



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AND METROPOLITAN
AFFAIR**

FINAL RAP Report:
**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for BATCH ONE (01) ROAD
INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP**

Contact No: MKCC&MA/SRVS/2022-2023/00003

Mpigi-Muduuma (15.6km) road in Mpigi District

Prepared for:



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

**MINISTRY OF KAMPALA CAPITAL
CITY AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS**

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Acronyms, Definitions & Units

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWE	Air Water Earth
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
ESIA:	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
GKMA-UDP	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program
GO	Grievance Officer
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LC	Local Council
LHS	left hand Side
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoKCCA & MA	Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan area
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDP III	Third National Development Program
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt) Limited
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RHS	Right hand Side
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
WB	World Bank

Measures.

m:	Meter
m ² :	Square meter
Km:	Kilometer (= 1000 m)
Ha:	Hectare (= 10000 m ² or 2.471 acres)

Currency

USD: United States Dollar

UGX: Uganda Shillings

Definitions

Asset Inventory: A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired by the project.

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

Displaced Persons: People or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets.

Economic Displacement: Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the reservoir.

Economic Rehabilitation: Economic Rehabilitation implies measures taken for income restoration or economic recovery so that the affected population can improve or at least restore its previous standard of living.

Eligibility: The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.

Eminent Domain: The right of the state to acquire land, using its sovereign power, for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.

Grievance Procedures: The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decisions to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

Land Acquisition: The process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain.

Physical Displacement: Loss of shelter and assets resulting from land acquisition associated with the project, requiring affected persons to move to other locations.

Population Census: A count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.

Project Cycle: The process of identifying, planning, approving, and implementing a Bank-supported development activity. In the World Bank, the project cycle is divided into the following stages: Identification, Preparation, Appraisal, Negotiations, Approval, Loan Effectiveness, and Implementation.

Project-Affected Area: The area subject to a change in use as a result of construction and operation of the reservoir.

Project-Affected Households (PAH): A PAH is a household that includes one or several project-affected persons and usually comprises of a head of household, their spouses, children and other dependents (e.g., parents, grandchildren).

Project-Affected Person (PAP): Any person who, as a result of the implementation of the project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped/unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. Affected people might be displaced either physically ("Physically Displaced People") or economically ("Economically Displaced People").

Replacement Value/ Cost: The rate of compensation for lost assets, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs (taxes, registration fees and cost associated with registration or transfer of new land). The replacement value of an item must reflect the cost at the time it is due for replacement. For land and structures, "replacement value" is defined as follows:

- i) *Agricultural land:* the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land including fees of any registration and transfer taxes.
- ii) *Land in urban areas:* the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities, crops, trees, and services, preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- iii) *Household and public structures:* the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor, contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

In other words, replacement cost refers to the value determined to be fair compensation for:

- i) land based on its productive potential.
- ii) houses and structures based on current market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material,
- iii) residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities based on their market value,
- iv) transaction costs,
- v) interest accrued,
- vi) transitional and restoration costs,
- vii) Other applicable payments. In case of structures, replacement cost refers to current cost of materials (no depreciation) and labor cost.

Resettlement Action Plan: A planning document describing measures to address direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary land acquisition for the project.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people who are going to be physically displaced by the project. Assistance may include transportation and other services that are provided to affected people during relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances to compensate affected people for inconveniences associated with resettlement and settle up expenses during the transition to a new locale and lost workdays.

Resettlement Entitlements: Resettlement entitlements concerning a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

Resettlement Strategy: The approaches used to assist people in their efforts to improve (or at least to restore) their incomes, livelihoods, and standards of living in real terms after resettlement. The resettlement strategy typically consists of payment of compensation at replacement cost, transition support arrangements, relocation to new sites (if applicable), provision of alternative income-generating assets (if applicable), and assistance to help convert income-generating assets into income streams.

Stakeholders: A broad term that covers all parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue—in other words, all parties who have a stake in the project. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected—in resettlement situations, the population that loses property or income because of the project. Other people who have an interest in the project such as the Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Kampala and metropolitan area, UMEM, NITA, etc. are termed secondary stakeholders.

Vulnerable Groups: People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status get more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Consent: Willingness of landowners to give out land without necessarily receiving any compensation for the same.

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Executive Summary

01. Introduction

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs (MoKCC&MA) has received funding from World Bank and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) under Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program (GKMA-UDP) to improve service delivery through institutional capacity strengthening, coordination of integrated planning and management, and enhance access and mobility in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA). This is intended specifically to enhance the institutional performance of these GKMA entities and reduce travel time and attendant costs in the GKMA.

The GKMA Urban Development Program (UDP) is being prepared using a programmatic approach to address the different challenges in the GKMA and reduce transaction costs, using the PforR arrangement, focusing on transformative investments which can be delivered within a realistic time frame of 3-5 years of the Program period, and ensuring there is strategic alignment to the Government priorities in the NDP III and the GKMA Economic Development Strategy (2020-2030). The Program Development Objective (PDO) is: **“To improve the institutional capacity in the GKMA for metropolitan coordination and management and increase access to improved infrastructure and services”**.

In line with the above, the MoKCC&MA, under the GKMA will improve service delivery in nine Sub National Entities of Kampala Capital City Authority, the three Districts of Wakiso, Mukono and **Mpigi** together with their respective Districtities of Entebbe, Kira, Makindye-Ssabagabo, Nansana and Mukono.

The MoKCC&MA contracted National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited (Nespak) in JV with Air Water Earth (AWE) Ltd to provide Consultancy services to review and update existing Feasibility Studies and Engineering Designs, **ESIA**, RAP, Preparation of tender documents and ToRs for the Construction Supervision of Batch One (01) Road Infrastructure Sub-Projects Under GKMA-UDP; Cluster 2: Entebbe District, **Mpigi District**, Wakiso District. This study was conducted for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed upgrade of the proposed Kitooro-Kiwafu-Nakiwogo (4.3km) in Entebbe District.

02. Project Location.

The proposed Mpigi – Muduuma road is in Mpigi district and traverses Mpigi Town Council and Muduuma Sub-county

Table A: Location of Mpigi –Muduuma Road

Length (km)	GPS Coordinates (UTM 36N)		Town council / Sub-county	Division / Parish	Villages / Cells Traversed
	Start	End			
15.60	E 424402; N 25550	E 422995; N 38539	Mpigi Town council	Bumoozi	Nnono Kigwanya Kikamula
				Ward D	Mayembe Lower Prison Centre
			Muduuma Subcounty	Tiribogo	Muduuma
				Malima	Gavu Kibutu
				Bulerejeje	Katonga



Figure A: Location Map of the proposed Mpigi –Muduuma Road in Mpigi District

03. Scope of this Report

This report has been prepared to cover Mpigi - Muduuma Road as the priority road within Mpigi district. The road traverses already developed communities, motorable, and connects Mpigi district to Mityana road but in bad state. There is significant right of way and therefore minimal impacts have been registered.

04. Project Description

The proposed Mpigi – Muduuma Road is in Mpigi District and traverses Mpigi town council and Muduuma Subcounty (Table ES1).

Table B: Location of Mpigi –Muduuma road

Length (km)	GPS Coordinates (UTM 36N)		Town council / Subcounty	Division / Parish	Villages / Cells Traversed
	Start	End			
15.60	E 424402; N 25550	E 422995; N 38539	Mpigi Town council	Bumoozi	Nnono Kigwanya Kikamula
				Ward D	Mayembe lower Prison centre
			Muduuma Subcounty	Tiribogo	Muduuma
				Malima	Gavu Kibutu
				Bulereje	Katonga



The typical road section was designed with guidance of the URDM and adopted Typical Section for Class 4A (1P) - Collector (Commercial & mixed-use, parking both sides). Table below gives a description of what the road corridor will entail upon completion of construction works

Table C: Typical illustration of components within the proposed Mpigi –Muduuma road



04. Project Justification

This RAP is prepared to fulfill the Ugandan legal framework, and the world bank safeguards standards on Involuntary Resettlement. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a pre-requisite to the implementation of GKMA-UDP sub projects. It is envisaged that the proposed Mpigi–Muduuma (15.6 km) road will mainly run within the existing corridor but proposed components within the design may in some cases affect portions of private properties including land and fixed structures such as wall fences, septic tanks among others thus the need to undertake a resettlement action plan study. The plan is to provide measures through which mitigation of impacts is to be realized.

05. Methodology adopted.

The methodology used is in compliance with both the national laws of the republic of Uganda and all international instruments including World Bank safeguard standards ESS5 and ESS10. Taking into consideration the social economic assessments, public consultation, census of affected individuals and institutions, valuation of affected assets and property, entitlement analysis, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation among other good practices in resettlement planning including the no harm principle. Unlike the complete compensation conventional approach, this RAP has considered consent acquisition from affected persons in cases of minor impacts which can be restored after construction, and reinstatement for structures such as fences, septic tanks, and perimeter walls. Valuation will only occur to permanent structures magnitude of houses and buildings.

Intensive stakeholder engagement was also undertaken as measure to ensure every stakeholder is involved but also to ensure that communities understand the project and willingly offer their small portion of land for the construction of the road

The assignment involved survey both at topographical and cadastral as a way of delineating the affected properties. Pegging off the affected corridor was undertaken to provide a basis for consent acquisition.

An inventory of impacts was undertaken against the pegged corridor and these provided a basis for mitigation measures.

06. Project impact.

As per the survey and impact enumeration record across the priority roads under this report, a total of 14 homesteads will have their permanent structures affected. Additionally, 8 perimeter walls are to be impacted by the project. Whereas affected persons across the corridor have consented for use of their land, a number of homesteads will have their small portions of land affected temporarily during

construction and it is from these that informed consent is being sought to allow construction of the project road.

Ten (10) persons were found to be utilizing the road reserve for bricklaying along Mpigi-Muduuma road, these will be notified at the time of construction works and sensitized on how to extend outside the corridor for the road construction.

Positively the project is likely to enhance environmental ecosystems and will enhance the economy of Uganda through reduced travel time across different districts.

The proposed Mpigi-Muduuma road will benefit several areas in Mpigi district positively anticipating to enhance mobility, decongesting Masaka road, Mityana, Kampala and other neighboring districts based on its linkage with the proposed road to the main roads of Kampala, Mityana and Masaka road. The road will open up the predominantly rural setting for population and consequently trading leading to the development of the local economy and that of Uganda at large.

07. Grievance Management.

Management of grievances arising from resettlement cases will follow the known grievance handling procedures starting from local council establishments through the committees created to handle complaints up to the GKMA-UDP secretariat. Committees must be established across all the participating villages of Mpigi town council and Muduuma subcounty and equally being trained in grievance handling procedures across all levels of this project development. A grievance pathway has been communicated to all community members and a process of logging grievances explained to the members.

08. Cutoff date.

Cut-off date would be as the date of completion of the assets inventory of persons affected by the project. In this case, it has been set to be 17th June 2024. Properties established after that date will not be considered under this resettlement action plan. This final date of survey and valuation was communicated to the PAPs and local leadership thorough out the project area.

09. Resettlement Budget.

Valuation exercise estimated reinstatement of walls, relocation of permanent structures and land take cost at 317,500,000 Ugandan shillings. The aim of undertaking valuation of land and other properties despite consent acquisition across the corridor was to ensure that the contribution of the community towards the construction of their roads is known but also finding a mechanism through which structures can be reinstated.

Table C: Estimated total budget for Mpigi- Muduuma Resettlement Plan

Sn	RAP Implementation Activity	Source	Mpigi-mudduma Road	Budget Notes
1	Compensation of Affected structures	Valuation report	Nil	Structures to be reconstructed during implementation
2	Livelihood Restoration Programs			
2.1	Mobilisation for business clinics entrepreneurship Development 2-day training.	Estimated cost	6,000,000	Costs to cater for facilitation fees, welfare for trainees, stationary, venue.
2.2	Implementation of the training clinics	Estimated cost	15,000,000	10 sessions of training in different locations along the road corridor
2.3	Relocation Assistance activities	Estimated cost	10,000,000	Relocating vendors and roadside markets into Entebbe central market
3	RAP Implementation Management			
3.1	Additional Stakeholder engagement and consultations for RAP implementation	Estimated cost	18,000,000	Municipal, division, community meetings across the project implementing area
3.2	Facilitation of Local Leaders	Estimated cost	25,000,000	Local council leaders at different levels of implementation
3.3	Implementation of the RAP by entity		00	
3.4	Supervising Consultant fees		00	The entity to contract services of a supervising consultant at a cost that will be established
4	Grievance resolution meetings	Estimated cost	30,000,000	
5	RAP monitoring & Evaluation		00	To be determined at contracting of the service provider by the entity and Ministry

Sn	RAP Implementation Activity	Source	Mpigi-mudduma Road	Budget Notes
5.1	RAP Audit	Estimated	100,000,000	To facilitate the implementing entity in undertaking audit of the implementation of the RAP
5.2	Monitoring of the resettlement process & outcomes	Estimated	50,000,000	Facilitation for external firm to undertake an independent audit of the resettlement process and its outcomes
	Sub Total		254,000,000	
	Contingency (25%)		63,500,000	
	Grand Total		317,500,000	

10. Preparation of this RAP has been based on socio-economic surveys, land surveys, impact analysis undertaken by AWE between April and July. Survey and valuation data were provided by an independent surveyor and valuer Mr Eria Kamegero and Ian Kakuru respectively. Socio-economic profiles of affected households surveyed are given in Chapter 3 of this report.

11. Various laws of Uganda provide a framework for resettlement broadly consisting of four components: (a) eligibility of PAPs for monetary compensation (applicable to legal asset owners); (b) compensation and resettlement assistance for PAPs; (c) grievance redress; and (d) responsibilities of central government and District-level departments and local administration authorities¹. The project will also trigger IFC Principles (Involuntary Resettlement) which provides that “People whose livelihoods are negatively affected by a project should have their livelihoods improved or at minimum restored and/or adequately compensated for any losses incurred”. Which provides for equitable compensation of affected people (regardless of legal status of their land tenure) with the aim that the project should not leave them worse off than they lived before. The project will embrace further the concept of informed consent from the affected persons given the fact that the major impacts are envisaged to be minor, injurious in nature and temporary for the construction period only.

12. This RAP will be implemented by Mpigi District as an independent entity under the GKMA in conjunction with respective local lower unit of Mpigi Town council and Muduuma subcounty. GKMA implementation unit at ministry of Kampala and Metropolitan affairs will offer any support needed from the district coordination team. Key implementation processes will include: (a) Reinstatement of affected walls (b) relocation of bore halls and graves; (c) reconstruction of permanent houses affected by the project (d) possible jobs as employees if any rehabilitation project; (d) monitoring and evaluation.

13. After valuation report approval by the Chief Government Valuer, Mpigi will commence execution of resettlement activities (Chapter 10). Whereas the regulatory period given to an affected person is 3 to 6 months’ notice in the conventional RAP, given the fact that this is not total displacement and relocation, the affected persons will be sensitized well in advance and their structures built back within the project construction time.

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the Valuation Roll (a separate detailed document of PAPs, their losses and entitlements) will be developed by the valuation specialist and submitted to CGV as a separate volume.

Mpigi District will ensure that PAPs have adequate time to replace their assets and will work with such affected persons to ensure they are able to achieve this before the kick start of project implementation. It is the mandate of local government at Mpigi to ensure PAPs property are restored well before the start of the construction works, The RAP unit will have representative responsibilities for implementing resettlement requirements according to Uganda laws while GKMA -UDP will make available financial resources necessary to meet reconstruction and resettlement costs, as well as additional actions necessary to satisfy the WB principles.

14. In view of the inter-linking nature of both Uganda and WB requirements, it is recommended that GKMA –UDP coordinates closely with local (district and village-level) authorities in both Mpigi town council and Muduuma subcounty

¹ Chief Government Valuer (CGV) approves the assets valuation report while local council leaders (LCs) are expected to participate in witnessing and resolution of resettlement grievances. Aggrieved persons resort to courts of law if all other avenues fail to address their disputes.

to identify and verify vulnerable PAPs and provide appropriate assistance where applicable². Additional recommendations include (1) constituting the RAP unit to include LCIII level local council leaders and already experienced officials from District departments such as Department of Social Services, Community Development, Production & Natural Resources who already know local communities/conditions adequately well and experienced enough to give PAPs advice on skills enhancement where necessary, during rehabilitation assistance.

Monitoring will aim to ensure that conditions of affected persons are not worse than were in pre-project conditions. Key focus of monitoring will be to ensure effectiveness in reinstatement of structures, reconstruction of houses, access to their homes, continuous livelihood activities along the road corridor, employment of affected persons into the project works, support to ensure success of livelihood restoration.

15. Monitoring will entail involvement of local government officials at district and sub-county or village level. For external monitoring, GKMA–UDP will identify and involve an independent NGO or constitute an independent monitoring unit that will look into the implementation good practice of the RAP by Mpigi District leaders.

16. Consent Acquisition

The method of acquisition of right of way has been negotiation with the landowners to allow the construction of the roads. Directly affected persons would be approached for informed consent. These would be signed off upon direct pegging of the affected individual plot of land. Where physical impacts would occur, mutual agreement with the owner would be made and in so doing reinstatement of what is to be affected was to be made.

² It should be noted that vulnerability is not a static condition. For instance PAPs who were normal at the time valuation/ surveys might be found vulnerable a year later at the time of effecting compensation payments. Others who were found terminally ill with AIDS and therefore vulnerable during field surveys might have passed on but their heirs healthy and not vulnerable. This situation should therefore be handled on a case-by-case basis during RAP implementation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs (MoKCC&MA) received funding from World Bank and Agence Française de Development (AFD) under the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program (GKMA-UDP) to improve service delivery through institutional capacity strengthening, coordination of integrated planning and management, and enhance access and mobility in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA). This is intended specifically to enhance the institutional performance of these GKMA entities and also reduce travel time and attendant costs in the GKMA.

The GKMA Urban Development Program (UDP) is being prepared using a programmatic approach to address the different challenges in the GKMA and reduce transaction costs. Use is being made of the Programme for Results (PforR) arrangement, focusing on transformative investments which can be delivered within a realistic time frame of 3-5 years, and ensuring there is strategic alignment to the Government priorities in the National Development Plan III (NDP III) and the GKMA Economic Development Strategy (2020-2030). The Program Development Objective (PDO) is to **“Improve the institutional capacity in the GKMA for metropolitan coordination and management and increase access to improved infrastructure and services”**

The PDO is to be achieved through three outcomes namely:

- i) GKMA entities with strengthened institutional performance for service delivery, including climate resilience project designs
- ii) MoKCC&MA and the inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) with improved coordination and management capacity in the implementation of climate-resilient annual infrastructure investment plan
- iii) People are provided with improved access to infrastructure under the program. Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program (GKMA-UDP) is being funded under the Program for Results (PforR) financing modality. Therefore, at the onset of the program, the nine (09) entities are implored to fast-track the preparation and submission of designs for the priority infrastructure to the Ministry to enable timely procurement of the contractors for civil works. The GKMA entities have submitted the designs which have been checked for compliance to the requirements of the program and organised in batches depending on the degree of compliance.

In line with the above, the MoKCC&MA, under the GKMA will improve service delivery in 9 sub-national entities of Kampala Capital City Authority, the three Districts of Wakiso, Mukono and **Mpigi** together with their respective Districtities of Entebbe, Kira, Makindye-Ssabagabo, Nansana and Mukono.

Clustering of GKMA entities: The nine entities have been grouped into three clusters based on their proximity and connectivity to support proper harmonization of design works as detailed below

Table 1-1: GKMA –UDP Implementing Cluster entities

Cluster 1:	KCCA, Makindye Ssabagabo District and Nansana District
Cluster 2:	Entebbe District, Mpigi District and Wakiso District
Cluster 3:	Kira District, Mukono District and Mukono District.

The MoKCC&MA contracted National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited (Nespak) in JV with Air Water Earth (AWE) Ltd to provide consultancy services to review and update existing Feasibility Studies and Engineering Designs, ESIA, **RAP**, Preparation of Tender Documents and Terms of Reference for the Construction Supervision of Batch One (01) Road Infrastructure Sub-Projects under GKMA-UDP; Cluster 2: Entebbe District, Mpigi and Wakiso Districts.

This scoping study was conducted for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed upgrade of Mpigi-Muduuma road (15.6 km) in Mpigi District.

1.2 Scope

The scope of the project to consider under the proposed Acquisition included opening the right of way by documenting all affected properties, development of an inventory for both the properties and owners and then revising suitable mitigation measures for each category of impact. This activity would be undertaken across the 15.6 kms traversing Mpigi Town council and Muduuma subcounty within Mpigi District

1.3 Rationale

This RAP is prepared to fulfill The World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement which outlines policy for World Bank funded projects where displacement of persons and entities within the path of infrastructure improvement may not be avoidable. Currently is undertaken to fulfill Environmental and social standards (ESS 05) which sets standards and guidance on Land acquisition, Restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement. It sets out procedures and conditions that borrowers are expected to meet in operations involving involuntary resettlement. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda also has clear cut guidelines in relation to land acquisition such as The Land Act 1998 as amended in 2004.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a pre-requisite to the implementation of Mpigi Muduuma road project. It is envisaged that the proposed road construction will mainly run within the existing corridor but given the components and width of about 200 meters, some private property might be injuriously affected thus the need to undertake a resettlement action plan study.

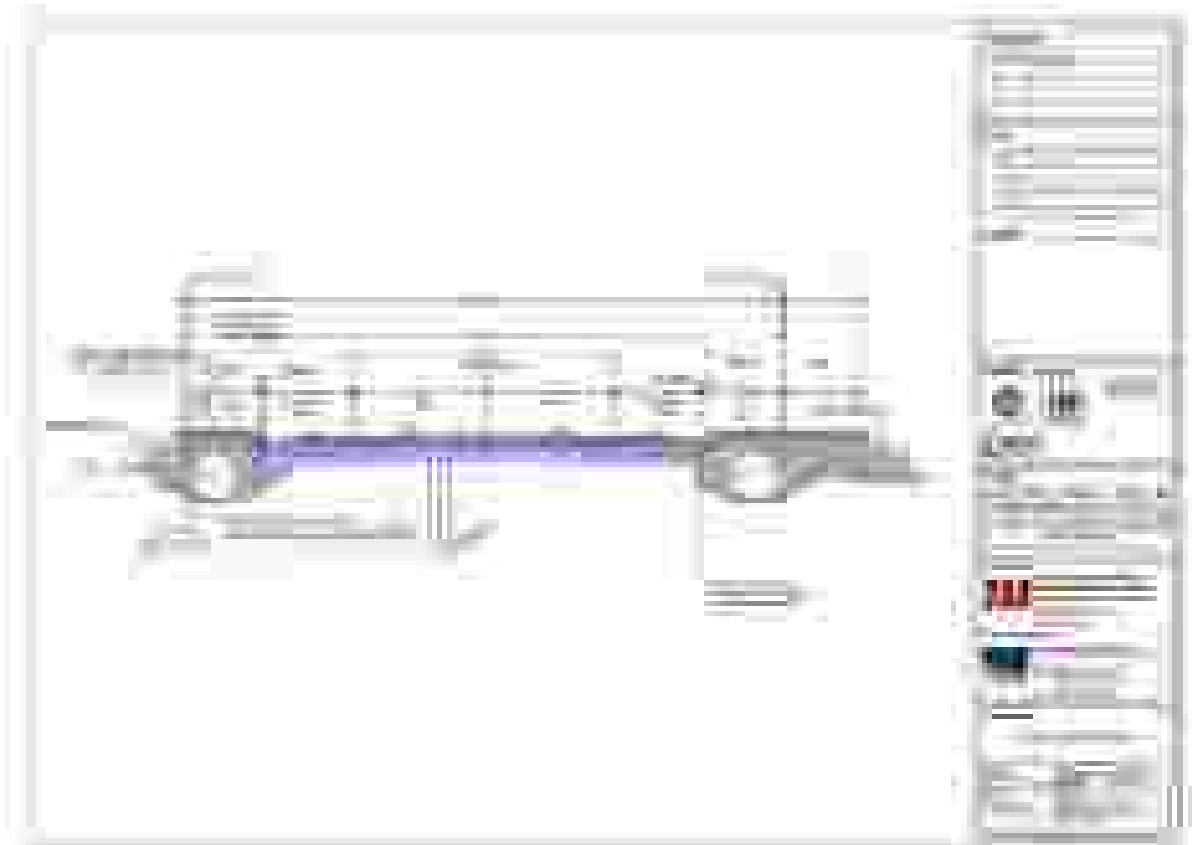


Figure 1-1: Proposed width of Mpigi – Muduuma road

1.4 Objectives And Scope of the RAP

This RAP is designed to provide guidance on how project-affected *persons* enumerated within the 15.6Km stretch of Mpigi-Muduuma road should be equitably helped and upon project cycle, be able to cope and lead a normal life as was previously lived or a better one. The RAP is primarily for property and landowners adjoining the road corridor, they are portion affected by the proposed designs, and eventual road construction works.

Cadastral surveys and entitlement matrix that informed this RAP were done with aim to:

- Delineate private land and properties to be affected,
- Compile an accurate list of the project-affected persons (*i.e.* property owners and land users having an interest in the road reserve)
- Establish mitigation measures against impacts
- A basis for consent acquisition.

In view of the foregoing, the main objectives of this RAP are:

- a) Through a social-economic survey, to prepare social profiles of PAPs.
- b) To ensure that the affected persons are notified, sensitized and informed consent sought from the directly affected person.
- c) To enumerate all physical impacts for purposes of designing mitigation measures
- d) Document high impact sites / buildings for purposes of valuation and submission to the chief government valuer for approval

- e) To raise awareness of the project and its consequences among affected communities.
- f) To prepare strategies to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and possible grievances arising from resettlement.
- g) To prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances.

1.5 Guiding Principles of the RAP

Principle 1: Resettlement must be avoided or minimized.

Action: To comply with the principle, Mpigi District has demonstrated that the proposed resettlement is both necessary and viable, and that its scope and extent cannot be lessened. Mpigi District has shown that the project has been designed to cause the least possible displacement and/or disruption given the fact that the right of way is already existing and only injurious impacts envisaged hence the various options considered by the design group.

Principle 2: Genuine consultation must take place.

Action: Given its focus on resettlement, the primary concern is to take seriously the rights and interests of the PAPs. For this to take place, their voices need to be made clear through local level consultative forum. These structures have been coordinated at the community level by AWE Consultant personnel contracted by Ministry for Kampala metropolitan affairs to prepare the RAP. The informed consent would also be sought through effective stakeholder engagement and collaboration.

Principle 3: Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data.

Action: To support the successful re-establishment of affected property, the following activities have been undertaken before displacement.

- An inventory of landholdings and immovable/non-retrievable improvements (buildings and structures) to determine fair and reasonable levels of reinstatement or mitigation.
- A census detailing household composition and demography, and other relevant socioeconomic characteristics has been carried out as part of this RAP.

Principle 4: Assistance in relocation must be made available.

Action: Entebbe District will guarantee the provision of any necessary compensation for the people whose land will be disturbed to make way for the power line adjustments or any other disturbances of productive land associated with the project in proportion to their loss.

Principle 5: A fair and equitable set of compensation options must be negotiated.

Action: For temporary injurious impacts consent will be sought from the affected persons, and wall fences and septic tanks will be reinstated. Permanent buildings heavily affected will be evaluated for purposes of relocation.

Principle 6: Resettlement must take place as a development that ensures that PAPs benefit

Action: Where practical, the employment and sub-contracting opportunities that arise from the project will be made available to the affected population.

Principle 7: Vulnerable social groups must be specifically catered for.

Action: Members of vulnerable groups are often not able to make their voices heard effectively; they are often physically weaker and may need special help in the relocation/disturbance phase. Female-headed households may lose out to more powerful male-headed households when assets will be demolished to make way for the projects. An account of this was taken during the consultation and planning processes, as well as in establishing grievance procedures. GKMA-UDP/Entebbe will ensure that the pre-resettlement database specifically identifies vulnerable social groups and makes provision for them to be included in consultative forums. GKMA-UDP/Entebbe will further ensure that these vulnerable groups are given the necessary protection to ensure that they receive equitable access to replacement resources. In addition, GKMA-UDP/Entebbe will make specific reference to vulnerable social groups being paid, particularly during the monitoring process. Vulnerable groups will include those with minimal assets, the illiterate, and the aged (i.e. 65 years and above).

Principle 8: Resettlement must be seen as an upfront project cost.

Action: Experience across the world shows that unless resettlement is built in as an upfront project cost, it tends to be under budgeted. That money gets whittled away from the resettlement budget to 'more pressing' project needs, and that it tends to be seen as peripheral to the overall project. Mpigi District will ensure that reinstatement of property costs, as well as those resettlement costs that fall within their scope of commitment, are built into the overall project budget as up-front costs. For instance, the reinstatement costs are to be built within the Contractors bill of quantities (BoQs) as a measure to ensure that structures impacted are to be reconstructed

Principle 9: An independent monitoring and grievance procedure must be in place.

Action: In addition to internal monitoring that will be provided by Mpigi District, an independent team comprising local administration and the locals will undertake monitoring of the resettlement aspect of the project. Grievance procedures will be organized in such a way that they are accessible to all affected parties; with particular concern for the situation of the vulnerable groups. Monitoring will specifically take place via measurement against the pre-resettlement database.

Principle 10: World Bank's Operational Standards on Land Acquisition, Restriction on land use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5).

Action: The World Bank's ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement will be adhered to. It requires that involuntary resettlement be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They should also be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.

1.6 Project Description

The project is part of Greater kampala metropolitan area – urban development program (GKMA-UDP) , a critical urban development initiative that prioritises the upgrading of the key roads of Mpigi-Muduuma (15.6km) in Mpigi district. The road was considered for upgrade under the program as it contributes significantly to the overall urban connectivity and transportation network within the designated areas.

1.6.1 Project Location

Mpigi District is in the Central region of the Republic of Uganda. The district is bordered by districts of Wakiso in the Northeast and East, Mityana in the North, Butambala in the West and Northwest, Kalangala and Lake Victoria in the South, and Kalungu in the Southwest. The Equator, a natural spectacular phenomenon traverses the district at Kayabwe in Nkozi sub-county and River Katonga, one of Uganda's longest rivers that joins Lake Victoria to Lake George traverses the district in Nkozi Sub County

The project is in Mpigi which is part of the 09 implementing entities under the GKMA-UDP. Specifically, the project road starts from Mpigi District headquarters round about and traverses through Mpigi town council and Muduuma Subcounty until it connects with the traditional Kampala Mityana Road.



Figure A: Location Map of the proposed Mpigi–Muduuma Road in Mpigi District

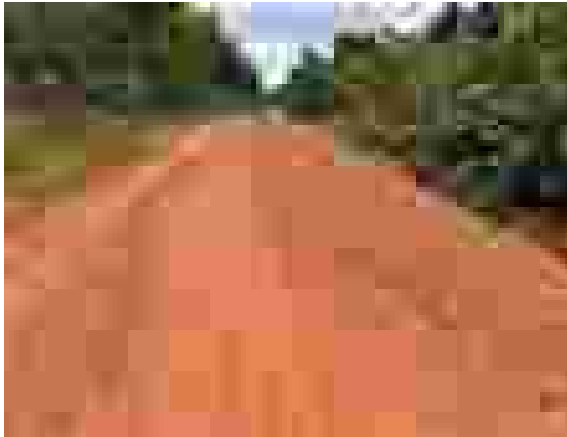


Figure 1-2: Current carriageway in fairly good condition



Figure 1-3: Potholes, Puddles and gullies which make the road impassable during the rainy season.

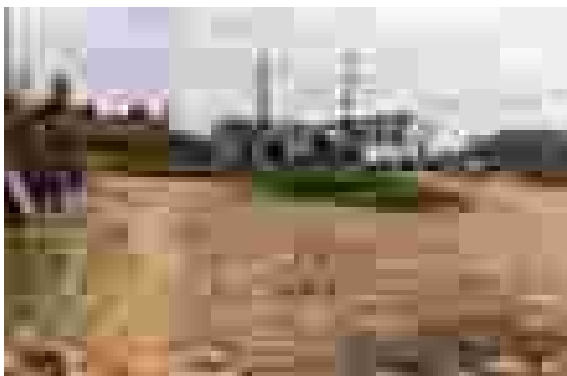


Figure 1-4: Ggavu trading center



Figure 1-5: Lwamunda Central Forest Reserve (with Eucalyptus and Terminalia tree species) along the road traversed from km 5 + 800 to 6 + 800.

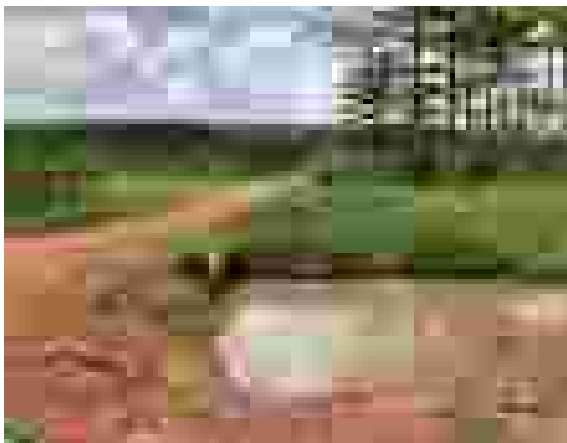


Figure 1-6: River Katonga wetland traversed by the proposed project road from km 6 + 300 to 6 + 400



Figure 1-7: Power line crossings and settlements along the road.

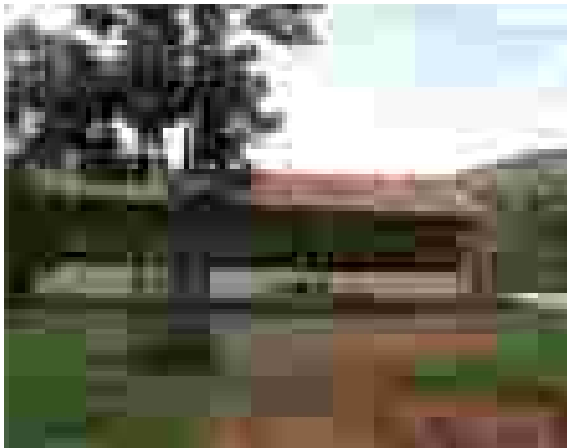


Figure 1-8: Abattoir along the road



Figure 1-9: Community water point along the road

1.6.2 Proposed Activities during Implementation of the Proposed Road Linkages

The activities that will be implemented during the construction and operation phases of the project are presented in the sub-sections below.

1.6.2.1 Construction phase

The construction phase will include the following activities among others:

- a) Construction of the support facilities including the Contractor's camp and equipment yard
- b) Earthworks including cutting and filling in low and high areas where embankments will be needed for the formation of proper alignments
- c) Disposal of cut to spoil sub-grade materials
- d) Installation of drainage infrastructure such as culverts, box culverts and other culverts of varying capacities depending on the need of the specific points; and construction of bridges
- e) Loading and transportation of the road construction materials
- f) Management of wastes (solid and liquid) generated as a result of construction activities
- g) Construction of sub-grade and base layers using graders and plant equipment
- h) Laying of Double Bitumen Surface Treatment (DBST) to attain the required paved standard in the carriageway and road shoulders

1.6.2.2 Operational phase

The operational phase will include the following activities, among others:

- a) Installation of road furniture to enhance road safety.
- b) Humps, rumble strips and edge-to-edge strips.
- c) Routine maintenance to ensure the road surface remains smooth, safe, and free from defects such as potholes, cracks, and erosion.
- d) Reinforcement and replacement of road furniture.
- e) Awareness rising on proper road use and road management in the communities.
- f) Proper management to reduce pollutant concentrations in runoff.

1.6.3 Proposed Road Pavement Materials

The proposed project inputs will involve the use of the following materials, which will be largely collected from the vicinity. These include:

- a) Water to be abstracted from the lake after obtaining clearance from the Directorate of Water Development (DWD).

- b) Rockfill, stone aggregates of varying sizes and gravel
- c) Cement and bricks for headwall on culverts.
- d) Rockfill for sub-base formation.
- e) Earth materials, which are for fill and embankment formations, especially in low areas.
- f) Stone dust which is ideal for priming and will be obtained from the stone quarries.
- g) Bitumen; and
- h) Sand

1.6.4 The Design Considerations

1.6.4.1 Classification of the Project Roads (Type of Area)

According to the MoWT Roads Design manual of Urban Roads in order to determine this classification, a number of physical planning frameworks were assessed to determine the current road hierarchy planning for each area, and to determine the various land use scenarios that affect decisions about road hierarchy.

It is evident that many different classification systems, road sizes and terms are used in the draft and final plans of cities and towns, but there is little consistency. Hence, the need for one comprehensive classification system.

A single road classification system can be adopted by both urban and rural local councils across Uganda. This allows for uniformity and provide clarity below is the classification hierarchy used.

Table 1-2: Road Classification Hierarchy

Class	Name	District Road Works Manual Class*	Function	Description	Max. road reserve width (m)
1	Trunk routes	I	Mobility	Trunk routes with public transport lanes- 80km/h Dual carriageway with 60m max road reserve All sub-classes are similar, just the lane configurations and types of public transport lane varies	60m
2	Major arterial	II		Class 2 – Major arterial routes with public transport lanes - 60km/h Dual carriageway with 40m max road reserve All sub-classes are similar, just the lane configurations and types of public transport lane varies	40m
3	Minor Arterial	III		Class 3 – Minor arterial routes with public transport lanes - 50km/h Dual carriageway with 28m max road reserve All sub-classes are similar, just the lane configurations and types of public transport lane varies	28m

4	Collector Routes	IV	Access	Class 4 – Collector routes – 30 to 50km/h Single carriageway with 20m max road reserve All sub-classes are similar, just the lane configurations vary	20m
5	Access routes	V		Class 5 – Access routes – 30 to 40 km/h, Single carriageway with 15m max road reserve. All subclasses are similar, just the lane configurations vary.	15m
6	Informal settlement Access ways			Single carriageway with 8m max road reserve - 20 km/h	8m
7	NMT only			Non-motorised transport only. Access ways (no set speed limit, NMT only)	6m

Note the corresponding road classes for Urban Roads as defined in the District Road Works Volume 1, Planning Manuals, Manual A: Functional Road Classification System & Route Numbering, dated June 2002. Also refer to Volume 2, Chapter 3 and the Standard Drawings CS-1 to CS-7

Generally, as the road passes through different types of areas; the volume and character of pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, non-motorized traffic, and motorized traffic activities change considerably along its route. Accordingly, as the type of area changes the function of the road changes. All the project roads are in an urban area.

The typical road section was designed under the guidance of the URDM and adopted the Typical Section for Class 4A (1P) - Collector (Commercial & mixed-use, parking both sides). Table below gives a description of what the road corridor will entail upon completion of construction.

1.6.4.2 Terrain classification

Terrain as a parameter in road design is important factor and greatly affects the selection of design standards. Drivers' behaviour is directly affected by the terrain, which the vehicle traverses through. In addition, terrain of surrounding area affects selection of speed by drivers and the construction, vehicle operation and maintenance cost of road projects. Terrain has a significant effect in achieving higher road standard alignments. In flat and rolling terrain, it is possible to achieve high standard alignment at feasible costs but employing a high standard become less justifiable or achievable in mountainous and escarpment topography and hence lower standards are usually selected in such constrained sections. MoWT Geometric Design Manual classifies terrain into four based on the traverse slope of the ground as indicated in the table below.

Table 1-3: Terrain Classes of Roads as per MoWT Design Manual

Terrain Class	Criteria	Impact on the geometric design of roads	Impact on Drivers
Flat	Transverse terrain slopes up to 5%	Offers few obstacles to traffic.	The highest speeds are normally selected by drivers.
Rolling	Transverse terrain slope 5% up to 20%	Slopes gently rise, fall, and offer moderate obstacles to traffic.	Higher speeds are generally selected by drivers.
Mountainous	Transverse terrain slope 20% up to 70%	Imposes significant restrictions on the standard of the road and often involves long steep grades and limited sight distance.	Lower speeds are generally selected by drivers.
Escarpment	Transverse terrain slope greater than 70%. (Hill side slopes)	Imposes the most significant restrictions to the standard of the roads; often involves the inclusion of switch back curves, long and steep grades sometimes with continuous slope stability problems and are normally designed with departures from standards. Earthwork quantities are also considerably high.	The lowest speeds are normally selected by drivers as they become alert and attentive of the severe terrain condition.

1.6.5 Road Design Standards and Review Guidelines

Road Design and Functional Class

The roads were classified based on the function, capacity, terrain, and design speed. The design controls were established which informed the geometric design review.

As per the Volume1; Geometric Design Uganda Road Designs Manual (URDM, 2010), the Urban Roads Design Manual (Urban RDM, 2023) the roads were classified as given in Table 5-1 below. Cross sectional Elements were sized based on classification as per these manuals, as well as the available right of way. Figure 5-1 shows the Road classification 4A-1P as per Urban RDM, 2023 that is closest to the adopted values in the geometric design review.

Table 1-4: Achieved Cross Sections Vis a Vis Recommended Values by Design Manuals

No	Road Name	Cross Section Elements	Volume I: Geometric Design: Road Design Manual, 2010 Recommended Values	Urban Roads Design Manual, 2023 Recommended Values	Adopted Values in the Geometric Design Review
1	Mpigi - Muddu	Class	III Paved	4A-1P	
		Lane width	2.8m	3.7m	3.5m

No	Road Name	Cross Section Elements	Volume I: Geometric Design: Road Design Manual, 2010 Recommended Values	Urban Roads Design Manual, 2023 Recommended Values	Adopted Values in the Geometric Design Review
	ma (15Km)	Number of lanes	2	2	2
		Shoulder Width	1.5m	-	-
		Carriageway width	7.0m	7.4m	7.0m
		Parking lanes	NA	2.7m	2.5m
		Walkway	NA	2.0	2.0m raised
		Carriageway Slope	2.5%	4.0%	2.5%
		Shoulder Slope	4.0%	4.0%	N/A
		Walkway Slope	NA	2.0%	2.0%



Figure 1-10: Road Class 4A-1P as per the Urban Road Design manual 2023

1.6.6 Structure of the Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with standard RAP practice and in line with Ugandan Policies, as well as social safeguard policies of Uganda's major development partners (such as the World Bank. The report comprises of the following volumes:

Part 1: Socio economic studies

Part 2: Survey and impact inventory Report

The content of Part 1: Socio-economic studies for RAP are presented under the following key chapters:

Chapter 1- Introduction

Chapter 2- methodology

Chapter 3- Legal, policy and institutional framework

Chapter 4- Project Impacts

Chapter 5- Stakeholder Engagement

Chapter 6- social economic status of the PAPs

Chapter 7- Grievance Management

Chapter 8- Eligibility

Chapter 9- Livelihood Restoration

Chapter 10- RAP implementation

Chapter 11- Monitoring and evaluation

Chapter 12- implementation schedule

Chapter 13- Implementation Budget

Chapter 14- Conclusion and recommendation

Appendix

2 RAP METHODOLOGY

This RAP is based on a comprehensive diagnosis of the socioeconomic context and ethnographic analysis of the PAPs. It clearly sets out objectives, principles, eligibility criteria and public participation mechanisms to acquire land and other assets in view of the specific administrative and legal practices followed by the Government of Uganda, GKMA -UDP framework and the world bank safeguards standards in land acquisition.

