



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

FOR

**THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE OIL
REFINERY IN KABAALE PARISH, BUSERUKA SUB-COUNTY,
HOIMA DISTRICT**

BY:



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Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organisation
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
KM	:	Kilometres
KM ²	:	Square Kilometres
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEMD	:	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organisations
PAHs	:	Project Affected Households
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
PEPD	:	Petroleum Exploration and Production Department
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RAPIA	:	Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Agency
UGX	:	Uganda Shilling
UNHS	:	Uganda National Household Survey
USD	:	United States of America Dollar
WB	:	World Bank

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda of 2008, among other objectives recommend value addition through the development of a refinery. Government undertook a feasibility study for refining in 2010. The study recommends the size of the refinery to be developed, the type of configuration, the financing mechanisms and where it should be located. Given the waxy nature of the crude oil, it was recommended that the refinery be located near the oil fields to avoid lengthy and costly pipelines.

To allow for adequate planning of the above infrastructure and industries, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development earmarked about 29 km² of land in Kabaale. In order to acquire the land the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development allocated funds to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to form the basis of the compensation and resettlement. Resettlement is necessary because the land required for the refinery development is large and impacts on many households. Project activities will involve loss of livelihoods. In order to restore or minimise livelihood disruptions, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to form the framework upon which the implementing agencies will compensate and resettle the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The RAP has been prepared as per relevant Ugandan Laws with reference to the resettlement policy of the World Bank guiding involuntary resettlement.

The general objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to lay down a framework for managing the loss of economic activities and livelihoods or resettlement from the site.

The RAP has been prepared in line within guidelines specified in different national and international policy and legal frameworks. Key policy frameworks which have been followed in preparing RAP include Uganda's National Oil and Gas Policy, National Land Use Policy and draft National Land Policy. National legal frameworks include; The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Land Act and Land Acquisition Act, 1965. International legal frameworks include; Universal Declaration of Human Rights and The African Charter on Human and people's Rights. In order to ensure that the RAP is drawn from international good practices. The RAP preparation also follows International Finance Corporation Standards on Environment and Social sustainability, 2012 and World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP. 4.12)

In line with national legislation and internationally accepted good practices, the RAP recommends land for land compensation. This arrangement is where PAPs prefer resettlement option and full replacement costs where cash compensation is preferred. These principles enable the Government to embrace flexibility in implementation of the RAP.

2. Methodology

The preparation the RAP document is based on review of relevant literature and three types of censuses carried out at community level. Three complementary censuses comprised of socio-economic, valuation and land censuses, carried out from late May to July 2012. Project impacts presented in this report are based on information generated by the censuses. Besides the RAP document, there is a detailed valuation report approved by the chief Government valuer and land survey report approved by the Petroleum Exploration and Production Department of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.

3. Project Impacts

Project impacts are summarised in the table below:

Summary of Refinery Development Project Impacts	
Impact	Magnitude
Project Affected land	29.34 KM ²
Number of affected parcels	1662
Directly affected land owners [land owners and licensee tenants]	2473
Project Affected Households	1221
Project affected Persons	7118
Number of shrines	212
Number of sacred places and trees	474
Number of affected schools	4
Number of pupils affected	926
Number of affected water sources	15
Number of affected churches	13
Number of affected mosques	1
Number of football pitches	3
Number of markets and video halls	2
Vulnerable Person Categories	
a) People with disabilities	201
b) Chronically ill persons	106
c) Elderly	181
d) Women	3514
e) Children [under 5 years]	1344
f) Persons belonging to minority ethnic group	193

4. Compensation and Resettlement Strategy

Principles

The implementation of the RAP will follow different principles. Adherence to these principles will facilitate successful implementation and conclusion of the RAP. Specifically, the RAP will embrace principles such as: following the national legislation and international standards; participation, promote choice of resettlement or compensation options; promoting options which quickly restore livelihoods of PAPs; gender sensitivity; minimising the negative effects of cash compensation, restoration of livelihoods, monitoring and Evaluation, mitigating the effect of negative behaviours of PAPs on host community and drawing lessons from Previous Resettlement and Compensation Activities.

Eligibility

The cut off date is June 2nd, 2012. Developments on project affected land after this date are not eligible for compensation. Assets, including residential, commercial and recreational structures and fields that were surveyed in the Project-Affected Area by the cut-off date are eligible for compensation. Persons residing in developed on or owning affected land in the Project-affected area at the cut-off date are eligible for compensation.

Entitlements

The valuation process identified the presence of landowners and licensees tenants within the project area. Licensees will only be entitled to crops and developments compensated in addition to a disturbance allowance of 30% but no land compensation will be computed for them. Both seasonal and perennial crops are considered present (in existence). Landowners' compensation will be based upon the market value of their unimproved land, crops/developments plus a disturbance allowance of 30%. Tenants on the land will be entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold on land in addition to a disturbance allowance of 30%.

Resettlement packages

Only 27 affected households chose the option of resettlement. The rest (1194 households) preferred cash compensation to resettlement. It is recommended that land is identified in the neighbourhood of the refinery project on case by case basis to construct houses and provide land for farming as part of the full resettlement package. Resettling these households in special settlements may isolate them from the rest of the community. This may affect their integration as well. In this case there will be no need for site identification and planning. Instead, physical plans for each plot will be developed for each household and a universal house plan [attached to this plan] will be used to construct houses in line with approved compensation plans.

Impact on host community

Since a cash compensation option is preferred to resettlement, affected persons are likely to migrate to different parts within Bunyoro region and beyond. However, interactions with most of the affected households revealed that they plan to acquire land and settle within the vicinity of the project area. It is estimated that at least 50% of affected households will take this option. This means that the social services, facilities and amenities within the neighbouring community will be stretched. These facilities include; schools, places of worship, water sources and football pitches.

Furthermore, the socio-economic baseline clearly indicated that the affected community has low knowledge on issues of hygiene, sanitation, HIV and AIDS. Its attitudes and behaviour in aforementioned areas are also poor. This means that the mass resettlement of affected persons in any community poses a public health threat since the bad practices can lead to outbreak and spread of diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, malaria and HIV.

The impact of the resettlement process on the neighbouring community should therefore be mitigated against. Proposed mitigation measures are: sensitisation of the host community on the project and its benefits to them and the country at large; awareness creation among affected communities on issues of HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene, including the value for education. Rehabilitating and expanding existing schools, posting additional teachers to rehabilitated schools; acquiring and setting up playing space for children such as playing grounds [football and netball pitches and playing parks], constructing boreholes, protecting water springs in collaboration with the host community and agreeing with FBOs on which facility can be constructed/expanded in exchange for affected structures in the project area, beyond which cash payments will be made.

Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood assessment indicated that nine in ten households derived their livelihoods from farming. Another one in ten derived livelihoods from small business activities. In addition, almost all affected households prefer cash compensation to resettlement option. This means that households will be handling huge amounts of cash which can easily be misused if not well planned and managed. In this regard, livelihood restoration activities will therefore encompass training affected households in basic family financial planning and management, and supporting them in improved agriculture and small scale rural business development. Small grants will be extended to households involved in business and farming. The resettlement budget has a component for these grants [UGX 50 million].

Payments

Compensation will be paid when all transactions are fully agreed upon. This will be in all cases prior to the actual commencement of the works. The date of commencement of the notice to vacate period will be the date of signature of the compensation certificate, regardless of the actual date for the signature of the transfer deed. The Notice to Vacate will be for a period of not less than 3 months since a disturbance allowance of 30% has been calculated for each affected landowner.

When options have been selected by the affected household for the compensation of lost land and developments, all parties involved will sign a compensation agreement. These compensations agreements will clearly present detailed information on components attributed to direct loss of properties and livelihoods and disturbance allowance.

Payments of all amounts more exceeding UGX 100,000 will be made by cheque or direct transfer to a certified beneficiary account. Payment will be made by appointed implementing agency and in line with agreed payment options. On payment, a receipt will be signed by the same parties as specified in compensation agreement.

Management of Cultural Properties

Interactions with the community and district indicated that no significant cultural property will be impacted on by the project. However, the socio-economic survey revealed that the project will affect three categories of properties with cultural importance. These will include; graves, shrines and sacred places. All cultural assets will have to be shifted to other locations where affected households will be residing as a mitigation measure. The specific mitigation plans for each type of property are presented hereunder:

- All graves on affected land will have to be relocated to new areas of residence. Each grave will be compensated for according to the rates set for each type of grave set by Hoima District Land Board. Remains will have to be exhumed and transferred to new locations by relatives or an undertaker to be hired by Government.
- Each shrine will be compensated for according to the rate set by Hoima District Land Board. Shrines can be relocated after performing some rituals.
- All trees used as sacred places will be compensated for. However, other elements such as rocks, water points cannot be compensated for.
- Environmental impact assessment for the refinery development will be carried out before commencement of earth works. The EIA should identify associated environment impacts as well as any archaeological assets in the area and handle them accordingly.

Support to vulnerable Persons

The impact of the project will be borne by different persons in different ways. However, it is anticipated that its impact on vulnerable persons such as women, widowed, child headed families, older persons etc will be higher if not mitigated against. In order to mitigate against adverse impacts of the project on vulnerable persons different measures are proposed. These include:

- Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability
- Identification of required assistance at the various stages of the process: negotiation, compensation and moving
- Implementation of the measures necessary to assist the vulnerable person
- Monitoring and continuation of assistance after resettlement and/or compensation, if required, and/or identification of those entities, whether Governmental or not, that could sustain the Project's assistance beyond its period of activity.

The nature of support to be rendered by the project will largely depend on nature of requests made by a specific vulnerable person or their different categories. A broad framework of different forms of support is presented in the document [Section 5.9].

Grievance Handling and Redress

Grievances, disputes and complaints are key occurrences caused by displacement and resettlement of affected persons. This has been demonstrated by the complaints received before, during and after the survey and valuation of properties. Anticipated grievances mirror either misunderstanding of the project guidelines or conflicts between different affected persons. Proper awareness creation on policy guidelines and continuous explanations would solve the former. However, the later can be solved through some informal approaches such as mediation. The project approach will entail;

- Preventing occurrence of disputes through regular sensitization of the community about resettlement approaches and guidelines
- Providing explanations (for instance explaining in detail how the Project calculated the complainant's compensation and that the same rules apply to all);
- Arbitration, resorting to elders or individuals well-regarded by the community and external to it.

