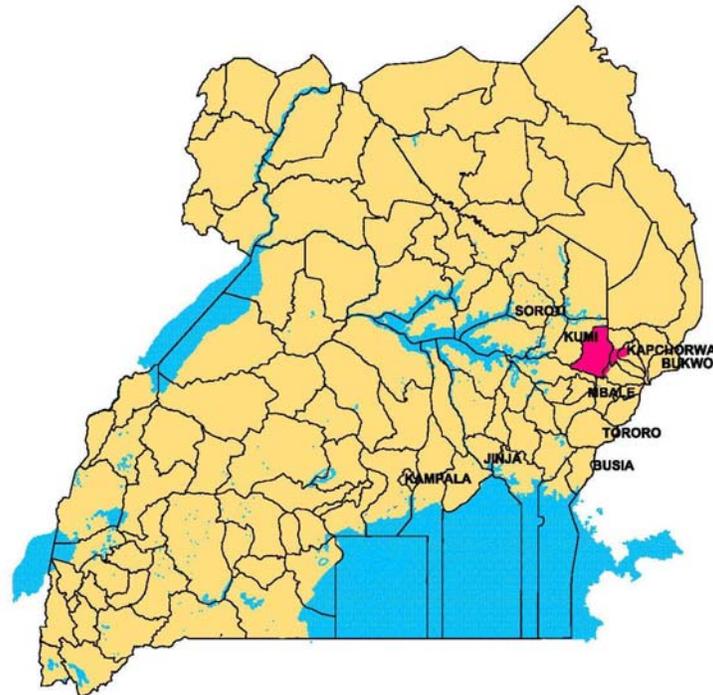




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR FEASIBILITY STUDY
AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR
BUKEDEA WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SYSTEM
IN BUKEDEA DISTRICT – UPPER SIPI SYSTEM**



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT

FEBRUARY 2016

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Description	Page
	LIST OF TABLES	iii
	LIST OF FIGURES	iii
	LIST OF ACRONYMS	iv
	DEFINITIONS	vii
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
1	INTRODUCTION	17
2	LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	23
3	STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	35
4	SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY	42
	4.1 Objectives of the Survey	42
	4.2 Key Findings	42
5	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	46
6	METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS	48
	6.1 Inventory and Registration of Affected Properties and Persons	48
	6.2 Valuation Exercise	48
	6.3 Disclosure for Compensation	49
7	COMPENSATION PROCESS	50
	7.1 Proof of Eligibility	50
	7.2 Compensation	50
	7.3 Salvage of Materials	51
8	GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS	52
	8.1 Introduction	52
	8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms	52
	8.3 Grievance Resolution Process	53
	8.4 Monitoring Complaints	54
9	IMPLEMENTATION AND BUDGET	55

9.1	Budget	55
10	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	56
10.1	Objective of Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)	56
10.2	Socio-Economic Assessment	56
10.3	Storage of PAPs Details	57
10.4	External Evaluation	57
10.5	RAP Audit and Completion Report	57
	APPENDICES	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Adopted Policy for RAP	30
Table 3-1: Key Concerns, Fears and Responses During Consultations	38
Table 4-1: Domestic Population	42
Table 4-2: Household Incomes	43
Table 5-1: Project Impact	46
Table 7-1: Valuation Procedure	49
Table 9-1: RAP Budget	55
Table 10-1: RAP Closure Issues	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area	19
Figure 3-1: Photos of Consultations	41
Figure 4-2: Main Source of Water	44
Figure 5-1: Existing Intake	47
Figure 5-2: Impacts from Intake to Start of Road Network	47

LIST OF ACRONYMS

° C	Degree Celsius
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATP	Ability to Pay
BoQ	Bills of Quantities
BPT	Break Pressure Tank
C.A	Catchment Area
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
DEO	District Environment Officer
DHI	District Health Inspector
DLB	District Land Board
DLT	District Land Tribunal
DN	Nominal Diameter
DP(s)	Displaced Person(s)
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWO	District Water Officer
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
EGL	Existing Ground Level
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMoP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
ft	Feet
GFS	Gravity Flow Scheme
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Resolution Committee
Ha	Hectares
HC	House Connection
HC	Health Centre
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
km	Kilometer
LC	Local Council

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System in Bukedea District- Upper System

LGs	Local Governments
lps	Liters Per Second
m	Meter
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
m ³ /s	cubic meters per second
masl	meter above sea level
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
mm	Millimeter
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
Mt.	Mountain
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NA	Not Applicable
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
No.	Number
NPV	Net Present Value
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OD	Outside Diameter
OP/BP	Operational Policy/Bank Procedures
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDH	Physically Displaced Household
PDP(s)	Physically Displaced Person(s)
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLC	Parish Land Committee
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal Authority
PS	Primary School
PWD (s)	Person/People with Disability (ies)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RGCs	Rural Growth Centers
ROW	Right of Way
RTWSP	Rural Towns' Water and Sanitation Project
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SP	Stand Pipe
SPSS	Statistical Programme for Social Scientists
Sq. km	Square Kilometers
SS	Secondary School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SSTWSP	Support to Small Towns' Water and Sanitation Project

STs	Small Towns
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TV	Television
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Uganda Shilling
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
uPVC	Un-plasticized vinyl-chloride
USD	United States Dollar
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWSD	Urban Water and Sewerage Department
VAT	Value Added Tax
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
WL	Wayleave
WSDf	Water and Sanitation Development Facility
WSDM	Water Supply Design Manual
WSSB	Water Supply and Sanitation Boards
WTP	Willingness to Pay
WUCs	Water User Committees

DEFINITIONS

Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to which the affected people are entitled, in order to replace lost asset, resource or income.
Cut Off Date	Final date of enumeration and assessment of property and persons, entities and/or households to be affected. This is to be published to the public.
Directly Affected Persons	All those who reside or derive their living from areas where the project will have a direct impact, often referred to as the Direct Impact Zone (DIZ), consisting of all the project components
Economic Displacement	Total disruption of means of economic livelihood for a household or entity
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Entitlement Matrix	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Avenues through which disputes and grievances shall be resolved amicably before resorting to legal means.
Income Restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected people. Restoration of incomes of all APs is one of the key objectives of the RAP.
Involuntary Resettlement	The unavoidable displacement of people arising from development projects that creates the need for rebuilding their livelihood, income and asset bases in another location. It includes impacts on people whose livelihood and assets may be affected without displacement.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Livelihoods	All the various ways of subsistence, the sum of ways of making a living of an individual or a group of people, such as a household.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Any person, household, firm or private institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project.

Project Impacts	Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including the surrounding and host communities are assessed as part of the overall evaluation of the project.
Rehabilitation Assistance	Rehabilitation assistance is the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as livelihood support, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to assist PAPs or DPs restore their livelihoods
Replacement cost	The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value, or its nearest equivalent plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Where national law does not meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. A compensation structure will be established that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.
Resettlement	All social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, by change in the use of land, or; restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.
Resettlement Action Plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Resettlement Assistance	Resettlement assistance refers to activities that are usually provided during, and immediately after, relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing, or rentals or other assistance to make the transition smoother for affected households
Rights and Entitlements	Rights and entitlements are defined for PAPs and DPs (with the cut-off date) and cover those losing businesses, jobs, and income. These include options for land-for-land or cash compensation. Options regarding community and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each affected community or household will be determined and explained, usually in an entitlement matrix
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

Vulnerable persons

People who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized or impoverished, such as ethnic minorities, women, female-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people, without support structures, disabled persons or war invalids, people receiving social assistance from the Government, and people living below the poverty line.

a) Standard of living adversely affected;

b) Right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, Stone mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or

c) Business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is responsible for managing and developing the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs of the present and future generations with the full participation of all stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Directorate is responsible for providing sustainable safe water within easy reach and hygienic sanitation facilities, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77 percent of the population in rural areas and 100 percent of the urban population by the year 2015, with a minimum of 80 percent effective use and functionality of facilities.

As of June 2013, access to safe water to the rural population was at 64% and to the urban population was at 70%. The biggest challenge is how to serve the water stressed areas where the traditional rural water supply sources cannot be implemented coupled with depletion of cheaper water resources in some areas. Consequently both sub sectors, are lagging behind and considerable efforts and strategies have to be devised to ensure that progress is attained and sustained.

One of the strategies to meet the service gap in rural areas is the bulk water transfer strategy that aims at bulk transfer and supply of water to water stressed areas. This strategy involves as one of the activities, the development of new large gravity flow schemes and rehabilitation and extension of old large gravity flow schemes to water stressed areas in rural areas and rural growth centres.

Bukedea District is water stressed and lies within the flood zone and hence faces a major challenge of increasing access to clean and safe water to its rapidly growing population amidst diminishing water resources both in quantity and quality. Ground water resources have proved inadequate to meet the district's potable water demand. Therefore, much more reliable and sustainable water supply options have to be developed if meaningful achievements are to be made. Accordingly, in 2013, a prefeasibility study was done by MWE, which established that the project area under consideration could be served by a bulk gravity flow scheme with the water source as R.Sipi which originates from the slopes of Mt. Elgon in Kapchorwa District. The bulk water system would serve Bukedea district and parts

of the sub counties of Kawowo (in Kapchorwa), Bukhalu and Bunambutye (in Bulambuli), Bukhulo and Bukiyi (in Sironko), which fall along the planned main supply pipeline to Bukedea district. This would in addition augment other water supply systems that have been planned for the above districts.

Project Description

The project involves;

- Intake works comprising a new chamber and modification of the existing diversion weir;
- 1km of DN 200mm raw water main;
- 1,713m³/day conventional water treatment plant comprising flocculators, sedimentation tanks, rapid sand filters, clear water well backwash pump house, chemicals store, chemical mixing and dosing platforms, etc;
- Sludge drying beds;
- 6km of DN150mm transmission main and 5 reinforced concrete break pressure tanks;
- 514m³ reinforced concrete ground reservoir;
- 15km of reticulation system comprising plastic pipes of size OD200mm to OD 20mm and 9no break pressure tanks;
- 200no initial consumer connections;
- 1no water borne toilet;
- Water office

Project Impact

The impact arising out of construction is described below;

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System in Bukedea District- Upper System

Item No.	Item	Description	Impact
1	Intake	Water abstraction from an existing intake in figure 5-1 below located within the national park	Insignificant permanent public land take
2	Raw water main	1km of raw water steel pipeline following closely the existing pipeline and traversing closely the river bank which is a protected zone. Figure 5-2 below shows the google map image	4 project affected persons were identified. (Please see appendix i) Land for the pipeline, 60 pole size eucalyptus trees and maize gardens shall be affected.
3	Water treatment plant	The water treatment plant shall occupy 1 acre of land, which is currently used for cultivation	Permanent land take of 1.137 acres of private land
4	Treated water transmission main	This pipeline is about 6km and shall start from the water treatment plant. It shall traverse 180m within the river banks, 420m through farm land before reaching the existing road network. Thereafter it will follow 4.6km through the road reserve and 800m through farm land up to the reservoir site.	30 project persons as indicated in appendix i. Land for pipeline, trees and various crops shall be affected
5	Reservoir	The reservoir shall occupy 0.14 acre of land, which is currently used for cultivation	Permanent land take of 0.243 acre of private land
6	Distribution mains	All the distribution mains shall traverse along the road reserves.	Permanent land take of 0.01 acre of private land at each location of break pressure tank. 10 break pressure tanks shall be located in the distribution network
7	Water Office/ Public toilet	The water office or public toilet shall be located within the Sipi town centre and each shall occupy a plot of 50x 100ft	Permanent land take of 0.12 acre of private land at each location

Methodology and Approach

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with standard RAP practice and in line with Ugandan Policies, as well as social safeguard policies of the World Bank Group largely drawing its propositions from the Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on involuntary displacement.

In terms of stakeholder engagement, a participatory approach was employed. Throughout this process, the project-affected and affecting stakeholders were consulted and facilitated to actively participate in the process, utilising the existing social, administrative and information dissemination structures or mechanisms.

The more specific technical baseline data was collected based from field surveys using questionnaires, formal and informal interviews with project-affected persons and local council officials. In addition, resource data was obtained from reviews of concept planning data related to water supply requirements by different households and entities in the project area. Data on land and property affected was captured using instruments, documents and methodologies as approved by the relevant officials from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development.

Further still, there was a review of relevant documents on resettlement plans, legal, institutional and policy guidelines in respect to the situation for Uganda. In a specific way, the National Water Policy and the National Development Plan were studied to give a more synchronized perspective and approach to mitigation of displacement or socio-economic disruption and benefit sharing.

Through all these processes, the potential direct and indirect impacts to the PAPs were reviewed and analyzed and as such, compensation and benefit sharing options and strategies have been developed in a participatory manner.

water system and sanitation facilities. This arrangement has been implemented in a number of small towns.

Legal Framework

The following Ugandan laws and regulations were adhered to and informed the legal framework of the RAP;

- The Constitution of Uganda (1995), The Land Act (1998);
- The Land Acquisition Act (1965);
- The National Water and Sewerage Corporation Act (1995);

- The IDP Policy (2009);
- The National Environment Act Cap 153 (1995);
- the Uganda Water Action Plan (1995);
- The Town and Country Planning Act and the National Land Policy (2013).

Institutional Framework

This RAP study was sanctioned by the Ministry of Water and Environment under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) an entity mandated to regulate the use of water as a resource in Uganda. Both the ministry and the directorate provide policy guidance on modes of extracting, treating and supplying water in an environmentally friendly manner.

The other Agencies that have greatly influenced the development of this project but more specifically influenced the preparation of the RAP include the following; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development whose mandate was utilized in the survey and valuation of affected land and property, The Ministry of Local Government, The National Planning Authority, and The Uganda National Roads Authority.