2.1 GKMA guidance on right of way acquisition

Implementation of the Program will focus on projects with available right of way. Implementation of these projects may, however, overlap beyond the existing right of way causing risks/impacts associated with RoW acquisition and physical or economic displacement. Entities are expected to ensure that the projects are designed to minimize RoW acquisition / displacement. However, during implementation, a mechanism shall be put in place in line with existing legal framework to support the handling of such impacts in a fair and timely manner. These procedures are consistent with Uganda's Constitution, the legal framework for RoW acquisition and compensation, as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards. These procedures apply to those that may be physically displaced, lose some or all of their properties, lose access to resources, regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and their legal status with respect to land. These procedures provide special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially households with incomes below Uganda's poverty line who include among others the landless, elderly, disabled, women and children. The MoKCC&MA and Entities are responsible for acquisition of RoW and shall follow the provisions of the Law.

2.2 Screening

All Projects under Program shall be screened for potential environmental and social impacts using the Environmental and Social Screening Form. All projects with a potential for RoW acquisition and compensation will complete the steps in parallel with environmental and social assessment processes. For those projects involving RoW acquisition and compensation, the screening process includes possible and alternative sites for project implementation as a potential mitigation measure.

2.3 Identification of the RoW

The identification of the RoW will involve active participation of the CDO, the surveyor, the engineer. This activity will be preceded by prior notification of the local area leadership on the inherent details including defining the extents through pegging and marking chainages. The CDO and the local area leadership will identify the persons whose property is affected. The details of the Project Affected Persons and the properties affected will be properly recorded in the RoW inventory

The preparation of this RAP has involved key stakeholder consultations / public awareness meetings and intense fieldwork in the project corridor including the execution of i) impact and property survey activities (ii) an impacts

assessment / PAP census survey, (iii) a socio-economic survey and (iv) a valuation survey covering all affected properties and assets³.

To conduct social impact assessment, a range of tools and data gathering techniques were used in the field and these are summarized below.

- **Literature Review.** Resource data was reviewed from reports on similar projects both within and outside Uganda, social economic status information relevant to the project area, community structure land use, infrastructure and services profile along the proposed project area; infrastructure, facilities and services to be affected by the project. Particular attention was given to reviewing reports and documents including GKMA Project manual, the road design Manuel both for ministry of works and world bank, District development plans, the legal framework, RAP reports for other project among others.
- **Household Socioeconomic Survey.** Most of the baseline data in this report was collected based on field surveys using a questionnaire generated for this purpose – individual household interviews were conducted. The aim was achieving 100% coverage of PAPs. The data collection tools that included this questionnaire have been attached as Appendix 1. Data enumerators were recruited from within the project area, trained and deployed based on their knowledge of the project area. Household heads (or where these were absent – their representatives) were interviewed and responses recorded in a structured questionnaire focusing on all Project Affected Households. Together with the field data collection, formal and informal interviews were carried out with project-affected persons, local council officials, local government technical staff and representatives of NGO's, CBO's and people's organizations in the area. Record of Attendance is attached

CTO survey tool online data collection was used to pick all the household data which was later coded and interpreted to make narratives results of which informed this resettlement action plan.



Figure 2-1: CTO process used in data collection and management.

³ Plans are also underway to engage Stakeholders within Focus Groups in order to generate consensus on some of the pertinent issues observed and analyzed from the household to household administration of the questionnaires

- **Transect walks and visits.** For purpose of familiarity with the project sites aimed at fine tuning our approaches to the study, walk through were undertaken under the guidance of local leaders including the chairpersons, Town mayor and the respective community development officers from the district and town council. This helped the study team understand scenarios that need close attention during the full-scale study.
- **Consultations / Focus group discussions** – Focus group discussions and scoping sessions were conducted with PAPs. Consultation with affected persons and communities within a project area forms the basis upon which all assessments including land survey and valuation of properties are based. Social engagement teams were deployed within the project area of influence to prepare masses for the project execution but also picking their views that were later used in the development of this RAP and its related report livelihood restoration plan.
- **Consultation with National stakeholders.** Bearing in mind of the consultant, GKMA is of special interest to the nation and the implementing entities. A wide range of stakeholders are thus important in this assignment. Many are direct influencer, and others are affected by the project and therefore both needed to be involved right from the start of the project.

Among the key agencies and institutions for this purpose included MWE, including water resources management department, climate change among others, Ministry of lands, especially the chief government valuer's office, MEMD, NFA, NEMA, UNRA.

High and Lower Local Governments of the affected area in Mpigi District were consulted. These acted as the direct link to the lowest level leadership of the project area.

- **Consultations with residents.** More often projects of this sensitivity fail to take shape due lack of sensitization at this lowest unit of the project. Before other activities took off, the consultant paid interest in interacting with the communities that were likely to be affected directly or indirectly. During these meetings, the process through which land surveying, valuation, extent of the project area, and how compensation and relocation would be done was explained and their question answered by the consultant. The relationship built and trust helped to smooth the survey and valuation component thereafter.

2.4 Identification of the RoW

The identification of the RoW will involve active participation of the CDO, the surveyor, the engineer. This activity will be preceded by prior notification of the local area leadership on the inherent details including defining the extents through pegging and marking chainages. The CDO and the local area leadership will identify the persons whose property is affected. The details of the Project Affected Persons and the properties affected will be properly recorded in the RoW inventory.

2.5 Engagement with Project Affected Persons

The CDO and the area local leadership with the support of the district land office, will engage each PAP with respect to their affected properties for the purpose of voluntary RoW acquisition. The outcomes of the engagements will be recorded against the record of each PAP and will inform subsequent activities. These activities may include escalating

engagements to the next level, further identification of absentee PAPs, and sections with conflicts/disputes. For the consenting PAPs, the consent forms/MoUs will be provided, and these will be collected after an agreed period.

2.6 Establishing the Cut-Off Date

A cut-off date shall be established in order to avoid speculative tendencies. This date shall be the time of property identification such that any other properties subsequently identified shall be considered for compensation. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the Entity will notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A “triangulation” of information affected persons; community leaders and representatives; land valuer) – may help to identify eligible PAPs. The Entity shall notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs shall be notified both in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders

2.7 Survey Methodology

Survey of land likely to be affected was surveyed off based on the updated designs of Mpigi-Muduuma road. The purpose of this would be understanding of the required land from the community and the nature of impacts leading to inventory of affected properties across the corridor.

2.7.1 Topographical and cadastral surveys

Land of all people was surveyed and mapped indicating respective tenure systems. Freehold, Leasehold tenants and registered proprietors were recorded and a strip map produced.

Survey beacons were placed at locations where the cadastral lines cross over the 20 meters across the corridor. This information is presented on a strip map developed along the 15.6km stretch for Mpigi-Muduuma road. showing the position of the proposed works on the existing cadastral maps. Based on this, acreage of land affected for both the registered plots and leasehold, physical property affected marked and coded blue line for purposes of mitigation formulation and reporting.

2.7.1.1 Instrumentation and Equipment Used

The list of equipment and software used in the survey are presented in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3, respectively.

Table 2-1: List of equipment used

Equipment	Specifications	Purpose
Total Station	Leica Ts 06, 1"	Topographical / Boundary survey
GNSS	Leica GS 15	Extension of control, Topographical survey
Hand held GPS	Garmin GPS map 78	Navigation

Table 2-2: List of software used

Software	Version	Purpose
AutoCAD Land Development	2009	Compiling Drawing
Civil CAD	2016	Analysing design drawings
Leica Geo-Office	8	Processing RTK observations

2.7.1.2 Origin and Datum Used

The survey measurements taken were based on WGS84 Datum and EGM 96 Geoid model. The specifications of this datum are as follows:

Semi-major axis: 6,378,137 m
Semi minor axis: $\approx 6,356,752.3142\text{m}$
Ellipsoid Name: WGS84
Inverse flattening (1/f): 298.257223563

For Grid Coordinates, the UTM Zone 36N Grid was used. The specifications for this grid are as follows:

False Northing Origin: 0mN
False Easting Origin: 500,000mE
Central Meridian: 30°E
Scale factor at Central Meridian: 0.9996

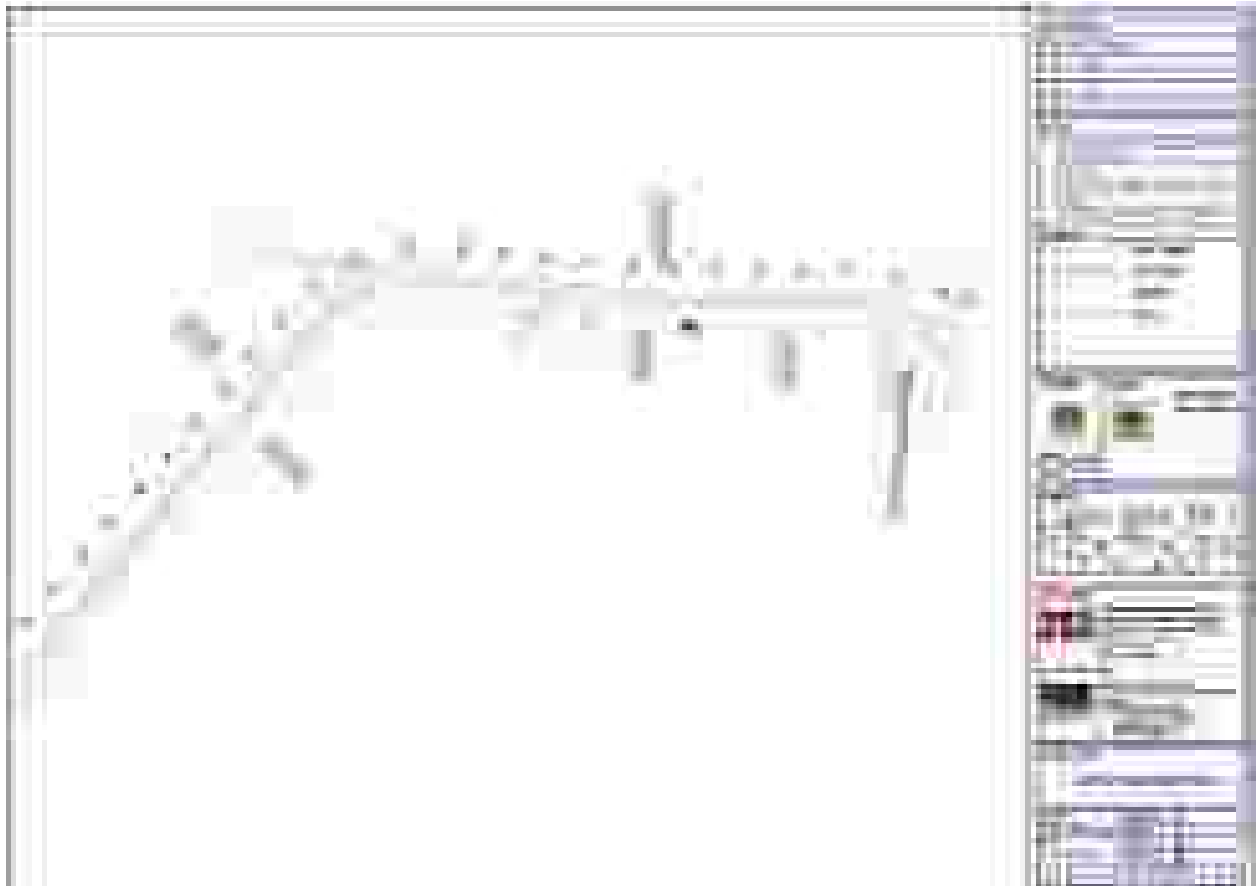


Figure2-2: Typical section of surveyed area along Mpigi -Mudduma road

2.8 Inspection, referencing and valuation

The valuation approach will consider only those permanent structures which have not been avoided during the designing phase and during the construction. The valuation will be considered as a measure of determining replacement value for houses that have residual land and at last for compensation of the few that would require compensation.

2.8.1 Basis of valuation

Only the permanent structures (Buildings and houses) were valued. The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act 1998. The value of buildings is based on the *market value* i.e. the probable value the property will fetch when offered for sale. In arriving at market values, the following assumptions were made:

- That the owner is a willing seller,
- That, prior to the date of valuation, there had been a reasonable period (having regard to the nature of the property and the state of the market) for the proper marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and the completion of the sale,
- That the state of the market, level of values and other circumstances were, on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same as on the date of valuation,
- That no account is taken of any additional bid by a prospective purchaser with a special interest,
- That both parties to the transaction had acted knowledgeably, prudently and without coercion.

2.8.2 Deriving reinstatement rates

A) Buildings and Structures

Most project-affected residential and commercial buildings are constructed with permanent materials such as burnt clay bricks, tiles, and iron roof sheets. Buildings and structures without residual land for replacement would be valued based on the *Replacement Cost Method* to arrive at their market value. Other structures such as fences, live fences, gates, have been catered for under the cost estimates in the BOQ of the road project.

Table 2-3: Some of the structures to be affected by the project



Permanent well build structure	Low-cost structure
--------------------------------	--------------------

Semi-permanent and temporary structures including pit-latrines were valued using District compensation rates. In both cases, the design, standard of construction, fittings, finishes and general condition of repair were taken into consideration in arriving at property values.

c) Crops

The road under consideration traverses already existing corridor and as such no crops were considered for valuation. Where crops such as beans, maize potatoes cassava among others are encountered, the owners would be given time to have these crops harvested before the construction kick-start. Mpigi district shall also be on a watch out to ensure communities are not planting within the designed corridor.

2.8.3 Compensation arrangement.

The program has no compensation arrangement but rather in case of total displacement, the structures will be reinstated. The valuation team has taken record of value for both permanent houses and walls as a measure to ensure proper planning is undertaken regarding reconstruction of such properties by implementing agency prior to road construction. There has also been deliberate effort in engagement and consultation of PAPs whose permanent houses will be impacted on the possible relocation out of the corridor. Efforts are to be made by Mpigi district to construct permanent houses encountered.

2.8.4 Criteria of identifying PAPs

The criteria for identifying project-affected people (PAP) were that everybody whose property (land and building who is affected in part or completely by the proposed design, would be consulted and consent sought. These PAPs were identified by the cadastral surveying conducted along the affected corridors of Mpigi-Muduuma road (15.6km). Important to note is that few assets were noted and valued and where they were, consent would be signed.

Prior to undertaking the detailed social survey, sensitization meetings were held in each village along corridor to disclose and explain the forth coming RAP study, explain the type of impacts that would need valuation and how it is conducted according to Ugandan and donor (World Bank) and international guidelines. These meetings were conducted by social survey teams, the district leadership and a representative of the property valuation consultant. In the meetings, the project-planning schedule was disclosed, and the cut-off for eligibility explained the rights of PAPs and the grievance procedures outlined.

All meetings were chaired by the village's Local Council (LC1) chairperson. These meetings aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement hence enable them to provide true household and personal information during the social survey.

2.8.5 Socio-survey methodology

To develop a social profile of PAPs a structured questionnaire (Annex 2) was administered to a few persons living along the project corridor. This survey aimed at profiling the social economic well-being of communities

around the project area. Before administering the questionnaire to each indirectly affected person, its content was explained, and the purpose of the requested information was carefully explained. Social data collected in the questionnaires was cleaned up, coded, entered in a database then analyzed using the SPSS 4 microcomputer package.

2.8.6 Census

This activity aimed at enumerating and profiling the directly affected persons along the road corridor likely to be affected by project development the effort was to ensure every directly affected person is contacted so that consent for the development is received. The other important reason for the census was to ensure that all affected persons were informed and aware of the proposed development. Moreover, PAP-specific issues such as vulnerabilities would also be captured and considerations made during the development as a matter of preparation for implementation and livelihood restorations.

2.8.7 Inventory of impacts

Guided by survey strip map and the physical transect drive of the project area together with the revised design, the consultant has developed a data management system detailing each affected person with his/her properties including land. The inventory will be used to strategize on the mitigation measures of each impact.

2.8.8 Stakeholder engagement

A number of approaches were used in identifying the stakeholders within the project area with priority given to the most influencers with power and most impact. It was important to note that at stakeholder analysis all persons at level of the project implementation. The following questions were very fundamental in the process of identification of stakeholders.

- Are they going to be helpful or are they going to hamper the project?
- Who are the allies, who are oblivious to the project and who are the adversaries?
- What is the current level of engagement of stakeholder, where should the stakeholder be?
- What is the level of interest/power/influence on the project?
- Which stakeholder gets involved at what stage?

To have every person with a stake in the project involved and engaging them depending on their connectivity to the project, the consultant used the following approaches in ranking the most relevant stakeholders. These approaches included Power versus Interest Grid, Influence-Impact Grid among others.

⁴ SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

The power versus interest grid aims at analyses the power and interest of an individual in regard to the riverbanks restoration project. These will impact the project differently and therefore their power and interest must be aligned with the project intended objectives successful implementation. Figure 2-3 shows a criteria of stakeholder identification clearing demarcating the power owned by stakeholder's visa vie their impact or interest on the project.

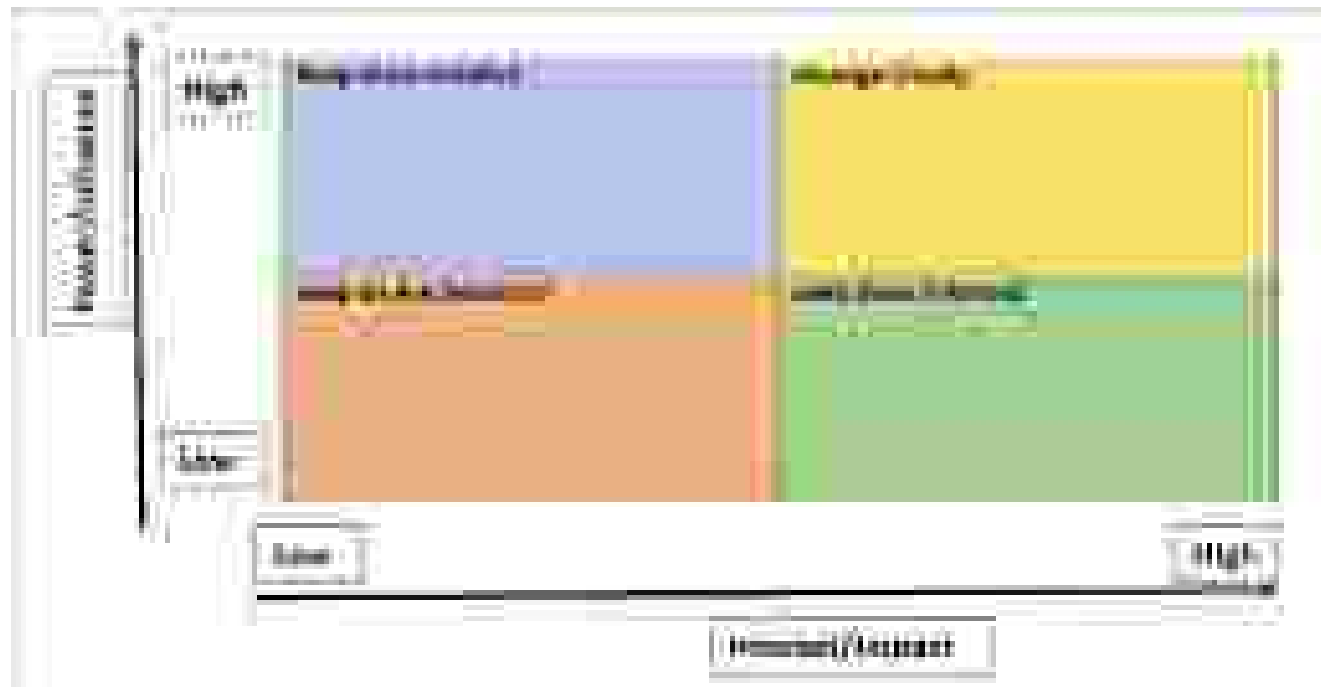


Figure 2-3 Power versus interest grid

2.8.9 Right of Way Acquisition by Consent.

Informed consent of the affected persons for the right of way was used instead of the conventional approach of compensation commonly used for land acquisition.

In this approach, topographical and cadastral survey would be undertaken, impacts established, and owners identified. For ease of engagement, pegs would be placed at each household in the presence of owners and local leadership. Cadastral survey would then be picked to establish the size of land in terms of percentage which would in turn help in engagement of the affected persons.

The output of survey excise was a strip map with details of each affected person and impacts thereunder. The information of the affected persons on the strip map was later used for engagement of the affected persons from whom consents were solicited.

The enlisted affected persons would be engaged by the District with support from the consultant for purposes of allowing the construction of the project without necessarily being compensated with money. It is important to note that the construction of these roads will take place within the existing corridor, very minimal impact on land is registered thus making the approach of informed consent possible in the eyes of affected persons.

In events of physical impacts, the structures have been valued for purposes of reinstatement. the cost of reinstatement has informed part of the bill of quantities for the contractor. Agreement have been made with the landowners regarding reinstatement of their affected physical structures.

Efforts have been made to ensure permanent buildings and houses are avoided through redesign of the roads. This is aimed to ensure huge costs that can trigger compensation is eliminated and good will and ownership of the community towards the project is enhanced.

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

3.1 Introduction.

The purpose of this section is to set out the institutional, legislative and policy context in which the GKMA-UDP RAP will be developed and with which all implementation processes must comply. The chapter discusses institutional, legal and policy frameworks within which the RAP must be implemented. National regulations are discussed along with the project development framework and other relevant international frameworks including the world bank safeguard standards.

3.2 Legal frameworks

3.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The right to a clean and healthy environment is enshrined in Article 39 of the Constitution of Uganda, 1995. To ensure road infrastructure project compliance with the constitutional obligations on sustainability, an ESMF has been prepared which outlines mechanisms for environment assessment and mitigation measures included therein.

Both the 1995 Constitution and the Land Act, Cap 227 give the government and local governments' power to compulsorily acquire land. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) provides government and local authorities a statutory power of compulsory acquisition of land in public interest

3.2.2 Land Acquisition Act (1965)

This Act makes provision for procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other actions necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a given public purpose. However, compensation should be paid to any person who suffers damage because of such actions.

Relevance to this Project: The implementation of this project will be conducted in a manner that will incorporate the appropriate safeguards for environmental and social issues, especially land take.

3.2.3 The National Environment Act, No 5 2019

Under section 68 of the National Environment Act, 2019, (1) the lead agency may, in consultation with the Authority, identify, protect, conserve, preserve and transmit for the benefit of present and future generations-

- a) monuments, buildings, elements, objects and sites in the natural environment which are of cultural importance to the people of Uganda; and
- b) natural features, geological and physiographic formations and

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value which are considered a natural heritage for the people of Uganda

Relevance to this Project: According to Schedule Five of the National Environment No.5 of Act 2019, a detailed ESIA for this project is required to be submitted to the Authority (NEMA) part of this ESIA report is land take and its related impacts.

3.2.4 The Land Act, Cap 227, 1998

The Land Act provides for tenure, ownership and management of land. Section 44 reiterates the Constitutional mandate for government or a local government to protect environmentally sensitive areas for the common good of the people in Uganda. Section 45 states that the use of land shall conform to the Physical Planning Act, 2010 and any other law. Section 71 makes provision for the use and maintenance of existing rights of way as reserved to and vested in the Government on behalf of the public. Sections 76 - 77 makes provision for the jurisdiction of district land tribunals in matters of computation of compensation of land and disturbance allowance in the event of land take.

Relevance to this Project: The proposed kitooro road project is estimated to utilize 3.847 acres which is under jurisdiction of Entebbe District council, identified also as major stakeholders to the project under this Act's. The same Act guided the ESIA study in determining the Land tenure system in the command area and the RAP study in identifying the Project Affected People (PAPs).

3.2.5 The Local Governments Act Cap 243, 1997

The Local Government Act provides for decentralized governance and devolution of central government functions, powers and services to local governments that have their own political and administrative structures. Districts have powers to oversee implementation of development activities under supervision of their relevant departments such as environment, lands and water resources. According to Section 9 of the Local Government Act, a local government is the highest political and administrative authority in its area of jurisdiction and will exercise both legislative and executive powers in accordance with the constitution. This Act Provides for the system of local governments to enforce environmental law, which includes among others, physical planning, environmental protection (forests and wetlands, streams etc) and ensuring proper sanitation.

Relevance to this Project: The proposed reservoir area is proposed to cover over 3.847 acres which is under jurisdiction of Entebbe, identified also as major stakeholders to the project under this Act's.

3.2.6 The Physical Planning Act, 2010

The Physical Planning Act, 2010 replaced the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 246 which was enacted in 1951 and revised in 1964 but is now inconsistent with contemporary government system in Uganda. The 1951 Act was enacted to regulate and operate in a centralised system of governance where physical planning was carried out at national level through the Town and Country Planning Board. Implementation of the Act was supervised by local governments, especially the urban local governments. Uganda has since gone through many social, political and economic changes. For example, promulgation of the 1995 Constitution established a decentralised system of governance which divulged powers and functions including physical planning, finance and execution of projects from the central government to local governments. This therefore created a need to enact a physical planning legislation which is consistent with this Constitutional requirement. The Physical Planning Act, 2011 establishes district and urban physical planning committees, provides for making and approval of physical development plans and applications for development.

Section 37 of The Physical Planning Act, 2011 requires an EIA permit for developments before they are implemented, stating: “Where a development application related to matters that require an environmental impact assessment, the approving authority may grant preliminary approval subject to the applicant obtaining an EIA certificate in accordance with the National Environment Act”.

Relevance to this Project: The proposed corridor is estimated to acquire over 3.847 acres, which is under jurisdiction of Entebbe District council , hence has to conform to planning requirements prescribed by the District planning committee, Agricultural and the water office.

3.2.7 Occupation Safety and Health Act, 2006

The Occupation Safety and Health Act, Section 13, puts the responsibility of protection of the worker and the general environment to the employer and he or she must take all measures to protect the worker and the public from the dangerous aspects of his or her undertaking at his or her own cost. In section 18, he or she also has the responsibility of monitoring the environment under the influence of his or her undertaking.

Section 56, lists general safety requirements for different working environments and part (12) requires that every tank, reservoir structure, pump, pit or hole of which the edge is less than 1 m above the adjoining

ground or platform and which contains liquid to a depth of 1 m and 30 cm or more, and into which a person may fall with risk of drowning, shall be covered or fenced to prevent any person from accidentally falling in it.

Relevance to this Project: In onus for creation of a safe working environment and reduced health risk to the surrounding communities, the contractor should formulate an Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHS) plan and put in place warning signage and natural fencing to prevent accidents. Land should be acquired through meaningful engagement with the landowners

3.2.8 National Forestry and tree planting Act, 2003.

The Act provides for the conservation and sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda, declaration of forest reserves for the purposes of protection and production of forests and forest produce, to provide for the sustainable use of forest resources and the enhancement of the productive capacity of forests. The act also provides for the promotion of tree planting to consolidate the law relating to the forest sector and trade in forest produce.

Part III) Section 38 of the act requires an environmental impact assessment (EIA) be undertaken for any project or activity likely to have adverse impact on a forest reserve. Should NFA reserved tree species be encountered in the project area, the proponent will have to acquire the necessary permit in order to cut down the trees in selected areas. Part IV) Section 39 discusses tree planting and growing and the necessary procedures, specifications and persons to be involved in such an exercise.

Relevance to project: The construction phase of this project will displace some trees found within the corridor, according to the physical counting, about ten trees are to be affected. the ESIA report developed along this report has provided a mitigation measure for these trees.

3.2.9 Traffic and Road Safety Act Cap 361, 1998

The Act provides for the administration, registration and licensing of motor vehicles, driving permits, licenses for public service, private omnibus and goods vehicles, use of motor vehicles, control of traffic, enforcement, and information on the national roads and safety council. This Act gives guidance to the management of safety during the implementation and use of the proposed roads.

Relevance: Construction of the roads shall involve the operation of various equipment and vehicles. The relevant licenses shall be obtained for the contractor vehicles that will be used on the road. A Traffic

Management Plan ought to be complied with by the contractor in respect to this Act and an OTV license will be sought from the Ministry of Works and Transport concerning the transportation of workers on the cabins of construction vehicles.

3.2.10 The Access roads Act Cap 350

The Access to Roads Act seeks to ensure that a private landowner 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 law establishes a mechanism for applying for such a road. It also establishes a legal regime to ensure the safety of the neighboring environment. The Act permits the owner of any land who is unable through negotiations to obtain leave from adjoining landowners to construct a road of access to the public highway, to apply to a magistrate for leave to construct a road of access over any land lying between his land and the public highway. The law also provides for means by which an order for the construction of an access road can be invoked.

The Act further provides for maintenance of the access road in a good and efficient state of repair, and for payment of compensation by the applicant in respect of the use of land, the destruction of crops or trees and such other property

Relevance : This Act is applicable because the upgrade construction process will affect access roads to various homes and therefore need for some of them to be modified. Many people will be forced to go above the road level requiring proper access made to their homes.

3.2.11 The Urban Authorities Act 1958 and 1964

In essence, this Act, involves preparation of physical plans and regulations on land use, social infrastructure provision through the organs of the central government. The Act empowers urban authorities to undertake and be responsible for the development of urban plans. This Act will be applicable for the planning of numerous urban centres that lie along this route.

Relevance: During the RAP process, the physical planning offices were consulted on the road upgrade works and their issues incorporated in the report and the road alignments presented to them

3.2.12 The Survey Act, 1964

Where any survey is authorized under section 2 or 3 of this Act, any Government Surveyor or duly authorized officer with his or her servants and workers may enter upon any land and make all inquiries and do or cause to be done all things necessary for affecting the survey. Section 23 of the Act also points out compensation for injury done by clearance during the act of survey. For the purpose of the topographic survey of the road this act will be relevant in this project.

Only government surveyors or duly authorized officers with servants and workmen may enter upon any land and make all or any inquiries and do or cause to be done all things necessary for effecting such a survey. Obstructing a surveyor when he is carrying out lawful activities is an offence under this Act. However, in all cases, notice must always be given to the party to be affected by the survey. With regard to compensation the Act stipulates as follows: "Where any demand for compensation is made as a result of the clearance of any boundary or other line , a Government surveyor

shall, as soon as conveniently may be, inspect any trees, fences, or standing crops which are alleged to have been cut down or damaged, and , if he or she shall consider that any compensation should be paid, shall pay or tender to the owner of the trees, fences or standing crops the amount of compensation which in his or her opinion should be allowed for them". However, no compensation is payable by the Government in respect of any damage done in the tracing, uncovering or repair of any survey or boundary mark previously placed in position on any land or in respect of the clearance of boundary lines which have previously been cleared for survey purposes.

Relevance: Survey of land for this project will be carried out and will be guided by the Act and conducted by a registered survey authorized by the commissioner for surveys.

3.2.13 Domestic Violence Act 2010

The Act provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; to provide for the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the jurisdiction of court; to provide for the enforcement of orders made by the court; to empower the family and children court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.

Relevance: This act gives guidance to workers on how to handle cases of domestic violence.

3.3 National Policy Framework

3.3.1 Uganda National Land Policy, 2013

The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure an efficient, equitable and optimal utilization and management of Uganda's land resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development. One of the guiding principles of the Land Policy is effective regulation of land use and land development. Objectives vii of this policy is to ensure planned, environmentally- friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development. Section 4.8 – 4.12 provides for land rights for different groups of people, section 4.16 provides for access to land for investment by the government.

Relevance to this Project: Section 4.8, details strategies to address land rights to ethnic minority which include policy statements like government shall pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by government developments. This RAP report has been undertaken for purposes of this report.

3.3.2 The National Environment Management Policy, 1994

The overall goal of this policy is the promotion of sustainable economic and social development, mindful of the needs for future generations. ESIA is one of the vital tools considered necessary to ensure environmental quality and resource productivity on long-term basis. The Policy requires that projects or policies likely to have significant adverse ecological or social impacts undertake an ESIA before their implementation.

Relevance to this Project: In line with this policy, RAP as part of the larger ESIA study was conducted to take into consideration of any social-economic and environmental impacts anticipated from the road construction works development. The management and monitoring plans developed as a result of the findings of this study will serve for sustainability of the project.

3.3.3 The National Land Use Policy.

The overall policy goal is to achieve sustainable and equitable socioeconomic development through optimal land management and utilization in Uganda. The policy recognizes amongst others, the need for the protection and sustainable use of land resources through conducting environmental assessments and implementation of measures outlined in such assessment studies. For all components under this assignment, an environmental impact assessment must be undertaken

Relevance to this Project: Section 4.8, details strategies to address land rights to ethnic minority which include policy statement including strategic stakeholder engagement, mitigation of land acquisition and seeking of consent from the affected persons. This RAP report has been developed to streamline mitigation measures against land take.

3.3.4 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Policy

This policy seeks to:

- Provide and maintain a healthy working environment.
- Institutionalize OHS in the water-sector policies, programs and plans; and
- Contribute towards safeguarding the physical environment.

The OHS Policy Statement is guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other global, national and sectoral regulations and policies. The OHS Policy also takes into recognition of the Health Sector

Strategic Plan, all of which aim to improve the quality of life for all Ugandans in their living and working environment.

Relevance to this Project: In line with policy objectives to safeguard the physical environment surrounding the project, the Contractor will put in place an Occupational Safety and Health policy and implement it under the supervision of the ministry and the implementing entity (Entebbe District council).

3.3.5 Uganda Vision 2040

According to Vision 2040, for Uganda to shift from a peasantry to an industrialized and largely urban society, it must be propelled by improved transport system. To achieve the targets of this Vision, Uganda will focus on the main drivers of growth such as developed national road network.

Relevance to this Project: This project will provide a modern road thus improved transport system within Kampala District

3.4 Institutional Framework

The upgrade and re-construction of the GKMA roads will bring into play various ministries, departments and agencies. The key institutions will include Ministry of land, Ministry of Water and Environment; Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Directorate of Water Development (DWD), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), and the affected persons at all levels.

Each of the institution mentioned has a role to play as far as road construction issues are concerned and the key institutions relevant to the proposed project development are indicated below.

No.	Name of Institution	Brief description and summary	Relevance in the Project
01	Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)	The Ministry's Vision is "to have a reliable and safe infrastructure in public works and transport that will deliver timely, quality, cost effective and sustainable services to the people of Uganda" The Department of Construction Standards and Quality Management in the Ministry is mandated to among others: develop adequate engineering specifications and standards; promote good standards in the construction industry; undertake research and materials testing in the construction industry; and promote integration of crosscutting issues namely, Environment, Climate change, Gender, HIV/AIDS, Occupational Health and Safety and Disability in the sector	The contractor will have to maintain all the roads he uses to access the construction sites, camps, quarries and borrow pits.
02	Ministry of Lands housing and urban development	The ministry is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. We are responsible for putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management, promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country.	In the event of land requiring valuation, the ministry department of chief government valuer will be responsible for approval of valuation report. The ministry will also be the lead agency in land division in event of acquisition of land by compensation
03	Ministry of Water and Environment.	Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) is a Government Ministry to ensure provision of quality water and environmental protection services in the country. This Ministry is one of the key social service delivery sectors charged with management and sustainable utilization of water and environment resources for the betterment of the population of Uganda.	The proposed project will be implemented in collaboration with MoWE, especially in matters of water resource use and management. The Contractor will have to get permits as is a requirement by the Ministry.
04	The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM)	The Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) under MWE is the lead agency responsible for water resources management in Uganda. Its key functions include provision of water resources related advisory services to the government, private sector and NGOs at the national and local levels; regulation of water resources through issuing water use abstraction, wastewater discharge permits, wastewater discharge, hydraulic works construction, borehole drilling and easement certificates; water resource monitoring and assessment and Integrated	The Contractor will have to adhere to DWRM by obtaining all the necessary permits like the borehole drilling certificates and wastewater discharge permits.

No.	Name of Institution	Brief description and summary	Relevance in the Project
		Water Resources Management (IWRM) activities. The Directorate comprises three departments namely Department of Water Resources Monitoring and Assessments, Department of Water Resources Regulation and Department of Water Quality Management. Aspects of water quality will be part of this project.	
05	The Directorate of Water Development (DWD)	The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) under MWE is the lead agency responsible for coordinating and regulating all water supply and sanitation activities. It provides technical support services and capacity development to local governments and other service providers. DWD comprises three Departments; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; Urban Water Supply and Sanitation and Water for Production.	DWD will therefore be relevant to the upgrade works since it will be affected by the project.
06	The National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	NWSC is a parastatal that operates and provides water and sewerage services for 23 large urban centers across the Country. NWSC's activities are aimed at expanding service coverage, improving efficiency in service delivery and increasing labour as well as ensuring the quality of water supplied its customers	There are a lot of piped water and is the significant source of water for Agricultural and domestic use, that need to be taken care of when constructing the road. pipes need transferring before works start.
07	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	The National Environmental Act provides for the establishment of NEMA as the principal agency responsible for coordination, monitoring and supervision of environmental conservation activities. NEMA is under the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) but has a cross-sectoral mandate to oversee the conduct of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) through issuance of ESIA guidelines, regulations and registration of practitioners. It reviews and approves Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) in consultation with any relevant lead agencies. NEMA works with District Environment Officers and local environment committees at local government levels who also undertake inspection, monitoring and enforce compliance on its behalf. In Government ministries, NEMA works with Environmental Liaison Units to ensure that	The authority is relevant to the project in that it ensures that the sites are managed in such a way that the activities do not destruct the aesthetic value of the neighboring environment.

No.	Name of Institution	Brief description and summary	Relevance in the Project
		they effectively incorporate environmental issues in their activities, policies and programs.	
08	Ministry of Labour, Gender and Social Development (MoLGSD)	The Ministry is enjoined to operationalize Chapter 4 of the Constitution (Articles 31-42), which focus on affirmative action and promotion of fundamental human rights of the people of Uganda. The Department of Occupational Safety and Health in the Ministry is responsible for inspection of workplace environment to safeguard occupational safety, rights of workers and gender equity.	The Ministry is key in streamlining matters of gender, child protection and Occupational health and safety of the workers and the public within the project area.
09	Ministry of Lands and Urban Development especially Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	Responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. We are responsible for putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country.	This Ministry plays a vital role in Land acquisition process for the project.
10	Ministry of Health	Health governance in Uganda is spearheaded by the MoH and shared with other ministries, health development partners, district leadership, providers (public and private), and representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs). The MoH is tasked with the role and responsibility of delivering on the health goals and objectives of government. Under decentralization law in Uganda, power, authority and resources are decentralized from the central government directly to the district. Health services in Uganda are delivered within the framework of decentralization. The local governments are empowered to appoint and deploy public servants, including health workers, within the district, through the District Service Committees.	The Ministry will play an advisory role in identifying credible health service providers and information on HIV/AIDS and other diseases that are triggered as a result of the project implementation. The District Health Officers will be responsible for performing the planning, and supervision functions required of monitoring health services and products of the project District (Wakiso).
11	Uganda Police	The Uganda Police under the Police Act, Cap 303, is mandated to keep law and order in Uganda. It is responsible to ensuring security of property and life in the country.	Enforcing law and order in the project area. Child protection, crime control among others.

No.	Name of Institution	Brief description and summary	Relevance in the Project
12	NGOs	All NGOs providing services such as child protection, HIV/AIDS, community livelihood support, and education among others.	The contractor will work with various NGOs in Kampala District to streamline the project activities in the region.
13	Local Governments.	Officials (both technical and political) from the local governments of Wakiso) Wakiso Sub Couty, Wakiso Town council, Kakiri Town council, Kyengera Town Council, Kajjansi Town council, Kasangati Town council, Ndejje Town council directly involved include; • Environmental Officers for the respective divisions • Town Clerks for the respective divisions • Mayors for the respective divisions • Deputy Mayors for the respective divisions • Councilors for the respective divisions • Chairperson Eng./Physical Planning & Education/Social Services • Division Ward Administrators • Division Administrative Officers • Supervisors of Roads • Community Developmental Officers in the respective divisions • Physical Planners - Division • Chairpersons, Local Council Is • District / Division Engineering Department • Chairperson, Gender Community Services and Production - Division • Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons, LC IIIs • District Security Officer, • Department of Public Health and Environment	The proposed project roads fall within jurisdiction of Wakiso District. These stakeholders are all party to the monitoring and compliance of the project works.
15	District Land Boards	The district land board is responsible for land allocation at local government level. District land boards set compensation rates for crops and structures.	In each Village, compensation will be deduced utilizing rates developed by the contractor

No.	Name of Institution	Brief description and summary	Relevance in the Project
16	Town and Country Planning Board	Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides for the formation of the Town and Country Planning Board that should plan and oversee orderly progressive development of land in towns and rural areas.	In all Villages where the road traverses, the Boards may not have a direct role during implementation of the project but have a secondary responsibility to plan for structured growth of urban centers to cope with induced development spurred by the landfill
17	UMEME Uganda limited	Umeme took over the distribution system for the distribution and supply of electricity in Uganda from Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL) under the concession for a period of 20 years, starting in March 2005. In this concession, Umeme is required to repair, upgrade and expand the distribution system within Uganda and such contiguous areas as Umeme and Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) may agree.	The contractor will work with this body in trying to relocate the electricity, Because of the rampant thefts of power in this area it is important that the contractor works with UMEME on power connectivity
18	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	This Ministry is responsibility to sustain tourism, wildlife and cultural heritage. This is aimed at contributing to transforming Uganda into a prosperous country.	Archaeologists from the department responsible for museums and monuments in this Ministry would be useful in monitoring road project construction activities, especially excavations at borrow sites to ensure that chance finds or artefacts of cultural significance are not destroyed.
19	Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines	The Department of Geological Survey and Mines controls the mining sector (including stone quarrying) through the Mining Act.	This directorate is responsible for issuance of permits for mining and the contractor will have to obtain the permits for quarries.

4 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section of the report presents an assessment of the potential impacts during all phases of the project. Enhancement measures for the positive impacts have been presented while mitigation measures are presented to avoid, minimize/reduce, or offset the identified negative impacts.

The chapter is specifically limited to those associated with the construction of Mpgi-Muduuma road. It is envisaged that the construction of works and its completion will generate far-reaching impacts some of which are positive to the general community and government in general thus the need to categorise these impacts into resettlement related impacts and general positive impacts. Below is a detailed discussion of the potential impacts of the proposed road construction project.

4.1 Positive Impacts

4.1.1 Employment creation and skills development

During the construction phase, the project is expected to generate positive impacts on the local economy and livelihoods in terms of employment and skills enhancement. Those who have worked on the road project will have an advantage when seeking alternative jobs on similar projects due to the experience and any training received through this Project. The construction phase will last approximately 12 months and contract provisions for the project will require that a considerable percentage of the labour force be drawn from the local population with particular emphasis on women. Since construction is estimated to take one year, this phase will provide short-term job opportunities for local people within the Mpigi District, Muduuma sub county and neighboring areas.