In handling the grievances, the following steps will be embraced:

- a) Registration by RAP Implementation Agency [RAPIA] of the complaint, grievance or dispute;
- b) Processing by RAPIA of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken;
- c) In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by project manager or mediation committees an amicable mediation can be triggered involving a mediation committee independent from the Project. The process of receiving, registering and handling grievances is diagrammatically represented below:

Grievance handling will draw participation from implementation officials, mediation committees and where internal approaches do not work, affected persons may refer their issues to courts of law for redress.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of the RAP is to mitigate the project impacts on the affected community. It is aimed at restoring the livelihoods of affected persons to the same or better level compared to the baseline. In this context, the RAP must be properly implemented to achieve its objectives within given standards. The monitoring and evaluation will therefore be central to ensuring that right activities are undertaken and outputs delivered within specified time to produce required results. The implementation process must comply with certain standards, thus calling for compliance reviews and audits. Compliance audits and evaluations [end of and post RAP implementation] will be carried out by agencies which are independent of the RAPIA and should be directly hired by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. However, routine monitoring will be carried out by the implementation agency to track progress in implementation of activities and towards attainment of intended results.

RAP Implementation and Management

The implementation of the RAP will be contracted out to an independent entity [RAPIA]. However, PEPD will create a RAP steering committee to oversee and supervise its implementation. Besides the RAPIA, PEPD should hire an NGO to carry out compliance audits as well as another consultant to carry out a final evaluation of the RAP implementation. Supportive committees such as Village RAP Committees, Mediation Committees should be created as well. A list of positions for required personnel for smooth implementation of the RAP are presented in the document.

Budget

The RAP Implementation budget has been prepared to cover all costs associated with implementing the RAP. The estimated cost is UGX 74,635,936,030.81. Costs cover activities from the preparation to actual implementation and conclusion [final evaluation] of the implementation. A summarised budget is presented hereunder while a detailed budget is kept confidential with PEPD.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The country has established commercial quantities of oil and gas in the Albertine Graben in Western Uganda. These discoveries are mostly in the area east of Lake Albert and the Nile Delta north of Lake Albert in the Districts of Hoima, Buliisa and Nwoya.

The type of the crude oil so far discovered is waxy and solidifies at temperatures below 40°C. This implies that transporting it over a long distance would be costly as the media of transportation would require constant heating to maintain the temperature of the crude oil above 40°C.

The National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda of 2008, among other objectives recommend value addition through the development of a refinery. Government undertook a feasibility study for refining in 2010. The study recommends the size of the refinery to be developed, the type of configuration, the financing mechanisms and where it should be located. Given the waxy nature of the crude oil, it was recommended that the refinery be located near the oil fields to avoid lengthy and costly pipelines.

The most suitable location that was chosen is Kabaale in Buseruka sub-county, Hoima District. Kabaale is located about 49 km from Hoima Municipality via Buseruka Township and about the same distance via Kiziranfumbi Township on the Hoima – Fort Portal Road.

The proposed site is a sparsely populated area inhabited by multiethnic tribes including the indigenous Banyoro, Batooro, Banyankole, Bakiga, Alur and Lubgara.

The refinery development will come with offshoot industries and the need for additional and improved infrastructure. The infrastructure includes an aerodrome/airport, better quality roads than there are now, electricity and water infrastructure, waste management sites, living and recreation facilities. Offshoot industries would include, petrochemicals, sulphur based industries, bitumen plants, among others.

To allow for adequate planning of the above infrastructure and industries, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development earmarked about 29 km² of land in Kabaale. In order to acquire the land, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development allocated funds to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to form the basis of the compensation and resettlement. Resettlement is necessary because the land required for the refinery development is large and will impact on many households. Project activities will involve loss of livelihoods. In order to restore or minimise livelihood disruptions, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to form the framework upon which the implementing agencies will compensate and resettle the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The RAP has been prepared as per relevant Ugandan Laws with reference to the resettlement policy of the World Bank, guiding involuntary resettlement.

1.2 Benefits of the Oil Refinery Project to the Community and the Country

The proposed refinery will have enormous benefits to the local people and the country at large. Some of the benefits that shall accrue from having a refinery in Uganda are;

- ✓ Reduce over reliance on importation of petroleum products
- ✓ Help alleviate fuel shortages
- ✓ Earn revenues to support the development of other sectors
- ✓ Create investment opportunities in the country.
- ✓ Improve GDP position for Uganda
- ✓ Improve the Balance of Payment position
- ✓ Provide employment to Ugandan population
- ✓ Enable technological knowledge transfer
- ✓ Provide an outlet for the Ugandan Crude which is very waxy and would otherwise require an expensive heated pipeline

1.3 Purpose the RAP

The RAP was aimed at establishing the parameters and entitlements for project affected people (PAP), institutional frameworks, mechanisms for consultation and grievance resolution, time schedules and a budget, proposing a monitoring and evaluation system.

Objective of the RAP

The general objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to lay down a framework for managing the loss of economic activities and livelihoods or resettlement from the site.

The specific RAP objectives include:

- i. Identify and assess the impacts of land acquisition that may remove or alter the land, structures, assets, livelihoods and social practices of communities.
- ii. To consult relevant stakeholders, including all potentially affected persons and document their concerns regarding the proposed land acquisition. The outcome of the consultations should be reflected in the RAP report for implementation. The results of the consultations shall be made available to all relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons.
- iii. Prepare a Social Impact Analysis (Report)/Statement incorporating the full results of the social analysis;
- iv. Raise awareness on the project and its consequences among the general public and particularly among those people who will be directly affected by it;
- v. Measure the current property and socio-economic status of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to assess compensation and mitigation measures required to prepare cost estimates for resettlement/compensation.
- vi. Prepare a RAP that sets out strategies and schedules to mitigate adverse effects of mass displacement people from their ancestral land.
- vii. Provide baseline information and an evaluation plan of the Land Acquisition process, in particular assess whether PAPs have become better off or about the same as a result of the project.

CHAPTER 2: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. National Policy Framework

2.1.1. *The National Oil and Gas Policy*

The National Oil and Gas policy recognises that petroleum exploration, development and production, processing and transportation shall impact on land ownership and use.¹ During exploration, land is used for carrying out surveys and temporally accommodation. In other phases of the petroleum value chain, land may be required for a longer period. It is envisaged that government will acquire land for different aspects of the petroleum value chain like provision of transport corridors-pipelines, roads, oil and gas infrastructure, processing facilities and refineries.

2.1.2. *The National Land Use Policy*

Through the National Land Use Policy government acknowledges the need for coordinated and orderly development through institutionalising clear intervention and delineating land for different land use categories. The policy provides for planning for industrial development both in urban and rural areas. It also provides for establishment of support infrastructure in selected areas as a means of attracting industrial development.²

2.1.2. *The Draft National Land Policy*

Under the draft policy, government commits itself to create an enabling environment to attract investment in accordance with established law and procedures. It is emphasised that measures to mitigate the negative effects of investment will be put in place. It is envisaged that under both the National Land Use Policy and the National Land Policy, government will acquire land to achieve the set strategies under the two policies. Under the Draft National Land Policy, it is provided that the State shall exercise the power of compulsory acquisition responsibly and strictly in public interest, with approval of parliament of Uganda as a trustee for the citizens of Uganda.³ It is further provided that the exercise of power shall extend to include physical planning and orderly development. It is envisaged under the policy that the Land Act and Land Acquisition Act will be amended to expand the scope of power of compulsory acquisition to include acquisition of land in the interests of physical planning and orderly development.

2.2. The Legal Framework

2.2.1. *Overview*

There are various laws in Uganda that are applicable to land management, land tenure, land acquisition for development, compensation and resettlement. These laws include the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, Land Act 1998, The Land Acquisition Act 1965, The Physical Planning Act, 2010, The Petroleum Act 1985, The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003, The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Regulations, 2003. This analysis however, deals with the critical laws that relate directly to land acquisition for

¹ The Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (2008), National Oil and Gas Policy, Chapter 6, p.30.

² Government of Uganda, Ministry of Lands, Housing and urban development (2007), The National Land use Policy, Policy Statement number 27, p. 65.

³ The Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Lands, Housing and urban development (2010), The Draft National Land Policy statement number 87, p.24.

establishment of a refinery and associated infrastructure in Hoima District by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral development.

2.2.2. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda sets a new error of land ownership in Uganda. Under A. 237(1) it provides that land belongs to the citizens of Uganda and shall vest in them in accordance with the land tenure systems provided for in the Constitution. Under Article 273(2)(a), the Constitution empowers the Government to compulsorily acquire land although this power is subjected to Article 26 of the Constitution. Article 26 provides that every person has a right to own property either individually or in association with others and no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description.⁴ The article makes two major exceptions: (a) the taking of possession or acquisition of property must be necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality and public health; (b) the compulsory taking or acquisition of property must be made under a law which makes provision for prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, and any person who has interest or right over the property must not be denied the right of access to courts of law.

During the 1995 Constitutional making process, the Constitutional Commission found that many people felt that payment of compensation to persons deprived off their land and property was often inadequate and delayed. The Government Valuer was supposed to make valuation of such property and report to Government before compensation; a process that took a very long time. The Constituency Assembly delegates expressed their concern that Government took years to make payments and in many cases did not offer the actual market value of the land acquired compulsorily. The introduction of Article 26(2) in the 1995 constitution therefore, was meant to address that inadequacy. The general principle of compensation captured in here is that the owner who is compelled to sell or relinquish rights over land has the right to be put in the same position as if the land had not been taken away.

The Constitution prescribes the tenure regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in land may be held. These are basically four-customary tenure, freehold tenure, mailo tenure and lease hold. Land tenure is relevant in determining land rights since different tenures confer different rights.

2.2.3. The Land Act

The Land Act specifically addresses four critical areas relevant to the resettlement action plan namely; land holding, control of land use, land management and dispute resolution. With regard to the tenure system it recites Article 237 of the Constitution which vests all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold tenure systems.⁵ The Act also addresses key issues regarding the control of land use. First it reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition vested in government and local authorities under articles 26 (2) and 237(2) (a) of the Constitution.⁶

⁴ The Republic of Uganda, The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995.