At a lower level, the agencies involved included; Local Council 1 for more direct contact with affected populations, mobilization, sensitization and guidance of the project team on pertinent issues as well as witnessing the enumeration of property and resolving boundary conflicts.

Stakeholder and Public Consultations

Stakeholders' consultations were undertaken in two phases. The first phase involved rapid interviews of the public, sub county staff, local government officials at Kapchorwa district headquarters. A consultative meeting was also held with NEMA and Uganda Wildlife Authority in Kampala.

The second phase of consultation involved formal stakeholders and public meetings.

The main issues arising from the consultation were that;

- (i) The project is generally acceptable to a majority of the residents,

- (ii) The water supply system construction may require limited land acquisition. In this regard, the stakeholders indicated that compensation should be finalized before the project commences construction,
- (iii) The existing water sources including wetlands, rivers and ground water should be conserved and protected for other purposes such as washing, irrigation, livestock, etc. to allow the piped water for domestic purposes,
- (iv) The community water management committees are given basic training on management for sustainable operations of the system once completed. Educate and sensitize the users and public on water use to reduce wastage, contamination and equity. This will involve training of selected members of public and community leaders on management basic skills,
- (v) Other views included;
 - ✓ Social involvement is enhanced to raise the level of ownership. Among the involvements would include employment, constant information and consultations as well as adopting the most cost effective accessibility to the water supply by the communities,
 - ✓ The communities at the source and supply area require intensive campaign on education and awareness on sanitation and hygiene. This will ensure sustainable utilization of the treated water while the available alternative sources are applied for washing, livestock watering and irrigations,
 - ✓ Initiate programmes on catchment management for R. Sipi for soil erosion control and reduction of silt discharging into the proposed intake. The public should be involved in this initiative,

Compensation Principals and Strategy

The compensation assessment procedures followed in this RAP is in line with the Land Act (Cap 227) which puts into operation the provisions of the Constitution of Uganda 1995 (under sections 43 and 78) and also complies with the provisions of the World Bank safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement. To ensure that all affected persons are catered for and that some people are not disadvantaged in the process of development, DWD will ensure financial compensation under the law is effected promptly and monitor this program for a period of six (6) months. The strategy adopted will be adequate to enable monetary

compensation and resettlement assistance, including a disturbance allowance and specialised assistance to vulnerable groups.

Overall, the proposed project will not cause displacement of households but permanent land take will be required for the reservoirs, treatment plant and compensation for crops, trees.

Grievance Management Procedure

The Sub County Chief shall be mandated as the Grievance resolution officer to receive, register complaints and mediate in disagreements involving internal family conflicts arising out of receipt of compensation of options taken by the head of household. In regard to queries on the compensation values payable, they shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Water and Environment for review by the CGV.

If the review is still not acceptable to PAPs, they shall be advised to seek the second opinion of an independent valuer/assessor. If this is still disputed, the PAP will be advised to seek legal redress.

Implementation of RAP

DWD shall be responsible for the implementation of the RAP as part of the project development process but has to implement this in a participatory manner involving the affected persons directly or indirectly through their representatives. DWD shall set up a team to manage Resettlement, compensation and all ensuing issues.

Externally, DWD shall liaise with L.C officials and other local government offices during implementation and pre-construction period in addition to engaging the office of the CGV for review of compensation disputes.

In consideration of all the activities involved in this RAP, we have estimated that DWD will need to set aside slightly over UGX 370,127,572 for the RAP.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Water and Sanitation Sector in Uganda has evolved over the past 10 to 15 years through several reforms and national instruments all geared towards increasing efficiencies in implementation and effectiveness in delivery of services to the unserved. This continuous change process has enabled appropriate adaptation of sector policies and strategies to be incorporated into emerging national and international development agenda including the country's Poverty Eradication Project Plan, now transformed into the National Development Plan (NDP) and also aligned towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is responsible for managing and developing the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs of the present and future generations with the full participation of all stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Directorate is responsible for providing sustainable safe water within easy reach and hygienic sanitation facilities, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77 percent of the population in rural areas and 100 percent of the urban population by the year 2015, with a minimum of 80 percent effective use and functionality of facilities.

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One of the strategies to meet the service gap in rural areas is the bulk water transfer strategy that aims at bulk transfer and supply of water to water stressed areas. This strategy involves as one of the activities, the development of new large gravity flow schemes and rehabilitation and extension of old large gravity flow schemes to water stressed areas in rural areas and rural growth centres.

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have proved inadequate to meet the district's potable water demand. Therefore, much more reliable and sustainable water supply options have to be developed if meaningful achievements are to be made. Accordingly, in 2013, a prefeasibility study was done by MWE, which established that the project area under consideration could be served by a bulk gravity flow scheme with the water source as R.Sipi which originates from the slopes of Mt. Elgon in Kapchorwa District. The bulk water system would serve Bukedea district and parts of the sub counties of Kawowo (in Kapchorwa), Bukhalu and Bunambutye (in Bulambuli), Bukhulo and Bukiyi (in Sironko), which fall along the planned main supply pipeline to Bukedea district. This would in addition augment other water supply systems that have been planned for the above districts.

1.1 Project Objective

The project objective is to provide improved water supply and promote good hygiene and sanitation practices in the sub counties of Kapusinda and Kawowo in Kapchorwa district.

1.2 Project Scope

The infrastructure shall comprise;

- a) Intake works comprising a new chamber and modification of the existing diversion weir;
- b) 1km of 200mm ND raw water main;
- c) 1,713m³/day conventional water treatment plant comprising flocculators, sedimentation tanks, rapid sand filters, clear water well backwash pump house, chemicals store, chemical mixing and dosing platforms, etc;
- d) Sludge drying beds;
- e) 6km of 150mm ND transmission main and 5 reinforced concrete break pressure tanks;
- f) 514m³ reinforced concrete ground reservoir;
- g) 15km of reticulation system comprising plastic pipes of size OD200mm to OD 20mm and 10no break pressure tanks;
- h) 200no initial consumer connections;
- i) 1no water borne toilet;
- j) Water office

1.3 Project Area

The project area is located between latitudes 1° 10' N and 1° 34' N and longitudes 33° 35' E and 34° 17' E in eastern Uganda and is accessible by approximately 250km of tarmac road from Kampala.

Figure 1-1 below shows the location of the project area on the Map of Uganda.

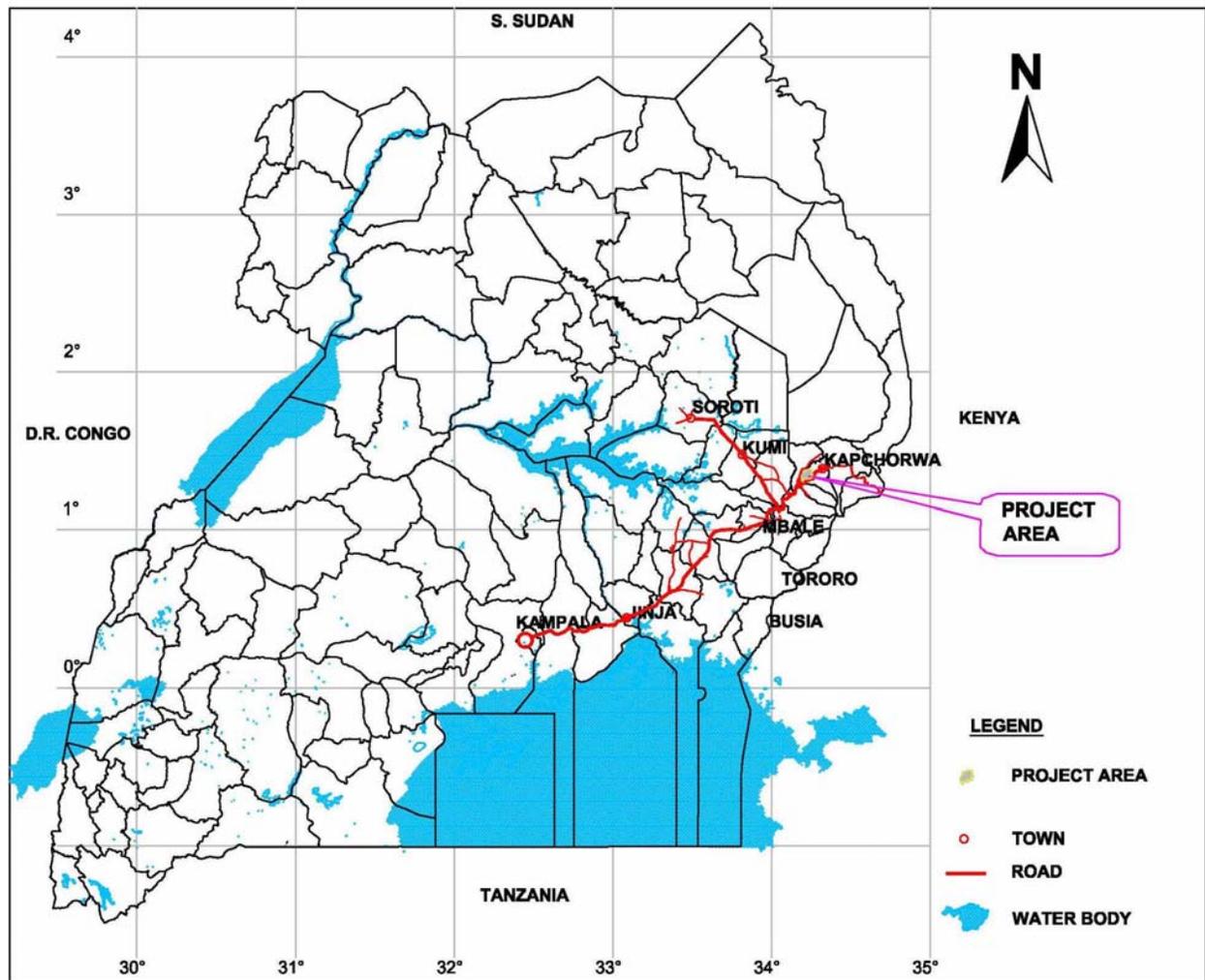


Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area

1.3.1 Population and Demographics

The 2014 census put the population in the study area at 13,814 and a total of 2,792 households.

1.3.2 Topography

The highest project area elevation shall be at the intake site along the slopes of Mt. Elgon and the lowest elevation is 1,040m in the northern part of the project area towards Lake Okolitorom.

The slopes of Mt. Elgon are characterised by deep valleys and steep terrain while the rest of the project area is generally flat.

1.3.3 Climate

The area experiences double maximum of rain fall during the months of March to May and October to November. The annual average rainfall is about 1500mm and the temperature ranges between 9 and 24 ° C.

1.3.4 Geology

The geology along the mountain slopes is described as Tertiary: Volcanic rocks and associated sediments while the geology of the rest of the project area is Archean Gneissic-Granulite Complex.

1.3.5 Vegetation

The vegetation comprises savannah grasslands.

1.3.6 Existing Infrastructure

The area is accessible by a network of gravel roads off Mbale -Kapchorwa highway.

In addition most of the project area is covered by the satellite telecommunication network.

The national electricity grid traverses the project area with the centres along the main Mbale–Kapchorwa along connected through step down transformers.

1.3.7 Economic Activities

The majority (79%) of the household heads are peasants, 8% are employed, 8% are engaged in trading while the rest are engaged in various activities such as motor cycle riding,

church ministry, artisanship, tailoring, guarding, vending and crafts making. The employed include local government employees, teachers, police, those employed by NGOs and medical staff.

1.3.8 Existing Water Supply

The existing water sources include; protected wells/springs and rivers/streams.

1.3.9 Sanitation

The households (88%) have pit latrines however it was observed that the latrines were unhygienic, poorly constructed and maintained. Usually the atmosphere around most of these latrines is very smelly.

Over three quarters (87%) of the households discharge grey water into the open areas, 4% into the road drains, while 9% into household gazetted disposal areas. The survey findings further indicate that 61% of households dispose of solid waste into garbage pits, 1% into gazetted collection points while 38% into open areas.

As already noted above, observation of household practices revealed some undesirable practices, such as using very poor latrine and bathroom structures, and the habit of not washing hands after using the latrine.

The communities were reported to be reluctant at participating in maintaining general cleanliness around their water sources.

1.4 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The overall objective is to determine anticipated resettlement impacts associated with the construction of the water supply and sanitation system and put in place, measures to mitigate such impacts.

The specific objectives include:-

- Identify and document project affected persons and the corresponding impact in terms of permanent or temporary acquisition of their land, displacement and livelihood.

- Assess, quantify, value and document the impact due to permanent or temporary land take, displacement and livelihood
- Recommend the compensation to the project affected arising from the impact.
- Assist displaced people in their efforts to improve their livelihood and standards of living or at least to restore them.

1.5 Methodology and Approach

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with standard RAP practice and in line with Ugandan Policies, as well as social safeguard policies of the World Bank Group largely drawing its propositions from the Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on involuntary displacement.

In terms of stakeholder engagement, a participatory approach was employed. Throughout this process, the project-affected and affecting stakeholders were consulted and facilitated to actively participate in the process, utilising the existing social, administrative and information dissemination structures or mechanisms.

The more specific technical baseline data was collected based from field surveys using questionnaires, formal and informal interviews with project-affected persons and local council officials. In addition, resource data was obtained from reviews of concept planning data related to water supply requirements by different households and entities in the project area. Data on land and property affected was captured using instruments, documents and methodologies as approved by the relevant officials from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development.

Further still, there was a review of relevant documents on resettlement plans, legal, institutional and policy guidelines in respect to the situation for Uganda. In a specific way, the National Water Policy and the National Development Plan were studied to give a more synchronized perspective and approach to mitigation of displacement or socio-economic disruption and benefit sharing.

Through all these processes, the potential direct and indirect impacts to the PAPs were reviewed and analyzed and as such, compensation and benefit sharing options and strategies have been developed in a participatory manner.

