa village, Buliisa District (see RAP 4 Approved Valuation Report – Annexure 1 of this RAP) which business premise will be displaced by the RAP 4 project. The business encountered is a retail shop that trades in home consumables, and no formal documentation (business registration or trading license) was available at the time of the asset survey.</p>	<p>subsistence needs with crop staples first, and then, trade the surplus.</p> <p>Non-food based enterprises or informal trade are generally limited to; household goods’ stores/shops, basic artisanal services, construction and carpentry, taxi/transportation services, weaving, and sewing. Qualitative interviews indicate that goods are generally sold at stalls established at the homestead, while sewing and basic carpentry are undertaken in or adjacent to the home.</p> <p>Of particular importance to note, as pertains to informal trade is that the Asset Inventory survey recorded a total of 33 structures used in informal trade, including temporary stalls (22). Temporary kiosks (8), milling blocks (2), and garage building (1). (see RAP 5 Approved Valuation Report – Annexure 1 of the RAP).</p>
<b>Public Health</b>					
Public Health	<p>In the last six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey, malaria and respiratory tract infections (including the flu and common cold) were the leading causes of morbidity experienced in the RAP 2 project area.</p> <p>Knowledge of the causes of malaria was relatively high among the respondents, with 78.04% being aware that it is caused by mosquito bites. Indeed 93.9% of the respondents stated that all members of their households sleep under mosquito nets. However, there are still many misconceptions on causes of malaria including; drinking dirty water (8.45%), working in the sun (7.43%), getting cold (7.43%), dirty surroundings (7.43%) and being in the rain (7.43%), amongst others. 2.03% of the respondents did not know the cause of malaria.</p> <p>The majority (74.32%) of surveyed households preferred to take sick persons to a medical care facility for care and treatment with 8.78% preferring to seek care from a nearby drug store/chemist/pharmacy.</p> <p>The most commonly utilised health facilities are Kigwera HC II and Buliisa HC IV for common and serious diseases, as well as accidents and injuries, maternal health care, and child health care. Buliisa HC IV is, however, the preferred option.</p> <p>The majority (94.56%) of surveyed households have heard about a disease</p>	<p>In the last six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey, malaria and respiratory tract infections (including the flu and common cold) were the leading causes of morbidity experienced in the RAP 3a PAHs.</p> <p>Knowledge of the causes of malaria was relatively high among the respondents, with 85% being aware that it is caused by mosquito bites. Indeed 97% of the respondents stated that all members of their households sleep under mosquito nets. However, there are still many misconceptions on causes of malaria including; working in the sun (17%), being in the rain (11%), and getting cold (11%), amongst others. 8% of the respondents did not know the cause of malaria.</p> <p>Majority (95%) of surveyed households preferred to take sick persons to a medical care facility for care and treatment, with only 0.2% seeking treatment from traditional healers.</p> <p>The most commonly utilised health facilities are Avogera HC III and Buliisa HC IV. Avogera HCIII is, however, the preferred option most likely resulting from the fact that this facility is located in the RAP 3a project affected village of Avogera. Additionally, based on the public health specialist’s study, patients find Avogera HC III less crowded than Buliisa HC IV.</p> <p>Majority (99%) of surveyed households have heard about HIV/AIDS, and 90% had knowledge of a local place where to receive HIV/AIDS testing services, including counselling and lifelong treatment. Knowledge of the role of condom use in HIV prevention was also high</p>	<p>In the last six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey, malaria and respiratory tract infections (including the flu and common cold) were the leading causes of morbidity experienced in the RAP 3b PAHs.</p> <p>Knowledge of the causes of malaria was relatively high among the respondents, with 85% being aware that it is caused by mosquito bites. Indeed 96% of the respondents stated that all members of their households sleep under mosquito nets. However, there are still many misconceptions on causes of malaria including; working in the sun (10%), being in the rain (4.5%), and getting cold (6.7%), amongst others. 9% of the respondents did not know the cause of malaria.</p> <p>Majority (93%) of surveyed households preferred to take sick persons to a medical care facility for care and treatment, with only 0.2% seeking treatment from traditional healers.</p> <p>The most commonly utilised health facilities are Avogera HC III and Buliisa HC IV. Avogera HCIII is, however, the preferred option most likely resulting from the fact that this facility is located close to the RAP 3b project affected villages. Additionally, based on the public health specialist’s study, patients find Avogera HC III less crowded than Buliisa HC IV.</p> <p>Majority (98%) of surveyed households have heard about HIV/AIDS, and 90% had knowledge of a local place where to receive HIV/AIDS testing services, including counselling and lifelong treatment. Knowledge of the role of condom use in HIV prevention was also high (81%). However, 13%</p>	<p>In the last six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey, malaria and respiratory tract infections (including the flu and common cold) were the leading causes of morbidity experienced in the RAP 4 PAHs.</p> <p>Knowledge of the causes of malaria was relatively high among the respondents, with 82.5% being aware that it is caused by mosquito bites. Indeed 98% of the respondents stated that all members of their households sleep under mosquito nets. However, there are still many misconceptions on causes of malaria including; working in the sun (5.9%), being in the rain (4.8%), and getting cold (4.0%), amongst others. 5.1% of the respondents did not know the cause of malaria.</p> <p>Majority (81.0%) of surveyed households preferred to take sick persons to a medical care facility for care and treatment, with only 0.2% seeking treatment from traditional healers.</p> <p>The most commonly utilised health facilities are Kigoro bya HC IV and Bugoigo HC in Hoima District and Buliisa HC IV in Buliisa District.</p> <p>Majority (97%) of surveyed households have heard about HIV/AIDS, and 95% had knowledge of a local place where to receive HIV/AIDS testing services, including counselling and lifelong treatment. Knowledge of the role of condom use in HIV prevention was also high (92.8%). However, 7.2% stated that condoms or abstinence were not effective methods for HIV/AIDS prevention.</p>	<p>In the last six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey, malaria and respiratory tract infections (including the flu and common cold) were the leading causes of morbidity experienced in the RAP 5 PAHs.</p> <p>Knowledge of the causes of malaria was relatively high among the respondents, with 84.8% being aware that it is caused by mosquito bites. Indeed 96.1% of the respondents stated that all members of their households sleep under mosquito nets. However, there are still many misconceptions on causes of malaria including; working in the sun (13.4%), being in the rain (6.7%), and getting cold (7.2%), amongst others. 8.1% of the respondents did not know the cause of malaria.</p> <p>Majority (91.5%) of surveyed households preferred to take sick persons to a medical care facility for care and treatment, with only 0.2% seeking treatment from traditional healers.</p> <p>The most commonly utilised health facilities are Avogera HC III and Buliisa General Hospital Avogera HCIII is, however, the preferred option most likely resulting from the fact that this facility is located in the RAP 5 project affected village of Avogera. Additionally, based on the public health specialist’s study, patients find Avogera HC III less crowded than Buliisa General Hospital.</p> <p>Majority (98.2%) of surveyed households have heard about HIV/AIDS, and 88.6% had</p>



Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	called HIV/AIDS, and 94.5% had knowledge of a local place where to receive HIV/AIDS testing services, including counselling and lifelong treatment. Knowledge of the role of condom use in HIV prevention was also high (93.9%). However, 6.08% stated that condoms or abstinence were not effective methods for HIV/AIDS prevention.	(82%). However, 8% stated that condoms or abstinence were not effective methods for HIV/AIDS prevention, while 9% were not sure of the role of condoms and abstinence in prevention of HIV/AIDS.	stated that condoms or abstinence were not effective methods for HIV/AIDS prevention, while 4% were not sure of the role of condoms and abstinence in prevention of HIV/AIDS.		knowledge of a local place where to receive HIV/AIDS testing services, including counselling and lifelong treatment. Knowledge of the role of condom use in HIV prevention was also high (84.5%). However, 8.7% stated that condoms or abstinence were not effective methods for HIV/AIDS prevention, while 5.8% were not sure of the role of condoms and abstinence in prevention of HIV/AIDS.
<b>Nutrition</b>					
Nutrition	<p>The surveyed households have good access to protein with 34.46% reporting that they ate fish daily in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey, 36.49%, and 19.26% eating fish and meat respectively more than once a week. However, 1% of the households surveyed claimed not to have accessed meat in the last six months, but no households claimed they had no access to fish in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH surveys.</p> <p>Access to fruits and vegetables was reported daily by 10.81% of the surveyed households, with 21.96% of the households having access to fruits and vegetables more than once a week. Only ten households (3.38%) reported a total lack of fruits/vegetables.</p>	<p>The surveyed households have good access to protein with almost a quarter (22%) reporting that they ate fish daily in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey - 53% and 48% eating fish and meat respectively more than once a week. However, 2.8% of the surveyed households claimed not to have eaten meat in the last six (6) months, but only 0.4% of the households claimed they had no access to fish in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH surveys.</p> <p>Access to fruits and vegetables was reported daily (33%), with the majority of the households (36%) having access to fruits and vegetables more than once a week. Only 11 households (2%) reported total lack of fruits/vegetables.</p>	<p>The surveyed households have good access to protein with almost a quarter (20%) reporting that they ate fish daily in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey - 48% and 40% eating fish and meat respectively more than once a week. However, 11% of the surveyed households claimed not to have eaten meat in the last six (6) months, but only 0.7% of the households claimed they had no access to fish in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH surveys.</p> <p>Access to fruits and vegetables was reported daily (22%), with the majority of the households (31%) having access to fruits and vegetables more than once a week. Only 20 households (3.6%) reported total lack of fruits/vegetables.</p>	<p>The surveyed households have good access to protein with almost a third (28.8%) reporting that they ate fish daily in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey – 36.2% and 27.5% eating fish and meat respectively more than once a week. However, 1.3% of the surveyed households claimed not to have eaten meat in the last six (6) months, but only 0.4% of the households claimed they had no access to fish in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH surveys.</p> <p>Access to fruits and vegetables was reported daily (34.4%), with the majority of the households (27.5%) having access to fruits and vegetables more than once a week. Only (0.7%) reported total lack of fruits/vegetables.</p>	<p>The surveyed households have good access to protein with almost a quarter (22.8%) reporting that they ate fish daily in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH survey – 48.9% and 41.2% eating fish and meat respectively more than once a week. However, 0.9% of the surveyed households claimed not to have eaten meat in the last six (6) months, but only 0.4% of the households claimed they had no access to fish in the six months preceding the socio-economic HH surveys.</p> <p>Access to fruits and vegetables was reported daily (27%), with the majority of the households (33%) having access to fruits and vegetables more than once a week. Only 27 households (1.7%) reported total lack of fruits/vegetables.</p>
<b>Food Security</b>					
Food Security	<p>Hunger was described as experiencing scarcity of food at least once a month. More than half (57.09%) of the households reported experiencing hunger in some months of the year 2017, whereas 42.91% of the households stated they did not experience hunger in 2017. The hunger climax was experienced in the months of June, July, and August 2017. October, November and December 2017 are the months when the least number of households experienced hunger.</p> <p>The majority (20.27%) of the surveyed households mainly attributed hunger to lack of money to buy food, meaning that, regardless of seasonality, if one has money, they should not experience hunger.</p>	<p>Hunger was described as; experiencing hunger or scarcity of food at least once a month. Two thirds (67%) of the households reported experiencing hunger in some months of the year 2018. The periods January-February and June to August 2018 is when most households experienced hunger, with the hunger climax being experienced in the months of January, June, and February 2018. December, November, and September 2018 are the months when the least number of households experienced hunger.</p> <p>The majority of the surveyed households mainly attributed hunger to lack of money to buy food (40%) meaning that, regardless of seasonality, if one has money they should not experience hunger.</p>	<p>Hunger was described as; experiencing hunger or scarcity of food at least once a month. Close to two thirds (63%) of the households reported experiencing hunger in some months of the year 2018. The periods January-February and June to August 2018 is when most households experienced hunger, with the hunger climax being experienced in the months of January, June, and February 2018. December, November, and September 2018 are the months when the least number of households experienced hunger.</p> <p>The majority of the surveyed households mainly attributed hunger to lack of money to buy food (38%) meaning that, regardless of seasonality, if one has money they should not experience hunger.</p>	<p>Hunger was described as; experiencing hunger or scarcity of food at least once a month. Nearly half (47.2%) of the households reported experiencing hunger in some months of the year 2017. The periods April-August 2017 is when most households experienced hunger, with the hunger climax being experienced in the months of May, June, and July 2017. October, November, December 2017 and January 2018 are the months when the least number of households experienced hunger.</p> <p>The majority of the surveyed households mainly attributed hunger to lack of money to buy food (39.8%) meaning that, regardless of seasonality, if one has money they should not experience hunger.</p>	<p>Hunger was described as; experiencing hunger or scarcity of food at least once a month. Approximately two thirds (63%) of the households reported experiencing hunger in some months of the year 2018. The periods January-February and June to August 2018 is when most households experienced hunger, with the hunger climax being experienced in the months of January, June, and February 2018. December, November, and September 2018 are the months when the least number of households experienced hunger.</p> <p>The majority of the surveyed households mainly attributed hunger to lack of money to buy food (37.1%) meaning that, regardless of seasonality, if one has money they should not experience hunger.</p>
<b>Public Services</b>					
Water	The majority of the project-affected households are mainly dependent on community boreholes (83.1%) and rivers/streams/Lake Albert (10.1%) to secure their domestic water needs, and dependence on these two water sources is higher during the dry season than the wet	Majority of the project affected households are mainly dependent on community boreholes (67%) and rivers/streams/Lake Albert (30%) to secure their domestic water needs, and dependence on these two water sources is higher during the dry season than the wet season. Only 4% of the surveyed households are dependent on gravity water/tap.	Majority of the project affected households are mainly dependent on community boreholes (84%), tap (8.2%) and rain water (6.4%) to secure their domestic water needs, and dependence on these water sources is higher during the dry season than the wet season. Only 2.7% of the surveyed households are dependent on river/stream/lake.	Majority of the project affected households are mainly dependent on community boreholes (40.9%) and rivers/streams/Lake Albert (41.1%) to secure their domestic water needs, and dependence on these two water sources is higher during the dry season than the wet season. Only 4.5% of the surveyed households are dependent on gravity water/tap.	Majority of the project affected households are mainly dependent on community boreholes (83.4%) and rain water (11.7%) to secure their domestic water needs, and dependence on these two water sources is higher during the dry season than the wet season. Only 5.5% of the surveyed households are dependent on gravity water/tap.

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	season. Only 1% of the surveyed households are dependent on tap water				
Energy	Majority of the surveyed households (91.55%) are reliant on locally collected wood for cooking.  Solar torches and paraffin lamps are the main sources of lighting used by 46.28% and 36.82% of the surveyed households, respectively. Only 2.03% of the PAHs use formal electricity (national grid) connections for lighting.	Majority of the surveyed households (93%) are reliant on locally collected wood for cooking. Solar systems and battery torches are the main sources of lighting used by 49% and 46% of the surveyed households, respectively. Only four (1%) of the PAHs use formal electricity (national grid) connections for lighting.	Majority of the surveyed households (96%) are reliant on locally collected wood for cooking. Battery torches and solar systems are the main sources of lighting used by 49% and 47% of the surveyed households, respectively. Only four (0.4%) of the PAHs use formal electricity (national grid) connections for lighting.	Majority of the surveyed households (87.8%) are reliant on locally collected wood for cooking. Solar systems and battery torches are the main sources of lighting used by 56.6% and 19.8% of the surveyed households, respectively. Thirty-three (3.2%) of the PAHs use formal electricity (national grid) connections for lighting.	Majority of the surveyed households (94.7%) are reliant on locally collected wood for cooking. Solar systems and battery torches are the main sources of lighting used by 48.7% and 42.6% of the surveyed households, respectively. Only (0.9%) of the PAHs use formal electricity (national grid) connections for lighting.
Sanitation	Majority of the surveyed households use a covered pit latrine, without a slab (52.7%) or uncovered pit latrine with a slab (18.5%). Of particular importance to note is the fact that 10.47% of surveyed households have no facility (use the bush and dig a hole).  Majority (63.51%) of the surveyed households dispose of waste using a waste pit at the homestead, while a sizeable proportion (26.35%) dispose of waste into the bush.	Majority of the surveyed households use a covered pit latrine, without a slab (61%) or with a slab (20%). Of particular importance to note is the fact that, 4% and 0.2% of surveyed households have no facility (use the bush and dig a hole) or use their neighbour's sanitation facility, respectively.  Majority (75%) of the surveyed households dispose of waste using a private waste pit at the homestead, while a sizeable proportion (41%) dispose of waste by burning it or throwing it in bushes (14%).	Majority of the surveyed households use a covered pit latrine, without a slab (53%) or with a slab (20%). Of particular importance to note is the fact that, 3% and 0.2% of surveyed households have no facility (use the bush and dig a hole) or use their neighbour's sanitation facility, respectively.  Majority (82%) of the surveyed households dispose of waste using a private waste pit at the homestead, while a proportion (28%) dispose of waste by burning it or throwing it in bushes (13%).	Majority of the surveyed households use a covered pit latrine, without a slab (35.3%) or with a slab (17%). Of particular importance to note is the fact that, 3.6% and 0.6% of surveyed households have no facility (use the bush and dig a hole) or use their neighbour's sanitation facility, respectively.  Majority (70.7%) of the surveyed households dispose of waste using a private waste pit at the homestead, while a sizeable proportion (22.9%) dispose of waste by burning it or throwing it in bushes (18.9%).	Majority of the surveyed households use a covered pit latrine, without a slab (58%) or with a slab (20.7%). Of particular importance to note is the fact that, 2.4% and 0.6% of surveyed households have no facility (use the bush and dig a hole) or use their neighbour's sanitation facility, respectively.  Majority (71.7%) of the surveyed households dispose of waste using a private waste pit at the homestead, while a sizeable proportion (30%) dispose of waste by burning it or throwing it in bushes (14.1%).
Access to public facilities	Surveyed households access a range of public facilities and services. Such services and facilities include aspects such as; schools, formal and informal shops, open markets, churches, health facilities, police stations, etc.  There are several primary schools used by affected households (see Table 13.5 and Figure 13.2). Kisansya East was the most commonly cited primary school used by the surveyed households. Other (Asaba Model, Kigwera Nursery) primary schools that are actively used by affected households are generally within a 0.6-kilometre radius of the proposed RAP2 project area.  There are thirteen (13) access roads and two (2) power lines affected by the proposed RAP 2 project area.	Surveyed households access a range of public facilities and services. Such services and facilities include; schools, formal and informal shops, open markets, churches, health facilities, police stations, etc.  Surveyed households mainly use public facilities and services in the RAP 3a affected village of Kisomere, which village houses 21% of the RAP 3a PAHs. However, in general, the use of public facilities is largely dependent on the presence of those facilities in the villages.  Two (02) community water sources (01 borehole and 01 water well) and thirteen (13) access roads are affected by the proposed RAP3a project.	Surveyed households access a range of public facilities and services. Such services and facilities include; schools, formal and informal shops, open markets, churches, health facilities, police stations, etc.  Surveyed households mainly use public facilities and services in the RAP 3b affected village of Kibambura, which village houses 8% of the RAP 3b PAHs. However, in general, the use of public facilities is largely dependent on the presence of those facilities in the villages.  Eight (08) access roads (02 UNRA and 06 community) and four (04) RAP 5 facilities are affected by the proposed RAP3b project.	Surveyed households access a range of public facilities and services. Such services and facilities include; schools, formal and informal shops, open markets, churches, health facilities, police stations, etc.  Surveyed households mainly use public facilities and services in the RAP 4 affected village of Hanga, which village houses 21.49% of the RAP 4 PAHs. However, in general, the use of public facilities is largely dependent on the presence of those facilities in the villages.	Surveyed households access a range of public facilities and services. Such services and facilities include; schools, formal and informal shops, open markets, churches, health facilities, police stations, etc.  Surveyed households mainly use public facilities and services in the RAP 5 affected village of Avogera, which village houses 21.2% of the RAP PAHs. However, in general, the use of public facilities is largely dependent on the presence of those facilities in the villages.  The RAP 5 footprint traverses a total of nine (9) schools, two (2) community playgrounds, four (4) churches, and three (3) health facilities.
<b>Income, Expenditure and Asset Holdings</b>					
Household Income Sources	Surveyed households have a diversity of income sources, with the primary income sources being the sell of crops and vegetables (63.51%), and the sell of livestock (live animals) (50.68%) and sell of fish (48.31%).  Income from wage (formal) employment is negligible, with both local and migrant labour contributing an income for only 14.8% of affected households. Rather, a greater proportion (6.4%) of households generate cash income from informal trading and basic services (baking, boda-boda riders, etc.).	Surveyed households have a diversity of income sources, with the primary income sources being the sell of crops and vegetables (90%), and the sell of livestock (live animals).  Income from the sale of thatch/grass, sale of charcoal/firewood, credit or loans, informal trading/hawking, sale of bushmeat, sale of sand and stones, boda boda/transportation, compensation and market vending was higher in female headed than in male headed households.  Of particular interest is the fact that 1% of all, and 2% of female-headed surveyed households sighted compensation as an income source.	Surveyed households have a diversity of income sources, with the primary income sources being the sell of crops and vegetables (88%), and the sell of livestock /live animals (64%).  Income from the sale of thatch/grass, sale of building poles, sale of charcoal/firewood, informal trading/hawking, sale of sand and stones, boda boda/transportation, compensation and market vending was higher in female headed than in male headed households.  Of particular interest is the fact that only 20% of all, and 20.7% of female-headed surveyed households	Surveyed households have a diversity of income sources, with the primary income sources being the sale of crops and vegetables 85%), and the sale of live animals (53%).  Income from the sale of livestock products, fruits, hairdressing, and market donations was higher in female headed than in male headed households.  Of particular interest is the fact that 0.6% of all, and 2% of female-headed surveyed households sighted compensation as an income source.	Surveyed households have a diversity of income sources, with the primary income sources being the sell of crops and vegetables (87.2%), and the sell of livestock (live animals).  Income from the sale of crops and vegetables, sale of thatch/grass, sale of charcoal/firewood, donations, credit or loans, informal trading/hawking, salaries (any other companies), migrant remittance - within Uganda, and witch doctors/ traditional healer was higher in female-headed than in male-headed households.

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
			sighted wage employment/salary as an income source.		
Household Expenditure	Most of the surveyed households use generated income to buy food for their families (89.68%), on the telephone (cellular) bills (81.42%), and medical expenses (76.01%).	Most of the surveyed households use generated income to buy food for their families (98%), on school fees, uniforms, books/equipment (80%), and on medical expenses (72%).	Most of the surveyed households use generated income to buy food for their families (95%), on school fees, uniforms, books/equipment (80%), and on medical expenses (72%).	Most of the surveyed households use generated income to buy food for their families (78.8%), on school fees, uniforms, books/equipment (77.8%), and on medical expenses (75%).	Most of the surveyed households use generated income to buy food for their families (91.8%), on school fees, uniforms, books/equipment (78.1%), and on medical expenses (76.1%).
Valued moveable household assets	Majority of the surveyed households had the following moveable assets; mosquito nets (90.88%), beds and mattresses (86.82%), mobile phones (85.14%) and bicycles (77.36%).	Majority of the surveyed households had the following moveable assets; mosquito nets (90%), bed with mattress (83%), wooden furniture (83%), and mobile phones (76%). Almost a quarter of the households (23%) owned motorcycles commonly used for commercial transport services (boda boda).	Majority of the surveyed households had the following moveable assets; mosquito nets (91%), bed with mattress (87%), wooden furniture (87%), and mobile phones (79%). Almost a quarter of the households (22%) owned motorcycles commonly used for commercial transport services (boda boda).	Majority of the surveyed households had the following moveable assets; mosquito nets (91.3%), bed with mattress (84.2%), wooden furniture (77.7%), and mobile phones (80.8%). Almost a third of the households 31.5%) owned motorcycles commonly used for commercial transport services (boda boda).	Majority of the surveyed households had the following moveable assets; mosquito nets (87.4%), bed with mattress (83%), wooden furniture (78.6%), and mobile phones (79.4%). Slightly more than a quarter of the households (27.8%) owned motorcycles commonly used for commercial transport services (boda boda).
Cultural Heritage <sup>48</sup>					
Graves	In simple terms, a grave is a location where dead people are buried. 129 graves were identified in the RAP 2 project area. The locations of the grave were marked and the names of the dead recorded where possible.	In simple terms, a grave is a location where dead people are buried. Six (6) graves were identified in the proposed RAP 3a project area. The locations of the grave were marked and the names of the dead recorded where possible.	In simple terms, a grave is a location where dead people are buried. Sixty three (63) graves were identified in the proposed RAP 3b project area. The locations of the grave were marked and the names of the dead recorded where possible.	In simple terms, a grave is a location where dead people are buried. Fifty-two (52) graves were identified in the proposed RAP 4 project area. The locations of the grave were marked and the names of the dead recorded where possible.	In simple terms, a grave is a location where dead people are buried. Sixty five (65) graves were identified in the proposed RAP 5 project area. The locations of the grave were marked and the names of the dead recorded where possible.
	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment
	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment	Impact Assessment
	High	High	High	High	High
	Graves cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	Graves cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	Graves cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	Graves cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	Graves cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences
	In the case of modern graves made of cement, these usually contain coffins. In this case the coffins are exhumed and transferred to the new locations after the rituals and prayers by the priests.	Cemented graves usually contain coffins. In the case of cemented graves, the coffins are to be exhumed and transferred to the new locations after the rituals and prayers by the priests.	Cemented graves usually contain coffins. In the case of cemented graves, the coffins are to be exhumed and transferred to the new locations after the rituals and prayers by the priests.	Cemented graves usually contain coffins. In the case of cemented graves, the coffins are to be exhumed and transferred to the new locations after the rituals and prayers by the priests.	Cemented graves usually contain coffins. In the case of cemented graves, the coffins are to be exhumed and transferred to the new locations after the rituals and prayers by the priests.
	This is in contrast to the ordinary mud graves where the corpses are left in situ and a symbolic transfer of the bodies is undertaken. If the mud grave sites are going to be disturbed by land clearing and site levelling works, the PAPs advised in consultations that the ancestors would have to be relocated using traditional means. The customs that will need to be performed during the traditional relocation of family graves and in case of a single grave are detailed in the CHMP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 2 report) and have therefore not been repeated here.	This is in contrast to the ordinary mud graves where the corpses are left in situ and a symbolic transfer of the bodies is undertaken. The customs that will need to be performed during the traditional relocation of family graves and in case of a single grave are detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (Annexure 5 of the RAP 3a report) and have therefore not been repeated here.	This is in contrast to the ordinary mud graves where the corpses are left in situ and a symbolic transfer of the bodies is undertaken. The customs that will need to be performed during the traditional relocation of family graves and in case of a single grave are detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (Annexure 5 of the RAP 3b report) and have therefore not been repeated here.	This is in contrast to the ordinary mud graves where the corpses are left in situ and a symbolic transfer of the bodies is undertaken. The customs that will need to be performed during the traditional relocation of family graves and in case of a single grave are detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (Annexure 5 of the RAP 4 report) and have therefore not been repeated here.	This is in contrast to the ordinary mud graves where the corpses are left in situ and a symbolic transfer of the bodies is undertaken. The customs that will need to be performed during the traditional relocation of family graves and in case of a single grave are detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (Annexure 5 of the RAP 5 report) and have therefore not been repeated here.
	In the event that human remains are discovered in the course of development works and subsequent maintenance & operations works, then the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) will be applied to handle these remains.	In the event that human remains are discovered in the course of development works and subsequent maintenance & operations works, then the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) will be applied to handle these remains.	In the event that human remains are discovered in the course of development works and subsequent maintenance & operations works, then the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) will be applied to handle these remains.	In the event that human remains are discovered in the course of development works and subsequent maintenance & operations works, then the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) will be applied to handle these remains.	In the event that human remains are discovered in the course of development works and subsequent maintenance & operations works, then the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) will be applied to handle these remains.

<sup>48</sup> Culture is the way in which a society preserves, identifies, organizes, sustains, and expresses itself (Uganda Cultural Policy, 2006). As such, culture has the power to shape everyday behaviour and influences the decisions made in life. Cultural heritage on the other hand refers to, properties and sites of archaeological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious significance. It also encompasses the unique environmental features and cultural knowledge, as well as intangible forms of culture embodying traditional lifestyles that should be preserved for current and future generations (IFC PS 8, 2012).



Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs																								
Sacred sites	<p><u>Clan sites</u></p> <p>The CH field surveys and associated consultations with stakeholders ascertained that the proposed RAP 2 project area houses seven (07) sacred clan sites within its boundaries.</p> <p>The sites are located in the villages of Kirama (Bamwori clan), Kisiimo (Basansya, Basiimo and Baliba clans), Kakindo (Tulewa family), Kakindo village (Bamwori, and Basansya clan), and Kisansya West (Baliba clan)</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Cultural Sites</td><td>High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences</td></tr></table> <p>Specific to sacred sites, the intrinsic qualities of these sites are often the quiet and peaceful nature of the context in which they are located. These may be impacted in that, these sites may lose their sacred status of seclusion due to the potential noise from traffic on the nearby access roads to and from and, operations within the RAP 2 project area.</p> <p>To address the potential impacts on the sacred clan sites, a case-by-case analysis will have to be performed to identify if such residual impacts would trigger the relocation of the sites or not. This relocation will not be physical but spiritual and undertaken using a traditional ceremony. Continued access to the sacred sites is important to the community.</p> <p>If the sites are to be relocated, the selection of replacement sites should take into consideration linkages with the affected and relocated households. The responsibility for selecting the relocation site is that of the priest, in terms of clan sites. The recommended mitigation measure is to relocate (see details of relocation in the CHMP – Annexure 5 Annexure 5 of the RAP 2 report) the sacred sites to a new site to be chosen in close consultation with the site’s custodian.</p> <p><u>Family shrines</u></p> <p>Family or household shrines called Kibira were found in the compounds of some of the households in the RAP 2 project area. Eight (8) family shrines were observed during the surveys and their locations logged. These family shrines serve purposes of averting evil, asking for blessings, safe delivery, safe</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	<p><u>Clan sites</u></p> <p>The CH field surveys and associated consultations with stakeholders ascertained that the proposed RAP 3a project area houses one (01) sacred clan site within its boundaries – the Alur Clan Cultural Site.</p> <p>The site is located at the proposed Ngiri 1 well pad which is at the extreme end of Kasinyi village near River Nile. This site is attended to by members of the Alur tribe with a caretaker called Okello Pitwa.</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Cultural Sites</td><td>High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences</td></tr></table> <p>Specific to sacred sites, the intrinsic qualities of these sites are often the quiet and peaceful nature of the context in which they are located. These may be impacted in that, these sites may lose their sacred status of seclusion due to the potential noise from traffic on the nearby access roads to and from and, operations within the RAP 3a project area.</p> <p>To address the potential impacts on the sacred clan sites, a case-by-case analysis will have to be performed to identify if such residual impacts would trigger the relocation of the sites or not. This relocation will not be physical but spiritual and undertaken using a traditional ceremony. Continued access to the sacred sites is important to the community.</p> <p>If the sacred sites are to be relocated, the selection of replacement sites should take into consideration linkages with the affected and relocated households. The responsibility for selecting the relocation site is that of the priest. The recommended mitigation measure is to relocate the sacred sites to a new site to be chosen in close consultation with the site’s custodian(s) - details of relocation are outlined in the CHMP – Annexure 5 of the RAP 3a report.</p> <p><u>Family shrines</u></p> <p>Family or household shrines called Kibira were found in the compounds of some of the households in the RAP 3a project area. A total of three (3) family shrines were observed during the surveys and their locations were georeferenced. These family shrines serve purposes of averting evil, asking for blessings, safe delivery, safe and productive hunting and fishing expeditions, productivity among family members among others.</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	<p><u>Clan sites</u></p> <p>The CH field surveys and associated consultations with stakeholders ascertained that the proposed RAP 3b project area houses four (04) sacred clan site within its boundaries.</p> <p>The sites are located in the villages of kijumbya, Ngwedo (Alur tribe), Kijangi (Bajanji clan) and Kibambura belonging to the Bagungu names Sambye.</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Cultural Sites</td><td>High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences</td></tr></table> <p>Specific to sacred sites, the intrinsic qualities of these sites are often the quiet and peaceful nature of the context in which they are located. These may be impacted in that, these sites may lose their sacred status of seclusion due to the potential noise from traffic on the nearby access roads to and from and, operations within the RAP 3b project area.</p> <p>To address the potential impacts on the sacred clan sites, a case-by-case analysis will have to be performed to identify if such residual impacts would trigger the relocation of the sites or not. This relocation will not be physical but spiritual and undertaken using a traditional ceremony. Continued access to the sacred sites is important to the community.</p> <p>If the sacred sites are to be relocated, the selection of replacement sites should take into consideration linkages with the affected and relocated households. The responsibility for selecting the relocation site is that of the priest. The recommended mitigation measure is to relocate the sacred sites to a new site to be chosen in close consultation with the site’s custodian(s) - details of relocation are outlined in the CHMP – Annexure 5 of the RAP 3b report.</p> <p><u>Family shrines</u></p> <p>Family or household shrines called Kibira were found in the compounds of some of the households in the RAP 3b project area. A total of three (3) family shrines were observed during the surveys and their locations were georeferenced. These family shrines serve purposes of averting evil, asking for blessings, safe delivery, safe and productive hunting and fishing expeditions, productivity among family members among others.</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	<p><u>Clan sites</u></p> <p>The CH field surveys and associated consultations with stakeholders ascertained that the proposed RAP 4 project area houses Fifteen (15) sacred clan site within its boundaries.</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Cultural Sites</td><td>High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences</td></tr></table> <p>Specific to sacred sites, the intrinsic qualities of these sites are often the quiet and peaceful nature of the context in which they are located. These may be impacted in that, these sites may lose their sacred status of seclusion due to the potential noise from traffic on the nearby access roads to and from and, operations within the RAP 4 project area.</p> <p>To address the potential impacts on the sacred clan sites, a case-by-case analysis will have to be performed to identify if such residual impacts would trigger the relocation of the sites or not. This relocation will not be physical but spiritual and undertaken using a traditional ceremony. Continued access to the sacred sites is important to the community.</p> <p>If the sacred sites are to be relocated, the selection of replacement sites should take into consideration linkages with the affected and relocated households. The responsibility for selecting the relocation site is that of the priest. The recommended mitigation measure is to relocate the sacred sites to a new site to be chosen in close consultation with the site’s custodian(s) - details of relocation are outlined in the CHMP – Annexure 5 of the RAP 4 report.</p> <p><u>Family shrines</u></p> <p>Family or household shrines called Kibira were found in the compounds of some of the households in the RAP 4 project area. A total of Fourteen (14) family shrines were observed during the surveys and their locations were georeferenced. These family shrines serve purposes of averting evil, asking for blessings, safe delivery, safe and productive hunting and fishing expeditions, productivity among family members among others.</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Family Shrines</td><td>High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated</td></tr></table>	Item	Impact Assessment	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences	Item	Impact Assessment	Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated	<p><u>Clan sites</u></p> <p>The CH field surveys and associated consultations with stakeholders ascertained that the proposed RAP 5 project area houses nineteen (19) sacred clan site within its boundaries.</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Cultural Sites</td><td>High Cultural sites cannot remain in an area once infrastructure development commences</td></tr></table> <p>Specific to sacred sites, the intrinsic qualities of these sites are often the quiet and peaceful nature of the context in which they are located. These may be impacted in that, these sites may lose their sacred status of seclusion due to the potential noise from traffic on the nearby access roads to and from and, operations within the RAP 5 project area.</p> <p>To address the potential impacts on the sacred clan sites, a case-by-case analysis will have to be performed to identify if such residual impacts would trigger the relocation of the sites or not. This relocation will not be physical but spiritual and undertaken using a traditional ceremony. Continued access to the sacred sites is important to the community.</p> <p>If the sacred sites are to be relocated, the selection of replacement sites should take into consideration linkages with the affected and relocated households. The responsibility for selecting the relocation site is that of the priest. The recommended mitigation measure is to relocate the sacred sites to a new site to be chosen in close consultation with the site’s custodian(s) - details of relocation are outlined in the CHMP – Annexure 5 of the RAP 5 report.</p> <p><u>Family shrines</u></p> <p>Family or household shrines called Kibira were found in the compounds of some of the households in the RAP 5 project area. A total of twenty three (23) family shrines were observed during the surveys and their locations were georeferenced. These family shrines serve purposes of averting evil, asking for blessings, safe delivery, safe and productive hunting and fishing expeditions, productivity among family members among others.</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in an area once infrastructure development commences
	Item	Impact Assessment																											
	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences																											
	Item	Impact Assessment																											
	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences																											
	Item	Impact Assessment																											
	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences																											
	Item	Impact Assessment																											
	Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in area once infrastructure development commences																											
	Item	Impact Assessment																											
Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated																												
Item	Impact Assessment																												
Cultural Sites	High Cultural sites cannot remain in an area once infrastructure development commences																												



Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs																																																																																																																																
	and productive hunting and fishing expeditions, productivity among family members among others. <u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Family Shrines</td><td>High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated</td></tr></table> <p>These are the personal property of the households, and therefore they will need to be relocated, together with the other assets of the households, during resettlement implementation. The relocation of these family shrines follows the procedures outlined for this specific CH resource in the CHMP (Annexure 5 of RAP 2 Report).</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated	<u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Family Shrines</td><td>High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated</td></tr></table> <p>These are personal properties of households, and therefore they will need to be relocated, together with the other assets of the households, during resettlement implementation. The relocation of these family shrines will follow procedures outlined for the specific CH resource in the CHMP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 3a report).</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated	<u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Family Shrines</td><td>High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated</td></tr></table> <p>These are personal properties of households, and therefore they will need to be relocated, together with the other assets of the households, during resettlement implementation. The relocation of these family shrines will follow procedures outlined for the specific CH resource in the CHMP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 3b report).</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated	These are personal properties of households, and therefore they will need to be relocated, together with the other assets of the households, during resettlement implementation. The relocation of these family shrines will follow procedures outlined for the specific CH resource in the CHMP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 4 report).	<table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Family Shrines</td><td>High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated</td></tr></table> <p>These are personal properties of households, and therefore they will need to be relocated, together with the other assets of the households, during resettlement implementation. The relocation of these family shrines will follow procedures outlined for the specific CH resource in the CHMP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 5 report).</p>	Item	Impact Assessment	Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated																																																																																																																
	Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																			
Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Family Shrines	High Family shrines cannot remain in the project area when households are relocated																																																																																																																																				
Archaeology	Archaeological evidence identified during RAP 2 fieldwork established that, the proposed project area depicts a chronological sequence from the Middle Stone Age to the Later Stone Age, Iron Age and Neolithic period. This indicates that the area has been inhabited since the Middle Stone Age period as identified from the levallois lithic technology from some of the sites.  A number of archaeological items were identified during the RAP 2 archaeological surveys as presented in the table below: <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>113</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>05 sites</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Metallurgical Objects</td><td>02</td></tr></table> <u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr></table>	Item	Number	Pottery	84	Lithics	12	Faunal remains	113	Daub	05 sites	Charcoal mounds	22	Metallurgical Objects	02	Item	Impact Assessment	Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development	Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development	Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Archaeological evidence identified during RAP 3a fieldwork depicts that, the proposed project area has been inhabited since the Middle Stone Age period as identified from the levallois lithic technology from some of the sites.  A number of archaeological items were identified during the RAP 3a archaeological surveys as presented in the table below: <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>431</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>69</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>04 sites</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Metallurgical Objects</td><td>06</td></tr></table> <u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>Low</td></tr></table>	Item	Number	Pottery	431	Lithics	33	Faunal remains	69	Daub	04 sites	Charcoal mounds	20	Metallurgical Objects	06	Item	Impact Assessment	Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development	Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development	Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Charcoal mounds	Low	Archaeological evidence identified during RAP 3b fieldwork depicts that, the proposed project area has been inhabited since the Middle Stone Age period as identified from the levallois lithic technology from some of the sites.  A number of archaeological items were identified during the RAP 3b archaeological surveys as presented in the table below: <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>02 sites</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>125 sites</td></tr><tr><td>Metallurgical Objects</td><td>06 sites</td></tr></table> <u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr></table>	Item	Number	Pottery	121	Lithics	25	Faunal remains	70	Daub	02 sites	Charcoal mounds	125 sites	Metallurgical Objects	06 sites	Item	Impact Assessment	Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development	Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development	Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Archaeological evidence identified during RAP 4 fieldwork depicts that, the proposed project area has been inhabited since the Middle Stone Age period as identified from the levallois lithic technology from some of the sites.  A number of archaeological items were identified during the RAP 4 archaeological surveys as presented in the table below: <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>484</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>81</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>01 site</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>01</td></tr><tr><td>Metallurgical Objects</td><td>02</td></tr></table> <u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr></table>	Item	Number	Pottery	484	Lithics	15	Faunal remains	81	Daub	01 site	Charcoal mounds	01	Metallurgical Objects	02	Item	Impact Assessment	Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development	Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development	Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Archaeological evidence identified during RAP 5 fieldwork depicts a chronological sequence from the Middle Stone Age to the Later Stone Age, Iron Age and Neolithic period This indicates that the area has been inhabited since the Middle Stone Age period as identified from the levallois lithic technology from some of the sites.  A number of archaeological items were identified during the RAP 5 archaeological surveys as presented in the table below: <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>936</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>151</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>113</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal mounds</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Metallurgical Objects</td><td>22</td></tr></table> <u>Impact Assessment</u> <table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Impact Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Pottery</td><td>Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Lithics</td><td>Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development</td></tr><tr><td>Faunal remains</td><td>Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.</td></tr><tr><td>Daub</td><td>Low</td></tr></table>	Item	Number	Pottery	936	Lithics	151	Faunal remains	113	Daub	4	Charcoal mounds	24	Metallurgical Objects	22	Item	Impact Assessment	Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development	Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development	Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Daub	Low
Item	Number																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	84																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	12																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	113																																																																																																																																				
Daub	05 sites																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	22																																																																																																																																				
Metallurgical Objects	02																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Item	Number																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	431																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	33																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	69																																																																																																																																				
Daub	04 sites																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	20																																																																																																																																				
Metallurgical Objects	06																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	Low																																																																																																																																				
Item	Number																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	121																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	25																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	70																																																																																																																																				
Daub	02 sites																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	125 sites																																																																																																																																				
Metallurgical Objects	06 sites																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Item	Number																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	484																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	15																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	81																																																																																																																																				
Daub	01 site																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	01																																																																																																																																				
Metallurgical Objects	02																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Item	Number																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	936																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	151																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	113																																																																																																																																				
Daub	4																																																																																																																																				
Charcoal mounds	24																																																																																																																																				
Metallurgical Objects	22																																																																																																																																				
Item	Impact Assessment																																																																																																																																				
Pottery	Medium Pottery can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Lithics	Medium Lithics can co-exist with infrastructure development																																																																																																																																				
Faunal remains	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.																																																																																																																																				
Daub	Low																																																																																																																																				

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs		Description in the RAP 3a PAHs		Description in the RAP 3b PAHs		Description in the RAP 4 PAHs		Description in the RAP 5 PAHs	
	Daub	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.		These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Metallurgical Objects	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Metallurgical Objects	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.		These are of negligible value to the community and project.
	Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Metallurgical Objects	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	The archaeological materials observed in the RAP 3b project area were surface scatters since no subsurface survey was undertaken to identify materials within the stratigraphic context, and they were not in any site of significance. However, analysis of these items and the fact that they did not occur in a stratigraphic context of archaeological significance, does not rule out the existence of significant materials in the subsurface or indications of the need for any rescue archaeology investigations or excavations in the future at the time of operations as detailed in the CHMP and CFP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 3b Report). This does not mean however, that no such sites may be revealed during RAP 3b construction activities. In any such instance, the CFP of the CHMP must be activated. It is recommended that test pits are established to check any stratigraphic occurrence and actual absolute dating of the materials. In addition, the ceramic and lithic items should be collected under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist in the presence of an official from the Uganda National Museum prior to the commencement of development works in the RAP 3b project area as part of the implementation of the CHMP. Any collected ceramic and lithic items should be collected with and handed over to, the Bugungu Heritage and Information Centre.		The archaeological materials observed in the RAP 4 project area were surface scatters since no subsurface survey was undertaken to identify materials within the stratigraphic context, and they were not in any site of significance. However, analysis of these items and the fact that they did not occur in a stratigraphic context of archaeological significance, does not rule out the existence of significant materials in the subsurface or indications of the need for any rescue archaeology investigations or excavations in the future at the time of operations as detailed in the CHMP and CFP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 4 Report). This does not mean however, that no such sites may be revealed during RAP 4 construction activities. In any such instance, the CFP of the CHMP must be activated. It is recommended that test pits are established to check any stratigraphic occurrence and actual absolute dating of the materials. In addition, the ceramic and lithic items should be collected under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist in the presence of an official from the Uganda National Museum prior to the commencement of development works in the RAP 4 project area as part of the implementation of the CHMP. Any collected ceramic and lithic items should be collected with and handed over to, the Bugungu Heritage and Information Centre.		Charcoal mounds	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.
	Metallurgical Objects	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.	Metallurgical Objects	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.					Metallurgical Objects	Low These are of negligible value to the community and project.
	The archaeological materials observed in the RAP 2 project area were surface scatters since no subsurface survey was undertaken to identify materials within the stratigraphic context, and they were not in any site of significance. However, analysis of these items and the fact that they did not occur in a stratigraphic context of archaeological significance, does not rule out the existence of significant materials in the subsurface or indications of the need for any rescue archaeology investigations or excavations in the future at the time of operations as detailed in the CFP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 2 Report). This does not mean however, that no such sites may be revealed during RAP 2 construction activities. In any such instance, the CFP must be activated.  It is recommended that test pits be established to check any stratigraphic occurrence and actual absolute dating of the materials. In addition, the ceramic and lithic items should be collected under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist in the presence of an official from the Uganda National Museum prior to the commencement of development works in the RAP 2 project area as part of the implementation of the CHMP. Any collected ceramic and lithic items should be collected with and handed over to, the Bugungu Heritage and Information Centre.								The archaeological materials observed in the RAP 5 project area were surface scatters since no subsurface survey was undertaken to identify materials within the stratigraphic context, and they were not in any site of significance. However, analysis of these items and the fact that they did not occur in a stratigraphic context of archaeological significance, does not rule out the existence of significant materials in the subsurface or indications of the need for any rescue archaeology investigations or excavations in the future at the time of operations as detailed in the CHMP and CFP (Annexure 5 of the RAP 5 Report). This does not mean however, that no such sites may be revealed during RAP 5 construction activities. In any such instance, the CFP of the CHMP must be activated. It is recommended that test pits are established to check any stratigraphic occurrence and actual absolute dating of the materials. In addition, the ceramic and lithic items should be collected under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist in the presence of an official from the Uganda National Museum prior to the commencement of development works in the RAP 5 project area as part of the implementation of the CHMP. Any collected ceramic and lithic items should be collected with and handed over to, the Bugungu Heritage and Information Centre.	
Medicinal plants	Medicinal plants were identified at 194 sites in the RAP 2 project area. Majority are used for medicinal purposes and others used for construction, making equipment like mingling sticks and shrine construction.  Some of the plant species identified included; Mukondwe, Mabaale, Orange, Mango, Neem  Musingabakazi, Mudendemule, Mulolo, Kigaawe, Muzoroyi (Cactus), Aloevera, Uduk, Mutete, Mulaleki, Acacia, Lukoni/Luyenje, Kulumbero, Mukwakwa,		Medicinal plants were identified at 389 sites in the RAP 3a project area. Majority are used for medicinal purposes and others used for construction, making equipment like mingling sticks and shrine construction.  Some of the plant species identified included; Mango Trees (15), Lemon Trees (2), Alongo, Moringa, Mbumbuula, Tarmarind, Neem Trees, Bombo, Acacia, Yago, Muteete, Mutiiti, Kwogo, Nyiriya, Lira, Isomo, Palm Trees, Mulaleki, Otwilli, Amogi, Ntongontogo, Musingabakazi, Matangalo, Mukwakwa, Aloe vera, Somboro,		Medicinal plants were identified at 389 sites in the RAP 3b project area. Majority are used for medicinal purposes and others used for construction, making equipment like mingling sticks and shrine construction.  Some of the plant species identified included; Lemon tree, Bikonkoro, Mukolyo, Mukunkunkulu, Acacia, Aloe vera, Alongo, Alwalo, Aminyaminy, Amogi, Andi, Apilalok, Bidoodo, Musonge, Cactus, Kabombo, Tamarind, Pedo, Kirapog, Mukwakwa, Kulumbero, Kwago, Lemon, Mango, Lenga, Mabaale and Mbumbuula among others. It should		Medicinal plants were identified at 80 sites in the RAP 4 project area. Majority are used for medicinal purposes and others used for construction, making equipment like mingling sticks and shrine construction.  Some of the plant species identified included; Aloe vera , Marula tree, Kamunye, Kulumbero, Musingabakazi, Neem Tree, Mango Trees and Mabaale among others. It should be noted that, the names of the medicinal plants used in the RAP 4 report are in several dialects (languages) and		Medicinal plants were identified at 776 sites in the RAP 5 project area. Majority are used for medicinal purposes and others used for construction, community shades, cultural sites etc.  Some of the plant species identified included; Aloe vera, Cactus, Mukwakwa, Mukolyo, Musisiye, Musonge, Meteete, Alongo, Mbumbuura, Mukolyo, Musinga Bakazi, Bikoni, Bongo, Mbembera, Goroturu, Lenga, Lira, Mabaale, Mangoes, Lanya, Moringo, Mukodoyi, Mukaku, Muguzandwa,	

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	<p>Thorny cactus (Ngabo ya ddungu), Mukonkolo, Alongo, Moringa, Mukwakwa among others. It should be noted that, the names of the medicinal plants used in the RAP 2 report are in four dialects (languages) and these are English, Lugungu, Alur and Luganda.</p> <p><b>Impact Assessment:</b></p> <div> <p>High</p> <p>These are of high value to the community and although some medicinal plants can be propagated, or found in other locations within the project area, there are medicinal plants which cannot be propagated yet they will be cleared during infrastructure development.</p> </div> <p>The Tilenga Project will compensate for medicinal plants in-kind based on the fact, the medicinal trees are largely communally freely accessed by the community despite their being located on individually owned land, and therefore, can be considered communal assets and not household assets. Additionally, International standards give preference to in-kind compensation over cash compensation. International standards also state that, when the standards and national laws are different, then the ‘more stringent’ (read: beneficial to PAPs long-term sustainability) should be used.</p> <p>The medicinal trees have two forms of value: as lumber OR as a source of herbal remedies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where trees are considered lumber, then PAPs will be allowed to harvest their trees for wood or be compensated for the value of the lumber.</li> <li>Where the trees are considered as a source of medicinal herbs, then the source of herbs will be immediately replaced, or an interim measure put in place to provide herbs while new trees are grown. The current Tilenga Project’s plan provides a mechanism to provide replacement trees, as well as measures to provide access to medicinal herbs during the period before the new trees can be harvested (approximately 3-5 years<sup>49</sup>).</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the Tilenga project will:-</p>	<p>Lenga, Omussa, Vungula, Mukonkolo, Utho, Uriyanga, Ayomo, Kwogo among others. It should be noted that, the names of the medicinal plants used in the RAP 3a report are in four dialects (languages) and these are English, Lugungu, Alur and Luganda.</p> <p><b>Impact Assessment:</b></p> <div> <p>High</p> <p>These are of high value to the community and although some medicinal plants can be propagated, or found in other locations within the project area, there are medicinal plants which cannot be propagated yet they will be cleared during infrastructure development.</p> </div> <p>The Tilenga Project will provide in-kind compensation for medicinal plants since these are largely communally freely accessed by community members despite their being located on individually owned land, and therefore, can be considered communal assets and not household assets. Additionally, International standards give preference to in-kind compensation over cash compensation.</p> <p>The medicinal trees have two forms of value: as lumber or as a source of medicinal leaves<sup>50</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where trees are considered as lumber, PAPs will be allowed to harvest the trees for wood or be compensated for the value of the lumber.</li> <li>Where the trees are considered as a source of medicinal herbs, the source of herbs will be immediately replaced, or an interim measure put in place to provide herbs while new trees are grown. The current Tilenga Project’s plan provides a mechanism to provide replacement trees, as well as measures to provide access to medicinal herbs during the period before the new trees can be harvested (approximately 3-5 years).</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the Tilenga project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow harvesting of trees within a set deadline. A facility to support cutting of trees, pruning and transport to a salvage area can be considered if households are able to reliably identify and later collect their property.</li> <li>Ensure people's need for medicinal herbs is not interrupted. This means adequate supplies, other sources must</li> </ul>	<p>be noted that, the names of the medicinal plants used in the RAP 3b report are in four dialects (languages) and these are English, Lugungu, Alur and Luganda.</p> <p><b>Impact Assessment:</b></p> <div> <p>High</p> <p>These are of high value to the community and although some medicinal plants can be propagated, or found in other locations within the project area, there are medicinal plants which cannot be propagated yet they will be cleared during infrastructure development.</p> </div> <p>The Tilenga Project will provide in-kind compensation for medicinal plants since these are largely communally freely accessed by community members despite their being located on individually owned land, and therefore, can be considered communal assets and not household assets. Additionally, International standards give preference to in-kind compensation over cash compensation.</p> <p>The medicinal trees have two forms of value: as lumber or as a source of medicinal leaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where trees are considered as lumber, PAPs will be allowed to harvest the trees for wood or be compensated for the value of the lumber.</li> <li>Where the trees are considered as a source of medicinal herbs, the source of herbs will be immediately replaced, or an interim measure put in place to provide herbs while new trees are grown. The current Tilenga Project’s plan provides a mechanism to provide replacement trees, as well as measures to provide access to medicinal herbs during the period before the new trees can be harvested (approximately 3-5 years).</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the Tilenga project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow harvesting of trees within a set deadline. A facility to support cutting of trees, pruning and transport to a salvage area can be considered if households are able to reliably identify and later collect their property.</li> <li>Ensure people's need for medicinal herbs is not interrupted. This means adequate supplies, other sources must be found and made available to PAHs in the period between the harvesting of the trees in the RAP 3b project area and the establishment of the proposed tree</li> </ul>	<p>these are English, Lugungu, Alur, Lunyoro and Luganda.</p> <p><b>Impact Assessment:</b></p> <div> <p>High</p> <p>These are of high value to the community and although some medicinal plants can be propagated, or found in other locations within the project area, there are medicinal plants which cannot be propagated yet they will be cleared during infrastructure development.</p> </div> <p>The Tilenga Project will provide in-kind compensation for medicinal plants since these are largely communally freely accessed by community members despite their being located on individually owned land, and therefore, can be considered communal assets and not household assets. Additionally, International standards give preference to in-kind compensation over cash compensation.</p> <p>The medicinal trees have two forms of value: as lumber or as a source of medicinal leaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where trees are considered as lumber, PAPs will be allowed to harvest the trees for wood or be compensated for the value of the lumber.</li> <li>Where the trees are considered as a source of medicinal herbs, the source of herbs will be immediately replaced, or an interim measure put in place to provide herbs while new trees are grown. The current Tilenga Project’s plan provides a mechanism to provide replacement trees, as well as measures to provide access to medicinal herbs during the period before the new trees can be harvested (approximately 3-5 years).</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the Tilenga project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow harvesting of trees within a set deadline. A facility to support cutting of trees, pruning and transport to a salvage area can be considered if households are able to reliably identify and later collect their property.</li> <li>Ensure people's need for medicinal herbs is not interrupted. This means adequate supplies, other sources must be found and made available to PAHs in the period between the harvesting of the trees in the RAP 4 project area and the establishment of the proposed tree nursery. Options for how this can be accomplished (identifying and confirming</li> </ul>	<p>Mukonkolo, Mulaleki, Muloko, Musumo, Mutungutungu, Mutuba, Muzoroyi, Neem Tree, Ntobotobo, Otiyepo and Uduk among others. It should be noted that, the names of the medicinal plants used in the RAP 5 report are in four dialects (languages) and these are English, Lugungu, Alur and Luganda.</p> <p><b>Impact Assessment:</b></p> <div> <p>High</p> <p>These are of high value to the community and although some medicinal plants can be propagated, or found in other locations within the project area, there are medicinal plants which cannot be propagated yet they will be cleared during infrastructure development.</p> </div> <p>The Tilenga Project will provide in-kind compensation for medicinal plants since these are largely communally freely accessed by community members despite their being located on individually owned land, and therefore, can be considered communal assets and not household assets. Additionally, International standards give preference to in-kind compensation over cash compensation.</p> <p>The medicinal trees have two forms of value: as lumber or as a source of medicinal leaves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where trees are considered as lumber, PAPs will be allowed to harvest the trees for wood or be compensated for the value of the lumber.</li> <li>Where the trees are considered as a source of medicinal herbs, the source of herbs will be immediately replaced, or an interim measure put in place to provide herbs while new trees are grown. The current Tilenga Project’s plan provides a mechanism to provide replacement trees, as well as measures to provide access to medicinal herbs during the period before the new trees can be harvested (approximately 3-5 years).</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the Tilenga project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow harvesting of trees within a set deadline. A facility to support cutting of trees, pruning and transport to a salvage area can be considered if households are able to</li> </ul>

<sup>49</sup> Time period will vary depending on the species of tree

<sup>50</sup>Some medicinal leaves can be dried and used but others are used fresh according to traditional medicine.

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow harvesting of trees within a set deadline. A facility to support cutting of trees, pruning and transport to a salvage area can be considered if households are able to reliably identify and later collect their property.</li> <li>Ensure people's need for medicinal herbs is not interrupted. This means that in the period between the harvesting of the trees in the RAP 2 project area and the tree nursery that is proposed for establishment under RAP 1 Implementation being able to provide adequate supplies, other sources must be found and made available. Options for how this can be accomplished (identifying and confirming access to alternative sources of medicinal herbs, supporting the harvesting, drying, and storage of medicinal herbs from trees before they are cut, etc.) will be developed. TEPU is committed to ensuring communities have access to medicinal herbs until the new trees are ready.</li> </ul> <p>The Tilenga Project will also issue out, to all PAPs, a key messages document responding to, but not limited to the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the Tilenga Project compensate medicinal trees?</li> <li>Why in kind compensation and not cash like other projects in Uganda?</li> <li>TEPU consultation with the PAPs on their opinion regarding cash or in-kind compensation for medicinal trees?</li> <li>Can the plants be sourced locally?</li> <li>Can PAPs harvest their trees?</li> <li>Is it possible to actually cultivate nurseries of beneficial plants that occur in the RAP 2 project area before site clearance occurs?</li> <li>How will PAPs get herbal remedies after the medicinal trees/plants are felled/harvested?</li> </ul>	<p>be found and made available to PAHs in the period between the harvesting of the trees in the RAP 3a project area and the establishment of the proposed tree nursery . Options for how this can be accomplished (identifying and confirming access to alternative sources of medicinal herbs <sup>51</sup> , supporting the harvesting, drying, and storage of medicinal herbs from trees before they are cut, etc.) will be developed. TEPU is committed to ensuring communities have access to medicinal herbs until the new trees are ready.</p> <p>The Tilenga Project will also issue out, to all PAPs, a key messages document responding to, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the Tilenga Project compensate medicinal trees?</li> <li>Why in-kind compensation and not cash like other projects in Uganda?</li> <li>TEPU consultation with the PAPs on their opinion regarding cash or in-kind compensation for medicinal trees?</li> <li>Can the plants be sourced locally?</li> <li>Can PAPs harvest their trees?</li> <li>Is it possible to actually cultivate nurseries with plants and seeds that are located in the RAP 3a project area before site clearance occurs?</li> </ul> <p>How will PAPs get medicinal herbs after their trees are harvested?</p>	<p>nursery. Options for how this can be accomplished (identifying and confirming access to alternative sources of medicinal herbs, supporting the harvesting, drying, and storage of medicinal herbs from trees before they are cut, etc.) will be developed. TEPU is committed to ensuring communities have access to medicinal herbs until the new trees are ready.</p> <p>The Tilenga Project will also issue out, to all PAPs, a key messages document responding to, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the Tilenga Project compensate medicinal trees?</li> <li>Why in-kind compensation and not cash like other projects in Uganda?</li> <li>TEPU consultation with the PAPs on their opinion regarding cash or in-kind compensation for medicinal trees?</li> <li>Can the plants be sourced locally?</li> <li>Can PAPs harvest their trees?</li> <li>Is it possible to actually cultivate nurseries with plants and seeds that are located in the RAP 3b project area before site clearance occurs?</li> </ul> <p>How will PAPs get medicinal herbs after their trees are harvested?</p>	<p>access to alternative sources of medicinal herbs, supporting the harvesting, drying, and storage of medicinal herbs from trees before they are cut, etc.) will be developed. TEPU is committed to ensuring communities have access to medicinal herbs until the new trees are ready.</p> <p>The Tilenga Project will also issue out, to all PAPs, a key messages document responding to, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the Tilenga Project compensate medicinal trees?</li> <li>Why in-kind compensation and not cash like other projects in Uganda?</li> <li>TEPU consultation with the PAPs on their opinion regarding cash or in-kind compensation for medicinal trees?</li> <li>Can the plants be sourced locally?</li> <li>Can PAPs harvest their trees?</li> <li>Is it possible to actually cultivate nurseries with plants and seeds that are located in the RAP 4 project area before site clearance occurs?</li> </ul> <p>How will PAPs get medicinal herbs after their trees are harvested?</p>	<p>reliably identify and later collect their property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure people's need for medicinal herbs is not interrupted. This means adequate supplies, other sources must be found and made available to PAHs in the period between the harvesting of the trees in the RAP 5 project area and the establishment of the proposed tree nursery. Options for how this can be accomplished (identifying and confirming access to alternative sources of medicinal herbs, supporting the harvesting, drying, and storage of medicinal herbs from trees before they are cut, etc.) will be developed. TEPU is committed to ensuring communities have access to medicinal herbs until the new trees are ready.</li> </ul> <p>The Tilenga Project will also issue out, to all PAPs, a key messages document responding to, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How will the Tilenga Project compensate medicinal trees?</li> <li>Why in-kind compensation and not cash like other projects in Uganda?</li> <li>TEPU consultation with the PAPs on their opinion regarding cash or in-kind compensation for medicinal trees?</li> <li>Can the plants be sourced locally?</li> <li>Can PAPs harvest their trees?</li> <li>Is it possible to actually cultivate nurseries with plants and seeds that are located in the RAP 5 project area before site clearance occurs?</li> </ul> <p>How will PAPs get medicinal herbs after their trees are harvested?</p>
Other cultural materials	N/A	There were three types of other cultural materials that were identified in the RAP 3a	There were three types of other cultural materials that were identified in the RAP 3b project area.	N/A	N/A

<sup>51</sup>This would entail establishing, by the process of mapping out, whether similar trees are available in the area around the RAP 3a project area and whether the PAPs can access these trees. Furthermore, it would need to be assessed whether this might work without triggering speculation or people gouging PAPs. In addition, it needs to be established whether there is a market for harvested / dried herbs, as well as whether the PAPs consider these dried herbs effective. If yes, the team would then need to devise ways for PAPs to harvest and dry their herbs for future use during the time gap (of when the new trees can be harvested) or create a small project to provide herbs during the time gap similar to the RAP 1 implementation dry rations project.