⁵ Section 2 of the Land Act.

⁶ Ibid., Section 42.

Second, the Act requires that land owners manage and utilize land in accordance with any law relating to land use and land use planning.⁷ These include, but are not limited to, the Forest Act (Cap 246) and the Mining Act.

Third, the Act reaffirms the trust obligations of the government and local authorities in respect of certain natural resources under Article 237 (2)(b) of the Constitution.⁸

Regarding Land Management, the Act creates a series of land management and administration institutions. The land management is decentralised by the Land Act-between Uganda Land Commission District Land Boards. Uganda Land Commission is in charge of holding and managing any land acquired by government in accordance with the constitution.⁹ At the local level, the land management and administration is vested in the District Land Boards with various functions as provided under section 59 of the Act. Other structures at the local level include the Land Committees which provide advisory assistance to the Board on matters relating to land.¹⁰

As far as land acquisition is concerned, the Act under section 42 provides that government or local government may acquire in accordance with Articles 26 and 237(2) of the Constitution. As already stated herein above, Article 26 constitutes a caveat on the absolute power of government to compulsorily acquire land. In other words, the acquisition of property must be necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality and public health; there must be prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and any person who has interest or right over the property must not be denied the right of access to courts of law.

Under Section 77 of the Act, payment for compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles briefly outlined below:

- The value for customary land is the open market value of the unimproved land;
- The value of buildings on the land is taken at open market value for urban areas, and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas;
- The value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. In addition to the total compensation assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of fifteen per cent or, if less than six months' notice to give up vacant possession is given, thirty per cent of the total sum assessed. Annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to the landowner/ occupier of the land are normally excluded in determining the total compensation;
- A licensee only acquires a right of use of the land - not title to the land. The assessment of compensation for the right of use is based on the diminished use of the land by owner/ occupier of the land. Compensation deductions are based on the above guidelines.

Another key aspect that the Act deals with is dispute settlement. The Act envisaged that Land Tribunals established under Section 74 would operate at all levels of local government and that all land disputes would first be processed through them before any resort can be made to

⁷ Ibid., sections 43 and 45.

⁸ Ibid., section 44

⁹ Article 238 of the Constitution and sections 46 and 49 of the Land Act.

¹⁰ Section 64 of the Land Act.

ordinary courts. The Act had opted for a process that is both localized and free from the formalities associated with judicial proceedings. However, the Tribunals finally became non-functional due to lack of facilitation and were unable to execute their mandate. All the land disputes that were expected to be handled by these tribunals are now referred and handled by formal courts. Consequently a system of dispute resolution in as far the RAP is concerned has been detailed under section five of this study.

2.2.4. The Land Acquisition Act, 1965

The Land Acquisition Act provides for the procedure of compulsory land acquisition in Uganda. Compulsory acquisition is the power of government to acquire private rights in land without the willing consent of the owner or occupant in order to benefit society. Compulsory acquisition requires finding a balance between the public need for land on one hand and the provision of land tenure security and protection of private property rights over land on the other hand. Because of its disruptive nature, compulsory land acquisition must be handled carefully taking into consideration three basic principles: protection of due process and fair procedure; good governance-agencies that compulsorily acquire land should be accountable for the good faith implementation of the legislation; fair and timely compensation, and provision for fair hearing of the aggrieved people. Failure to comply with some of these principles has the effect of delaying projects as a result of appeals against unfair procedures.

The Act provides for the procedure of compulsory Land acquisition. Under the Act, once government has identified the land required for a particular purpose as provided for under the constitution and other enabling laws, the Minister responsible for lands is mandated to determine the suitability of the land for the purpose it is being acquired. This may include surveying the of the land.¹¹ The Minister may then make a declaration by statutory Instrument (by law) that the land is suitable and a copy of the declaration is given to the owner of the land.¹² The Act further provides for notification of the land owners, assessment and valuation for compensation, and management of appeals against compensations.¹³ However, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the National Land Act takes precedence over the Land Acquisition Act, and where there is a conflict, the provisions of Constitution and Land Act prevails.

2.3. Land Tenure Regimes and Transfer of Land

Land Tenure Systems and Transfer

Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land in the citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary; freehold; mailo; and leasehold.

The incidents of these systems are detailed under section 3 of the Land Act, 1998. Those relevant to this project are the following.

2.3.1. Customary tenure

Customary tenure is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies (in other words "customary regime is not governed by written law"); land is owned in perpetuity. Customary occupants are occupants of former public land,

¹¹ The Land Acquisition Act, section 2.

¹² Ibid, section 3.

¹³ Ibid, sections 4,5,6 and 7.

and occupy the land by virtue of their customary rights. They have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership. The certificates for customary ownership may be acquired, through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board.

2.3.2. Freehold tenure

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

2.3.3. Mailo tenure

The Mailo land tenure system is a feudal ownership introduced by the British in 1900 under the Buganda Agreement. The Mailo system derives its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law include: holding of land in perpetuity; separates ownership of land from the ownership of developments on land made by a lawful or bona fide occupant; and enables the holder to exercise all the powers of ownership, subject to the rights of those persons occupying the land at the time of the creation of the mailo title and their successors.

2.3.4. Leasehold tenure

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

The majority of the land that is affected by this project is either customary or leasehold. Therefore customary land and leasehold land rights must be observed during the land acquisition process.

2.4. Land Rights

Different land tenure systems confer different rights to persons holding land under these systems. The range of rights is wide and this section deals with those strictly relevant to the study.

2.4.1. Rights of spouse and children

Under Section 39, no person is allowed to sell, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; enter into any contract for the sale exchange; give away any land inter vivos or enter into any other transaction in respect of land on which the family ordinarily resides with his spouse and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior consent of the spouse.

2.4.2. Rights of lawful occupants and Bona fide occupants

Lawful and bona fide occupants are defined under section 29 of the Act. Lawful occupant means a person who entered on the land with the consent of a registered owner or a person who occupied land as a customary tenant but whose tenancy has not been compensated by the registered owner. A bona fide occupant on the other hand refers to a person who before the coming into force of the 1995 Constitution had occupied and utilised land unchallenged by a registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more or had been settled on the land by government or an agent of government which may include local authority. In dealing

with such land, the lawful bona-fide occupant must be compensated or be allowed to get registerable interest.

2.4.3. Rights of licensees or share-croppers

These are persons granted authority to enter land and use it for a particular purpose for a short period. It includes farmers who utilise land for agricultural production. Traditionally such farmers are limited to annual crops. Licensees have no security of tenure and their relationship with the land owner is purely contractual. In this case compensation is paid in respect of their limited interests on land.

2.5. Valuation and Compensation for Property

As a direct result of compulsory acquisition of land, people lose their homes, their land and at times their means of livelihood. Compensation is therefore to repay them for these losses and should be based on the principles of equity and equivalence.¹⁴ The principle of equivalence ensures that the affected owners are not neither enriched nor impoverished as a result of the compulsory acquisition. In many cases, given the fact that the aim of acquisition is to support development, there are strong arguments for compensation to improve the position of those affected wherever possible.

The key guiding principles for ensuring equity and equivalence include:

- (a) Fairness and transparency. The negotiating powers of the acquiring agency should be as equal as possible, implying that the affected people should be empowered with the necessary information to negotiate.
- (b) Flexibility. Legislators cannot foresee all possible scenarios and the law should be applied in a flexible manner that does not undermine the interests of the affected people.
- (c) Balance of interests. The process should safeguard the rights of people who lose ownership or use of their land while ensuring that the public interest is not jeopardised.
- (d) Addressing de facto and de jure rights. Where occupants have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land occupied, they are still entitled to resettlement assistance or compensation for their assets other than land.

Valuation and compensation is governed by the Land Act. Under the Act the value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. The value for customary land is the open market value of the unimproved land. Market value is defined by the “willing buyer willing seller” model. This means the amount which a willing buyer would pay a willing seller on the open market. Alternatively, compensation can be determined by replacement cost model.

The value of compensation should include more than the value of the land and developments. The disturbance that follows compulsory acquisition often means that people lose access to their source of livelihood. This can be a result of a farmer losing agricultural fields, a business owner losing a shop or a community losing communal land. Compensation may be awarded to disturbances or disruptions to a person's life. In other jurisdictions additional compensation is paid for personal distress. The principle is that sell is not voluntary and can cause deep cultural and spiritual emotions.¹⁵

¹⁴ FAO, Land Tenure Studies Number 10, Compulsory Acquisition of land and Compensation, 2008.

¹⁵ FAO, *ibid*.

In circumstances where there is partial acquisition of land, the valuation and compensation should follow the principles used when an entire parcel of land is acquired. In cases where partial acquisition adds value to the land or reduce the value, the principle of equivalence could be accomplished by balancing the compensation of land acquired with the projected increase in value or loss in the value.

2.6. International Policy Instruments, Guiding Principles and Requirements

2.6.1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in particular Article 17 thereof, provides that everyone has a right to own property alone as well as in association with others and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

2.6.2. The African Charter on Human and people's Rights

The Charter provides that the right to property shall be guaranteed and can only be encroached upon in the interests of the public need or in the general interests of the community and in accordance with the provisions of appropriate laws. Under article 21, in case of dispossession, the affected people shall have the right to lawful recovery as well as to an adequate compensation.

2.6.3. International Finance Corporation Standards on Environment and Social sustainability, 2012.

The International Finance Corporation requirements that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development must comply with in implementation of this RAP are contained in the International Finance Corporation Standards on Environment and Social Sustainability, 2012. There are eight performance standards. The performance standards are directed towards IFG/World Bank Clients providing guidance on how to manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business sustainably. The following provisions of the fifth Performance Standard (PS5) "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement" are identified as being of particular relevance to this project.

(a) Requirements for project design

- (i) The project should offer displaced persons and communities compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods;
- (ii) The project should avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement, whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- (iii) Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the client will offer land-based compensation, where feasible;
- (iv) The Project should "consult with and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision-making processes related to resettlement;
- (v) The Project should "establish a grievance mechanism that addresses the grievances promptly, using transparent consultative process and that does not impede access to other judicial or administrative mechanisms.