Enhancement Measures

1. To foster project ownership, it is strategic that the contractors give priority to employment to the local people. This will also promote project ownership
2. All workers on the project should be given employment contracts and appointment letters with clear terms of employment that should be explained to them and adhered to
3. Gender issues should be taken into consideration during the recruitment of employees on the project. Women must be given opportunities to participate in construction works. When hiring the contractor must not discriminate women and persons with disabilities by for example paying them less or sexually abusing them
4. Local leaders should be involved in recruitment process to ensure full and fair participation of local communities and screening out of lawbreakers and underage applicants
5. Employment of persons below 18 years of age should be strictly prohibited on the project
6. The contractor shall ensure that the national Labor laws and Employment Act, 2006 are adhered to (including prohibiting the use of child labour)

4.1.2 Improved Aesthetics of Mpigi Town Council and Muduuma Subcounty

The tarmac roads shall contribute to the improvement of scenery in Mpigi town council and Muduuma Subcounty. Paved roads with good landscaping, street lighting and good drainage will improve the beauty of the area. In addition, there will be a reduction in the levels of dust generated after construction leading to cleaner buildings on the roadside. The impact will be long term but will require constant efforts from the Town Council and behavioral change from the people to maintain the beauty.

Enhancement measures:

Mpigi District through the lower-level respective leaders of town council and the subcounty should institute measures to maintain the aesthetic beauty brought by these roads for example ensuring waste management through installing waste collection bins along the project roads.

4.1.3 Local Business Opportunities

Construction activities stimulate business opportunities such as vending food, groceries and clothing along the project roads, especially near the construction workers' campsite. The increase in demand for products will lead to increased supply and the creation of a market for local products thereby improving the incomes and general welfare of the local communities and their families. Although short term, this will positively impact persons (and their households) involved in such businesses.

Enhancement measures:

- The contractor shall ensure adequate, fair, and prompt payments to local suppliers
- The contractor should undertake community sensitization on business opportunities
- When awarding contracts for provision of services, the contractor should ensure equal opportunities to promote women participation

4.1.4 Market for Construction Materials.

Some of the construction materials will be procured locally in the District. This will provide revenue to the local economy and industry. Some of the materials that will be procured locally include sand, marram, Cement, steel bars and aggregate stones among others. The proceeds from the sale of the raw materials will boost the local economy and the industrial sector in the form of increased proceeds and earnings.

Enhancement Measures.

- The contractor will work closely with Mpigi Town Council, Muduuma Subcounty and Mpigi district to ensure that local businesses or industries that are capable of supplying some of the construction materials benefit from the procurement process.
- Where materials are sourced from commercial operators, the Contractor will ensure to establish the operators' compliance with statutory requirements with evidence of the NEMA ESIA Certificate of Approval and Certificates of Compliance.

4.1.5 Rental income for worker's camp and equipment yard site owners

The contractor will require land on which to set up a temporary worker's camp and equipment yard. Owners of the land on which these facilities will be erected will earn a rental income negotiated with contractors. This is a positive but short-term and reversible benefit ceasing with project completion or whenever such facilities are no longer required in each location.

Enhancement measures:

- The contractor should sign agreements with landowners and shall ensure adherence to the conditions therein
- . As a contractual obligation, contractors should clean-up sites where temporary facilities had been erected when their use cases. All waste thereon should be removed and responsibly disposed of in a sanitary manner
- The contractor should conduct separate Environmental Impact Assessments and Resettlement action plans for the identified sites and ensure compliance with the NEMA approval conditions
- Ensure obtaining all the requisite permits and licenses from the various MDAs such as workplace registration certificates from the Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- Ensure that all structures within the camp and equipment yard are maintained in a state of cleanliness

4.2 Negative Impacts.**4.2.1 Impacts on Permanent Structures along the Road Corridor**

Cadastral survey and pegging exercise of the proposed right of way which considered a width of 20 meters inevitably ended up encroaching into private areas with build-up structures. These structures have been marked across the corridor as a measure to aid the discussion into possible mitigation measures given the fact that the project is considering a non-conventional method of no compensation but consent acquisition. The table below gives an illustration of key physical structures affected along the corridor.

4.3 Physical impacts Identified along the corridor

Within the corridor, the survey strip map identified several physical structures likely to be affected if the design standards are to be implemented. Table below highlights both permanent buildings, wall fences and gates within the corridors in Mpigi District. Table below gives a summary of physical impacts. Their description has been detailed in survey and valuation report developed alongside this report.

Table 4-1: Physical impacts Identified along the corridor

Nature of structures/Properties	Number affected
Permanent Structures	14
Perimeter Walls	8
Temporary structures	13

4.4 Impact on Land (Land Take)

Considering that the existing corridor (Right of way) is approximately 10 meters wide, design consideration inevitably gets into land privately owned on either side of the road corridor. According to land survey findings, 34.607 acres of land across the 15.6 km distance are to be affected. Details of land take per each household have been submitted under survey and valuation report submitted alongside this report.

4.5 Impact on community utilities such as bore halls

A cross the project corridor five bore halls were identified along the corridor. Readjustment of the corridor avoided the direct impact to these facilities but their proximity to the construction area poses great threat to these water sources. The contractor should thus take precautions in ensuring they remain protected during construction.

4.6 Impact on Livelihoods

As per survey records, it is anticipated that some business-oriented sites would be affected. This will cause loss of livelihoods for some PAPs due to “economic displacement”. *Economically displaced people* are PAPs whose economic activities are displaced by the proposed project and attendant land acquisition. Economic displacement not only applies to PAPs whose business or business premises are affected, but also to people employed by these businesses. Several of these people whose livelihoods are derived from fuel selling, water transport from bore halls. those interacted with during the study requested for some redesign or support from the project in case they are to be relocated. Whereas the impact is short lived, its significance is huge considering that they are the main sources of income to the affected persons

Table 4-2: Some of the business within the proposed right of way



4.7 Impact on other Assets

The construction works will inevitably affect other assets across the project area. The transect drive and the survey component of the project road indicated related to assets including the live fences, vendor stalls, roadside temporary stalls, utility lines including underground pipes, electric poles and accesses to homes and institutions. Whereas these impacts are short lived, they have effect on the services provision and the wellbeing of the community thus the need to streamline mitigation measures.

4.7.1 Impact on Health facilities

The project will encounter some health facilities. Notable among these facilities along the corridor is Mudduma HCIII. The district health facility will lose a portion of land during construction but also disturbance in access during construction phase. Table below shows the facilities and level of impacts

Table 4-3:-Health facilities likely to be affected by the project

No	Health Facility	Location Village	Nature of Impact	Level of significance	Mitigation strategies
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01	Mudduma HCIII	Mudduma Subcounty	Land take and access	Low	Design review Contractor to maintain access all through construction period.

4.7.2 Impact on religious institutions

The corridor has a few institutions observed during community sensitization and tract walk. While many of them may not be directly affected by the construction works, due to residual impacts that might accrue from the construction works, it is important that they are enumerated under this report for the contractors to pay attention during the construction phase. Table below highlights these institutions along kiwafu road.

Table 4-4: Religious institutions along the corridor

No	Health Facility	Location Village	Nature of Impact	Level of significance	Mitigation strategies
01	St Charles Lwanga catholic church	Mudduma subcounty	Land take	Low	Design review Contractor to maintain access all through construction period. Consent Acquisition
02	Kibutu parish	Mudduma subcounty	Land	Medium	Consent acquisition
03	Muduuma full gospel	Mudduma subcounty	Land	Low	Consent acquisition
04	Adventist church	Mudduma Subcounty	Land	Low	Consent Acquisition

4.7.3 Impact on schools

Survey exercise also registered a few schools on the road corridor. These will be impact in different ways including limited access during construction, land take for road works, their fences and live edges. Table below gives a summary of schools which were enumerated during the RAP studies.

Table 4-5: Schools likely to be affected

No	Health Facility	Location Village	Nature of Impact	Low of significance	Mitigation strategies
01	St Johns Secondary school	Mudduma Subcounty	Land	Low	Design review Contractor to maintain access all through construction period. Consent Acquisition
02	Mpigi Secondary school	Mpigi town council	Access / Land	Low	Maintenance of access Consent acquisition

4.7.4 Impact on Hotels

No major hotels were identified along the corridor. However, a few small medium restaurants would be seen across the project area. For example, in Gavu trading centre and nono village. Whereas these may not be affected directly by project implementation, the business is envisaged to be affected by accumulated dust during construction and limited access. As a mitigation strategy, the contractor ought to undertake dust suppression but also making sure that access is maintained throughout the construction period.

4.8 Impact Mitigation approaches

The consultant, based on the existing situations within the project corridor has suggested a number mitigation measure to ensure effects on the livelihood and settlement patterns are minimised. Details of each category of impact and nature of property have been submitted alongside asset inventory, but a summary is highlighted in the table below.

Table 4-6: summary of impacts and the mitigation approaches

Nature of property / Impact	Mitigation measures
Wall fences, gates	To be reinstated by the contractor
Pavers	To be reinstated
Metallic containers	To be relocated in the existing Entebbe central market
Land	Consent from the affected
Permanent Houses	May require replacement in event there is residual land. In the event there is no residual land, valuation and eventual compensation will be triggered.

Septic tank/ Toilets	To be reinstated by the contractor
Stalls	Mobilization and Sensitization of PAPs to extend out of the corridor
Crops	To be given time for the owner to salvage
Blocked access and dust during construction	Ribbon off to ensure access, dust suppression during construction

4.9 RIGHT OF WAY ACQUISITION STATUS

Based on a combination of approaches as indicated above, there has been a significant progress in consent acquisition as illustrated in table below.

Table4-7: Consent Acquired to date

Road Name	Land Area	Total number of land owners	Total number of landowners affected	Total number of land owners not affected	Total number of landowners consented	Total number of landowners yet to consent	Total number of landowners consented and not affected	Consent progress by percentage
Mpigi-Muduuma	34.607	528	449	92	395	41	487	92.2%

Category of remaining PAPs.

The consultant is aiming to give support in ensuring that the entity acquires the maximum number of consents. Nevertheless, some PAPs have not yet consented with differing reasons. For follow up purpose these have been categorised as still engaging, refused etc as highlighted in below sections

Still engaging:

Some PAPs along the corridors are embracing the project but some have not yet consented due to a number of individual reasons. A strategy to acquire consents from such has been recommended to the entity and have been described in table 4-2.

Table 4-2: PAPs that have not consented to date

Name	Chainage	Reason	Strategy
Mulinde Ashraf	0+600	A big portion of land was taken.	To be engaged by the area Chairman and district CDO.
Namakula Margaret	0+700	She wants compensation.	Chairperson to engage her.
Jagwe Vincent	1+830	He wants compensation for his portion of land taken for the project.	To be engaged by the Chairperson and District CDO.
Mussazi Edgar	1+830	A big portion of land was taken.	To be followed up by the Chairperson and CDO.
Ssekibengo John	2+700	He wants compensation for his land.	Chairperson and CDO to follow up on him to accept the project.
Ziwa	4+130	We failed to communicate to him.	Chairperson and CDO to follow up on him.
Musitwa Joseph	4+140	He wants compensation for his land.	CDO and MDF officials to follow up on him.
Sekitoleko	4+640	Waiting for chairperson to consent.	CDO and MDF officials to follow up.
Nsubuga Peter	4+670	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and MDF officials to follow up.
Nakya	4+710	Failed to get in touch with her.	To be followed up by the Chairperson and CDO.
Kisenyi Sande	4+800	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Kasamba Benedict	4+900	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Sengoba	5+000	Failed to get in touch with him.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Ssenyonga Ronald	5+370	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.

Nanozi Margret	5+390	Wants compensation for her land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Sekandi Paul	5+410	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Musoke Beatrice	5+510	Wants compensation for her house.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Kiiza Brassi/Walusimbe Herbert	12+540	Wants compensation for all his six properties.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.
Night Nalutaaya Margaret	12+710	Wants compensation for her land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up.

Refusals

some of the directly project affected persons along the road corridor refused to consent giving away their portion of land for the project implementation. Their reasons included claims of huge land take, impact on their structures, among others as shown in the table below.

Table 4-3: PAPs who refused to consent

Name	Chainage	Reason	Strategy
Wasswa Nsubuga	6+900	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up since it's a court case.
Galiwango Kato	6+900	Wants compensation for his land.	CDO and Chairperson to follow up since its a court case.

5 CONSULTATIONS WITH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to identify the stakeholders, proactively identify the needs and desires of the stakeholders, and propose strategies for meeting their needs, as a basis for effective and efficient ways of implementing the road project. This chapter presents the stakeholder engagement process. The chapter is divided into 9 sections and these include; 1) policy requirements, 2) objectives of stakeholder engagement, 3) methodology for stakeholder engagement, 4) stakeholder consultation and information disclosure, 5) summary of feedback (concerns and questions) and proposal for addressing them, 6) proposal for future stakeholder engagement, 7) potential risks, 8) budget for stakeholder engagement, and 9) detailed frequently asked questions and answers raised in stakeholder engagement sessions. As part of the chapter, the definitions in box 5-1 guided the consultant.

Box 1: key concepts in stakeholder engagement

Definition of Key Concepts

Stakeholder engagement refers to the process of engaging with stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is the process used by an organization (in this case a project) to engage relevant stakeholders for a clear purpose to achieve agreed outcomes⁵. The different processes of stakeholder engagement include identification, analysis, planning, communication, relationship building, public consultation, participation, feedback, and reporting

Engagement – The process of involving stakeholders in the project or decision-making process — typically encompassing communication, participation, feedback, and reporting

Public consultation is a formal procedure that involves using the public's views and feedback as part of a proposal and decision-making process

Participation in development can be defined as the process through which people with an interest (stakeholders), influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources that affect them (AfDB)

Community Engagement is a form of stakeholder engagement specific to communities — and typically involves engaging those located in the area impacted by the project.

Stakeholder Management typically refers to the planning, execution, and evaluation processes that often lie behind stakeholder engagement

⁵ <https://youmatter.world/en/definitions/stakeholder-engagement-meaning-definition-and-strategies/>

Extensive consultations were undertaken during the RAP to provide PAPs the opportunity to know project objectives, possible socio-economic impacts and resettlement options. Meetings were organized and held in each village along the two roads of Mpigi-Muduuma (15.6km) in Mpigi District with help of local council leaders and District CDOs.

In all meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed, dispute settlement procedures outlined, and importance of amicable transactions emphasized, and the system of grievance handling was explained. During consultations, it was clearly explained to PAPs that resettlement did not only mean displacement and relocation in the literal sense but also loss of income (economic displacement). The cut-off date was communicated to stakeholders and its implication on assets developed after that date was explained.

The major emphasis in these meetings across the entire 15.6km road stretch from Mpigi town through Muduuma Sub County was the issue of no compensation for the project affected persons and the process of consent acquisition for the benefit of the entire project.

Before undertaking the consultation and sensitization at the community level, engagements were carried out at the district level at Mpigi together with their respective divisions. The purpose of consultations at the District level was to bring leadership into the project for ownership purposes but also to find a way formula to sensitize given the fact that there will be no compensation which may have been used too. Important offices that were consulted therefore included the office of the Mpigi Town Mayor, Town clerk, CAO, District Community Services, political leaders including the councilors, area members of Parliament and the local council chairpersons.

5.2 Policy Requirements

The World Bank ESS 10 highlights the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders. The ESS10 explicitly acknowledges that stakeholder engagement enhances project acceptance and facilitates successful project design and implementation. According to the WB Standards, the process of stakeholder engagement should involve; 1) stakeholder identification and analysis, 2) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place, 3) disclosure of information, 4) consultation with stakeholders, 5) addressing and responding to grievances and, 6) reporting to stakeholders.

1. Identify the different stakeholders, both project-affected parties and other interested parties are affected or likely to be affected by the project, including disadvantaged or vulnerable groups (paragraph 11)
2. Engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing as early as possible in the project development process
3. Engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders, providing stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information,
4. Undertake meaningful consultation, with stakeholders given opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures
5. Continue to conduct stakeholder engagement
6. Propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances lodged by the project-affected parties. The grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, accessible, publicised, inclusive

& prompt. However, the mechanism, process or procedure will not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies

The Uganda Policy, the MLHUD-MLHUD (2018) Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement prescribes that Stakeholder Engagement is supposed to be an ongoing process that should involve stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanism, and ongoing reporting to Affected Communities. The MLHUD-MLHUD (2018) proposes a stakeholder engagement strategy which identifies, informs, consults and ensures the participation of PAPs at all stages. Besides MoKCC&MA formulated the Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines. This stakeholder engagement chapter has taken into consideration the MoKCC&MA Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines.

5.3 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The aim of stakeholder engagement is to strengthen stakeholder commitment to and effective participation in the planning and implementation of the road project, within the prevailing socio-economic conditions. This follows the World Bank ESS10 and national legislation.

Specific objectives,

1. To identify and categorise stakeholders based on their degree of interest and influence on the road project and the degree to which they are directly impacted by the road project, within the prevailing project sphere of influence and policy context.
2. To document stakeholders' interests, influence, and potential engagement strategies, and feedback.
3. To seek meaningful consultation of the stakeholders on the project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures and solicit feedback and proposals for the feedback.
4. To maintain productive relationships between the consultant, implementing entities, communities, and Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)
5. To solicit support for voluntary donation of land, seek informed consent for land donation and acceptance of impact mitigation measures
6. To manage unrealistic expectations among stakeholders about project impact and benefits
7. Ensuring compliance with both national regulatory requirements and international best practices

The consultant will thus base on the above principles in formulating and implementing the stakeholder management processes. The SE process entails seven interactive activities that will be reviewed and updated on a continuous basis depending on the outcomes of the previous SE activities, project impact and risk. The stages are presented in the figure below and further elaborated in a matrix.

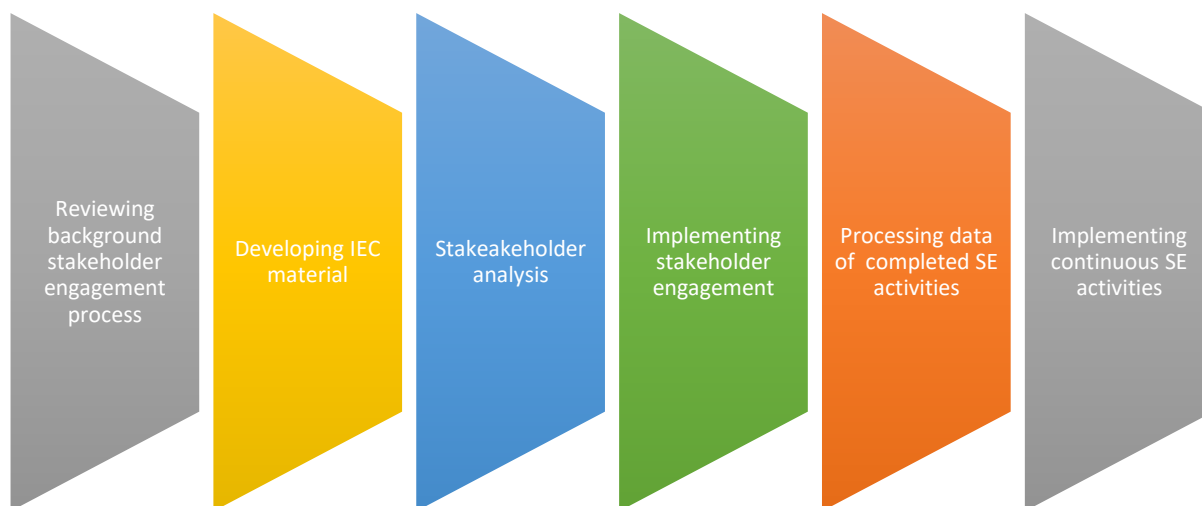


Figure 5-1: Stages of Stakeholder Engagement for GKMA-UDP

This process is elaborated in the table below

Table 5-1 Key Steps adopted for Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Participation

Stage	Sub-activities	Outcome
1. Reviewing Policy Framework	1. Reviewing secondary data sources including World Bank ESS10, National Legal and Policy Framework, MLHUD-LARRP, GKMA Program Operation Manual (POM) and publication material 2. Developing guidelines for Stakeholder Management Strategies	- Stakeholder Management Guidelines
2. Taking stock of previous stakeholder engagement activities and outcomes by GKMA entity/Reviewing background engagement process	3. Reviewing first phase stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by GKMA entities, prior to recruitment of the consultant to undertake the feasibility studies, ESIA, RAP, Tender documents, and ToR for the Construction Supervision	- Updating stakeholder strategies
3. Developing IEC material	4. Developed IEC material for Stakeholder Engagement 5. Developing IEC material for Grievance Resolution to train procedures to facilitate the training of Grievance Management Committees	- IEC Material
4. Undertaking Stakeholder Analysis	5. Conducting reconnaissance in Mpigi District to identify and mobilise stakeholders for subsequent stakeholder engagement activities 6. Validating the relevant stakeholders, their interest and influence (previously accomplished by implementing entities)	- Inventory of Stakeholders - Consultation programme for District and Community

5. Implementing Stakeholder Engagement	7. Conducting stakeholders conducting Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Meetings at the District level and community level for Mpigi District 8. Identifying stakeholder expectations 9. Develop the capacity of implementing entities in capacity building	- 19 Meetings conducted - 11 Stakeholder District level meetings - Stakeholder Concerns identified
6. Processing data of Completed SE activities	10. Processing minutes of stakeholder consultations 11. Writing stakeholder engagement chapter for the RAP Report	- Minutes - Stakeholder Engagement RAP Chapter
7. Implementing continuous SE activities	12. Completing pending SE activities 13. Implementing follow-up stakeholder consultation 14. Monitoring Stakeholder Engagement Act	- Monitoring Report - Additional SE activities

Stakeholder Engagement is an ongoing process, and the inventory of stakeholders presented is supposed to be continuously updated,

The first step involved the development of the sensitisation material. In summary, the sensitisation material development included the following (For details refer to Appendix 1).

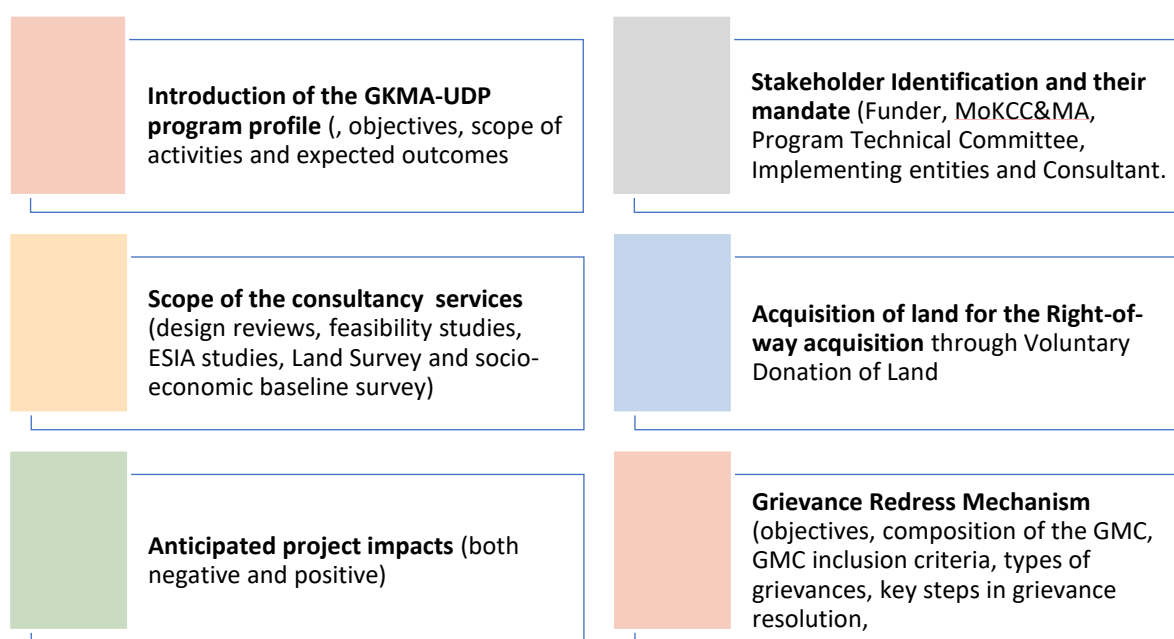


Figure 5-2: Sensitisation Material Development Steps

Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis involves a process of collecting information about any person who is directly or indirectly by the project. This information was collected from the district and District Community Development Officers, who were in charge of managing voluntary donations of land.

A set of parameters is adopted in stakeholder analysis, and this includes influence, interest, position, influence, importance,

1. Stakeholder Identification

The Stakeholder analysis involved the identification of stakeholders, their **interest** (stake), **influence** (power), degree of project **impact** (effects), **potential position**, and prioritising their **importance**. For the purpose of this exercise, a Stakeholder is operationally defined as people/communities who may - directly or indirectly, positively or negatively – affect or be affected by the outcomes of projects or programs⁶. The stakeholders were grouped into *primary stakeholders*, *secondary stakeholders* and *mandated stakeholders* (Refer to the table below).

Table 5-2: Stakeholder Identification

Primary Stakeholders:	These are persons (individuals, groups, associations, agencies) whose assets is directly affected by the road project. These include 1) individuals/households/enterprises, and social institutions (schools, health facilities, worshipping centres, and community facilities/services).
Secondary Stakeholders:	These are persons who may have been (directly) affected by the project but have an interest in the road project. These include roadside communities within the Zone of Influence (ZOI), service providers, for instance, businesses, financial institutions, Civil Society Organisations, media houses and others
Mandated Stakeholders	These are persons who have the mandate to influence the process of land acquisition, resettlement process and outcomes. Their mandate stems from statutory or policy instruments.

2. Stakeholder Analysis

The process of stakeholder analysis involves establishing a range of factors that include stakeholder influence, interest, position and importance, as a basis for devising an appropriate stakeholder engagement strategy. However, in this case, the analysis was restricted to influence and interest and the required stakeholder engagement strategies.

Interest is the combined measure of the **amount of resources** a stakeholder has in the organization and/or area, and his/her **capacity (ability) to mobilize the resources**. The resource stock is in the form of *human, financial, technology, political, and legal resources* that give the ability to mobilize for and against a project/intervention.

Interest relates to the stakeholder's perceived advantages and disadvantages of the project that can be used to explain his position. Both influence and interest can be rated as High (**H**), Moderate (**M**), Low (**L**)

This matrix below presents the type of stakeholders and their influence, interest, and relevant stakeholder engagement strategies. It is worth noting, stakeholder engagement is a continuous process, and the stakeholder inventory will be updated as the project progresses.

⁶ AfDB (2001) Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation in ADB Operations

Table 5-3: Stakeholders Analysis and Stakeholder Strategies

Stakeholder	Nature of Influence	Interest	Strategy for Stakeholder Engagement
Primary Stakeholder			
Private Affected households	- Registered and recognisable property rights (land, building, improvements) that will be impacted by road project - Have the ability to form coalition and collective bargain against the project (numbers, knowledge, voice, political power, legal channel) - Highly knowledgeable of the Uganda policy and laws on valuation, compensation, as well road designs - Have the power to resist or reject voluntary land donation requirement and signing consent forms - Have land titles they are supposed to surrender to the project for sub-division	- Interested in knowing the size of land affected - Some have intrinsic desire of getting paid for the loss of their assets - Some need rehabilitation and/or restoration of the asset impacted by the project - Some need (re)installation of ancillary infrastructure, for instance, access road, durable parking lot, signage, billboards - Some temporary disruption of business operation - Interested in improved road condition to reduce the travel and time cost, reduce dust pollution, and the vehicle operating costs - Need adequate and credible information on project risk, impact, mitigation measures, benefits, and mitigation measures - Fear Resent relocation and disruption of current sources of livelihoods	- Display the strip map in early as possible to disclose information on the size of land affected - Sensitise the PAP about the project benefits, in order to induce project acceptance, voluntary land donation, and signing of the consent forms - Ensure continuous consultation, information dissemination, seeking feedback, and addressing the feedback - Establish community-based Grievance Management Committee to handle grievance in a timely manner - Maintain a snag-list to record emerging risks, concern, and grievances - Monitor emerging risks, concerns, interests, grievances - Seeking informed consent for voluntary land donation
Institution-based property owners (schools, faith-based, health)	- Institutions and organisations are legally registered entities - Provide public services - Have social capital - serve a large clientele base - Have board of trustees	- Desire to maintain the current level of service delivery, within a given location - Need to restore the affected assets in order to maintain safety and security	- Ensure continuous consultation, information dissemination, seeking feedback, and addressing the feedback - Restore the affected assets (for instance fences), in a timely manner

Secondary Stakeholder			
Roadside community and businesses	- Own and/or occupy roadside space for livelihood or service provision in the area of transport, health, education, faith-based activities, business, energy (Petro-Stations) - Own and/or participating in roadside micro-enterprises, wage-based activities	- Retention of current roadside spaces to avoid loss of business and profits - Improved road condition to reduce dust pollution; improved access and mobility to supplies and markets; reduction in travel time, travel costs, transit damages; safety and security of their business - Appreciation in the value of land due to improved road condition - Road traffic accident during road construction and post-construction phase - Employment opportunities during construction phase - Road safety during construction (roadside drainage, storm water, barricades)	• Information disclosure and consultations about project impact and project benefits to induce project acceptance • Sensitise the public about Environmental, Health, Security and Safety during road construction • Mainstream road safety in the road design (pedestrian walkways and crossings), during construction, and operation phase • Mainstream labour-based component to create employment opportunities • Establish grievance redress mechanisms to disposal grievances and injurious affection • Relation-building and engagement through the sociologist
Public media houses (FM Radio Stations, Print Media, social media)	- Mandate to inform, educate and advocate - Sway public opinion through media coverage, and public messages	- Revenue from media stories, adverts and messages,	- Continuous engagement and information disclosure to the mediate - Make use of Stakeholder Engagement communication strategies - Appoint an in-house communication specialist for the road project
Civil Society Organisations operating in the project area	- Contribute to community development - Have social capital within the project area - Whistle blowers	- Interested in socio-economic development caused by the project - Interested in rights-based approaches that protect vulnerable groups	- Disclose information about the project - Seek partnership in livelihood restoration

Finance/Commercial Institutions	- Have the mandate to provide financial services to the clients	Recover loans and mortgages from roadside business operators, some of them affected by the project impact	- Information disclosure
Mandated Stakeholders			
Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs	- Has the constitutional mandate to regulate Kampala Capital City Authority and Metropolitan Area - Has the mandate to coordinate the development and provision of proper physical planning in GKMA - Client to this project	- Project acceptance by the project affected area - Timely land acquisition for the commencement of construction works - Time commencement and completion of project activities	- Inform the progress of the project - Seek technical advice
District and District Local Government Technical Offices CAO, Town Clerk, Engineer, CDO	- Have executive powers to develop policies, economic development, resolving local conflict, and providing leadership - Chief Accounting Officer in the district - Powers to convene family meetings for processing letters of administration	- Interested in timely completion of voluntary donation of land to pave way for road construction	- Constituent building for RAP preparation and implementation - Engage and collaborate in RAP activities, especially community mobilisation and consultations, identification of rightful property owners - Provide technical support in obtaining consent forms. - Provide capacity building
Local Council (LC)	- Mandate to mobilise the community for government programmes	- Interested in community development projects to gain political capital	- Inform LC about the project activities - Involve LC in participation in grievance resolution by incorporating them in Grievance Management Committee

	- Settling of community-based grievances, including land disputes		- Involve them in seeking PAPs signing of the consent form
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development <i>(Chief Government Valuer)</i>	- Mandate to oversee land acquisition Enforcement of land policy, regulations, and guidelines for asset acquisition - Approval of district compensation rates - Approval of valuation report together with cadastral strip map	- Acquiring land for the state	- Making consultations on entitlement matrix - Seeking approval of the valuation report - Adhere to guidelines for compensation assessment
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	- Mandated to manage the environment by coordinating, monitoring, regulating, and supervising all activities in the field of environment - Approves ESIA - Manages and issues Permits for RoW through wetlands - Monitors environmental impact of the project	- Interested in enforcing compliance to environmental policies, laws, regulations, guidelines, standards, and safeguards -	- Seeking approvals of the ESIA - Informing NEMA of the environmental impact assessment and approval of the environmental management plan
Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	- Mandate to managing, maintaining and developing the national road network	- Harmonisation of GKMA-UDP designs with that of UNRA at intersection (Mention the name of the road)	- Consultations with UNRA Network Team to harmonise the designs at intersection
Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)	- Have the mandate to provide quality education	- Interested in school enrolment, retention, and completion	- Inform and make consultation with those schools which are whole or partially affected by the road project

	and sports to all persons in Uganda	- Reduction in morbidity and mortality among school-going age caused by road traffic accidents	- Restore the affected assets in a timely manner - Road design should include road safety feature at school location - Integrate community health safety and security to reduce potential adverse effects of construction on education activities
Ministry of Health (MOH)	- Mandated to provide health services through delivery of promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative health services at all levels	- Interested in maintaining stable access to health services - Prevention and control of health risks associated with the road project	- Consultations on road design and installation of road safety facilities
Ministry of Justices and Constitutional Affairs or Judiciary (Attorney General)	- Mandated to administer justice through resolving disputes, promoting rule of law, promote human rights - Judicial powers to handle litigation related to land acquisition and compensation appeal - Process Letters of Administration to protect the minors	- Lawful acquisition of assets - Timely processing of Letters of Administration (LoA) - Issuing guardianship order	- Engagement as and when necessary, for instance, in resolving ownership disputes, assigning powers of attorney, and processing letters of administration for intestates, lifting caveats on property, disposing of pending court cases
Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police)	- Law enforcement mechanism and machinery	- Keeping law and order	- Inform the Police of the location and time of project activities, based on risk assessment
Parliament of Uganda	- Legislation powers and oversight roles over government programmes	- Accountability of approved funding	- Inform area MP

Police	- Mandated to secure life and property to promote development in Uganda - Have the machinery to collect intelligence	- Public security and safety - Efficient and safe transport service to enforce law and order and handle emergencies	Inform and collaborate with Police in organizing RAP activities (stakeholder engagement, verification)
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The matrix below presents the details of the meetings jointly implemented by the consultant and the implementing entities of Mpigi District. Most of the meetings were conducted at Mpigi District Headquarter, as a central location, and a small number of meetings along the Mpigi-mudduma road corridor. A few meetings were also included at Ministry level.

Table 5-4 Meeting schedule for stakeholder consultation.

Meeting	In attendance	Meeting venue	Date	Gender representation
Mpigi District	LC 5, RDC, CAO, Environment Officer, CDO, District Planner, Physical Planner, District engineer and the councilors.	District Headquarters.	26 th .03.2024	10 Males .7 Females
Ministry for Kampala Metropolitan affair Implementation Unit	Engineers, the environmental specialist, the social development specialist, the coordinator	At the ministry	3 rd .10.2024	10 males. 5 Females
Muduuma Sub-County	Mayor, CDO, GISO, Councilors, health officer	District Headquarters	26 th .03.2024	12 Males, 4 Females
Mpgi town council	Mayor, CDO, GISO, Councilors, health officer	District Headquarters	26 th .03.2024	11 Males, 3 Females
Community Leaders	All community members settled along the project corridor	Respective local council level	14.05.2024	12 Males, 4 Females
The directly affected persons	All Persons whose physical structures or land is affected and from whom consent is needed	Across the project villages	10 th .3.2024- 4.6.2024	120 Males, 30 Females

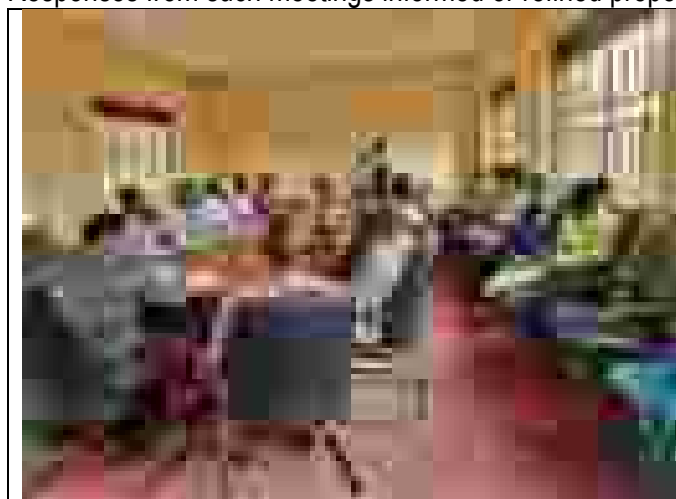
Various concerns suggestions and comments were recorded during the stakeholder engagement at different stages. The key views raised and captured in meetings are summarized in Table below

Table 5-5: Key issues and suggestions raised during consultations with communities.

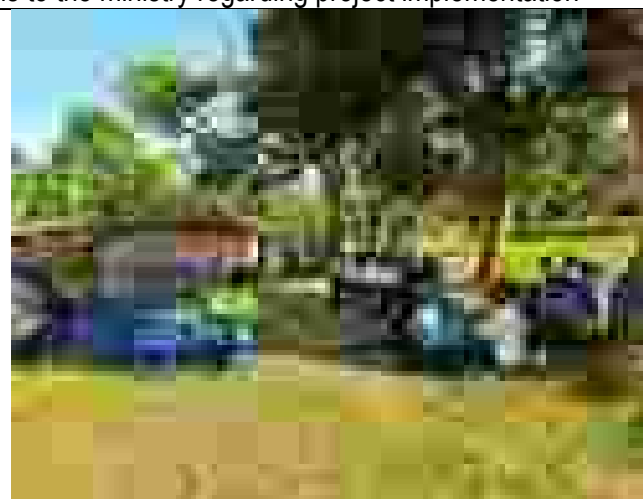
S/N	Issue	Stakeholder's View(s)/ Concerns
1.	Dust suppression	According to previous experience, contractors do not suppress the dust generated from construction activities as required which affects the community members' health. Therefore, during construction of Mpigi-Muduuma (15.6km) roads, a monitoring strategy should be formed that ensures that the contractor suppresses dust at least three times a day (Morning, afternoon and evening).

S/N	Issue	Stakeholder's View(s)/ Concerns
2.	Limited land take	Given that there is no compensation under the project, the project design should ensure it fits within the existing corridor with at least small encroachments.
3.	Fixed Properties be compensated for	Properties such as buildings if affected should be valued and compensated for before the kick start of the project implementation
4.	Inclusion of drainages	There is poor drainage on the road, therefore, if the existing road corridor is to be maintained, it may not favour incorporation of drainages, yet they are an important aspect on this road.
5.	Compensation	Money should be allocated for compensation of the landlords whose land or property will be affected or taken up by the road project.
6.	Sensitization of the community members	The local leaders should raise awareness among the community members and sensitize them on the benefits that will come out of road construction so that they are positive towards the project, own it up and give part of their required land willingly to pave way for the construction of the road.
7.	Job opportunities	During the construction phase, the contractor should give jobs to the local members instead of bringing individuals outside Entebbe.

Responses from such meetings informed or refined proposals to the ministry regarding project implementation



Meeting with Mpigi district leadership on 26th March 2024



Kikamula & Nnono villages meeting on 5th April 2024



Photos: 5-1: Consultation with respective stakeholders

5.4 DISCLOSURE

The RAP will be cleared by the Government of Uganda and disclosed locally to stakeholders and PAPs in a manner and language culturally appropriate. For any changes made to the RAP, it will be revised and follow the same clearance and disclosure protocol. A copy of the RAP and its summary shall be displayed by Ministry for Kampala at the compensation office distributed for PAPs to provide views on its implementation arrangement, including grievance management and monitoring. Disclosure of compensation sums and entitlements shall be done in presence of household heads and their spouses to ensure mutual consent.

5.5 CONTINUED STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

During project implementation, there will be continued stakeholder engagement to ensure that environmental and social issues that emerge during this phase are identified and addressed, and mitigation measures proposed to address the impacts. Much of this work will be achieved through involvement of key players that include the ministry and its units and District Local Government Administration staff which include Community Development Officer, District Environment Officer, District Natural Resources Officer, Lands office, the engineer and the project coordinator. These key staff will work with the members of the community in the district.

A summary of the key issues to be carried forward during engagement will include but not limited to: grievance management, redesigning needs, planting of trees and vegetation including livelihood assistance to vulnerable persons. Resulting from continued stakeholder engagement, project information will continue to be shared with the affected/beneficiary communities through:

- a) Working with/involvement of Local Governments to undertake monitoring and supervision of environmental and social issues and information collected disseminated to the affected/beneficiary communities.

- b) Selection of overall District coordinators that will be charged with handling environmental and social issues for each Division. These will be trained and will submit monthly reports to the ESSS who will in return report to the ministry. This information will also be shared with the district.
- c) Community meetings/engagement with schools to address emerging environmental and social issues undertaken monthly.
- d) Undertaking periodical visits to the project sites to ensure that issues raised are shared with the beneficiary/affected people and involve locally based NGOs to carry forward sharing of information with the people.

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF PAPS

This section highlights the socioeconomic baseline of the directly affected persons along the Mpigi-Muduuma road. It has been derived from interactions of both household surveys and interpersonal discussions including key informant discussions and focus discussions within the communities. The consultant has triangulated the methodology and approach, based on household surveys, focus group discussions, transect walks, key informant, and discussions, and direct observations of stakeholder engagements among others. The consultant has also reviewed secondary data from the Entebbe District, including the district development plan, the Kampala metropolitan draft master plan, project.

6.1 Geographical Project scope.

The project in Mpigi district involves the upgrade of two major road projects that are being undertaken. The first road stretch Mpigi mudduma road (15.6 km), covering Kitooro central, Kiwafu central, kiwafu west and Lugonjo-Nakiwogo... region.

Table 6-1 Mpigi District in Central Uganda

Town	The location from Kampala city	Coordinates	Current Population	Areas of focus
Mpigi District	Mpigi District is located in the Central region of the Republic of Uganda bordered by districts of Wakiso in the North East and East, Mityana in the North, Butambala in the West and North west, Kalangala and Lake Victoria in the South, and Kalungu in the South West at approximately 39 kilometers west of the Ugandan capital city, Kampala.	Latitude: 0.2274° N and Longitude: 32.3249° E	251,512	Road Upgrade

Note: The current population has been projected from the 2014 census carried out by UBOS (Source WDDP 2020/2021-2024/2025).

6.2 Administrative structure

Mpigi District is made up 1 County divided into 2 Constituencies Mawokota North and Mawokota South. It has 6 Sub-counties (Buwama, Kammengo, Kiringente, Kituntu, Muduuma and Nkozi) and 3 Town Councils (Kayabwe, Mpigi and Buwama Town Council). It has a total of 56 parishes and 399 villages of which some are semi-urban.