Socio-economic aspect	Description in the RAP 2 PAHs	Description in the RAP 3a PAHs	Description in the RAP 3b PAHs	Description in the RAP 4 PAHs	Description in the RAP 5 PAHs
		project area. These were; one plastic bead, a well and a structure. The well termed as Wampulungulu valley is located at the boundary that separates Uduk II from Avogera village and is under the care of Jakwonga Salim. The plastic bead was characteristic of the modern times.	These were; one plastic bead, a well and a structure. The well termed as Wampulungulu valley is located at the boundary that separates Uduk II from Avogera village and is under the care of Jakwonga Salim. The plastic bead was characteristic of the modern times.		



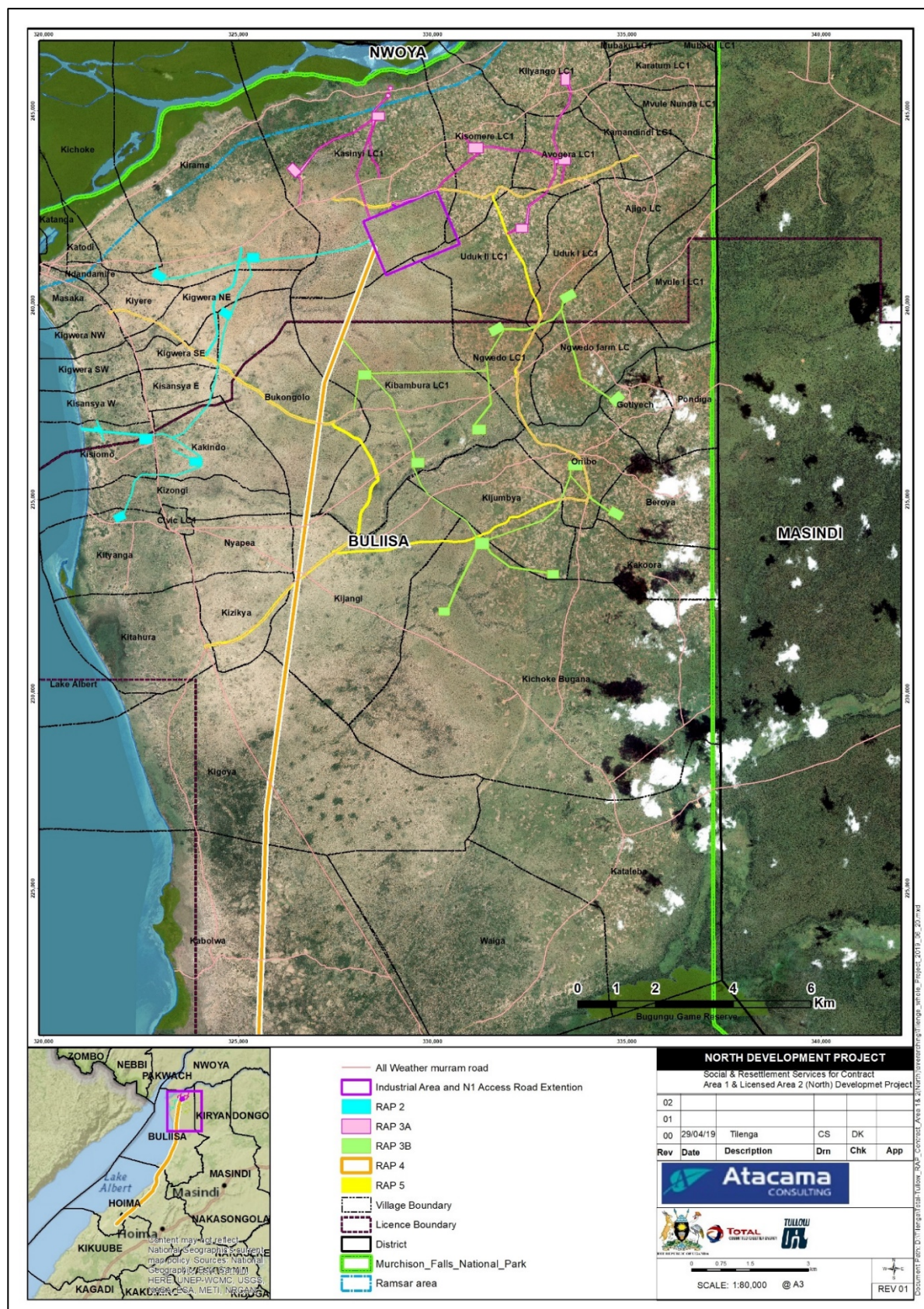


Figure 7: Overlaps in the Tilenga Project RAPs 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 and 5

## 4. VULNERABLE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The census, or more specifically the socio-economic baseline survey component, included a set of questions aimed at identifying potentially vulnerable households and individuals within households. The Interview Programme, through Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) and Key Informant Interviews, (KIIs) also explored who the vulnerable people are in the villages within RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas, and some of the ways in which they might be affected.

The groups identified as potentially vulnerable<sup>52</sup> and which may therefore require special assistance during RAP implementation included:

- Elderly Headed Households
- Elderly Dominated Households
- Female Headed Households
- Child Headed Households and Orphans
- Households with members living with disability or serious health conditions
- Households with majority of dependants that are below the legal working age
- Households that are considered 'poor' as per national definition
- Other groups or individuals<sup>53</sup> including landless households, herdsmen (also known as Balaalo)

Based on the categories above:

- RAP 2: 51.35% of the total number of surveyed PAHs based on 100% socio-economic census survey coverage affected by RAP 2 are considered potentially vulnerable (in the case of female-headed households, only those without adult males are considered);
- RAP 3a: 47% of the total number of surveyed PAHs based on 94% socio-economic census survey coverage affected by RAP 3a are considered potentially vulnerable (in the case of female-headed households, only those without adult males are considered);
- RAP 3b: 51% of the total number of surveyed PAHs based on 92.1% socio-economic census survey coverage affected by RAP 3b are considered potentially vulnerable (in the case of female-headed households, only those without adult males are considered);
- RAP 4: 55% of the total number of surveyed PAHs based on 94.9% socio-economic census survey coverage affected by RAP 4 are considered potentially vulnerable (in the case of female-headed households, only those without adult males are considered); and
- RAP 5: 44.6% of the total number of surveyed PAHs based on 95.12% socio-economic census survey coverage affected by RAP 5 are considered potentially vulnerable (in the case of female-headed households, only those without adult males are considered).

---

<sup>52</sup> IFC defines vulnerable people as those “who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others, and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.”

<sup>53</sup> Other groups or individuals may also be exposed to the risk of displacement-induced vulnerability. This risk condition exists for these other vulnerable groups because they are unlikely to cope with external shocks resulting from displacement.

Table 11: Summary of potential vulnerable people categories

Vulnerability Category	No. of Households					No. of Household Heads who are PAPs					Percentage of Total Households surveyed				
	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
Elderly Headed Households	31	32	0	82	123	31	21	-	66	110	10.47%	6.43%		6.30%	7.69%
Elderly Dominated Households	4	4	9	7	14	4	4	6	4	13	1.35%	0.80%	1.64%	0.38%	0.9%
Female Headed Households	66	149	163	179	461	66	148	158	164	448	22.30%	29.92%	29.64%	15.66%	28.8%
Child Headed Households	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%	0.0%
Households with members living with mental disability	21	12	32	92	67	1	7	30	77	64	0.34%	2.41%	5.82%	7.35%	4.2%
Households with members living with physical disability	36	87	101	138	261	11	65	85	114	234	3.72%	17.47%	18.36%	10.89%	16.3%
Households with members living with long-term illness	26	66	73	61	173	7	53	61	56	149	2.36%	13.25%	13.27%	5.35%	10.8%
Households with majority of dependents that are below the legal working age	36	57	61	56	173	35	48	50	48	163	11.82%	11.45%	11.09%	4.58%	10.8%
Herdsmen/Balaalo	To be determined (See note 1)*	To be determined (see Note 1)*	To be determined (See Note 1)*	To be determined <sup>54</sup>	To be determined (See Note 1) *	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Child Bride/Groom <18	0	0	3	0	43	0	0	3	0	29	0	0	0.55%	0	1.81%

**\*Note 1:** The number of indirectly affected vulnerable households cannot be determined, and general consideration of this group will be needed during the resettlement implementation process and as part of ongoing monitoring. Once the impacts of the potential loss of cattle lands and potential reduction in requirements for labour have been understood, via the monitoring program, a set of specialist livelihood assistance programmes may need to be developed.

<sup>54</sup> The number of indirectly affected vulnerable household cannot be determined, and general consideration of this group will be needed during the resettlement implementation process and as part of ongoing monitoring. Once the impacts of the potential loss of cattle lands and potential reduction in requirements for labour have been understood, via the monitoring program, a set of specialist livelihood assistance programmes may need to be developed



From the list of vulnerable households, individuals who are registered as PAPs under each household and possess specific vulnerability characteristics related to their gender, marital status, age, and health status (i.e., physical or mental disability or long-term illness) were subjected to a scoring criteria (See Table 12). Additionally, a Vulnerable Project Affected Households (VPAH) list developed for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 (See Annexure 7 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports for detailed lists of vulnerable PAP households) as of 11<sup>th</sup> September 2020.

**Table 12: Scoring criteria for developing the VPAH list**

No.	Vulnerability Category	Criterion	Vulnerability Score
1	Sex and gender of Head of Household ( <b>Female Headed Household</b> )	Female head of household with an economically active adult man in the household	5
		Female head of household without an economically active man in the household	25
		Female head of household who is a PAP	15
		Female head of household who is Not a PAP	5
2	Age of Head of Household ( <b>Elderly Headed Household</b> )	65+ years	10
		65+ years with number of dependants 7+	15
3	<b>Elderly Dominated Households</b>	Ratio of number of HH members aged 65+ years over number of HH members of working age being greater than 1	15
4	<b>Child Headed Households</b>	Age of head of HH less than 18 years	30
5	Households with members <b>living with Disability</b>	Mental disability	10
		Physical disability	10
		Long term illness	15
6	Households with <b>major dependents below legal working age</b>	HH with child dependency ratio equal or greater than 3; (Child dependency ratio equals No. of children 0-13yrs over No. of working age 14-64 yrs.)	25
		<b>Total Score</b>	<b>180</b>

*\* A PAH with a score 50 and above qualifies to be listed as Vulnerable*

Based on the scoring criteria in Table 12 above, 7%, 9%, 8%, 4%, and 8.3% of the surveyed households on RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 respectively are categorised as vulnerable.

Given the potential for delay between RAPs planning and implementation, the vulnerability status of individuals and PAHs may have changed. Furthermore, based on experience engaging with PAPs and informal field observations during RAP 1 implementation, it was observed that many PAP households who belonged to one of the above groups (i.e. were categorised as vulnerable during RAP 1 planning) were, in actuality, equipped with support or coping mechanisms that make them resilient.

For RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5, implementation will begin with an intensive round of stakeholder engagement to set the stage for formal disclosure and agreement signing. During this round of engagement, variables to be used for validating vulnerability will be discussed with key stakeholders (DIRCO, RPC, etc.). The SE team will visit all households on the VPAP list in order to confirm their vulnerability status, generate an updated VPAP list, and to outline the planned support. Management of vulnerability in the context of the Global LR will be managed by the LR team and the Livelihood Coaching Facility (LCF) – see Annexure 6 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 report.

Over the course of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 implementation, the team will scan for emerging cases of vulnerability as part of the proposed LCF program and M&E activities. Additions or subtractions from the list may be recommended. The criteria for removing an individual or a household from the list will be based upon any changes in their condition and situation that result in them no longer meeting the

vulnerability criteria and confirmation by the SE and LR teams and the Buliisa, Hoima and Kikuube DCDOs.

**Vulnerability Peoples Programme (VPP)**

The VPP is concerned with the interactions between resettlement processes and potentially vulnerable people. The Project is not responsible for reducing general levels of vulnerability in society. In general, vulnerability manifests as an issue during implementation through:

- Ability to access / participate in resettlement processes; and
- Consequences of the design of processes.

In line with the requirements of the LARF, the management of vulnerability to ensure that the vulnerable are offered the protection necessary to ensure that they do not suffer disproportionately during the process will be undertaken via a structured programme (the Vulnerable People Programme – see Table 13), that is part of the implementation process and will be tracked through the RAP implementation M&E process.

In the context of physical and economic displacement, vulnerability management planning follows the principles of impact and risk management. Activities will be designed to manage the consequences (impacts and risks) of the interactions between project activities (resettlement processes) and vulnerable groups (See Table 13). Activities are targeted and designed in line with the mitigation hierarchy.

**Table 13: Proposed Vulnerable People Support Programmes and Interventions**

Resettlement Process	Target participants	Support Programme / Interventions
<b>Disclosure and agreement signing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs with mobility issues (elderly PAP, disabled PAP) who cannot physically travel to the disclosure site.</li> <li>PAPs with dependents that they care for and cannot leave them in the house alone to attend the events.</li> <li>PAPs who are single HoH who may have difficulty attending events.</li> <li>PAPs HoH who may have to stop working in order to attend the disclosure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide transportation for all VPAPs to disclosure and signing events.</li> <li>Disclosure and signing team to establish a unit to visit VPAP HHs for disclosure and signing (including support for illiterate VPAPs in signing of agreements (i.e. translation and finger printing)).</li> </ul>
<b>Payment (including consequences of cash)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs with mobility issues (elderly PAP, disabled PAP) who cannot physically travel to the bank.</li> <li>PAPs HoH who may have to stop working in order to travel to the bank.</li> <li>PAPs with dependents that they care for and cannot leave them in the house alone so they can go to the bank.</li> <li>Female PAPs who may encounter challenges in accessing the cash.</li> <li>Elderly PAPs who may be affected by breakup of families, decisions about the use of cash or emigration of adults.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide transportation for all VPAPs to payment events.</li> <li>Provide 5 trips to the bank for VPAPs to support access to their compensation and to encourage them to keep their money in the bank.</li> <li>Consider a mobile bank system with the Bank.</li> <li>LCF to closely track family status of significantly impacted VPAP HH and to encourage immediate repurchase of land.</li> <li>Remaining individuals in HH where a HoH / PAP has emigrated are eligible for intensive LR projects.</li> <li>LCF to reinforce financial literacy training and to discuss use of cash as a livelihood resource.</li> </ul>
<b>Relocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs with mobility issues (elderly PAP, disabled PAP) who may not be able to move their assets to their new location and/or those who encounter difficulty living in traditionally designed houses (people using wheelchairs).</li> <li>PAPs with dependents that they care for who may not be able to move their assets to their new location.</li> </ul>	<p>Relocation assistance will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing vehicle, driver and facilitation for transportation of assets from primary and secondary structures to new location.</li> <li>Transportation support for access to primary health care / water during transition period.</li> </ul> <p>Secondary structure re-establishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance in re-establishing structures including planning, acquisition (not payment for) and transportation of materials and workforce, supervision</li> </ul> <p>Viable relocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support VPAPs to identify, purchase and title plots (regardless of whether they chose cash or in-kind compensation) that are close to critical resources and/or support.</li> </ul> <p>Accessible house design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For primary resident VPAPs: Ensure house design accounts for mobility challenges (i.e., wheelchair access).</li> </ul>

Resettlement Process	Target participants	Support Programme / Interventions
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs (elderly PAP, single PAP, disabled PAP, or PAPs with dependents in the HH) who are members of a family or clan that need to access or attend the ceremonies or events during relocation of their cultural heritage assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide transportation for all VPAPs for cultural heritage ceremonies.</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihood restoration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs with mobility or health issues (elderly PAP, single PAP, disabled PAP) who may not be able to physically access or attend events.</li> <li>HHs with high numbers of dependants (vulnerable, elderly, children) and few 'productive' members who may not be able to commit the time to participate in time-intensive projects.</li> <li>PAPs who may be discriminated against and unable to find new land to use.</li> <li>Female PAPs who may face Gender Based Violence (GBV) due to household stresses of transition or if they are deemed to be breaking family and traditional norms.</li> </ul>	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All VPAP HH are prioritised for selection in livelihood restoration projects based on the HH Livelihood Plan (LCF); livelihood coaches to closely monitor status of VPAPs during transition period.</li> <li>HH Livelihood Restoration Plan to outline reasonable support needed (transportation, child minding) for VPAP HH to access their chosen projects.</li> <li>Global LR project design to consider needs of VPAP HH when selecting locations and setting schedule for projects; consider evening training.</li> <li>Livelihood coaches support HH to participate in external ongoing development sector and government programmes.</li> </ul> <p>To support vulnerable land users and tenants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood coaches will actively support significantly impacted vulnerable HH to identify new land to use / accommodation to rent.</li> <li>Transitional support for land users who are unable to find new land to use resulting in a missed crop cycle<sup>55</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>To support role of women in livelihood restoration and mitigate risk of increase in GBV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaches to work with HH to identify roles for all productive household members in agreement with the entire HH and to identify HH at risk of GBV to refer to appropriate channels (such as local NGOs or local authorities).</li> <li>Detailed project design to consider equitable programming<sup>56</sup> for men and women to avoid men feeling left out in favour of women.</li> <li>Avoid projects and language that overtly appear to challenge the gender status quo.</li> </ul>

<sup>55</sup> The RAP Contractor team will set criteria to ensure that the HH made active documented efforts and that the transitional support is not an incentive to not seek to restore livelihood restoration. For example, the PAP cannot participate in LR projects until they have secured land to use.

<sup>56</sup> This does not mean each training has seats for 50% men and 50% women. Rather, if there is a special project / activity that targets women, then there must be an equitable project that targets men.

## 5. KEY IMPACT FINDINGS

Following the asset valuation, cadastral land, legal due diligence and socio-economic surveys, the findings are summarised below.

**Table 14: Key Impact Findings**

Category	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	Source
<b>POPULATION</b>						
Total number of project affected persons (PAPs) <sup>57</sup>	327	786	823	1119	1846	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs (RAP 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 only)	323	582	621	1113	1475	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs (RAPs 3a and RAP 3b)		08	08			
Total number of PAPs (RAPs 3b and RAP 5)	-	-	03	-	03	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs (RAPs 3a and RAP 5)	-	5	-	-	5	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs (RAPs 2 and RAP 4)	2	-	-	2	-	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs (RAPs 2 and RAP 5)	2	-	-	-	2	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs (RAPs 4 and RAP 5)	-	-	-	4	4	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs yet to be interviewed	00	47	65	57	91	Socio-economic Household survey
Total number of PAPs holding multiple assets	44	172	267	106	337	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total Number of PAPs holding multiple assets at the same facility	19	64	91	-	285	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total Number of PAPs holding multiple assets at different facilities	26	129	210	-	91	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs holding multiple assets within the same village	42	161	256	89	267	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of PAPs holding multiple assets in different villages	2	14	41	19	105	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of multiple assets held	103	391	652	223	784	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of project affected households	296	498	550	1,053	1,599	Socio-economic Household survey coverage

<sup>57</sup> The number of PAPs will be verified during the implementation phase.

Category	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	Source
Percentage of affected population living in project area	90.9%	81 %	83%	80.6 %	81.2 %	Socio-economic Household survey
Total number of land owners only	101	186	253	553	549	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of land users only	225	574	533	536	1220	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of land owners who are also land users	1	26	37	30	77	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
<b>ORPHAN LAND</b>						
Total number of PAPs affected on relinquished orphan land	14	82	117	218	120	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of Land owners affected on orphan land	14	63	98	215	102	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of Land users affected on orphan land	0	19	19	03	18	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of owners affected on the relinquished orphan land hold multiple assets	02	04	09	06	11	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of land parcels under the incremental land take (Orphan land)	16	81	109	260	129	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of land parcels relinquished under the orphan land	11	67	78 <sup>58</sup>	202	109	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
<b>LAND TAKE</b>						
Total affected land in RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project area (without Orphan Land)	288.432 acres	242.169 acres	449.194 acres	767.321 acres	291.98 acres	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total additional incremental land take (Orphan land)	3.064 acres	9.609 acres	14.378 acres	41.290 acres	10.498 acres	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Distinct Land Parcels (RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project footprint)	132	282	446	636	798	Asset and cadastral
Affected Land Assessed for Compensation	282.134 acres	239.013 acres	449.194 acres	706.351 acres	291.98 acres	Asset and cadastral
Affected land under Community/Public Infrastructure	3.065 acres	1.924 acres	2.177 acres	15.035 acres	67.939 acres	Asset and cadastral

<sup>58</sup> 78 land parcels were relinquished by 70 Land owners, however, 31 parcels held by 28 land owners who were absent during orphan land assessment were added to the Orphan land valuation report pending their consent.

Category	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	Source
Affected land under Protected areas (lake buffer zone)	3.233 acres	-	-	-	0.241 acres	Asset and cadastral
Intersections with the RAP 5 Foot print	-	1.232 acres	1.066 acres		4.912 acres	Asset and cadastral
Distinct Land Parcels (RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Orphan Land)	15	114	109	221	117	Asset and cadastral
<b>LAND OWNERSHIP</b>						
Total number of affected individual landowners	195	195	276	529	521	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of affected family-owned land	10	10	17	47	72	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of Clan-owned land	02	02	01	02	01	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of Community-owned land	01	01	01	05	05	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of Registered titles	0	0	0	14	0	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Average land holding per affected household	2.79 acres	1.127 acres	1.54 acres	1.211 acres	0.366 acres	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Minimum land holding of affected households	0.04 acres	0.002 acres	0.001 acres	0.0004 acres	0.001 acres	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Maximum land holding of affected households	18.18 acres	17.756 acres	20.448 acres	29.2 acres	15.194 acres	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Disputed Land	13	04	05	50	27	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of absentee landowners	0	0	0	0	0	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
<b>HOUSES &amp; STRUCTURES</b>						
Total number of assets held by the PAPs	383	1005 <sup>59</sup>	1208 <sup>60</sup>	1237	2293 <sup>61</sup>	Asset and cadastral
Total number of affected residential structures (completed) in RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project areas.	71	69	53	80	715	Asset and cadastral
... of which are used for primary residence	60	12	29	32	43	Asset and cadastral
Total number of affected residential structures (uncompleted) in the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Area	5	18	02	32	43	Asset and cadastral

<sup>59</sup> This excludes the 86 assets that were relinquished by 82 PAPs (63 orphan landowners + 19 land users).

<sup>60</sup> This excludes the 129 assets that were relinquished by 117 PAPs (98 orphan landowners + 19 land users).

<sup>61</sup> This excludes the 132 assets that were relinquished by 120 PAPs (99 orphan land owners + 18 land users + 3 orphan land owners who are also land users

Category	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	Source
Total number of affected newly constructed unoccupied structures in the Project Area	-	-	-	-	369	Asset and cadastral
<b>AFFECTED INSTITUTIONS</b>						
Total number of institutions affected by the project	-	01	01	12	16	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
<b>SOCIAL, ECONOMICS and LEGAL</b>						
Total number of identified PAPs who are physically displaced only	26	02	03	04	12	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of identified PAPs who are economically displaced (only)	267	775	794	1087	1803	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of identified PAPs who are both physically and economically displaced	34	09	26	28	31	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>						
Total number of graves in RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas.	129	06	63	52	65	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological survey
Total number of sacred sites (clan cultural sites) in RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas. <sup>7</sup>	07	01	04	15	19	Cultural Heritage survey
Total number of sacred sites (family shrines in RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas.	08	03	12	14	23	Cultural Heritage survey



It should be note that, this section only focuses on direct impacts in relation to resettlement and does not consider wider impacts that were subject to the Tilenga Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

- The RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & project will cause the displacement (physical and economic) of:
  - 327 PAPs holding 383 assets as per the RAP 2 approved Valuation report;
  - 786 PAPs<sup>62</sup> holding 1005 assets as per the RAP 3a approved Valuation report;
  - 823 PAPs holding 1208 assets as per the RAP 3b approved Valuation report;
  - 1,119 PAPs holding 1237 assets as per the RAP 4 approved Valuation report; and
  - 1,846 PAPs<sup>63</sup> holding 2292 assets as per the RAP 5 approved Valuation report.
- Impact on land (land take):
  - The RAP 2 land take (without orphan land) represents 0.68% of the total land in the RAP 2 affected parishes of Northern Ward, Kirama, Kigwera, Kisansya, Central Ward and Nile (Table 15);
  - The RAP 3a land take (without orphan land) represents 1.13% of the total land in the RAP3a affected parishes of Avogera, Ngwedo and Nile (Table 15);
  - The RAP 3b land take (without orphan land) represents 0.36% of the total land in the RAP3b affected sub-counties of Kigwera, Ngwedo and Buliisa (Table 14);
  - The RAP 4 land take (without orphan land) represents 2.17%, 1.5% and 0.08% of the total land in the RAP4 affected parishes of Buliisa, Hoima and Kikuube districts respectively (Table 15); and
  - The RAP 5 land take (without orphan land) represents 0.24% of the total land in the RAP5 affected parishes of Kakoora, Nyamitete, Eastern Ward, Kisansya, Kirama, Kigwera, Ngwedo, Avogera, Kigoya, Nile, and Muvule (Table 15).

**Table 15: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 land take by parish**

RAP No.	Parish	Sub county	District	Country	Project land take (acres)	Parish land size (acres) (based on UBOS data)	Percentage
<b>RAP 2</b>							
RAP 2	Northern ward	Buliisa TC	Buliisa	Uganda	76.542	7129.161	1.07%
	Kirama	Kigwera	Buliisa	Uganda	87.154	7999.654	1.09%
	Kigwera	Kigwera	Buliisa	Uganda	59.800	4959.766	1.21%
	Kisansya	Kigwera	Buliisa	Uganda	38.406	6691.635	0.57%
	Central ward	Buliisa TC	Buliisa	Uganda	16.569	4602.779	0.36%
	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	9.938	11284.831	0.09%
<b>RAP 3a</b>							

<sup>62</sup> Of the 786 PAPs, 582 belonging to 498 households were interviewed in the RAP 3a socio-economic survey, which currently stands at 94% coverage. However, 157 PAPs affected by RAP 3a hail from households interviewed in RAPs 5 (149 PAPs belonging to 137 households) and RAP 3b (8 PAPs belonging to 8 households). The total number of PAPs interviewed on RAP 3a is therefore 739 (582+157) belonging to 643 (498+145) households.

<sup>63</sup> Of the 1846 PAPs, 1746 belonging to 1599 households were interviewed in the RAP 5 socio-economic survey, which currently stands at 95% coverage. However, 9 PAPs affected by RAP 5 hail from households interviewed in RAPs 2 (2 PAPs belonging to 2 households) RAP 3a (4 PAPs belonging to 4 households) and RAP 3b (3 PAPs belonging to 3 households). The total number of PAPs interviewed on RAP 5 is therefore 1755 (1746 +9) belonging to 1608 (1599+9) households.

RAP No.	Parish	Sub county	District	Country	Project land take (acres)	Parish land size (acres) (based on UBOS data)	Percentage
RAP 3a	Avogera	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	48.682	2646.339	1.84%
	Ngwedo	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	19.900	7410.494	0.27%
	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	173.583	11284.831	1.54%
<b>RAP 3b</b>							
RAP 3b	Kakoora	Buliisa	Buliisa	Uganda	170.074	5164.4383	3.29%
	Kigoya	Buliisa	Buliisa	Uganda	21.245	96254.344	0.02%
	Nyamitete	Buliisa	Buliisa	Uganda	23.908	3430.4205	0.70%
	Kisansya	Kigwera	Buliisa	Uganda	0.833	6691.6346	0.01%
	Muvule	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	62.797	5644.929	1.11%
	Ngwedo	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	173.576	7410.4938	2.34%
<b>RAP 4</b>							
No.	Parish	Sub-county	District	Country	Total area (acres)	Total affected (acres)	Percentage
RAP 4	Central	Buliisa Town Council	Buliisa	Uganda	4582.071	2.653682	0.06%
	Eastern	Buliisa Town Council	Buliisa	Uganda	2074.151	8.707435	0.42%
	Kigwera	Kigwera	Buliisa	Uganda	4961.639	23.982235	0.48%
	Kisansya	Kigwera	Buliisa	Uganda	6693.892	24.961077	0.37%
	Ngwedo	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	7412.479	14.231191	0.19%
	Nile	Ngwedo	Buliisa	Uganda	11287.88	8.312375	0.07%
	Bugoigo	Butiaba	Buliisa	Uganda	29645.62	44.117869	0.15%
	Walukuba	Butiaba	Buliisa	Uganda	26251.23	49.686267	0.19%
	Booma	Butiaba	Buliisa	Uganda	69127.27	46.2896	0.07%
	Kigoya	Buliisa	Buliisa	Uganda	92308.65	149.470459	0.16%
	Nyakabingo	Buseruka	Hoima	Uganda	27564.41	78.168774	0.28%
	Bwikya	Kigorobyia	Hoima	Uganda	53813.34	60.237572	0.11%
	Kapapi	Kigorobyia	Hoima	Uganda	20146.69	57.07278	0.28%
	Kibiro	Kigorobyia	Hoima	Uganda	86804.16	59.471654	0.07%
	Kiganja	Kigorobyia	Hoima	Uganda	8817.381	30.015848	0.34%
	Kisukuma	Kigorobyia	Hoima	Uganda	13768.16	42.262545	0.31%
	Kabaale	Buseruka	Hoima	Uganda	41533.41	49.021074	0.12%
	Katanga	Bugambe	Kikuube	Uganda	24717.25	18.658492	0.08%

Source: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Socio-Economic Household Survey

Table 16 below shows the categories of losses under the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project components.