2 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with the Ugandan Laws and guidelines as well as following the OP 4.12 on involuntary displacement. The report indicates the framework under which the Client operates, including the Policy guidelines that steered the preparation of this Action Plan as well as the legal stipulations relevant to the land acquisition, compensation and benefit sharing with those affected by the project

2.1 Institutional Framework

The following institutions initiate national policies that have an influence on the processes of planning and implementation of the project

2.1.1 Ministry of Water and Environment

The Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for the management of water resource development project in Uganda. The ministry also has the overall responsibility for initiating national policies and for setting national standards and priorities for water resources management and environmental regulation. A multidisciplinary team representing stakeholders and constituting the Water Policy advises the Minister on the above functions and is mandated to initiate revisions to legislation and regulations. The key functions of the MWE are to promote the rational and sustainable utilization and/or development of the water resources while conserving relevant surrounding watershed environment in Uganda. They are several divisions within the MWE and these are:

- (i) The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) which is in charge of the promoting the rational management and use of water resources of Uganda by coordinating and regulating activities that may impact water quality and quantity.
- (ii) Quality and quantity of water in water courses is monitored and regulated by the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), which also issues permits for water abstraction and effluent disposal

The Ministry of Water and Environment's Directorate of Water Development is the proponent/developer of this project. The Ministry shall be responsible for ensuring that all PAPs are compensated and all laws, policies, safeguards are adhered to.

2.1.2 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

NEMA shall work with District Environment Officers and local environment committees at local government levels to assess and monitor compliance of the Resettlement Action Plan to the approved ESIA.

2.1.3 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and the coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. The ministry gives guidelines on methodology, documentation and access to private or public land/property. The valuation division within this ministry is responsible for approving the compensation awards.

2.1.4 Uganda Land Commission

Article 239 of the Constitution stipulates that Land vested in or acquired by the Government of Uganda shall be held and managed by the Uganda Land Commission.

Land Act section 49 states the functions of the Uganda Land Commission are to hold and manage any land in Uganda which is vested in or acquired by the Government in accordance with the Constitution, and they are responsible for procuring the certificates of title for any such land.

2.1.5 Ministry of Local Government

The ministry provides policy direction to lower local governments at the district and sub county.

Local government structures are important for mobilizing support for the project as well as monitoring its social-environmental impacts both during construction and operation phases.

The local council I shall witness the compensation agreements, confirmation of ownership, resolve boundary conflicts, among others.

The Kapchorwa District Land Board is mandated to:

- ✓ facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land;

- ✓ Compile and maintain a list of compensation rates payable in respect of crops; buildings of a non-permanent nature and any other thing that may be prescribed;
- ✓ Review annually the list of rates for compensation;
- ✓ Deal with any matter which is incidental or connected with the above functions.

The District Land Tribunal shall:

- ✓ Determine any dispute relating to the amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired.
- ✓ Determine disputes in relation to land and land value.
- ✓ Determine disputes relating to the grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals, the commission, or other authority with responsibility relating to land.

2.1.6 The Uganda National Roads Authority

Permission shall be sought to lay pipelines within the road reserves or across roads. The Authority is mandated to establish and maintain road reserves.

2.2 Legal Framework, Laws and Regulations

There are a number of national and local legal frameworks that regulate the land relations in Uganda. These frameworks define land rights, ownership, procedures and requirements of transfer and acquisition of land between individuals and groups. They also provide procedures for the acquisition of land by the state or a public body for public projects.

Among the most important legal instruments in this regard are the following:

- The Constitution of Uganda (1995);
- The Land Act (1998);
- The Land Acquisition Act (1965);
- The Local Government Act (1992);
- The Road Act (1964);
- The Access Road Act (1964);
- The Town and Country Planning Act and the National Land Policy (2013).

2.2.1 The Uganda Constitution (1995)

Article 26 gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land in the citizens of Uganda. The Constitution prescribes the tenure regimes in accordance with which rights and interest in which land may be held [Article 237 (3)]: Customary, Leasehold, Mailo and Freehold and Article 237(8) gave the lawful or bonafide occupants of Mailo land, freehold or leasehold land security of occupancy on the land.

- Customary land is owned in perpetuity and is governed by the customary laws by the people who have customary tenure. These people have propriety interest in the land and can acquire a certificate of customary ownership by requesting one through the Parish Land Committee (which will then be granted by the District Land Board).
- Freehold tenure involves the holding of land in perpetuity or of a period less than perpetuity fixed by a condition. It enables the holder to exercise full power of ownership.
- Mailo tenure involves the holding of land in perpetuity. It was established under the Uganda Agreement of 1900. It permits the separation of ownership of land from the ownership of developments on land made by a lawful occupant. Additionally, it enables the holder to exercise full power of ownership.
- Leasehold tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. The landlord grants the tenants or lease exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.

Article 237(2) (a), prescribes how Government or Local Government may acquire land in public interest and such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26. The Constitution also provides procedures to follow during land acquisition for public interest. The Constitution stipulates the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of land acquired from the owner/occupier. Article 243 (1-2) of the Constitution also provides for the establishment of Land Tribunals for determination of disputes during land acquisition.

2.2.2 The Land Act (1998)

The Act addresses land ownership (Section 2), tenure, management and other related issues. The developer should seek to enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land upon payment of compensation.

Section 39 gives restrictions on transfer of land by family members. Section 39 (1) requires a written consent from the (i) spouse(s), (ii) children of majority age, (iii) committee where children or orphans below majority age are involved before any person transfers, sale or enter into contract of land where the household derives its livelihood.

Section 39 (7) allows the spouse or children of majority age, not being the owners to lodge a caveat on the certificate of title or certificate of customary ownership of the person who is the owner of any land to which subsection (1) applies to indicate that the property is subject to the requirement of the consent under subsection (1).

The Act creates a series of land administration institutions (Section 46-76) consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB), Parish Land Committees (PLC) and Land Tribunals. Section 42 states the procedures for land acquisition by Government or Local authority for public use.

Section 59 of the Act gives functions of the DLB including compilation and maintenance of compensation rates (1 (e)) for crops, buildings of non-permanent nature and yearly review of the compensation rates for crops and non-permanent buildings. Jurisdiction of the District Land Tribunals (DLT) is provided for in section 76, Sub-county tribunals in section 80 and Land tribunals in urban areas in section 81. Considerations in the computation of compensation are provided in section 77. Section 77 (1) requires that while assessing compensation DLT take into account the following for land acquisition:

- Customary owner, the value of unimproved land on the open market;
- The value of buildings on land are taken at market value for urban areas and depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas;
- Value of standing crops on land, excluding annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice given and;
- In addition under the same subsection, 30% and 15% (of total sum assessed) disturbance allowance be paid if less than six months or six months' notice respectively is given to vacant possession.

- Land dispute resolution is by land tribunals as provided for under Section 77, traditional authorities prescribed under Section 88 and a mediator prescribed under Section 89. Disputes arising from the compensation to be paid should be referred to the high court for decision (section 87) if the Land Tribunal cannot handle.

2.2.3 The Land Acquisition Act (1965)

This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister of Lands may authorize any person to enter the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose. The Government or developer is to compensate any person who suffers damage as a result. The Act requires that adequate, fair and prompt compensation is paid before taking possession of land and property. Disputes arising from the compensation to be paid should be referred to the court for decision if the Land Tribunal cannot handle.

2.2.4 The Local Government Act, 1995

This Act gives effect to the Government Policy on de-centralization and devolution of functions, powers, and services to Local Governments. Under this Act, District and lower Local Councils are given the responsibility of managing their natural resources. Some of the decentralized services and activities for which District Councils are responsible are stipulated under Second Schedule Part 2 section 5 and include land administration, physical planning, land surveying, conservation of forests and wetlands, social rehabilitation, labour matters, community development, vulnerable children, cultural affairs and others.

2.2.5 The Access Roads Act, Cap 350

The Act seeks to ensure that a private landowner/developer who has no reasonable means of access to public highway may apply for leave to construct a road of access to a public highway. The Act establishes a mechanism of applying for an access road to public highway and a legal regime to ensure the safety of the neighboring environment. The Act permits the owner of any land over which an access road is to be constructed to be paid compensation in respect of the use of land, the destruction of crops or trees and other property on the land.

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

construct a road of access. Access roads to the dam site will be required thus this Act will be applicable.

2.3 The World Bank Policy OP/BP 4.12 for Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank has well-established operational policies, which apply to its lending activities and to the projects undertaken by borrowing countries, in order to ensure that development projects are sustainable and environmentally sound.

The World Bank OP 4.12, Annex A (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socio economic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, and grievance redress procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation. The most relevant paragraphs from the policy are listed below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The World Bank’s Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (WB. OP 4.01 - point 14a and b) prescribes that public consultation is carried out at least 2 times, after environmental screening or during the process, and after submission of the EIA. Thus the consultations were carried out.

2.4 National Legal Frame Work vs The World Bank Policy for Involuntary Resettlement

Table 2-1 below compares the national legal frame work and the World Bank policy for involuntary resettlement and recommends the policy to be adopted.

Table 2-1: Adopted Policy for RAP

Category of PAP Type of lost assets	Ugandan Law	WBG requirements	Recommended approach
OWNERS – Land	The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 vests all land directly in the Citizens of Uganda, and states that every person in Uganda has the right to own property. Ugandan law recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, customary tenure, freehold tenure, leasehold tenure, and mailo	Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g., relocation or loss of	Adapt WBG Safeguards and offer additional option for in kind replacement of lost land

Category of PAP Type of lost assets	Ugandan Law	WBG requirements	Recommended approach
	<p>tenure.</p> <p>Customary land is owned in perpetuity and is governed by the customary laws by the peoples who have customary tenure. These people have propriety interest in the land in perpetuity and can acquire a certificate of customary ownership or a freehold certificate of title by requesting one through the Parish Land Committee (which will then be granted by the District Land Board). Customary land owners are entitled to compensation based on the open market value of the unimproved land</p> <p>For Land, Cash compensation based upon market value of unimproved land + disturbance allowance (15/30%)</p>	<p>shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas</p> <p>Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation is to be based on replacement cost.</p>	
TENANTS – Land	<p>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land. Compensation is split between land lord and tenant but no stated percentage split.</p>	<p>Must be compensated whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy</p>	<p>Adapt WBG Safeguards and compensate in cash or replace in kind as the previous tenure at the bare minimum</p>
SHARECROPPERS – Land	<p>Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops and other fixtures</p>	<p>No specific provision as to land compensation, but income and means of production must be restored.</p>	<p>Restore livelihood as per the WBG guidelines.</p>

Category of PAP Type of lost assets	Ugandan Law	WBG requirements	Recommended approach
OWNERS – “Non permanent” Buildings	Mailo tenure involves the holding of land in perpetuity. It was established under the Uganda Agreement of 1900. It permits the separation of ownership of land from the ownership of developments on land made by a lawful occupant. Owners of non-permanent buildings are entitled to compensation based on rates set by District Land Boards.	For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land or assets that could be recognized under the laws of the country, Bank policy provides for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land, to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods.	Cash compensation based upon rates per sq.m. established at District level + disturbance allowance (15/30%) – Also offer option for in-kind replacement of the dwelling places in better state.
OWNERS – “Permanent” Buildings	Law permits the separation of ownership of land from the ownership of developments on land made by a lawful occupant. Owners of permanent buildings are entitled to compensation based on rates determined by the professional valuer but relying on property rates	For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land or assets that could be recognized under the laws of the country, Bank policy provides for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land, to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods. Also entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement as well as compensation.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost + disturbance allowance (15/30%) – Also offer option for in-kind replacement of the dwelling places in better state.

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System in Bukedea District- Upper System

Category of PAP Type of lost assets	Ugandan Law	WBG requirements	Recommended approach
PERENNIAL CROPS	Cash compensation based upon rates per sq.m./bush/tree/plant established at District level + disturbance allowance (15/30%) – Rates are calculated as the one year net agricultural income – Disturbance allowance is meant to take care of the re-establishment period for these crops with establishment more than one year.	Transition period should be taken into account. This period may be more than one year for some crops.	Compensate as per Ugandan Law and apply 15 or 30% disturbance allowance. Damages during studies to be paid at replacement cost.
ANNUAL CROPS	No compensation. The 6 month notice is supposed to allow people to harvest their annual crops. However, those damaged during works are compensated.	No specific provision but minimum is Income restoration. Land for land compensation allows people to re-establish annual crops immediately.	Damages and other losses during studies and land take to be paid at replacement cost
Calculation of compensation and valuation required.	According to the Land Act, Cap 227 (section 77), the value of customary land shall be the open market value of the unimproved land. Value of the buildings shall be at open market value for urban areas and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas. The crops and buildings of a non-permanent nature are compensated at rates set by District Land Boards.	Bank policy requires: (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or	Compensation shall be calculated at full replacement cost. Assistance for relocation shall be offered where applicable

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System in Bukedea District- Upper System

Category of PAP Type of lost assets	Ugandan Law	WBG requirements	Recommended approach
		job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and (e) provision of civic infrastructure and community services as	
BUSINESS INCOME	No compensation. The 6 month notice is supposed to allow people to re-establish their business	Establish access to similar opportunities	Assistance to restore business income shall be offered

3 STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Stakeholders' consultations were undertaken in two phases. The first phase involved rapid interviews of the public, sub county staff, local government officials at Kapchorwa district headquarters. A consultative meeting was also held with NEMA and Uganda Wildlife Authority in Kampala.

The second phase of consultation involved formal stakeholders and public meetings.