Table 6-2 Administrative Structure (LGs and Administrative Units)

SUB COUNTY	AREA Sq.kms	NO. OF PARISHES	NO. OF VILLAGES
Mawokota			
Buwama and Buwama T/C	436.43	10	54
Kammengo	245.45	8	80
Kiringente	70.38	5	20
Kituntu	142.39	7	39
Mpigi T/Council	150.25	11	61
Muduuma	167.89	7	32
Nkozi and Kayabwe Town Council	328.34	8	53
Total	1,541.13	56	339

Source: Mpigi District Planning Department

6.3 Population Distribution and Demographic Characteristics.

Mpigi District is a peri-urban area based on its characteristics. According to the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census, Mpigi District has a total population of 306,003 persons comprising of 148,790 males and 157,213 females. The district has a total land area of 1,204 square kilometres, and a population density of 254 persons per square kilometre. The district has 79,887 households with an average household size of 3.8 persons.

In Mpigi district, 2024 population census report indicate a growth rate of 2.1% for a 10-year period. In 2014, Mpigi district had a population of 250,548 people comprising of 125,404 males and 125,144 females compared to 306,003 composed of 148,790 males and 157,213 females in 2024.

Years	2014			2024		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	125,404	125,144	250,548	148,790	157,213	306,003

Source: Uganda National Population and Housing Census 2024 (Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS))

The above demographic characteristics such as high population growth creates pressures on the limited natural resources, reduces private and public capital formation, and diverts additions to capital resources to maintaining rather than increasing the stock of capital infrastructure. The development implication is not only the number but also the proportion of young people. The population is largely young and dependent on older generations for subsistence. This scenario creates a high dependency burden caused by a combination of high fertility rates, a large percentage of the population below 18 years, and larger household sizes. This youthful population has a lot of demands and cannot sustain District development needs, activities and development. However, it presents positive effects such as economies of scale and specialization that have to be exploited.

6.3.1 Projected Population Distribution by Gender

Project designs have been made in consideration of future projections. It is anticipated that with improvement of the road corridor, there will be an increase in business and traffic thus a corresponding increase in the population. This in mind, the consultant wanted to understand the current population as well as the projections. According to District development plan 2025, the population is projected as shown in Table 6-3 below.

Table 6-3 Projected Population Distribution by Gender

Division	2002				2014
	No. of H/H	Female	Male	Total	Total
A	7,882	16,288	15,743	32,031	45,669
B	6,334	11,663	11,392	23,055	32,871
Total	14,216	27,951	27,135	55,086	78,540

6.4 Land Area.

Mpigi District covers an area of 1,541.13 km² which is about 0.07% of the country size. The main type of land tenure in the district is freehold (mailo land) over 77% followed by leasehold 15% and public land. Out of this, arable land covers 1,041.02 km²; wetlands cover 356.92 km² while open water covers 143.19 km. The areas around the proposed road corridor are characterized by subsistence farming and woodlots. The thick forests especially those on private land are being used for timber harvesting. In the entire district, the forest coverage stands at 74,250 hectares (Central Forest reserves 41,095 hectares, District/local forest reserves at 22,405 hectares and private forests at 10,750 hectares). The proposed road traverses Lwamunda Central Forest reserve and has thick shrubs along it. The district has continued to promote agro forestry/replenishing degraded sites with trees, Environment sensitization, compliance monitoring, commercialization, alternative livelihood promotion in fishing communities and sustainable land management practices.

6.5 Gender of the Household Heads

Gender refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys. This encompasses norms, behaviors, and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl, or boy, as well as the relationships between them. As a social construct, gender varies across societies and can evolve. According to the survey, the sex of the households was dominated by males, constituting 55.4%, while female-headed households made up 44.6%. Strategies should include gender-sensitive infrastructure planning, enhanced safety and security measures, inclusive stakeholder engagement, tailored resettlement support, and specific provisions in tender documents and construction supervision terms to address the unique needs and challenges of both demographics.

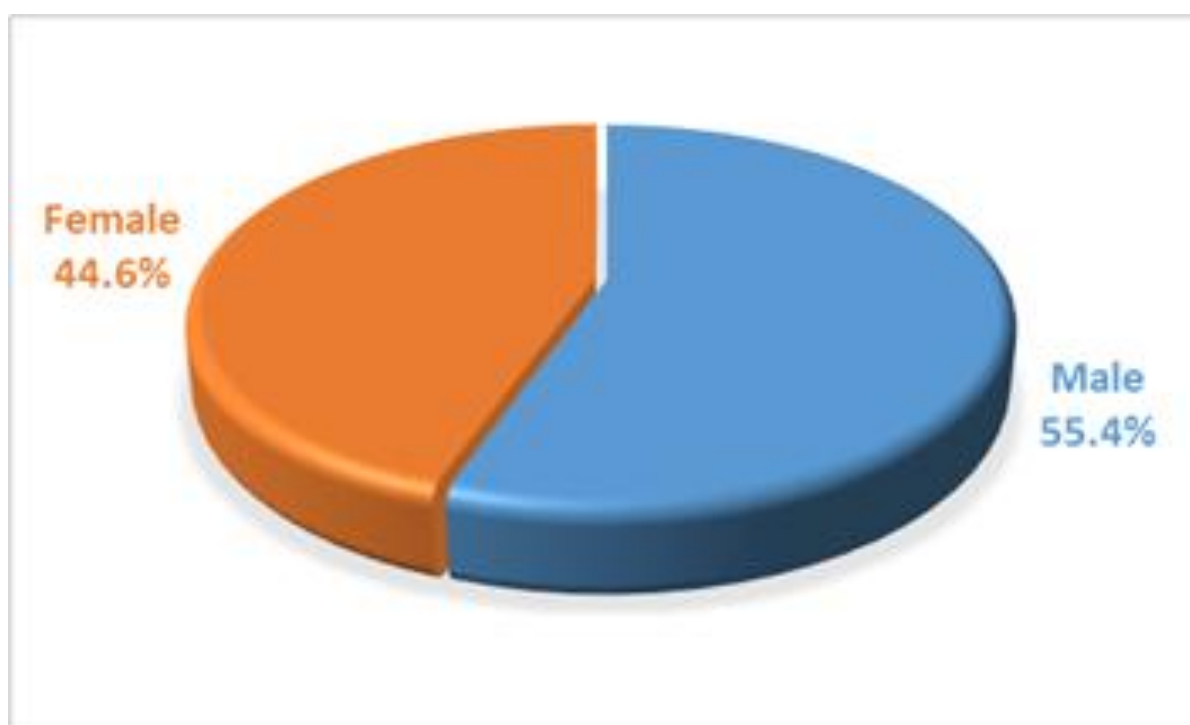


Figure6-1: Gender relation amongst the project affected households

6.6 Age of the Household Heads

According to the survey, respondents are primarily in the age range of 26-35 years (36.5%), followed by 36-45 (23.0%), and 46-55 (13.5%), with minimal representation of ages 56-65 (9.5%) and above 65

(9.5%), and the least represented age range of 18-25 (8.1%), strategies should prioritize employment opportunities, family-friendly services, and facilities catering to a younger, working-age population.

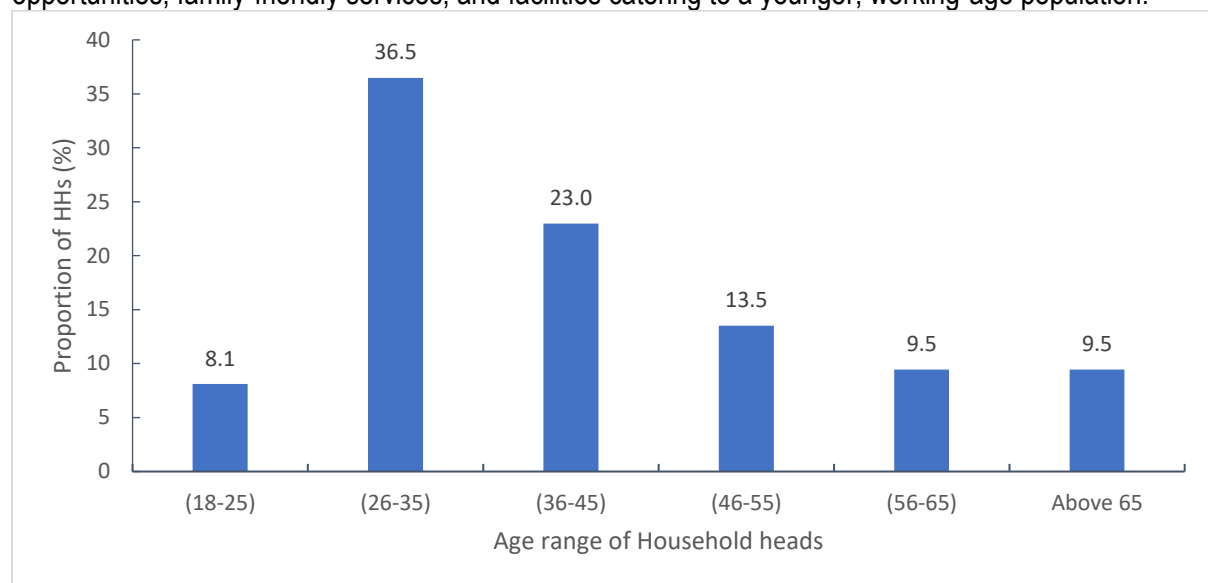


Figure 6-2: average age structures of the affected persons

6.7 The tribal affiliation of the PAP

The survey results among the PAPs indicated that Baganda dominates the ethnic groups at 91.9%. The fact could be because the project is located within the central region predominated by the Buganda. Baganda were followed by Banyankore (5.4%), Busoga (1.4%) and others (1.4%). Strategies should include culturally inclusive community engagement (e.g., organizing multicultural festivals and events), support for ethnic diversity (e.g., providing translation services and multicultural community centres), and the provision of services and programs that respect and incorporate the traditions and languages of these various ethnic groups (e.g., offering language classes and culturally relevant health and social services).

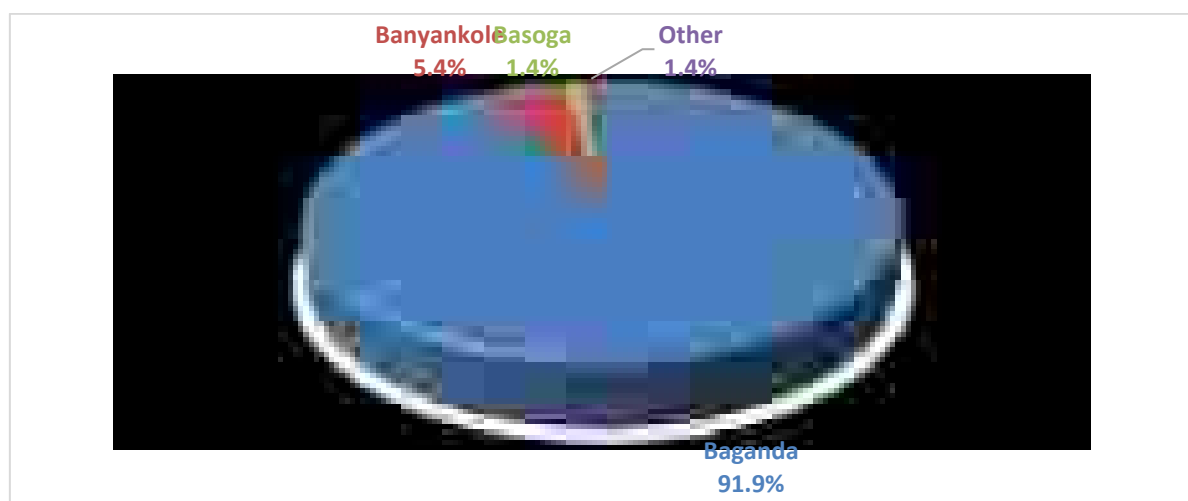


Figure:6-3 Tribes amongst the project affected persons.

6.8 Marital Status

The survey reveals that married people were the major respondents (47.3%), followed by single individuals (23.0%), those cohabiting were (10.8%), widowed (8.1%), divorced (5.4%), polygamous marriages and separated both at (2.7%); therefore, strategies should include family-oriented services (e.g., childcare centres and family counselling), support for single and separated individuals (e.g., social support groups and affordable housing), and programs that address the specific needs of divorced, widowed, and polygamous PAPs (e.g., legal aid and financial planning services).

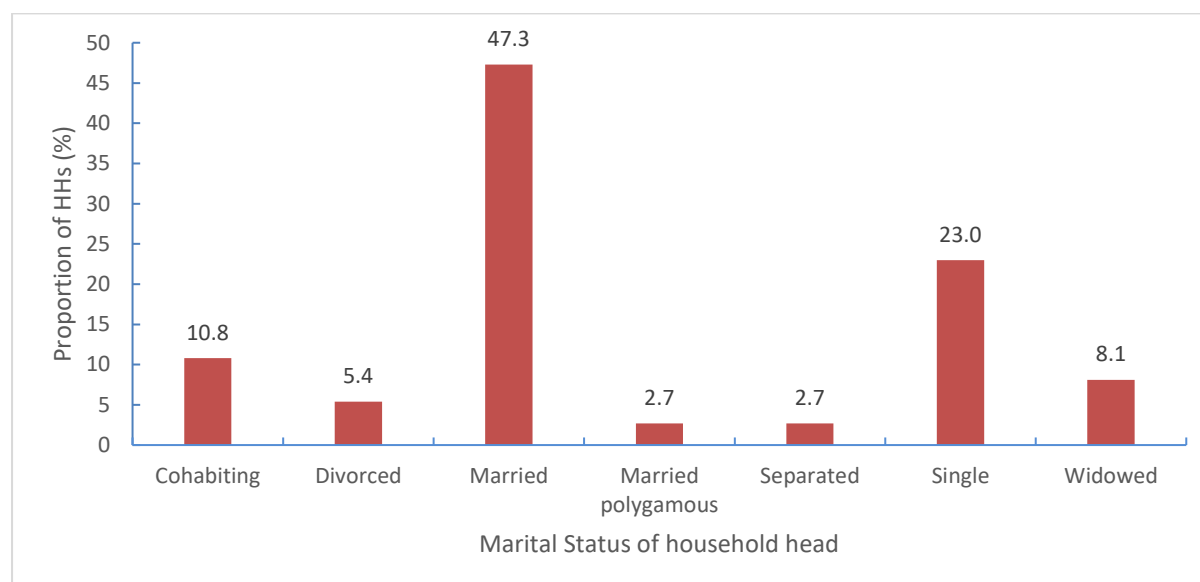


Figure:6-4: Marital Status of the affected people.

6.9 The religious affiliation of the PAP

The survey indicates that Catholics make up 50% of the population, followed by Protestants at 27%, and Muslims at 18.9%, with other denominations such as born again at 4.1%. Strategies should include faith-based community programs (e.g., interfaith dialogues and community service projects), religiously sensitive services (e.g., halal food options and prayer spaces), and inclusive planning that respects and accommodates the diverse religious practices of the population.

Table 6-4: Religion of the affected households.

Religious Affiliation	Freq.	Percent (%)
Catholic	74	50.0
Moslem	28	18.9
Protestant	40	27.0
Other	6	4.1

6.10 Education and literacy levels

Education levels were assessed to gain insights into the potential grade or level of employment and the overall livelihood of the community. A person's educational level signifies the development of their character and mental capabilities, contributing to the community's understanding and openness to new developments or projects.

The survey shows that a significant proportion of household heads (67.6%) attained education, while only 32.4% did not; therefore, in the context of the Greater Kampala and Metropolitan Urban Development Program, strategies should focus on utilizing the high educational level of the majority to enhance road development and market management, while offering targeted educational and vocational training for the small percentage of individuals with lower educational attainment to improve their participation in infrastructure projects and market activities.

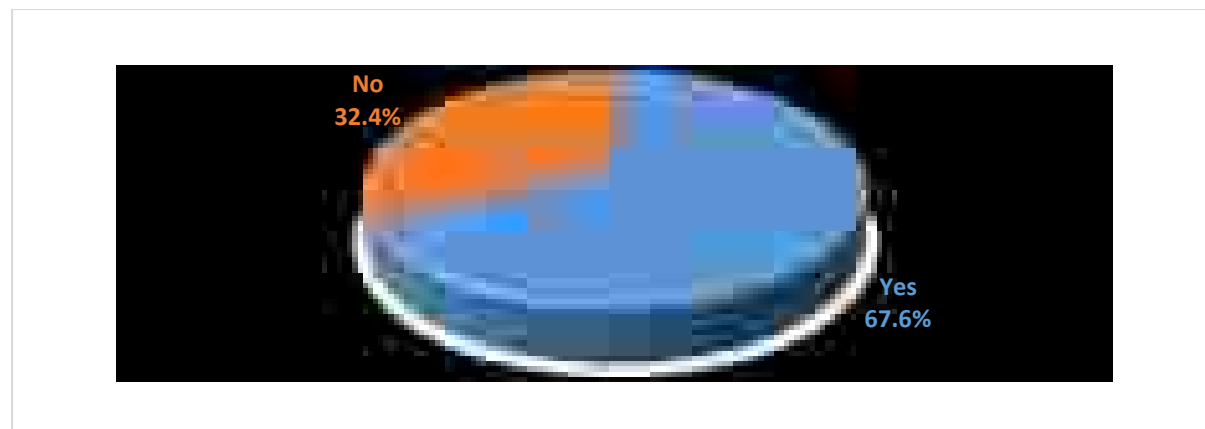


Figure 6-5: Education levels of the respondents within the directly affected homestead

6.11 The highest level of education attained

The survey reveals that the highest level of education attained by the majority of PAP heads in the project area is primary education (45.9%), followed by secondary education (33.8%), none (9.5%), tertiary education (8.1%) and university with only 2.7%. Therefore, in the context of the Greater Kampala and Metropolitan Urban Development Program, strategies should focus on leveraging the educational qualifications of the majority to enhance planning and execution of road and market infrastructure projects, while providing specialized training and capacity-building programs to ensure effective participation across all educational levels.

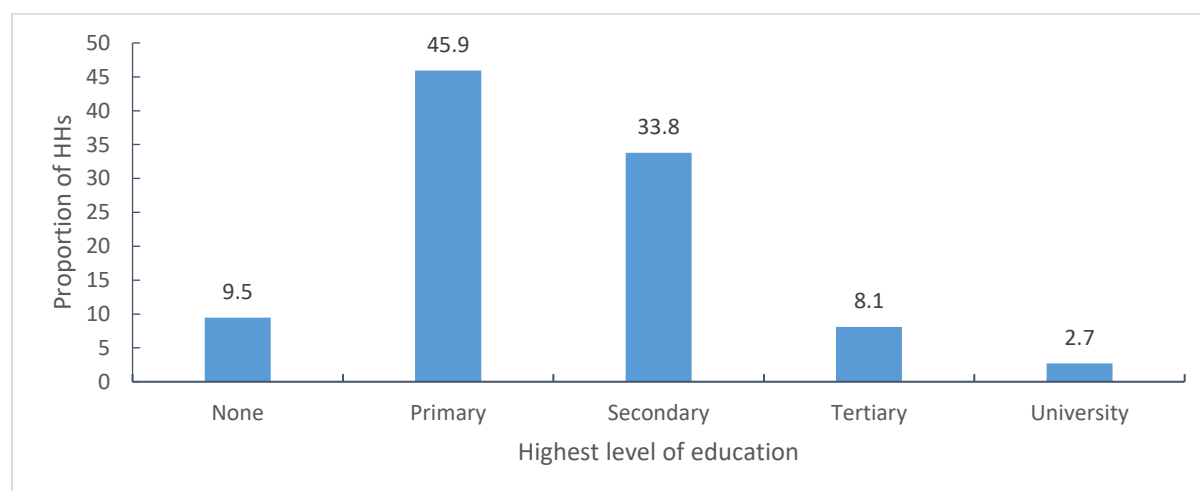


Figure 6-6: Highest Education levels of PAPs

The consultant wanted to establish if households had school going age. The survey indicates that a larger proportion of PAPs (71.3%) had school-going children, while 28.7% did not. Therefore, in the context of the Greater Kampala and Metropolitan Urban Development Program, strategies should incorporate considerations for families with school-going children, such as improving access to safe and efficient transportation routes to schools and ensuring that market areas are designed to accommodate family needs, including child-friendly facilities and amenities.

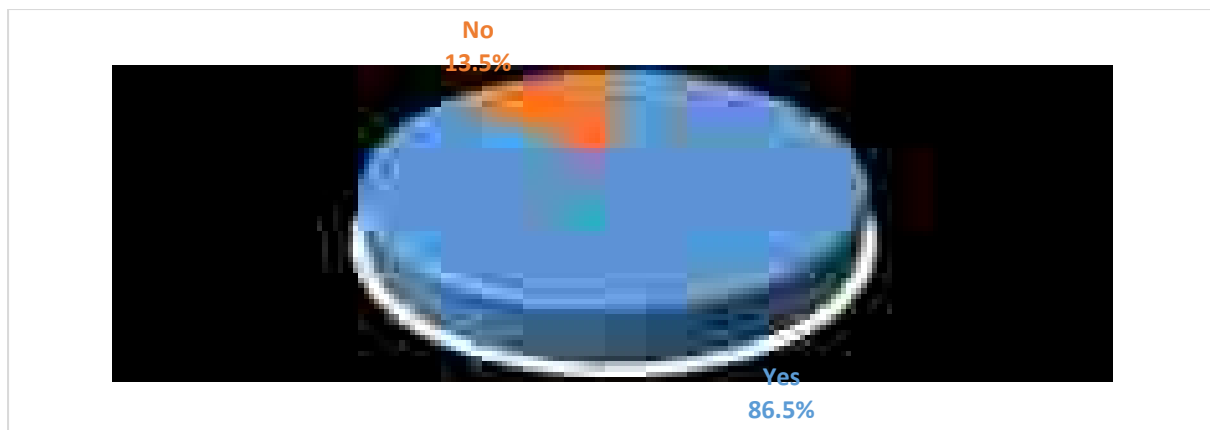


Figure6-5: Percentage of school going children within the project area.

The survey results indicate that the majority of PAPs (54.7%) use walking as the primary means of accessing schools, followed by motorcycles (32.4%), bicycles (2.7%), and other forms of transport such as private cars and school vans (10.1%). Therefore, the project should prioritize improving pedestrian infrastructure and safe walking routes to schools, enhance motorcycle access through better roads, and explore options to support diverse transportation needs to ensure reliable and safe access to educational institutions

Table 6-7: Religion of the affected households.

Access to school	Freq	Percent (%)
Bicycle	4	2.7
Footing	81	54.7
Motorcycle	48	32.4
Others	15	10.1

6.12 Household Members

The survey shows that 37.8% of the PAPs within the households have 5-6 members, followed by those with 3-4 members (27.0%), 1-2 members (20.3%), and more than 6 members (14.9%); therefore, the project should consider varying household sizes when planning market infrastructure and road networks, ensuring that designs accommodate the needs of different household sizes and provide adequate access and services for all.

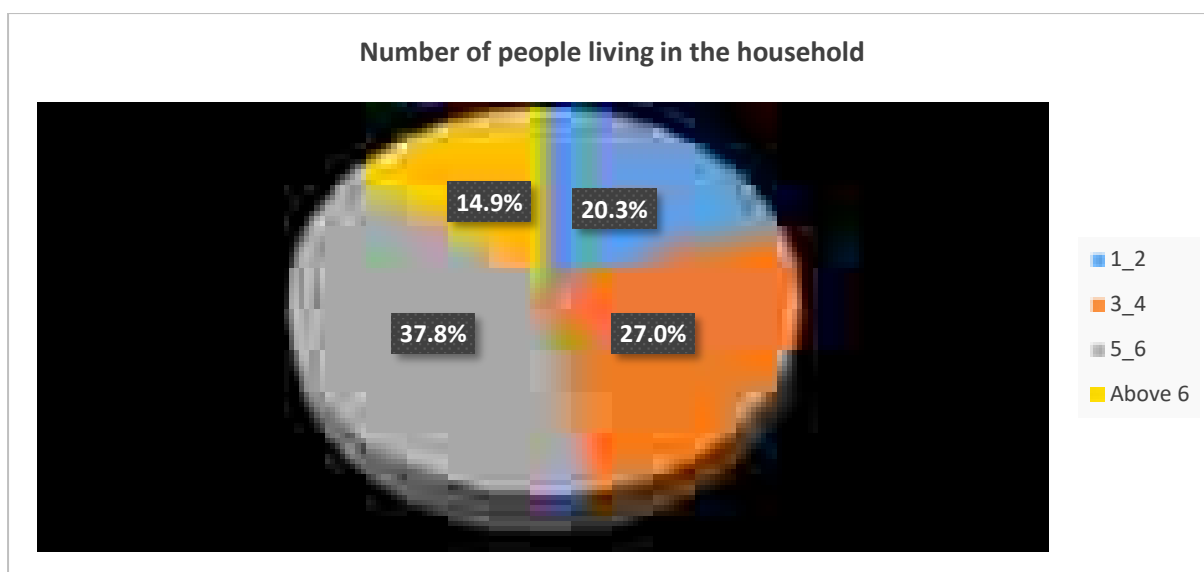


Figure6-6: Number of people living in the household.

6.13 Disabled household members

The survey shows that the majority of households (96.6%) do not have any disabled persons living with them, while a small proportion have two disabled persons (3.4%). Therefore, the project should focus on ensuring that infrastructure and services are accessible and inclusive, with particular attention to the needs of those few households with disabled members.

Table 6-8: Disabled people of the affected households.

Disabled	Freq.	Percent (%)
0	143	96.6
1	5	3.4

6.14 The vulnerability

The vulnerability of individuals in a household refers to their susceptibility to various risks and challenges that can negatively impact their well-being and livelihoods. It is important to understand and address these vulnerabilities to ensure the overall resilience and welfare of the household. The survey indicates that the most common form of disability among households is physical disability, affecting 66.7% of households and Mental affecting 16.7%, the project should prioritize designing accessible infrastructure and services that address the needs of individuals with physical disabilities, while 16.6% also accommodating other types of disabilities.

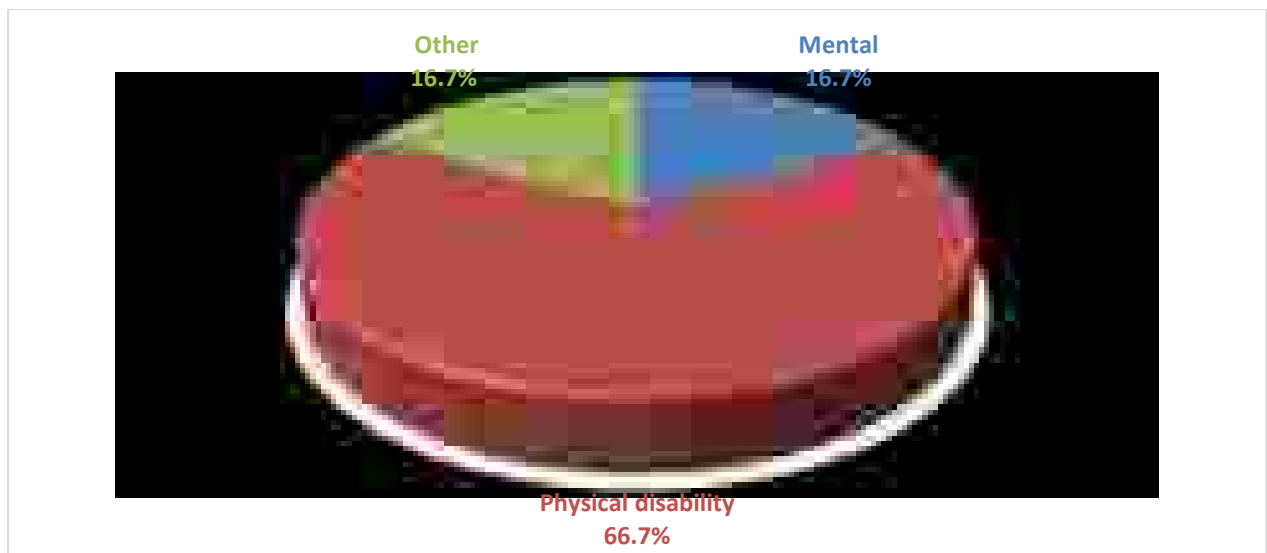


Figure6-7: common vulnerable forms among the affected persons

6.15 Land ownership

According to the data, the majority of the sampled population are land owners (61.6%), followed by Tenant (Kibanja) (38.4%). Therefore, the project should focus on addressing the needs of tenants in infrastructure planning, while also considering the requirements of landowners and providing appropriate support for licensees and other groups.

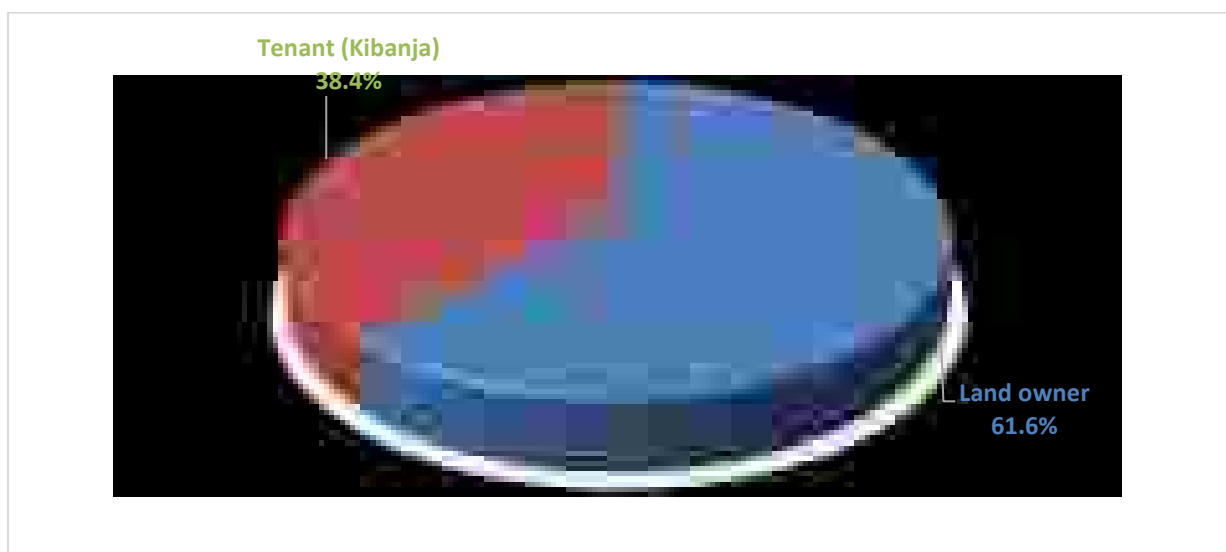


Figure6-8 land ownership within the project area

6.16 Land Tenure Among the affected persons

According to the data, the largest proportion of land is under leasehold (67.6%), followed by freehold (18.9%), customary with certificate (12.2%), and communal at 1.4% each; therefore, the project should account for these different land tenure types in planning and development, ensuring that infrastructure and services are appropriately adapted to accommodate each land tenure category. Additionally, since there is no compensation provided, land with titles should not be demarcated or have their titles affected.

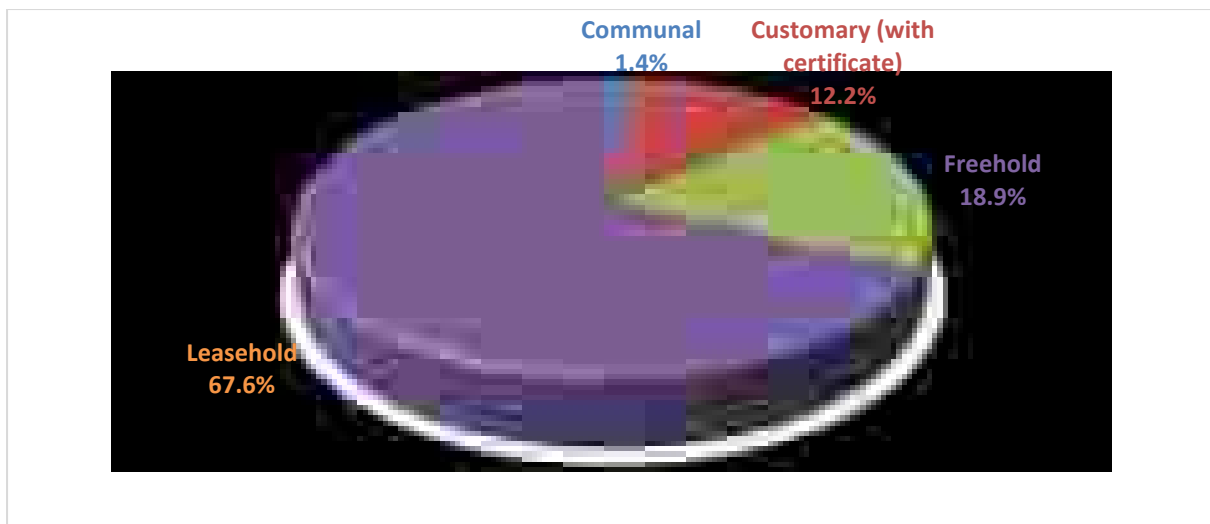


Figure6-9: Tenure system amongst the affected persons.

6.17 Land Acquisition

According to the data, land was acquired either through purchase and inheritance, majority 65.9% bought, 34.1% inherited, the project should consider these acquisition methods in its planning and development processes, ensuring that the rights of all landowners, regardless of how they acquired their land, are respected and properly addressed.

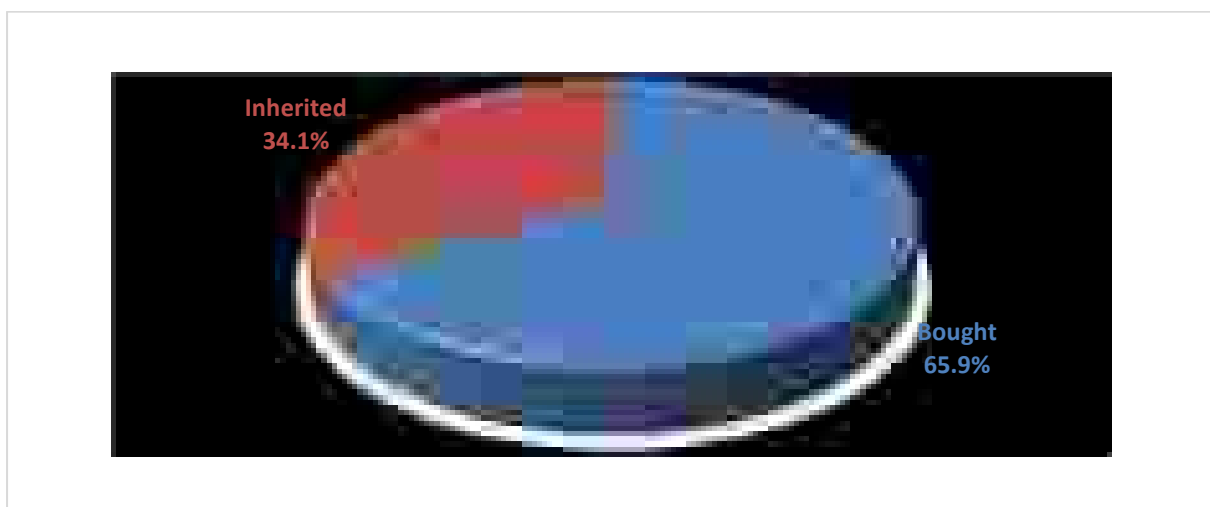


Figure6-10: Means of land Acquisition among the affected persons

6.18 Land Use

The data shows that apart from settlement, the majority of PAPs households (55.0%) used their land for trading or business activities, 27.5% for crop farming, 11.0% had no other use and 3.7% for livestock grazing while 2.8% utilized the land for other purposes such as settlement; therefore, the project should consider these various land uses in its planning, ensuring that infrastructure development accommodates not only trading and business needs but also supports farming and other activities.

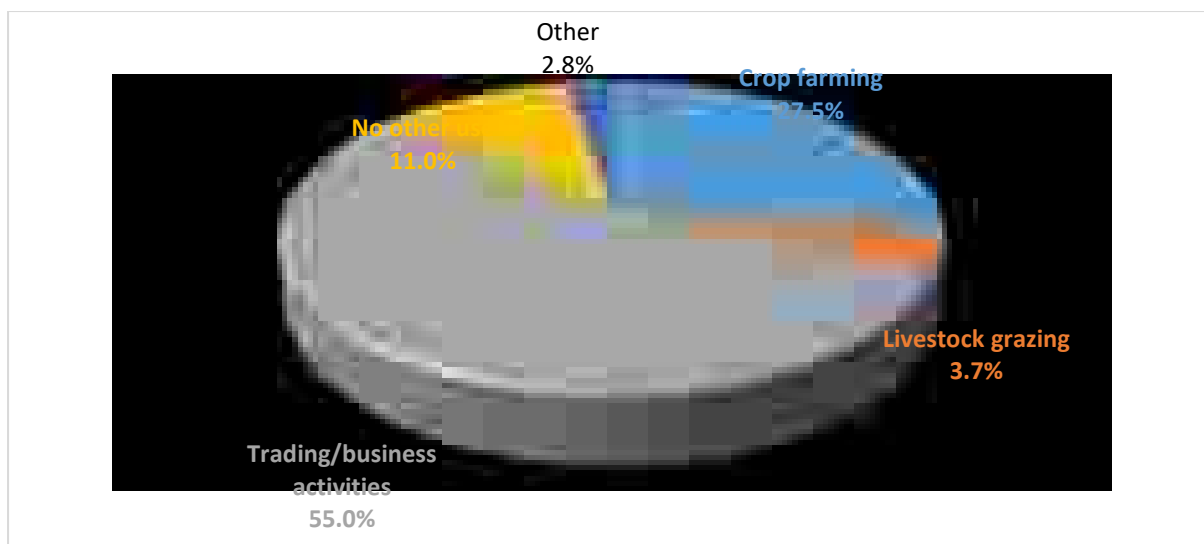


Figure6-11: common land use type by the affected persons

6.19 Main source of income for the Household

The data indicates that the main source of income for households is business or trade (59.5%), followed by (29.7%) agriculture, salaried work (6.8%), and casual work representing 4.1%, therefore the project should prioritize infrastructure and services that support trade and commercial activities while also considering the needs of those engaged in salaried work, agriculture, and other income-generating activities.

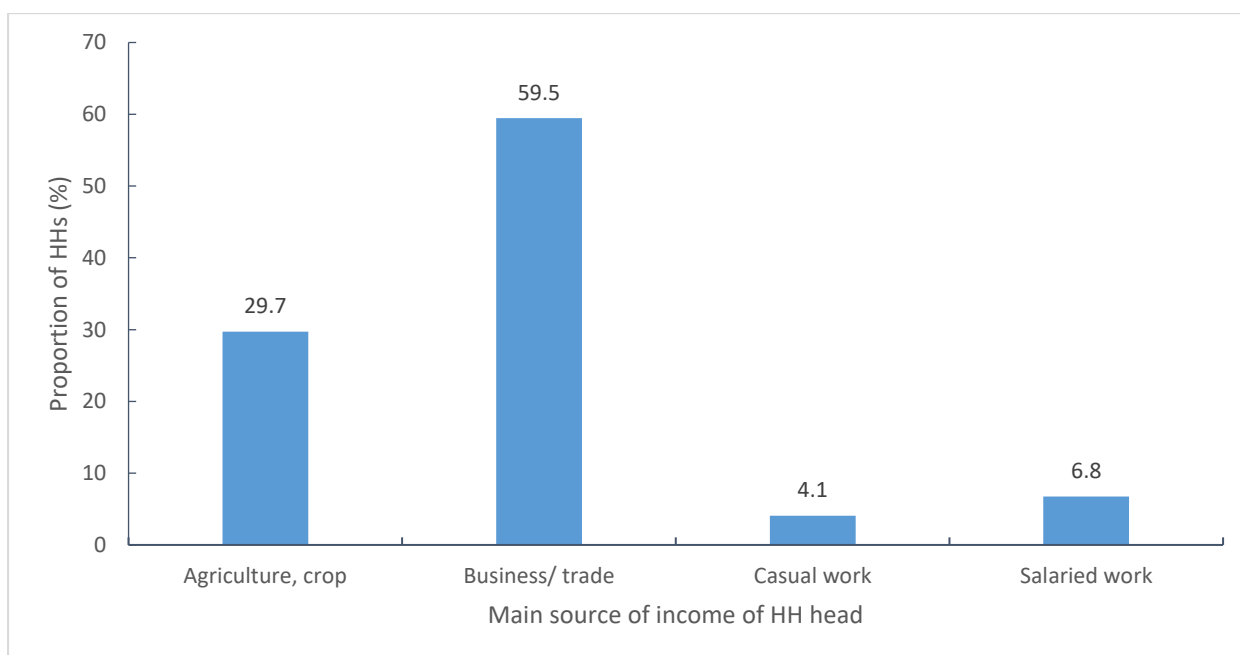


Figure6-12:source of income by the affected persons

6.20 Average PAPs Household Income

The data shows that the majority of households earned between 200,000-400,000 UGX (47.3%), followed by those earning above 400,000-600,000 UGX (20.3%), 100,000-200,000 UGX (14.9%), above 600,000 UGX (12.2%), and a small proportion earning less than 100,000 UGX (5.4%); therefore, the project should consider income levels in

its planning, ensuring that infrastructure and services are accessible and beneficial to households across the different income brackets.

Table 6-9: Disabled people of the affected households.

Average household Income	Freq.	Percentage
Less than 100,000	8	5.4
100,000-200,000	22	14.9
200,000-400,000	70	47.3
400000 - 600000	30	20.3
Above 600000	18	12.2

6.21 Availability of Assets

The survey findings reveal that the majority of households own radios (90.5%), followed by mobile phones (71.6%), television (55.4%), house (33.8%), land (28.4%), shops (27.0%), hoes (10.1%), animals (7.4%), cars (6.8%), motorcycles (4.1%), bicycles, solar panels and other assets (1.4%); therefore, the project should consider these ownership patterns when planning infrastructure and services, ensuring that developments accommodate and support the technological and transportation needs of the population.