**Table 16: Category of Loses under RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project Components**

Category of Losses	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
<b>Impact on dominant land use in the project areas (crop farming):</b>	Crop farming is an important livelihood strategy and, according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 92.5% of the RAP 2 surveyed PAHs with 81.39% ranking crop farming as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. A total of 10.07 hectares of land were being actively farmed (gardens) at the time of the Asset Survey. 218 gardens were registered during the asset survey (26 <sup>th</sup> July – 24 <sup>th</sup> August 2018) and 8 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 and 4 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> January 2019 for the water abstraction to KW02A facility and additional land take at the KW02 facility, respectively ), four times increment in the number of fields captured during the Rapid Aerial Survey (RAS) conducted between 15 <sup>th</sup> and 25 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 which indicated 47 fields. The average farmed area at the time of the Asset Survey was 0.046 hectares while the minimum and maximum-farmed area was 0.00074 and 0.49 hectares respectively.	Crop farming is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 98.8% of the RAP 3a surveyed PAHs with 94.1% ranking crop farming as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. A total of 117.239 acres of land were being actively farmed (gardens) at the time of the Asset Survey. 492 gardens were registered during the asset survey (28 <sup>th</sup> January and 06 <sup>th</sup> February 2019), a 21% increment in the number of fields captured during the Rapid Aerial Survey (RAS) undertaken on 17 <sup>th</sup> December 2018 which indicated 388 fields. The average farmed area at the time of the Asset Survey was 1.127 acres while the minimum and maximum farmed area was 0.002 and 17.756 acres respectively. Loss of 117.239 acres of farmland has the potential to impact on the major	Crop farming is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 98% of the RAP 3b surveyed PAHs with 96% ranking crop farming as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. A total of 87.809 hectares of land were being actively farmed (gardens) at the time of the Asset Survey. 802 gardens were registered during the asset survey (21 <sup>st</sup> January – 7 <sup>th</sup> February 2019), a 63% increment in the number of fields captured during the Rapid Aerial Survey (RAS) undertaken between 18 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> December 2018 which indicated 310 fields. The average farmed area at the time of the Asset Survey was 87.809 hectares while the minimum and maximum farmed area was 0.001 and 20.448 hectares respectively.	Crop farming is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 96.5% of the RAP 4 surveyed PAHs with 90.2% ranking crop farming as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. A total of 76 hectares of land were being actively farmed (gardens) at the time of the Asset Survey. 508 gardens were registered during the asset survey (31 <sup>st</sup> July 2018 to 9 <sup>th</sup> November 2018), a 17% increment in the number of fields captured during the Rapid Aerial Survey (RAS) undertaken in June 2018 which indicated 433 fields. The average farmed area at the time of the Asset Survey was 0.121 hectares while the minimum and maximum farmed area was 0.000028 and 0.893 hectares respectively. Loss of 76 hectares of farmland has the potential to impact on the major livelihood activity of the RAP 4 households.	Crop farming is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 99.4% of the RAP 5 surveyed PAHs with 92% ranking crop farming as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. A total of 47.094 hectares of land were being actively farmed (gardens) at the time of the Asset Survey. 878 gardens were registered during the asset survey (11 <sup>th</sup> January to 26 <sup>th</sup> January 2019), a two times increment in the number of fields captured during the Rapid Aerial Survey (RAS) undertaken on 18 <sup>th</sup> December 2018 which indicated 397 fields. The average farmed area at the time of the Asset Survey was 0.054 hectares while the minimum and maximum farmed area was 0.00074 and 0.398 hectares respectively. Loss of 47.094 hectares of farmland has the potential to impact on the major

Category of Losses	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
		livelihood activity of the RAP 3a households.			livelihood activity of the RAP 5 households.
<b>Displaced Businesses:</b>	There are no displaced businesses in the RAP 2 project area.	One (01) business premise will be displaced in the RAP 3a project area. The business encountered is a retail shop that deals in home consumables and no formal documentation (business registration or trading license) was available at the time of data collection.	No business premise will be displaced in the RAP 3b project area.	One (01) business premise will be displaced in the RAP 4 project area. The business encountered is a retail shop that deals in home consumables and no formal documentation (business registration or trading license) was available at the time of data collection.	Fifty eight (58) businesses will be displaced in the RAP 5 project area. These were mainly retail shops dealing in consumable and some house hold items and had no clear documentation in terms of registration and payment for trading licences at the time of data collection.
<b>Affected public facilities:</b>	There are two (02) public facilities (power lines) affected in the RAP 2 Project Area.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, there are (02) community water sources; 01 borehole and 01 water well affected by the proposed RAP 3a project area.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, fourteen (14) public access roads (UNRA and community) are impacted.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, there are (07) Public Facilities (transmission, power lines and refinery) affected by the proposed RAP project area.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, there are fourteen (14) public facilities affected by the proposed RAP 5 project area.
<b>Project Affected Public Access</b>	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, thirteen (13) public access roads are impacted by the RAP 2 project area.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, thirteen (13) public access roads are impacted.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, fourteen (14) public access roads (UNRA and community) are impacted.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, thirty seven (37) public access roads are impacted.	As was previously indicated in Table 2 above, sixteen (16) public access roads are impacted.
<b>Loss of Grazing Land:</b>	Livestock rearing is an important livelihood strategy and, according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 76.01% of the RAP 2 surveyed PAHs with 48% ranking livestock rearing as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. In summary, the proposed RAP 2 project area impacts key grazing areas, particularly to the South and East away from the established crop gardens. Loss of this grazing area will impact cattle owners,	Livestock rearing is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 85.1% of the RAP 3a surveyed PAHs with 59.9% ranking livestock rearing as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. In summary, the proposed RAP 3a project area	Livestock rearing is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 87% of the RAP 3b surveyed PAHs with 59% ranking livestock rearing as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. In summary, the proposed RAP 3b project area	Livestock rearing is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 78.7% of the RAP 4 surveyed PAHs with 32.5% ranking livestock rearing as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. In summary, the proposed RAP 4 project area impacts	Livestock rearing is an important livelihood strategy and according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 89.3% of the RAP 5 surveyed PAHs with 56.5% ranking livestock rearing as being of high importance to their households' livelihoods. In summary, the proposed RAP 5 project area impacts

TILENGA PROJECT – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS 2 3a, 3b, 4, & 5:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page 97

Atacama Consulting

Category of Losses	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
	registered PAHs as well as other households from the villages surrounding the RAP 2 project area who were used to grazing cattle in these areas. It is however impossible to provide an accurate figure of the total number of households indirectly affected although, twelve (12) kraals made of barbed wire are impacted in the RAP 2 project area. Grazing grounds are also seasonal so that land is kept in reserve for the dry season, therefore grazing land may appear to be unused for part of the year. Impacting this 'reserve' however, creates potential impacts for pastoralists, especially in drought years.	impacts grazing lands. Loss of grazing area will impact both cattle owners within registered PAHs and other households from the villages surrounding the RAP 3a project area who were grazing cattle in these areas. It is however, impossible to provide an accurate figure of the total number of households indirectly affected. Grazing lands are also seasonal so that land is kept in reserve for the dry season therefore, grazing land may appear to be unused for part of the year. Impacting this 'reserve' creates potential impacts for pastoralists, especially in drought years.	impacts grazing lands. Loss of grazing area will impact both cattle owners within registered PAHs and other households from the villages surrounding the RAP 3b project area who were grazing cattle in these areas. It is however, impossible to provide an accurate figure of the total number of households indirectly affected. Grazing lands are also seasonal so that land is kept in reserve for the dry season therefore, grazing land may appear to be unused for part of the year. Impacting this 'reserve' creates potential impacts for pastoralists, especially in drought years.	grazing lands. Loss of grazing area will impact both cattle owners within registered PAHs and other households from the villages surrounding the RAP 4 project area who were grazing cattle in these areas. It is however, impossible to provide an accurate figure of the total number of households indirectly affected. Grazing lands are also seasonal so that land is kept in reserve for the dry season therefore, grazing land may appear to be unused for part of the year. Impacting this 'reserve' creates potential impacts for pastoralists, especially in drought years.	grazing lands. Loss of grazing area will impact both cattle owners within registered PAHs and other households from the villages surrounding the RAP 5 project area who were grazing cattle in these areas. It is however, impossible to provide an accurate figure of the total number of households indirectly affected. Grazing lands are also seasonal so that land is kept in reserve for the dry season therefore, grazing land may appear to be unused for part of the year. Impacting this 'reserve' creates potential impacts for pastoralists, especially in drought years.
<b>Loss of Access to Natural Resources:</b>	The Household Survey results indicated that 85.4% harvest natural resources, of which 43.08% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. It is also probable that other non-PAP households beyond the geographical extent of the RAP 2 project area harvest natural resources from the communal lands in the RAP 2 project area. The proposed RAP 2 project area is an important source of these items for residents of both PAHs and non-PAP households.	The Household Survey results indicated that (95.6%) harvest natural resources, of which 47.9% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. It is also probable that other non-PAP households harvest natural resources from the communal lands in the RAP 3a project area. The proposed RAP 3a project area is an important source	The Household Survey results indicated that (92.7%) harvest natural resources, of which 47% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. It is also probable that other non-PAP households harvest natural resources from the communal lands in the RAP 3b project area. The proposed RAP 3b project area is an important source	The Household Survey results indicated that (92.5%) harvest natural resources, of which 29.4% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. It is also probable that other non-PAP households harvest natural resources from the communal lands in the RAP 4 project area. The proposed RAP 4 project area is an important source	The Household Survey results indicated that (97.1%) harvest natural resources, of which 37.4% consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. It is also probable that other non-PAP households harvest natural resources from the communal lands in the RAP 5 project area. The proposed RAP 5 project area is an important source

Category of Losses	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
		of these items for residents of both PAHs and non-PAP households.	of these items for residents of both PAHs and non-PAP households.	of these items for residents of both PAHs and non-PAP households.	of these items for residents of both PAHs and non-PAP households.
<b>Loss of Graves and Sacred Sites:</b>	During the asset surveys, it was established that one hundred twenty-nine (129) graves, seven (07) clan sacred sites and eight (08) family shrines will be affected within the RAP 2 project area	During the asset surveys, it was established that 06 graves within the RAP 3a project area will be displaced and 03 family shrines will be affected. There is also 01 sacred site within the RAP 3a project area which will be affected.	During the asset surveys, it was established that 63 graves within the RAP 3b project area will be displaced and 12 family shrines will be affected. There are also 04 sacred sites within the RAP 3b project area which will be affected.	During the asset surveys, it was established that fifty-two (52) graves, fifteen (15) clan sacred sites and fourteen (14) family shrines within the RAP 4 project area.	During the asset surveys, it was established that sixty five (65) graves, twenty three (23) family shrines, nineteen (19) community shrines, and four (04) Churches will be affected by RAP 5.

## 6. CONCERNS<sup>64</sup> AND GRIEVANCES<sup>65</sup>

A Concerns and Grievance Mechanism which was in line with Tilenga Project SEP and grievance mechanism as well as requirements set out in the LARF was established for the development and implementation of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Projects.

The purpose of the Concerns and Grievance Mechanism is to create, a systematic process for recording, processing and resolving grievances raised during the resettlement planning phase by PAPs and other stakeholders. The mechanism serves as an important input channel to help inform RAP implementation decisions and detailed design of activities.

The mechanism was communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the resettlement process and will be referenced throughout the lifetime of the project to ensure that stakeholders understand the process but also provide feedback and comments on whether it is effective and fit for purpose.

The Mechanism applies to all concerns and grievances, perceived or actual, related to all activities linked to the resettlement planning and implementation processes, including but not limited to:

- Disclosure of resettlement activities and schedule;
- The eligibility and entitlement framework;
- The identification of affected properties within the project area and associated ownership rights;
- The identification of individual households;
- The valuation of land and other assets
- The implementation of the eligibility framework and compensation process;
- Schedule and method of delivery of compensation; and
- The conduct and behaviour of TEP Uganda and TUOP staff and the RAP Team staff in relation to the resettlement process.

The Concerns and Grievance Mechanism is coordinated to ensure that the process does not overlap, undermine or override existing Tilenga Project grievance mechanisms. The application of the mechanism does not deny stakeholders the right to use other remedies provided by Ugandan legislation.

The Grievance Mechanism largely drew upon the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights, which lists several “effectiveness criteria” for the successful implementation of a grievance mechanism including requirements for a grievance mechanism to always be:

- **Legitimate:** the mechanism must have a clear transparent and sufficiently independent governance structure to ensure that no party to a grievance process can interfere with the fair conduct of that process;

---

<sup>64</sup> A concern is an issue, complaint, problem or claim (real or perceived) that may be linked to the resettlement process that an individual or group wants the company to address and resolve. Any issues and concerns relating to matters beyond the project control such as legislations and government specific matters will be addressed to the key relevant agencies.

<sup>65</sup> A grievance is a formal complaint by an individual or a group who believe that their interests have been affected adversely in a way that they consider inappropriate. Grievances can arise from a range of development-related activities such as perceived mistakes in the calculation of compensation payments or breaches of community health, safety and security commitments causing death of a domesticated animal, but also from work done to prepare surveys and studies, such as those needed to finalise the RAP report.

- **Accessible:** the mechanism must be publicised to stakeholders who may wish to access it and provide adequate assistance for aggrieved parties who may face barriers to access, including language, literacy, awareness, finance, distance, or fear of reprisal;
- **Predictable:** the mechanism must provide a clear and known procedure, with time frames for each stage; clarity on the types of process and outcome it can (and cannot) offer, and means of monitoring the implementation of any outcome;
- **Equitable:** the mechanism must ensure that aggrieved stakeholders have reasonable access to sources of information, advice, and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair and equitable terms;
- **Rights-compatible:** the mechanism must ensure that its outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognised human rights standards, and;
- **Transparent:** the mechanism must provide sufficient transparency of process and outcome to meet the public interest concerns at stake and should presume transparency wherever possible.

Furthermore, the process should be a source of continuous learning, drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms; and based on engagement and dialogue – consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.

There were four (04) major steps followed in resolution of a grievance as indicated below (Figure 8). At all times, any grievance once received, should be acknowledged and registered within 24 hours and legitimized once investigated. A response should be given when available to close any grievance out at the first level where applicable. Where the resolution availed to the complainant is not accepted at the first level, it is escalated to levels 2, 3 and 4. At each level, steps 3 (Investigate and Respond) & 4 (Close out) are repeated.

On receipt of any grievance, a grievance form must be completed to indicate:

- A. Details of the complainant;
- B. Details of the witness if any;
- C. Grievance category, description, provision of a solution, indication of solution acceptance or not;
- D. Acknowledgement of receipt of grievance and further investigations for levels 2 to 4 where applicable; and,
- E. Formal close out and an indication of complainants' satisfaction with the resolution process.

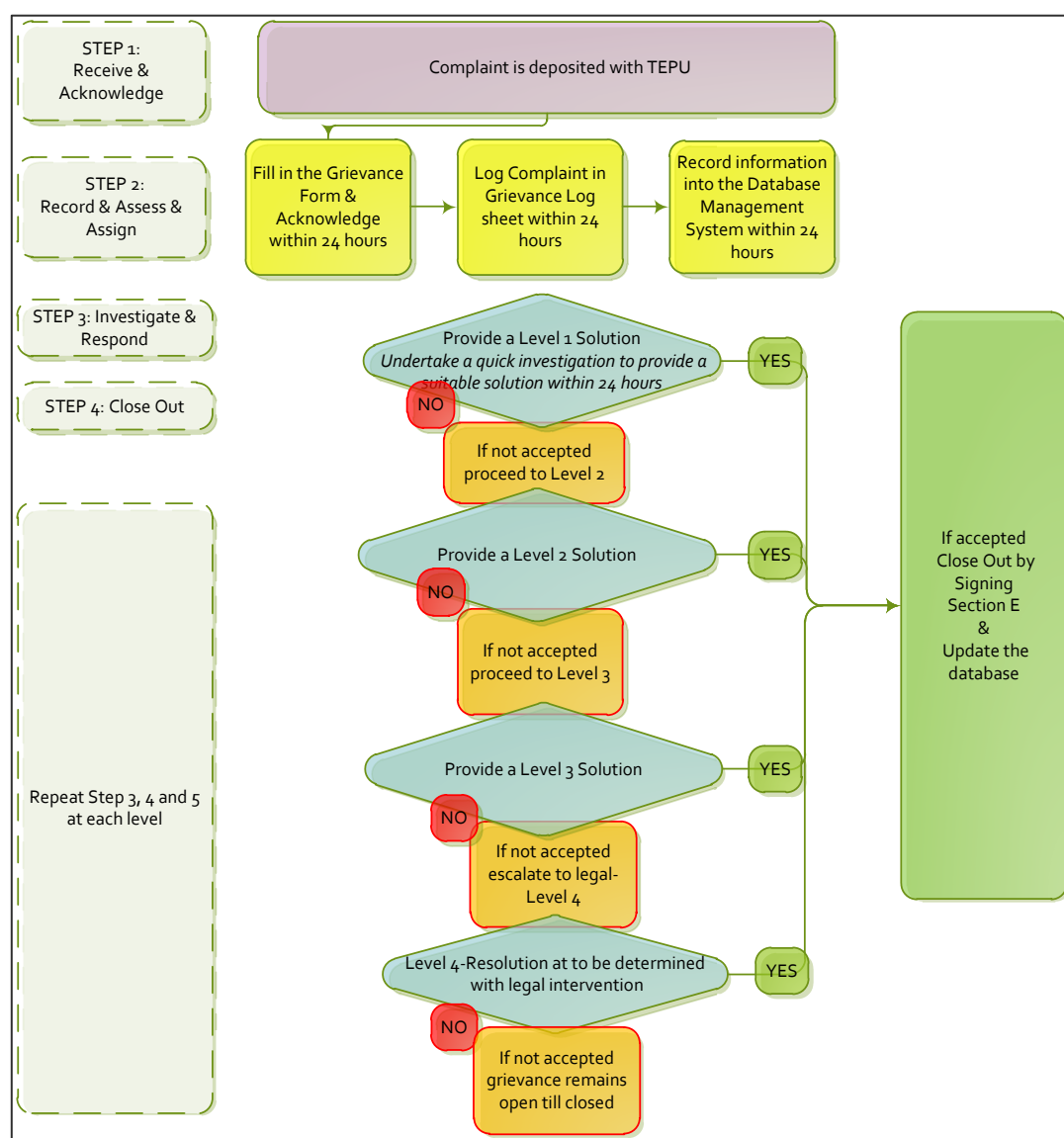
Each form has six pages, five of which are carbonated and only the second page of the form in the book is given to the complainant while the rest of the copies remain with the RAP Contractor Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and should be stored safely and in an organised manner. Only Sections A-D of page 1 of the forms are given to the complainant once the CLO has signed.

For more detailed information pertaining to:

- (a) the issues considered in the development and management of the Concern and Grievance Mechanism,
- (b) the management approaches put in place to address these issues,
- (c) the roles and responsibilities for the management of the concerns and grievance mechanism related to land acquisition and resettlement activities and,



(d) the tools (avenues through which a complainant may report a grievance) refer to Chapter 7 of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.



**Figure 8: Grievance flow chart**

At the time of submission of Valuation reports:

- RAP 2: Twenty-one (21) grievances had been recorded. Of the twenty-one (21) grievances, eighteen (18) cases have been resolved and three (03) cases are pending. Following submission of the RAP 2 Valuation report, no new grievances were recorded and no additional grievances were resolved.
- RAP 3a: One hundred and fourteen (114) grievances had been recorded. Of the 114 grievances, 104 have been resolved and 10 cases are pending. Additionally, following CGV approval of the RAP 3a valuation report (2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019), two (02) new grievances were recorded. Based on the above, one hundred and sixteen (116) grievances have been recorded on RAP 3a in total pertaining to the categories indicated in Table 15 and of these, 104 grievances have been resolved and ten (10) cases are pending. The pending cases pertain to the categories indicated.

- RAP 3b: One hundred thirty one (131) grievances had been recorded. Of the 131 grievances, 109 have been resolved and 22 cases are pending. Additionally, following CGV approval of the RAP 3b valuation report (2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019), no new grievances were recorded. Based on the above, one hundred thirty one (131) grievances have been recorded on RAP 3b in total pertaining to the categories indicated in Table 16 and of these, 109 grievances have been resolved and 22 cases are pending. The pending cases pertain to the categories indicated.
- RAP 4: One hundred and forty-nine (49) grievances had been recorded. Of the 49 grievances, 47 have been resolved and 02 cases are pending. Additionally, following CGV approval of the RAP 4 valuation report, nine (09) new grievances were recorded. Based on the above, fifty-eight (58) grievances have been recorded on RAP 4 in total pertaining to the categories indicated in Table 16 and of these, 48 grievances have been resolved and ten (10) cases are pending. The pending cases pertain to the categories indicated
- RAP 5: Two hundred (200) grievances had been recorded. Of the 200 grievances, one hundred fifty five (155) case gave been resolved and forty five (45) cases were pending. Additionally, following CGV approval of the RAP 5 valuation report (2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019), five (05) new grievances were recorded. Based on the above, two hundred five (205) grievances have been reported on RAP 5 in total pertaining to the categories indicated in Table 16 and of these, one hundred fifty five (155) case gave been resolved and 50 cases are pending. The pending cases pertain to the categories indicated.

**Table 17: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 recorded grievances by Category as of 5<sup>th</sup> August 2020**

Category	Resolved					Unresolved					Total				
	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
G1- Land and Resettlement	01	9	9	7	3	00	01	5	5	3	01	10	14	12	6
G2-Other economic loss	16	95	98	30	140	03	11	16	4	44	19	106	114	34	184
G3-Employment and Supply chain	0			0	1	0			0	0	0			0	1
G4- Environment and Health	0			0	0	0			0	0	0			0	0
G5- Safety	0			0	0	0			0	0	0			0	0
G6- Social conduct and security	0			0	0	0			0	0	0			0	0
G7- Cultural Heritage	0		01	6	0	0		0	1	0	0		01	7	0
G8- Social investment projects	0			0	2	0			0	0	0			0	2
G9-Engagement and Communication	0			0	0	1			0	0	0			0	0
G10-Other	01		01	5	9	0		01	0	3	01		01	5	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>205</b>

## 7. ENTITLEMENT AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

Eligibility, entitlements, and compensation are generally the most scrutinised components of resettlement because of the cost implications for the project proponent and the livelihood implications for PAPs. Therefore, the processes, procedures and methods used to determine each of these components must be transparent. This includes all matters related to valuation, the determination and application of rates, and how outcomes were derived.

The RAP Team has used national legislation, the LARF and IFC PS5 to assess PAPs' eligibility and entitlement to compensation. For example, the Entitlement Framework in Annex 5 of the LARF provides details of assets that may be affected, categories of PAPs, and the types of compensation and assistance that will be given for losses of assets, to ensure that all PAPs are treated fairly. The entitlements that these PAPs will qualify to receive, are considered in an entitlement matrix.

With regards to Eligibility, Entitlement and Compensation, the IFC PS5 states the following:

**“When displacement cannot be avoided**, the client will offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at **full replacement cost** and other assistance to help them improve or restore their standards of living or livelihoods, as provided in this Performance Standard. Compensation standards will be **transparent** and **applied consistently** to all communities and persons affected by the displacement. Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the client will, where feasible, offer the displaced **land-based compensation**. The client will take possession of acquired land and related assets **only after compensation has been made available** and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons **in addition to compensation**. The client will **also** provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate **development benefits** from the project.” (Our emphasis) <sup>66</sup>

**Payment of cash compensation** for lost assets may be appropriate where: (a) **livelihoods are not land-based**; (b) livelihoods are **land-based but** the **land taken** for the project is a **small** fraction of the affected asset and the **residual land is economically viable**; or (c) **active markets** for land, housing, and labour exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is **sufficient supply** of land and housing. Cash compensation levels should be **sufficient to replace** the lost land and other assets at **full replacement** cost in local markets.

Under IFC PS5 it is therefore preferable to issue affected people with replacement land which should be “like for like” as far as possible or an improvement on the existing land. All other assets should be compensated at full replacement cost. This is also echoed in the LARF which states:

Principle 7 - Compensation will be based on full replacement value

“PAPs will be eligible for compensation for loss of assets at full replacement value, as well as rehabilitation assistance. Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs.”

Principle 8 - Comprehensive resettlement assistance package

Physical relocation and re-establishment of households will be supported through a comprehensive assistance package tailored to the Project socio-economic environment that:

- Is culturally appropriate;
- Offers PAPs a choice of compensation packages of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location;

---

<sup>66</sup> IFC PS 5, Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement – Page 3

- Is transparent, consistent, fair and equitable, with people who have equivalent assets being treated in the same way;
- Encourages the acceptance of replacement housing for affected households;
- Will include the design of replacement housing that meets all statutory requirements, considers local preferences and is culturally appropriate. Cash compensation may be appropriate in certain circumstances, but must be based on a documented assessment of the ability of the affected person to use the cash to restore and improve their housing standards, and;
- Involves resettled and host communities participating in the selection of resettlement sites. The site selection shall follow a systematic process that also considers proximity to affected areas, accessibility and locational advantage.

The Eligibility criteria used in the RAPs was adapted to cater for the impacts identified in the proposed RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project area; it explains the four variables to consider regarding Eligibility:

- **Who** is eligible – this is established through the definition of PAP and their relationship to the project-affected-area determined through the census.
- **How** are they deemed eligible - this is established in the eligibility criteria.
- **When** are they eligible - this is defined by the Development Moratorium (Cut-off Date).
- **What** are they eligible for (entitlement) – this is defined in the Draft Entitlement Matrix.

The applicability of the variables with respect to categories of PAPs is set out in the Eligibility Framework in Table 17.

**Table 18: Eligibility Framework**

Category	Description	Who	How	When
1	Physically displaced PAP:	Individuals, households or groups who will lose their place of residence due to Land Acquisition required for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project areas.	As determined by the Cadastral and Asset Survey and the Legal Due Diligence Survey.	For <b>RAP 2</b> , at the time of signing the cut-off date form during the rolling Cut-off date (the final Cut-Off date was on the 24 <sup>th</sup> August 2018, on 08 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 for the water abstraction to KW02A facility and 06 <sup>th</sup> January 2019 for additional land take at the KW02 facility).
2	Economically displaced PAP:	Individuals, households or groups who will lose land, assets or access to assets or natural resource that leads to loss of income sources or livelihoods, but does NOT necessarily result in the direct loss of a place of residence.		For <b>RAP 3a</b> , at the time of signing the cut-off date form during the rolling Cut-off date (the final Cut-Off date was on 18th February 2019 for Kasinyi, Uduk II, Kisomere, and Avogera villages and 19th February 2019 for Kilyango village).
3	Physically and Economically displaced PAP:	Individuals, households or groups who fit into both categories above.		For <b>RAP 3b</b> , at the time of signing the cut-off date form during the rolling Cut-off date (the final Cut-Off date was on 18th February 2019 for the villages of Uduk I, Uduk II, Kijangi, Ngwedo center, Kijumbya, Bikongoro, Uriibo and 19th February 2019 for Bugana/Kichoke, Ngwedo farm and Gotlyech.).  For <b>RAP 4</b> , at the time of signing the cut-off date form during the rolling Cut-off date (the final Cut-Off date was on the 22nd September 2018 for Buliisa district and 09th November 2018 for Hoima district)  For <b>RAP 5</b> , at the time of signing the cut-off date form during the rolling Cut-off date (the final Cut-Off date was on the 18th the February 2019

<p>Defining Project Affected People (Who is Eligible (i.e. qualified) under national legislation, IFC PS5, and the LARF to be regarded as a PAP?)</p>	<p>For this resettlement, PAPs are defined as any individual or group of persons (this constitutes a family or clan with shared interest in an asset) who, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily</p> <p>A PAP may have a right to one or more groups of assets including (a) rights to land, (b) ownership of annual and/or perennial crops and trees, (c) homestead property, (d) homestead structures, (e) graves, (f) shrines, and (g) other privately held physical assets located within the development footprint of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 Project Areas.</p> <p>For this RAP, all assets and land have been recorded against PAPs and each PAP (individual or group of persons the latter, constituting a family or clan with shared interest in an asset) has been given a PAP ID number. Therefore, Entitlement and Eligibility is considered for each PAP with an ID as opposed to individuals, households or groups. The ID number is unique to the PAP, even when multiple assets are owned which village and the specific asset then differentiate.</p> <p>Some households have multiple assets, which could belong to different members of the household and therefore have been defined as PAPs multiple times in the Asset Survey. Where such multiple asset holdings by a single household has been noted, the Socio-Economic Survey only interviewed the household once to avoid duplication of socio-economic data. It is therefore important to note this distinction between PAPs and Households.</p>
<p>Eligibility requirements</p>	<p>PAPs eligible for compensation/replacement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Those who have formal legal rights (Certificate of Title) to land<sup>67</sup> as established through the Legal Due Diligence Survey.</li> <li>(b) Those who do not have formal legally certified rights to occupy or use the land or other assets but have a claim to the land under the Land Act, Cap 227. The ownership of the land is established as part of the Cadastral Survey and verified by the Legal Due Diligence Survey.</li> <li>(c) Those who have a claim to assets (e.g. structures or crops) on the land to be acquired. This includes land owners/claimants with assets on their own land and also those who claim assets on land they do not own/claim. The Asset Survey records all displaced assets, their owner details, the dimensions of the assets, the number of assets and the use and condition of the assets.</li> <li>(d) Those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. tenants). These were recorded as part of the Cadastral &amp; Asset survey.</li> </ul> <p>PAPs covered under (a), (b) and (c) are provided compensation and resettlement assistance for lost land, and other assets.</p> <p>PAPs covered under (d) are provided compensation for any assets they lose, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in the RAP and the LARF.</p>
<p>The Development Moratorium/Cut-off Date</p>	<p>The Development Moratorium determines that further developments on land within the surveyed plots of land will no longer be considered for compensation by the Project, and is an outcome of the cut-off date. The principle of the cut-off date was disclosed to the community prior to the surveys.</p> <p>The cut-off date form was issued by the Legal Due Diligence team and signed by the land owner at the time of the valuation of assets. The census and inventory of lost assets and property was completed and the final Cut-off date was established and declared for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP 2 on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2018, 08<sup>th</sup> October 2018 for the water abstraction to KW02A facility and 06<sup>th</sup> January 2019 for additional land take at the KW02 facility);</li> </ul>

<sup>67</sup> As confirmed by the Legal Due Diligence survey, there were no Certificates of Title in the RAP 2 project area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP 3a on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for Kasinyi, Uduk II, Kisomere, and Avogera villages and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for Kilyango village;</li> <li>• RAP 3b on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for the villages of Uduk I, Uduk II, Kijangi, Ngwedo center, Kijumbya, Bikongoro, Uriibo and 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 for Bugana/Kichoke, Ngwedo farm and Gotlyech;</li> <li>• RAP 4 on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018 for Buliisa district and 09<sup>th</sup> November 2018 for Hoima district; and</li> <li>• RAP 5 on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2019.</li> </ul> <p>The RAP Team clarified that PAPs could still access their residences, structures and land, grow crops, harvest crops, and graze animals until compensation awards were made. However, it was also made clear during the CoD engagements that any investments (e.g. new structures, new trees/crops) made after the cut-off date would not be eligible for compensation for the lost assets and /or resettlement and rehabilitation and all assets improved or added by recorded persons are likewise not considered; as these would not be part of the assessed property and included in the budget for compensation awards (see Figure 9).</p> <p>The disclosure of the Development Moratorium is detailed in Chapter 6 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 reports.</p>
--	--