3.1 Preliminary Stakeholders Consultations

A limited interaction with the Stakeholders extracted the following general opinions;

3.1.1 General Public Opinion

- (i) There is a very high level of resource ownership and desire for benefits at the source areas. The residents at the sources also are agreeable that the water should help the people in the downstream districts since in any case the water flows continuously,
- (ii) It was the opinion of the residents, however, that they should be considered to benefit from the project and the intake, therefore, should be upstream of the proposed source. In this connection, they were informed that the existing intake on Sipi River in the forest will be upgraded to attain a capacity that will serve the communities upstream of the proposed intake,
- (iii) There are numerous wetlands and springs with rich water discharge to an extent that if protected and managed could supply the source communities with clean water
- (iv) With this intervention, then the source communities would be at peace with the downstream districts residents benefiting with the water,
- (v) There was also an early concern on whether they will be required to pay for the water considering at the moment, they freely obtain the water from the rivers

3.1.2 Water Office at Kapchorwa District

The District Water Officer Mr. David Olal had the following observations;

- (i) While appreciating the fairly clean water in Sipi River, Chebonet River brings in heavy loads of silt to the proposed intake point due to the intensive cultivation in the

catchment. Other pollutants in Chebonet River include possible agro-chemical residuals from the farms. This has a serious implication on the cost of treating the water,

- (ii) It will be necessary to initiate an integrated land use intervention in the catchments of both rivers for long term water treatment sustainability. He noted the intervention on Sipi River catchment by the IUCN could be extended onto Chebonet River catchment as well.
- (iii) The community in Kapsinda considers the sources as their resources and should be benefiting before the lower communities could get the water. He was of the view that to satisfy the community and avoid social conflicts, the project integrate a component to serve the local community.

3.1.3 Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

The major concern of the UWA is any water intake to be done within the forested areas. For full involvement, UWA would expect a disclosure of the report by NEMA on which formal comments would be filed. It was also indicated that UWA is not liable for any risks associated to entries into the forest park. Regarding the rehabilitation of the existing Sipi Intake, the following conditions should be adhered to;

- (i) That a permit will be obtained from UWA prior to construction works commencement. This would ensure that UWA Regional is informed on the works programme for purposes of monitoring,
- (ii) It is expected that the Client will arrange for an awareness meeting with the UWA field staff to also discuss on the approved allowances for the Forest Rangers on ensuring safety of the construction workers,
- (iii) There will be no waste left in the forest. All solid waste wastes, sewage and food remains and construction debris should be removed from the forested zones,
- (iv) No camp should be constructed within the forest,
- (v) No forest materials including plants, soils, animals or minerals should be removed from the forest without approval from UWA,
- (vi) The construction workers are expected to pay requisite park entrance fee for the entire period of the construction.

3.1.4 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

The process being undertaken on the proposed water supply was appreciated by NEMA. Water related projects are not expected to have significant impacts and challenges and so an assessment at the EIA Scoping stage may suffice. Emphasis, however, was laid on the following issues;

- (i) There is need to balance on the needs and requirements of the communities upstream and downstream of the proposed intake to avoid possible social conflicts,
- (ii) Care and caution be taken during the construction and laying of the water infrastructure to ensure the following;
- (iii) No social and economic disruptions
- (iv) Control pollution into the water bodies including the source rivers,
- (v) Ensuring minimal or no losses of water through the transmission and distribution networks,
- (vi) Undertake impact assessment of construction camp sites if any will be constructed for the works,
- (vii) All wastes generated from the construction works should be well management to avoid nuisance and environmental pollution,
- (viii) All pipes traversing sensitive areas be identified and necessary protection identified;
- (ix) Appropriate measure is adopted for social issues including security, HIV/AIDS and lawlessness.

3.2 Public Consultations Forums

There is a general acceptance of the project by the residents both at the water source as well as the beneficiary Districts. While appreciating the project, the communities at the source district expressed strong desire to benefit with the resource before downstream residents. In this regard, a component of the project should be integrated. On the other hand, the downstream communities are ready to pay for the water as long they are assured of accessibility to water.

3.2.1 Main Concerns and Fears

Table 3-1 below presents the main concerns and fears expressed by the Participants as well as responses on the same.

Table 3-1: Key Concerns, Fears and Responses during Consultations

Issues	Concerns and Fears	Responses
Benefits	The communities in Kapsinda County expressed concern that the water will benefit residents in other districts at their expense, yet they are the “Owners” of the resource.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The residents were assured that a component has been integrated into the project such as to commence and be implemented at the same time. ✓ Downstream beneficiaries were in agreement that the source communities should also benefit to ensure social harmony and safety of the water.
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There was concern that the Contractor might bring construction workers from other places and ignore the local youth wishing to benefit from the project. ✓ This concern was expressed in all the project areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The participants were assured that the Contractor will be required to engage not less than 60% of the construction employees from the area. However, all skilled labour may be hard to obtain locally. ✓ However, those engaged should be ready to work since the Contractor is expected to complete the works within the stipulated period.
Land Acquisition	<p>Land owners expressed fears on losing sections of their land and development to water pipelines corridors.</p> <p>This also raised issues of interactions with sensitive cultural and ecological areas, e.g. grave yards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The pipeline corridors are expected to run along the road reserves. ✓ However, should it become necessary for any sections of the project run on private or institutional land, then appropriate compensation arrangements will be undertaken before commencement of the project.
Public Safety	There was concern on the safety of the public especially children and the aged during the construction.	The water pipeline trenches will be secured and be covered within the shortest period possible.
Cross Cutting Social Issues	Concern on cross cutting issues associated with the project implementation at construction phase. Among the issues include HIV/AIDS, Gender Mainstreaming, Environment protection, Poverty and Employment	This will be tasked to the Project Management Committees and the Contractor
Project Ownership	The residents wondered mechanisms in place to enhance ownership by the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Involvement of the communities in the construction and operations of the project including employment and access to water. ✓ A section of the communities at source and supply area will have their management capacity improved for effective participation.

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System in Bukedea District- Upper System

Issues	Concerns and Fears	Responses
Water Connections	Most residents may not have the ability to connect water to their homes and therefore may require Government assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The water pipelines will be brought to the nearest points possible but it still remains the residents' responsibility to connect to their homes. ✓ However, communal points in form of water kiosks and/or stand pipes will be provided at strategic locations.
Paying for water	✓ The community in Kapsinda indicated unwillingness to pay for water and hoped that the Government meets cost of water for its residents.	✓ It was explained to the community that supplying water and system operations and maintenance has a cost. Whether the payment is made from the users or the Government, the water cost has to be met.
Irrigation	Some residents felt that they be allowed limited irrigation of crops with the water	Clarification was made that the water is meant for domestic use and limited livestock watering only. It also does not make any economic sense to irrigate farms with treated water.
Safety of the Pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Landowners along the pipeline corridors wondered how they will co-exist with the pipes and other land use activities ✓ The residents in the supply areas also worried about illegal connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The residents were advised that the pipeline way-leave will be clearly defined for limited utilization. Among the limitations will include no putting up structures, no trees should be planted and form of excavations. ✓ Strict surveillance will be set up by the Ministry of Water and Environment. However, the residents should support this and ensure that connections are only done upon approval and by qualified personnel. This will assist in reducing interference with water flow.
System Management	The role of the community in the system management was not clear.	The communities were advised to form Community Committees for the system management but within the provisions of the laws governing water resources management. The District Offices will assist in this regard.

3.2.2 Key Suggestions

- (i) Social involvement is enhanced to raise the level of ownership. Among the involvements would include employment, constant information and consultations as well as adopting the most cost effective accessibility to the water supply by the communities,
- (ii) The water payment tariffs be worked out in conjunction with the water users to ensure matched ability to pay status, willingness to pay as well as awareness creation on cost of water,
- (iii) The communities at the source and supply area require intensive campaign on education and awareness on sanitation and hygiene. This will ensure sustainable utilization of the treated water while the available alternative sources are applied for washing, livestock watering and irrigations,
- (iv) Landowners affected by the project are compensated accordingly to ensure acceptability and safety of the pipelines,
- (v) Initiate programmes on catchment management for Sipi and Chebonet Rivers for soil erosion control and reduction of silt discharging into the proposed intake. The public should be involved in this initiative,
- (vi) The water supply for the source community be commenced along the main water project system to Bukedea District and other beneficiary Districts,
- (vii) Residents in Kapsinda County requested that the Government subsidize the water payments for the poor users,
- (viii) (Educate and sensitize the users and public on water use to reduce wastage, contamination and equity. This will involve training of selected members of public and community leaders on management basic skills,
- (ix) The communities should be encouraged to continue preserving and utilizing alternative sources of water including rainwater harvesting and available wetlands and shallow wells.

Figure 3-1 below shows the stake holder meetings



Site Visits with the Community Members



Stakeholder Consultation Meeting in Kapsinda

Figure 3-1: Photos of Consultations

4 SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY

4.1 Objectives of the Survey

The specific objectives were to;

- establish socio-demographic characteristics, such as population, household size, occupation, income levels, ownership of houses, types of dwellings, settlement patterns, etc.;
- assess the current water supply situation in regard to accessibility to various existing water sources, current water consumption levels, prices paid for various water sources, reliability of existing water sources, quality of the water sources, responsibility for fetching or paying for water in households, time spent fetching water, etc.;

4.2 Key Findings

4.2.1 Population and Demographics

The 2014 census put the population in the study area at 13,814 and a total of 2,792 households as shown in the table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1: Domestic Population

No	Sub County	Population Estimate	No of Households
1	Kapusinda	6,833	1,364
2	Kawoowo	6,981	1,428
TOTAL		13,814	2,792

Source: 2014 National Population and Housing Census Provisional Results

4.2.2 Households

Over 80% of the household heads are males with the majority of the household heads aged between 36-65years.

The vulnerable groups that exist in the project area include female headed households (17%) and elderly headed households who are 65 years above (10%). There are no child headed households.

PAPs who are vulnerable will need special attention in terms of rehabilitation and livelihood support so as to ensure their livelihood is fully restored and their situation is made better and not worse.

4.2.3 Household Income and Expenditure

Household incomes and expenditure are important in understanding the ability of the people to pay for key services or facilities in the study area.

4.2.3.1 Employment and Income Status

The majority of people access their livelihoods from farming (peasantry). However the population in the urban area is also engaged in a number of business activities including trading and markets.

The occupation of household heads varied, with peasants (79%) constituting the largest single occupational group in the study area. Other occupational categories identified are public servants (7%), traders (5%), casual labourers (4%), NGO employees (1%), petty retail traders (3%), while other occupations constituted 1%. Included among other occupations are motor cycle riding, church ministry, artisanship, tailoring, guarding, vending and crafts making. Public servants include local government employees, teachers, police and medical staff.

Table 4-2 below shows the household income levels.

Table 4-2: Household Incomes

Income Level	Percentage (%)
Less than UGX 100,000	70
UGX 100,000-300,000	17
UGX 300,000-500,000	7
UGX 500,000-1000,000	4
> UGX 1000,000	1

Most households (70%) reported a monthly income less than UGX 100,000 and the average monthly household income was established to be about UGX 148,479.

4.2.4 Existing Water Supply

4.2.4.1 Type of Water Supply used by Households

The protected well or spring (38.2%) and point source borehole (35.2%) were the most dominant source of water throughout the study area as shown in the figure 4-2 below. The majority of the population use these sources for all their water needs including drinking and cooking as well as bathing and laundry. The rest of the people depend on open wells (8.4%) and rivers (17.4%), while a very small number use pipe water (0.7%).

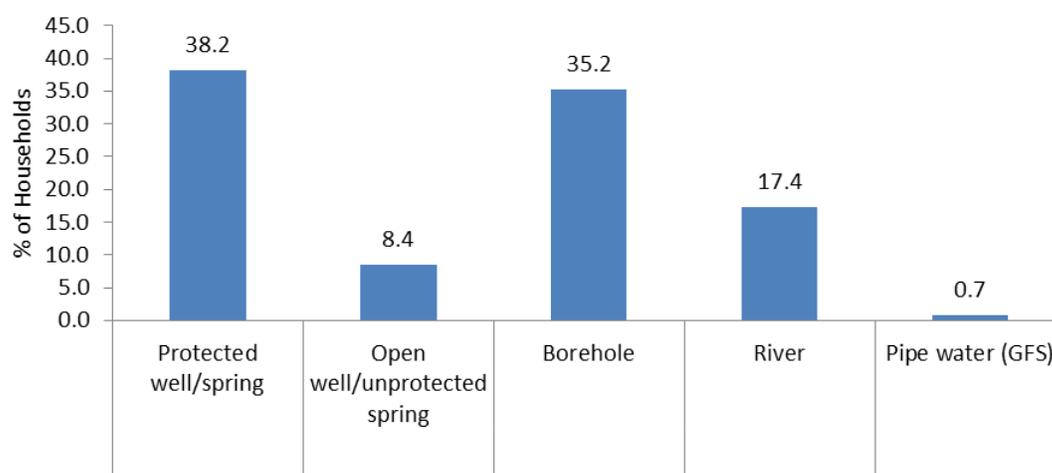


Figure 4-1: Main Source of Water

Piped water was observed in Sanzara parish, Kawoowo sub-county where the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) set up a small GFS that serves 2 villages with water for irrigation and drinking.

Kapchwera, Kumawa and Chepkwatit parishes in Kawoowo, do not have any water points. People drink and use contaminated water. Cheptuya, Kiring, Kapsebugo and Sengwel parishes in Kapsinda are probably the worst affected. These communities, border Sipi River whose upstream is intensively cultivated, so their water is contaminated with residual material.

4.2.5 Land Ownership and Settlements Patterns

Due to dense population coupled with land fragmentation practices the distance between homesteads is much less. Some small holder farmers are settled along the mountain terrain, on steep slopes and river banks.