2.6.4. World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP. 4.12)

The operational policy provides for scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan such as project description, potential impact, objectives, social economic studies, legal framework among others. The key features of the policy that are relevant to this project are the following;

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimised by exploring all alternative project designs;
- (ii) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, steps should be taken to enable displaced persons to share in the project benefits.
- (iii) Displaced persons should be assisted in effort to improve their livelihood and standards of living or at least restore them, in real terms to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation.
- (iv) Particular attention should be paid to the vulnerable groups among those displaced like women, the elderly, children, ethnic minorities etc.
- (v) Possession of land and related assets may take place only after compensation.

2.7 Gaps between National and international Requirements

There is variance between the national legal provisions and international requirements relating to land acquisition and compensation for different project affected persons. There is also variance between the legal provisions and the practice. The table below provides a summary of these variations.

Table 2.1: Comparison of Ugandan laws and International Requirements regarding Land Acquisition for Development and Compensation

Category of affected persons and affected property	Ugandan Law	International Requirement
Owners-Land	Cash Compensation based upon market value + disturbance allowance of 15%	Recommends 'land for land' compensation. Compensation is at replacement cost. Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons based on estimate of time to restore their income earning capacity, production levels and standards of living
Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land	Must be compensated for loss of livelihood irrespective of the legal recognition of their occupancy
Share croppers-Land	Not entitled to compensation for land	No land compensation but income must be restored
Owners non-permanent building	Cash compensation+ disturbance allowance	Recommended 'land for land' compensation or compensation at full replacement cost-labour and transaction costs inclusive.
Perennials crops	Entitled to compensation for crops	Recommended 'land for land' compensation or compensation at full replacement cost-labour and transaction costs inclusive.
Business income	No compensation. The	Compensate the cost of re-establishing the business,

	Six months' notice is supposed to help people re-establish the business	lost net income during transition and cost of transfer
Acquisition of land and time of compensation	The constitution of Uganda requires prompt payment of a fair, adequate compensation prior to taking possession and acquisition	Recommends 'land for land' compensation.

The conclusion that can be drawn from the above table is that where the project design involves land, the international requirements favour 'land for land' compensation. The land for land compensation has inbuilt benefits that follow resettlement of the affected people. Even where cash compensation is done, it should be based on the full replacement cost. Again, possession and acquisition of land must be based on prompt, fair and adequate compensation. Consequently the international requirements are more favourable to project affected persons and the ministry should therefore apply the legislation in a very flexible manner to ensure compliance with international requirements.

CHAPTER 3: BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

3.1 Background

A socio-economic census was carried out in the project area between June 1st and 20th 2012. The census had five sub-sets generating information on different socio-economic indicators at households and community level. These components were: Households; Health facility, education facility, community assets and Civil Society Organisation. Each of these components had an instrument developed, approved by PEPD, pre-tested and refined for data collection. The purpose of the socio-economic census was to determine;

- 1) Current occupants of the proposed site to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement programme
- 2) Standard characteristics of households affected including a description of production systems, labour and household organization
- 3) Baseline information on the livelihoods [including health status] of the population to be affected by project activities : magnitude of expected loss [total or partial] of assets, and extent of the effect, physical and economic
- 4) Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made
- 5) Provision of up to data information on affected people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals
- 6) Partners of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project
- 7) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected
- 8) Social cultural characteristics of the communities to be affected

Census tools were administered to respondents in line with different components. The respondents were; household heads/representatives [household component], Head teachers/Deputy Head teachers [Schools] and village local council chairpersons/executive committee members [Community Assets]. Although we had planned to capture information on health facilities and civil society organisations, on arrival in the community, it was established that there were no local CSOs and health facilities to be affected/displaced by the project. Socio-economic information and impacts presented in this RAP document is therefore, a product of the census in the project area.

Affected Villages

A list of affected villages and land is presented in table 3.1. Overall, 11 villages will be affected by the project. The total affected land excluding roads is 29.34 square kilometres [KM²]. The amount of affected land varies according to the size of the village and the extent to which a given village is affected. It should be noted however, that there is no single village whose land will be affected 100%.

Table 3.1: Project Affect Villages

Village	Directly Affected PAPS (Land Owners& Licensee Tenants)
Bukona A	246
Bukona B	399
Kab-I	9
Kab-II	78
Katooke	16
Kayera	79
Kigaaga B	25
Kijumba	20
Kitegwa	146
Nyahaira	712
Nyakasinini	60
Nyamasoga	172
Kyapaloni	511
TOTAL	2473

3.2 Demographic Information

a. Ownership of Identification Document

Findings showed that 65.3% of the affected household heads had identification documents while 34.7% did not have. Ownership of identification documents among male household heads was at 69.4% compared to 48.5% of female household heads. Among the households that owned identification documents, 74.4% possessed voters cards, 10.9% village resident identity cards and other miscellaneous identity documents [Political Part cards, school IDs, baptism cards] were possessed by 11% and graduated tax tickets [outdated] at 3.7%. The information above indicated that the project ought to have clear plans for making payments to eligible affected persons and households. Ensuring that affected persons have acceptable identification documents should form part of sensitisation activities of the RAP implementation. All measures should be undertaken to stem anticipated cases of impersonation during cash compensation exercise.

b. Project Affected Households and Persons

The total number of project affected households was 1221. Analysis by sex of household head showed that 85.4% [1043] of affected households were male headed while 14.6% [178] were female headed. The project will affect 7118 persons. Sex composition of affected persons shows that 49.4% of the affected persons are female while 50.6% are male. The age distribution of affected persons is in Figure 3.1. Overall, 52.8% of affected persons were children [below 18 years], 42.9% were aged 18-59 years, 2.5% were at least 60 years and non-response cases were 1.8%.

Information on ethnic background of affected persons is presented in table 3.3. Majority of affected persons were Alurs [70.7%], followed by the Banyoro at 7.3%, Bakiga at 6.6%, Lugbara at 5.6%. With the seven out of ten affected persons being Alur, the RAP implementation process should ensure that the purpose of the displacement is well articulated to this group to avoid the process being misconstrued as targeting non-indigenous people as already alluded to during sensitisation meetings.

Table 3.3: Ethnic Background of Affected Persons

	Frequency	Percent
Alur	5029	70.7
Munyoro	519	7.3
Mukiga	471	6.6
Lugbara	402	5.6
Lendu	193	2.7
Madi	95	1.3
Acholi	85	1.2
Gganda	71	1.0
Others	41	.6
Rwandese (Non-Ugandan)	27	.4
Munyankore	29	.4
Bagungu	24	.3
Congolese [DRC]-Non-Ugandan	19	.3
Non-Response	113	1.6
Total	7118	100.0

f. Marital Status of Household Head [Number of Spouses]

Majority of the household heads were married [68.6%]. The second category was co-habiting [11.5%]. Others were; single [8.4%], widowed [7.7%], separated [2.6%] and other categories constituted 1.4%.

The analysis indicated that 37.5% of household heads were in polygamous relationships. On average each married man had 2 spouses with a minimum of one and a maximum of six spouses. In addition, 98.9% of the married men who had more than one spouse indicated that they had more than one dwelling unit. Consequently, the average number of dwelling units was 2.40 with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 6 dwelling units. Care should be taken in implementation of the RAP to ensure that women in polygamous relationships are not taken advantage of by their spouses.

3.3 Education Level and Literacy Status of Household Head

a. Education Level

The literacy status of heads of affected households was 66.6%. Among the male heads of affected households, the literacy level was at 72.8% compared to 30.5% among their female

counterparts. As indicated in Table 3.4. Only 22.1% of affected household heads had completed at least primary seven.

Table 3.4: Education Level by Sex of Household Head

Level of Education	Male [n=1035]	Female [n=177]	Total [n=1212]
Primary (Not completed)	57.6%	35.0%	54.3%
No formal education	18.0%	55.9%	23.5%
Primary completed (PLE)	12.7%	2.3%	11.1%
O-level (not completed)	6.5%	2.8%	5.9%
O-level completed (UCE)	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
A-level completed (UACE)	1.3%	.6%	1.2%
Tertiary	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%
A-level (not completed)	.4%	.0%	.3%
University	.1%	.0%	.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

b. Literacy Status of Affected Persons

A total of 4614 persons were aged 10 years and above. The percentage of this group which was literate was 61.4%. The literacy rates for male and female affected persons aged at least 10 were 70.6% and 51.5% respectively. Almost half of the affected female persons aged at least 10 are illiterate. The illiterate women are likely to be vulnerable as a result of project occasioned displacement.

3.4 Land Tenure and Use

The socio-economic impact assessment documented that 98.6% of affected households had the project area as their principle area of residence. Findings also indicated that the project area was not a principle residence to 1.3% of affected persons while 0.1% did not respond to the question.

Nature of Tenancy of Household Head

The socio-economic impact assessment required affected household heads to indicate the nature of tenancy they hold on affected land. Findings indicated that 63.4% were land owners, 18.8% were co-owners, 10.8% were squatters, 6.6% were tenants, 0.2% were licensees while 0.1% did not provide information on their tenancy occupancy. Only 45.6% of the affected households had land ownership documentation [land title and land sale/lease agreements] while 54.3% did not possess any documentation. The land ownership documents in custody of affected households included; land purchase agreements [41.5%], tenancy agreements [2.5%], and land titles [1.4%]. The rest [54.6%] of affected households either did not have any document or did not indicate the type of document indicating they held interest in the land on which they derived their livelihoods.

As indicated above, most land is not titled and about half have land purchase agreement while another half has no documentation of land ownership. This implies the implementers of the RAP will have to do rigorous verifications of land ownership before compensation for lost land.

3.5. Occupation of and Source of Livelihood for affected Households

a. Main Occupation of Heads of Affected Households

Table 3.5 presents information on main occupation of heads of project affected households. Overall, 87.3% of the affected household heads were mainly peasant farmers. This was followed by Market oriented agricultural workers [5.6%]. Other occupations constitute less than 7%. The information implies that the almost all households depend on land and other natural resources for their survival.