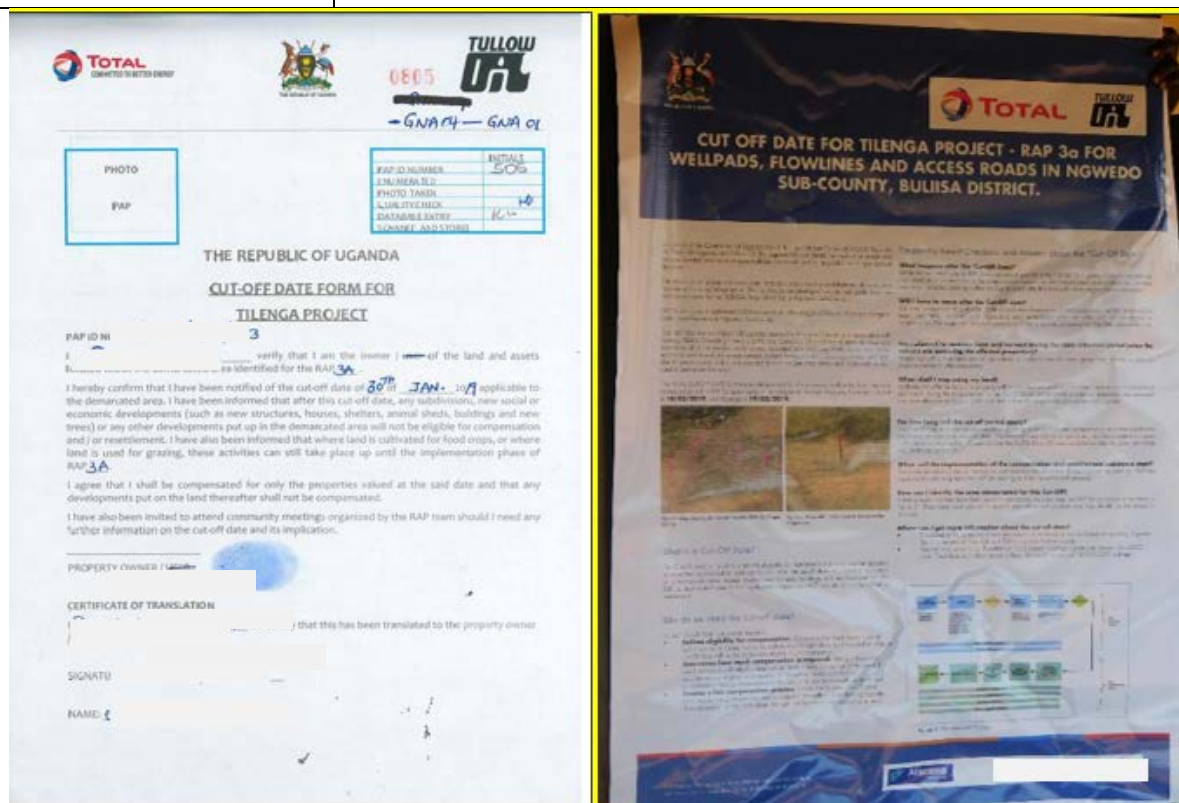


Figure 9: Copy of a signed Cut-off date form and poster

Entitlement Framework	<p>The Entitlement Framework establishes the specific rights and entitlements to replacement assets or compensation and assistance. These rights are granted to any PAPs who will lose proven assets, as determined during the Cadastral, Asset and Valuation study. RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 specific entitlement framework was developed based on the guidance provided in the LARF and the eligibility criteria indicated above.</p> <p>The framework established the specific rights per the type of loss, as well as differentiating the potential compensation entitlement granted to physically and/or economically displaced PAPs.</p> <p>The overarching entitlement framework provided in the Draft LARF was first reviewed by the members of the Resettlement Advisory Committee during the RAC</p>
-----------------------	---



	<p>meetings in 2015. The Draft LARF was later disclosed to Buliisa, and Hoima District Local Governments and District leadership as well as to the representatives of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Members of Parliament of Buliisa and Hoima Districts, Uganda Human Rights Commission and NGOs &amp; CSOs during LARF meetings and workshops in October and November 2016. The final LARF was endorsed by MEMD and MLHUD in December 2016.</p> <p>The RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 specific Entitlement Framework (Table 18) developed based on the findings of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 resettlement planning surveys was presented for consultation to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP 2 RPCs on 31st July 2019 (Buliisa Town Council), 3rd August 2019 (Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties) and between 03rd and 11th August 2019 with the PACs in the RAP 2 affected villages of; Kasinyi, Kisiimo, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kakindo, Kirama, Kisansya East, Kisansya West, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE.</li> <li>• RAP 3a RPC (Ngwedo sub-county) on 3rd August, 2019 and with the PACs in the RAP 3a affected villages of Kasinyi, Avogera, Kilyango, Kisomere and Uduk II between 5th and 8th August 2019.</li> <li>• RAP 3b RPC (Ngwedo sub-county) on 3rd August, 2019 and with the PACs in the RAP 3b affected villages Uduk I, Uduk II, Kijangi, Ngwedo center, Kijumbya, Bikongoro, Uriibo and 19th February 2019 for Bugana/Kichoke, Ngwedo farm and Gotlyech.</li> <li>• RAP 4 RPC of Butiaba and Buliisa TC sub-counties (31st July 2019), Kigwera, Buliisa and Ngwedo sub-counties (03rd August 2019) and with Kigorobyia, Buseruka and Bugambe sub-counties (16th August 2019) and between 31st July 2019 and 16th August 2019 with the PACs in the RAP 4 affected villages of; Kasinyi, Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kibambura, Kizikya, Kijangi, Kabolwa, Kigoya, Waisoke, Kigungu, Bugoigo, Serule A, Serule B, Sonsio, Kamagongolo, Walukuba, Nyamukuta, Booma, Waki, Tugombili, Kisinja, Watembo in Buliisa District; Kiryawanga, Kyamukwenda, Ndaragi, Runga, Kiganja, Kabatindure, Hanga, Buhirigi, Karanwango, Nyabihikuru, Nyakabingo, Rwamutonga Buseruka, Kayera, Kyakaboga in Hoima District and Rwamutonga Bugambe in Kikuube District</li> <li>• RAP 5 RPCs of Buliisa Town and Buliisa sub-county Council (31st July 2019), and with Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3rd August 2019 affected villages of; Kasinyi, Kiyere, Bikongoro, Kijumbya, Kijangi, Kizikya, Kitahura, Kibambura Uriibo, Ngwedo centre, Uduk 1, Uduk 11, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE Kisomere, Avogera and Kilyango on 3rd August 2019.</li> </ul>
--	---

**Table 19: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Entitlement & Eligibility Framework**

	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
1.	Dwelling used as primary residence	Owners who live in the affected house and structures	<p>Option 1: In kind Replacement house of equivalent size (measured floor area or number of rooms) with consideration of functional spatial use at location of owner's choice but within a defined project area. Choice of standardized replacement house designs that comply with building/ planning standards and that take spatial and cultural function into consideration. House constructed from durable wall and floor materials and with permanent roof.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p>Allowance for transport costs to new place of abode for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Option 2: In kind- Replacement house of equivalent size (measured floor area or number of rooms) with consideration of functional spatial use but in host resettlement areas. Choice of standardized replacement house designs that comply with building/ planning standards and that take spatial and cultural function into consideration. House constructed from durable wall and floor materials and with permanent roof. Materials may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p>Allowances for transport costs to new place of abode for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Option 3: Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</p>	<p>All affected people must prove ownership which is established through the final asset surveys.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2: owners will be allocated a new built house for the primary residence* if the affected structure is complete and present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p> <p>*indicated as primary residence in the asset survey</p> <p>Option 3: Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are either complete or incomplete (e.g. without a roof). All structures must be present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p>

	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.	
2.	Dwellings used for secondary purposes (rental houses, free accommodation for relatives, etc.)	Owner of residential structure	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p>	<p>Ownership established through final asset surveys.</p> <p>Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p> <p>The owner must indicate that the dwelling is not his/her primary residence in the asset survey.</p>
3.	Sanitation facilities (Pit Latrines & Bath Shelters).	Owners of buildings (residential, commercial and other)	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p><b>NB:</b> Owners already awarded a replacement house that already includes these facilities will not receive additional cash compensation.</p>	Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are either complete or incomplete (e.g. without a roof). All structures must be present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.
4.	Moveable and other structures such as fences, livestock enclosures, livestock water points, etc.	Owner of structures	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p>	Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are either complete or incomplete (e.g. without a roof). All structures must be present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.
5.	Incomplete buildings and structures.	Owners of incomplete structures.	Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.	Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the

	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.  Materials may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.	cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.
6.	Land for Primary Residential Plot – permanent loss.	Registered owner or claimants of customary held land on which complete immoveable housing structure is established for Primary residence.	Option 1: Owner identifies and negotiates the purchase of a residential plot not exceeding the replacement value and within the defined project area. The project buys the new land for the owner.  All transport costs to new place of abode for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.  OR  Option 2: The project Identifies and negotiates replacement land for a new Resettlement Village (in conjunction with the RPC). The project buys the new land for the village.  All transport costs to new place of abode for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.  <b>NB:</b> Owners already awarded a replacement house will not receive additional compensation for loss of residential plot.	All affected people must prove ownership which is established through the final asset surveys and legal due diligence surveys.  Owner must identify residential plot for use as <b>primary residence*</b> and demarcated within the boundaries of the site at the cut-off date.  *indicated as primary residence in the asset survey
7.	Permanent loss of agricultural land/crop land.	Registered owners or claimants of customary held lands.	Option 1: Owner identifies and negotiates the purchase of replacement land at agreed value and within agreed area. The project buys the new land for the owner.  Provision of support registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.  OR  Option 2: Cash compensation for land, at replacement cost  Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.	Persons must prove ownership (not necessarily through title) at the time of final asset surveys.
8.	Permanent loss of grazing land	Registered owners or claimants of customary held lands.	Registered owners or claimants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation of the value of the land at replacement cost.</li> </ul>	For cash compensation, persons must prove ownership and interest (not necessarily

	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
		Other users of grazing land within the surrounding villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</li> </ul> Other users - Provision for Livelihood Restoration support.	through title) at the time of final asset surveys.
9.	Annual Crops	Owners of crops on farm land	<p>Where project gives at least 90 days' notice to farmers to harvest their annual crops: owner receives no compensation.</p> <p>Where insufficient notice period was given (less than 90 days) Crop Owners receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash: damaged crops will be compensated in cash as mature crops at agreed rates determined annually by District Land Board based on replacement cost determined by formal market studies.</li> <li>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</li> <li>Access to Livelihood Restoration Program.</li> </ul>	<p>Crops in place (rooted) at cut-off date and identified through final surveys.</p> <p>Compensation according to defined growth stage or size categories.</p> <p>Crop owners identified through final asset surveys</p>
10.	Perennial Crops (Including fruit and economic trees)	Owners of crops on farm land	<p>Option 1. Cash compensation at replacement cost at agreed rates determined annually by the District Land Board based on replacement cost determined by formal market studies.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Access to Livelihood Restoration Program.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Option 2. Where cash compensation is not preferred for fruit and economic tree, two (2) replacement saplings for every damaged tree of a crop variety suitable for the identified replacement farmland.</p> <p>NB: Only applicable to fruit and economic trees. No replacement fruit and economic tree saplings will be planted within infrastructure corridor with land-use restrictions.</p> <p>Access to Livelihood Restoration Program.</p>	<p>Crops or trees in place (rooted) at cut-off date and identified through final surveys.</p> <p>Compensation according to defined growth stage or size categories.</p> <p>Crop and tree owners identified through final asset surveys.</p>
11.	Loss of small businesses	Business owners whose operations are temporarily restricted	Cash: Cash compensation for the temporary loss of income from non-farm businesses for the duration of the temporary restriction or business closure, based on financial records of individual businesses.	Business owners identified during final census and business surveys. Income and expenditure data obtained from final census and business surveys. In the absence of

	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
		<p>Business owners who are physically and economically displaced</p> <p>Business owners</p> <p>Business owners and employees</p>	<p>The project will endeavour, where practical, to schedule its activities to minimise temporary business income losses.</p> <p>Cash – In case of a person who is physically and economically displaced on a permanent basis, cash compensation for the loss of income from non-farm businesses for a period of three months from the date when the Project takes possession of the affected business structure.</p> <p>In kind – Business advice to assist with re-establishment of displaced businesses. Cash/In kind – business owners with immovable structures will be provided with replacement structures (see Structure section below) or cash compensation</p> <p>In kind: Business owners' assistance for business items, where practical, including loading, transportation and unloading assistance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cash – Transportation allowance for self-arranged transportation of business items at an agreed all-inclusive rate per kilometre for transport hire and fuel.</p> <p>In kind – Participation in business improvement programmes to increase earning capacity. Details of programme to be determined</p>	<p>recorded financial information, aggregate information based on similar businesses will inform determination of monthly net income.</p> <p>Review of businesses that were physically displaced to assess progress of re-establishment before end of three-month assistance.</p> <p>Employees of affected business enterprises will be provided with separate cash compensation (see Business employee section below).</p> <p>Business owners identified through final census and business surveys</p> <p>Business owners identified through final census and asset survey.</p>
12.	Restricted access to natural resource areas	Natural Resource Users within the surrounding villages	<p>Project to address access restrictions through improved access to alternative natural resource areas or substitute resource base.</p> <p>Participation in Livelihood Restoration Programmes to restore livelihoods to pre-resettlement levels. This may include provisions to provide access to alternative resources (such as seedlings).</p>	<p>Persons from the surrounding villages who gather natural resources such as medicinal herbs/trees, thatching grass, timber or mushrooms.</p>
13.	Vulnerable Support Programme	Vulnerable individuals and families who may find it difficult to cope with the transition e.g. These vulnerable groups are described in Chapter 12.	<p>Transitional hardship assistance program appropriate to specific cases and based on Project assessment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority in physical mobilisation and transfer to resettlement plot;</li> <li>• A preference for in-kind compensation</li> </ul>	<p>Identified through final census survey based on agreed vulnerability criteria relevant to Project.</p> <p>Further assessment to be undertaken at start of implementation phase</p>

	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional monitoring</li> <li>• Relocation if feasible near to kin and former neighbours to maintain informal support networks</li> <li>• Special assisted transit to resettlement plot;</li> <li>• Additional moving, loading and unloading assistance, if necessary;</li> <li>• Assistance from support case workers during transit process;</li> <li>• Assistance in the compensation payment procedure</li> </ul> <p>See Chapter 12 for further information. Other specific support related to moving process (e.g. medical assistance) identified by support caseworkers.</p>	
14.	Graves/cemeteries	Family and community members	<p>Complete relocation of graves (exhumation, transportation and reburial) in designated cemetery or replacement land. Provision of in kind agreed customary ceremonial assistance per family.</p>	<p>Familial graves identified during asset Surveys and/or confirmed through the Cultural Heritage survey.</p> <p>Unmarked graves identified through chance-find do not qualify for ceremonial assistance and will be dealt with in accordance with the Chance Finds Procedure in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.</p>
15.	Shrines	Family and community members	<p>Complete relocation of shrines in designated area around the project area. Provision of in kind agreed customary ceremonial assistance per family.</p>	<p>Shrines identified during asset surveys and/or confirmed through the Cultural Heritage survey.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be adhered to.</p>
16.	Loss of infrastructure (Roads and drainage, and pathways)	District and local government, communities	<p>In kind replacement of affected district and local roads where applicable In kind provision of access roads to resettlement sites where applicable. In kind provision of drainage in accordance with statutory road safety requirements. In kind replacement of pathways.</p>	<p>Community roads and drainage and community pathways in place at cut-off date and identified through community asset surveys.</p> <p>Owners of displaced residential, commercial and other buildings identified through census and asset surveys.</p>



	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
17.	Re-establishment allowance	All households that are being physically resettled	Cash – Transition allowance per individual to allow households to cover basic living expenses during early transition period	Individuals identified through final census survey.
18.	Social networks	Physically displaced households	In kind – Allocation of replacement residential plots based on household preferences to the extent possible in order to maintain or re-establish social networks	Physically displaced households who choose to resettle on a replacement plot identified by the Project.
19.	Financial transition	Individuals and families who will be receiving cash compensation.	In kind – Money management training will be provided. Assistance with the opening of bank accounts.	All persons receiving a form of cash compensation identified through final census surveys.

## 8. RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION PACKAGES

The entitlement framework and resettlement provisions are largely adapted from the LARF (2016). However, the socio-economic, cadastral land and asset inventory/valuation survey findings have been used to tailor these specifically to RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5. The entitlement matrix, resettlement options, replacement house design model and livelihood restoration options were all presented to the:

- RAP 2 RPCs of Buliisa Town Council on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019, Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019 and the PACs in the RAP 2 affected villages of; Kasinyi, Kisiimo, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kakindo, Kirama, Kisansya East, Kisansya West, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE between 03<sup>rd</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August 2019.
- RAP 3a RPC of Ngwedo Sub-County (3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019) as well as the PACs in the RAP 3a affected villages of: Kasinyi, Kilyango, Avogera, Uduk II and Kisomere between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019.
- RAP 3b RPCs of Buliisa Sub-County on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019, Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019, and the PACs in the RAP 3b affected villages of Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm, Ngwedo Center, Uduk I, Uduk II, Uriibo, Gotylech, Bugana-Kichoke, Kijumbya, Kijangi, and Bikongoro between 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2019.
- RAP 4 RPCs of Butiaba and Buliisa TC sub-counties (31<sup>st</sup> July 2019), Kigwera, Buliisa and Ngwedo sub-counties (03<sup>rd</sup> August 2019) and with Kigorobya, Buseruka and Bugambe sub-counties (16<sup>th</sup> August 2019) and PACs in the RAP 4 affected villages of; Kasinyi, Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kibambura, Kizikya, Kijangi, Kibolwa, Kigoya, Waisoke, Kigungu, Bugoigo, Serule A, Serule B, Sonsio, Kamagongolo, Walukuba, Nyamukuta, Booma, Waki, Tugombili, Kisinja, Watembo in Buliisa District; Kiryawanga, Kyamukwenda, Ndaragi, Runga, Kiganja, Kabatindure, Hanga, Buhirigi, Karanwango, Nyabihikuru, Nyakabingo, Rwamutonga Buseruka, Kayera, Kyakaboga in Hoima District and Rwamutonga Bugambe in Kikuube District between 11<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> August 2019.
- RAP 5 RPCs of Buliisa Town and Buliisa sub-county Council on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019, and with Kigwera and Ngwedo sub-counties on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019 as well as with the PACs in the RAP 5 affected villages of: Kasinyi, Kiyere, Bikongoro, Kijumbya, Kijangi, Kizikya, Kitahura, Kibambura Uriibo, Ngwedo centre, Uduk 1, Uduk 11, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE Kisomere, Avogera and Kilyango on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019.

### Categories of Structures

The type and number of structures affected by RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 as detailed in the Tilenga RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 approved Valuation Reports are summarised in Table 19.

**Table 20: Type and numbers of affected structures**

#	TYPE OF STRUCTURE / BUILDING	Number					
		RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RA P 4		RAP 5
					Buliisa	Hoima	
1.	Ablution Block	1					
2.	Bathroom			0	1	08	02
3.	Bathroom Enclosure	8	0	0			76
4.	Borehole		01				6
5.	Permanent building						26
6.	Churches				01	01	4
7.	Commercial building		1	1	01	2	
8.	Community well		1				
9.	Dilapidated / Abandoned Structure	2	0				4
10.	Fence	59	41	46	19	13	428
11.	Fish Burn				01		
12.	Garden house		24			14	01
13.	Incomplete Garden House					03	
14.	Goats Pen	2	02			01	
15.	Greenhouse					01	
16.	Tobacco barn					12	1
17.	Tobacco Shade					03	
18.	Granary		0				
19.	Incomplete Building	5	1				3
20.	Incomplete Permanent Buildings						455
21.	Incomplete Temporary structure				24	06	02
22.	Incomplete Semi-Permanent Buildings						121
23.	Garage building						1
24.	Kitchen	15	0	0	02	16	01

#	TYPE OF STRUCTURE / BUILDING	Number					
		RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RA P 4		
					Buliisa	Hoima	Kikuube
25.	Kraal made of Barbed Wire	12		1	01	1	
26.	Newly Constructed & Incomplete Building	66	17	2	14		
27.	Newly Constructed Kitchen			27			
28.	Kitchen buildings						38
29.	Milling block						2
30.	Placenta pit						1
31.	Newly Constructed Structure	6	102				
32.	Open pit		0				
33.	Pig Sty	1					
34.	Pit Latrine	23	1	3	09	26	01
35.	Poultry House	9	0	0		05	16
36.	Sanitary building					01	
37.	Building at Foundation level					01	
38.	Tobacco store					01	
39.	Temporary buildings						419
40.	Temporary Kiosks						8
41.	Rack	6	2	1	07	11	01
42.	Residential House	71	45	53	17	59	04
43.	Storage/Drying rack				01		
44.	Shade		14	5			80
45.	Temporary stall						

#	TYPE OF STRUCTURE / BUILDING	Number						
		RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4			RAP 5
					Buliisa	Hoima	Kikuube	
46.	Temporary structure				02			131
47.	Stall		0					
48.	Shrine			0				
49.	Store	1	2		01	01	01	
50.	Wooden beehive		3	1				
Grand Total		287	255	140	101	186	15	2136

Reference is made to Table 19 above which details the entitlements related to:

- Loss of dwellings used as primary residence
- Loss of dwellings used as secondary residence
- Loss of secondary structures
- Provision of new sanitation facilities
- Loss of residential land
- Loss of crop land
- Loss of grazing land
- Loss of communal resources
- Loss of graves and sacred sites



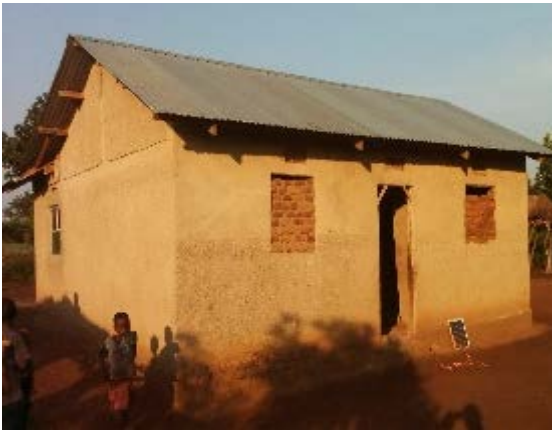



Key to note additionally are the following:

Loss of dwellings used as primary residence

Majority of the existing dwellings impacted are less than 20m<sup>2</sup> and comprise of one or two rooms with the construction materials used largely limited to locally sourced natural materials characterised of compacted earth for floors, mud blocks or mud & wattle walls, grass thatched roofs or corrugated iron sheets. The type of residential structures recorded are shown in Figure 10.

	
One Bedroom House	Two Bedroom House
Residential Structures existing at the RAP 2 project site	
	
One Bedroom House	Two Bedroom House
Residential Structures existing at the RAP 3a project site	



	
One Bedroom House	Two Bedroom House
Residential Structures existing at the RAP 3b project site	
	
One Bedroom House	
Residential Structures existing at the RAP 4 project site	
	
One Bedroom House s	





**Figure 10: Residential Structures existing at the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project sites**

The replacement houses offered will have the same number of rooms as those found in the existing house(s) and the size of the rooms proposed will be in line with the requirements of the national building standards and regulations of Uganda<sup>68</sup>.

Homesteads that have multiple residential structures will receive one replacement house with the total number of rooms equivalent to the rooms in the affected structures. It is worth noting that replacement houses will be of an equivalent or better standard if compared to the existing ones. These will be constructed with durable materials such as concrete blocks, cement screed, iron sheets and will be in line with the National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines (2011).

All the replacement house designs will have a separate pit latrine, a separate kitchen and a water tank within the residential plot. Table 20 indicates what will be included in each house.

**Table 21: Rooms and features of House design**

	1 Bed Design	2 Bed Design	3 Bed Design	4 Bed Design
Sitting room	YES	YES	YES	YES
Master bedroom	YES	YES	YES	YES
Veranda	YES	YES	YES	YES
Other Bedrooms	NO	1	2	3

<sup>68</sup> Rooms must be over 9m<sup>2</sup> with no sides being less than 2.7 meters.

	1 Bed Design	2 Bed Design	3 Bed Design	4 Bed Design
Passage	NO	YES	YES	YES

The proposed design and its growth patterns (expansion of single bedroom to a four-bedroom house) are illustrated in Figure 11. However, the heaped roofs (*Mwamba*) as preferred by PAPs in Buliisa during RAP 1 Implementation do not easily allow for expansion and, would therefore require modification.

The replacement house design models were presented to:

- RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 RPCs of Buliisa Town Council on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019, Buliisa sub-county Council on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019, Kigwera and Ngwedo Sub-Counties on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019.
- RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 PACs in the villages of Kasinyi, Avogera, Kisomere, Uduk II and Kilyango village between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019, Kisiimo, Bikongoro, Kizongi, Kakindo, Kirama, Kisansya East, Kisansya West, Kigwera NE and Kigwera SE between 03<sup>rd</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August 2019; Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm, Ngwedo Center, Uduk I, Uriibo, Gotylech, Bugana-Kichoke, Kijumbya, Kijangi; Bikongoro between 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August 2019, and Kiyere, Kijumbya, Kijangi, Kizikya, Kitahura, Uriibo, Kisomere, Avogera and Kilyango on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019; and Kizongi, Kijangi, Kibolwa, Kigoya, Waisoke, Kigungu, Bugoigo, Serule A, Serule B, Sonsio, Kamagongolo, Walukuba, Nyamukuta, Booma, Waki, Tugombili, Kisinja, Watembo in Buliisa District; Kiryawanga, Kyamukwenda, Ndaragi, Runga, Kiganja, Kabatindure, Hanga, Buhirigi, Karanwango, Nyabihikuru, Nyakabingo, Rwamutonga Buseruka, Kayera, Kyakaboga in Hoima District and Rwamutonga Bugambe in Kikuube District between 11<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> August 2019.

All designs have been produced in accordance with the following principles:

- Designs adhere to the relevant planning legislation and building standards, namely the National Housing Policy (May 2016).
- Building materials and the skills necessary to construct with these materials are available locally.
- Materials selected are based on availability, sustainability and performance.
- Designs provide for residents to change uses over time (e.g. change in function of rooms).
- Designs provide for residents to expand house size over time.
- Both designs and plot layout provide the potential to add new rooms.
- Design take into account the seismic risk specific to the Albertine Graben<sup>69</sup>.

The following allowances will be provided as part of the compensation:

- 30% Statutory Disturbance Allowance, this is provided as part of cash compensation only.
- Transport costs to the new place of residence for all movable assets as part of the replacement option only.
- Registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure of the replacement land will be borne by the project developer as part of the replacement option only.

<sup>69</sup> Designs must make reasonable provisions for seismic risks however not all scenarios can be catered for particularly extraordinary natural events cannot be accounted for

#### Loss of dwellings used for secondary residence

Structures recorded as “house” in the asset survey and not ascertained to be primary residences were classified as dwellings for secondary purposes and as a result, forty-seven (47), one hundred sixty-six (166), one hundred sixty-six (166), forty seven (47), and eight hundred forty seven (847) dwellings used for secondary purposes will be displaced under RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 projects respectively.

#### Loss of secondary structures

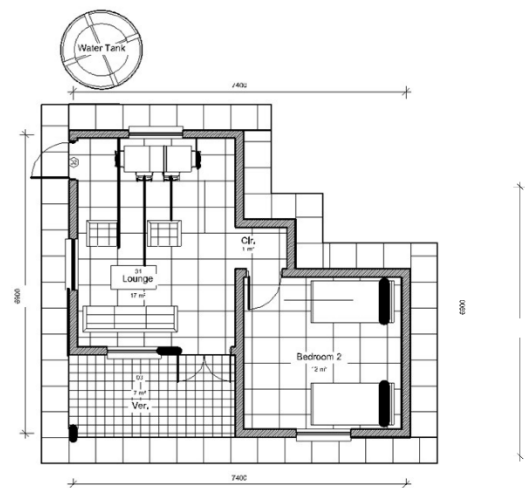
Structures that were recorded as incomplete or not as a “house” are regarded as secondary structures. They include dwellings used for secondary purposes, sanitation facilities and moveable structures.

#### Provision of new sanitation facilities

RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5, will affect the following sanitation facilities (see Table 20 above):

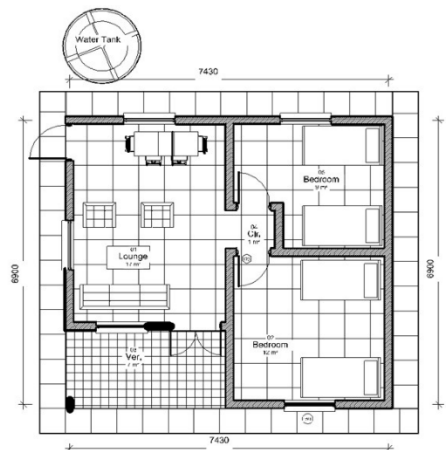
- RAP 2: 23 pit latrines, 1 ablution block and 8 bath enclosures;
- RAP 3a: one (01) pit latrine;
- RAP 3b: one (01) pit latrine;
- RAP4: 33 pit latrines and 3 bath enclosures; and
- RAP 5: 76 bathroom enclosures.