The Sipi trading centre has two distinct settlement patterns: a core zone, with urban characteristics such as permanent commercial buildings along the roads and more or less rural characteristics in terms of settlement patterns at the fringes. In the core zone the houses are usually big, close to each other and designed for commercial use. The commercial buildings in the core areas are mostly built of brick with iron sheet roofs. Behind these permanent houses lining the roads, there is a mix of permanent and many semi permanent houses, some with grass thatch roofs.

5 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

94% of the raw water main traverses closely the river bank which is a protected zone and then the rest (6%) through the land to be acquired for the water treatment plant.

3% of the treated water transmission main shall after the treatment plant traverse along the river bank and thereafter 7% shall traverse gardens along the cliff and slopes of the mountain until the existing road network. 77% shall follow along the reserves of the road network and the remaining 13% through privately owned land towards the reservoir site. Table 5-1 below describes the impacts.

Table 5-1: Project Impact

Item No.	Item	Description	Impact
1	Intake	Water abstraction from an existing intake in figure 5-1 below located within the national park	Insignificant permanent public land take
2	Raw water main	1km of raw water steel pipeline following closely the existing pipeline and traversing closely the river bank which is a protected zone. Figure 5-2 below shows the google map image	4 project affected persons were identified. (Please see appendix i) Land for the pipeline, 60 pole size eucalyptus trees and maize gardens shall be affected.
3	Water treatment plant	The water treatment plant shall occupy 1 acre of land, which is currently used for cultivation	Permanent land take of 1.137 acres of private land
4	Treated water transmission main	This pipeline is about 6km and shall start from the water treatment plant. It shall traverse 180m within the river banks, 420m through farm land before reaching the existing road network. Thereafter it will follow 4.6km through the road reserve and 800m through farm land up to the reservoir site.	30 project persons as indicated in appendix i. Land for pipeline, trees and various crops shall be affected
5	Reservoir	The reservoir shall occupy 0.14 acre of land, which is currently used for cultivation	Permanent land take of 0.243 acre of private land

Item No.	Item	Description	Impact
6	Distribution mains	All the distribution mains shall traverse along the road reserves.	Permanent land take of 0.01 acre of private land at each location of break pressure tank. 10 break pressure tanks shall be located in the distribution network
7	Water Office/ Public toilet	The water office or public toilet shall be located within the Sipi town centre and each shall occupy a plot of 50x 100ft	Permanent land take of 0.12 acre of private land at each location



Figure 5-1: Existing Intake

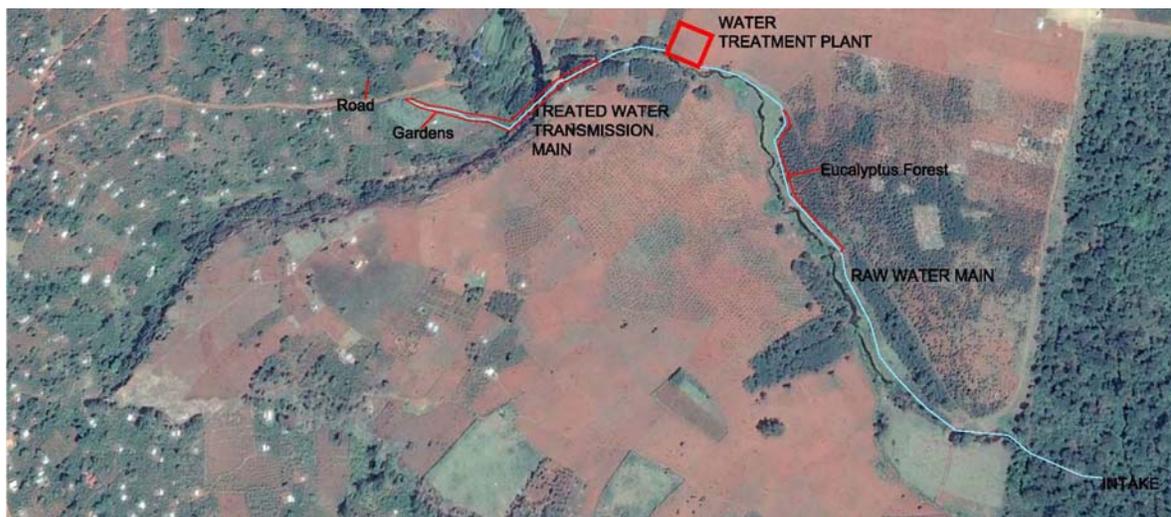


Figure 5-2: Impacts from Intake to Start of Road Network

6 METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

6.1 Inventory and Registration of Affected Properties and Persons

In order to prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it is imperative that a comprehensive asset inventory is done. Such an Inventory will be conducted by a multidisciplinary team composed of the following types of persons: - Surveyor, Valuation Expert and Sociologist (to get the social impacts and sensitise the PAPs). In addition to this team, village leaders, a District Land Representative will be presence to witness the process.

An inventory of all property (buildings/structures, trees and crops) that will be in the designated areas for the different project components like reservoir, access roads etc. will be made. The land inventory will specify the different customary tenures under which the different affected plots of land fall (e.g. customary, leasehold, freehold etc.). A land surveyor will demarcate the boundary of the project land required for acquisition. He will then demarcate individual affected property so as to determine the different land areas/sizes acquired from each PAP. The output of the location survey will be a Strip Map showing affected persons' land parcels and structures.

The Valuation Expert, Surveyor and Sociologist shall ensure that a detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the project has been undertaken. The survey shall account for land acquisition, and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income which can be either temporary or permanent. Such losses would be resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income generating resources.

6.2 Valuation Exercise

At each affected land/plot, the Valuer will take careful count of all crops and trees. In addition, the Valuer will count and measure all the affected buildings / structures in the presence of the affected person and a local leader. A Compensation Assessment Form will be filled to record all the properties affected. The licensees or sharecroppers crops will also be noted and recorded on a separate Compensation Form bearing the names of the licensee or sharecropper. The property of the sharecropper/licensee will be recorded in the presence of the landowner, the licensee/sharecropper and the area leader. All the participating parties will verify the contents of the Compensation Assessment Form and will thereafter append

their signatures to this form. The affected persons will take a copy of the Compensation Assessment while the original will be retained by the Valuer.

The calculation to determine the amount for compensation for crops, trees, structures and land will be done using the prevailing approved compensation rates for Kapchorwa district. Table 7-1 shows the basis for the compensation calculations.

Table 6-1: Valuation Procedure

Lost Asset	Valuation
Land	Valuation will be based upon market value of unimproved land plus a 15-30% disturbance
Permanent House	Valuation on case-by-case basing on materials, based upon the replacement cost plus a 15-30% disturbance
Non-permanent House	Valuation will be based upon the official district approved compensation rates with type of materials, condition and age taken into account plus a 15-30% disturbance allowance
Crops/Trees	Valuation will be based upon the official district approved compensation rates and count of trees and crops on the affected land/plot plus a 15-30% disturbance allowance.
Community asset/resource	No provision

6.3 Disclosure for Compensation

Each of the PAPs shall be visited and the impact together with the corresponding proposed compensation discussed with them. Family members have to express their consent at this level as required by section 40 of the Land Act.

If the compensation is agreeable to the PAPs, a Compensation Consent Form will be signed.

7 COMPENSATION PROCESS

The process shall involve the following.

7.1 Proof of Eligibility

Several aspects for proof of eligibility for compensation will include among others the following: legal documents like land titles, customary certificates, tenancy agreements, consultations with and witnesses like local authorities, neighbours, family members, customary leaders/clan leaders, elders and the general community.

The verification team shall work hand in hand with local authorities at village level before the actual compensation payment. The verification team will include LC1 Officials, Sub County representative, Land Area Committee Representative and any other person.

This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated.

7.2 Compensation

Compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance. The type of compensation will be an individual choice. However, PAPs will be advised on the importance of accepting in-kind compensation especially when more than 20% of the land has been affected.

It is further recommended that all compensation payments above UGX 100,000 or UGX 200,000 be paid through bank accounts accessed by the respective PAPs and amounts below UGX 100,000 or UGX 200,000 paid in cash directly to the PAPs.

Reputable local banks will be identified by the Project Implementing Team to work closely with the local administration, the compensation team and the PAPs so as to encourage the use of their facilities and to ensure safekeeping of large amounts of compensation payments. The identified local banks will be encouraged to bring account opening services closer to the people so as reduce on the cost of transport to the banks for the PAPs.

The issue of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments should be addressed by the local administration.

Each person who receives compensation will sign a compensation payment certificate acknowledging receipt of the compensation and titled or untitled land transfer forms. The Compensation Payment Certificate will clearly show different compensation amounts from land taken and developments (e.g. crops, trees, structures) affected and disturbance allowance. Several parties will sign on the compensation payment certificate and these will include; compensation recipient/claimant, LCI Chairperson/Representative as a witness, Land officer of affected District and representative of the implementing agency.

7.3 Salvage of Materials

PAPs shall be given a chance to salvage materials or other items from their land before the demolition/ site clearance takes place for instance trees. They will be given at least a 3-6 months' notice to move as provided by law.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

8.1 Introduction

During the implementation of the project activities it is likely that disputes/disagreements between the project implementers and the affected persons will occur especially in terms of boundaries, ownership of crops or land or use of land/ properties, compensation values, delay in disbursement of the compensation packages. It will therefore be necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people could file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation.

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

The grievance mechanisms should:

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

8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A three-stage procedure to redress the grievances is thus proposed:

8.2.1 Stage I: Grievance Committee

The grievance committee is proposed at the village level and this may constitute the following people;

LCIII Chairperson/a representative

- Sub-county Chief/ a representative
- Chairperson Area Land Committee / a representative
- LCI Chairperson for each affected village
- Two representatives of Project Affected Persons (1 Male and 1 Female)
- Two elders(1 Male and 1 Female)

The PAP representatives and the Elders will be democratically chosen by the PAPs with the help of their leaders. Complaints of PAPs on any aspect of compensation or addressed losses shall first be lodged in writing to the Committee, which will be resolved by use of customary rules. The project implementers will also verify the claims on ground with the assistance of the grievance committee. If unresolved then the case will be forwarded to stage II;

8.2.2 Stage II: The Land Tribunal

The Land Act, 1998 states that land tribunals must be established at all local governments. All land disputes must be processed by the tribunals, before the case can be taken to the ordinary courts. The act also states that traditional authority mediators must retain their jurisdiction to deal with, and settle, land disputes.

If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the village level grievance committee, then he/she will resort to the District Land Tribunal. The Land Tribunal shall invite the PAP to produce documents that support the PAP claims. The Land Tribunal will then provide a decision within one week. If unresolved the case will then be forwarded to stage III;

8.2.3 Stage III: Courts of law

The constitution allows a right of access to courts of law by any person who has an interest or right. Therefore the PAP as a last resort may submit the case to courts of law over property.

8.3 Grievance Resolution Process

Through sensitization meetings the PAPs will be informed of the different grievance mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints and dissatisfactions. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channeled via the Grievance Resolution Committees. Complaints will be filled in a Grievance Resolution Form.

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

grievance is solved amicably between the concerned parties and the courts will be the last resort. Efficiency in solving of the grievances will be of paramount importance. Grievances shall be resolved within a maximum of period of 60 days after the date of registration.

8.4 Monitoring Complaints

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

9 IMPLEMENTATION AND BUDGET

To avoid any delays to construction activities, the implementation shall start immediately with the valuation of land for the water treatment plant, reservoir and break pressure tanks. Upon approval of the valuation by the CGV, disclosure to PAPs, among others shall be done culminating in compensation payments to the PAPs by DWD.

Compensation along the pipeline routes shall commence after setting out the pipeline routes at the start of construction. The PAPs and affected property shall be identified, the affected crops/trees and land quantified and valuation done. Upon approval of the valuation by the CGV, the PAPs shall be disclosed to and compensated.

9.1 Budget

Table 9-1 below shows the estimated compensation costs.

Table 9-1: RAP Budget

Item No.	Item	Cost (UGX)
1	Raw water main route and access road to water treatment plant	31,893,118
2	Water treatment plant	39,800,000
3	Treated water transmission main	226,786,493
4	Reservoir	12,000,000
5	Break pressure tanks	6,000,000
6	Public toilet	10,000,000
7	Water office	10,000,000
	Sub Total	336,479,611
	Add 10% contingency	33,647,961
	Budget Estimate	370,127,572

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be carried out in order to assess the effectiveness of the RAP. Monitoring will cover disbursement of compensation, settlement of disputes and support to the vulnerable group and inclusion of the marginalised in decision making and benefit sharing. Evaluation on the other hand will cover livelihood restoration as well as the ultimate objective of the project which is to improve access to clean water and better sanitation facilities.

10.1 Objective of Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

The specific objectives are:

- (i) To monitor progress of compensation by tracking numbers of settlements made as well as disputes registered and resolved
- (ii) To identify non-compliance issues which need addressing.
- (iii) To monitor the progress of wayleaves acquisition and advise on modalities of contractor entry to site
- (iv) To assess the impacts and effects of compensation and displacement
- (v) To assess achievement of the overall objective of the project and advise on remedial actions where problems are encountered as well as document lessons learnt for purposes of enriching knowledge in the field of RAP implementation and service delivery.

10.2 Socio-Economic Assessment

The purpose of socio-economic assessment, which is part of the evaluation process, is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved, and have not worsened as a result of the sub-project. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards will continue after resettlement. Additionally a reasonable period (usually two years) must be established for monitoring post-resettlement impacts.

The socio-economic assessments will use surveys, focus group meetings, and participatory appraisal tools for measuring impacts. A separate assessment will be made for

each sub-project. Additionally, since a baseline household survey will have been completed during RAP preparation, the end-RAP assessment will measure changes from this baseline.

10.3 Storage of PAPs Details

Details of each PAP including his/her socioeconomic status prior to the project, amount of compensation received per sub-project will be compiled. Compensation Certificates will bear each PAPs' photograph and in case of additional land acquisition, the respective PAP's reports or files will be updated. Copies of the reports will be kept by the Project Implementing Team, the PAP.