Table 3.5: Main occupation of Heads of Household

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Subsistence crop farmers	1066	87.3
Market oriented agricultural workers	68	5.6
Wholesalers and retailers	22	1.8
Professionals	14	1.1
Subsistence livestock farmers	13	1.1
Fish folk	9	.7
Craft and other related workers	8	.7
Manager, senior officials and legislators	3	.2
Others	6	.5
Non-Response	12	1.0
Total	1221	100.0

b. Livelihood Sources

The main source of livelihood for the affected household heads was subsistence farming. It was represented by 90.9% of affected households. Next to subsistence farming was business enterprise reported by 12.1%. Other sources of livelihoods within the community were reported by less than 5% each as indicated in the table hereunder:

Table 3.6: Source of Livelihoods for Project Affected Households

Livelihood Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Subsistence Farming	1110	90.9
Business Enterprise	148	12.1
Animal herding	54	4.4
Employment Income	37	3.0
Property Income	28	2.3
Cottage Industry	22	1.8
Family Support	17	1.4
Other	6	0.5

c. Fishing

Findings show that 15.6% of households were deriving their livelihood from fishing at the time of the assessment. These households were fishing in waters of Lake Albert which is located outside the refinery area. Out of the total number of affected household heads, 39 fished daily, 39 fished once every month, 32 fished once every week and 37 fished twice every week. The project impact on such households will be caused by displacement and their relocation to distant places where they may not be able to do fishing. However, in eventuality that they resettle in neighbouring areas, the impact will be greatly minimised.

d. Hunting

The assessment indicated that 9.9% of the affected household heads were engaged in hunting of wild animals, birds and vegetables as a source of livelihood. For the household heads engaged in hunting, 45 hunted once every week, 28 hunted twice every week, 11 hunted once every month and 10 hunted on daily basis. The physical displacement of households involved in hunting as a source of livelihood will cause total loss in terms of benefits associated with hunting.

3.6 Ownership of Productive Assets

Table 3.7 presents information on ownership of productive assets by project affected households. The top five widely owned productive assets were; hoes [91.2%], stereo radios [78.9%], chicken [78.0%], goats [68.0%] and mobile phones [66.3%]. Most of these assets are movable. Mobile phones and radio sets could be very important tools for relaying information between the affected community and RAP implementers.

Table 3.7: Ownership of Productive Assets

Asset	Frequency	Percentage
Hoes	1114	91.2
Radio/Stereo	963	78.9
Chicken	952	78.0
Goats	830	68.0
Mobile Phone	809	66.3
Bicycle	750	61.4
Pigs	414	33.9
Ducks/Goose	164	13.4
Motorcycle	162	13.3
Cows	134	11.0
Turkey	68	5.6
Ox-plough	42	3.4
Others	37	3.0

3.7 Average annual income per household

The average annual income per affected household was UGX 6,266,177. At an exchange rate of US\$1=UGX 2470, the average monthly income for sampled households was US\$ 2537. The assessment also estimated the annual income derived from farming. On average, households earned an average of UGX 5,617,862 per annum. This means that farm income constituted 90% of annual household incomes. This confirms the information presented above indicating that one in nine households derived their livelihoods from farming. The displacement will therefore occasion loss of income to affected households.

3.8 Ownership of Bank Account

The assessment indicated that 79.9% of the affected household heads did not own bank accounts while 14.2% did own. Analysis of ownership of bank accounts by household heads indicated that 16.6% of male compared to only 6.1% of female household heads owned bank accounts. Most of the respondents who owned a bank account were either in PostBank Uganda [71] or Centenary Bank [70]. Household heads with bank accounts in Stanbic bank were 20 and those with accounts in other banks were 9 persons. The average distance to the nearest bank was 48 kilometres. All financial institutions where accounts were held were in Hoima Municipality.

3.9 Access to Public Services

The planned project is anticipated to cause universal displacement of persons and loss of land and developments. In addition, to private losses, access to public services such as, education, health and sanitation and attendant benefits will be lost. The survey therefore measured level of access to these services within the community and nature of knowledge, attitudes and practices [KAP] on issues of water and sanitation and HIV and AIDS. The KAP component of the census was critical in terms of forecasting the likely negative impacts of the affected households and individuals on host communities.

3.9.1 Education

Project Affected Households [PAHs] had children studying in nursery, primary, secondary and vocational institutions within project area and nearby community. The census therefore measured;

- Access to education services/facilities
- Gross and net enrolment ratios
- School enrolment

Findings are presented below:

a. Access to schools

Accessibility to schools or learning facilities was measured in terms of distance to and time taken to walk to schools by children in PAHs. The average distances to nearby nursery, primary, secondary and vocational training schools were 3.84km, 3.79km, 17.03k and 17.42km respectively. It was estimated that children in PAHs spend an average of 38.39 minutes to walk to the nearest Nursery, 47.61minutes to primary, 141 minutes to secondary and 202.86 minutes to vocational training schools. It is important to note that other parents had their children studying outside the project area.

Table 3.8: Distance to Nursery, Primary, Secondary and Vocational Schools

Variable	Distance to nursery school	Time taken to walk to the nursery school	Distance to Primary school	Time taken to walk to the primary school	Distance to Secondary school	Time taken to walk to the Secondary school	Distance to Vocational training school	Time taken to walk to the Vocational training
No of Households	643	625	843	815	47	40	7	7
Mean	3.8395	38.4954	3.7922	47.6098	17.0319	141.3250	17.4286	202.8571
Median	1.0000	30.0000	2.0000	40.0000	10.0000	120.0000	16.0000	180.0000
Mode	1.00	30.00	1.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	16.00	180.00 ^a
Minimum	.01	.10	.01	1.00	.50	1.00	2.00	90.00

Maximum	500.00	740.00	800.00	240.00	60.00	360.00	60.00	360.00
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown								

b. Enrolment rates

The census also computed the percentage of school going children aged 6-24 years. For the children aged 18-24, the census captured information on those children who were not married only. Overall, data was captured on 2951 children aged 6-24. Of these children, 65% were aged 6-12, 24.5% were aged 13-17 and 10.5% were aged 18-24 years. The enrolment rate among the category with children aged 6-14 was 91.1%. The enrolment rates for children aged 6-12, 13-17, 18-24 were 94.6%, 94.3% and 61.8% respectively.

c. Level of Schooling

The census also captured information on the level of schooling of 3294 children within PAHs. Overall, 2.3% were enrolled in Nursery, 75.5% were enrolled in primary, 6.3% were enrolled in secondary schools, and 0.7% children were at tertiary institution or universities. The schooling level of 14.4% was not ascertained. It is likely these children were out of school. The project will therefore affect education of at 2812 children within the project area. Overall, schooling assessment results show that there is high drop out of children. Numbers of children consistently dwindle as children move from lower to upper levels of primary and secondary education.

Table 3.9: School Level of Children in Project Affected Households

Schooling Level	Frequency	Percent
Primary 1	679	20.6
Primary 2	508	15.4
Primary 3	395	12.0
Primary 4	374	11.4
Primary 5	215	6.5
Primary 6	196	6.0
Primary 7	118	3.6
Senior 1	48	1.5
Senior 2	40	1.2
Senior 3	43	1.3
Senior 4	31	.9
Senior 5	27	.8
Senior 6	21	.6
University	13	.4
Tertiary	10	.3
Nursery	94	2.9
Total	2812	85.4
Non-Response	482	14.6
Total	3294	100.0

d. Pupil Enrolment in schools Located in Project Area

There are four primary schools located within the project area. These were; Kyapaloni Primary school, Bukona Nursery and Primary school, Nyahaira Primary school and Relieve Nursery and Primary School. The number and sex composition of children going to these schools is

presented in table 3.10. Overall, there were 926 pupils [Boys=56%; Girls=44%] enrolled in these schools. This means that of the children whose schooling level was primary [2485 children], 37.3% were schooling within project affected schools. The 926 children studying in affected schools will therefore be impacted by the project in terms of loss of education facilities and services within their community.

Table 3.10: Pupil Enrolment in existing schools

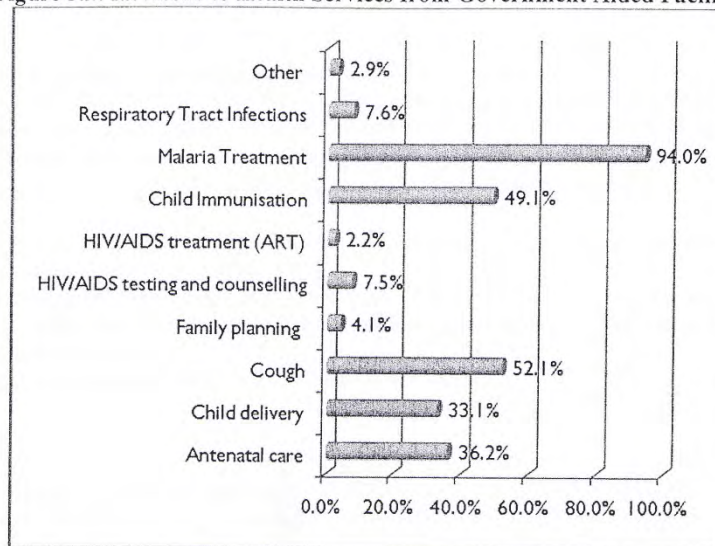
Class	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
P7	10	1.9%	2	0.5%	12	1.3%
P6	7	1.3%	4	1.0%	11	1.2%
P5	34	6.5%	14	3.4%	48	5.2%
P4	80	15.4%	60	14.8%	140	15.1%
P3	107	20.6%	80	19.7%	187	20.2%
P2	107	20.6%	94	23.2%	201	21.7%
P1	175	33.7%	152	37.4%	327	35.3%
Total	520	100.0%	406	100.0%	926	100.0%
Percent	56%		44%		100%	

3.3.2 Access to health Services

The project will not directly affect any physical health facility. The only health centre where the PAPs access health services [Buseruka Health Centre] is outside the project area. The impact of the project will be in terms of affecting the level of access to such services. The level of access to services was measured in terms of distance to the nearby private and public health centres, time taken to access services at the facility and services accessed.