One bedroom house



Floor Plan

Two bedroom house



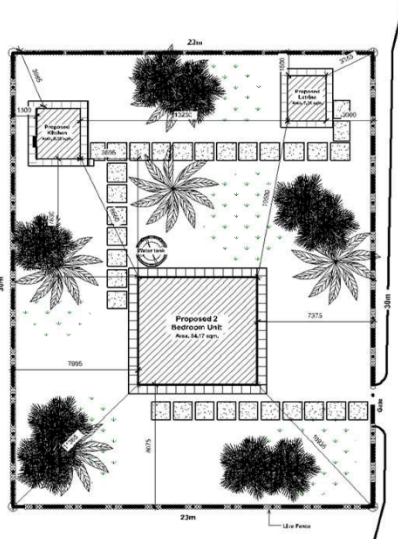
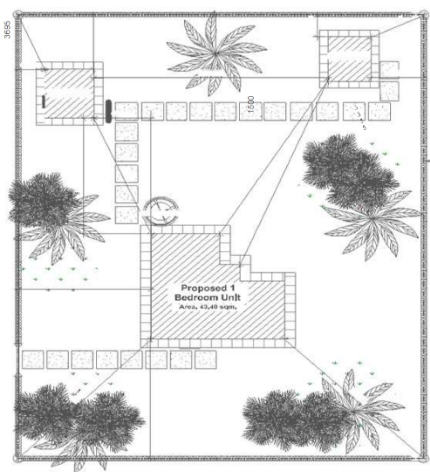
Front Elevation



Side Elevation



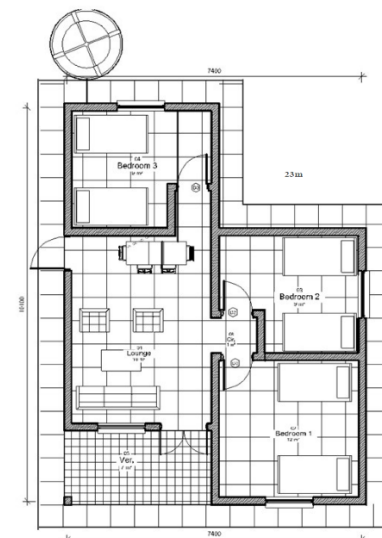
Site Layout





## Floor Plan

### Three bedroom House



### Four bedroom House



## Front Elevation



## Side Elevation



## Site Layout

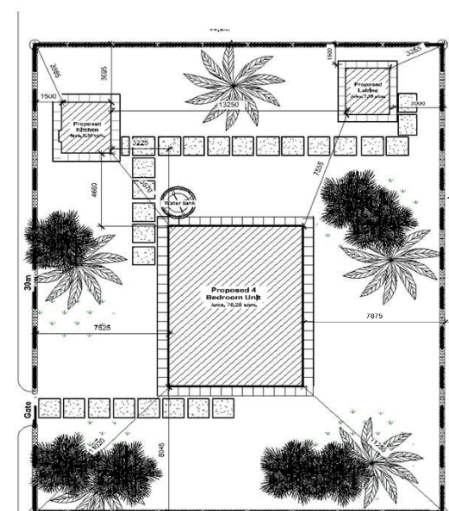
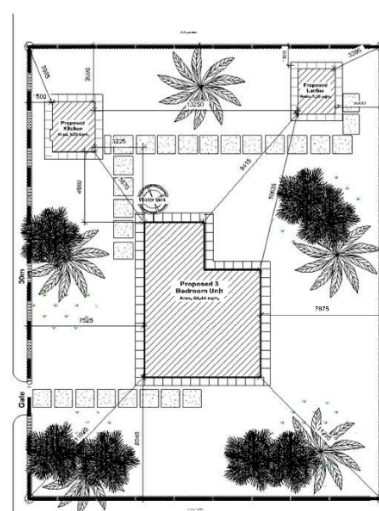


Figure 11 : House Designs

### Loss of Residential Land

The procedure for PAPs identifying replacement land is summarised in Figure 9 and described in detail in Chapter 9 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Report.

### Loss of Cropland

The procedure for PAPs identifying replacement cropland is summarised in Figure 10 and described in detail in Chapter 9 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Report.

### Loss of Communal Resources

The RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 projects will cause the loss of access to communal resources. Because of the nature of communal resources, the definition of impact should not be limited to the PAPs who were surveyed and as such, have a household ID. Communal resources are used by the wider community and it is impossible to determine and verify who exactly used communal resources in RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project areas in any given time period. Therefore, it is more effective to address the loss of communal resources through restoring these resources and making them available to the wider community.

The Company will make provisions for the loss of communal resources through Livelihood Restoration as detailed in Chapter 11 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Report.

### Procedures for the Removal of Archaeological Finds

There were no significant archaeological items found that would require salvage/rescue excavation type intervention. However, the Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) – see Annexure 5 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 report will be followed if any items of significance are found during construction or operation.

### Host site for replacement/resettlement village

As described in Table 15 above, the options that shall be given to those who lose a primary residence, include finding their own residential plot or be relocated to a resettlement village secured by the Company. This section addresses the second option and securing land for a resettlement village.

Prior to finding the potential replacement land, the RAP Contractor team ensured that the characteristics of the parcels of land to be replaced were thoroughly and comprehensively understood. However, the available data and information for replacement land was general and thus an inferential and extrapolative approach was taken.

It is also important to note that speculation is a major challenge for this resettlement and as such, any search for replacement land must be done with this risk in mind. The study that was undertaken in this planning phase had the simple objective of identifying potential sites but also establishing the feasibility of finding such sites. The objective was not to identify the final sites.

The implementation phase will include locating further sites (other than the resettlement site established during RAP 1 implementation) and swift acquisition of the final resettlement sites to avoid speculation.

Preliminary identification of replacement land was based on consultations with the RPC and also consultations with local leaders. The objective of the consultations was to ascertain the following;

- Availability of vacant or underutilized land, preferably under communal ownership for sale;
- Owner of the land in question;
- The approximate size of the land; and
- The possibility of inspecting the land.

Eight (08) potential sites were identified, geo-referenced and the characteristics of each were studied and enumerated. Generally, all sites appeared suitable for farming and housing.

The criteria for replacement land identification were in line with the LARF (2016) specifically:

- Distance from the formal original site;
- Possibility of in-fill resettlement – this is the preferred option;
- Availability of equivalent area of crop land free of settlements, similar or larger in size;
- Access to main social infrastructure and road systems;
- Proximity to wetlands will be preferable for land for agricultural purposes; and
- Acceptance by receiving communities.

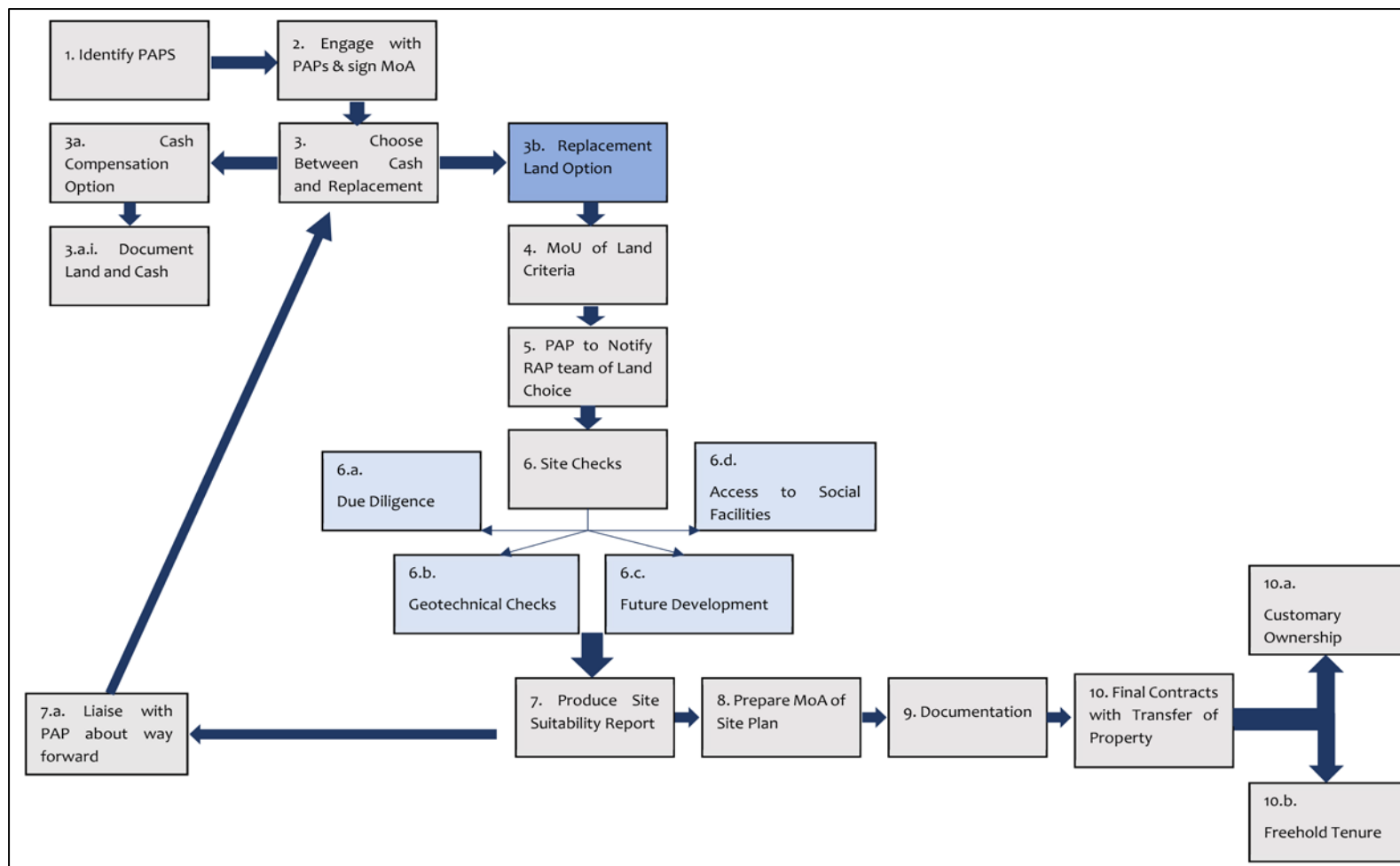
The eight (08) potential sites were visited and subjected to a preliminary GIS/Mapping and basic visual site suitability assessment, based on the following criteria:

- The land should not be located in gazetted areas;
- The land should not have any developed structures which would cause further displacement (currently based on 2015 satellite imagery), and;
- The land should provide similar access to social facilities and public infrastructure as the existing sites.

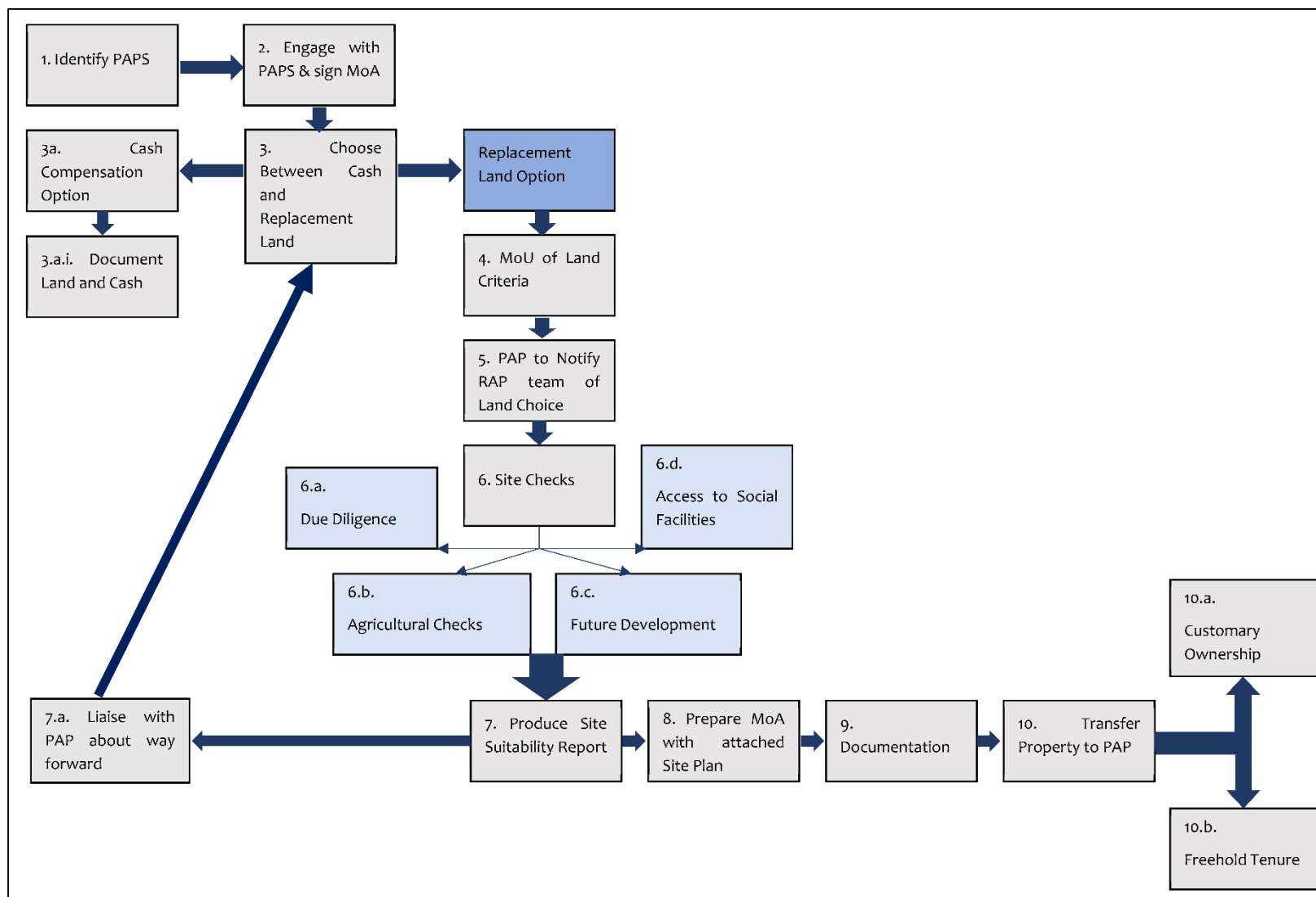
Table 21 presents the results of the initial assessment which indicate that locating land for a resettlement village is feasible and that based on the preliminary GIS assessment, seven (07) of the eight (08) sites identified may be suitable (see Table 21). In addition, these results indicate that the sites are also suitable for replacement farmland. Further site identification should commence in the implementation phase with caution taken to prevent speculation.

The procedure for how the Company should identify and secure land for replacement/resettlement identifying replacement villages is summarised in Figure 12 and described in detail in Chapter 9 of the RAPs, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.





**Figure 12: Procedure for PAPs locating replacement residential land**

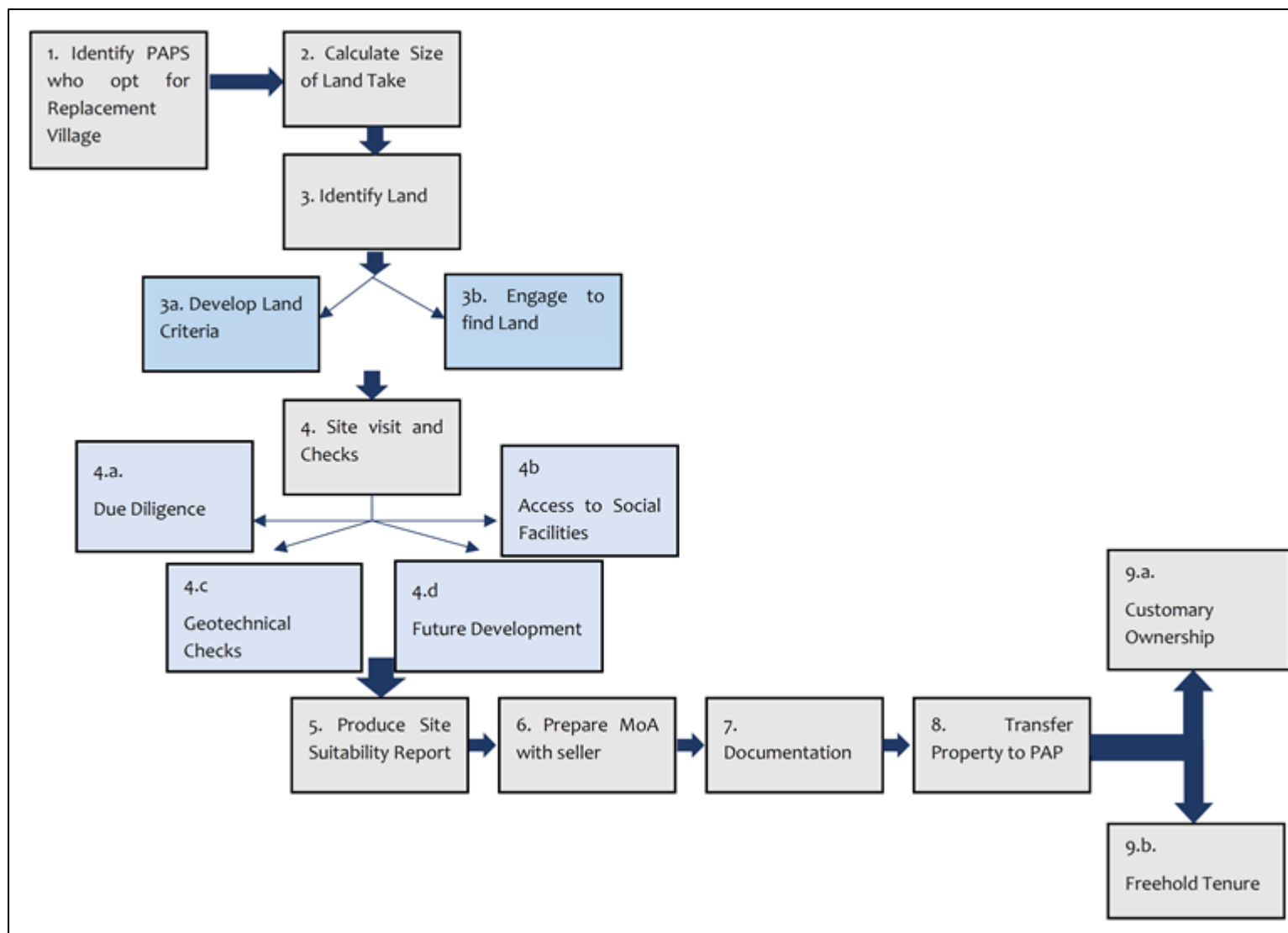


**Figure 13: Procedure for PAPs locating replacement agricultural land**

**Table 22: Site Feasibility<sup>70</sup>**

Site No	Area (acres)	Affected by future Tilenga developments	Located in gazetted area	Road (Km)	Commercial (Km)	Education (Km)	Water (Km)	Health (Km)
Site1	4.14	NO	NO	1.31	1.8	2.3	2.3	6.0
Site2	1.61	NO	NO	0.00	0.9	1.5	0.9	6.9
Site3	38.49	NO	NO	0.00	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.2
Site4	9.31	NO	NO	0.20	0.7	1.8	0.6	6.5
Site5	44.51	NO	NO	0.00	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.3
Site6			YES	Inside Bugungu Wild life Reserve				
Site7	1.75	NO	NO	1.44	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.4
Site8	1.22	NO	NO	1.25	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4

<sup>70</sup> Owing to potential speculative activity, the coordinates of the proposed resettlement sites have not been provided in this RAP report even though readily available.



**Figure 14: Procedure for the Project to identify land for resettlement village(s)**

## 9. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

For resettlement purposes, a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) details the measures put in place to compensate and support the livelihoods of the project affected persons. More specifically, the purpose of the LRP is **to mitigate economic displacement impacts related to land acquisition** by restoring, transitioning, or improving the livelihoods of PAPs by leveraging available HH livelihood resources post-resettlement. Mitigating economic displacement is a key component in supporting communities to recover from land acquisition and in creating a stable platform to grow social acceptance of the project. A thorough understanding of operating context informs programme development in combination with assessment of potential impacts. The Tilenga Project is committed to re-establishing the livelihoods of the PAPs to an equal or greater level, as compared to before Project activities.

A Global LRP (encompassing RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 and 5) has been developed in view of the following considerations:

- There is a potential cumulative impact from multiple RAPs in the same area which can be addressed through a common LR programme.
- The RAPs all take place in the Western mid-altitude farmlands and the Semiliki flats. The HHs have similar livelihoods profiles and will experience similar physical and economic displacement impact so LR programme options will be largely the same across the RAPs.
- Based on the experience of RAP Planning asset inventories and RAP 1 Implementation, there is a significant amount of potential overlap among project-affected HHs. Preliminary HH socio-economic data indicates the overlaps in Table 22 for surveyed HHs. The exact amount of overlap inclusive of 260 un-surveyed HHs and non PAPs from affected HHs that will participate in the proposed LR projects will be confirmed once the TEPU Borealis database is fully populated and functional.
- A Global LRP reduces potential for confusion among PAPs and will be more efficient as a LR programme can service all RAPs simultaneously while eliminating duplication.

**Table 23: Overlap within RAPs 2-5 Surveyed Households**

Component	RAP 2	RAP 3a	RAP 3b	RAP 4	RAP 5
RAP 2	292				
RAP 3a		498	3		5
RAP 3b		8	550		3
RAP 4	2			1047	
RAP 5	2	137	114	4	1599
<b>Total RAP 2-5</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>1607</b>

The Tilenga Project Global LRP aims to mitigate the economic displacement impacts of Tilenga land acquisition including meeting the following key objectives<sup>71</sup>:

<sup>71</sup> IFC PS5 on land acquisition and resettlement defines the main objective of livelihood restoration as: To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons. The IFC Performance Standard 5 guidance further states that: (a) For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost should be offered as a matter of priority; (b) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based, implementation measures will be made to either allow continued access to affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. If circumstances prevent the client from providing land or similar resources as described above, alternative income earning opportunities may be provided, such as credit facilities, training, cash, or employment opportunities.

- Provide livelihood restoration and transition opportunities for HHs that encourage self-reliance and create long-term benefits that outlast Global LR support while avoiding dependency on the project;
- Utilize capacity building, participatory processes, and productivity improvements to enable displacement-affected people to restore their livelihoods;
- Design and implement projects that are scaled to variable levels of HH impacts and that efficiently and effectively utilize Tilenga resources;
- Identify synergies between local authorities, development actors and Tilenga to position the project as a partner in multi-stakeholder processes and not as the principal actor;
- Reinforce, rather than replace, local institutions and processes;
- Use appropriate indicators to measure the achievement of programme outcomes, HH participation in the LR programme, and project outputs, and;
- Work toward a viable exit or handover strategy after livelihoods have been restored.

The Global LR will be implemented in line with IFC PS5, Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), relevant Ugandan law, and TEPU policies.

It is however important to note the distinct differences between livelihood restoration programming as compared to sustainable development programming or TEPU Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity. While LR projects and sustainable development projects may look similar on the ground, they have some very important differences that affect design and implementation as illustrated below:

Livelihood Restoration	Sustainable Development / CSR
<b>Obligation</b> that will be audited	<b>Option</b> that will be promoted
Based on mitigating economic displacement impact	Based on achieving sustainable development objectives
Targets specific impacted HHs only	Targets communities for broad distribution of benefits
Seeks to replace livelihoods assets that were lost or transition HHs to a new livelihood. Livelihood improvement is considered only if losses are successfully mitigated.	Seeks to improve productivity of livelihoods or bring new livelihoods strategies to communities.
Stakeholders generally see LR projects as <b>entitlements</b>	Stakeholders generally see SD / CSR projects as <b>opportunities</b>
Projects MUST continue till objective of livelihoods restored is reached	Projects that are unsuccessful may be discontinued

LR projects are most effective when they align with and build on existing livelihood practices and leverage HH experience and preferences. The receptivity of HHs to LR activities is based in part on their own perceptions of strengths and challenges and these should be considered in LR project design. It is the objective of the LRP to support HHs to restore / transition their lost livelihood within this context and not to overcome all pre-existing livelihood challenges. The thorough depiction of the LR context is presented in the following data sources:

- RAP 1 stakeholder engagement reports, LR project reports, the Annual Progress Report and associated study, and field observations;
- RAPs 2-5 asset inventories;
- RAPs 2-5 socio-economic baseline studies (including HH surveys, focus group discussions and key informant interviews) implemented in July/August 2018 and January- March 2019 with stakeholders in Buliisa and Hoima districts. KIIs were undertaken in November 2018 and April 2019.

Categories of key informants interviewed during RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 planning include; district department of health, water department, NGOs, affected Sub county representatives, DIRCO Representatives and some schools, health centers among others.

### Livelihood Practices

Livelihoods in Buliisa and Hoima are predominantly agricultural with HHs growing food for subsistence and selling part of the surplus.

### Livelihood challenges and trends

During RAP 1 implementation and RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 socio-economic baseline studies, focus group discussions (FGD), and key informant interview (KII) participants indicated several livelihoods challenges and sensitivities. Key challenges include; Low agricultural and livestock production, inadequate extension services and the rise of commodity prices especially food due to increased population and employees from O&G companies.

The FGDs and KIIs also noted concerns regarding the anticipated population increase as people search for employment opportunities linked to the oil and gas sector bringing competition for space and opportunities as well as outward migration of youth and productive family members is also likely to increase due to resettlement activities.

Additionally, PAPs believe that the cumulative impacts of resettlement activities may exacerbate these challenges by increasing pressure on cropping land, grazing land and natural resources.

### Vulnerability

Project displacement (economic and/or physical) impacts will affect vulnerable people in different ways and may limit their ability to cope with change. For example, some households may lose access to their support groups (e.g. relatives living close by, who provide some surplus produce for daily consumption) during resettlement.

The Global LR is responsible for mitigating against the emergence of displacement-induced vulnerability, managing potential impacts to vulnerable groups that are a direct result of the design and implementation of resettlement activities, and for managing, verifying and closely monitoring access for VPAPs<sup>72</sup> to LR projects and to allow these VPAPs to participate consistently during program implementation because their situation may change depending on other emerging vulnerability issues that may be direct or indirect results of displacement. The Global LR is however not intended to reduce vulnerability in general among displacement affected HH or communities.

### RAP 1 Implementation Lessons Learned

During RAP 1 implementation of LR projects, crucial lessons were learned and will be incorporated into the design and implementation of the Global LR programme and projects. The lessons learned were collected mainly through the channels below:

- RAP team observation
- RAP LR project reports
- Tilenga RAP 1 Audit Report and Corrective Action Plan

### Displacement Impacts as relevant to LR

The Global LR identifies, characterizes, and categorizes all economic displacement impacts of RAPs 2-5, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts however, it does not cover economic displacement impacts related to the Tilenga ESIA nor the Tilenga construction phase.

The project components present in RAPs 2-5 which have characteristics that may result in economic displacement impacts are indicated in Table 23:

---

<sup>72</sup> The RAP VP list is subject to change pending verification through stakeholder engagement during the early stages of RAP implementation and the Livelihood Coaching Facility (see details in [Section 4 above](#)).



**Table 24: Project infrastructure / RAP# Matrix**

Component	Characteristic	RAP2	RAP3a	RAP3b	RAP4	RAP5
Road	Build new road / widen existing road	x	X	x	X	x
	Installation of drainage ditch	x	X	x	X	x
Pipeline	Installation of a buried pipeline	x	X	x	X	
	Establishment of RoW	x	X	x	X	
	Water abstraction	x				
Heat trace power station	Installation of permanent concrete pad				X	
Well pad	Installation of permanent concrete pad	x	X	x		

In general, the **Tilenga project shall impact 27% of the population in Buliisa district and 1% in Hoima district** as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and, **the overall permanent land take of Tilenga (the project footprint) represents 0.28% and 0.042%<sup>73</sup> of available land in Buliisa and Hoima districts respectively.** This represents an insignificant land take given the land use patterns identified in the socio-economic baseline studies. Pressure on resources due to population in-migration will be addressed in Tilenga development Project's Influx Management Plan.

**Table 25: Percentage of population impacted per RAP**

# Component (District)	Affected Population	% age of Population
RAP 1 (Buliisa)	4,773	4.2%
RAP 2 (Buliisa)	2,201	1.9%
RAP 3a (Buliisa)	4,007	3.5%
RAP 3b (Buliisa)	4,496	4.0%
RAP 4 (Buliisa)	2,206	1.9%
RAP 4 (Hoima and Kikuube)	5,897	1.0%
RAP 5 (Buliisa)	12,909	11.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,716</b>	

### Strategies of Livelihood Restoration

As demonstrated above, RAPs 2-5 impacts are largely linear and are expected to be minor for most HH. As such, the mitigation strategy needs to differentiate between significant and insignificant impacts (Table 25) as well as the nature of the economic displacement. This allows for projects to be scaled to the level of impact and for LR resources to be focussed on the HH that need them most.

Table 25 outlines the strategies for mitigating significant and insignificant economic displacement impacts. The aggregated impact on HHs will be assessed when developing HH Livelihood Plans for each HH through the Livelihood Coaching Facility as one HH may include multiple PAPs and a HH may have impacts across several RAPs. Aggregate HH data is being compiled in the Borealis IMS and will be used to tally impacted HH per category of economic displacement impact noted in Table 25. The database once aggregated by HH (Table 26) will allow for the determination of the number of eligible participants per LR project. The Global LR programme, projects, and budget will be adjusted accordingly.

<sup>73</sup> This statistic is based on the land areas indicated on Wikipedia. The statistics provided to be updated based on refined analysis of land take per affected parish and sub-county.