10.4 External Evaluation

The primary responsibility for M&E rests with DWD but it is prudent that at the end of the project, an independent firm is commissioned to carry out an audit of the processes, compliance issues as well as outcome. In line with participatory approaches, it is advisable that the PAPs are included in the monitoring and evaluation scheme either directly or through their chosen representatives.

10.5 RAP Audit and Completion Report

At the end of the implementation phase, there will be need to conduct an audit of the processes and outcome to majorly document lessons learnt and add to the general body of Knowledge in the management of displacement.

The matrix in table 10-1 below presents the issues to analyse at the closing stage

Table 10-1: RAP Closure Issues

Activity	Required Data	Source	Responsibility
Performance Monitoring	Measurement of Input indicators Against proposed implementation schedule and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods, structures and services	M&E Reports, Quarterly Reports, On spot checks	MWE/DWD Implementation Unit
Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of In puts against baseline indicators. Assessment of PAP satisfaction with inputs	Quarterly quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project, review of grievance mechanism outputs	MWE/DWD Implementation Unit
Evaluation	Measurement of output indicators such as income levels, livelihood restoration, availability of shelter and replacement of infrastructure affected by the project	Assessment report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultations with affected PAPs	Contracted external evaluation agency

Source: IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.

APPENDICES

Appendix i –Compensation Framework

Appendix ii –Stakeholders Meeting Proceedings

Appendix i - Compensation Framework

No.	Projected Affected Person	Project Component	Description of Affected Property			Estimated Quantity				Rates (UGX)				Total Value (UGX)
			Land	Structures	Vegetation	Land (Acres)	Structures	Trees (no)	Crops (no)	Land	Structures	Tree	Crop	
1	Dr. Chebrot Stephen	Access road to water treatment plant and raw water main	Permanant access road portion to plant and raw water main	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.730	0	60	0	29,170,331		25,000	-	27,357,451
2	Wandera Patrick	Access road to water treatment plant and raw water main	Permanant access road portion to plant and raw water main	None	Maize garden in access road raw water main	0.039	0	0	256	29,170,331			500	1,521,517
3	Chemali Lydia	Access road to water treatment plant and raw water main	Permanant access road portion to plant and raw water main	None	Maize garden in access road raw water main	0.040	0	0	264	29,170,331			500	1,544,671
4	Chemali Jane	Access road to water treatment plant and raw water main	Permanant access road portion to plant and raw water main	None	Maize garden in access road raw water main	0.038	0	0	256	29,170,331			500	1,469,480
5	Kiplangat Micheal	Water treatment plant	Permanant land for plant	None	Maize garden	1.137				29,170,331			500	39,800,000
6	Wozanywe Erifazi	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees pole size within 2m of raw water main, cabbage and matooke	0.086	0	416	972	29,170,331		25,000	3,000	18,979,681
7	Mwanga Michael	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.010	0	97	113	29,170,331			10,000	1,705,736
8	Namadega Patrick	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line and break pressure tank	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.028	0	0	204	29,170,331			10,000	3,442,991
9	Gimei Kapsimon	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.015	0	0	242	29,170,331			10,000	3,428,029
10	Chemutai Francis	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.007	0	0	109	29,170,331			10,000	1,543,429
11	Chemongezi Vincent	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.007	0	0	119	29,170,331			10,000	1,685,062
12	Kapchereti Andrew	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.012	0	0	189	29,170,331			10,000	2,677,584
13	Kabaragyenya Joseph	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.012	0	0	191	29,170,331			10,000	2,704,403
14	Zakayo Kaselebu	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.015	0	0	250	29,170,331			10,000	3,541,501
15	Chelibe Stephen	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.035			565	29,170,331			10,000	8,002,281
16	Bwire Margret	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.004			66	29,170,331			10,000	934,488
17	Thomas Chemongyezi	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.039			672	29,170,331			10,000	9,420,525
18	Chepsikor Simon	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.073			1179	29,170,331			10,000	16,698,140
19	Chombu Tom	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.032		523		29,170,331		25,000		16,821,138
20	Chemowo Emmanuel	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line and break pressure tank	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.043		434		29,170,331		25,000		14,511,625
21	Salimwe John Elyeza	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Bananas	0.017			270	29,170,331			3,000	1,553,999
22	Elyeza John	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Bananas+coffee + cassava	0.018			297	29,170,331			10,000	4,206,764
23	Tom Elyeza	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.016		255		29,170,331		25,000	10,000	8,201,059
24	Jimmy Chemongyezi	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.041		657		41,152,263		25,000	10,000	21,714,687
25	Juma Seiko	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line and break pressure tank	None	Bananas+coffee + cassava	0.067			836	41,152,263			10,000	13,364,086
26	Sam	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.029			466	41,152,263			10,000	7,013,946
27	Chebeti Alice	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Cassava +Matooke	0.045			728	41,152,263			3,000	4,841,707
28	Martin	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.041		671		41,152,263		25,000		22,177,738
29	Abudul Emmanuel	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.023		373		41,152,263		25,000		12,327,623
30	Mwanga	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Coffee +Matooke	0.028			447	41,152,263			10,000	6,728,618

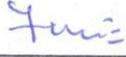
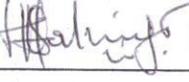
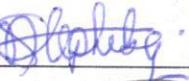
31	Sam Siviliano	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line and break pressure tank	None	No trees, no crops	0.046				41,152,263				2,276,978
32	Geofrey	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Eucalyptus trees	0.019		304		41,152,263		25,000		10,046,577
33	Alex	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Cassava +Matooke	0.040			648	41,152,263			3,000	4,309,982
34	Martin	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	Matooke	0.016			255	41,152,263			1,500	1,235,495
35	Nelson	Transmission Main	Permanent land take transmission line	None	No trees, no crops	0.014				41,152,263				690,625
36	Kaku Alex/ Mr Eric Leonard	Reservoir site	Permanent land take transmission line	None	No trees, no crops	0.243				41,152,263				12,000,000

310,479,612

Appendix ii – Stakeholders Meeting Proceedings

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	KIRSANG BASTAR	Peasant / ^{Levi} COUNSELLOR	CHEPTOMA PARISH KAPSINDA SIC	Kapsinda SIC	0705278436	
2	Sety. Sharp	Councillor ^{Levi}	Kapsabuko KAPSINDA SIC	"	0702258952	
4	MUSAWU BENJAMIN	Peasant	KONGWO Parish	"	0705407090	
5	Chelangot Peter	Peasant	Kapsabuko PARISH	"	0702347110	
6	WANDARAMA ROBERT	Peasant	KAPSABUKO PARISH	"	0701853544	
7	Salimo Francis	Peasant	Kongwo Parish.	"	0705584433	
8	Daniel Barkisoi	"	"	"	-	
9	YERU KAMFRANI	Councillor ^{Levi}	Kiting Parish KAPSINDA SIC	"	0703794084	
10	MUSOBO STEPHEN	Dist. COUNSELLOR	KONGWO PARISH	"	0701119755	
11	WONIARA VINCENT	Sp/Chief	KAPSINDA	"	0775523462 0707446705	

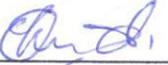
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SATIYA HUSSEIN	VIMAN LCI	CHEMWARAM	-	0702720206	
2	STEPHEN KAMALI	LCI CHAIRMAN	KAPSABUKO	-	0704002844	
4	SHERA ARENTINA	PEASANT	NGANTA	-	-	
5	NABUKWASI ALLEN	TEACHER	KAPSULUNYI	-	0705169027	
6	SOTERWA DOMWIE	FARMER	TOWE	-	0706490586	
7	CHELAGAT JANIKA	FARMER	KAPKUMBE	-	-	
8	MANGEST BUSHINDA	FARMER	KABOK	-	0702677709	
9	CHEMUTIA JRISE	FARMER	KAPURBANGWA	-	0704370857	
10	SATIYA SADIAM	FARMER	BULKEWO	-	0705103664	
11	SOLIMO ANDR ROBER	FARMER	TOWE	-	0705148163	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SINA MUBAMIRU	DEASANT	CHEMWARAN	KAPSINDA	0704712887	
2	SAUDE AGADI	LCI	CHEMWARAN	KAPSINDA	0754817462	
4	SINDET GIDEON	Sec - LCI	KAPSABUKU	" "	0704431486	
5	Chemon GEB WILLIAM	FARMER	Chaplaburuku	" "	- -	
6	MASABA AIFAS	LCI	Sengwel	" "	- -	
7	CHEBET COSMAS	CLM LCI	KAPSABUKU	" "	075528624	
8	WILLIAM TALAMWA	v/clm	KAPSABUKU	" "	0785286214	
9	MUSOBO MUTWALIBU SABUN	CLMAN LCI	KAPBULKERWO	" "	0702265122	
10	KANKADI MOSES	FERMER	WUSWO	" "	- -	
11	CHEP FOLK REBECCA	women F-C	KAPBUKIEWO KAPSABUKU	" "	0159354158	

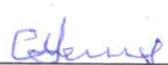
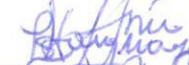
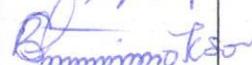
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	MUSIRO JOEL	LCE/CM	To Lokobu	P.O. SIPI	0703236196	<i>J.</i>
2	CHEKWIENGYU GEOFFREY	u u	CHEMURON	u	-	<i>Seis</i>
4	CHEPTOCK VICKY	H/WIFE	KAPCHEBANGANG	u	0702356348	<i>u</i>
5	RABERA GILBERT	LCE/CM	LULKIO	u	-	<i>u</i>
6	KIRENYI MARTIN	ELDER	KAPKINESTUBA	u	-	<i>u</i>
7	CHEBORET GEOFFREY	u	CHEMABIT	u	0701487596	<i>u</i>
8	MANDE ROBERT	u	KOCHONUD	u	0755593244	<i>u</i>
9	SUNA BENET	u	CHEPILPI	u	0756760930	<i>u</i>
10	MALIKWA MOSES	u	KOCHONUD	u	-	<i>u</i>
11	Mwangu Francis	LCE	Towe	u	0703126998	<i>u</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SANDE GODWIN	PEASANT	-	KIKINDI	0701488876	
2	KABURU JOHN	PEASANT	-	KAPSABUKO	-	
4	KABEYEVI WILFRED	PEASANT	-	KAPSABUKO	-	
5	CHEMONGES	FABRICSE	KAPSABUK	-	-	
6	KALE ASALLI	-	-	KAPSABUKO	0700886865	
7	TIMOTEM AMEDI	STUDENT	Kosindo cheptuya	cheptuya	0701843736	
8	KISINGAN FRED	PEASANT	Kawondo	Kawondo	-	
9	SOTYO ANTONY	PEASANT	KONCOWO	NGANGWA	0701398525	
10	Chebaimo Backson	peasant	KONCOWO	Kaptokolo	0705528981	
11	CHEPNOVEN WAHIR	HEALTH WORKER	CHEPTUYA	CHEBONET	0701659969	

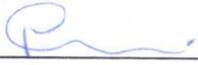
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SATYA SAMUEL	SCHEM EASIN DANJ KONGOWO	KABUKUNTA FS VILAGE		0705595572	
2	CHEMELICH H.	CIMAN LCI RABERWA	RABERWA			Chemgich
4	ABIBU KAPSELUK	" KAWOWO	KOWOWO			Kapsulu
5	Siyoy Jumo	" KAWOWO	Kowowo		07035877	
6	YUSHO ABAS	PEASANT	KAPKWROR	KAP	07034854	
7	KISS RONH	PEASANT	KAPSOBUKO	Kapsinda	-	
8	SIKOTIA ISAAC	Community Resource person & sec	KONGOWO	KAPSINDA	0703126425	
9	MUKET FRED	PEASANT	KONGOWO	KAPSINDA	0775838330	
10	CHEBET LINAH	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO	KAPSINDA	0758026122	
11	CHELANGAI ESTHER	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO	KAPSINDA	-	CE

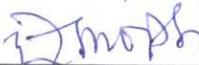
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	CHRISAKI PAULINE	w/ counselor	Kapsobuko	Kapsinde	0703769117	
2	Seling Burkeyo	w/ c	Tuxobui	"	070612884 070612889	
4	Chesakri Mergael	Councillor	Kongowo	Kapsinde	0701317214	
5	Mmyet Samsa	Peasant	Seignuel	"	-	
6	Mutuyin Hussein	"	Cheftmys	"	0703593229	
7	Chebet Ester	H/w	Kongowo	"		
8	Chermuti Agnes	"	"	"		
9	Koreyany Heller	nurse	"	"	0703992765	
10	Alungat Joyce	Peasant	SENGWEI	"	075634	
11	Cherbet Beatrix	"	KAPSAPKO	"	2921 075802118	

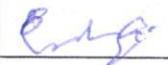
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SALIMO TEM	Chairman LC1	KUMWENY		-	
2	MUSAN BENEFAS	member	chemuron	-	-	
4	MUNYA STANLEY	MEMBER	KUMWENY	-	-	
5	MAKIMBA MOSES	sec	KAPIKOKO	-	0754670327	
6	TEKO MICHAEL	member LC1	KAPCHESIKOR	-	-	
7	MUTHA JOHN	member LC1	KUMWENY	-	0704712615	
8	CHEIBEI SADUK	Chairman LC1	KAPEMOKOK	-	0705259911	
9	TEKO STEPHEN			-		
10	CHEROP NELSON	Teacher	KAPSABUKI	-	0705011099	
11	CHEPTELEI BENNA	Member	KAPTOKOKO	-	-	