The average distance to the nearest health facility irrespective of whether it was government owned or aided or privately owned was 2.85km [median of 4]. The distance to the nearest government supported or owned facility was 4.4km [median of 4km] while distance to a private clinic or other health facility was 2.77km [median=2km]. Overall, PAPs have had convenience access to health services as the distance is within the national benchmark of 5kms. 96% of affected households used services from Government owned or aided health facilities. The average time spent at the government aided facility before receiving treatment was 98.61 minutes. Only 30.1% of the households reported spending not more than 30 minutes and 23.9% said they received services with the duration of 30 minutes to one (1) hour. This implies that 46% of the households spent more than one hour before receiving services at the Government aided or owned health facility. The different types of health services sought from the above facilities are presented in figure 3.2. The four top most health services accessed from Government owned or aided health facilities were malaria, cough, child immunization and antenatal care.

Figure 3.2: Accessed to Health Services from Government Aided Facilities



3.9.3 Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities

a. Sanitation Situation

Ownership and use of facilities such as pit latrine, rubbish pit, plate rack and hand washing facility are a key determinant in managing hygiene in a community. The survey therefore assessed the hygiene and sanitation situation by existence of these facilities within the community. Findings show that households with pit latrines, plate rack, hand washing and rubbish pit were 81.3%, 47.3%, 42.1% and 39% respectively. The maximum number of facilities people had in the community was four. The figure below shows the percentage of respondents who had different sanitation facilities.

b. Quality of Sanitation Facilities

i. Latrine coverage

An appropriate latrine was considered to be fulfilling a given criteria such as, clean mouth of the top, hole covered with piece of wood, proper roof [leak proof], existence of a good door and ventilated. From the mentioned criteria, 97.9% latrines owned by (PAPs) did not fulfil these minimum features. Only latrines in 1.6% of affected households fulfilled the criteria of a good latrine. This implies that quality of latrine facilities in affected households were unacceptable.

ii. Hand washing Facility

A good hand washing facility was considered to be a tip-tap because it doesn't require hand contact/touching hence does not spread infections when someone uses it. Only 2.2% of affected households had a tip tap for a hand washing facility. This implies that the rest of affected households [97.8%] did not have proper hand washing facilities.

iii. Plate Rack

Findings showed that 19.8% of the sampled households had plate racks. In terms of having proper racks, 18.8% were in good state, while 9.5% were in bad state. More male headed households (90.1%) than female headed households (9.9%) had plate racks. Furthermore, plate racks owned by 89.5% male headed households were in good state than female headed households which recorded only 10.5% with similar plate racks.

c. Water Sources

The main water source was borehole for 43.3% households, followed by protected well/spring (35%), open water source (13%) and the rest of the water sources were in use as main sources by below 5% households. Households were also required to estimate the time taken to travel to and from the nearest safe water source. Results showed that 55% of the households took 0-30 minutes to fetch water, followed by 29% who take 31-60 minutes and the rest of the households (13%) spent over an hour.

d. How drinking water is stored

Overall, 47.4% of the households stored water in recommended vessels (Jerrycans). Statistics showed that 16.3% stored water in vessels which could easily get contaminated by repeated hand dipping. These vessels include bucket [7.2%], pot [5.8%] and water tank [1.8%] among others.

e. Knowledge of safe water for drinking

Having right knowledge on safe water for drinking is critical in exercising proper hygiene practices. Consequently, findings indicate that 53.3% had correct knowledge of safe water for drinking [boiled or disinfected]. The rest of the respondents did not have proper knowledge on safe drinking water. They knew subjective indicators such as; if it looks clean and does not smell bad.

f. Hand washing practices

The survey assessed hand washing practices as another hygiene practice. The most widely adopted way was washing hands before eating or feeding children (85%) and (74.4%) washed hands after latrine use. Other people (12%) washed their hands after working (Digging and milking cows) and only 1.8% did not wash their hands at all. Among those that wash their hands, 70% used water and soap and 23.3% used only water.

g. Morbidity Partners

Findings show that 61% of both males and females had malaria as their common illness (81.2%). More males (43%) suffered from cough as opposed to females (37%). The least common disease among both males and females (2%) was Cholera. Other illnesses such as Pressure, Hernia, Stomach pain and Skin disease were not commonly prevalent among both genders.

h. Prevalence of Sanitation Related Illnesses

Using the total number of affected persons as the base, prevalence rates for sanitation related illnesses in the project area were computed. Malaria and RTI were the main sanitation related illnesses in the project. Diarrhoea and dysentery rates were 5.2% and 3.2% respectively. Although

malaria prevalence was lower than national average of 52% [UNHS 2009/10], dysentery and diarrhoea rates were above national averages.

Table 3.11: Prevalence Rates for Sanitation Related Illnesses

Disease	Male		Female		Total	
	Frequency	Percent [n=3559]	Frequency	Percent [n=3514]	Frequency	Percent [n=7113]
Malaria	1102	30.6%	1152	32.8%	2254	31.7%
RTI	1003	27.9%	881	25.1%	1884	26.5%
Diarrhoea	188	5.2%	184	5.2%	372	5.2%
Dysentery	132	3.7%	131	3.7%	263	3.7%
Typhoid	125	3.5%	100	2.8%	225	3.2%
Bilharzia	83	2.3%	59	1.7%	142	2.0%

i. Overall Assessment

Overall, the hygiene and sanitation in the project area was poor. Almost all affected household do not have basic sanitation facilities which are good. With exception of hand washing which could not be proved, the sanitation practices are also poor. This means that project displaced persons may be vectors for spread of sanitation related diseases to host communities. This eminent threat ought to be mitigated against to avoid the negative spill-over effect beyond the project affected community.

3.9.4 HIV and AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

a. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

The level of awareness about HIV and AIDS in terms of ever hearing about it is below the national average. The assessment indicated that 89.6% of the household survey respondents had ever heard about HIV/AIDS compared to UDHS [2006] findings of 98%. Another 7.3% had never heard about it while 3.1% of the respondents never provided responses. The percentage of males (93.7%) that had ever heard about HIV and AIDS was higher compared to that of their female counterparts [87.4%].

The socio-economic survey also sought to find out the risky behavioural practices that expose people to HIV. Respondents pointed out a number of them that included; having multiple sexual partners [50%], unprotected sex [49.1%], rape at discos [23.7%], early marriages [12.2%], and drunkenness [12.1%]. Cross-generational sex was reported by 9.4% and other risky behaviours [Idleness, and bad peer groups] were reported by 4.9%. The analysis revealed that 86% of the respondents knew at least one of the HIV infection-risk behaviour while 14% did not know any.. The number of risky behaviours known reduces as the cut off increases. For example, 49% knew at least two and only 3.4% knew at least three HIV risk behaviours. Analysis by sex of respondent indicated 87.5% of the female compared to 80.2% of the male respondents knew at least one of the HIV infection-risky behaviour.

b. HIV Transmission Mode

The assessment also generated information on knowledge levels on how HIV is transmitted. A good number of respondents said it was as a result of having unprotected sex with infected partners represented by 78.1%, sharing of sharp instrument [31.8%], and getting in contact with blood of an infected person [27.5%]. Other ways through which HIV/AIDS can be acquired included through mother to child at birth stressed by 9.3%, through breast feeding if the mother is positive (2.5%) and blood transfusion [2.9%]. On average, respondents knew at least two HIV transmission modes. However, 82.3% of the respondents knew only one mode of HIV transmission. The percentage of male respondents that knew at least one HIV mode of transmission [84.2%] was higher than that of their male counterparts [75.2%].

c. HIV Prevention Strategies

The main HIV/AIDS prevention methods known to the 1221 respondents included; being faithful to a single partner [63.9%], proper condom use [54.2%], abstinence [22.4%] and Avoiding getting in contact with blood of an infected person [9.9%]. The assessment showed that 84.2% of the respondents knew at least one HIV infection prevention strategy. Similar to the patterns observed above, male respondent were more knowledgeable compared to their female counterparts. Only 77.2% of the female compared to 85.9% of the men knew at least one HIV infection prevention strategy.

d. HIV Behaviour and Practices

The main HIV infection prevention strategies employed were; being faithful [46.4%], proper condom use [11.1%] and abstinence [5.6%]. Some 26% of the respondents were not practicing any of the above strategies while 11% did not give their responses to the aspect under assessment. More male than female respondents practiced faithfulness [M=53.1%; F=48.6%] and proper condom use [M=13%; F=10%]. However, more female [13.3%] compared to male respondents practiced faithfulness [4.6%] as HIV infection prevention strategy.

e. HIV Risky Behaviour

About 10.3% of the survey respondents had ever been involved in transaction sex. Transaction sex refers to engaging in sex in exchange for money or other forms of payments. Findings show that more male [13.6%] than female respondents [5%] were engaged in transaction sex with strangers. Of the male respondents who were engaged in transaction sex with strangers, 74.2% used condoms. Of the four women who were engaged in transaction sex with strangers, half of them used condoms.

f. HIV Testing

The assessment shows that 40.4% [493] of the respondents had ever undergone an HIV test. Of those who tested for HIV, 75.3% of them tested with their sexual partners. Analysis of valid responses showed that 53% of the male and 44.8% of the female respondents tested with their partners. Assessment findings show that 78% of the male and 60.8% of the female respondents tested with their sexual partners.

3.10 Welfare Status

Table 3.12 presents information on different social welfare indicators of project affected households. Social indicators reflect characteristics of typical rural community punctuated with good and bad social welfare indicators. On the good side, radio ownership per household is at

125.6%, implying that some households own more than one radio set. Households with members with at least two sets of clothes were 95.9% and household heads with social support connections/networks were 85.7%. However, other social indicators depict low welfare standards within the project affected community. For example, ownership of beds, mattresses, blankets, good dwelling units, mosquito nets, dwelling units roofed with iron sheets remains very low. This implies that the project affected community is already experiencing low welfare standards. All necessary measures should be taken to return to restore and improve the existing living standards.