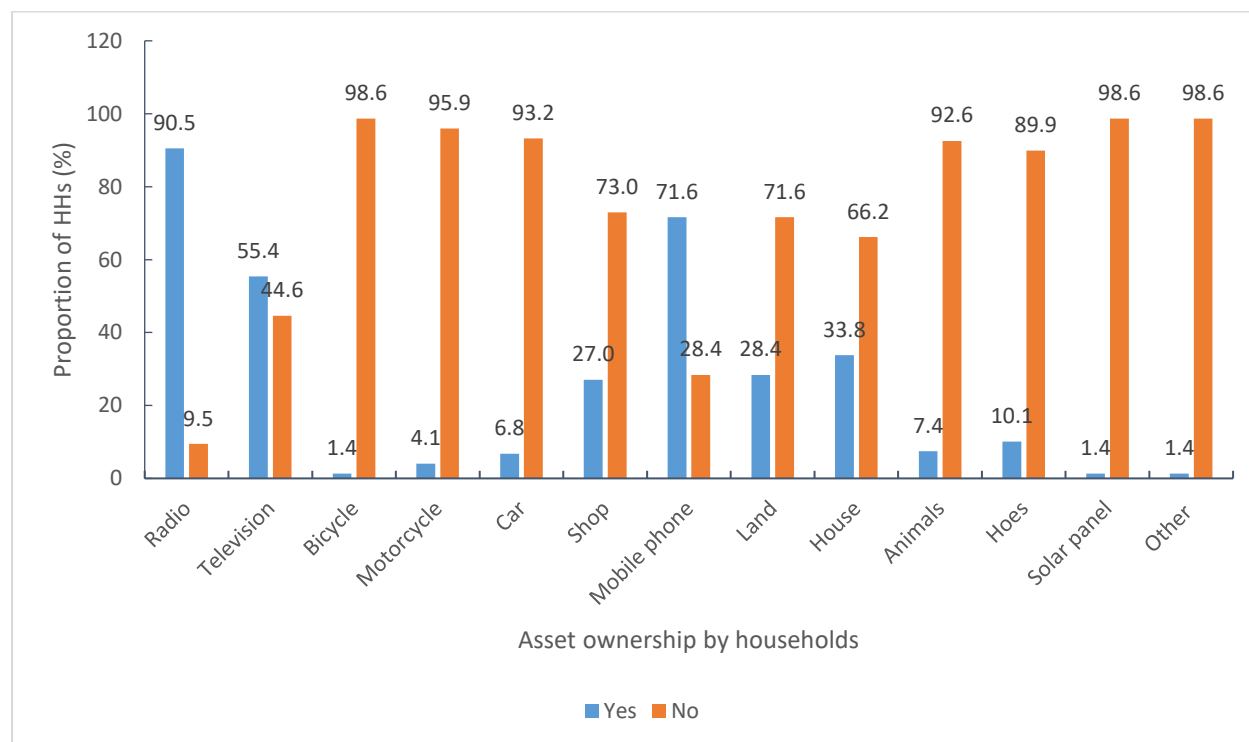


Figure6-13:asset ownership within the project area

6.22 The common food crops grown in the household

This finding point to the fact that the roads traverse urbanised communities preoccupied with trading, business and rental houses and with limited land areas for cultivation. However, among those that did, the primary crops cultivated were maize (33.6%), matooke (28.4%), sweet potatoes (14.7%), beans (14.2%), and cassava (9.1%); therefore, the project should consider these agricultural practices when planning, ensuring that infrastructure and services support food production and supply where applicable.

Table6-10: common crops grown by the PAPs

Common crops	Freq.	Percentage
Maize	78	33.6
Sweet potatoes	34	14.7
Cassava	21	9.1
Beans	33	14.2
Matooke	66	28.4

6.23 Distance to the market

The data shows that the majority of households are located within 1.5-2.5 km (35.1%), followed by those situated 0-5 km away (30.4%), over 5km (16.9), 2.5-3.5km (10.1%) and 3.5-5km at (7.4%) therefore, the project should focus on ensuring that infrastructure development effectively serves households within these distances, particularly enhancing accessibility and connectivity for those within the primary distance range.

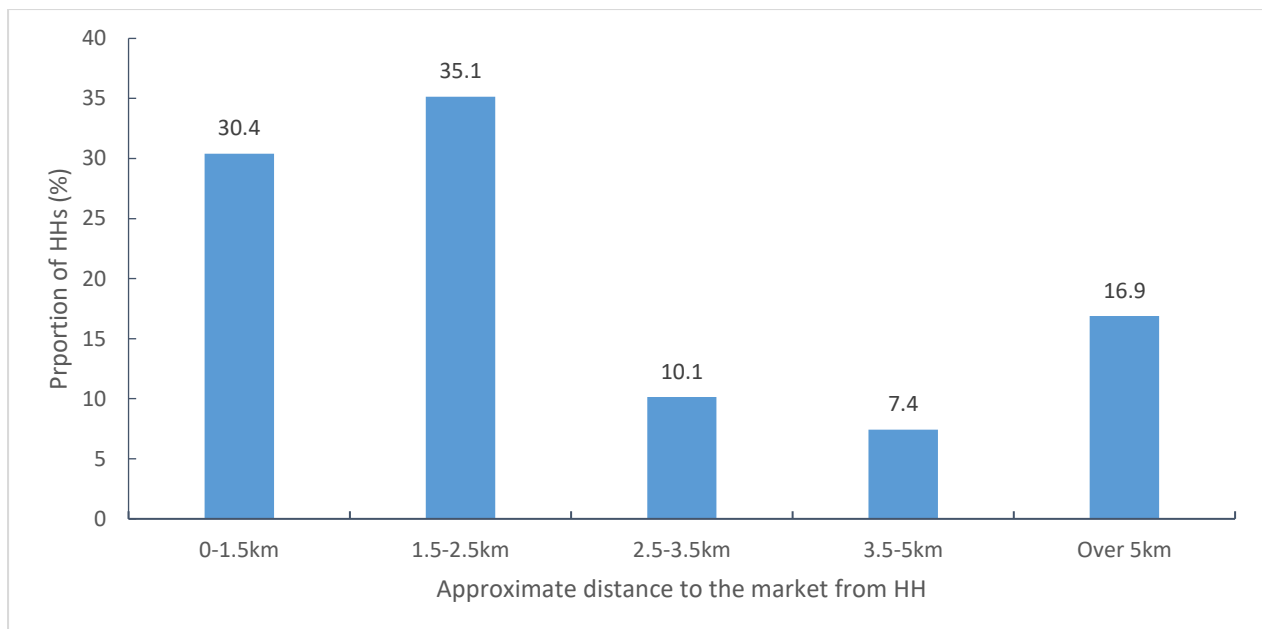


Figure6-14:asset ownership within the project area

6.24 Main water source of water for the PAPs

The data indicates that the main sources of water for PAPs in the project area are Hand pumps at 45.0%, protected wells at 21.3%, yard taps (11.8 %), followed by unprotected springs (7.1%), unprotected wells (5.9%). Other notable sources include protected wells and rivers at 1.8%. Therefore, the project should focus on enhancing existing water supply systems and consider establishing additional reliable sources while ensuring that the new infrastructure does not disrupt or destroy existing water sources.

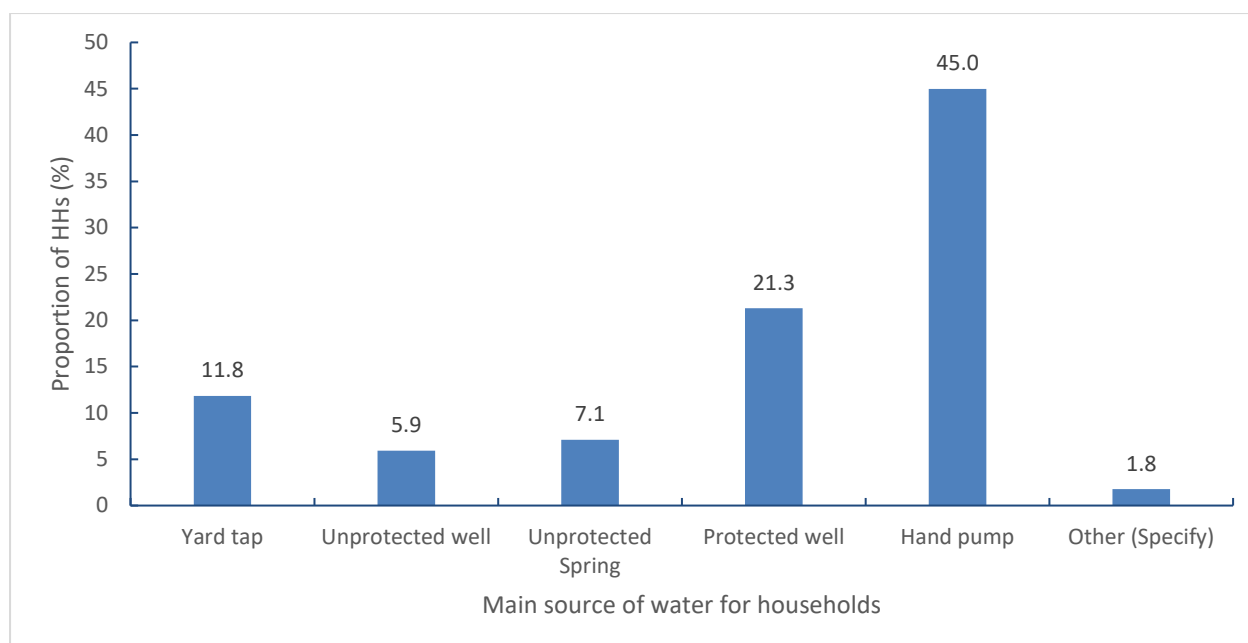


Figure 6-15: water sources within the project area

6.25 Distance to the water source

The data shows that the majority of respondents travel a distance of 0-1.5 km (93.2%), with fewer travelling 1.5-2.5 km (5.4%) and 2.5-3.5 km (1.4%); therefore, the project should prioritize improving infrastructure within the primary distance range and ensure that developments effectively serve the majority of users, while also considering enhancements for those travelling longer distances.

Table6-11: Distance to the water source

Estimated distance (km)	Freq.	Percentage
0-1.5km	138	93.2
1.5-2.5km	8	5.4
2.5-3.5km	2	1.4

6.26 Level of satisfaction with the quality of drinking water (Taste, colour, odour, hardness)

The data on satisfaction with the quality of drinking water shows that 2.7% are fully satisfied, 55.8% of respondents are satisfied, 29.9% are neutral, 8.8% are not very satisfied, and 2.7% are not satisfied at all; therefore, the project should focus on improving water quality to address the concerns of those who are dissatisfied and neutral, ensuring that the drinking water meets high standards for taste, colour, odour, and hardness.

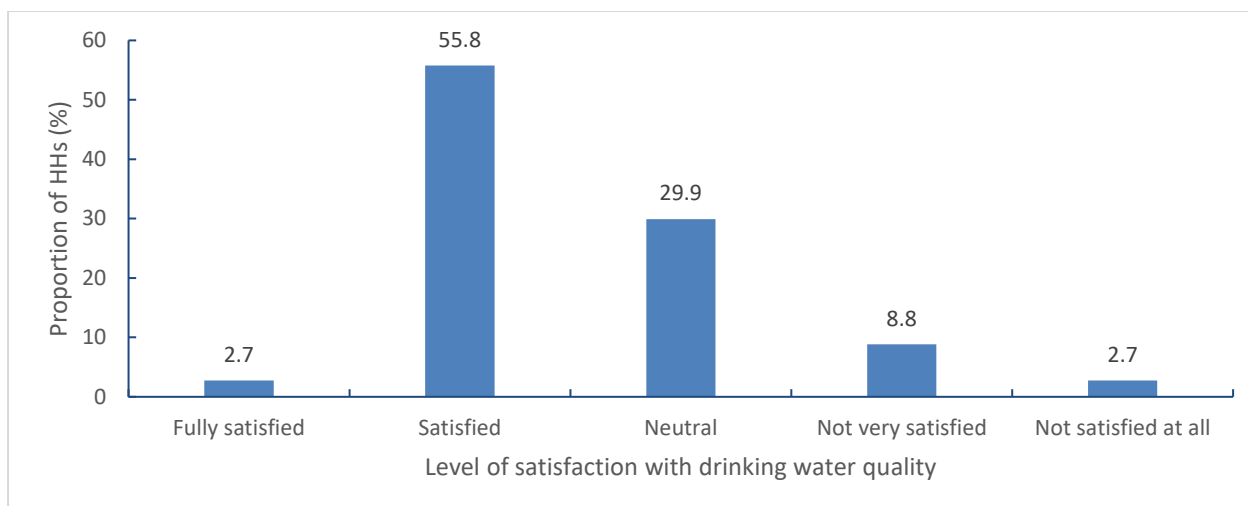


Figure 6-16: Satisfaction of PAPs in regard to water quality

6.27 Water Source Problems

According to the survey, 22.2% of respondents find the water too expensive, 18.0% it dries up, 15.9% long distance, poor water quality 13.8%, unreliable 13.2% and none at 9.5%, therefore, the project should address the high cost of water, improve reliability and quality, and consider solutions to reduce the distance to water sources while ensuring that existing issues are effectively managed.

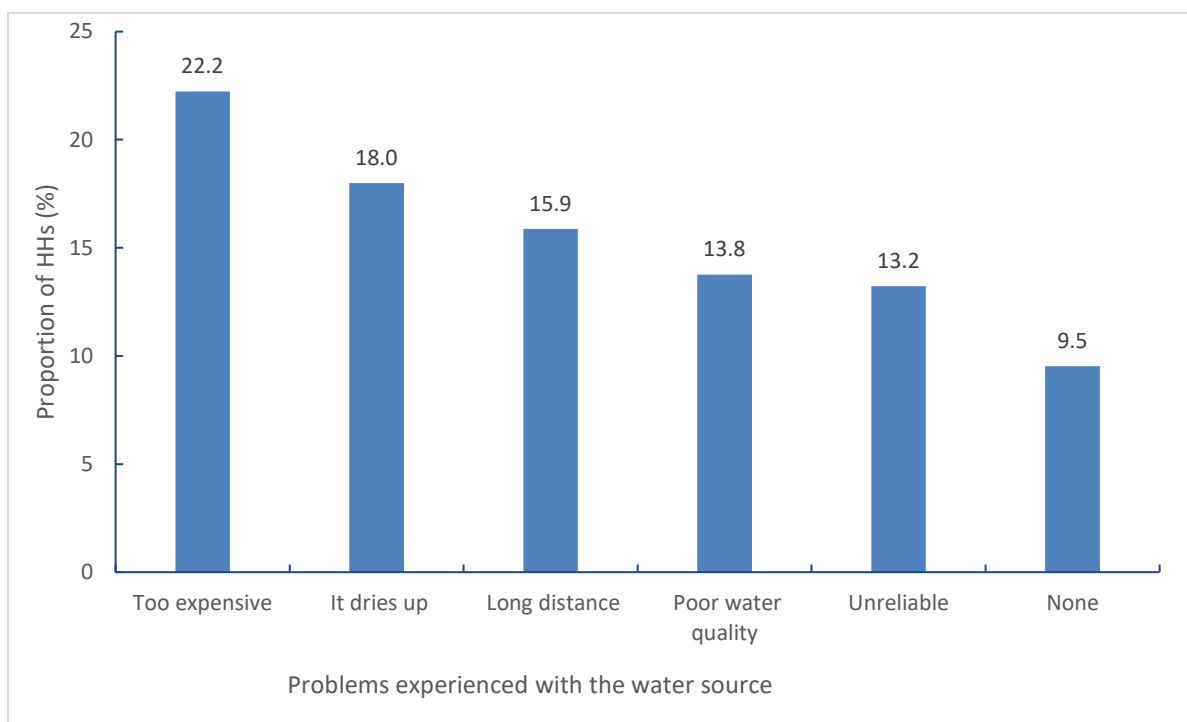


Figure6-17 Challenges faced by PAPs in regard to water quality

6.28 Method of PAPs household disposal of solid waste.

The data indicates that households primarily dispose of solid waste through open dumps (46.3%), followed by public waste disposal (24.7%), burn (21.1%), scattering in gardens (6.3%), and using shallow pits (1.6%); therefore, the road project should consider these disposal methods in its planning, ensuring that infrastructure development supports and integrates with existing waste management practices while minimizing any potential disruption to waste disposal systems.

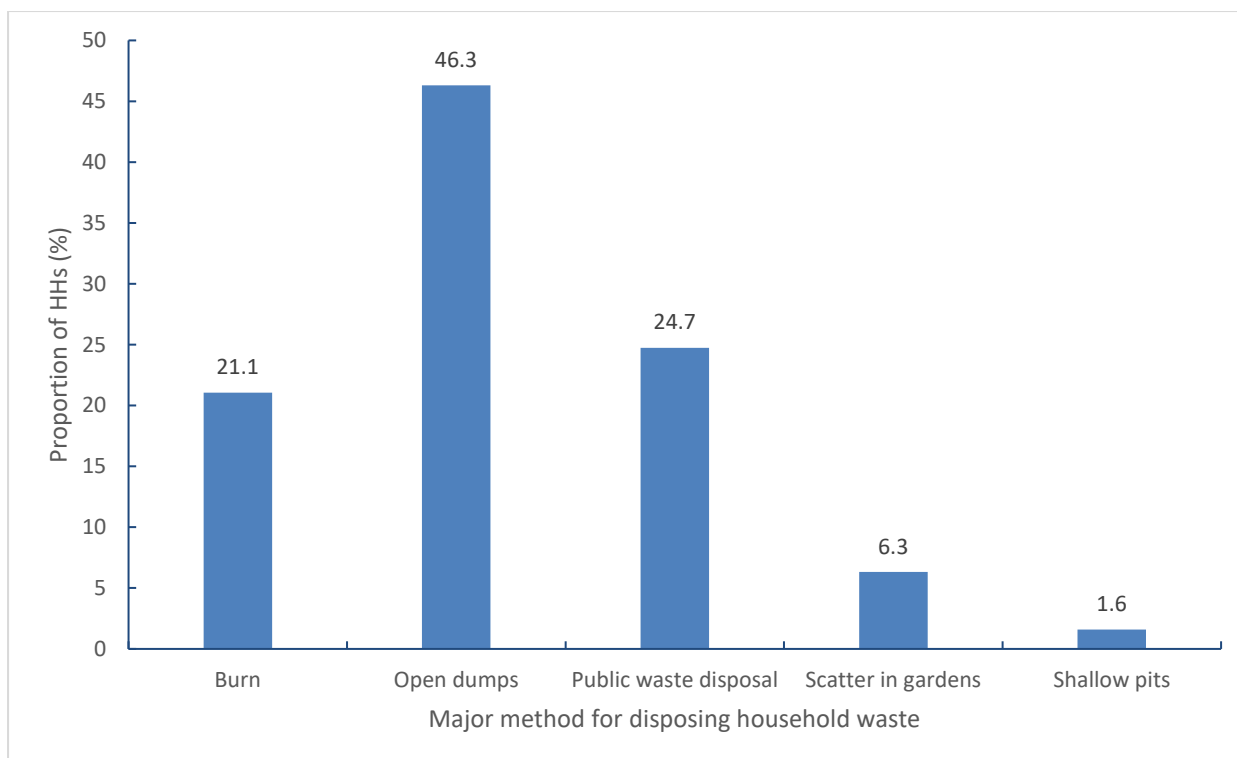


Figure6-18 Challenges faced by PAPs in regard to water quality

6.29 Gender Roles

Roles and tasks at the household level are often influenced by gender norms and expectations. In many households, women take on numerous responsibilities and are primarily responsible for daily household tasks. On the other hand, men's roles are often seen as limited to providing financial support or being involved in specific activities, such as preparing "sauce" or engaging in social interactions with other men at trading centers.

The organization of women's daily activities is influenced by factors such as seasonality and place of residence. Women residing in villages near roads and trading centers are commonly engaged in selling agricultural products like cassava, Irish potatoes, and second-hand clothes in markets and shops.

In terms of participation in household activities, such as cultivation, transportation of waste, payment of water bills, water collection, and house building, both male and female individuals of various age groups are actively involved in the daily tasks at home. The table below indicates the percentages of participation:

Table6-12: Gender roles within the households interviewed

	Husban d	Wif e	Adult Male	Adult Female	Young Male	Young Female
Responsibility (%age)						
Water collection	54.1	32.4	2.7	4.1	5.4	1.4
Building House	82.9	19.3	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
Purchase Household Items	83.1	14.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0

Paying for Health	86.5	12.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Paying for school fees	81.8	14.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Firewood collection	35.1	54.7	3.4	2.0	2.7	2.0
Harvesting	32.4	52.7	4.1	5.4	2.7	2.7
Cultivation	54.1	32.4	2.7	4.1	5.4	1.4

6.30 Illnesses within the project area

The data shows that 39.2% of households reported having someone who was ill or had an accident in the last two months, while 60.8% did not; therefore, the road project should consider incorporating healthcare access and emergency response features into its planning, ensuring that infrastructure development supports timely medical assistance and reduces risks related to accidents and illnesses.

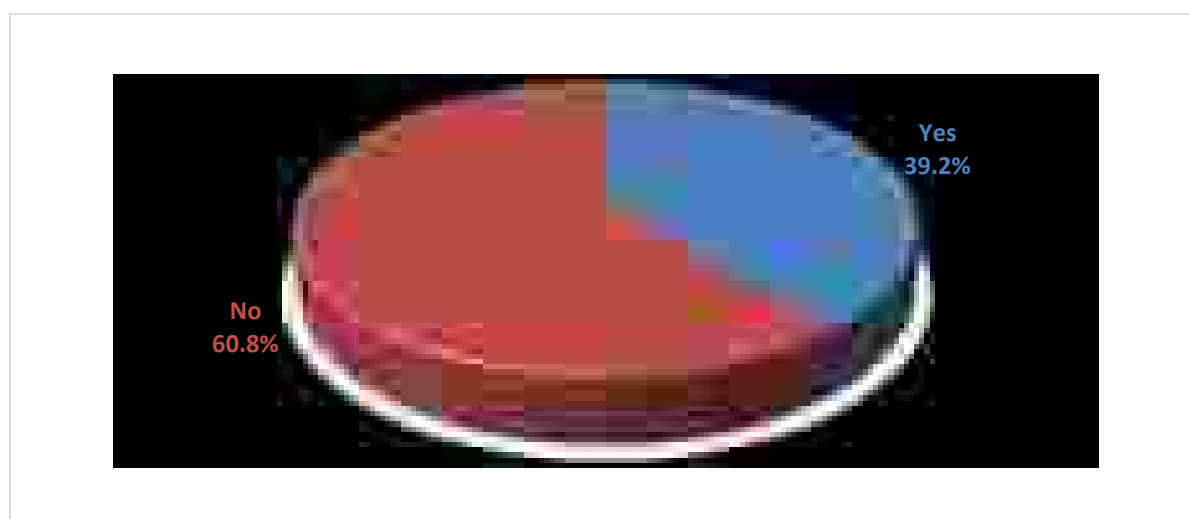


Figure6-19 Challenges faced by PAPs in regard to water quality

6.31 Common illnesses in the PAPs household

The survey reveals that the most common illnesses reported are malaria (44.7%), followed by water-related diseases (26.3%), cough and flu (19.7%), burns (2.6%), and other conditions such as respiratory infections, gastrointestinal issues, and general ailments (6.6%); therefore, the road project should consider integrating features that enhance access to healthcare services and address public health concerns, particularly focusing on malaria prevention and improving water-related health outcomes while accommodating other health needs.

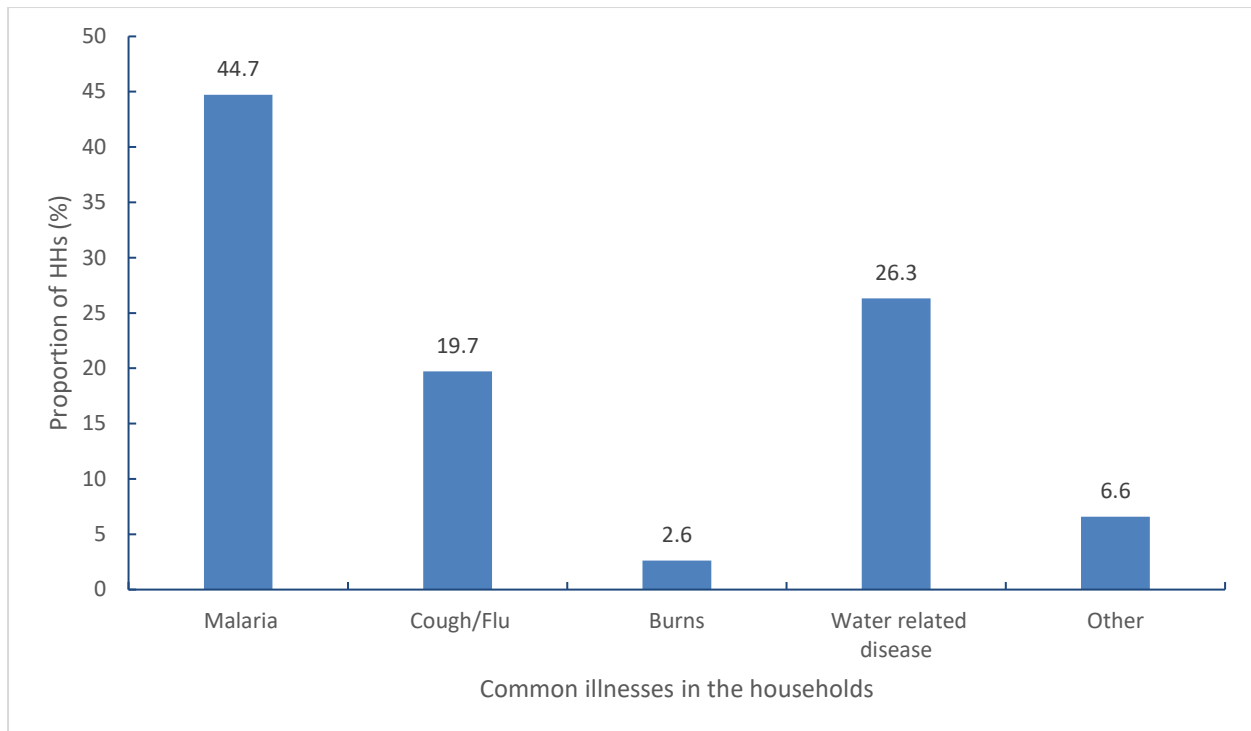


Figure6-20 Challenges faced by PAPs in regard to water quality

6.32 Long-term illnesses in the PAPs household

The survey indicates that long-term illnesses among respondents include hypertension (60.0%), diabetes (37.1%), and paralysis (2.9%), therefore, the road project should consider integrating healthcare access points and services that cater to these chronic conditions, ensuring that infrastructure development supports the health and well-being of residents with long-term illnesses.

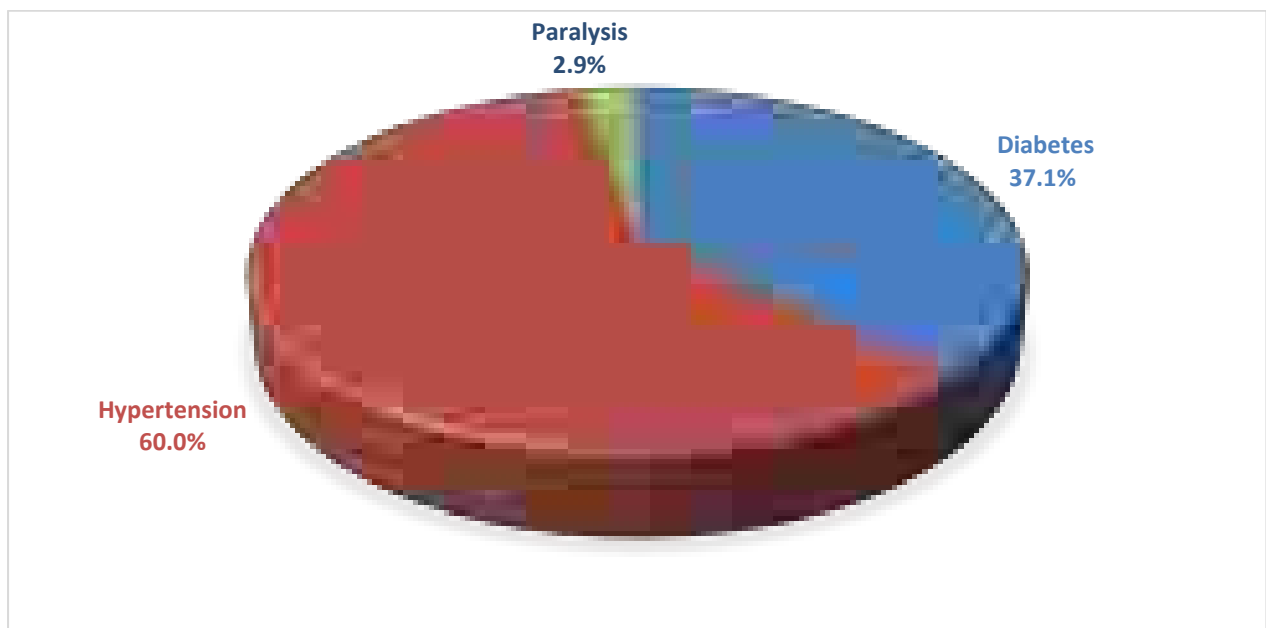


Figure 6-21 Challenges faced by PAPs in regard to water quality

6.33 Health facilities commonly used by the PAPs household

The survey indicates that the majority of households (73%) use government health III, private clinics, followed by 14.9%, 8.1% to private hospitals, 2.7% to drug shops, and 1.4% community hospitals; therefore, the road project should ensure that infrastructure development facilitates easy access to these healthcare facilities, supporting the diverse healthcare needs of the community.

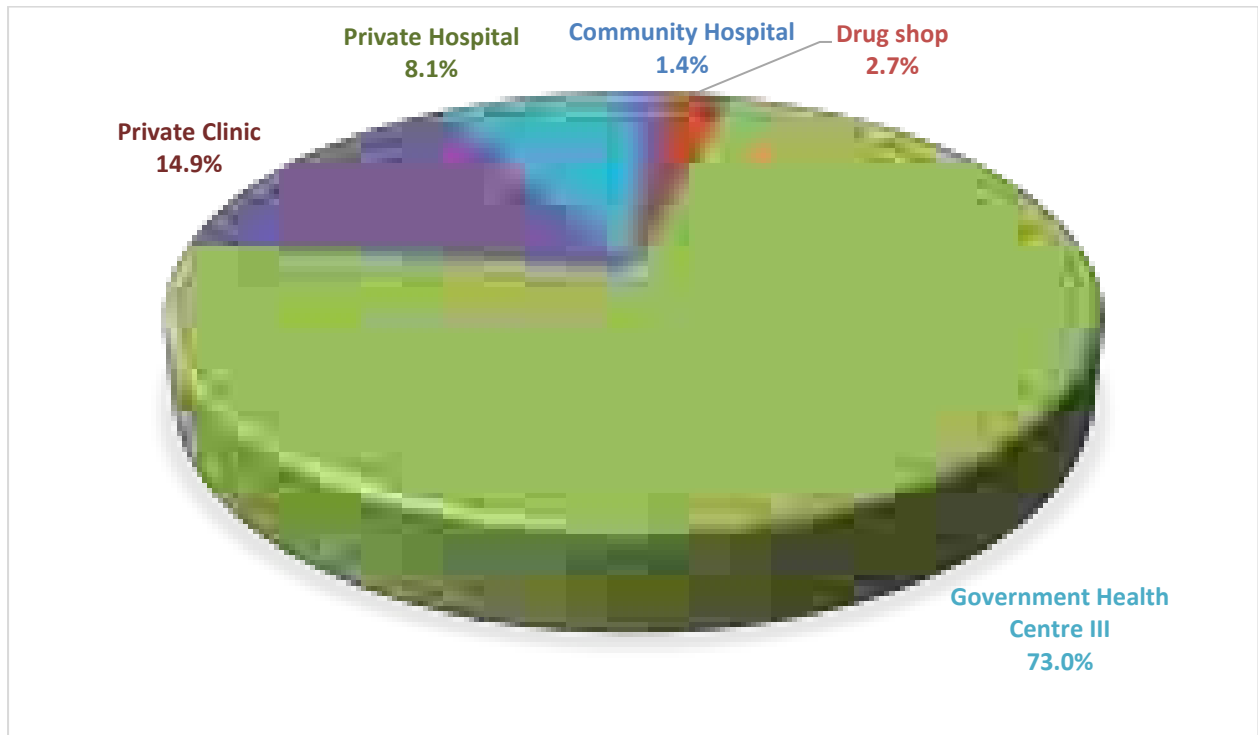


Figure6-22 Challenges faced by PAPs in regards to water quality

6.34 Distance to the nearest health centres

The survey shows that the nearest health centre for 40.5% of respondents is within 1.5-2.5 km, 39.2% for 0-1.5 km away, for 12.2% it is 2.5-3.5 km away, for 5.4% it is 3.5-5 km away, and for 2.7% it is over 5 km away; therefore, the road project should prioritize enhancing road connectivity to health centres, particularly focusing on those within the primary distance range, to improve healthcare accessibility for the community.

Table6-13: Distance to the nearest health centres.

Estimated distance (km)	Freq.	Percentage
0-1.5km	58	39.2
1.5-2.5km	60	40.5
2.5-3.5km	18	12.2
3.5-5km	8	5.4
Over 5km	4	2.7

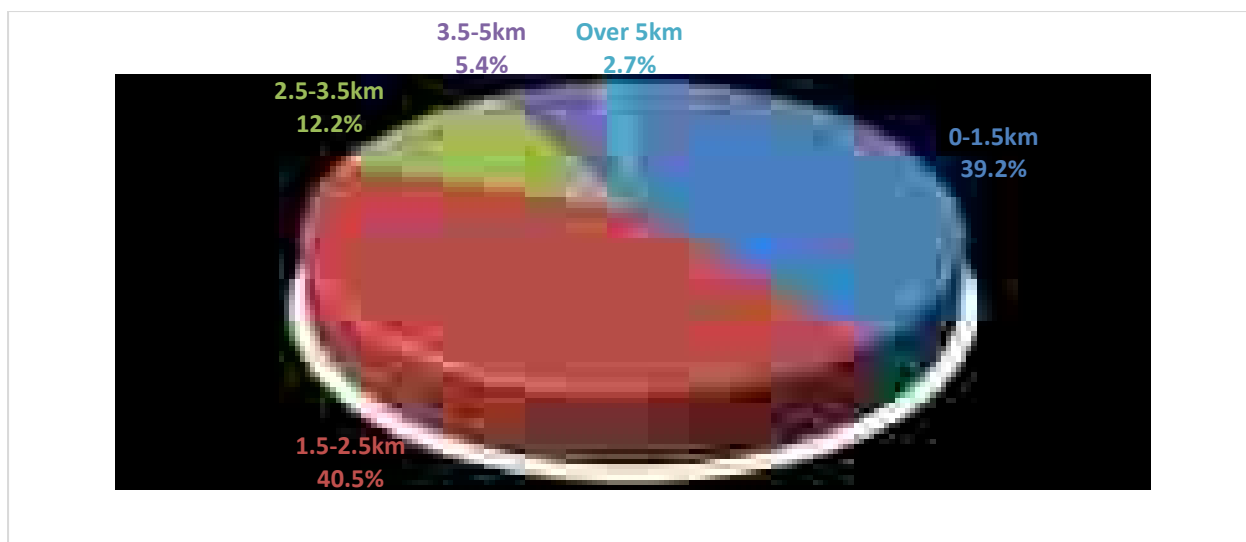


Figure6-23 Distance to the nearest health centres

6.35 Level of satisfaction with the services offered at the health facility

The survey reveals that satisfaction with the services offered at health facilities is as follows: 83.8% are very satisfied, 10.8% are indifferent, 4.1% are dissatisfied, 1.4% are dissatisfied, consequently the road project should ensure that infrastructure improvements facilitate access to these health facilities, further enhancing the satisfaction and quality of healthcare services for the community.

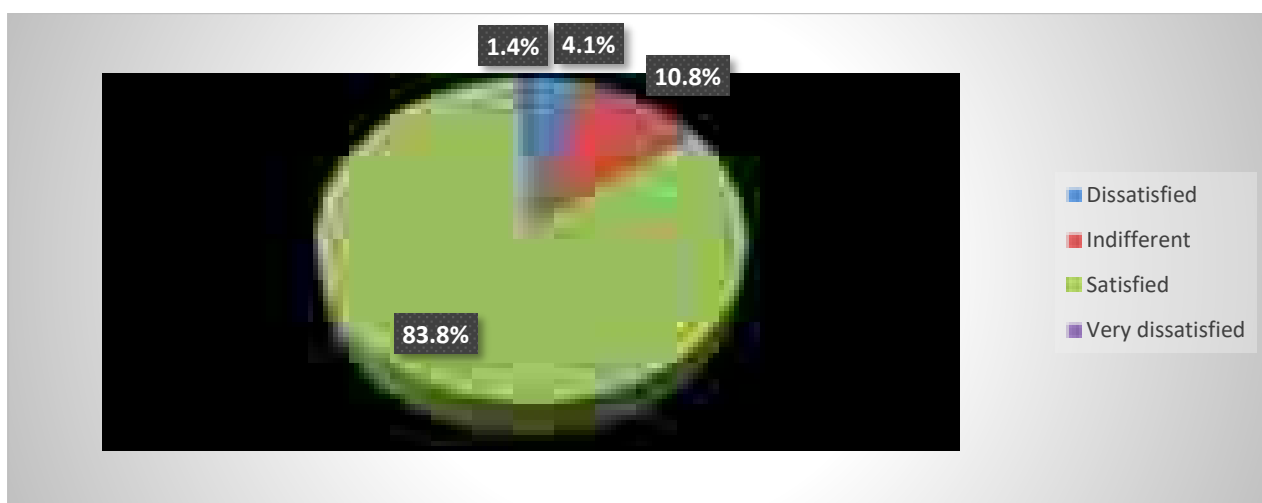


Figure6-24 Challenges faced by PAPs in regards to water quality

6.36 HIV/AIDs within the area

The data shows that 94.6% of respondents are knowledgeable about the means of HIV/AIDS contraction and its effects, while 5.4% are not; thus, the road project should incorporate educational and health promotion activities to maintain and further increase awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention and effects, ensuring that infrastructure development supports ongoing public health education efforts.

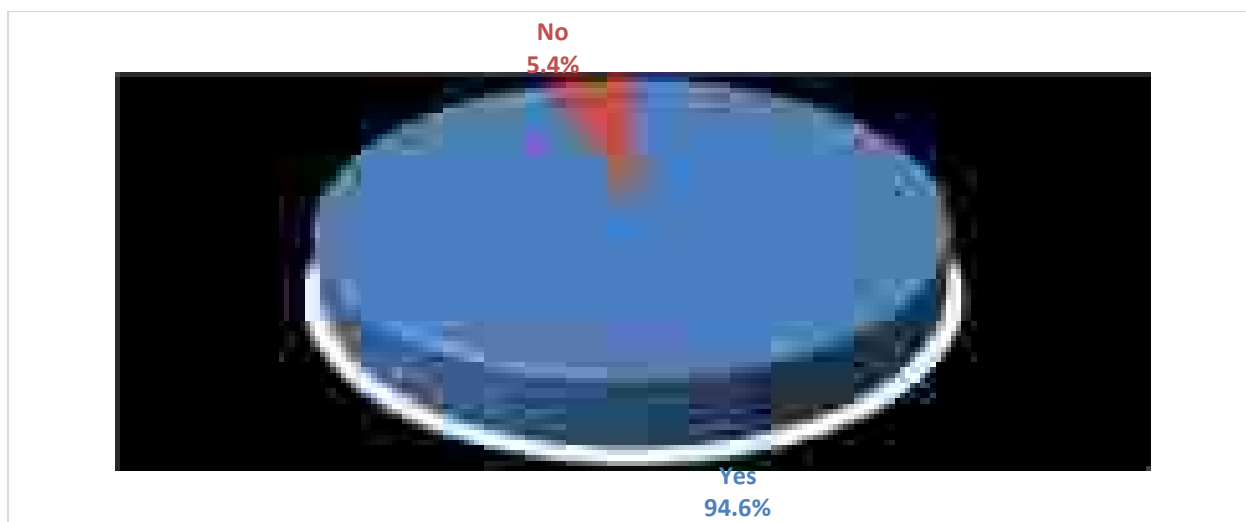


Figure6-25: knowledge about HIV within the project area

6.37 Availability of HIV and AIDS services in the community

The data indicates that 81.1% of respondents report the availability of HIV and AIDS services in their community, while 18.9% do not; accordingly, the road project should ensure that infrastructure improvements support and enhance access to HIV and AIDS services, addressing any gaps and promoting comprehensive healthcare access for the community.

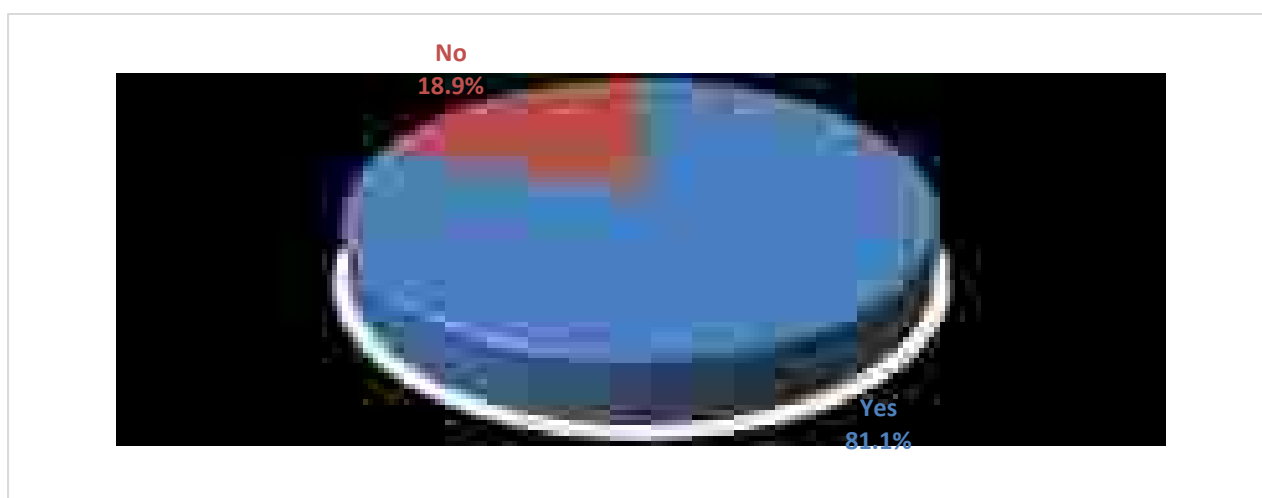


Figure6-26:HIV Services within the project area

6.38 Practice family planning in the household.

The data indicates that 56.8% of respondents practice family planning, while 43.2% do not; therefore, the road project should consider facilitating access to family planning services, ensuring that infrastructure development supports and enhances public health initiatives related to family planning within the community.

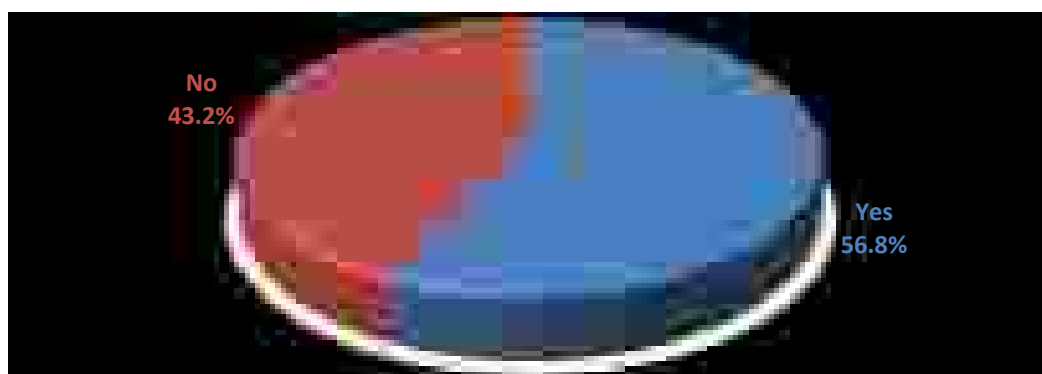


Figure6-27:Family planning practice.