**Table 26: General strategies for mitigating economic displacement impacts**

Economic Displacement Impact	Significant	Mitigation Strategy	Project Options
Loss of preferential access to water or public facilities (land owner)	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage HH to procure similar land type and size with similar access to public facilities.</li> <li>If replacement land with similar access is not available, consider additional support to maintain similar access to public facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Replacement Land Identification and Titling Support project</li> <li>Water Support Project</li> </ul>
	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No mitigation necessary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
Loss of crop or paddock land (land owner)	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage HH to accept in-kind compensation over cash</li> <li>Encourage HH to procure similar land type and size</li> <li>Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets</li> <li>Impacted HH are paid to make new land productive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement Land Identification and Titling Support project</li> <li>Replacement Land Preparation project</li> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> </ul>
	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Other general-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
Structure – Registered business	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage HH to re-establish business</li> <li>If they re-establish: Improve business productivity and profitability (product, process, and administrative improvement)</li> <li>If they don't re-establish: Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets or transition to alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Small Business Support project</li> <li>Other intensive-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
Structure – Unregistered established business	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage HH to re-establish business</li> <li>If they re-establish: Improve business productivity and profitability (product, process, and administrative improvement)</li> <li>If they don't re-establish: Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets or transition to alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Small Business Support project</li> <li>Other intensive-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
Structure – Unregistered new business	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide general business skills training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small Business Support project (General)</li> </ul>
Structure – Agricultural infrastructure	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Other general-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
Structure – Well / Borehole	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establish water supply infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piped water project implementation</li> </ul>
Loss of access to crop land (land user)	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets.</li> <li>Support HH to identify other land to use.</li> <li>If they choose to not identify new land: Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets or transition to alternative livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Replacement Land Identification and Titling Support project</li> <li>Intensive crop improvement projects based on previous crop and interest</li> </ul>

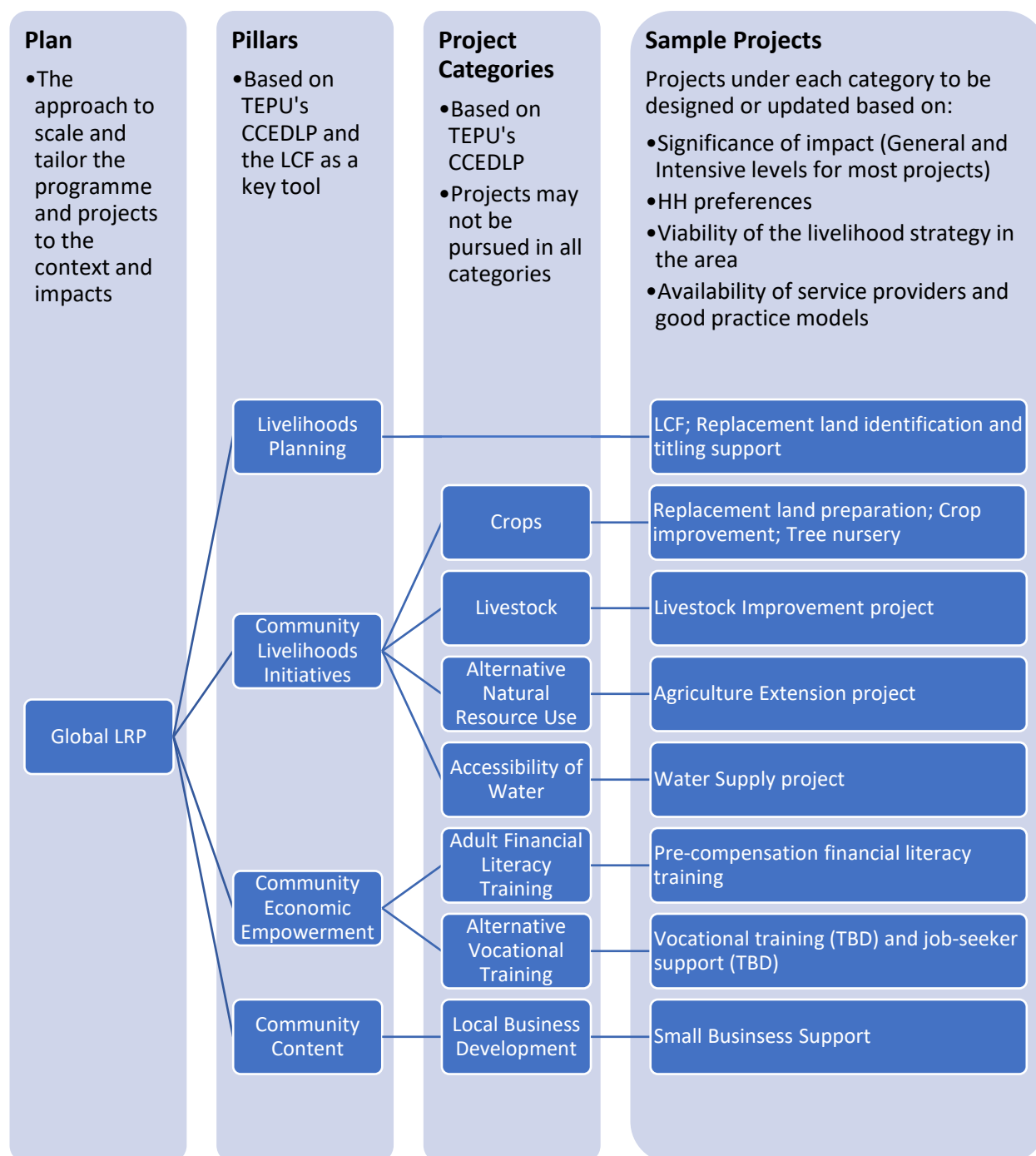
Economic Displacement Impact	Significant	Mitigation Strategy	Project Options
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other intensive-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide agriculture options awareness training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General agriculture options awareness training</li> </ul>
Loss of access to paddock land (land user)	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage HH to continue keeping livestock and to identify other land and water supplies to use</li> <li>If they choose to not identify new land: Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets or transition to alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Intensive livestock improvement projects based on livestock type and interest</li> <li>Other intensive-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide general livestock awareness training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General livestock awareness training</li> </ul>
Restriction on growth of perennial tree crops	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support HH to convert from tree crops to permitted crops of similar value</li> <li>If they choose not to convert crop type: Support HH to improve productivity of remaining livelihoods assets or transition to alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Coaching Facility</li> <li>Intensive crop improvement projects based on interest</li> <li>Other intensive-level projects based on remaining livelihoods assets or choice for alternative livelihood</li> </ul>
	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide agriculture options awareness training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General agriculture options awareness training</li> </ul>
Loss of access due to drainage	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish all season safe drainage crossing at minimum 1km intervals to minimize walking distance to crossing points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TEPU earthworks</li> </ul>

**Table 27: Sample structure for aggregated database per HH**

HH	Economic Displacement Impact	Impacted	RAP #s	Aggregated Impact (unit)	Significant	LR Project Eligibility
HH1	Loss of crop or grazing or paddock land	Y/N		m2	Y/N	TBD based on impact and significance
	Loss of preferential access to water	Y/N		M	Y/N	
	Structure – Registered business	Y/N		#	Y	
	Structure – Unregistered established business	Y/N		#	Y	
	Structure – Agricultural infrastructure	Y/N		UGX	N	
	Loss of access to crop land (land user)	Y/N		m <sup>2</sup>	Y/N	
	Loss of access to paddock land (land user)	Y/N		m <sup>2</sup>	Y/N	
	Restriction on growth of perennial tree crops	Y/N		m <sup>2</sup>	Y/N	
HH2						
HH3						
HH X						

Global LR Framework

Based on the strategies presented in Table 26 above, the following diagram presents a programme framework categorising livelihood restoration projects.



## Programme and Project Design

### Project design

The Global LR strategy outlines the strategies to mitigate economic displacement that are aligned with livelihoods practices in the area and scalable to the specific impacts on each HH. The strategies are organised into a programme framework with some projects already designed and others to be designed once further information is accumulated.

Given that RAPs 2 - 5 take place in the same geographic area and livelihoods context, many of the projects from the RAP 1 LRP will be retained and updated as part of the Global LR. However, the impact profile for RAPs 2-5 (mostly linear) is different from RAP1 (non-linear) and warrants the development of additional projects to align with the scale of economic displacement impacts.

As noted above, most of the impacts from RAPs2-5 are linear and are expected to have a minor or insignificant impact on many HHs, even with some HHs being impacted by multiple RAPs. As previously mentioned, aggregated HH impact data will be used to categorize HHs according to their overall economic displacement impacts and to stream them into general projects (for insignificantly impacted HH) and intensive projects (for significantly impacted HH). The activities to support new project design and RAP1 project updates:

- Develop an aggregated HH impact database;
- Procure potential service providers for projects outlined in the LR programme;
- Check for the existence of ongoing government or third-party projects in the area;
- Validate the Global LR programme framework;
- Implement the Livelihood Coaching Facility
- Refining Program Scopes of Work

#### Proposed LR Programs

Livelihood Coaching Facility (LCF) Project	The LCF will aim to help affected HHs identify which LR options are most suitable for them to restore their livelihoods but also develop a HH Livelihood Plan (HLP) that helps HHs to understand how to use their resources
Replacement Land Identification and Titling Support Project	This project aims at providing assistance to project affected landowners to identify, acquire and obtain ownership title for replacement land.
Replacement Land Preparation Project	This project aims at assisting PAPs to clear new found agricultural land and prepare the new land for farming through tilling and fortifying of the land among others.
Crop Improvement Project	This project aims at ensuring that the majority (97% of surveyed RAP 2-5 HHs) of PAPs continue with their primary livelihood through provision of improved crop types and varieties to achieve greater productivity. The knowledge of farmers shall also be improved through advice and training, as well as opportunities for access to inputs and credit.
Tree Nursery Project	The Tree Nursery will assist PAPs to replant lost trees and curtail the rampant environmental degradation. This project will also aim to assist PAPs replant lost trees but also reduce the distance travelled by HHs to source fruit trees, medicine/shrubs and wood. The existing tree nursery under RAP 1 will be expanded to provide the required tree seedling quantities.
Livestock Improvement Project	Livestock rearing of goats, cattle and poultry is practiced by a significant number of HHs and as such this project will restore access to livestock grazing and paddock land, improve quality of pastures (improved pasture seeds and also train farmers in good livestock management practices.
Water Support Project	To address the total loss of preferential/easy access to water where replacement land with similar access cannot be located or is not available, the project may increase the number of boreholes within the project area, installation of appropriate irrigation system (drip method preferred) as well as train/coach the irrigation farmers.
Alternative Vocational Training	<p>This project aims at skilling PAPs and interested HH members through vocational training and also link them with employment/business opportunities and will target significantly impacted PAPs.</p> <p>Vocational training projects must confirm whether there is an active, viable, and sizable demand for the vocation in question before encouraging HHs to choose the specific vocation.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for youth to work in the tourism sector especially in Buliisa district (proximity of Murchison Falls National Park). Other identified opportunities are at training centres in Hoima district namely;</p>

	St Simon Peter VTC in Hoima offers: 3-6 Month non-formal courses in Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance, Carpentry and Joinery, Plumbing, Bricklaying, Welding and Metal Fabrication, Tailoring and Garment Cutting and Hair Dressing; and The Millennium Business School in Hoima offers courses in: Catering and Hotel Management, Tailoring, Hair Dressing, Cosmetics, Secretarial studies and Computer packages.
Small Business Support Project	This project will aim to improve capacity of business owners through training (accounts and record keeping) and providing linkages between them and credit institutions for insignificantly impacted HHs. For significantly impacted HHs, business incubation and mentorship programs will be deployed to support and grow the enterprises into viable and sustainable businesses.

### Budget for LR

The Global LR contains an estimated budget for all Global LR programming and an estimated budget for the Livelihood Coaching Facility. Detailed final budgets will be developed based on, aggregated HH impact database and, the results of the first round of LCF visits to learn HH's detailed preferences for restoring their livelihoods. The estimated budgets for LR for each RAP (RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5) are:

- \$1,268,360 based on the Global LR budget at \$ 4,285 per HH and 296 HHs for RAP 2,
- \$2,956,650 based on the Global LR budget at \$ 4,285 per HH and 690 HHs for RAP 3a,
- \$3,136,620 based on the Global LR budget at \$ 4,285 per HH and 723 HHs for RAP 3b,
- \$3,532,994 based on the Global LR budget at \$ 4,285 per HH and 1053 HHs for RAP 4, and
- \$7,280,215 based on the Global LR budget at \$ 4,285 per HH and 1699 HHs for RAP 5.

### Monitoring and Evaluation of Global LR

The proposed LR projects will have a monitoring and evaluation framework including indicators for monitoring project delivery and evaluating project outcomes. A monitoring and evaluation indicators table will be developed for each LR project prior to the project implementation.

Monitoring of project and programme **outputs** will include the following:

- The design of a monitoring indicator framework for integration into the Borealis IMS that will feed into the overall resettlement progress reporting. The indicator framework will include project outputs, stakeholder participation, stakeholder perceptions, observation by team members, and technical and administrative lessons learned;
- Collection of output data;
- Verification and confirmation of output data, after which the data is encoded into Borealis IMS;
- Monitoring the Global LR implementation in line with programme framework and rolling out of programme schedule, and;
- Project specific report preparation.

Evaluation of programme **outcomes** and the restoration of livelihoods will include:

- Reporting on livelihood changes as part of the Annual Progress Report process. To mitigate against engagement/study fatigue, one annual evaluation study will be carried out across all RAPs. The livelihoods study will utilize KIIs, FGDs, and a representative sample survey of project affected HHs. Findings will be reported and cross-referenced with the LCF evaluation;



- Collecting outcome indicators data on an ongoing basis as part of the Livelihood Coaching Facility (% LCF contractor), and;
- Confirming whether the outcome of livelihoods restored has been achieved as part of the Completion Audit (% independent evaluator).

Assessing whether livelihoods are restored/transitioned

Given that many people are expected to choose cash compensation, the evaluation method must be able to account for transition of livelihoods, which often involves comparing non-similar livelihoods<sup>74</sup>. As such, livelihoods will be evaluated based on the following methodology:

- Each HH will be ranked (by the LCF coaches) on a four-level scale:
  - Level 1 – The HH has strong livelihoods resources and practices in place; the HH was insignificantly impacted in comparison to their available livelihoods resources.
  - Level 2 – The HH has reasonably strong livelihoods resources and practices in place; the HH was insignificantly impacted in comparison to their available livelihoods resources; if LR programming were to cease, the HH would successfully re-establish.
  - Level 3 – The HH has below average livelihoods resources and practices in place; the HH was significantly impacted in comparison to their available livelihoods resources; if LR programming were to cease, the HH is unlikely to successfully re-establish.
  - Level 4 – The HH has below average livelihoods resources and practices in place; the HH was significantly impacted in comparison to their available livelihoods resources; the HH has pre-existing issues that may not be surmountable through livelihoods programming.

---

<sup>74</sup> Income is often a difficult proxy as people may not have the records or may choose to not disclose information accurately among other data limitations.

## 10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The organisational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of the agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer and hand-over to local authorities or resettle themselves of the responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and, for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate have been outlined in detail in Chapter 14 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 report and below is a summary of the same.

### **Organisational Framework for Implementing the RAP**

The IFC PS5 acknowledges the fact that, resettlement requires a team of skilled and experienced individuals to provide direction during the planning stages of the Project, and to manage and support the implementation of the negotiated resettlement plans. More specifically, the IFC Handbook for preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (2012) requires that, a RAP must identify and provide details on the roles and responsibilities of all organisations - public or private, governmental or nongovernmental - that will be responsible for resettlement activities.

Therefore, in line with the above, and with reference to IFC PS5, the Government plays a central role in the land acquisition and resettlement process, including the determination of compensation, and is therefore an important third party.

The roles and responsibilities of the GoU as per the specific mandates allocated to various GoU agencies such as, but not limited to the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU); Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD); Ministry of Local Government (MLG); Department of Community Development in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) Welfare Program of the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs; Ministry of Education and Sports; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of the Ministry of Water and Environment; Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA); Uganda Land Commission (ULC); Office of the Auditor General; Buliisa, Hoima, Kikuube District Local Governments (DLG); District Land Office (DLO); District Land Board (DLB); Area Land Committee (ALC), including under specific Ugandan Legislation (e.g. Land Act, 1998; Land Acquisition Act, 1965; Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230) 1924; Physical Planning Act, 2010; Local Government Act, Cap 243; Survey Act (Cap 232), 1939 (as amended); Historical Monuments Act, Cap 46) and a summary of the chronological steps that will be involved in the implementation of RAP 2, including the agencies responsible for each activity, are outlined in Chapter 14 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 reports.

It is important to note however that, GoU and local government direct involvement in RAP implementation will be fostered through the RAC at the national level and the District Resettlement Coordination Committee at the local level respectively through their specific institutional roles and responsibilities.

### **Resettlement Committees and Forums**

Activities associated with the RAP require regular engagement with key stakeholders where advice and support will be sought. Three (3) Resettlement Committees have been established for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 at various levels of Government including Central and Local Governments, and some non-government participants namely:

1. The RAC at the national level.

2. The DIRCO at the district level, and;
3. The RPC at the community level.

**(a) The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)**

The Inter-Ministerial RAC was established in 2015 by MEMD and the Joint Venture (JV) Partners comprising of TUOP, TEP Uganda and CNOOC.

The RAC is chaired by MEMD, and is composed of MLHUD, ULC; Ministry of Local Government (MLG); NEMA; Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD); Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); the Chairpersons of the Buliisa and Hoima DIRCOs; Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC); and, the JV Partners' Land Acquisition and Resettlement Steering Committee (LARSC). Expert third parties are also invited to the RAC as and when required.

Key Objectives of the RAC

- Responsible for the coordination of all upstream project LAR activities with an advisory role;
- Platform for dialogue among key GoU stakeholders to ensure alignment on the LARF (2016);
- Guidance and advice in respect of GoU requirements and International Standards; and
- Reference group in LAR at project level through regular briefings and to monitor resettlement progress with affected communities.

Roles and responsibilities of the RAC

Key specific responsibilities of the RAC in RAP implementation (keeping in mind the specific roles and responsibilities of the GoU institutions that sit on the RAC) include:

- Coordinate efforts and provide technical support and recommendations on how GoU agencies can support the land access and acquisition process for the Project;
- Ensure alignment in respect of the LARF (2016);
- Providing advice and guidance on GoU requirements for Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR), resettlement packages, resettlement housing and communication strategy (at national and local level), and provide technical support/guidance to the DIRCO and Local RPCs;
- Ensure the development of a holistic approach to resettlement aiming at the restoration and improvement of community wellbeing and livelihoods;
- Support LAR implementation including but not limited to:
  - Review the JV Partners' proposed footprint of petroleum production surface facilities and advise on their integration in physical planning documents;
  - Consultation on the status of LAR activities linked to the JV Partners' project operations including adherence to LARF principles;
  - Advice in respect of the eligibility criteria, resettlement site preference and livelihood restoration and alternative livelihood options; and
  - Provide guidance on the consultation / negotiation process with affected and host communities.
- Identify key risks and facilitate the approval of LAR process and documents in a timely manner; and

- Provide direction to the DIRCO and RPC on LAR issues such as but not limited to; consultation/grievances with affected and host communities, implementation of livelihood strategies etc.

**(b) The District Resettlement Coordination Committees (DIRCOs)**

The Buliisa DIRCO was established during RAP 1 Planning on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017 in Buliisa district while the DIRCO for Hoima District was created by CNOOC Uganda Limited in March 2017 as a primary District interface between Tilenga Project team, PAPs, and the RAC. The DIRCO is governed by the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Secretary and meets quarterly (or more frequently when required) since its establishment during the planning phase of RAP 1: Industrial Area and N1 Access Road.

The DIRCO is composed of Buliisa District technical and political authorities, a civil society representative and other stakeholders in Buliisa District to support and provide advice on resettlement implementation activities at district level.

The permanent members of the DIRCO are:

- Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of Buliisa District
- Resident District Commissioner (RDC) of Buliisa District
- District Council Chairperson of Buliisa District
- District Land Officer (DLO) of Buliisa District
- Representative of DLB of Buliisa District
- Representative of the relevant Ministerial Zonal Office (when MZO in Masindi is established to represent the interests of MLHUD on the DIRCO)
- District Valuer of Buliisa District
- LCIII Chairpersons of Ngwedo, Kigwera, Buliisa, Biiso, Kihungya, Butiaba and Buliisa Town Council
- Cultural representative (representative of Bunyoro Kingdom)
- Chairperson of the Resettlement Planning Committee
- Buliisa District Community Development Officer (CDO)
- Representative from Buliisa District NGO Forum
- District Secretary (LCV Councillor) for Women (and/or youth and children)
- Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) representative
- RAP Team representative (CLO on-duty) and,
- Appointed members of the Tilenga Project team from TEP Uganda and TUOP.

The Hoima DIRCO is composed of technical and political authorities, a civil society representative and other stakeholders in Hoima District to support and provide advice on resettlement implementation activities at district level.

The permanent members of the DIRCO are:

- Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of Buliisa District,
- Resident District Commissioner (RDC) of Buliisa District,

- District Council Chairperson of Buliisa District,
- District Land Officer (DLO) of Buliisa District,
- Representative of DLB of Buliisa District,
- Representative of the relevant Ministerial Zonal Office (when MZO in Masindi is established to represent the interests of MLHUD on the DIRCO),
- District Valuer of Buliisa District,
- LC III Chairpersons of Ngwedo, Kigwera, Buliisa, Biiso, Kihungya, Butiaba and Buliisa Town Council, Bugambe, Buseruka and Kigorobya SubCounties.
- Cultural representative (representative of Bunyoro Kingdom),
- Chairperson of the Resettlement Planning Committee,
- Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa Districts Community Development Officer (CDOs);
- Representative from Buliisa District NGO Forum,
- District Secretary (LCV Councillor) for Women (and/or youth and children),
- Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) representative
- RAP Team representative (CLO on-duty), and;
- Appointed members of Tilenga Project team from TEP Uganda and TUOP

The DIRCO reserves the right to formally invite other district authorities and expert third parties to provide technical support at the DIRCO meetings. The parties that may be invited to the DIRCO may include but shall not be limited to, District Engineer, District Production and Marketing Officer, District Natural Resources Officer, District Physical Planner, representative of the Survey Team from MLHUD attached to the project, District Gender, Youth and Probation Officer, member(s) from the faith based organisations, Community Based Organisations, and NGOs.

#### Key Objectives of the DIRCOs

The DIRCOs ensure members will advise and support the local project implementation process. Such activities include but are not limited to:

- Participating in the selection, planning and permitting of resettlement sites, housing and infrastructure;
- Providing inputs and support livelihood restoration packages;
- Supporting the mediation of grievances that cannot be resolved at the second level of the Concerns and Grievance Mechanism, and;
- Supporting resettlement implementation.

#### Roles and responsibilities of the DIRCOs

Key responsibilities of the DIRCOs in RAP Implementation include:

- Building trust and relationships with PAPs and authorities;
- Acting as the primary District level interface between Tilenga Project team, PAPs, and the RAC;
- Building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation; and

- Playing a primary role in dissemination of information to affected communities.

**(c) RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Resettlement Planning Committees (RPCs)**

RAP Component	Resettlement Planning Committees
RAP 2	<p>The RAP 2 RPCs were elected between 10th and 14th June 2019 in the sub-counties of Kigwera, Ngwedo and Buliisa Town Council. RPCs for Kigwera sub-county and Buliisa Town Council were inaugurated on 19th June 2019 and that for Ngwedo sub-county on 20th June 2019.</p> <p>The RPC is composed primarily of representatives from the PAPs and affected communities and was established once the cadastral and asset valuation survey team had identified and issued a list of registered Project Affected Households (PAHs). More specifically, the composition of the RAP 2 RPC includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kigwera Sub-county with representation from the impacted villages of Kirama, Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Kisansya East, Kisansya West and Bikongoro comprising of 12 elected and 07 fixed representatives.</li> <li>• Ngwedo Sub-county with representation from the impacted village of Kasinyi comprising of 04 elected and 02 fixed representatives.</li> <li>• Buliisa Town Council with representation from the impacted villages of Kisiimo, Kakindo and Kizongi comprising of 05 elected and 05 fixed representatives.</li> </ul> <p>The elected RPC members include representation of PAPs as well as those from and vulnerable categories including Female, Youth, Elderly and Disabled PAPs. The fixed representatives include the LCIII Chairperson of the impacted sub county and LC I chairpersons of the impacted villages, and appointed representatives from TEPU and TUOP and /or MEMD/PAU.</p> <p>At the Sub-county level, the RAP 2 RPC composition is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngwedo Sub-county RPC: 42 members in total of whom 05 members are specifically from the RAP 2 impacted village of Kasinyi (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 36 members are from RAPs 3a, 3b, 4 and 5 impacted villages (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons) while 01 is the LC III chairperson of Ngwedo Sub-county.</li> <li>• Kigwera Sub-county RPC: 22 members in total of whom 18 members are specifically from the RAP 2 impacted villages of Kirama, Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Bikongoro, Kisansya East and Kisansya West (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), and 03 are from the RAP 5 impacted village of Kiyere (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairperson) while 01 is the LC III chairperson of Kigwera Sub-county.</li> <li>• Buliisa Town Council RPC: 12 members in total of whom 08 members are specifically from the RAP 2 impacted villages of Kakindo, Kizongi and Kisiimo (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 03 from the RAP 4 and RAP 5 impacted villages of Kizikya (RAPs 4 and 5) and Kitahura (RAP 5 only) (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons) while 01 is the Mayor of Buliisa Town Council.</li> </ul>
RAP 3a	<p>The RAP 3a RPC was elected between 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> June 2019 in Ngwedo sub-county and inaugurated on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to act as the primary local interface between Tilenga Project team, PAPs, and the DIRCO.</p> <p>The RPC is composed primarily of representatives from the PAPs and affected communities and was established once the cadastral and asset valuation survey team had identified and issued a list of registered Project Affected Households (PAHs). More specifically, the composition of the RAP 3a RPC includes Ngwedo Sub County with representation from the impacted villages of Kasinyi, Uduk II, Kisomere, Avogera and Kilyango comprised of elected and fixed representatives.</p> <p>The elected RPC members include representation of PAPs as well as those from and vulnerable categories including Female, Youth, Elderly and Disabled PAPs. The fixed representatives include the LCIII Chairperson of the impacted sub county and LC I chairpersons of the impacted villages, and appointed representatives from TEPU and TUOP and /or MEMD/PAU.</p> <p>At the Sub-county level, the RAP 3a RPC composition is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngwedo Sub-county RPC: 42 members in total of whom 21 members are specifically from the RAP 3a impacted villages of Kasinyi, Uduk II, Kisomere, Avogera and Kilyango (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 20 members are from RAPs 3b, 4 and 5</li> </ul>

	impacted villages (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons) while 01 is the LC III chairperson of the Ngwedo Sub-county.
RAP 3b	<p>The RAP 3b RPCs were elected between 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> June 2019 in Ngwedo, Kigwera and Buliisa sub-counties and inaugurated on 19<sup>th</sup> June (Kigwera and Buliisa) and 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019 (Ngwedo) to act as the primary local interface between Tilenga Project team, PAPs, and the DIRCO.</p> <p>The RPC is composed primarily of representatives from the PAPs and affected communities and was established once the cadastral and asset valuation survey team had identified and issued a list of registered Project Affected Households (PAHs). More specifically, the composition of the RAP 3b RPCs includes Kigwera, Ngwedo and Buliisa Sub Counties with representation from the impacted villages of Bikongoro; Kibambura, Ngwedo Centre, Ngwedo Farm, Uduk I &amp; Uduk II and Kijangi, Kijumbya, Uriibo, Gotlyech, Kichoke Bugana/Kijangi comprised of elected and fixed representatives.</p> <p>The elected RPC members include representation of PAPs as well as those from and vulnerable categories including Female, Youth, Elderly and Disabled PAPs. The fixed representatives include the LCIII Chairperson of the impacted sub county and LC I chairpersons of the impacted villages, and appointed representatives from TEPU and TUOP and /or MEMD/PAU.</p> <p>At the Sub-county level, the RAP 3b RPC composition is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kigwera sub-county RPC: 22 members in total of whom 04 members are specifically from the RAP 3b impacted village of Bikongoro (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 17 members are from RAPs 2, 4 and 5 impacted villages (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons) while 01 is the LCIII Chairperson of Kigwera sub-county;</li> <li>• Ngwedo sub-county RPC: 42 members in total of whom 20 members are specifically from the RAP 3b impacted villages of Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm, Ngwedo Center, Uduk I and Uduk II (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 21 members are specifically from RAPs 2, 3a, 4 and 5 impacted villages (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons) while 01 is the LCIII Chairperson of Ngwedo sub-county; and</li> <li>• Buliisa sub-county RPC: 25 members in total of whom 18 members are specifically from the RAP 3b impacted villages of Uriibo, Gotlyech, Bugana-Kichoke, Kijumbya, and Kijangi (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 06 members are specifically from RAP 4 impacted villages (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons) while 01 is the LCIII Chairperson of Buliisa sub-county.</li> </ul>
RAP 4	<p>The RAP 4 RPCs of Kigwera, Buliisa, Butiaba, Ngwedo and Buliisa Town Council in Buliisa District were elected between 10<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> June 2019 and 18<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> June 2019 for Kigorobya, Buseruka in Hoima District and Bugambe in Kikuube District</p> <p>RPCs for Kigwera sub-county on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019, RPCs for sub counties of Kigwera, Buliisa, Butiaba and Ngwedo and Buliisa Town Council were inaugurated respectively while on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June 2019, RPCs for the sub counties of Kigorobya, Bugambe and Buseruka were inaugurated to act as the primary local interface between Tilenga Project team, PAPs, and the DIRCO.</p> <p>The RPC is composed primarily of representatives from the PAPs and affected communities and was established once the cadastral and asset valuation survey team had identified and issued a list of registered Project Affected Households (PAHs).</p> <p>The elected RPC members include representation of PAPs as well as those from and vulnerable categories including Female, Youth, Elderly and Disabled PAPs. The fixed representatives include the LCIII Chairperson of the impacted sub county and LC I chairpersons of the impacted villages, and appointed representatives from TEPU and TUOP and /or MEMD/PAU.</p>
RAP 5	<p>The election of the RAP 5 RPCs took place between 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> June 2019 in the sub-counties of Kigwera, Ngwedo, Buliisa and Buliisa Town Council. The RPC for Kigwera Sub-county, Buliisa Sub-county and Buliisa Town council were inaugurated on 19<sup>th</sup> June 2019 and that of Ngwedo Subcounty on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to act as the primary local interface between Tilenga Project team, PAPs, and the DIRCO.</p> <p>The RPCs are composed primarily of representatives from the PAPs and affected communities and was established once the cadastral and asset valuation survey team had identified and issued a list of registered Project Affected Households (PAHs). More specifically, the composition of the RAP 5 RPCs includes:</p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kigwera Sub-County with representation from the impacted villages of Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Kiyere and Bikongoro comprised of 09 elected and 05 fixed.</li> <li>2. Ngwedo Sub County with representation from the impacted villages of Kasinyi, Kisomere, Avogera, Kamandindi, Uduk I, Uduk II, Ngwedo Centre and Kibambura comprised of 28 elected and 09 fixed.</li> <li>3. Buliisa Sub-county with representation from the impacted villages of Kijangi, Uriibo and Kijumbya comprised of 09 elected and 04 fixed.</li> <li>4. Buliisa Town Council with representation from the impacted villages of Kizikya and Kitahura comprised of 01 elected and 03 fixed.</li> </ol> <p>The elected RPC members include representation of PAPs as well as those from and vulnerable categories including Female, Youth, Elderly and Disabled PAPs. The fixed representatives include the LCIII Chairperson of the impacted sub counties and Town Council and LC I chairpersons of the impacted villages, and appointed representatives from TEPU and TUOP and /or MEMD/PAU.</p> <p>At the Sub-county level the RPC composition is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngwedo Sub-county RPC: 42 members in total of whom 36 members are specifically from RAP 5 impacted villages of Kasinyi, Kibambura, Kisomere, Uduk I, Uduk II, Avogera, Kamandindi and Ngwedo Centre (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), 06 members are specifically from RAPs 3a and 3b impacted villages (inclusive of the respective LC1 Chairpersons), while 01 is the LC III chairperson of the Ngwedo Sub county.</li> <li>• Kigwera Sub-county RPC: 22 members in total of whom 13 members are specifically from RAP 5 impacted villages of Kigwera North East, Kigwera South East, Bikongoro, and Kiyere (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), and 08 are from the RAP 2 impacted villages of Kisansya East, Kisansya West and Kirama (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), while 01 is the LC III chairperson of Kigwera Sub county.</li> <li>• Buliisa Sub-county: 25 members in total of whom 12 members are specifically from RAP 5 impacted villages of Kijangi, Kijumbya and Uriibo (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), and 12 are from the RAP 3b impacted villages of Gotlyech, Bugana-Kichoke, and RAP 4 impacted villages of Kibolwa and Kigoya (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), while 01 is the LC III chairperson of Buliisa Sub-county.</li> <li>• Buliisa Town Council RPC: 12 members in total of whom 03 members are specifically from RAP 5 impacted villages of Kizikya and Kitahura (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), and 08 from the RAP2 and RAP 4 impacted villages of Kizongi, Kakindo and Kisiimo (inclusive of the respective LC 1 Chairpersons), while 01 is the Mayor of the Buliisa Town Council.</li> </ul>
--	--

Where applicable, the committees will co-opt members;

- From host communities or resettlement villages represented by LCI Chairperson. They become members of the RPC after the resettlement site selection process;
- The Community Development Officer/Assistant of the sub-county to give technical support to the RPC regarding livelihood restoration measures and alternatives;
- From whom skill and expertise may be required either from the public sector or CSO or private sector;

Where the RPCs lack representation of at least one category of vulnerable PAPs, the RPCs will co-opt such membership (at least one vulnerable PAP) from PAPs to represent the vulnerable PAPs.