Table 3.12: Social Welfare Indicators

Indicator	Mean	Percent
Plates	18.78	303.6%
Lantern	2.77	182.5%
Radio sets	1.56	125.6%
Sauce pans	6.39	105.6%
Households with members with at least two sets of clothes	N/A	95.9%
Ownership of dwelling place	N/A	94.2%
Firewood	N/A	89.0%
Households with informal social support within community members	N/A	85.7%
Households with mud and wattle with grass thatched dwellings	N/A	81.2%
Jerry cans	4.43	73.4%
Detached kitchen	N/A	61.3%
Blankets	3.12	51.2%
Mosquito nets	2.95	42.9%
Mattresses	2.19	33.5%
Beds	1.87	27.6%
HH have any other transport equipment apart other than a bicycle	N/A	23.5%
Households with motorcycles	N/A	20.6%
Households with dwellings made of mud and wattle with iron roof	N/A	12.6%
Households with dwellings made of burnt bricks with iron roof	N/A	3.4%
Household with vehicles	N/A	1.2%
Households with dwellings made of un-burnt bricks with iron roof	N/A	0.4%
Average rooms per dwelling place	2.04	/NA

3.11 Community Assets

A total of 40 community/social assets were identified during the community asset mapping exercise. A summary of different categories of assets is presented below. The social assets were owned by faith-based organisations such as churches [16 assets], individuals [11], government [9] and community [4].

Table 3.13: Quantity of Social Assets Affected by the Project

Asset	Quantity
Churches	13
Mosque	1
Markets	1
Boreholes	7
Shallow wells	2

Water springs	5
Uphill water tank	1
Video Hall	1
Diesel grinding machine	6
Football pitches	3
Total	40

3.12 Cultural and Social Networks

The economic and social impact assessment generated information on existence of graves, sacred places and trees as well as membership to self and social support groups within the project area. The total displacement occasioned by the project will affect these cultural and social elements of the affected community. It was imperative that associated impacts are well managed and mitigated against during the resettlement process. The impacts are presented below:

a. Existence of Graves on Land and Sacred Places

The social impact component established that 50.9% of affected households had graves on their pieces of land. Total number of reported graves in the project area was 3249¹⁶. The average was six graves while the median was three and the mode was two graves. The social impact assessment also indicated that 9.4% of the affected households had shrines or sacred places on their lands. The assessment indicated that there were 212 shrines and 474 sacred trees and grounds within the project area.

b. Membership to Social Networks

Overall, 60.5% of affected households belonged to social groupings within the community [Table 3.4]. The assessment indicates that 62% of male and 52% of female headed households had members belonging to different social networks or groupings within the community. Members with membership to groupings belonged to at least one group. However, 78.8% belonged to one group, 19.1% belonged to two groups, 2.0% belonged to three groups and only 0.1% belonged to four groups within the community. This implies that 739 households' membership in different groups/social networks will be affected by the project as there will be need for forming or joining new groups in host communities. The social and economic benefits of belonging to such groups such as sharing labour, social and psychological support will be distorted by the displacement.

Table 3.14: Membership to Community Groupings

Grouping	Percent
Farmer Group	44.6%
Self help groups [burial, clan or tribe]	20.7%
Business group	5.6%
Drinking or social club	2.4%
Registered community Based Group	1.6%
Membership to at least 1 group	

¹⁶ There was under reporting during the socio-economic survey. However, the valuation survey captured more detailed information on affected graves. The valuation report captured compensation for graves as per of entitlements by affected persons or households.

3.13 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability analysis entailed identifying the project impact in terms of vulnerable persons who will be greatly affected by the project. Vulnerable persons were defined as people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Within the scope of this definition, the assessment identified the following categories of vulnerable persons within the project area:

- a) People with disabilities
- b) Chronically ill persons
- c) Elderly
- d) Women
- e) Children [under 5]
- f) Minority ethnic groups

a. Persons with Disabilities

The social impact assessment indicated that 2.8% [201 persons] of the affected persons were persons with disabilities [PWDs]. Of the PWDs, 58.2% were male and 41.8% were female. The different forms of disabilities included; physical disability [54.2%], visual impairment [31.9%], deaf/dumb [13.9%] and mental impairment [11.4%].

b. Chronically ill persons

There were 106 persons who were chronically ill within the project area. Detailed information number of people suffering from different illnesses is presented in Table 3.15 below: The man care required for these people will be in different forms of medical treatment.

Table 3.15: Number of Persons Suffering from Different Chronically Illnesses

Health Facility	Frequency	Percent
Asthma	23	21.7
Tuberculosis	14	13.2
Mental illness	13	12.3
Pressure	11	10.4
Physical disability	7	6.6
Hypertension	7	6.6
Cancer	6	5.7
Back ache	6	5.7
HIV/AIDS	5	4.7
Ulcers	4	3.8
Chest pain	3	2.8
heart Disease	2	1.9
Hernia	1	.9
Cough	1	.9
Stroke	1	.9
Leprosy	1	.9
Sickle cells	1	.9
Total	106	100.0

c. Elderly

There were 181 elderly persons (aged at least 60 years) within the project area. This was equivalent to 2.5% of the population of affected persons within the project area. Male elderly persons were 55.2% while their female counterparts were 44.8% of the elderly person population in the project area. There were two centenarians in PAPs. One Ubomba [Kyapaloni Village] and Silivano Ali [Nyahaira Village] were aged 125 years and 110 years respectively¹⁷.

d. Women

Women are a special vulnerable group that can be affected by decisions of their spouses or their caregivers. Female persons within the PAPs were 3514 [49.4%]. Male headed households were 14.5% of all affected households. An examination of the marital status of household heads revealed other dimensions which put female headed households at vulnerability risks. The findings indicated that some of the female household heads were widowed [80], married [42], separated [13], cohabiting [11], single [11] and divorced [4]. These different categories of women are regarded as vulnerable given their marital status. Other community members are likely to take advantage of their marital status during the resettlement or compensation process. To that effect, special provisions will have to be made to guarantee their safety and that of livelihood by the Government.

e. Children [under 5]

Children under five years are regarded as vulnerable since they are still in their early childhood development stages. The chance of any negative impacts on household livelihoods will be high on children of this category. A total of 1344 children within the project area were under five years and are likely to be impacted by the anticipated displacement occasioned by the project. Of these children, 50.1% were female and 49.9% were male.

f. Minority ethnic groups

Ethnic minority groups are those groups whose populations are less than 20,000 persons. In Uganda the Lendu are classified as an ethnic minority. The assessment found that the population of the Lendu was 193 persons. These comprised of 51.8% male and 48.2% female members. The composition of this ethnic minority population in the total PAPs was 2.7%.

¹⁷ The age was not verified. These persons could be younger than these ages. However, at least they were more than 100 years old.

CHAPTER 4: PROJECT DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

This chapter summarises project impacts caused by the displacement of households, persons and their livelihoods.

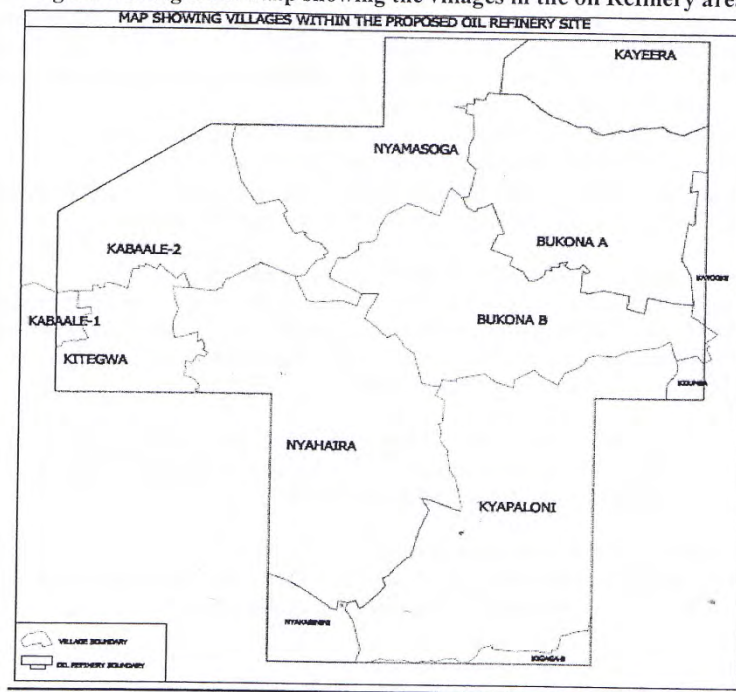
4.1 Basis for computation of Project Impacts

Project impacts have been computed on the basis of socio-economic census, land survey and property valuations carried out in the project area from May 16th to July 10th, 2012. A verification of surveyed land was also carried out from August 27th to 31st, 2012. Before this verification, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development placed a newspaper advertisement of the exercise and informed any affected persons about the exercise.

4.2 Project Affected Land

The affected land is located in Kabale parish, Buseruka Sub-county and Hoima District. A total of 13 villages will be affected and are indicated on the map below:

Figure 4.1: Figure 1: Map showing the villages in the oil Refinery area



4.3 Impact on Land

The total project area to be affected by the project, and is to be compensated for is 29.34 square kilometres. This excludes main and feeder roads within the project area. The valuation report indicated the number of directly affected land owners and licensees was 2473 persons.

4.4 Impact on Social Assets

The project will affect four schools which accommodate 926 pupils or 37.3% of school-age going children within the affected households. There is no health facility which was directly affected by the project within the affected community. The project will affect 14 water sources which were being used by affected community. Of these water sources, 10 of them or 66.7% [Boreholes=7 and shallow wells=2, uphill water tank=1] are safe water sources while 35.7% or 5 sources are unsafe water sources [water springs].

Social Amenities

The project will affect 25 social amenity infrastructures. These amenities include; 13 churches, six diesel grinding machines, three football pitches, one mosque, one market and one video hall. Although the video hall and grinding machines are privately owned, they benefited mainly the affected community.

4.5 Impact on People and Livelihoods

We identified the presence of landowners and licensees tenants within the project area.

- Licensees will only be entitled to crops and developments compensation in addition to a disturbance allowance of 30% but no land compensation will be computed for them. Both seasonal and perennial crops are considered here.
- Landowners' compensation will be based upon the market value of their unimproved land, crops/developments plus a disturbance allowance of 30%.
- Tenants on the land will be entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land in addition to a disturbance allowance of 30%.

4.6 Total Number of affected Households and Persons

The total number of project affected households was 1221. Analysis by sex of household head showed that 85.4% [1043] of affected households were male while 14.6% [178] were female headed. The project will affect 7118 persons. Sex composition of affected persons shows that 49.4% of the affected persons were female while 50.6% were male.