6.39 The major source of food

According to the survey, 50.5% of households' major source of food is purchasing from the market, while 30.5% grow food on their parcel and 18.9% grow food elsewhere; thus, the road project should ensure that infrastructure development supports market accessibility and considers the needs of those who purchase their food, enhancing connectivity to market areas and improving food distribution channels.

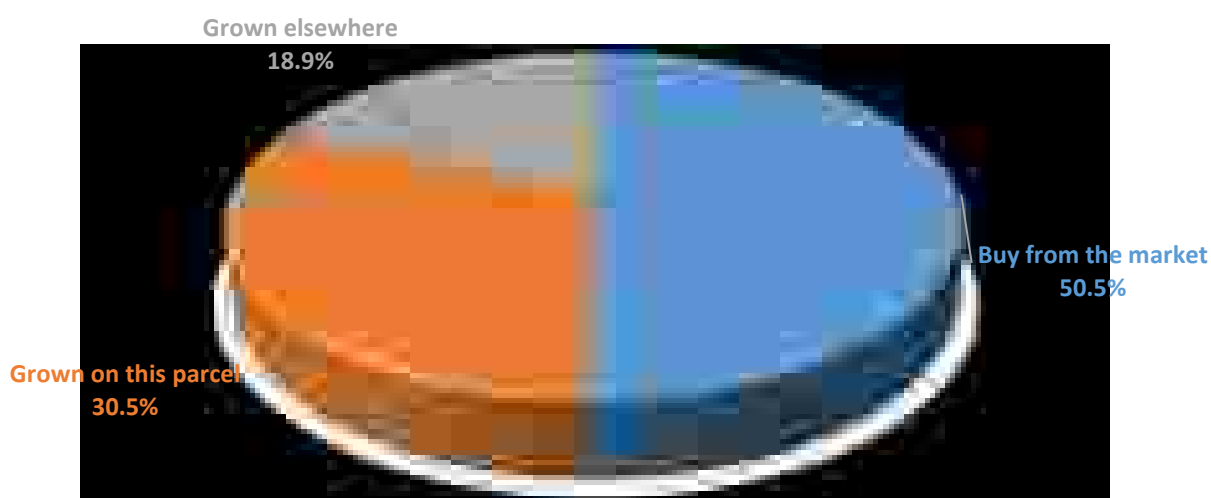


Figure6-28:Food sources by the PAPs within the project area

6.40 Information Flow

According to the data, households and communities primarily access and receive information and news through community meetings (81.1%), followed by radio (78.4%), neighbours (52.0%), places of worship (37.2%), TV (27.0%) IEC materials (18.9), the internet (17.6%), newspapers (13.5%), Educational institutions (4.7%) and extension work by government officials (1.4%), hence, the road project should consider these prevalent information channels in its planning and communication strategies to ensure effective dissemination of project-related information and updates to the community.

Table6-14: Distance to the nearest health centres.

Information source	Freq.	Percentage
Community meetings	120	81.1
Village Public speakers	0	0.0
IEC materials, posters	28	18.9
Radio	116	78.4
TV	40	27.0
Extension work by government officials	2	1.4
Newspapers	20	13.5
Places of worship	55	37.2
Neighbours	77	52.0
Internet	26	17.6
Educational institutions	7	4.7

6.41 The commonest form of transport in the area

According to the data, the most common form of transport in the area is Boda Boda (56.8%), followed by private cars (22.3%), walking (14.2%), taxis (22.3%), and other modes such as aeroplanes (1.4%); therefore, the road project should consider the predominant use of Boda Bodas in its design and planning, ensuring that road infrastructure supports safe and efficient transport options for the community.

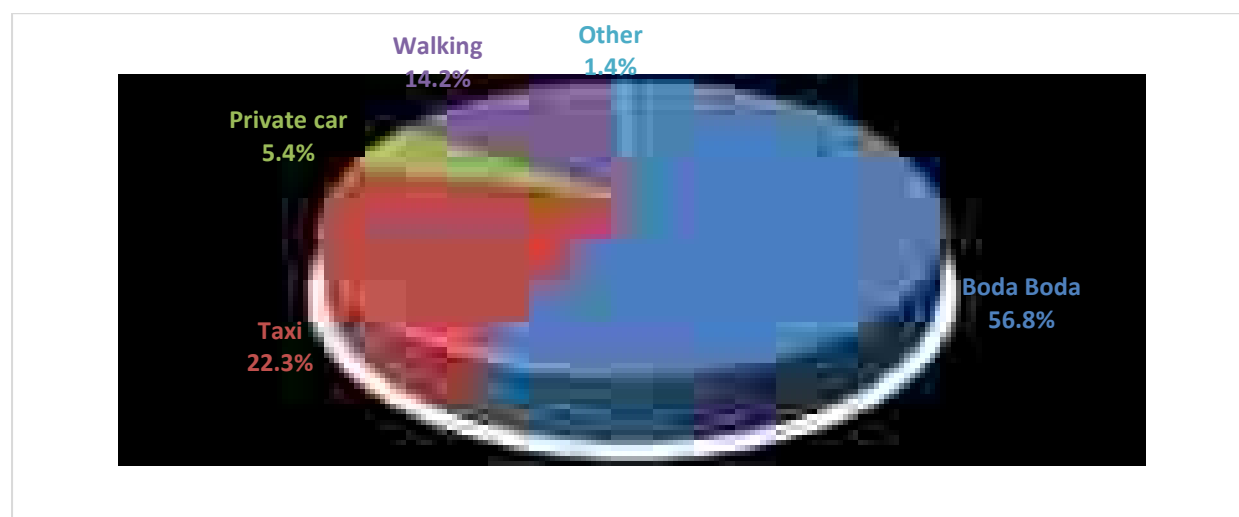


Figure6-29:Food sources by the PAPs within the project area

6.42 The major environmental problems

The survey reveals that the major environmental problems in households are reduction in agriculture production 37.4%, drainages (16.5%), soil erosion 15.8%, Air pollution (12.2%), followed by flooding (8.6%), noise 5.8% and others (3.6%)

%), accordingly, the road project should address these environmental concerns by integrating solutions to improve drainage systems, mitigate flooding, reduce air and noise pollution, and manage other environmental impacts to enhance overall community well-being.

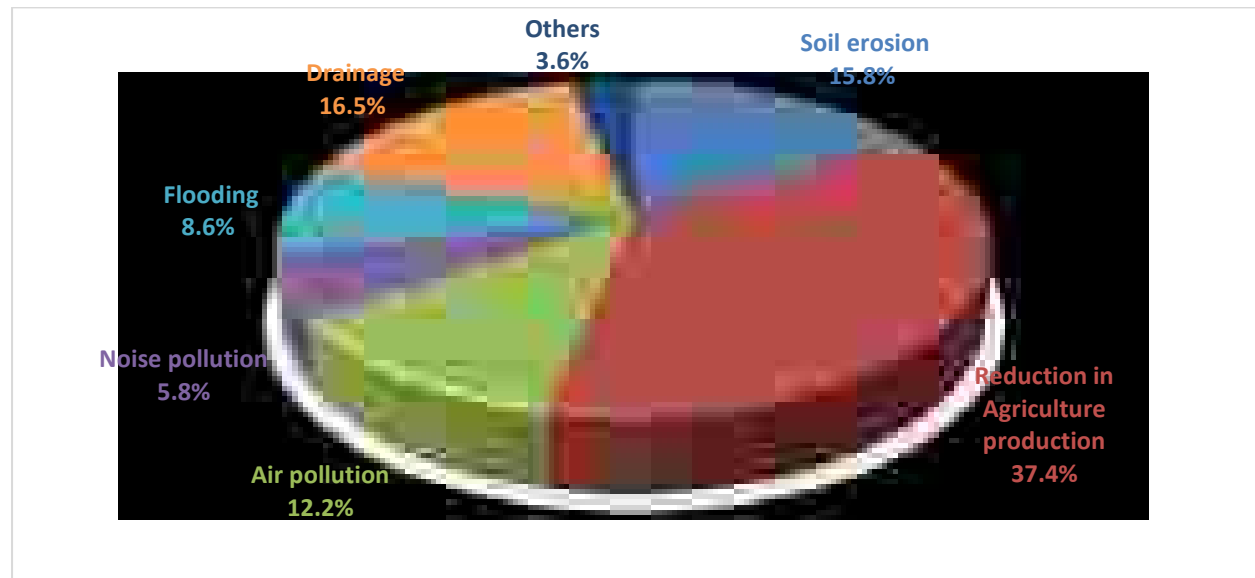


Figure6-30: Environmental concerns within the project area

6.43 Mitigation of the environmental problems

The data indicates that respondents suggest several approaches to mitigate environmental problems: public education, re-afforestation, heavy penalties on polluters, and God's intervention; therefore, the road project should consider integrating public education programs on environmental issues, supporting re-afforestation initiatives, and implementing measures to address pollution, while also respecting and acknowledging community beliefs and values

6.44 Attitude of community members towards the project

The data indicates that the majority of community members have a positive (54.7%) or very positive (41.1%) attitude towards participation in development activities and projects, while 4.2% hold a negative attitude; therefore, the road project should leverage this generally favourable disposition by actively engaging the community and encouraging participation, ensuring that development activities align with local expectations and foster further positive involvement.

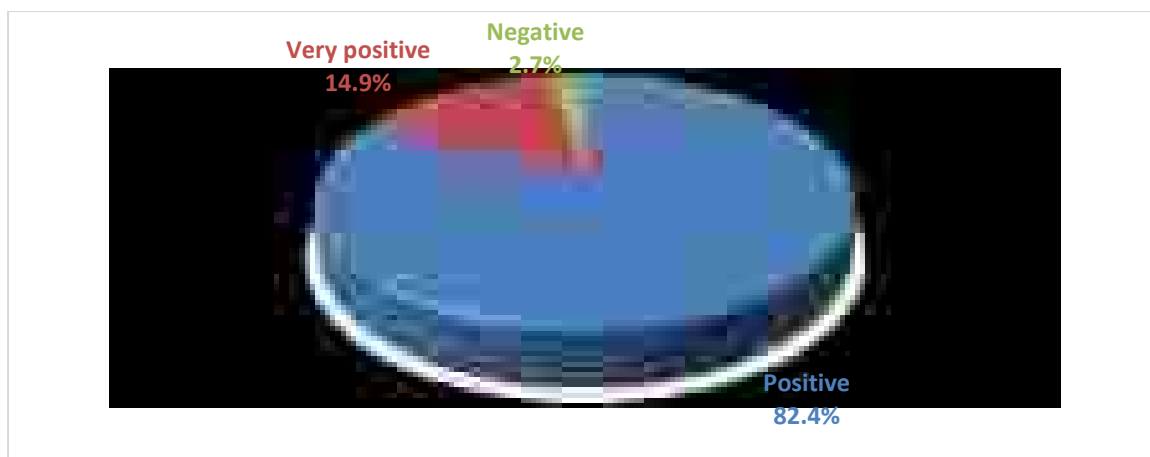


Figure6-31: attitude of PAPs towards the project

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRMs) is a coordinated combination of institutions, instruments, methods, and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) aims to reduce or mitigate adverse Program impact on the communities. Its objective is to dispose of grievances, disputes, and complaints in an efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner to the satisfaction of all stakeholders, especially the affected persons.

According to GKMA-UDP implementation Manuel, a grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or a group of people want the Program to address and resolve. At a project site, complaints can be related to safety and health conditions, environmental degradation, design mismatches, abandonment of the works, poor and/or no pay for workers, and criminal matters such as defilement, sexual harassment, rape, and theft among others.

The GRM will consist of procedures at the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs (MoKCC&MA), Implementing Local Governments and Districtities, Communities, and at the construction sites. It will directly focus on and seek to resolve those grievances within their jurisdiction and where necessary, refer others to relevant Government agencies like the Inspectorate of Government, the Criminal Investigations Department of the Uganda Police Force, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority, and Courts of law, depending on the nature of the complaint.

In establishing a Grievance Redress Mechanism, as a minimum standard, Entities will ensure that the Mechanism is efficient and effective and that it provides a rigorous and consistent approach to grievance management and provides for an independent and escalated review process for investigating serious and unresolved/repetitive complaints, together with redress options

7.2 Grievance Management process

The grievance management process describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or consultants as part of the RAP development and implementation. It also describes the procedures, roles and responsibilities for addressing grievances and resolving disputes. In addition, the grievance process will allow the Project to be informed of issues concerning local communities so that it can be proactive in identifying solutions.

This grievance procedure will not replace the existing legal process in Uganda rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly to expedite the receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress. The consultant suggest that grievance system operate for a total of three years to ensure grievances are all settled.

The project will therefore put in place an extra-judicial mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on explanation and mediation. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the formal judicial system. The objectives of the grievance process are as follows:

- Provide affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during land and asset acquisition, including during the process of moving homes.

- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable corrective actions are identified and implemented to address complaints.
 - Verify that complaints are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions.
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

7.3 Grievance Redress Committee

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is a body that receives and processes complaints from the public and takes action to facilitate the successful implementation of the program/project

The purpose of the GRM is to formalize the management of grievances from all stakeholders to minimize the potential risks to the implementation of the Program.

The GRM is also in place to create a sustainable means of recording, processing, and resolving issues, concerns, problems, or claims raised during the Program implementation.

The GRM shall be communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the Program implementation and referenced throughout the lifetime of the Program at every meeting and event to ensure that stakeholders understand the process but also provide feedback and comments on whether it is effective and fit for purpose.

This will be done to minimize conflicts and avoid the risk where due to lack of a known mechanism of handling grievances, the aggrieved parties take matters into their own hands and exploit other means to manifest their frustrations hence compromising the Program implementation and impeding the timelines of the Program in the areas. It is also a well-accepted principle that development programs should not leave people worse off than pre-program conditions

7.4 Scope

The GRM shall apply to all grievances, perceived or real, related to all activities linked to the implementation of the Program including but not limited to:

- Disclosure of information.
- Land acquisition and Resettlement.
- Criminality on the projects.
- Project selection/identification
- The procurement procedures.
- The general contract management/project implementation
- The infrastructure designs.
- Time and pace of work.
- Fraud and Corruption.
- Environmental concerns.
- Time and manner of payments.
- Any other environmental and social-related concerns affecting the people

7.5 Anticipated grievances

Project of the nature of GKMA-UDP infrastructure projects (Road project) are often associated with various issues and concerns which often results into grievances. These issues could be due to project scope, its workers, the consultants, the implementation model among others. Common grievances that the committee must look out for are illustrated in Table 7-1. Important to note is that most land-related

grievances will not arise because the GKMA-UDP emphasizes voluntary ROW acquisition hence no compensation but for severe cases.

Table 7-1: common grievances related to road construction projects

Land Related Issues*	Environmental Issues
1. Non-payment of compensation money 2. Underpayment of compensation money 3. Undervaluation of property 4. The omission of the affected property 5. Delayed return of residual land titles 6. Delayed payment 7. Disputes on land ownership 8. Injurious affections e.g. cracks in buildings, house left either hanging or below the road culvert locations 9. Registration of ghost PAPs 10. Forgery of documents (e.g. Land titles, death Certificates, power of attorney among others) 11. Obtaining money by false 12. Impersonation	1. Poor management of stormwater 2. Noise, dust, and vibrations from stone blasting 3. Noise and dust pollution by contractor's machinery 5. Unrestored borrow areas 6. Encroachment on natural resources 7. Poor waste management and disposal 8. Dumping in private property or swamps
Social Issues	Road Safety Issues
1. Disruption of social services and utilities like hospitals, schools, and water and electricity supply 2. Delays caused by traffic diversions 3. Impact of physical and cultural resources 4. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 5. Unwanted pregnancies 6. HIV/issues 7. Child labour 8. Family breakages 9. Gender-Based Violence	1. Accidents 2. Potholes/cracks 3. Narrow Road sections 4. Dangerous bends 5. Drainage issues 6. Lack of humps 7. Lack of or inadequate signage 8. Blackspots 9. Cutting of pavement by utility companies 10. Stationary and abandoned vehicles 11. Traffic diversions through unmaintained/poor roads
Occupational Health & Safety	
1. Issues related to personal protective equipment (PPE) 2. Issues related to provision of HIV/AIDS services	

Source: GKMA -UDP project implementation Manuel

7.6 Eligibility to Lodge A grievance

Only PAPS within the project area and directly or indirectly affected by the project will be allowed to lodge a grievance. Grievances may be lodged if a PAP

- Is certain that he/she is affected but has not been captured for resettlement and livelihood restoration
- Is dissatisfied with the way resettlement or reinstatement has been made
- Finds out that some properties have not been captured for reinstatement or
- His/her properties have been captured in another person's names
- Finds out the property has not been considered for valuation or reinstatement
- Is dissatisfied with the Compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration processes

7.7 Preventing Complaints

Preventing complaints can be achieved through (among others):

1. Providing sufficient and timely information to the communities: Many grievances arise because of misunderstandings; delayed, inconsistent, insufficient, or lack of information; and delayed, inconsistent, insufficient, or non-performance on agreed/expected actions. Accurate and adequate information about the Program and its activities, an approximate implementation schedule, and costs should be communicated to the communities regularly. Such information can be displayed at noticeable venues, especially at the construction sites, Division, District, District, school, church, hospital noticeboards, and any other known town buildings where possible.
2. Conducting meaningful community consultations and dialogue throughout the implementation of a project especially utilizing site meetings and any other opportunity available to consult and publicize the outcomes.

Building capacity for workers, community leaders, and technical persons at the District and District level. The community leaders especially the Metropolitan Development Forum (MDF), project workers, and District and District political and technical leaders shall be provided with adequate information on the program such as project designs, activities, implementation schedules, timelines, costs, and institutional arrangements to enable them to channel the same information to the general community

7.8 Women's Access and Participation in The Grievance Process

Established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., husbands leaving the homes after receiving compensation, abandoning affected family and eloping with other women after receiving compensation proceeds, GBV emanating from sharing of compensation proceeds). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes. Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local society and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for Mpigi District should have training in Gender-based violence.

7.9 Grievance Mechanism.

The Grievance Mechanism operating at each Division and Town councils will receive inputs from three main sources:

- Directly from the resettled residents or other members of affected settlements.
- From the implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer who will forward issues/concerns identified in the field.

The steps of the grievance process are described below. A flow chart outlining the main actions and decision points is shown in Figure 7-1

Step 1: Receipt of complaint

A verbal or written complaint from a PAP will be received by the Grievance Officer and recorded in a grievance log (electronically if possible) which will be held at Mpigi District office. There will be a need for the grievance team to hold meetings at the division or town council headquarters where grievances are received by a contact person such as the chairperson of the division or town clerk who would then hand over received complaints to Mpigi District grievance officer, for entering into the grievance log. The log would indicate grievances, date lodged, actions taken to address or reasons the grievance was not acted on (i.e. the grievance was not related to the resettlement process); information provided to the complainant and the date the grievance was closed. Grievances can be lodged at any time, either directly to the District office or via the grievance committee member. The process for complaining is outlined below:

- i) The Grievance Officer will receive a complaint from the complainant.
- ii) The Grievance Officer will ask the claimant questions in their local language, write the answers in English and enter them in English onto the Grievance Form.
- iii) A representative of an independent local organization) witnesses' translation of the grievance into English.
- iv) The Grievance Officer reads the complaint in English and translates it into the complainant's local language on the Grievance Form.
- v) The local leader and the complainant both sign the Grievance Form after they both confirm the accuracy of the grievance.
- vi) The Grievance Officer lodges the complaint in the Grievance Log.

Step 2: Determination of corrective action.

If in their judgment, the grievance can be solved at this stage, the Grievance Officer and a representative of an independent organization will determine a corrective action in consultation with the aggrieved person. A description of the action; the time frame in which the action is to take place and the party responsible for implementing the action will be recorded in the grievance database.

Grievances will be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 30 days. If more time is required, this will be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person. For cases that are not resolved within the stipulated time, detailed investigations will be undertaken and results discussed in the monthly meetings with affected persons. In some instances, it may be appropriate to appoint independent third parties to undertake the investigations.

Step 3: Meeting with the complainant

The proposed corrective action and the timeframe in which it is to be implemented will be discussed with the complainant within 30 days of receipt of the grievance. Written agreement to proceed with the corrective action will be sought from the complainant (e.g. by use of an appropriate consent form). If no agreement is reached, Step 2 will be re-visited.

Step 4: Implementation of corrective action

Agreed corrective action will be undertaken by the project or its contractors within the agreed timeframe. The date of the completed action will be recorded in the grievance database.

Step 5: Verification of corrective action

To verify satisfaction, the aggrieved person will be approached by the Grievance Officer to verify that the corrective action has been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained and recorded in the log and/or on the consent form (see Step 3). If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the corrective action additional steps may be undertaken to reach an agreement between the parties. If additional corrective action is not possible alternative avenues may be pursued.

Step 6: Action by local leaders and project contractors

If the Grievance Officer and independent observer cannot solve the grievance, it will be referred to the ministry for Kampala for a solution that satisfies the aggrieved party

Step 7: Action by Grievance Committee

If the complainant remains dissatisfied and a satisfactory resolution cannot be reached, the complaint will be handled by the Grievance Committee.

A dedicated Grievance Committee will be established to assess grievances that arise from disputes. This will include the following members:

- Town Clerk of the respective Division.
- District Land Officer – Surveyor.
- Community Development officer
- Representative of the valuer,
- Grievance Officer
- MDF-Metropolitan Development Forum
- MoKMA official
- The implementing consultant
- LCI of the respective village where the complaint is coming from.

This committee must have a quorum of at least a third of members. Decisions will be reached by simple majority. The Grievance Committee should be constituted for as long unresolved grievances are pending.

Once the Grievance Committee has determined its approach to the lodged grievance, this will be communicated to the Grievance Officer, who will communicate this to the complainant. If satisfied, the complainant signs to acknowledge that the issue has been resolved satisfactorily. However, if the complainant is not satisfied, outstanding issues may be re-lodged with the Grievance Committee or the complainant may proceed with judicial proceedings.

Step 8: Action by Ministry for Kampala

If no satisfactory solution can be provided by the Grievance Committee, the complaint will be resolved by the ministry's top management. If after management intervention resolution is not reached the complaint has the option to pursue appropriate recourse via judicial processes.

The sections below provide key people involved in the grievance redress process and associated actions.

a) Grievance Officer

A Grievance Officer (GO), who is a member of the implementation team, will lead the grievance mechanism. Principal responsibilities of the GO will include:

- i) Recording the grievances, both written and oral, of the affected people, categorizing and prioritizing them and providing solutions within a specified time period.
- ii) Discuss grievances regularly with the Working Group and come up with decisions/actions for issues that can be resolved at that level.
- iii) Informing the Steering Committee of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
- iv) Reporting to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the Steering Committee.
- v) Providing inputs into the Monitoring and Evaluation process

It will be important that all PAPs along the road corridor area have access to the grievance process.

b) Tasks of the GO

- i) Set up a systematic process of recording grievances in a register (“Grievance Book”) as well as electronically. Upon request, PAPS may view the log of their grievance.
- ii) Record both written and verbally communicated grievances.
- iii) Categorize issues in 3-4 broad categories to review and resolve them more efficiently. Suggested categories are grievances regarding:
 - Replacement structure or land, and procurement of construction materials.
 - Agriculture and crops.
 - Livelihoods; and
 - Valuation process and payment of compensation.
- iv) Prepare a database for recording and keeping track of the grievances and how they were resolved. The database should be a ‘living’ document, updated weekly. It should also record the status of each grievance. Access to making entries into the database should be restricted to the implementation team, but the PAP will be able to obtain feedback on the status of his/her grievance at any time.
- v) Communicate the grievance procedure to people, process of recording their complaints and timelines for redress. Communication will be provided during household disclosure process and to community leaders. Information will also be provided to affected persons outlining procedures and commitments of the grievance mechanism.
- vi) Raise grievances at the regular Implementation Team meeting for discussion. Some resolutions will require coordination/ interaction with the local authorities, which the grievance officer should follow up, while some would require intervention from the Ministry.

The grievance process to be followed is depicted in figure below.

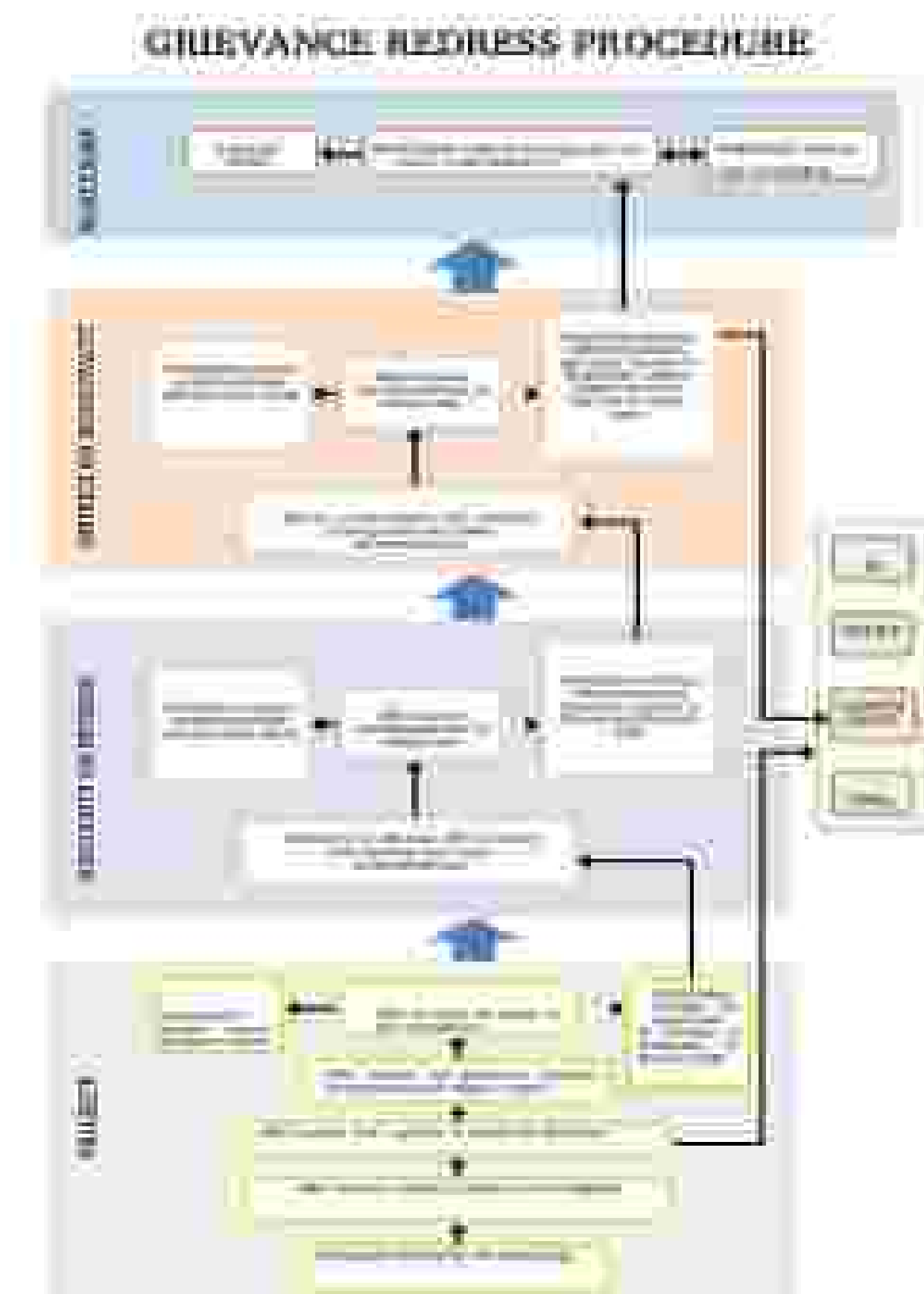


Figure 7-1: Grievance management mechanism

7.10 Resort to Courts of Law

If the Ministry together with established grievance committee and a complaint fails to reach a consensus, the grievance will be resolved by a competent court of law in Uganda. However, to establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, there will need to be an *Advisory Committee* that can arbitrate before litigation.

The Advisory Committee shall constitute:

- District Land Officer.
- Representative of the Valuer.
- Civil society representative.
- Women representative.
- 2 PAP representatives-one male and one female; and
- District Town Clerk.

It is however very important for the good of the project and affected individual grievances not to get to the level of courts of law as this consumes a lot of time. The implementing agency should therefore endeavor to see that grievances are handled at the individual level as they come in. The GO should therefore be a competent person with skills to handle cases well at the sub-county level

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM	
Name of Implementing Entity:	
Reference Number:	Date:
CONTACT INFORMATION OF COMPLAINANT	
Name:	Sex: ☐ Male / ☐ Female
Telephone:	Village/Cell:
Email:	Parish/Ward:
Anonymous grievance: ☐ Yes / ☐ No	Subcounty/Division:
If YES, what is the preferred channel for following up?	
Preferred mode of communication for feedback: ☐ Written / ☐ verbal	How the grievance was lodged: ☐ in person / ☐ phone
DESCRIPTION OF GRIEVANCE	
Please provide details of the grievance below	Category of grievance: G1: Land, housing and utilities G2: Other economic loses G3: Employment G4: Environment and health (nuisance & pollution) G5: Safety (transport and explosion) G6: Social conduct and security G7: Cultural heritage G8: Engagement and communication G9: Others (Specify).....

When did it happen?.....		
Where did it happen?.....		
How did it		
In case actions were undertaken by the complainant with respect to the grievance, please provide details on past actions (if any):		
Name of complainant Signature.....		
Date.....		
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
Status of Grievance:		
1: Pending	2: Resolved	3: Forwarded
Action taken:		
.....		
Resolution signatures		
Name of complainant Signature.....		
Date.....		
Second Party (GKMA Entity/Contractor etc) Signature Date		

Figure 7-2: Typical grievance Log frame to be used for this project

7.11 Composition of Grievance Redress Committees

MoKCC&MA GRC: The committee at the Ministry level shall be chaired by the accounting officer. The GRC shall be dominantly comprised of the members of the PST, with the Social Development Specialist as the secretary. The GRC shall address itself to the grievances forwarded by the implementing entities. Depending on the nature of the grievances, the Committee at the entity level can address the grievances registered by the host community members or other stakeholders affected by the project implementation activities.

District or District GRC: The committee at the District Local Government or District, shall be constituted in accordance with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) circular on grievance management under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer (UGIFT) Programme at Local Government Level of July 2023.

As such the GRC shall have 9 members including the Chief Administrative Officer/Town Clerk (Chairperson); District Community Development Officer/Principal Community Development Officer (Secretary); a representative of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, PWDs, youths, PLWHIV/AIDS, older persons); technical person in charge of the subject matter of the project; a representative of Civil Society; 3 community members drawn from existing structures such as School Management Committees (SMCs), Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs), and Health Unit Management Committees (HUMCs); 1 representative of non-government actors i.e., Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) or Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) or Community Based Organizations (CBOs); and 1 Labour Officer.

Sub county/Division GRC: The committee Subcounty or Division, shall also be constituted in accordance with the MGLSD circular on grievance management under the UGIFT Programme at Local Government Level of July 2023. As such the GRC shall have 9 members of which: 3 are community members drawn from existing structures such as School Management Committees (SMCs), Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs), and Health Unit Management Committees (HUMCs); 1 Chairperson (SAS/SATC or a nominee (technical person) by the SAS, SATC); 1 Secretary (CDO); a representative of vulnerable groups (e.g. Women, PWDs, youth, Person Living With HIV/AIDs, Older Persons); a technical person in charge of the subject matter of the project; a representative of CSO or FBO or CBO; 1 PAP.

Project GRC: The Project GRC shall also be constituted in accordance with the MGLSD circular on grievance management under the UGIFT Programme at Local Government Level of July 2023. As such, project GRCs shall also have 9 members including: 1 Chairperson (CDO of the hosting LLG or a nominee (technical person) by the CDO); 1 Secretary (Parish Chief or a nominee by the Parish Chief); 3 Community members chosen from (women, PWDs, youth, opinion leader, cultural institution, community organization representatives); 2 representatives of Workers (Female and Male); and 2 representatives of Management (Female and Male).

To ease access, it is recommended that GRCs cover all villages along the project road, ensuring that no complainant should travel for more than 3km to reach the nearest GRC member. This means that in densely populated areas, one GRC might cover more than one village.

Grievances by the contractor's workers shall be handled by the contractor GRC. This GRC will comprise workers' representatives from the various departments of a contractor. The formulation and training of this GRC shall be guided by the Terms of Reference (ToR) that will be jointly developed by the contractor, supervision consultant, implementing entities, MOGLSD, and MoKCC&MA.

Notes:

- The GRC will be constituted before the project commences/site is handed over to the Contractor
- In communities hosting refugees and ethnic minorities, there should be a deliberate effort to have at least a representative from these communities on the GRC. At least one member of each Committee should be elderly (60 and above).
- GRCs will co-opt a PAP if they are not already represented on the Committee. The PAP representative will be nominated from among the PAPs using the procedures below.
- The GRC Chairperson can co-opt a knowledgeable person when a particular case is being heard /settled. Also, technical persons can be co-opted from the Higher Local Government (HLG) if the position required does not exist at LLG level e.g. Labour Officer.
- GRCs will be inaugurated by Political Leaders at the various levels ((level 1; II and III by Chairperson LC1, LCIII and Mayor / LCV respectively).
- There shall be deliberate effort by the implementing entity to train all GRC members on their roles and responsibility.
- A member is free to tender a resignation at any time and will be replaced by another member from the group they represent using the procedures below within three (03) weeks after receipt of the resignation of the previous member.
- If the alleged perpetrator is a member of the GRC he/she shall not attend the hearing meetings as a member.
- During GRC meetings, a member should declare conflict of interest in situations they are bound to derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity as GRC members.
- Quorum for each GRC is 5 members.

GRCs shall operate within the laws of Uganda

7.12 Procedure for Formation of GRCs

District/District: The Accounting Officer (or their nominee) will prepare letters to the different organizations requesting for nominees to the GRC. The DCDO/PCDO will follow up the nominees to get their acceptance in writing. The DCDO/PCDO will compile the list of members of the Grievance Redress Committee. The District / District / City will publish the names of the committee members in places that are accessible to the Community. For instance, in churches, markets, community notice boards, project notice boards, LG notice board.

Sub county/Division: The Accounting Officer, at LLG level (or their nominee), will prepare letters to the different organizations/Individuals requesting for nominees to the GRC. The CDO will follow up the nominees to get their acceptance in writing. The CDO will compile the list of members of the Grievance Redress Committee. The LLG will publish the names of the committee members in places that are accessible to the Community. For instance, in churches, markets, community notice boards, project notice boards, LLG notice board.

Project: The CDO at LLG level, will prepare letters to the different organizations/Individuals requesting for nominees to the GRC. The CDO will follow up the nominees to get their acceptance in writing. The CDO will compile the list of members of the Grievance Redress Committee. The LLG will publish the names of the committee members in places that are accessible to the Community. For instance, in churches, markets, community notice boards, project notice boards, LLG notice board.

ROLES OF THE GRC

The roles of the GRC are:

- Receive, document, address and or refer complaints/issues in relation to the Program. Cases that cannot be resolved at a particular level will be referred to a higher administrative level.
- Acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 24- 48hrs.
- Pick resolution / Provide feedback within three (3) weeks of receipt of each complaint.
- Hold meetings whenever cases arise.
- Sensitize communities about the existence of the Committee and its operations and direct them on how to report, where to report and who to report to. The contact/s of person/s to report to must be shared with the community/stakeholders. Channels for reporting include Suggestion Boxes, telephone calls, text messages, emails, face to face, website, letters.
- There shall be a complaints log that shall be kept and managed by the GRC Secretary at the various levels.

7.13 Responsibilities of a Grievance Redress Officer

The principal responsibilities of a Grievance Redress Officer shall be.

- Recording the complaints received, both written and oral, categorizing and prioritizing them, and providing solutions within a specified period.
- Ensuring that relevant policies and procedures are effectively followed while resolving any issue.
- Preparing a work plan for the Grievance Redress Committee to address the grievances easily.
- Discuss grievances on a bi-weekly basis with the Committee and come up with decisions/actions for issues that can be resolved at that level.
- Reporting/providing feedback to the complainants about developments regarding their complaints and decisions of the Committee.
- Acting as the Secretary of the Grievance Redress Committee.

Refer grievances that require so.

7.14 Capacity Building

All persons engaged in the management of grievances shall be trained and oriented in the process as well as conflict management procedures.

There will be a need to strengthen the capacity of the GRC members in areas such as;

Communication and interpersonal skills (soft skills)

Conflict resolution mechanisms

Grievance redress process comprised in this manual and the Program and Local Government processes

Policies and laws that govern certain procedures

Record keeping and management.

7.15 Term of Office of Grievance Redress Committees

- **Community GRCs and Contractors' GRC:** The Term of Office will expire when the project is completed.
- **Sub county or Division:** Open for the technical staff (Government) and until the project is complete for members who are not from Government.
- **District or District:** Open for the technical staff (Government) and until the project is complete for members who are not from Government.

7.16 Monitoring, Reporting, Communicating On GRM, And Database

Monitoring

The Program requires periodic monitoring of the grievance management procedures to assess its performance and hence determine its effectiveness in resolving grievances using the following parameters.

- Total number and type of grievances received.
- Channels through which grievances were received.
- Number and percentage of complaints that have been resolved/unresolved.
- Number and percentage of complaints that have gone to mediation.
- Resolution timelines for the resolved grievances.
- Status of unresolved grievances.
- Customer feedback on GRM.
- Turnaround time; and
- Percentage of complainants satisfied with the response and grievance redress process.

Reporting

The GRCS and supervision consultants shall send to implementing entities weekly reports on grievance management in the form of grievance logs and minutes. These reports will then form part of the monthly and quarterly reports submitted by implementing entities to the Ministry.

Communicating the GRM

The existence of the GKMA-UDP GRM will be communicated to the public through a variety of channels including but not limited to the following.

- Print media including newspapers and IEC materials
- MoKCC&MA website
- Social media

- Radio talk shows, mentions, and announcements
- Printing and distribution of T-shirts

In publicizing the GRM, the focus will be on providing Information to the general public regarding the available channels through which grievances can be communicated to the implementing entities. Leaflets, website links, posters in administrative offices and public places, or complaint boxes at strategic locations will all be used to disseminate the GRM. It is the overall responsibility the Social Development Specialist and Communication Specialist to inform the public about the availability of this GRM. As part of the GRM dissemination strategy, MoKCC&MA has developed manual, which will form the basis for training GRCs.

GRM Database

The GRM will generate an enormous number of grievances, the Ministry intends to develop an application to enhance data entry, quality assurance, processing, analyzing and reporting. The application will be based on the GRM log template in the next section. The application will be simple and easy to input data, providing information on the nature of grievance, resolution status, and timelines. GRCs will mainly record grievances in logbooks. The overall management of the corporate grievance database will rest with the MoKCC&MA.

8 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

8.1 Introduction

Key principles that the proponent (Mpigi District) would commit to during the implementation of this RAP are presented in box below:

Box 2: Key principles to heed during compensation

- *Resettlement* of Project-Affected People (PAP) will be carried out in compliance with relevant Ugandan laws, and guided by the world bank safeguards standards. All physically or economically displaced people shall be adequately and equitably supported in ensuring that there is sustainability of livelihood. Wherever possible, HMC shall assist affected people in restoring their livelihoods by providing transitional assistance, where applicable.
- Consent acquisition shall be undertaken in a gender-sensitive manner. Consent of spouses shall be sought, as more often the spouse has a stake in land and property matters within the household.
- No cash payment should be made. Instead, affected properties such as reinstatement of structures should be undertaken.
- Mitigation strategies shall aim to ensure that people are not worse off after resettlement.

8.2 Eligibility for consideration

In GKMA-UDP resettlement terms, eligibility is defined as the criteria for identifying all affected persons and revising measures for mitigation of impacts identified in each project location. The entity would thus seek consent and provide assistance in terms of reinstatement to all affected people based on nature or category of their losses (e.g. physical assets, land or income). Any person, group of persons or institution whose property were found to be within the proposed 20-meter corridor.

The following PAP categories are thus eligible for consideration.

- Landlords owning land to be affected by the proposed project.
- People whose structures are to be affected.
- People whose containers and stalls are affected
- People whose houses/ buildings are affected.

8.2.1 Landowners

Efforts have been made to ensure that the construction is limited to the existing corridor and therefore less or no encroachment on private land. Where this cannot be achieved, the landowners will be contacted for consent acquisition.

8.2.2 Wall fences, septic tanks

Wall fences found along the corridor will be enumerated and integrated within the bills of quantities. These will later be replaced during the construction works. Survey and valuation department has taken note of them and integrated the same in the bills of quantities.

8.2.3 Stalls along the corridor

The stalls and containers established within the corridor are to be enumerated and upon sensitization and mobilization, they will be relocated into the existing markets. Efforts are to be made to ensure that there is space within markets.

8.2.4 Permanent houses

For permanent houses that have residual land to allow reconstruction, the entity shall restore the house/building outside the proposed corridor to allow the road construction.

8.2.5 Permanent houses without residual

The buildings that have no residual land to where reconstruction can be done, the entity will engage the affected person and eventually valuation will be triggered for purposes of compensation.

8.2.6 Compensation for crops.

The affected persons will be given time to salvage the crops found to be along the proposed corridor. no cash payment shall be given to crop owners since they will be notified well in advance and given time to harvest the crops. For trees, the consent forms shall be got from the owners. ESIA report has given a detailed plan on offsetting trees likely to be affected.

8.2.7 Compensation for grazing land/ Government land.

No compensation will be affected for land belonging or under custodian of government of Uganda. However, individuals who have established properties within the areas have been considered under livelihood assistance package by the ministry of energy and mineral development.

8.2.8 Compensation for loss of business (owners and tenants).

The contractor is under obligation to ensure that access to business, homes and institutions are maintained throughout the construction period. It is anticipated that there shall be limited impact of people's buildings and business shall continue throughout the construction time.

8.2.9 Compensation for loss of employment

The number of PAPs who will lose employment because of the Project, even in the short term, is very insignificant as the construction works is predominantly within the existing corridor.