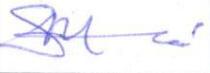
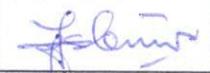
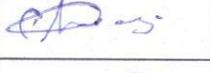
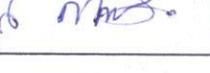
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SINTO STEPHEN	FARMER	KABOK	Kapsinda 9 - SIC	0701994116	
2	KIYEPI FRANCIS	"	WUSWO	-	0753205048	
4	SINDA Stephen	K.C.I	WUSWO	-	-	
5	CHOPYANGA Stephen	Fraud. C.	KASABUKU	-		
6	CHOUS YAMANGUZO	"	Sepua	-		
7	KAMUKAJI JOHN	L-I	Kamokoton	-	0702639923	
8	SOMIKWO Habibu	KCI	Sirinda	-	-	Somiko
9	NASAMBA TERESA	KC III Councilor Kening		-	0755298714	
10	CHRIST APADI	WETA C/PERSON KAPINDA P/C	KAPINDA P/C	prox 2	0784449611	
11	SUYEKHE	Sepua	Towe			

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	CHEKOP MASES	PEASANT	KIRING		0702701290	
2	CHELANGAT HABITA	PEASANT	KONGOWO		—	
4	SABILA GEORGEY	PEASANT	KONGOWO		—	
5	MATUI JOHN	CHMAN LCZ	KONGOWO		—	
6	Labu Sulaiman	PEASANT	Chemusbu		0702918744	
7	Sabila Krijal	CHMAN LCZ	Sengwel		—	
8	CHEMANDWA MURWAZ	PEASANT	KONGOWO		0703126300	
9	CHEKARUMA MABWA	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO		—	
10	CHEMONGES GODFREY	CHMAN LCZ	KONGOWO		—	
11	MWANGA ARAJE	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO		07055593226	

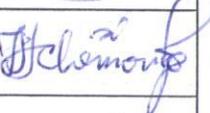
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	Mwanga Richard	Farmer	KAPSABUKO		0703160180	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Jeko Vincent	Farmer	Kapsabuko		do	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	CHEKWEZ LOYAZO	"	KAPSABUKO		do	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Kusheku William G.	PEASANT	"		075250355	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	CHEKWEZ HAWA	Farmer	KONGOWO		0705584507	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	MUSOBO ABURAKAR	P/MOBILISER	KAPSABUKO		0703126423	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	CHELANGAT JASTINE	FARMER	KAPSABUKO		—	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	CHEMUTAI STEPHEN	FARMER	CHEMOMOR CHEMORO		—	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	BUHAMITI GEORGE	FARMER	CHEMURAN		—	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	TOSKIN MOSES	PEASANT	KONGOWO		0702265487	<i>[Signature]</i>

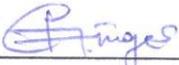
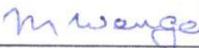
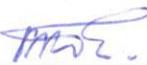
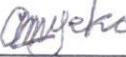
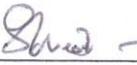
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	TYOLE SHAFIK	PEASANT	KAPSUKUNIYO		0703915762	
2	CHAMONGES ZAK. Babbe	- do -	KABUKOLE		0705923244	
4	TAPSWAT. WILLIAM		DAMWINDI		-	
5	MUNANDA Abdulla	-	-		0703235947	
6	Bulubiza RAALCI	-	-		072697529	
7	Achiy → Abess	Peasant	Kongowo	KapSindia	0701729643	
8	Chebet ISSIC	Peasant	Cheptuyes	11		
9	Kamuron Samuel	11	Kongowo	11	0776847346 0702 -	
10	Chaplai John	11	Senguel	11	-	
11	SOYEKWO ALBERT	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO	11	0754829582	

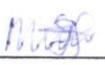
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	CHIMONGES ABAS	C/man LIC II	REBERWO	KAWOWO	0753909055	
2	MWAN CIA manuel	ELDAR	KONGOWO	KAPSINDA	-	
4	chekwot Julius	Peasant	Tuyobei	Kapsinda	-	
5	SIWA Alex	C/man LIC I	Kongowo	Kapsinda	-	
6	Satya Amos	Peasant	Kongowo	Kapsinda	-	
7	OMU Augustino	C/man LIC II	Kongowo	"	0753970074	
8	Yeko Columbus	V/C/man LIC I	Kongowo	"	0705311072	
9	KAPK WURUBA Sam.	ELDAR	Kangokow	"	-	
10	TAPYKO JANEI	S. for WOMAN	KONGOWO	"	-	
11	Chemak MILTON	ELDER	KONGOWO	CHEBAGRI	0701489626	

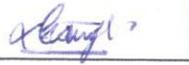
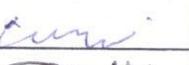
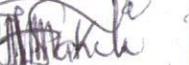
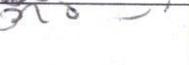
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	MWANGA BONIFAS	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO		0700249127	
2	CHEBET SHANTIA	PEASANT	KURAITIGITI	-	-	
4	MUKUNG JOHN	PEASANT	KAPKUSUMBE	-	-	
5	MUKUNG GEOFFREY	STUDENT	KONGOWA	-	0704952137	
6	CHESANG SILVIA	PEASANT	KAPSABUKO	-	-	
7	ARAIKALM WILFRED	PEASANT	SETSWEL	-	0700184228	
8	Yovanki James	"	"	-	-	
9	Chamungas Julius	Peasant	"	-	07015100973	
10	Robert Venet	"	Kongowa	-	-	
11	ROBERT SABILA	"	"	-	0703367774	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REGISTER

No.	Name	Occupation	Location	Address		Signature
				Box	Telephone	
1	SABIRA ANDREW	N.C.A.A. S/C	KAWOWO S/C	Mombasa	0701480079	
2	MUKUNGA JAMES	editorial assistant	KAPSINDA S/C		0702347714	
4	CHESANG MARTIN	Co-ordinator	KAPSINDA S/C	KIRING	0705079293	
5	MANGUSHO DAVID	TEACHER	KAPSINDA	KIRING	0701037626	
6	TWALLA KAPCHEMUI	PASTOR CHIEF	KONGOWO	Box 2 KAPCHORWA	0783738849 0703414888	
7	CHEBET JALIA	WOMEN LC III	KAPSINDA S/C	IZAPSHUKO	0702164977	
8	SEYEKWO WILFRED	LC III Court member	KAPSINDA S/C	P.O. Box 2 KAPCHORWA	0703907732	
9	BATTY CHELAGAI	-	KAPSINDA S/C	Box 2 KAPCHORWA	-	
10	CHESAKI Michael	DATA Collector	KAPSINDA KAWOWO	Box 2 KAPCHORWA	0702872643	
11		BUKEDEA HW SUPPLY PROJECT				

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

Public Participation Form

To the Participant:

The bulk water system would serve Bukedea district and parts of the sub counties of Kawowo (in Kapchorwa District), Bukhalu and Bunambutye (in Bulambuli District), Bukhulo and Bukiyi (in Sironko District). The target beneficiary districts fall along the planned main supply pipeline to Bukedea district. This would in addition augment other water supply systems that have been planned for the above districts. The main objective of the consultancy is to carry out a feasibility study, detailed engineering design, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Bukedea Water Supply and Sanitation System

This Stakeholder Consultation is your forum to express your honest views and opinions on the proposed development with respect to your neighbourhood welfare, safety, infrastructure and public amenities among other issues that you may consider pertinent to be addressed in the project implementation. Please use the space below in this regard. Please use the following space in this regard.

Concerns

-
- When is the project to take off?
 - People working on this project are they to be paid by the project or not?
 - The project may be corrupted and the project may not be completed.
 - Are there some qualifications for who ever to work in this project or not.

Recommendations

-
- The project is highly welcomed for because it is going help the communities and it's life
 - Government should pay in order for the people benefit their Govt.
 - If the community is to pay, it should be ^{at} very low cost.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. Work to be done by the community.
- ii. Payment of water may be very high.
- iii. Destruction of pipe lines.
- iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. Drinking safe clean water.
- ii. Water going off for long.
- iii. Corruption or compensations of ones crops.
- iv. Water being nearer to the people.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. Pipes should be saved by the people near the lines.
- ii. Repairing in case of damages along the line.
- iii. Protection of the taps and making the place clean.
- iv.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: SABILA ANDREW Tel: 0701480079

Sign: [Signature] Date: 25th-1-2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

Public Participation Form

To the Participant:

The bulk water system would serve Bukedea district and parts of the sub counties of Kawowo (in Kapchorwa District), Bukhalu and Bunambutye (in Bulambuli District), Bukhulo and Bukiyi (in Sironko District). The target beneficiary districts fall along the planned main supply pipeline to Bukedea district. This would in addition augment other water supply systems that have been planned for the above districts. The main objective of the consultancy is to carry out a feasibility study, detailed engineering design, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Bukedea Water Supply and Sanitation System

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Concerns

With much respect I have a honour
Thank the project from bukedea
district for having chance of choosing
Kapsinda & Kawowo S/C.
Security must be the first
priority in the project.

Recommendations

- ① I am sure that the project is so good, because water is life I agreed with that.
- ② It's going to earn employment to the community, therefore the poverty is going to be eradicated.
- ③ unity and cooperation is going to be carried out.

NOTE: You may use additional sheets if necessary

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The project will ~~may not~~ composition of the properties for community.
- ii. The ^{possible} may ~~also~~ ask qualification which the majority can not afford.
- iii. we don't know that how much metres per hole. eg. 7m or 35 metres.
- iv. the project may come with different conditions after the work.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. one benefit is that water has been closer to community.
- ii. one benefit is that livestock they are going to be served during drought.
- iii. one disadvantage is that pipe lines may not good can be on and off.
- iv. another disadvantage is that if not treated H₂O.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. I will ^{be} concerned about the projects - properties not be steal.
- ii. I cooperate with project staff and project workers as well. (unity).
- iii. I should also ~~start~~ sensitized to the community about the project not abuse.
- iv. I should coordinate meetings about project.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: CHEROTICH BOSE Tel: 0704712887

Sign:  Date: 26-07-2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

Public Participation Form

To the Participant:

The bulk water system would serve Bukedea district and parts of the sub counties of Kawowo (in Kapchorwa District), Bukhalu and Bunambutye (in Bulambuli District), Bukhulo and Bukiyi (in Sironko District). The target beneficiary districts fall along the planned main supply pipeline to Bukedea district. This would in addition augment other water supply systems that have been planned for the above districts. The main objective of the consultancy is to carry out a feasibility study, detailed engineering design, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Bukedea Water Supply and Sanitation System

This Stakeholder Consultation is your forum to express your honest views and opinions on the proposed development with respect to your neighbourhood welfare, safety, infrastructure and public amenities among other issues that you may consider pertinent to be addressed in the project implementation. Please use the space below in this regard. Please use the following space in this regard.

Concerns

⇒ We need clean water.

⇒ No more water ^{borne} diseases like Cholera, dysphoid since the water will be treated.

⇒ Our area will be changed hence modernized and Urbanized.

Recommendations

I must thank you, the officials of the environmental and social impact Assessment, for giving this proposals, of giving us the clean water for both our lives and our animals, May the almighty God bless you so much and ~~continuing~~ giving you wisdom to protect his people, Thank very much.

MAFI KILGOME TO KAPGINDA & KAWOVO SUB-COUNTIES.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. Shortage of water during dry season; and increase of a few taps in the area.
- ii. Deep trenches dug might be dangerous to our children and our animals
- iii. During the construction the pipes, peoples land or plants like coffee will be affected;
- iv. Don't you think this medicines might be dangerous to our health and our animals?

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. The area will be modernized and people will be employed.
- ii. No more moving long distance looking for water both the local people and their animals
- iii. The residents will maintain hygiene since the water is very clean.
- iv. Expensive payments of medical will be reduced

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

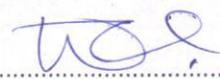
- i. I will make sure that, the taps around my village or compound will be maintained e.g. sweeping, flushing etc
- ii. I will make sure that no more around or children hence the tap will be fenced around hence no wastage.
- iii. I will teach my people on how important this water (taped water is very essential to our everyday lives.
- iv. I will inform my people, that this domestic use only hence drinking and animal use only.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: NAKAMBU TOPISIA

Tel: 0755292874

Sign: 

Date: 26/01/2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

Public Participation Form

To the Participant:

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Concerns

The proposed project of water supply is a great development in the surrounding areas as the people had been fetching water from deep down the valleys

Recommendations

We support the project to go on in order for the area to develop.

To be connected to public area it should be managed by local community because the people are poor

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The main challenges are who to manage after the completion of the project.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. it improves hygien
- ii. it will be easy to do small scale farming e.g. domestic animals.
- iii. there is improvement of health since water is treated.
- iv.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. I proposed to be pipe fittings since I have been working on other project so I have enough experience and working as a plumber.
- ii. I have been working with district engineering & on gravitational water supply.
- iii.
- iv.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: CHEBOROI GEORGEY Tel: 0701489596

Sign: Georgey Date: 26/01/2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

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Concerns

- Water to reach School and Kapsukungu's Church in Kapsinda Spc
- One water stand at least to serve 10 homes
- Aman L.C.1 Must take responsibility if where necessary.
- The Community to trained to keep soil erosion?