#### Key Objectives of the RPCs

The objectives of the RPCs are to:

- Represent the interests of PAPs and obtain their input in the discussions on the project and obtain consensus;
- Provide regular feedback to PAPs on the progress of the RAP and RAP consultations, assisted by the RAP Contractor Team CLOs;

- Seek support and approval in decision-making processes during RAP implementation and;
- Assist in mediating and reconciliation of/about grievances that cannot be resolved at the second level of the grievance mechanism.

#### Roles and responsibilities of the RPCs

Key responsibilities of the RPC in RAP Implementation include:

- Building trust and relationships with PAPs and local authorities, building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation.
- Facilitating the land acquisition and resettlement implementation process, consulting the communities and agreeing on resettlement measures and other entitlements. The RPC includes; representatives from vulnerable social groups such as women, youth, single-headed households, elderly, disabled, etc.

#### **(d) Tilenga Project Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Management**

The Tilenga project LAR management team to an extent will be the face of the resettlement process for the affected people and communities and will be primarily responsible for the on-the-ground coordination of the RAP implementation process.

Key responsibilities will include:

- Coordinating and overseeing the resettlement process and all those participating in it;
- Interfacing with the project in relation to engineering options, the timing/phasing of the resettlement process etc.;
- Facilitating all consultation and engagement activities with affected communities;
- Finalising the resettlement packages;
- Budget control and formulating and operating compensation disbursement mechanisms;
- Ensuring conflict resolution, addressing grievances and alerting the DIRCO and RAC to any additional problems;
- Providing particular support and assistance to vulnerable groups;
- Facilitating resettlement assistance provisions and livelihood restoration programmes to ensure that local needs are met; and
- Guiding the resettlement monitoring and evaluation process and reporting to the resettlement committees.

#### **(e) Private Sector Entities**

RAP implementation will entail involvement of private sector consultants for various implementation activities.

*Third party Witness Organisation:* In particular, the witness organisation should lead the capacity building processes in the affected community, build trust with the affected communities and play a central role in the implementation of the livelihood restoration and development programmes committed to in the RAP. Therefore, the selection of a witness organisation will have to look into elements such as the following:

- Integrity, fairness, transparency and accountability;
- Code of conduct and avoidance of conflict of interest (members of the witness organisation should not include PAPs or Project staff for example);

- Evidence (or at least an indication) of experience in participating in such an activity before and in reporting;
- Knowledge and understanding of the land acquisition and resettlement process, livelihood restoration processes, national requirements and international standards.
- Assessment of available skills, capacity and resources including recognized experts in the various fields required for this activity; and
- Availability of a national office and preferably a regional office.

Civil Society Organisations and Human Rights Institutions are fundamental in the success of any resettlement process. Ideally, the project should specifically employ such an organisation to contribute to the resettlement process and ensure its effective delivery.

The *Witness Organisation's* roles in RAP implementation include the following:

- Gathering and sharing information (on investment option for the compensation money, savings and credit trainings etc.), which may help to avoid potential problems when implementing the RAP;
- Providing information that may be useful for the RAP monitoring and evaluation process;
- Developing information dissemination materials and promoting effective community participation;
- Strengthening local institutions;
- Delivering services to inaccessible communities and vulnerable groups in a cost-effective manner; and
- Assisting in implementing livelihood restoration and development plans in a sustainable manner.

### **RAP Implementation Team Structure**

Figure 15 provides an overview of the RAP Implementation Team Structure. An overview of the roles and responsibilities of each entity indicated is provided in Chapter 14 of the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 report. Also provided in the same Chapter are the following:

- List of the activities that will be involved in the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 implementation, as well as the responsible agencies.
- List of entities responsible for delivery of each item/activity included in the entitlement matrix.
- Institutions responsible for the implementation and coordination of LR programs.

### **Staffing**

For effective RAP Implementation, it is important to gain an understanding of current staffing needs of the institutions implementing the RAP together with their required RAP Implementation training needs based on the roles and responsibilities of each institution in RAP Implementation, be they generic or specific. This is important in order to identify shortfalls or over subscription (if any). Once identified, there may be a requirement to carry out a needs analysis (note that the undertaking of this activity will be informed by the results of the staffing needs study) specifically aimed at, but not limited to:

1. Person analysis
2. Work/task analysis

3. Job descriptions
4. In the event that a government position is vacant – fill the vacancy or allocate responsibilities within current staffing?
5. Performance management
6. Competency assessments<sup>75</sup> and framework development to fit the new requirements appropriate for RAP Implementation
7. Change Management
8. Training

### **Capacity Building and Training**

The RAP Implementation capacity building process will involve trainings in a number of aspects and development of capacity of selected staff. Broadly, the focus of this training will be to capacitate staff of the institutions involved in RAP Implementation.

There have already been a series of capacity building sessions for the resettlement committees (DIRCOs and RPCs) to better equip the members on understanding resettlement activities and the wider process and to gain their constructive input. The objective of capacity building for these committees was to increase understanding about their roles and mandates. A number of trainings were conducted during RAP planning for the DIRCOs and RPCs members as indicated below:

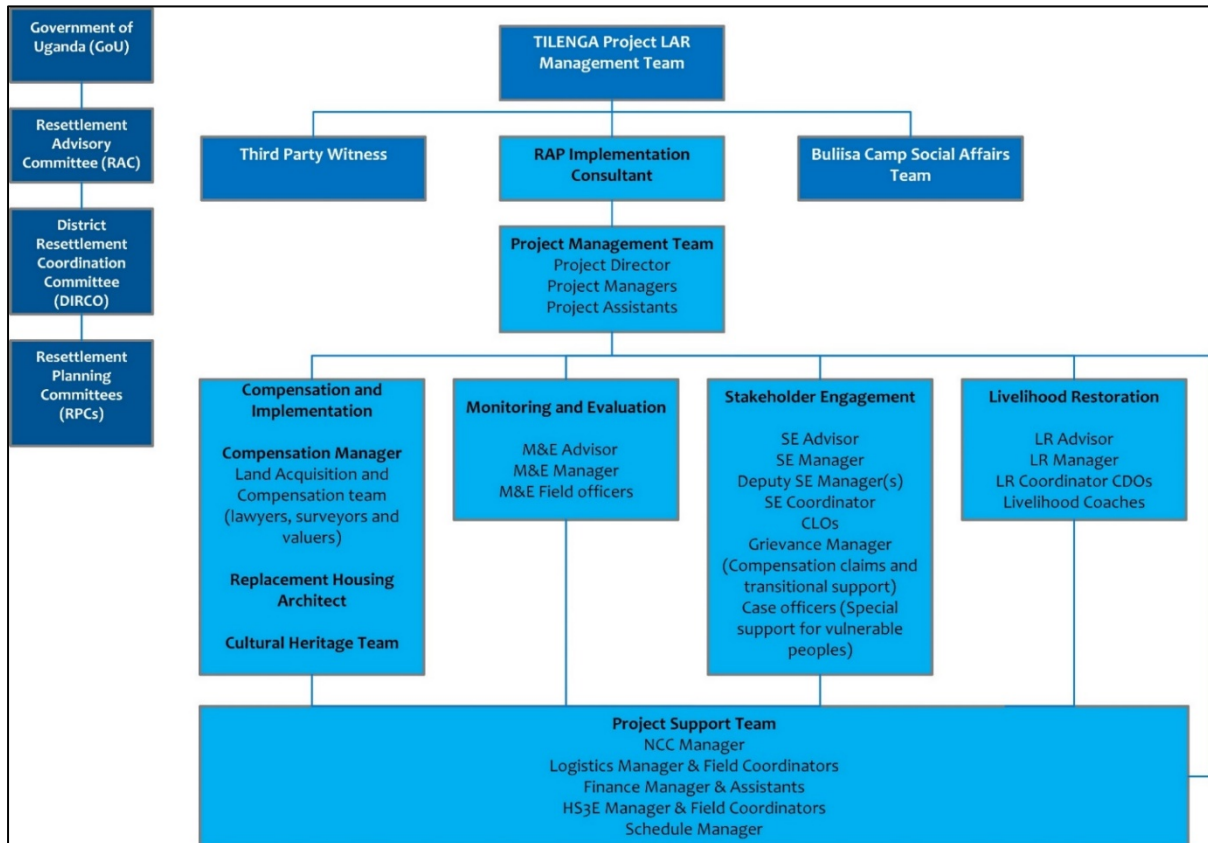
Following the establishment of the Resettlement Planning Committees (RPCs), the RAP Contractor Team provided RPC members with training on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019 at Adonia Hotel, Buliisa District and on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2019 at Hoima Resort Hotel in Hoima District. The training took the form of briefings to clarify the various activities within the RAP process, and the committee member roles and responsibilities. To date, the meeting briefings have included topics such as:

- Project Background information on RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 and the overall Tilenga Project and related Resettlement Activities;
- The Role and mandate of the RPC chairperson, secretary and members;
- Standard practices for organising, conducting meetings and taking decisions;
- Record keeping, follow-up and feedback practices;
- Governance, code of conduct of RPC members during meetings;
- RAP Grievance mechanism and the Role of the RPC;
- Asset Identification and Valuation Principles being followed (in order to ensure fair & adequate compensation i.e. full replacement cost), including:
  - Procedure for identifying, contacting and registering absentee land owners
  - What is an asset (and what is not an asset)?
  - Difference between annual crops and perennial crops
  - Difference between temporary and permanent assets
- Defining Entitlements and Eligibility
  - Types of Displacements: Physical, Social and Economic displacement

---

<sup>75</sup>An assessment of the knowledge, skills, and abilities that influence one's job.

- Different types of entitlements e.g., the difference between in-kind compensation and cash compensation?
- Identification, selection and availability of replacement land, security of tenure (individual, communal) and the role of DIRCO
- Understanding livelihood restoration and alternative options for livelihood restoration
  - Vulnerable social groups or PAPs and the need for protection and special assistance for vulnerable social groups.



**Figure 15: RAP Implementation Team Structure**

## 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Consistent with the requirements of the LARF and IFC PS5, the RAP Contractor Team in collaboration with TEP Uganda and TUOP will establish and implement a monitoring and evaluation system (i.e., framework) to measure outputs and outcomes of the different aspects of resettlement implementation. The project activities during implementation will be monitored and evaluated based on two levels:

1. **Internal monitoring** – comprises of monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities and tracking the progress in meeting predicted or scheduled resettlement milestones. The objective of internal monitoring is to inform the Project Management Team (PMT) of the progress in the implementation of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Projects; to identify gaps in the processes affecting the implementation and recommending corrective actions through the modification of procedures and adjustments in resources. Internal monitoring will also include, preliminary evaluation of conditions in displacement-affected communities on an annual basis. The reports produced from the internal monitoring activities will be summarized and provided to RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Resettlement Committees (RPCs, DIRCOs and RAC) for consultation and input during the routine monthly meetings.
2. **External monitoring** – will be undertaken to obtain an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the RAP implementation. In line with the LARF 2016, external monitoring will be undertaken annually at a minimum. Upon conclusion of the resettlement, a **Completion Audit** is to be prepared by an external specialist. The overall aim of the audit to be undertaken after all the actions and development initiatives of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 are concluded, will be to verify that resettlement and livelihood restoration activities have been undertaken in line with the requirements of the RAP, the LARF and IFC PS5.

Monitoring will be undertaken using systematic data collection for specified output indicators (potential indicators to be used to assess the outputs of resettlement and livelihood restoration options are included in Table 27<sup>76</sup>) to provide the project and project affected households with timely, accurate, transparent and indicative information. Monitoring will be conducted to verify whether; -

- Policies for compensation, assistance and resettlement are being implemented sufficiently and completely.
- Compensation, assistance and livelihood programmes are achieving sustainable restoration of Livelihoods and are improving the welfare of project affect persons and communities.
- Vulnerable people are being tracked and necessary assistance provided (including the effective identification and inclusion of vulnerable people in intervention programmes).
- Complaints and grievances from affected persons are followed up with timely and appropriate action.

Evaluation is to be done through a systematic and objective assessment of ongoing or completed resettlement and livelihood activities taking in to account its design, implementation and results.

---

<sup>76</sup> The list of indicators in Table 23 are preliminary and will be finalized at the outset of implementation. It will be updated as the Project evolves to ensure relevance of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Primary stakeholders will be consulted regularly to confirm the continued importance of monitoring identified areas. In addition to the traditional quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to be used in monitoring, data about the changes in the demographics and livelihood condition of the PAPs will be supplemented by information obtained through the Livelihood Coaching Facility (LCF), which is connected to the Global Livelihood Restoration Program.

The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of the objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

The purpose of evaluation is to assess program implementation and to track emergent, mid and long-term impacts of the project and the welfare of PAPs and communities.



**Table 28: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
<b>PERFORMANCE MONITORING (Input Monitoring)</b>				
<b>Programme Management</b>  <i>Are RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 projects on track and within budgets agreed?</i>	Ongoing high-level monitoring of overall implementation of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Projects against set targets (e.g. budgets, schedules) to ascertain the progress of the resettlement project.	<p>Actual versus predicted RAP implementation schedule.</p> <p>Actual versus predicted compensation schedule.</p> <p>Actual versus predicted household relocation implementation schedule.</p> <p>Actual versus predicted replacement land implementation schedule.</p> <p>Actual versus predicted project-spend on livelihoods restoration programmes.</p>	Project Management Team provides monthly reporting to TEP Uganda and TUOP giving an overview on the progress of implementation against the set schedule, budgeting and other targets on key implementation of the RAP (see entries below).	Monthly
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>  <i>Have affected communities been engaged and informed of the resettlement process?</i>  <i>Have all identified PAPs been engaged on their entitlement and compensation packages?</i>	Ongoing monitoring of engagement activities to ensure all stakeholders are identified and engagement approaches designed and implemented that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drive effective communication of resettlement information;</li> <li>Support confirmation that information has been understood;</li> </ul>	<p>% of scheduled engagement meetings held as planned during the set period (target 80%).</p> <p>% of MoM (Minutes of the meeting) and attendance lists submitted for meetings held during the set period. (Target 100%).</p> <p>% communication materials developed / translated / distributed in line with the agreed deadline and targets. (Target 100%).</p>	<p>Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p>	Monthly

<sup>77</sup> The list of indicators in Table 27 are preliminary and will be finalised at the outset of implementation. It will be updated as the Project evolves to ensure relevance of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Primary stakeholders will be consulted regularly to confirm the continued importance of monitoring identified areas. In addition to the traditional quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to be used in monitoring, data about the changes in the demographics and livelihood condition of the PAPs will be supplemented by information obtained through the Livelihood Coaching Facility (LCF), which is connected to the Global Livelihood Restoration Program.

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
<i>Have Teams made all efforts to engage vulnerable and marginalised groups?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate feedback from stakeholders; and</li> <li>Enable stakeholder input and participation in decisions affecting their lives.</li> </ul>	<p>% of scheduled engagement activities carried out with RPC (Target 80%).</p> <p>% of scheduled engagement activities carried out with DIRCO (Target 80%).</p>	Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan	
<p><b>Concerns and Grievance Mechanism</b></p> <p><i>Is the concerns and grievance mechanism known in the affected community?</i></p> <p><i>Have all concerns and grievances been captured?</i></p> <p><i>Have grievances been resolved successful and in a timely manner?</i></p>	Ongoing monitoring of the number of grievances to identify any gaps in the implementation process and PAP satisfaction with the implementation process.	<p>No. of grievances and complaints received and registered per month.</p> <p>No. of active grievances (i.e., unresolved) currently within each step of the Grievance Mechanism (at a set point in each month).</p> <p>Nature of grievances currently within each step of the Grievance Mechanism (at a set point in each month).</p> <p>No. of resolved grievances that PAPs have appealed.</p> <p>Nature of appealed grievances.</p> <p>For active grievances - Time period since grievance receipt. (Target: 14 days)</p> <p>For closed out grievances - time period from grievance receipt to close out for all resolved RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 related grievances. (Target: 30 days)</p> <p>No. of times the Concerns and Grievance Mechanism have been communicated (e.g.</p>	<p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check grievance log</p> <p>Check Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p>	Monthly

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
		through presentation and other communication material)  No. of concerns registered per month  No. of concerns addressed through engagement per month	Check concerns log  Check concerns log	
<b>Eligibility &amp; Compensation (Physical Resettlement)</b>  <i>Has everyone who is eligible for replacement or compensation been identified?</i>  <i>Have all identified eligible parties been awarded the compensation they are due?</i>	<p>Continuous monitoring of eligibility, even after replacement assets and cash compensation has been carried out to the majority of PAPs, to ensure all affected parties receive their due compensation.</p> <p>Particular attention should be given to any absentee PAPs identified during the final asset surveys.</p> <p>Eligible parties are awarded their due compensation under LARF and IFC PS5.</p>	<p>No. of outstanding legal land disputes involving PAPs and identified land within the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 project areas.</p> <p>No. of PAPs who have not been consulted (i.e., those who have not been disclosed to) regarding compensation agreement (and given the options of replacement housing or full compensation).</p> <p>No. of identified PAPs who have not signed a compensation agreement. Logged reasons for lack of agreement.</p> <p>No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for replacement housing but have not been assigned a specific replacement housing.</p> <p>No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for replacement land but not been assigned replacement land for primary residential plot.</p>	<p>Legal register compiled and managed monthly.</p> <p>Legal register compiled and check engagement database Analysis of new and/or outstanding grievances.</p> <p>Consult the compensation database; check if all PAPs have a signed compensation agreement</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all replacement housing has been assigned - % assigned (Target 100%). Compare the actual with the planned %.</p> <p>Log receipts of all MoUs, final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation. Analysis of the extent that all replacement land has been assigned - % assigned (Target 100%). Compare the actual with the planned %.</p>	<p>Reviewed monthly until all replacements and cash compensations are made and then revisited quarterly against new grievances for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>As part of a quarterly survey</p> <p>As part of a quarterly survey</p> <p>As part of a quarterly sample survey on PAPs who received cash compensation</p>

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
		<p>No. of identified PAPs who have signed a compensation agreement for cash but have not been paid cash compensation.</p> <p>No. of incidences of stakeholders who have not been identified during the asset cadastral survey.</p> <p>No. of people who are satisfied with the administration, process of allocating replacement housing.</p> <p>No. of people who are satisfied with the administration, process of allocating replacement of land for primary residential plots.</p> <p>No. of people who are satisfied with the administration, process of allocating cash compensation.</p>	<p>Log receipts of all MoUs, final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all cash compensations have been distributed - % distributed (Target 100%). Compare the actual with the planned %.</p> <p>Log receipts of all MoUs, bank transfers and final contracts.</p> <p>Check grievances that have been logged during the implementation of the resettlement, and check if complainant has a ground for eligibility</p> <p>Monitor Grievance log</p> <p>Monitor Grievance log</p> <p>Monitor Grievance log</p>	
<b>Eligibility &amp; Compensation (Economic Resettlement)</b>	Continuous monitoring of eligibility, even after land replacement and cash	No. of outstanding legal land disputes (border disputes or ownership disputes etc.)	Legal register compiled and managed monthly.	Reviewed monthly until all payments are made and then revisited quarterly

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
<p><b>Has everyone who is eligible for replacement or compensation, and livelihood restoration been identified?</b></p> <p><b>Have all identified eligible parties been awarded the compensation they are due?</b></p> <p><b>Have Livelihood Restoration Options been allocated?</b></p>	<p>compensation has been paid to the majority of PAPs, to ensure all affected parties receive their due compensation.</p> <p>Particular attention should be given to any absentee landowners identified during the final asset surveys.</p> <p>Eligible parties are awarded their due compensation under LARF and IFC PS5.</p> <p>Ensure that Livelihood Restorations options have been awarded and set up.</p>	<p>involving PAPs and the identified land within RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 &amp; 5 project area.</p> <p>No. of PAPs that have not been consulted and given the options of replacement land or full compensation.</p> <p>No. of identified PAPs who have not signed a compensation agreement. Logged reasons for lack of agreement.</p> <p>No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for replacement of agricultural land but have not been assigned specific replacement land.</p> <p>No. of identified PAPs who have signed compensation agreement for cash but not been paid cash compensation.</p>	<p>Legal register compiled and check engagement database</p> <p>Analysis of new and/or outstanding grievances.</p> <p>Consult the compensation database; check if all PAPs have a signed compensation agreement</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all replacement land has been assigned - % assigned (Target 100%). Compare the actual with the planned %.</p> <p>Log receipts of all MoAs, final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation.</p> <p>Analysis of the extent that all cash compensations have been distributed - % distributed (target 100). Compare the actual with the planned %.</p> <p>Log receipts of all MoAs, bank transfers and final contracts.</p> <p>Check grievances that have been logged during the implementation of the resettlement, and check if complainant has a ground for eligibility</p> <p>Monitor Grievance log</p>	<p>against new grievances for a period of 3 years.</p> <p>As part of a quarterly survey</p> <p>As part of a quarterly survey</p>

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
		<p>Number of incidences of stakeholders who have not been identified during the asset cadastral survey.</p> <p>No. of people who are satisfied with the administration, process of allocating replacement land.</p> <p>No. of people who are satisfied with the administration, process of allocating cash compensation</p>	Monitor Grievance log	
<b>Asset Replacement</b>  <i>Is the replacement of individual resettlement houses and/or the resettlement village on track and within the budget agreed?</i>	Ongoing monitoring of the construction of resettlement housing against set targets (e.g. budget, schedule)	<p>Actual versus predicted individual resettlement houses construction schedule.</p> <p>Actual versus predicted resettlement village construction schedule.</p> <p>Actual versus predicted community facilities construction schedule.</p> <p>Progress on replacement housing / and handover.</p> <p>Progress on replacement land preparation and handover.</p> <p>No. of PAPs that have been relocated against predicted schedule.</p>	<p>Monitor Construction Schedule</p> <p>Monitor Construction Schedule</p> <p>Monitor Construction Schedule</p> <p>Monitor Construction Schedule &amp; Monitor Relocation logs. Log receipts of all MoAs, final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation.</p> <p>Monitor Relocation logs</p> <p>Log receipts of all MoAs, final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation.</p> <p>Monitor Relocation logs. Log receipts of all MoAs, final contracts and hand over of title deeds documentation.</p>	<p>Reviewed monthly until all constructions are completed and then revisited quarterly against new grievances for a period of 2 years.</p> <p>As part of a quarterly survey</p>

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
		No. of housing maintenance issues reported	Check grievance log.	
<b>Cultural Assets</b>  <i>Have all cultural assets been identified?</i>  <i>Have they all been relocated according to the chosen customs?</i>  <i>Have affected families been provided ceremonial assistance?</i>	Ongoing monitoring of the identification and relocation of all cultural assets from the RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 project area.	No. of signed agreements on the relocation of cultural assets.  No. of cultural assets (e.g. graves) that have not been identified. (either assets already recorded, or new assets declared via the grievance mechanism)  Progress on the establishment of replacement cemeteries.  Progress on the exhumation and relocation of graves.  Progress on the re-establishment of Sacred Sites.	Check final asset surveys and socio-economic surveys.  Monitor Grievance log Monitor Relocation logs  Monitor Relocation logs Monitor Grievance log  Monitor Relocation logs Monitor Grievance log  Monitor Relocation logs Monitor Grievance log	Monthly
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>  <i>Have all vulnerable groups been identified and supported?</i>	Ensuring that the needs of vulnerable stakeholders are addressed during the resettlement implementation to ensure they are not adversely affected by the change in circumstances brought about by the resettlement project.	No. of households that have not been identified as vulnerable. No. of PAPs who are members of identified vulnerable groups but have not been given assistance vacating the land. No. of vulnerable households supported during the implementation period (3 years period). Type of support given to vulnerable households.	Check final asset surveys and socio-economic surveys. Monitor Grievance log Analysis of % of identified vulnerable PAPs who have received assistance for vacating land. Compare the actual with the planned %. Consult the compensation database. Consult the Livelihood Restoration database.	Monthly
<b>Livelihood Restoration</b>	Monitoring of the sustainability and viability of the livelihood	No. of livelihood restoration and development programmes initiated.	Consult the compensation database.	Monthly for 6 months then quarterly for 2 years.

Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
<p><b>Have the Livelihood Restoration Options been implemented?</b></p> <p><b>Are the identified options sustainable and viable as a suitable form of livelihood restoration?</b></p>	restoration options for individual PAPs groups and the wider community in order to understand the success of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and to identify potential areas of intervention if unforeseen negative impacts arise.	<p>No. of actual versus predicted project beneficiaries.</p> <p>% of PAPs eligible for participation in Livelihood Restoration Schemes who are part of these schemes.</p> <p>No. of PAPs enrolled for vocational training course.</p> <p>No. of PAPs attending and completing vocation training courses.</p>	<p>Check compensation database.</p> <p>Check Livelihood Restoration attendance logs.</p> <p>Check Livelihood Restoration attendance logs.</p> <p>Check Livelihood Restoration attendance logs.</p>	
<b>IMPACT MONITORING (Output Monitoring)</b>				
<p><b>Demographic Change</b></p> <p><b>Has the project resulted in a drastic socio-economic change in the affected community?</b></p> <p><b>Have some households become more vulnerable?</b></p>	Ongoing monitoring of the social well-being of the PAPs to identify areas of potential direct intervention and/or collaboration with third parties (e.g. national government, aid agencies, NGOs)	<p>Demographic profile</p> <p>Education levels</p> <p>Skills levels</p> <p>Changes to status of women, children and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Access to primary and other healthcare services.</p> <p>Access to potable water</p> <p>Changes in nutritional status</p> <p>Employment levels</p> <p>Access to livelihoods and resources</p> <p>Homestead asset profiles including homestead structures.</p> <p>Homestead land holding</p> <p>Security of tenure for affected PAPs</p> <p>Income sources and areas of expenditure.</p> <p>Livestock ownership</p> <p>In-migration and population changes</p> <p>Health facility usage</p> <p>Impact on vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Quantitative and qualitative assessment, including a repeat of the household survey to determine longitudinal (over-time) change (this should ideally be full or substantial sample households for the first year at least).</p> <p>Each assessment should be compared with the original baseline survey for reference but also wider influences (climatic, economic, political) outside of resettlement must be evaluated. (e.g. a decrease in agricultural output may be due to climatic conditions rather than directly because of resettlement).</p>	Annually for 3 years (or until the completion audit is passed).



Focus Area	Objective	Potential Indicators <sup>77</sup>	Method of Monitoring	Frequency
Livelihood Change	Monitoring the outcome of the implementation of Livelihood restoration over time to ensure that PAPs are not worse off as a result of the resettlement project	<p>Size of replacement land compared to land lost (only applicable to those who found replacement land).</p> <p>No. of replacement tree crops compared to those lost.</p> <p>Size of horticultural gardens compared to what was lost.</p> <p>No. of households engaged in crop farming (or alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>No. of households engaged in fishing (or alternative livelihoods).</p> <p>No. of re-established and new business enterprises.</p> <p>No. of local people directly or indirectly employed by the project or third-parties linked to vocational training.</p> <p>No. of beneficiaries included in local content plans.</p> <p>Level of livelihood improvement or socio-economic improvement of vulnerable groups.</p>	Quantitative and qualitative assessment, including a tailored household survey that investigates in depth livelihood restoration to determine longitudinal (over-time) change	Annually for 3 years

## 12. RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Provided below is a summary of the costs for implementing the resettlement action plan and a high-level implementation schedule. Critically, also listed are the assumptions that underpin both the cost estimate and the schedule.

### Assumptions

The assumptions listed below contribute to defining the boundaries of this cost estimate.

1. The cost estimate provides for the construction of sixty (60), twelve (12), twenty nine (29), thirty two (32) and forty-three (43) replacement houses for RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 respectively; any changes during implementation in view of the final choice made by PAPs could influence the cost.
2. The compensation amounts contained in the government-approved RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 valuation reports are the numbers that will be used to direct compensation payments and other entitlements. Any disputes may delay the process and could necessitate a revision of the estimate.
3. The RAP Implementation budget will only be focused on the compensation of resettlement impacts, including livelihood restoration, for the proposed RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Project areas. It will exclude :
  - a. Cost of contractor fees for RAP implementation and disbursements;
  - b. Cost of training and capacity building; and
  - c. Cost of legal support and grievance management.

### Implementation Costs

The cash compensation and physical resettlement (construction of replacement/resettlement houses) costs to implement RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 are presented in Table 29 below.

**Table 29: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Cash Compensation and Physical Resettlement Implementation Costs**

RAP Component	Cash compensation (US \$)	Physical Resettlement (construction of replacement/resettlement houses) (US \$)
RAP 2	\$1,347,141	\$3,000,000
RAP 3a	\$1,685,052	\$600,000
RAP 3b	\$1,667,415	\$1,450,000
RAP 4	\$3,236,202	\$1,600,000
RAP 5	\$2,588,569	\$2,150,000

The implementation costs in Table 29 exclude the following, which can only be provided following the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) approval:

- Relocation of Family Graves
- Relocation of Individual Graves
- Exhumation and Reburial Cost
- Relocation of Clan Shrine Ceremony
- Relocation of Family/individual Shrine Ceremony
- Titling

- Other Housing Construction Costs (Construction permits, Approval of building plans and issuance of construction permit)

Livelihood Restoration 10% contingency fees

### **Implementation Schedule**

Implementation of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 is presented over an 18-month period. A start and end date are not proposed at this stage. Figure 16 indicates the high-level tasks and timing for the subsequent 18 months of RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 implementation.

No	Activity/Task	month1	month2	month3	month4	month5	month6	month7	month8	month9	month10	month11	month12	month13	month14	month15	month16	month17	month18
1	<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT &amp; ADVICE</b>																		
2	<b>DATA VERIFICATION &amp; ALIGNMENT</b>																		
3	<b>CONTINUOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT &amp; GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT</b>																		
4	<b>MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>																		
5	<b>COMPENSATION</b>																		
5.1	DISCLOSURE OF ENTITLEMENT & BANK ACCOUNT OPENING																		
5.2	Signing of Agreements																		
5.3	Facilitating & follow up on Payments																		
5.4	Compensation & Report on compensation																		
5.5	Signing of acknowledgement of receipt & notice to vacate																		
5.6	Replacement land identification & PAP agreement for physical relocation																		
5.7	Legal procedures where PAPs reject compensation																		
5.8	Issue individual notice to vacate & salvaging of materials																		
5.9	Picking land owner details of extents of land within the 200 metre buffer & signing of con																		
6	<b>LAND ACQUISITION</b>																		
6.1	Identification, confirmation of availability and purchase of replacement of land																		
6.2	Identification of land for resettlement villages																		
6.3	Notarizing and conveyancing																		
6.4	Titling of the resettlement sites (including the cadastral surveys)																		
7	<b>PHYSICAL RELOCATION</b>																		
7.1	Approval of building plans & issuance of construction permits by the physical planning committee																		
7.2	Construction management																		
7.3	Handover of replacement land/house																		
8	<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT</b>																		
8.1	Relocation of shrines and sacred sites																		
8.2	Relocation of graves																		
8.3	Report on effective relocation of cultural assets																		
8.4	Cultural Heritage Training																		
9	<b>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION</b>																		
9.1	Oversight																		
9.2	Monitoring & Management of LR Programs																		
9.3	Preparation of Terms of reference																		
9.4	Engagement																		

Figure 16: RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4 & 5 Implementation Schedule