9 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

A Livelihood Restoration plan has been developed for the impact likely to offer on livelihood ventures within the proposed corridor. In principle, only PAPs who derive their livelihood from the advantage of location and proximity to natural resources and socioeconomic facilities found within the corridor as provided by their current settlements will be eligible to benefit from the Livelihood Restoration plan. The Livelihood restoration plan clearly details out the objectives to be achieved and the strategies to be adopted over a 1-year period to ensure that livelihoods are restored and incomes enhanced across the project corridor

9.1 Aims of the LRP

The Livelihood Restoration Plan aims at the following:

- i. Making sure that the livelihoods of the PAPs are restored to pre-project levels or even better,
- ii. Engaging on activities that will enable PAPs to enhance their livelihood portfolio

In other words, execution of the livelihood restoration plan will primarily focus on these objectives. In that case, any other activity will be handled separately under Corporate Social Responsibility arrangements by the contractor or the implementing entity (Mpigi District).

9.2 Eligibility criteria.

The PAPs under this LRP are classified based on livelihood activities undertaken within the corridor as established by topographical and cadastral and guided by the cut-off date established during impact assessment.

The category that requires to be taken care of in this livelihood restoration plan are vendors with containers and kiosks along Mpigi-Muduuma corridor. In principle, only PAPs who derive their livelihood from the advantage of location and proximity to the road corridor and their livelihood activities are likely to be affected will be eligible to benefit from the Livelihood Restoration plan

9.3 Approach to livelihood restoration

Approaches recommended for livelihood restoration in this plan have been designed within the broad categories of business orientation and livelihood diversification, both including asset transfer and capacity building. In this respect, asset transfer will involve encouraging vendors into other alternative ventures and on the other hand, capacity building will range from skills development for individual PAPs to strengthening the institutional structure, systems and resource base designated for livelihood restoration along the Mpigi-Muduuma road corridor stretching 15.6km.

A compelling perspective was shared by PAPs during consultation on what they recommend being included in the strategy for livelihood restoration. In this respect, the livelihood study at household level, generated rich list of recommended interventions to restore livelihood along the corridor for purposes of

ensuring that the benefits of the road accrue to vendors as well. The outline below summarizes interventions recommended by PAPs for livelihood restoration.

9.3.1 Business clinics/ Entrepreneurship Development

For the categorized vendor groups, the entity should organize such vendor groups clinics and empower them in business orientation skills. The objective of such is to empower the vendors with necessary skills to enhance their business but also enable them to diversify in their operations. Experience elsewhere has demonstrated that such clinics can enhance income and transform households economically. Trainings in financial management, production of products such as soap, candles, solon works among others should be given to these vendors impacted by the construction works

9.3.2 Small-scale gardening

Households of PAPs supported to engage on **small-scale gardening** to diversify and improve food sources, livelihood and cash incomes

- Provide extension services to help PAPs adopt technology in selected farming enterprises, especially small-scale gardening.

9.3.3 Enhancement of the Parish model government program

The government of Uganda has in place a deliberate program aimed at reduction of poverty at household through enhancement of economic activities at the parish level. Mpigi District need to enhance vendor groups through encouraging them register under this program in which government is supporting youth groups economically.

9.3.4 Offer project employment

Construction projects generate numerous employment opportunities for semi-skilled workers and non-skilled workers. These can be in form of potters, masons, cooks, security personal massagers, drivers' operators among others. It is recommended that, for sake of enhancing economic resilience and controlling influx of labour into the community, such employment benefit the community-based masses within Mpigi-Muduuma project corridor. The contractor should be obliged to offer all existing jobs (semi and non-skilled) to the PAPs whose businesses could have been affected temporary by the construction works.

9.3.5 Relocation into the newly established Entebbe central market

Entebbe District has just acquired a newly built world bank funded market (Entebbe central market). The main objective of this market is to enhance economic resilience of the economy of households within Entebbe town. According to the town clerk Entebbe District council, the new market is to accommodate all vendors that have been occupying streets within the greater Entebbe District. The project proponent

~~should use this opportunity to ensure that the vendors, road market stalls, containers are all relocated into the magnificent new structure.~~

9.3.6 Land Management and utilization of residual land

Loss of land will further worsen this already limited resource. Much as there is an effort to avoid land loss and consent for acquisition, it is not readily available in the market and more so, PAPs have specific locations where they want to resettle. In this case, PAPs who still have fraction of land remaining after demarcation of the corridor by survey bacons, may have no other option but to make optimum use of the balance. Therefore, achieving the most optimum value of investment on land calls for specialized training in land management.

Given the fact that the construction is aimed at occupying existing corridor with minimal impact on private land, the existing vendors occupying roadside markets will be sensitized to extend into the residual land outside the demarcated corridor and continue operating their activities.

The simplest and prudent intervention is to ensure that the current land and livestock resources are being utilized in an efficient and effective manner. This enables PAPs to improve their livelihoods without additional resources or assets and prevents future degradation of resources.

9.3.7 Ensuring better outcomes for women

The dominating role of men in most of the roles in the household, points to the possibility that, women's contribution to their household's economic development may be constrained by their family responsibility. Moreover, women have primary role in handling domestic cores (like fetching water, collecting source of fuel, cooking food...) and caring for children. This potentially, may mean that women have reduced role in making decisions that determine success of economic activities in the household. In this case, there should be deliberate strategies to ensure better outcomes for women in the livelihood restoration process. In other words, some of recommended strategies include:

- Maximizing the participation of women in the livelihood activities from capacity building to specific interventions,
- Where appropriate, training will be delivered in ethnic minority languages (or arrange interpretation) to maximize the understanding of ethnic minority people,
- Dedicated livelihood-restoration activities will be developed for women's groups as needed, and
- Vocational training activities (method, venue, and timing) will be organized in an approach which maximizes the participation of women.

9.3.8 Community development initiatives

The implementing entities should strive to ensure that alongside project development, initiatives aimed at supporting the community be put in place. The contractor should also endeavor to promote corporate social responsibility and a give back to the community initiative.

9.4 Exit strategy

Building local ownership and sustainability is vital for success of the livelihood restoration intervention. This process started during the extensive and participatory consultations, aimed at getting views from people, and integrating through the planning process into strategies for livelihood restoration. This participatory process should continue throughout the entire life of livelihood restoration project. It's important that, target beneficiaries continue to own the entire process of livelihood restoration. In addition to community ownership, it's important to build synergy with local government and some credible local NGOs to ensure continuity of technical support to beneficiaries.

District Local Government-Commercial office

Business is core component in the livelihood restoration of PAPs within Mpigi District. Much as the livelihood restoration project is planned to last one (01) year, it will take longer time to achieve the desired impact. In this case, it's important to integrate the district local government – commercial personnel in the structure for implementation of livelihood restoration. Continuity of economic/ commercial extension services will be achieved by strengthening the role of district production department. Moreover, integration of the district production extension service, helps build an exit strategy right from inception phase.

Local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):

Mpigi District has diversity of institutions with established structures which, if engaged in partnership, will reduce some of the hurdles in implementing the livelihood restoration project. Efficient grassroots structures are vital in promoting rural development initiatives. Therefore, building partnership with credible local NGOs will bring in the advantage of indigenous knowledge for key consideration when working with people in the corridor. More specifically this synergy increases the understanding of strongly held local values necessary for success in livelihood restoration. Furthermore, some local NGOs strategically plan to operate in the area for longer time beyond the one year of livelihood restoration. In this case, integration of local NGOs in implementation, to some extent is seen as an exit strategy since such institutions will continue following up and supporting the project participants.

10 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 introduction

Implementation will be undertaken after comprehensive disclosure of RAP findings in the project communities to benefit all affected persons.

The RAP shall be disclosed using different channels including:

- b) Display on the Ministry website/Mpigi District
- c) Print and electronic media
- d) Display in communities affected by the road project
- e) Information to the affected persons through face-to-face interactions with communities by different actors

10.2 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.2.1 RAP Implementation Team.

The institutional arrangement for implementation of the program includes the MoKCC&MA, Inter-ministerial Committee, the Program Technical Committee, the Program Support Team and Mpigi District. MoKCC&MA shall spearhead the institutional arrangement and will be responsible for coordination and overseeing the implementation.

Working together with local council officials, district officials and councilors, implementing district –Mpigi should put in place a dedicated unit headed by the district engineer, to implement this RAP. The unit should be responsible for ensuring that affected persons have succeeded in restoring their structures and livelihoods. The groups that will be involved in the implementation of the RAP are:

- a) Ministry for Kampala (project proponent/ Client)
- b) Mpigi District administrations with the representation of both political and technical offices, as follows:
 - Political representative of the LC5 Office (District Council Representative)
 - Technical representative of the CAO's Office, District engineer, the community development officer, the project coordinator

Note that both these offices would be represented as witnesses to implementation process

- c) Local council leaders (LC I, LC II and LC III) of affected villages.

A senior ministry management committee (the implementation unit) will oversee the resettlement process and guide its day to day activities. Before resettlement, the groups will be responsible for planning the RAP implementation, communicating available measures/ entitlements to PAPs and dealing with the day-to-day activities associated with grievances. After the RAP, the unit will be responsible for monitoring grievance process and ensuring that the PAPs are assisted in restoring their lives.

The day to day unit should comprise of the following members:

- Representatives from the resettlement community
- Representatives from the local government

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- Representatives from MoKMA (including a representative from a senior management level, and at least 1 full time for the first year before, during and after resettlement).
- The three permanent members of the implementation unit who would undertake specific roles, which include the Implementation Officer, Grievance Officer, Monitoring Officer

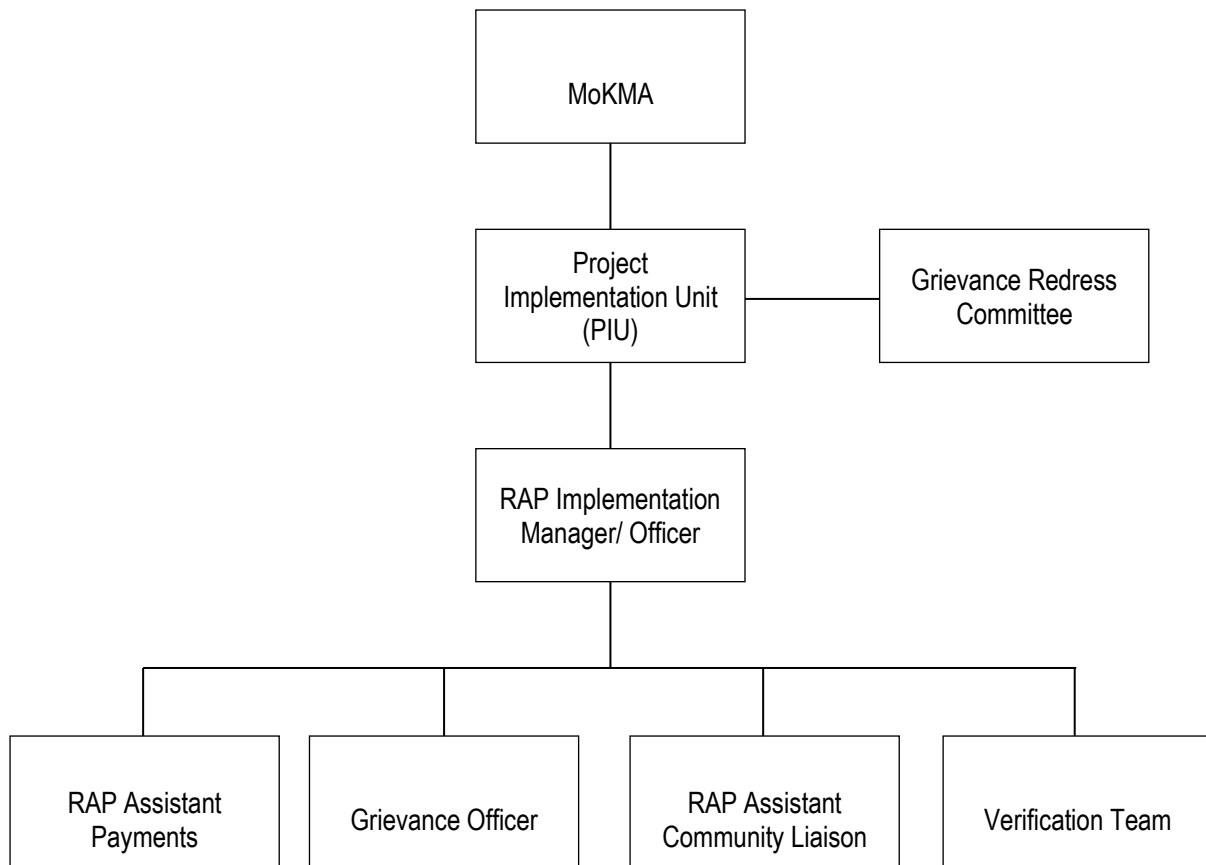


Figure 10-1 Arrangement for RAP implementation

In addition, administrative support such as logistics may be required to support this team in monitoring and supervising the implementation process.

The consultant teams

Implementation Team (to be constituted by the consultant hired to implement this RAP) comprising:

- Implementation Manager (1)
- Implementation Officer (2)
- Monitoring Officer (1)
- Administrators (3)
- Property Valuer (1)

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to check effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering resettlement, extents of reinstatement of structures, progress of case-by-case management of permanent houses for reconstruction and compensation where need be, and levels of public involvement in the process of implementation. Monitoring will also entail the evaluation effectiveness of the grievance management process.

The Monitoring function must be conceived to be periodic, routine but continuous involving systematic collection and analysis of information as the RAP implementation process progresses, the main aim will be to establish the extent to which input deliveries, work schedules, other required actions and targeted outputs are proceeding according to plan, so that timely action can be taken to correct deficiencies detected. The main objective of the monitoring function will be to assess the progress of all resettlement activities (to include the compensation, livelihood restoration, and grievance resolution), as well as compliance with the existing legal framework, international standards and best practices. The approach to be adopted will be to specifically focus on determining if the outputs, deliverables and schedules that were planned have been reached so that action can be taken to correct the deficiencies as quickly as possible. In other words, in monitoring it will not only be necessary to constantly ask “Are the actions that were planned being implemented?” but also “Is there progress in achieving the results that were planned to be achieved?”

The Evaluation function will focus on the systematic and objective assessment of on-going or completed RAP activities, its design, implementation and results. In approaching the Evaluation function, focus will have to be placed on determining the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of interventions that were aimed at:

- a. Ensuring quicker reinstatement of PAP structures and ensuring clear access to their businesses and homesteads.
- b. Capacity building in general and increment of household incomes as activities that were undertaken within the RAP implementation process.

Monitoring of reinstatement of structures and grievance management practices will ensure that good progress is made in implementing the restoration of properties. Monitoring will be based on indicators that show progress in relocation and reinstatement implementation and develop ways of overcoming any constraints that may result into delay of the process.

Monitoring enables the ministry and implementing entity – Mpigi District to establish the quality of life of project-affected persons in the post-project period. The arrangements for monitoring will be made during the preparation of resettlement. Monitoring will provide a warning system for the ministry and Mpigi District as well as the affected persons to make known their needs in the post-implementation period.

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by the Ministry and Mpigi District as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. Monitoring should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP’s implementation. Hence, an independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job

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description and minimum requirements. Sample terms of reference for the independent monitor have been provided in Figure 11-1. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. It also allows for verification of RAP implementation progress.

The major monitoring tasks are:

- i) Status of reinstatement of structures
- ii) Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities.
- iii) Involvement of affected PAPs in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- iv) Evaluation of the impact and relocation for a reasonable period after completion of all activities.
- v) The GRM including number of complaints by types and status of their resolutions (with justification for non-resolution.
- vi) Gender concerns.
- vii) Ensuring that the PAPs are the same or better off, and not further impacted by the Resettlement or land acquisition process.
- viii) Verifying RAP implementation completion

11.2 General Objectives and Approach

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess overall success and effectiveness of various resettlement processes and measures.

This mechanism is based on two components:

- a) **Internal monitoring** – undertaken by the Monitoring Officer in Ministry and Mpigi District; and,
- b) **External evaluations** – undertaken by an external agency e.g. independent NGO or another agency.

11.3 Internal Monitoring Process

The efficiency of the RAP implementation process and activities will be monitored through internal monitoring. This will be undertaken by the Monitoring Officer in the ministry and will involve monitoring of the restoration of property process and activities to ensure that effectiveness is achieved throughout the RAP implementation process.

The overall objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process are:

- Tracking progress of RAP implementation including several properties reinstated, relocated and assistance to vulnerable.
- Identification of suitable indicators.
- Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals.
- Creation of a mechanism to analyze M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline.

- Set up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes. The sample TORs for the External Monitoring Agency are presented in figure below

The project seeks an independent monitoring entity for its Resettlement Action Plan. The appointed entity will be required to undertake roles below and submit semi-annual information to MoKMA about RAP progress.

- a) Scope of Work - The external monitoring agency will have the following responsibilities:
 - Monitor RAP timelines and how they match planned implementation schedule,
 - Monitor RAP activities, disbursement of compensation payments, and provide assessment of compliance of RAP actions with requirements of fund agency
 - Conduct surveys among resettled PAPs to assess their satisfaction with RAP implementation
 - Act as an independent observer at consultative meetings and grievance resolution sessions.
- b) Specific actions - The monitor will:
 - Undertake post-RAP evaluation to assess the success of overall resettlement activities.
 - Review the socio-economic baseline and census database to confirm its accuracy and validity.
 - Identify and select impact indicators for monitoring impacts including ones that might be gender specific.
- c) Implementation Arrangements - Over the engagement period, the monitor shall report directly to MoKMA's Project Manager.
- d) Reporting
 - Detailed work plan for the assignment comprised in a comprehensive inception report that shows grasp of monitoring requirements.
 - Monitoring report every 6 months.
- e) Requisite qualifications - The External Monitor must have experience in conducting external resettlement monitoring for donor-funded projects. The monitor should have demonstrable competency in Ugandan and donor safeguard policies.

Figure 11-1: Sample terms of reference for an external monitoring agency.

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

During resettlement

During resettlement, M&E should focus on resettlement issues such as:

- Number of families that have been moved.
- Number of people given possession and legal papers to a new property (house or land);
- Status of registration at schools and clinics; and
- Registration of unemployed people.
- Impacts on livelihood and income

After resettlement

After the physical relocation is completed, monitoring shall focus on rehabilitation issues and the status on each of the measures should be assessed, for example:

- Target date for completion (e.g. within two months of resettlement);
- Progress to date (e.g. 60%);
- Progress in the last month (e.g. 20 households relocated);
- Target for this month (e.g. 40 houses relocated);
- Reasons for delay, if any; and
- Action to be taken, including specific responsibilities of other members of implementation team.
- Socio-economic assessment to ensure minimal impacts – which the PAPs are not worse off than before the RAP process.

Key activities and responsibilities are outlined below:

- i) **Set up a System:** The M&E officer at each location should develop a common system for monitoring the implementation process which should be based on the resettlement schedule for each location.
- ii) **Ongoing Monitoring:** The M&E Officer for each location will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
 - Feedback and inputs from the Implementation and Rehabilitation Officers.
 - Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - Receiving reports from the Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - Receiving information from local representatives.
- iii) **Monthly Reports:** Consolidated monthly reports with key findings from the ongoing monitoring should be submitted to the implementation team and discussed every month and action points determined. This monthly progress review should aim to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.
- iv) **Baseline review:** Every 6 months, a limited review of all households should be conducted, which should involve collection of data such as number of people in the household, births, deaths etc. This will ensure that the baseline is up to date. The Implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer may undertake this task, with support from 1-2 people from the community.
- v) **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment should occur as part of quarterly auditing of all households, and those households that are most vulnerable should be prioritized for monthly auditing and targeted assistance. This may be undertaken by the implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer. Key activities are:
 - Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households.
 - Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues (e.g. unemployment) with the rehabilitation process.
 - Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

11.4 External Monitoring Process.

In addition to the internal monitoring process, external assessment of the resettlement process should be undertaken through an external monitoring agency to be appointed by the MoKMA. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by the MoKMA Monitoring unit and through independent surveys and consultations conducted by the evaluation agency.

The evaluation system will be based on:

- i) Process indicators that measure the effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs like people, equipment and materials and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:
 - Transparency of the implementation process.
 - Adequacy of staff and capacity of the implementation agencies.
 - Compliance of the resettlement process with the RAP.
 - Effectiveness of the grievance process.
 - Adequacy and effectiveness of the public consultation process.
 - Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.

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

Table 11-1: Outcome indicators

Category	Indicator
Assets	Change in housing size/no of rooms
	Change in housing quality
	Change in house ownership
	Change in number/access/size of outbuildings
	Change in access to distant land plots/ homestead land
Employment	Change in the number of people employed
	Change in the number of 'vulnerable' people unemployed
	Change in the stability of income (e.g. from full-time to part-time employment)
Income	Change in the average income per person, per household
	Change in the source of income
Expenditure	Change in expenditure/ time spent on travel (to work, healthcare, markets, extracurricular activities, cultural sites, kindergarten)
	Change in expenditure on healthcare, kindergarten, household goods, livestock produce)
Infrastructure	Changes in access to entertainment/ community facilities
	Change in access to/ quality of healthcare, education, kindergarten, markets, transportation
	Availability of extracurricular activities at school
Health	Change in frequency/ type of health problems, frequency of accessing healthcare
Education	Change in no of children attending kindergarten/ <i>boarding school</i>
Community	Change in type/ frequency of interactions
Networks	Change in support received within the community

a) Key activities and responsibilities

It is recommended that three external evaluations are undertaken.

- 3-6 months after resettlement (of the first households to be relocated);
- 18 months after the resettlement; and
- 24 months after the resettlement.

The 3-6-month evaluation will focus on reviewing the process to date and making modifications to existing rehabilitation measures and other processes (e.g. grievance) where required. This will allow modifications to the process to benefit the remainder of the resettlement.

The 18 and 24-month evaluations will focus on assessing the impact and effectiveness of the resettlement. A socioeconomic survey will be undertaken for these two evaluations, based on a sample of the total number of PAPs. In addition, the post-evaluation survey will also ascertain whether the suggestions/ findings of the first survey have been addressed.

The results of these surveys will be compared to the baseline information obtained from the household survey conducted before the resettlement process commenced to gauge the effectiveness of the resettlement process over time.

Other Activities: Monitoring shall also entail Performance Monitoring; Impact Monitoring and Evaluation as explained below:

- **Performance monitoring:** This will be an internal management function allowing MoKMA and the RAP Implementation Unit to measure physical progress against planned results and related activities against targets.
- **Impact monitoring:** This will gauge the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of affected PAPs. The purpose is to provide MoKMA and other stakeholders responsible for the RAP with an assessment of the effects of resettlement, to verify internal performance monitoring, and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP as required. Affected PAPs should be included as much as possible in all phases of impact monitoring. Impact monitoring will use both qualitative and quantitative indicators.
- **Evaluation:** The main objective will be to determine whether MoKMA's objective to have affected persons not worse off but probably better than in pre-project condition, has been met.

The evaluation shall verify that all physical inputs committed to this RAP were delivered. In addition, the evaluation shall establish whether mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP had the desired effect.

b) Reporting

The external evaluation agency will report to MoKMA indicating findings of the evaluation exercise and recommendations on corrective measures in RAP implementation program

12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP implementation schedule is proposed over a period of five (05) months, followed by between 1 -2 years of monitoring and evaluation. The RAP implementation unit and local committees would be informed of the implementation of the RAP component after the approval from the ministry and Mpigi District the implementing entity. A schedule of RAP activities in relation to the timetable of project implementation is provided in figure bellow.

It is important to note that the proposed schedule is subject to change depending on when RAP approval is obtained, finances secured, and relevant implementation structures established.



13 IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

Based on the Land Act and World Bank requirements the RAP consulting team came up with cost estimates of the replacement costs of the structures, Land, trees and crops to be affected within the project area in Mpigi Districts. Valuation was carried out by a licensed valuer appointed by the developer for the exercise. It is from this that the compensation amount of the affected household will be determined. The relocation assistance will cater for economic, social and physical displacement caused by the PAP

The reinstatement budget for houses, wall fences toilets and gates likely to be affected by the project is estimated to be UGX 317,500,000 for Mpigi-Muduuma road. This budget is formulated to ensure that all affected structures are restored to their original standards or better condition than they were before. Specific details of each affected person is submitted separately in Survey and valuation report submitted together with this RAP.

Table13-1:Mpigi RAP budget

Sn	RAP Implementation Activity	Source	Mpigi-mudduma Road	Budget Notes
1	Compensation of Affected structures	Valuation report	Nil	Structures to be reconstructed during implementation
2	Livelihood Restoration Programs			
2.1	Mobilisation for business clinics entrepreneurship Development 2-day training.	Estimated cost	6,000,000	Costs to cater for facilitation fees, welfare for trainees, stationary, venue.
2.2	Implementation of the training clinics	Estimated cost	15,000,000	10 sessions of training in different locations along the road corridor
2.3	Relocation Assistance activities	Estimated cost	10,000,000	Relocating vendors and roadside markets into Entebbe central market
3	RAP Implementation Management			
3.1	Additional Stakeholder engagement and consultations for RAP implementation	Estimated cost	18,000,000	Municipal, division, community meetings across the project implementing area
3.2	Facilitation of Local Leaders	Estimated cost	25,000,000	Local council leaders at different levels of implementation
3.3	Implementation of the RAP by entity		00	

Sn	RAP Implementation Activity	Source	Mpigi-mudduma Road	Budget Notes
3.4	Supervising Consultant fees		00	The entity to contract services of a supervising consultant at a cost that will be established
4	Grievance resolution meetings	Estimated cost	30,000,000	
5	RAP monitoring & Evaluation		00	To be determined at contracting of the service provider by the entity and Ministry
5.1	RAP Audit	Estimated	100,000,000	To facilitate the implementing entity in undertaking audit of the implementation of the RAP
5.2	Monitoring of the resettlement process & outcomes	Estimated	50,000,000	Facilitation for external firm to undertake an independent audit of the resettlement process and its outcomes
	Sub Total		254,000,000	
	Contingency (25%)		63,500,000	
	Grand Total		317,500,000	

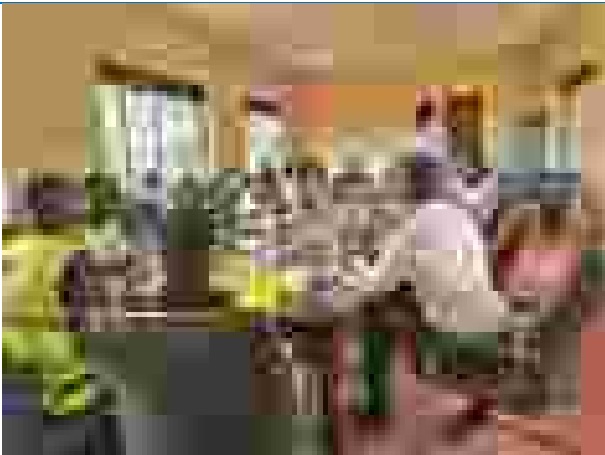
14 CONCLUSION.

The proposed project has considerable local and national socio-economic benefits. Improved road networks, enhanced mobility, connectivity and a considerable social and economic benefits to the nation, stimulating trade and attracting investment hence the industrial growth. RAP development has been undertaken in full knowledge of all applicable laws and guidelines with an aim of not only mitigating the impacts to the affected persons but also ensuring their lives are restored to better situations as before the relocation exercises.

15 Annex 1: Records of Stakeholders consultations

Annex 1. Records of Stakeholders consultations

Mpigi District

MPIGI DISTRICT TECHNICAL TEAM & LOCAL LEADERS' MEETING.		
CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO REVIEW AND UPDATE THE EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS, ESIA, RAP PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS AND ToRs FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF BATCH ONE (01) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP.		
Client: MINISTRY OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS.	Stakeholder: Mpigi District Technical Team & Local Leaders.	Consultant: AIR WATER EARTH LTD.
	Date: 26th March 2024.	
	Venue: Mpigi District Headquarters.	
	Compiled by: AWE/NESPAK.	
		
Agenda;	The meeting was chaired by CAO who developed an agenda that was adopted by all the members present as follows; Prayer & Self-introduction. Opening Remarks from District Engineer. Remarks from CAO. Remarks from Consultant. Discussion & Way Forward. Closure.	
Prayer & Introductions.	The prayer was said by Mr. Sentamu Allan. Therefore the members introduced themselves clearly stating their designations.	
Opening Remarks from District Engineer.	He welcomed and thanked all members for sparing time to attend the meeting. He thanked and appreciated the government of Uganda for considering Mpigi district to benefit from the GKMA-UDP in the first phase.	

	He informed members that this project is implemented by the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs, funded by World Bank and will be monitored and supervised by Mpigi district. He informed members that Mpigi-Muduuma road will be worked on in the first phase. He gave a brief introduction of the consultant who is conducting more research and studies to upgrade the existing road design. He pointed out that since there is no compensation component attached to the project, community leaders should assist the consultant in raising awareness among the locals. He pointed out that the purpose of the meeting was to inform leaders about the upcoming project so they could enlighten other leaders and members in the community. He mentioned that the team doing the roadside traffic count should be supported by the local leaders. He mentioned that multiple meetings should be organized to discuss the road project in order to give community members and local leaders a sense of ownership. He noted that community members will be engaged so that they sign consent forms and give right of way for the contractor to start implementing the road project. He made it clear that World Bank only gives funding for projects and not compensation. So, in case of any community resistance, the project can simply be withdrawn and transferred to another region that is ready to accept it. In order for the community to gain from this project of growth, he called on the support of all leaders.
Remarks from CAO.	She welcomed and thanked AWE Ltd, Local leaders and Mpigi district technical team for sparing time to attend the meeting. She expressed gratitude to the consultant for the good work being done in the Mpigi district. She mentioned that the district technical team and the consultant will be on ground during the process of obtaining consent forms from the project affected people. She pointed out that the district hasn't gotten the required funds, but she predicted that it would probably be out by the end of April. She advised the consultant that rather than using individuals from outside Mpigi district during the construction period, the contractor offer jobs to local members. She requested the consultant to hold project-related workshops so that leaders can understand the project better and also the community to won it.

	She underlined that there is no compensation component attached to the project, so local leaders should make sure community people are aware of it. She stated that in order to prevent miscommunication and to inform the community that the consultant is on the ground, letters about the project will be distributed to all stakeholders involved. She mentioned that in order to lessen any difficulties that may arise while working, the technical team will collaborate with the consultant. To ensure that the project benefits people, she pledged full assistance to the consultant at all levels.
Remarks from Consultant.	He welcomed and thanked all members for sparing time to attend the meeting. He noted Awe Ltd in joint venture with NESPAK were contracted by the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs to provide Consultancy Services to Review and Update the Existing Feasibility Studies and Engineering Designs, ESIA, RAP, Preparation of Tender Documents and ToRs for Construction Supervision of Batch One (01) Road Infrastructure Sub-Projects Under GKMA-UDP funded by World Bank. He mentioned that the first road that was considered to be worked on in the first phase was Mpigi-Muduuma. He noted that the consultant is on ground to carryout design review, Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and after the studies the contractor will be procured and then construction will immediately start. He pointed out that since there is no compensation component to the project, the contractor will be operating within the existing corridors so as to avoid causing any property damage. He continued by saying that if there is any significant impact, the impacted individual will be recommended and engaged. He noted that it's the local leaders' responsibility to make community members own and embrace the project since they believe in them so much. In order to identify the legitimate project affected persons, he mentioned that surveyors will be on the ground to do a topography survey and then a cadastral survey with the assistance of the area chairpersons. He noted that all stakeholders regarding the project will be engaged and sensitized in their respective jurisdictions. He noted that the current consent forms will be reviewed and the ones for affected people will be selected and considered. He underlined that community leaders let the people know that not every person staying or working along the road is impacted, so they should wait for a formal list from the surveyors. He informed members that a team is already on ground carrying out traffic count that will be used during the design review.

	He stressed that community shouldn't be worried about septic tanks and perimeter walls incase they are damaged; the contractor will first replace them before the project implementation He said that the community as a whole will be invited to a general meeting, and after the cadastral survey only the project affected persons will be engaged and also sign consent forms. He mentioned that in order to develop mitigation strategies to lessen pollution, engineers are also measuring the quality of the water and air and noise control. In order for community members to gain from the project, he urged support from all leaders.
Discussion & Way Forward.	A member thanked all members for attending the meeting and called upon all leaders to be positive towards the project. One participant recommended that the client should think about compensating people with huge impacts. Before implementing the project, a member proposed that the contractor should involve leaders and community people as well. A member pointed out that the contractor should consider the component of corporate social responsibility, such as constructing a community hospital or school. During the project engagement meeting, a member made the request that community members be given ample time to voice their opinions. When working with local leaders, a member asked the consultant to give them safety shoes and reflectors as tools. A member suggested to leaders that instead of threatening or coercing community members into signing the consent forms, they should speak with them politely. One member suggested that in order to easy community transportation, Konge Parish Road should also be taken into consideration for construction. Question: When is the project starting? Response from Consultant: The project is ongoing and immediately after the studies the road will be advertised and the Ministry with Mpigi district will procure the contractor to start construction. Question: Why don't you engage the affected people first? Response from Consultant: The list of the project affected people will be out after the cadastral survey so that's when they will be engaged in a meeting. Question: Do you have the cooperate social responsibility aspect? Response from Consultant: In his observation, the contractor should be treated well by the community rather than being forced to perform cooperate sociall responsibilities. Upon his arrival on site to start road construction, he asked the district engineer to present the contractor to the technical team and local leaders.

	Question: Will the contractor offer jobs to the local members during construction? Response from Consultant: In accordance to the National Local Content Act, contractors are required to provide employment opportunities to community members within the project area. The recruitment is always done through the office of the area chairpersons. The contractor has the ability to eject ineffective employees from his site, so he advised them to be productive. Question: What will the contractor do for the electric poles along the road? Response from Consultant: All the poles along the road will be relocated before implementing the project. Way Forward: Schedules for the meetings to shared soon. Surveyors will be moving with local leaders for easy identification of property owners along the road. Work plans should be shared with the district leaders. A general meeting will be held on Thursday 28.03.2024. Demarcation component in the wetland should be considered.
Closing Remarks from the District Chairperson.	He thanked all the members for attending the meeting. He apologized for being late for the meeting due to some engagements. He appreciated and thanked the government of Uganda for considering Mpigi district to benefit from the World Bank project. He assured the consultant that community members are welcoming so they shouldn't expect any resistance. For smooth connection with the community members, he pointed out that the consultant should speak in a language that is understandable to all leaders. He asked the local leaders to abide by the information provided by the consultant. He urged all local leaders to be transparent and not stress the contractor when he starts implementing the project. He stated that in order to produce standard works, resources should be fully utilized. In order for local leaders to own and embrace the project, he emphasized that they should be given the opportunity to speak to their community members during engagements. He therefore adjourned the meeting thanking members for attending the meeting and wished them journey mercies.



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Mayembe Lower Cell.

MAYEMBE LOWER COMMUNITY MEETING MPIGI TOWN COUNCIL		
CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO REVIEW AND UPDATE THE EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS, ESIA, RAP, PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS, AND PREPARATION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF BATCH ONE (01) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP FOR CLUSTER 2: ENTEBBE DISTRICT, MPIGI DISTRICT, WAKISO DISTRICT.		
Client: MINISTRY FOR KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS	Stakeholder: Mayembe Lower	Consultant: AIR WATER EARTH LTD- (NESPAK)
	28th March 2024	
	Venue: Mayembe Lower (Chairpersons Place)	
	Compiled by: AWE/NESPAK	

		
Agenda;	The meeting was chaired by the area L.C.I chairperson, who developed an agenda that was adopted by all the present members as follows: Agenda Prayer Self-introduction Remarks from the L.C.I chairperson (Mayembe Lower) Remarks from the CDO Consultant's Presentation Discussion and closure	
Prayer & Introductions.	The meeting started with a prayer led by one of the community members. It was followed by self-introduction where the members introduced themselves clearly, stating their designations.	
Remarks from the L.C.I chairperson	The Chairperson of L.C.1 Mayembe Village in Mpigi Town Council extended a warm welcome to the project team, the consultant and community members gathered for the meeting. His opening remarks emphasized the importance of cooperation and timeliness in ensuring the success of the project. The Chairperson expressed gratitude to the project team for their presence and to the community members for attending the meeting. He emphasized the need for cooperation among all meeting attendees. Cooperation is essential for effective communication, collaboration, and problem-solving throughout the project's implementation. Recognizing the role of the community in the project's success, the Chairperson requested community members to cooperate with all project teams. This involvement ensures that the project aligns with the community's needs and interests, fostering ownership and support.	

	Stressing the importance of time management, the Chairperson urged attendees to always keep time. Punctuality facilitates efficient meetings and demonstrates respect for everyone's schedules. He officially opened the meeting and invited the Community Development Officer (CDO) to deliver her remarks.
Remarks from the CDO	Remarks from the Mpigi Town Council CDO The Community Development Officer (CDO) from Mpigi Town Council extended a warm welcome to the community members attending the meeting. She emphasized the importance of their presence and encouraged them to actively listen to the consultant's presentation, indicating that it would provide valuable information about the project. The Town Council CDO took the initiative to invite the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) from Mpigi to provide further details about the project. District Community Development Officer (CDO) The CDO warmly welcomed the community members to the meeting. She emphasized the importance of attentive listening to the consultant's presentation. By encouraging community members to listen absorbedly, she underscores the significance of the information being shared and its relevance to their interests and concerns. The CDO informed the community members that the project was financed by the World Bank. She articulated that the purpose of the meeting is to actively engage community members in discussions regarding a long-awaited road project. The CDO encouraged community members to ask questions to the project team. Emphasizing that the invitation promotes open dialogue, facilitates clarity, and ensures that community members have the opportunity to seek clarification on any aspects of the project they may not fully understand.
Remarks from Consultant Team Leader.	Consultant's Remarks: Consultant's Remarks: The consultant warmly welcomed the members and thanked them for responding to the call for the meeting. The consultant expressed gratitude towards the engineer for the successful organisation of the meeting. He proceeded to introduce the diverse teams involved

in the project, including environmentalists, water quality experts, sociologists, and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) specialists. He mentioned that engineering teams were also engaged last week, complemented by surveyors who are currently facilitating the topographical surveys essential for the RAP studies.

The consultant highlighted that this project, being funded by the World Bank, adheres to the Safeguard 10 of stakeholder engagement guidelines set by the World Bank. It was emphasized that all leaders from the project-affected areas should be well-informed before the project's commencement.

The project's design for the Mpigi-Muduuma road, stretching over 15 kilometres, strategically focuses on enhancing the existing corridor. This approach effectively eliminates the need for a compensation component, as the project avoids acquiring new land by making use of the current road alignment.

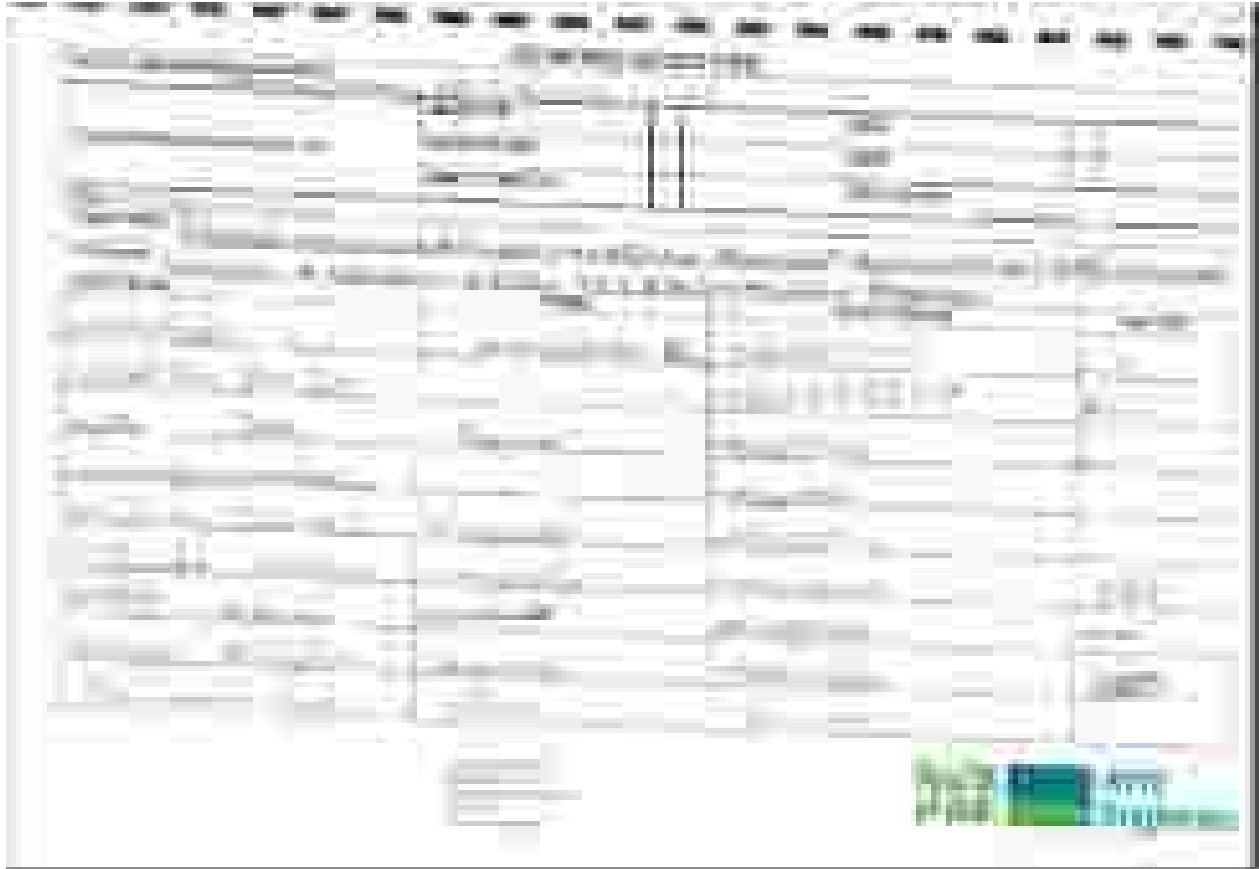
Surveyors and geotechnical and traffic counts teams on the ground are identifying potentially impacted individuals, after which the RAP teams, along with District leaders, will engage with affected persons to obtain consent for work in their areas.

Geotechnical Teams, these teams specialize in assessing the geological and soil conditions of the project area. Their primary role is to conduct surveys and studies to understand the ground conditions along the road corridor. This includes analysing soil types, stability, and any potential geological hazards such as landslides or subsidence. By gathering this data, the geotechnical teams provide valuable insights that inform the project's design, construction methods, and potential risks. Their findings help ensure that the road is built on a stable foundation, minimizing the likelihood of future problems or structural failures.

Traffic Count Teams, the traffic count teams are responsible for collecting data on vehicular and pedestrian traffic along the road corridor. The data is essential for understanding current traffic patterns, identifying congestion hotspots, and predicting future traffic growth. By analysing traffic counts, the teams can make informed recommendations for road design improvements, such as widening lanes, adding traffic signals, or implementing traffic calming measures. This helps optimize the road's capacity, safety, and efficiency, ensuring that it meets the needs of both current and future users.