Recommendations

- The Communities should make sure the tranges are protected.
- Employment to Community
- Tap Stand to be protected.
- Application to be accepted for personal benefit beneficiary

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The project to employ ^{workers} within benefited Sub-county/parishes.
- ii. Damages have to be compensated
- iii. What will the community identify the pipes in underground
- iv. If ~~and~~ ^{one} found an accident to damage the pip Is there any punishment to meet.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. Community shall get water near and Community shall be free from ~~different~~ diseases
- ii. High cost not be paid.
- iii. Water should not be counted by meter box
- iv.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. protect water pipes
- ii. protect water stand safe
- iii. Repairing must be done by the management
- iv. Water management committees suppose to be elected
- v. The top stand must be protected by fencing

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other Employee

Name: Salimo Francis Tel: 0705584433

Sign: [Signature] Date: 26/1/2016

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Concerns

-
- Is the distribution of both sources going to start at the same time or different times?
 - Are the people going to pay for this water or not?
 - How is the what going to be distributed?
 - How deep will the trenches be in the gardens?
-

Recommendations

-
- Encourage beneficiaries to own the project.
 - Kind request for at least three tanks per parish
 - Kindly request the government to pay for our water bills.
 - Adequate payment for the workers requested.
-

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

i. If the water supply will be expensive for me to pay.

ii.

iii.

iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

i. Nearness of water to my reach is an added benefit.

ii. The way deep of the pipe will affect the normal activities of the farm work.

iii. Employment of 60% residents is a great advantage.

iv.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

i. Ownership of the project

ii. To ensure that proper use of water is maintained

iii.

iv.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: CHIKWEL HARDA Tel: 0705584507

Sign: [Signature] Date: 26/01/2016

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Concerns

When the project kicks off, the contractor who shall do this project, should recruit workers within the communities i.e both Kapchorwa and Kawowo subcounties respectively and not forgetting Uganda. Taps where water is collected collected has to be forced.

Recommendations

I appreciate the project and the community should own that water levels here always lower in dry seasons so this water should be fully continuous.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

i. People's crops will be destroyed

ii. Community sensitization

iii.

iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

i. Communities shall fetch H₂O from nearby places.

ii. Fight against cholera i.e water born disease

iii. Easy access of clean and treated water and not contaminated.

iv. People have to be compensated on crops destroyed

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

i. Become Monitors of the project

ii. Join the project as workers.

iii. Demand for many tap stands.

iv.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: Musobo Joel Tel: 0703235196

Sign:  Date: 26/1/2014

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

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Concerns

- * It's good to get a project such that we drink good water.
- * Reduces of diseases affects Community;
- * Community uses this water than Murring water.

Recommendations

- * We need water to be round the whole sub-county (Kapondo sity).
- * we need to compensate the land where the pipes passed through them
- * Community members should be amongst the workers.
- * Finally, the project is good to be our sub-county therefore we are supporting it.

NOTE: You may use additional sheets if necessary

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. - Damages of pipes (shilt).
- ii. - Tanks will be closed.
- iii. - Poor Sanitation all around water area.
- iv. - Community opens the springs out anywhere.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. - Drinks clean water by community.
- ii. - Reduces disease affects people.
- iii. - Animals drink the water.
- iv. - Brings good environment.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. - Enough security, sanitation near the water sources.
- ii. - Community made by laws governing this water.
- iii. - Community to select the members to keep this water.
- iv. - Community to repair the spring if closed or not function.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: KIPSANG BASTAR NABABA Tel: 0705278438

Sign:  Date: 26/01/2016

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Concerns

I will be one of the concerned person during both construction of the system and then after construction
I am one of those who worked with the ~~the~~ IACN during under the supervision of the District water Eng. Kapchorwa

Recommendations

The project is good and it is going benefit us as a community on both socially and economically.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. We have some community who tend temper with the pipes or vandalized with the taps
- ii. The community might be mistreated by the contractor
- iii.
- iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. Employments to the community
- ii. Community will get water for both people and animals
- iii.
- iv.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. To take care of the pipes and the whole project be functional throughout
- ii. To pay user fee for operation and maintenance O&M to keep system functional
- iii.
- iv.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other Employment

Name: SATIYA SAMUEL Tel: 0705595572

Sign: [Signature] Date: 26/01/2016

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Concerns

We are welcoming this project because this project must supply water / treated water i.e. improving sanitation so that people must get good water and also schools must get good water and the health unit must benefit from this project to the development of our s/county & the district at large

Recommendations

I recommend this project because this people around must get treated water too and take it to schools, Health unit and the community at large & seeks the project to take this water to every village supplying five (5) taps

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. pipes might ~~pass~~ ~~out~~ ~~land~~ through our land & must be compensated
- ii. The project must employ some people to guard the pipes i.e. people are employed too
- iii. If there was shortage of water supply to the community at large.
- iv. Water must reach to schools and the Health unit & community must get too.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. Sanitation has been improved due to treated water to every
- ii. This water should be used properly properly to the community.
- iii. The disadvantage if the ~~supply~~ water has not reached the health unit schools & community.
- iv. It is good to supply this water to cheftays, Kiriny, Serget, Te yober, Kanyoso & Kaka bulo must get it.

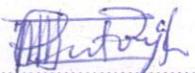
3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. My role is to get employed to the project
- ii. To therefore get water at my home
- iii. ~~people must~~ I think water my must be free of charge
- iv. I think must reach every home & every village

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: Mutuyin Hussein Tel: 0703593225

Sign:  Date: 26th - 01 - 2016

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Concerns

We shall work hand in hand to see that the project is progressed. And people of the affected areas be employed on large numbers on different duties. And at least 2 tapstand per village be provided.

Recommendations

I therefore recommend that, the workers should do good work. and giving ahead the project to continues.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The construction should start before rain season starts because farmers will about ^{the} planted crops i.e Beans
- ii. Bad roads might lead to the delay of the project.
- iii. Community will require each a tap
- iv. Every person would like to be employed

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. Employment opportunities
- ii. Long distances of ~~fetching~~ ^{fetching} water is reduced
- iii. Each persons would like to be employed
- iv. Disease out-brakes will reduce

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. Mathions To be a mathion
- ii. Keeping Sanitation
- iii. To make a project secure
- iv. To sensitised about the project

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: MAKIMBA MOSES Tel: 0754690327

Sign:  Date: 26/01/2015

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Concerns

-
- People / community should be compensated in time.
 - people must monitoring during construction esp leaders for better work.
 - The project must get an experienced engineer

Recommendations

-
- I recommend that it's the best to our sub-county and we need request that it must reach atleast to every village and homesteads
 - I suggest that every people in the village must pay 5000 per month to maintain the water tanks
-
-

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. Accidents may appear during the construction of the project.
- ii. Other communities may not like the project.
- iii. many people will compete in job / working in the project.
- iv. other workers may have not got knowleged in the mixture & construction of the project.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. people will get safe water hence reduce diseases.
- ii. The struggle of getting / fetching water from the wells will be less.
- iii. people's land will destroyed and taken since the project has paid.
- iv. some industries will not get enough water.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. supplying breakfast and lunch.
- ii. supplying construction materials like Agrigates.
- iii. providing breaks.
- iv. providing stones.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: NABUICWASI ALLEN Tel: 0705169027

Sign: [Signature]

Date: 26th 1st 2016

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Concerns

- In this regard, I have to appreciate this water supply program and ~~or~~ this offer from the government.
- We need more sensitisation programs on managing gravity waters.
- The community has to take positive part (personal commitment)
- Forge ahead for the improvement of the water supply system.

Recommendations

- The project has come at the right time when people need piped water so much, though they are somehow rigid on the side of payment/maintenance of this water.
-
-
-
-

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The pipe line will take part of people's land.
- ii. The ~~of~~ available piped water will be demanded for several kinds of work, i.e. irrigation etc.
- iii. Some people may not welcome this project because of levels of understanding / ignorance.
- iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. There will be improvement of sanitation.
- ii. Access of nearby water.
- iii. Live stock will be improved (yield on milk)
- iv. Small vegetable gardens for domestic use.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. Actively participate in welcoming this project and maintain the water ~~system~~ supply project, the rest of the time to ~~own~~
- ii. Participate in helping the neighbour ^{on} the value of having piped water.
- iii.
- iv.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: Chermtai Martin B Tel: 0754636673

Sign:  Date: 26th Jan. 2016

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Concerns

- Water to reach every village
- water should not be paid.
- Percentage of men Power to work in the project as to above 60% within our area.
-

Recommendations

- ⇒ The Project should not end on way without accomplishing the mission.
- ⇒ Project use good quality equipments to sustain water.
- ⇒ Good payment of workers during project work.
- ⇒ Ensure enough good Security.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. Low payments of workers later will make project end on the way.
- ii. Project should start before people grow their groups especially where water pipes will pass.
- iii. Project should start before heavy rains started this will fail materials to reach sites.
- iv. If water did not reach all areas/villages i.e. unmention areas like Kiriny.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. Taking a lot of water will affect the river, Sipi river is a tourist river, will affect.
- ii. Local people will benefit.
- iii. Identification to local people.
- iv. Disease surveillance will be reduce.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. Except the water pipes pass in our lands.
- ii. Enough security before and after the project.
- iii. Local people will get employment & business.
- iv. Great friendship between Bukedya & Kapchorwa.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: CHEPNONYEN TWATHI Tel: 0701659969

Sign:  Date: 26/01/2016

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Concerns

- ⇒ My concern is the water should be clean and safe from disease.
- ⇒ Each household should get a tap on the courtyard.

Recommendations

- ⇒ As a matter of fact the supply of this water should be successful.
- ⇒ As a beneficiary, I agree that the project should continue.
- ⇒

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The Main Challenge is Payment of water bills in case it is demanded.
- ii. Not all homesteads will afford the payments
Homes far away from the main roads may not get.
- iii.
- iv. The medicine for treatment is also harmful to human beings.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. People will have access to the water.
- ii. It will reduce the burden of travelling far to collect water.
- iii. The pipes might break and the water will not flow to the roads.
- iv. The overflow of water might destroy some crops.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. I have to protect the water, as because a consumer I have the responsibility.
- ii. I have to care for the taps and sensitize the surrounding community to take an interest in protection
urge them not to condemninate the water for it will make it condemninated.
- iii.
- iv. Monitor the pipeline in case of breakages.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: MARGUSHO DAVID Tel: 0701037626

Sign:  Date: 26/01/2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

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Concerns

Land issues be handled first

~~road~~ reserve wayleaves of 3m be ~~not~~ considered as road reserve

Community sensitization meetings be conducted right at the onset of the project so that ownership of the project is embraced.

Recommendations

Engage land owners with s/c leadership on the issue of land so as to come up with concrete measures on the private land affected.

road reserve be used/considered to avoid cultivation on the pipe land or raising any structure.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. The project may lead to social conflict if it is not well managed.
- ii. The project will also bring a fear of ^{Land being} ~~taxes and~~ ~~payments~~ ^{granted} to the land and people will have to be relocated.
- iii. Employment of local people may not be very effective ~~because~~ local people may come late and expect to leave early.
- iv. Biasness by local/rural people on the project being for the govt.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. The project will save long distances walked by women/girls to collect water.
- ii. The project will create employment for the local people.
- iii. It may be disadvantageous if farmers fail to admit that this project is mainly for domestic purpose not irrigation hence affecting the flow.
- iv.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. My role will be to ensure that local community is brought on board right from the onset of the project to embrace ownership of the project.
- ii.
- iii. My role & responsible will also be to ensure that once these pipelines are in place, vandalism is minimized through forming task committee within my locality.
- iv. Another role may be continuous sensitization when the project is implemented so as to maintain its sustainability.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: Tel:

Sign: Date:

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

Public Participation Form

To the Participant:

The bulk water system would serve Bukedea district and parts of the sub counties of Kawowo (in Kapchorwa District), Bukhalu and Bunambutye (in Bulambuli District), Bukhulo and Bukiyi (in Sironko District). The target beneficiary districts fall along the planned main supply pipeline to Bukedea district. This would in addition augment other water supply systems that have been planned for the above districts. The main objective of the consultancy is to carry out a feasibility study, detailed engineering design, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Bukedea Water Supply and Sanitation System

This Stakeholder Consultation is your forum to express your honest views and opinions on the proposed development with respect to your neighbourhood welfare, safety, infrastructure and public amenities among other issues that you may consider pertinent to be addressed in the project implementation. Please use the space below in this regard. Please use the following space in this regard.

Concerns

Will be the people who are going to use the water all the districts mentioned above

Recommendations

The project is good as we wait them to start.
The Govt has done very good to provide free project to the people.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

i. EVERY One will need to Access

ii. People may need to be paid as being a Govt Project

iii. Water may be not enough during dry season

iv. Water may at time go direct and People MISS

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

i. Water will be near to the people
Water will help people on using it for production

ii. All people ^{will not} Access to buy the pipes

iii. people may fail to manage

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

i. people themselves will need to manage

ii. people should not over use the water

iii. We need to accept the pass rate
rest of the project

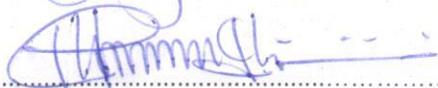
iv. Meetings to be held all the time

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: Singo Stephen

Tel: 0701994116

Sign: 

Date: 26-01-2016

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Proposed Bukedea Water Supply & Sanitation System)

Public Participation Form

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Concerns

The community and local leaders are responsible for water project.

Recommendations

The water project is to benefit and sustain people's lives in the community.

1. What do you think are the main challenges from the project to you?

- i. people will lack finances to maintain the broken pipes
- ii. Some people will not see good if the water didn't other people have
- iii. some people have negative attitude to words water project because they displaced their crops.
- iv.

2. What do you see as the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed project?

- i. The community gets the protected water to sustain their lives.
- ii. It will be very easy to reduce transport costs among the people.
- iii. Disadvantage of the proposed project will not allow people to plant crops near the taps.
- iv. Disadvantage of the proposed will not allow people to wash Bath / clothes near taps.

3. What would be your roles and responsibilities in the proposed project implementation?

- i. We have to protect the project
- ii. We have ^{to} contribute some finances in the village / parish for maintaining the water project.
- iii.
- iv. → The community should elect the community leaders to structure and put regulations governing the water project.

Relationship with the project

1. Resident 2. Business Person 3. Landowner 4. Road user 5. Employee Other

Name: MUTIA JOHN Tel: 070 471 2618

Sign: Mutia Date: 26/01/2016.