He said that the meeting was organized to ensure that consultants and stakeholders share the same information base. Furthermore, the team leader said that Future meetings will specifically address those directly affected, identified through surveying efforts and those with issues that may arise. These sessions will determine the work methodology, alongside inception reports from the RAP team, and Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Scoping reports from environmentalists.

	Given that the project is scheduled for a 4-month duration, with significant time already elapsed, there's an urgency to expedite document preparation. For areas experiencing extreme impacts, a Bill of Quantities will be prepared, and any damaged property will be replaced by the contractor.
Discussion and Reactions	Discussion During the discussion phase of the meeting, several key points were raised and addressed by the District Engineer, consultant and technical teams and leaders. Question: The question raised inquired about the absence of compensation for this project in contrast to projects managed by UNRA. Response: The response clarified that UNRA projects entail compensation because they are funded by the government using taxpayer money, thus enabling them to afford compensation. However, projects funded by the World Bank primarily allocate funds for road construction, rather than compensation. There was a query about the absence of the World Bank team at the meeting. The response assured that the World Bank may visit at any time, but currently, the focus is on community engagement by the consultant and District teams. Members were curious if the project would proceed if the community refused. Response: The response clarified that consent acquisition is a crucial component, and if the community refuses, the World Bank cannot proceed with the project. A member inquired about the project's start date. Response: The response indicated that initial phases have already begun, and the project will commence once environmental and design assessments are completed. Requests were made for access roads to be included in the project, and concerns were raised about compensation methods where some individuals wished to have the money and reinstate the broken property by themselves. Response: Eng. explained that reinstatement is preferred over monetary compensation to ensure funds are used as intended and not diverted. Requests were made for local employment opportunities and corporate social responsibility initiatives. These requests highlight the community's desire for tangible benefits from the project beyond infrastructure improvements. Questions were asked about the consent form for Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the placement of traffic safety measures. The response confirmed that PAPs can retain copies of consent forms, and safety measures like humps and zebra crossings will be strategically placed.
Closure of Meeting.	The meeting concluded at 04:17 pm, indicating a comprehensive discussion covering various aspects of the project and community concerns.



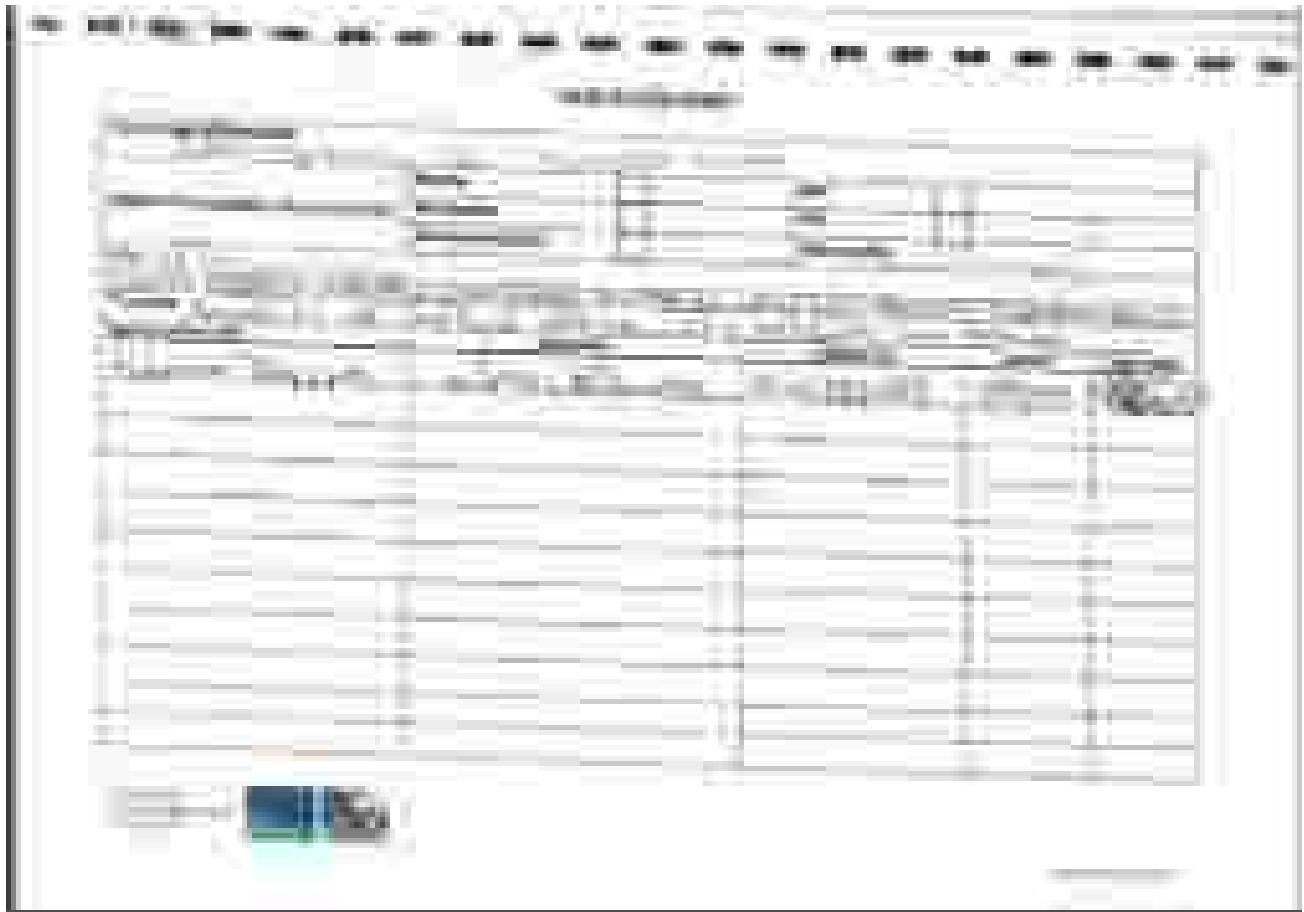












Kibuutu Village.

KIBUUTU COMMUNITY MEETING MUDUUMA SUBCOUNTY MPIGI DISTRICT		
CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO REVIEW AND UPDATE THE EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS, ESIA, RAP, PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS, AND PREPARATION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF BATCH ONE (01) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP FOR CLUSTER 2: ENTEBBE DISTRICT, MPIGI DISTRICT, WAKISO DISTRICT.		
Client: MINISTRY FOR KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS	Stakeholder: Kibutu Village	Consultant: AIR WATER EARTH LTD- (NESPAK)
	28th March 2024	
	Venue: Kibutu Village (Chairpersons Place)	
	Compiled by: AWE/NESPAK	

		
Agenda;	The meeting was chaired by the area L.C.I chairperson, who developed an agenda that was adopted by all the present members as follows: Agenda Prayer Remarks from L.C.1 Parish CDO Muduuma Subcounty Remarks from the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) Presentation from the Consultants Discussion Closure	
Prayer & Introductions.	The meeting commenced with a prayer led by a community member, followed by a round of self-introductions during which members clearly stated their respective designations.	
Remarks from the L.C.I chairperson	The L.C.1 delivered welcome remarks, He expressed gratitude to everyone for attending. The primary focus of the meeting was the Mpigi-Muduuma road project, a significant development initiative. He urged support for the project despite potential challenges, highlighting that progress often involves sacrifices. Additionally, he clarified that, unlike UNRA projects, the World Bank-funded project does not provide compensation.	
Parish CDO Muduuma Sub-county	Remarks from the Parish CDO Muduuma Sub-county The Community Development Officer (CDO) from Muduuma Sub-county, Ssaka Nsubuga, expressed enthusiasm about the project and extended a warm welcome to the community members present.	

	He noted the significant transformation occurring in Muduuma, emphasizing its integration into the greater Kampala metropolitan area and its ongoing development. The CDO Encouraged active participation, he urged attendees to prepare their questions for the consultant, highlighting that the road project is funded by the World Bank, and refusal may result in its withdrawal. He acknowledged that some may not fully grasp the project's benefits immediately but emphasized its potential positive impact in the future. Clarified that the purpose of the meeting is to inform the community about the project, stressing that this is just the beginning of ongoing engagements. Finally, he requested continued cooperation and participation from the community members in the project's progress and development.
Remarks from the District Community Development Officer (DCDO)	Remarks from the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) The DCDO expressed gratitude for the warm reception received during previous meetings with the community, particularly noting the positive response from the Kibutu people. Emphasized that the project falls under the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), with Mpigi as a beneficiary. Stressed the importance of seeking increased cooperation and teamwork from the community. Noted that the project has already commenced, with the consultant tasked with reviewing the design and preparing necessary reports. Assured that the road construction will utilize the existing road corridor, minimizing the impact on local properties. Clarified that the primary purpose of the meeting is to inform the community that funds are available for the project. She emphasized that no compensation will be provided, as the World Bank only allocates funds for project construction. Reiterated the commitment to providing job opportunities for locals, with materials sourced from the area itself.
Remarks from Consultant Team Leader.	Consultant's Remarks: The consultant warmly welcomed the members and thanked them for responding to the call for the meeting.

The consultant expressed gratitude towards the engineer for the successful organisation of the meeting. He proceeded to introduce the diverse teams involved in the project, including environmentalists, water quality experts, sociologists, and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) specialists. He mentioned that engineering teams were also engaged last week, complemented by surveyors who are currently facilitating the topographical surveys essential for the RAP studies.

The consultant highlighted that this project, being funded by the World Bank, adheres to the Safeguard 10 of stakeholder engagement guidelines set by the World Bank. It was emphasized that all leaders from the project-affected areas should be well-informed before the project's commencement.

The project's design for the Mpigi-Muduuma road, stretching over 15 kilometres, strategically focuses on enhancing the existing corridor. This approach effectively eliminates the need for a compensation component, as the project avoids acquiring new land by making use of the current road alignment.

Surveyors and geotechnical and traffic counts teams on the ground are identifying potentially impacted individuals, after which the RAP teams, along with District leaders, will engage with affected persons to obtain consent for work in their areas.

Geotechnical Teams, these teams specialize in assessing the geological and soil conditions of the project area. Their primary role is to conduct surveys and studies to understand the ground conditions along the road corridor. This includes analysing soil types, stability, and any potential geological hazards such as landslides or subsidence. By gathering this data, the geotechnical teams provide valuable insights that inform the project's design, construction methods, and potential risks. Their findings help ensure that the road is built on a stable foundation, minimizing the likelihood of future problems or structural failures.

Traffic Count Teams, the traffic count teams are responsible for collecting data on vehicular and pedestrian traffic along the road corridor. The data is essential for understanding current traffic patterns, identifying congestion hotspots, and predicting future traffic growth. By analysing traffic counts, the teams can make informed recommendations for road design improvements, such as widening lanes, adding traffic signals, or implementing traffic calming measures. This helps optimize the road's capacity, safety, and efficiency, ensuring that it meets the needs of both current and future users.

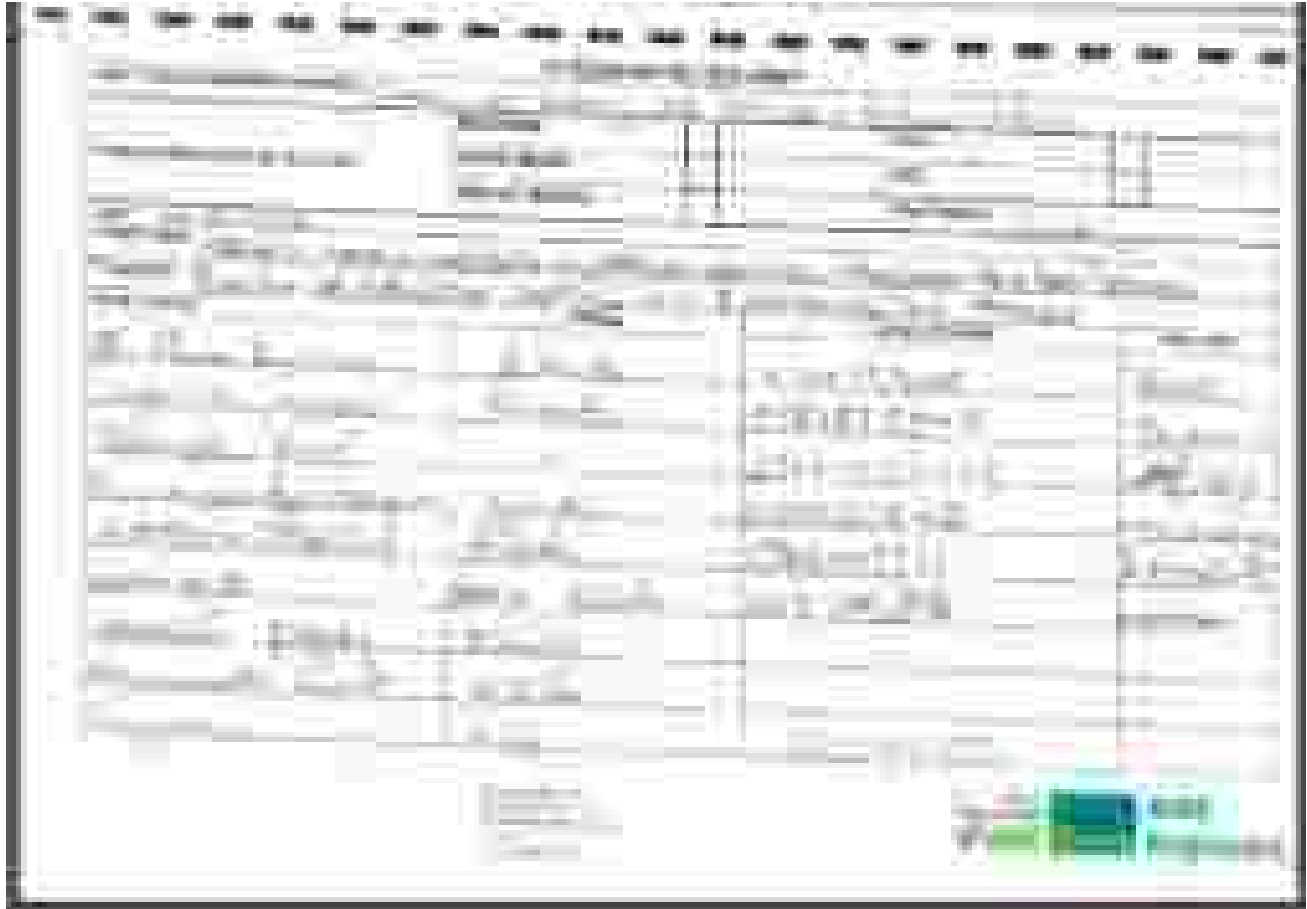
He said that the meeting was organized to ensure that consultants and stakeholders share the same information base. Furthermore, the team leader said that Future meetings will specifically address those directly affected, identified through surveying efforts and those with issues that may arise. These sessions will determine the work methodology, alongside inception reports from the RAP team, and Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Scoping reports from environmentalists.

	Given that the project is scheduled for a 4-month duration, with significant time already elapsed, there's an urgency to expedite document preparation. For areas experiencing extreme impacts, a Bill of Quantities will be prepared, and any damaged property will be replaced by the contractor.
Discussion and Reactions	Discussion During the discussion, several points were raised and addressed: A question was raised about whether individuals who provide land for the project but retain a small portion for personal use will be taxed for opening a shop. Response: The response from the Muduuma Subcounty CDO clarified that taxes will continue to be paid because they contribute to service delivery for the people. It was mentioned that during a previous meeting, a request was made for a 7-meter width for the road, which was met with dissatisfaction from the community. Response: The response clarified that the project will adhere to the existing road corridor and emphasized the need for surveying and design review before finalizing measurements. A query was raised about how individuals will be informed if their properties will be reinstated. Response: the consultant emphasized that the project, funded by the World Bank, adheres to specific guidelines. These guidelines include frequent follow-ups and reports to guide the contractor under the supervision of the consultant. Several members expressed their approval and support for the project, highlighting its importance and benefits. Concerns were raised about the impact of the project on individuals whose livelihood depends on land along the road and therefore they requested for consideration. It was noted that despite concerns, some members accepted the project due to the poor condition of the existing road and worries among boda boda operators. One member expressed gratitude for the project and urged for its prompt commencement. Another member reassured the group by citing examples where project markings can initially appear extensive but do not result in property impact. They recounted an instance where markings around a house seemed large, but during actual construction, the impact narrowed.
Closure of Meeting.	The closing remarks by the CDO Muduuma Sub-county In his closing statements, the CDO expressed gratitude to all attendees and encouraged their continued participation in government programs.

	He assured them of his availability to address any arising issues and extended a warm invitation to all to engage with the sub-county. Additionally, he thanked members for their support of the project and pledged unwavering commitment to fulfilling all promises made, ensuring the implementation of all proposed initiatives Adjourned the meeting at 5:56 pm.
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Construction Log									
Date	Time	Location	Activity	Remarks	Weather	Temp	Humidity	Wind	Notes
2023-10-26	08:00	Site A	Excavation	Excavated 10m x 10m area	Sunny	25°C	60%	10 km/h	Good progress
2023-10-27	07:30	Site A	Foundation work	Poured concrete for foundation	Cloudy	22°C	70%	5 km/h	Completed foundation
2023-10-28	08:15	Site A	Structural work	Started steel reinforcement	Sunny	28°C	50%	15 km/h	Reinforcement in place
2023-10-29	08:00	Site A	Roofing work	Installed roof trusses	Sunny	30°C	40%	20 km/h	Trusses secured
2023-10-30	08:30	Site A	Interior work	Started interior walls	Sunny	28°C	50%	10 km/h	Walls under construction
2023-10-31	08:00	Site A	Finishing work	Applied plaster to walls	Sunny	25°C	60%	10 km/h	Plastering completed
2023-11-01	08:15	Site A	Landscaping	Planted trees and shrubs	Sunny	20°C	70%	5 km/h	Landscaping in progress
2023-11-02	08:00	Site A	Final inspection	Completed final inspection	Sunny	22°C	60%	10 km/h	Project completed



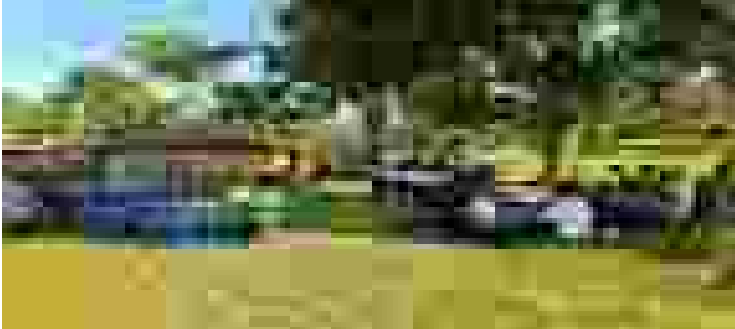






Kikamula & Nnono Villages

KIKAMULA & NNONO COMMUNITY MEETING.		
CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO REVIEW AND UPDATE THE EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS, ESIA, RAP, PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS AND ToRs FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF BATCH ONE (01) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP.		
Client: MINISTRY OF KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS.	Stakeholder: Kikamula & Nnono Villages.	Consultant: AIR WATER EARTH LTD.
	Date: 28th March 2024.	
	Venue: Nnono Village.	
	Compiled by: AWE/NESPAK.	

		
Agenda;	The meeting was chaired by Chairperson Kikamula village who developed an agenda that was adopted by all the members present as follows; Prayer & Self-introduction. Opening Remarks from the Chairman. Remarks from the District Engineer. Remarks from the Consultant. Discussion. Closure.	
Prayer & Introductions.	The prayer was said by Mr. Mubiru Emmanuel. Therefore, the members introduced themselves clearly stating their designations.	
Opening Remarks from the Chairman.	Despite it being a working day, he welcomed and thanked members for giving up their time to attend the meeting. He was grateful that the consultant and district officials paid his community members a courtesy visit. He welcomed the project and urged community members to accept and take ownership it. He pledged full support to the consultant and contractor to accomplish the project.	
Remarks from the District Engineer.	He welcomed and thanked members for attending the meeting in a big number. World Bank will provide funding to the Mpigi district for the construction of Mpigi-Muduuma road under the GKMA-UDP. He introduced the consultant who is working on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and revising the existing road design. Since there are compensation benefits associated with the project, he respectfully requested community members to embrace and take ownership of it. In order to ensure that there is no harm to people's properties, he indicated that the contractor will be operating within the current corridors. He clarified incase someone is discovered along the way with a huge impact, he or she will be engaged and recommended to the client.	

	According to him, the Urban Development Program will support towards the construction of Bujjuko and Nakilembe marketplaces hence empowering the local population financially. He emphasised that community members should know that only UNRA roads are be compensated for during construction but not district roads. In order to allow the contractor to start his job, he requested the project affected persons to accept and sign the consent forms. He continued by noting that affected persons will keep a copy of the consent documents, which will be in two languages and indicating the area of land required. He mentioned that skill-building facilities will be established to enable young people in the community to live better lives. Following the cadastral survey, he promised the community that those impacted by the project will be contacted. In order to complete the project, he urged the people to fully participate.
Remarks from the Consultant.	He welcomed and thanked members for sparing time to attend the meeting. He introduced a team of Sociologists, Engineers and Environmentalists who are on ground to carry out studies that will be used to update the road design. He stated that the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs contracted AWE Ltd in joint venture with NESPAK to provide Consulting Services to Review and Update the Existing Feasibility Studies and Engineering Designs, ESIA, RAP, Preparation of Tender Documents and ToRs for Construction Supervision of Batch One Road Infrastructure Sub-Projects Under GKMA-UDP funded by World Bank. He stated that raising community awareness of Mpigi-Muduuma road construction project funded by World Bank under GKMA-UDP main purpose of calling the meeting. He mentioned that stakeholders involved in the project have been engaged including the district, subcounty, local leaders, and members of the community. In order to identify the individuals impacted by the project, surveyors will be on ground doing cadastral and topographic surveys. The area chairpersons will assist in that process. He clarified that community members shouldn't be concerned about their property being damaged because the contractor will be working within the current corridors. The project affected persons should be willing to sign the consent forms because there are no compensation benefits. He mentioned that the road will have features like parking, walkways, and security lights to give it a good appearance. He emphasized that GKMA-UDP only considered constructing low-risk roads in order to minimize the effects. He mentioned that in order to address project-related problems within the project area, a grievance management committee will be established.

	In the event of community resistance, the funding can easily be reallocated to other areas, therefore he asked the community to support and take ownership of the project.
Discussion.	A member suggested that local leaders should be informed at every stage of the project for easy monitoring. Before beginning road construction, a member recommended that the contractor should involve all relevant stakeholders. A participant suggested that the consultant and district officials should maintain transparency throughout the project's duration. To stop water from flooding people's properties, a member recommended that the contractor build standard drainage system. A member proposed that a copy of the signed consent forms be given to the project affected persons as well. One participant suggested rather than the contractor engaging outside labor, job opportunities should to be extended to community residents. Question: How will the contractor help a person with a damaged house? Response from consultant: Prior to beginning his work, the contractor will reconstruct damaged houses, septic tanks, and perimeter walls. Damaged houses, septic tanks and perimeter walls will be reconstructed by the contractor before starting his work. Question: Will the cut trees be restored? Response from consultant: Following road construction, NEMA recommends restoring trees. Question: What is the project time frame? Response from Consultant: Since the project timeframe is five years, the community should work together and lend support to the contractor. Question: How many metres are required for the road construction? Response from Consultant: Cadastral survey will be able to pinpoint the portion of land required on either side of the road. Question: Will people with huge impacts be compensated? Response from Consultant: People who will be greatly impacted by the project will be valued and recommended to the client for further engagements. Question: How will the electric poles be handled? Response from Consultant:

	Before starting the project, the contractor will relocate every electric pole along the road.
Closure.	Chairman adjourned the meeting and wished journey mercies to all members.

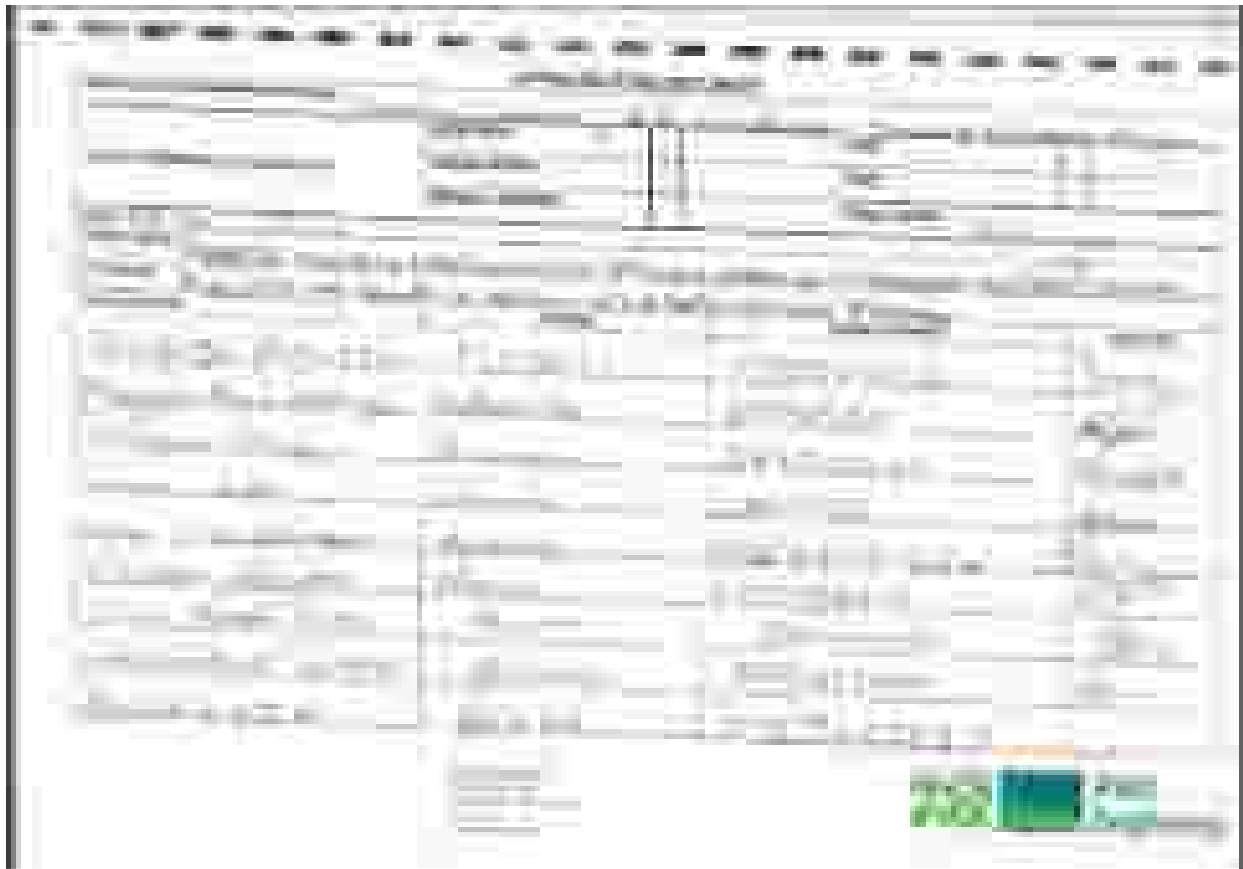






Table 1. Summary of the data sources and the variables used in the study									
Data sources									
Variables									
Demographic variables									
Age	Continuous	Mean (SD)	45.5 (10.5)	Range	18-75	Median	40	Mode	40
Gender	Categorical	Male (%)	55	Female (%)	45	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Marital status	Categorical	Married (%)	65	Single (%)	35	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Education	Categorical	High school (%)	35	College (%)	65	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Income	Categorical	Low (%)	45	High (%)	55	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Psychological variables									
Stress	Continuous	Mean (SD)	45.5 (10.5)	Range	18-75	Median	40	Mode	40
Depression	Categorical	Yes (%)	35	No (%)	65	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Anxiety	Categorical	Yes (%)	45	No (%)	55	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Life satisfaction	Continuous	Mean (SD)	45.5 (10.5)	Range	18-75	Median	40	Mode	40
Health variables									
Chronic disease	Categorical	Yes (%)	35	No (%)	65	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Physical activity	Categorical	Yes (%)	45	No (%)	55	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Smoking	Categorical	Yes (%)	35	No (%)	65	Chi-square	0.001	df	1
Alcohol consumption	Categorical	Yes (%)	45	No (%)	55	Chi-square	0.001	df	1







This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. A vertical margin line is present on the left side, creating a narrow left margin. The paper appears to be from a spiral-bound notebook, as a portion of the metal spiral binding is visible along the right edge. The paper is otherwise blank, with no handwriting or other markings.

Annex3.Social –economic household survey questioner

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Great Kampala and Metropolitan Affairs-Urban Development Project

CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO REVIEW AND UPDATE EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS, ESIA, RAP, PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS AND ToRs FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF BATCH ONE (01) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP PROC REF NO: MoKCC&MA/SVCS/22-23/00003.
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Consultant:

**National Engineering Services Pakistan
(Pvt) Limited – (NESPAK) JV Air Water
Earth (AWE) Limited.**



April 2024

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO REVIEW AND UPDATE EXISTING FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS, ESIA, RAP, PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS AND ToRs FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF BATCH ONE (01) ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER GKMA-UDP PROC REF NO: MoKCC&MA/SVCS/22-23/00003.

My name is....., working for National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt) Limited – (NESPAC) JV Air water Earth Ltd on behalf of Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs, undertaking a Social Baseline Study for infrastructure in the area of-----Division Mpigi District. We are currently conducting a social survey and you are being selected as one of the key respondents for this exercise. Your responses are aimed at aiding successful preparation of the baseline study only and shall be treated with the highest level of confidentiality they deserve.

Date of interview: ____ / ____ /2024

Cell: _____ Division _____ District Council: _____

County: _____ District: _____

Name of the interviewer _____

SECTION A: FAMILY INFORMATION

Name of Household Head (Surname, First Name) _____

Gender: _____ (M/F)

Age Range:

(18-25)	☐	(46-55)	☐
(26-35)	☐	(56-65)	☐
(36-45)	☐	Over 65	☐

Tribe:

Baganda	☐	Acholi	☐
Basoga	☐	Banyakole	☐
Bagishu	☐	Others specify	

Is the household head from this area? Yes ☐ No ☐

What was the cause of the migration?

Marriage	☐	Conflicts	☐
Business	☐	Others specify	
Employment	☐		

Marital status (tick appropriate response):

Single	☐	Widowed	☐
Married	☐	Others specify	
Divorced	☐		

What is religious affiliation of the HH head?

Catholic	☐	Pentecostal	☐
Protestant	☐	SDA	☐
Islam	☐	Others specify	

Have you attended any form of education? Yes No ☐

If yes, what is the highest level of education you/ attended/currently in? ☐

Primary Level ☐	Vocational Training ☐
Ordinary Level ☐	University ☐
A' level ☐	Others specify

Do you know how to read and write the English language?	Yes ☐ No ☐
Do you know how to read and write in the local language?	Yes ☐ No ☐
Do you have any school going child in the Household	Yes ☐ No ☐
How do they access the schools?	Footing ☐ 3. Motorcycle ☐ Bicycle ☐ 4. Others (specify) ☐
What problems affect the quality of education at school attended by your child?	

How many people live in your household?

Adult Males	
Adult Females	
Children Males	
Children Females	

How many people living in your household are elderly?.....

How many people living in your household are disabled?.....

What kind of vulnerability do you have (HH)? (Can be multiple response)

1. Very Old (Aged 65+)	☐	Widowed	☐	Child-headed	☐
2. Disabled	☐	Displaced	☐	Others (specify)	☐
3. Chronically ill	☐	Female-Headed	☐		☐

In what capacity do you live on this land? (Tick appropriate response)

Land Owner ☐	Squatter ☐
Tenant (Kibanja) ☐	Licensee ☐
Co-owner ☐	Encroacher ☐
	Others specify

What land type is your piece of land (Farmland)?

Customary ☐	Lease Hold ☐
Freehold ☐	Others specify

How did you acquire this land?

Bought ☐
 Inherited ☐
 Renting ☐

Squatter ☐
 Allocation by LC 1 ☐

What is the average size of your land(acres)

On average, What is the cost of an acre of land when sold? _____

Do you have any land related conflicts in your area? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, What is the main source of Land conflicts? _____

How are Land conflicts addressed or resolved in this area? _____

Apart from settlement, what do you use the land for?

Crop farming ☐
 Livestock grazing ☐
 Trading/business activities ☐

Bee Keeping ☐
 Extraction (e.g murrum) ☐
 Others specify

Who ensures there is food in the household

Household Head ☐
 Spouse ☐
 Son ☐

Daughter ☐
 Grand child ☐
 Others specify

How many meals do you have in a day?

One ☐
 Two ☐

Daughter ☐
 Others specify

Does your household often have food surplus?

Always ☐
 Frequently ☐

Sometimes ☐
 Once in a while ☐
 Never ☐

Does your household ever go hungry at any time of the year?

Always ☐
 Frequently ☐

Sometimes ☐
 No ☐
 Never ☐

If yes, during what season (Specify months)

January ☐
 February ☐
 March ☐
 April ☐
 May ☐
 June ☐

July ☐
 August ☐
 September ☐
 October ☐
 November ☐
 December ☐

FARM PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY			
What is the major source of food for this household?			
Buy from the market ☐	Grown on this parcel ☐	Grown elsewhere ☐	Other ☐
(specify).....			
What are the common food crops grown in the household?			
1=Maize			
2= Sweet potatoes			
3= Cassava			
4 = Beans			
5= Bananas			

Others (specify).....	
Where do you usually sell your produce?	
Don't sell at all ☐	Local market ☐
Outside the district ☐	Outside market (far) ☐
Co-operatives ☐	Other (specify)
What problems have you experienced in your production activities? (Multiple response – Probe for: water, soils, land size, capital, attitude etc.)	
Does the household keep any animals? Yes ☐ No ☐	
Cattle	☐
Goats	☐
Sheep	
Chicken	
Ducks	
Pigs	
Others (specify)	
How does the household graze their animals?	
Free range (common property)	
Grazing on private/household property,	
Others (specify)	
What is the approximate distance to the market from your household?	
0-1.5 km	
1.5-2.5km	
2.5-3.5km	
3.5- 5km	
Over 5km	
Do you do fishing in the present situation? Yes ☐ No ☐	

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES

Main source of income of head the household: _____

Main source of income	Subsistence	Commercial
1 Agriculture, crop		
2 Agriculture, Livestock		
3 Fishing/Fish farming		
4 Salaried Employment		
5 Trading		
6 7 Casual Wage Labourer		
8 Remittance from abroad		
9 Pension		
11 Others specify		

What is the average household income per month?

Less than 100,000 ☐	600,000 – 800,000 ☐
100,000 – 200,000 ☐	800,000 – 1,000,000 ☐
200,000 – 400,000 ☐	Above 1,000,000 ☐
400,000 – 600,000 ☐	

Do you have any household member other than yourself having access to regular source of income?

Yes ☐

2. No

For those household members who are participating in economic activities, what are their various sources of income?.....

What household basic necessities do you mainly spend on?

Transport ☐	Food ☐
Rent ☐	Medical Bills ☐
Water bills ☐	Energy ☐
School fees ☐	Others (please specify).....
Clothing ☐	

Do you have at least one of the following items in this household (read out)? 1. Yes 2. No

Radio	Mobile phone
Television	Land
Bicycle	House
Motorcycle	Animals
Car	Hoes
Shop	Solar panel
Ploughs	Others specify

If you wanted to borrow 100,000 for one month from a person outside your home, would this be easy?	Yes	No
What is the highest amount of money you would borrow for a month in this area		
Do you have any borrowing institutions or associations in your area?	Yes	No
If yes, Mention any one of them		

Do you have electricity in this area? 1. Yes 2. No

What type of energy is used for the following activities in your household? (Tick as applicable)

Activity	Grid Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar system	Gas	Biogas
Lighting							
Cooking							

Electronic gadgets							
-----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

What major problems do you experience in your area?

a) Major problems (circle the code)	b) Specify/What causes the problems
Income related problem?	
Production related problem	
Access to water	
Illiteracy and Ignorance	
Access to quality education	
Disease	
Access to quality healthcare	
Transport problems	
Remoteness and isolation	
Environmental problems	
Land wrangles	
Others (Specify)	

Among the household members, whose primary responsibility is it to: (Tick)	Activity	Husband	Wife	Adult Male	Adult Female	Young Male	Young Female	All household Members
	1). Cultivation							
	2).Harvesting							
	3).Fire wood collection							
	4).Water collection							
	5).Building house							
	6).Purchase household items							
	7).Paying for health							
	8).Paying for school fees							

GENDER ROLES

SECTION D: ACCESS TO WATER:

What are the main sources of water for your household?	Source of water	Distance from household (meters)	
	1. River/Stream	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	2. Household connection	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	3. Rain water/ harvesting Tanks	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	4. Unprotected well	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	5. Unprotected Spring	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	6. Protected well	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	7. Yard Taps/ Public stand posts	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	8. Communal borehole	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	9. Hand pump	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km

	10.Protected Springs	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
	11.Other (specify)	0-1.5 km 1.5-2.5km 2.5-3.5km	3.5- 5km Over 5km
What is the water gotten from each source used for by the Household?	Drinking Washing Cooking Agriculture Industrial activities Other (Specify)	(Specify for each water source selected)	
How sufficient is the water?	Throughout the year Insufficient during the dry season	Insufficient throughout the year Other (Specify)	
Are you satisfied with the quality of drinking water? (Taste, colour, odour, hardness)	Fully satisfied ☐ Satisfied ☐ Neutral ☐	Not very satisfied ☐ Not satisfied at all ☐	
What are the reasons for non – satisfaction with the quality?	Taste ☐ Colour ☐ Odour ☐	Hardness ☐ Others specify ☐ ☐	
What problems do you encounter with the water sources?	1. Too steep 2. Too expensive 3. It dries up 4. Long distance 5. Poor water quality 6. Swampy 7. Long Queue 8. Others (Specify).....		
Do you boil Water for drinking?	Yes ☐ No ☐		
How satisfied are you with the current water supply?	Fully satisfied ☐ Satisfied ☐ Neutral ☐	Not very satisfied ☐ Not satisfied at all ☐	

SECTION E: ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Has anyone in your household been ill, had an accident in the last three months? Yes ☐ No ☐

What are the most common illnesses, health issues in your household?		Which of these long-term illness (chronic)/conditions do members of your household have	
Malaria Cough/Flu STIs Burns Ulcers Diarrhoea	Eye infection Water related disease Respiratory infections Intestinal diseases Others (specify)	Diabetes Hypertension HIV/AIDs TB Cancer Epilepsy	Paralysis Nodding disease Speech impairment Blindness Hearing Disability Others (specify)
Specify the water related disease; incase of 7			

What kind of health facility does your household use?

Facility	Name	Facility	Name
Government Health Centre I		FBO Hospital	
Government Health Centre II		Drug shop	
Government Health Centre III		NGO hospital	
Community hospital		Herbalist	
Private hospital		Do not use any	
Private clinic		Other (specify)	
Pharmacy			

How far is the nearest health center in kilometers?

0-1.5 km ☐ 1.5-2.5km ☐ 2.5-3.5k ☐ 3.5- 5 ☐ Over 5 ☐

How satisfied are you with the services offered at the health facility?

Very satisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Indifferent ☐

Satisfied ☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐

If ☐ Yes/ ☐ No, ☐ state the reason.....

Is every child of 5 years and below in your Household fully immunized?

Yes ☐ No ☐

b) If No, what is the reason they are not immunized?

Not interested ☐

Do not know ☐

Afraid of immunizing ☐

Far off ☐ facility

Others, ☐

(Specify).....

Do all members of your household have access to mosquito nets?

Yes ☐ ☐

Are you knowledgeable of HIV/AIDs means of contraction and its effects? Yes

Are there any HIV and AIDS services available to the people in this community, ☐

Yes ☐ No ☐

Don't know ☐

If yes, what HIV and AIDS services are available to the community?

What challenges do people face in accessing these services?

Do you practice family planning in your household? Yes ☐ No ☐

SECTION F: SANITATION FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

Does your household have a latrine/other toilet facility?

If yes, Specify the kind of Latrine/ Toilet facility?

Traditional pitlatrine ☐

Ecosan toilet ☐

Ventilated Improved Pitlatrine ☐

Shallow pits ☐

Others specify.....

Flush toilet ☐

Specify the hygienic Status of the toilet/ Latrine	Clean Dirty Not Applicable	
Does the Latrine have a cover?	Yes	No
Does the toilet/Latrine have a cleanable slab	Yes	No
(Through Enumerator observation), Are there any faeces around the compound of the household	Yes	No
Does the household have proper drainage	Yes	No
What is your preferred Toilet/ Latrine technology?		

Do you have a working hand washing facility next to the latrine /toilet? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does your household have a drying rack? Yes ☐ No ☐

What is the major method of disposing household waste?

Burn ☐	Dump
Backyard ☐	Dig a hole ☐
Dustbins ☐	Collected by the District Council ☐
	Other (Specify)

SECTION H: COMMUNICATION

How does the household/community access/receive information and news? (multiple)	Community meetings Village Public speakers IEC materials, posters Radio TV Extension work by government officials	Newspapers Places of worship Neighbours Internet others (specify.....)
What the most preferred source of information?		
Name the radio stations most listened to by the household.		
Do you own a mobile phone? Yes ☐ No ☐		
What is the commonest form of transport in your area? Boda Boda Taxi Private car Walking		

SECTION I: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

What are some of the major environmental problems in your household?	Soil erosion Reduction in Agriculture production. Famine/ Drought	Loss of soil fertility Flooding. Over-use of agro-chemicals Land slides Drainage Others specify.
--	---	---

In your opinion what can be done to mitigate these environmental problems?	Public education Re-afforestation Control of soil erosion terracing	Heavy penalty on polluters God's intervention Others (specify)
What are the main sources of information on environmental issues?		

SECTION J: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

What is the major attitude of community members towards participation in development activities? Positive Very positive Negative
What is a major cause of problems/violence in the community?
How would you want to participate in the project development?

Have you or anyone close to you in your household experienced domestic violence?	Yes	No
If yes, briefly explain the cause of the violence		
What kind of violence was it?		
How was the issue addressed and resolved	LCs Police Courts of Law Clan/Elders	Religious Institutions Mutually resolved Other (Specify)

SECTION L: KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROJECT

Is there any Livelihood group in your community? Yes ☐ No ☐

a) Do you belong to any of them? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, what is the name of the group? _____

Do you know about the proposed project? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, what do you know about it? _____

SECTION M: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES:

What positive outcomes do you or your community anticipates benefiting from the implementation of the water supply project?
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
What negative outcomes do you and your community expect from the implementation of this proposed project?
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
What are the biggest challenges with which you as a household must cope?
1 _____

2	
3	

THANK YOU

0 Annex 4: STRIPMAP