In terms of vulnerable person, the project will affect 201 persons with disabilities, 106 chronically ill persons, 181 elderly persons, 3514 women, 1344 Children under 5 five years and 193 persons belonging to a minority ethnic group [Lendu].

4.7 Impact on Graves and Cultural Sites

Total number of graves within the project area was 3249¹⁸. The assessment also indicated that there were 212 shrines and 474 sacred trees and grounds within the project area.

4.8. Qualitative Impacts

Although the above impacts are expected on the community residing within or owning properties within the project area, the displacement will lead to relocation of affected communities to other areas. The assessment team interaction with affected households indicated that most of them will

¹⁸ There was under reporting during the socio-economic survey. However, the valuation survey captured more detailed information on affected graves. The valuation report captured compensation for graves as per of entitlements by affected persons or households.

settle within the vicinity of the project area. This means that such areas have to be planned for to avoid unplanned settlements within the neighbourhood of the refinery. In addition, the attitudes and practices of the affected community in areas of hygiene and sanitation, and HIV and AIDS are not very good. This means that the displaced community is likely to affect the host community in terms of associated effects resulting from the above bad practices.

4.9 Summary of Project Impacts

Table 4.1: Summary of refinery Development Project Impacts

Impact	Magnitude
Project Affected land	29.34 KM ²
Number of affected parcels	1662
Directly affected land owners [land owners and licensee tenants]	2473
Project Affected Households	1221
Project affected Persons	7118
Number of shrines	212
Number of sacred places and trees	474
Number of affected schools	4
Number of pupils affected	926
Number of affected water sources	15
Number of affected churches	13
Number of affected mosques	1
Number of football pitches	3
Number of markets and video halls	2
Vulnerable Person Categories	
g) People with disabilities	201
h) Chronically ill persons	106
i) Elderly	181
j) Women	3514
k) Children [under 5 years]	1344
l) Persons belonging to minority ethnic group	193

CHAPTER 5: COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

5.1 Key Principles

The MEMD undertakes to commit herself to the following key principles in development and implementation of the RAP:

- 1. Following the national legislation and international standards:** Resettlement and compensation of PAPs will be carried out in compliance with Ugandan legislation and international best practices pertaining to managing displacements occasioned by development projects such as the oil refinery. Specifically, the implementation process will ensure that it is in compliance with IFC's Performance Standard 5 and WB OP 4.12.
- 2. Participation:** The affected community will be involved in implementation of the RAP through, participation in land verifications, valuations, settlement of disputes and conflicts which may arise as a result of the project.
- 3. Promote choice of resettlement or compensation options:** All physically or economically displaced people have chosen between either a full resettlement package, including the provision of replacement residential land and a house, or cash compensation. At the beginning of the implementation of the RAP, affected households will be given another opportunity to re-confirm any of the options.
- 4. Promoting options which quickly restore livelihoods of PAPs:** Majority of PAP derive their livelihood from agriculture. Where farmers are physically or economically displaced and prefer relocation option, the provision of agricultural land of potential equivalent to that of the land they have lost will be included in the package.
- 5. Gender sensitivity:** The RAP will be implemented in a gender-sensitive manner: consents of female spouses will be sought, as provided for by Ugandan regulations. All efforts will be undertaken to ensure that cash compensations are not abused to the detriment of women by male household heads.
- 6. Minimizing the negative effects of cash compensation:** Past experience in Uganda has shown that cash compensation, although very sought after by many household heads, could be detrimental in the medium term. To other household members, particularly the females and children; the Project will make every effort to ensure that such negative effects are minimized since compensation is the most preferred option. Households will be given opportunity to re-confirm the resettlement option at commencement of implementation of the RAP. Household members will be given opportunity to participate in this confirmation and verification process.
- 7. Restoration of livelihoods:** MEMD will assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods, and will provide necessary transitional assistance as long as livelihoods are not restored to their previous level; specific livelihood restoration activities will target women and other categories of vulnerable persons affected by the project. Household heads will also be targeted to influence their attitudes and create a culture of responsible financial management.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation: The RAP implementation process and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated to promote transparency and accountability in implementation process.

9. Mitigating the effect of negative behaviours of PAPs on host community: PAPs and neighbouring potential community will be consulted during the whole course of implementation and evaluation. The implementation should continue from where the pre-assessment and assessment activities ended.

5.2 Lessons Learnt from Previous Resettlement and Compensation Activities

In planning and preparing the RAP, care has been given to similar resettlement activities in Uganda. The RAP preparation team has drawn lessons from other resettlement schemes under the framework of development projects. Specifically, project such as most Hoima-Kaiso-Tonya Road, Kampala Northern By-pass Road, Bujagali interconnection projects have been studied. Information from these projects together with that collected from project affected communities before and during the economic and social impact assessment activities has been used. Proposed actions and plans have been developed on the basis of this information and lessons learnt. The lessons learnt include:

Almost all project affected households [97.8%] prefer cash compensation to resettlement. The lessons learnt from other projects indicated that cash compensations do not favour the most vulnerable such as women, children and elderly persons. Cash compensation is therefore considered to be detrimental as male household heads tend to take advantage of the cash to their sole benefit. These fears were expressed by females affected during sensitisation meetings as their fears were their husbands fleeing with the money and marrying other women. These actions will negatively impact on the livelihoods of women and children. In response, the following strategies are proposed to minimize distortions in livelihoods occasioned by cash compensations.

The implementers should seek full consent of females in the households with regard to proposed compensation options. This will serve dual purpose; achieve formal compliance with Section 40 of the Land Act and putting spouses at equal footing with the household level in the discussion and decision-making on compensation options. Already, females participated in reaching the choices made. They will have to participate in the verification/confirmation processes before implementation.

✓ Payment of large amounts of cash compensation in carefully distributed instalments (sometimes over several years) to a large extent mitigated the potential for cash misuse; paying cash compensation in instalments will be the choice option for any amount larger than USD 1000.00; Although full payment is recommended under WB guidelines as a quick means to restoration of livelihoods, phasing payments will be a key strategy of mitigating misuse of cash.

Monitoring will be key in ensuring that female spouses and elderly persons are not put at risk of being entirely deprived of project benefits, particularly when compensation will be paid in instalments over long periods of time.

Livelihood reinstatement support activities need time to achieve results, particularly when households have less land to farm and need to rely on non-farming activities that they are not fully familiar with;

Resettlement and compensation interventions need to accommodate the constraints, budgets, and time-scales of livelihood restoration plans;

A third party acting as a witness, preferably a civil society organization to carry out on-going auditing and monitoring will be laudable as proven to have worked well in other similar project. Involvement of CSOs apart from RAP implementers and Government agencies will enhance credibility of the process. It will also ensure that rights and obligations of affected persons are not compromised.

5.3 Eligibility

a. Census

The information used to compute project impacts has been generated from a census carried out within the community from May 21st to July 6th 2012.

b. Cut-off date

The cut off date is June 2nd, 2012. Developments on project affected land after this date are not eligible for compensation.

c. Speculative structures

Experience elsewhere shows that compensations normally generate appetite for making huge claims. Affected persons normally attempt to maximise compensations by undertaking opportunistic developments on project affect land. This practice must be stopped to avoid unnecessary compensation costs and making the resettlement projects expensive. Speculative structures are not eligible for compensation. To avoid this problem, the communities were informed that any developments after the cut-off dates are not eligible for compensation. Other measures included; physical inspection of developments, consultation with village RAP committees to ascertain status of any contested developments and involvement of witness NGO to validate any contestations. Any complaints on eligibility of developments will be handled through the grievance and complaints handling mechanism proposed in this report.

Individuals, assets and developments eligible for compensation

Assets, including residential, commercial and recreational structures and fields, that were surveyed in the Project-Affected Area at the Cut-Off Date are eligible for compensation. Persons residing or holding affected assets in the Project-Affected Area at the Cut-Off Date are likewise eligible for compensation.

5.4 Overview of Entitlements

a. Compensation and Resettlement Packages-Individual Approach

The valuation process identified the presence of landowners and licensees tenants within the project area. In summary three categories of persons would be entitled to different forms of compensations as follows:

- 1) Licensees will only be entitled to crops and developments compensation in addition to a disturbance allowance of 30% but no land compensation will be computed for them. Both seasonal and perennial crops are considered here.
- 2) Landowners' compensation will be based upon the market value of their unimproved land, crops/developments plus a disturbance allowance of 30%.
- 3) Tenants on the land will be entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land in addition to a disturbance allowance of 30%.

b. Resettlement packages

Only 27 affected households chose the option of resettlement. The rest (1194 households) preferred cash compensation to resettlement. It is recommended that land is identified in the neighbourhood of the refinery project on case by case basis to construct houses and provide land for farming as part of the full resettlement package to these 27. Resettling these households in special settlement may isolate them from the rest of the community. This may affect their integration as well. In this case there will be no need for site identification and planning. Instead physical plans for each plot will be developed for each household and a universal house plan [See annex 3 for the architectural plan for proposed residential house] will be used to construct houses in line with approved compensation plans.

Furthermore, the Government should provide land titles to resettled households as proof of ownership of the property and its developments.

c. Impact on host community

Since a cash compensation option is preferred to resettlement, affected persons are likely to migrate to different parts within Bunyoro region and beyond. However, interactions with most of the affected households revealed that they plan to acquire land and settle within the vicinity of the project area. It is estimated that at least 50% of affected households will take this option. Informal interactions with affected households indicate that soon as the boundaries of the refinery area were opened, some of them started buying land outside the refinery area in readiness for individual resettlement.

This means that the social services, facilities and amenities within the neighbouring community will be stretched. These facilities include; schools, places of worship, water sources and football pitches.

Furthermore, the socio-economic baseline clearly indicated that the affected community has low knowledge on issues of hygiene, sanitation, HIV and AIDS. Its attitudes and behaviour in aforementioned areas are also poor. This means that the mass resettlement of affected persons in any community poses a public health threat since the bad practices can lead to outbreak and spread of diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, malaria and HIV.

The impact of the resettlement process on the neighbouring community should therefore be mitigated against. The proposals for mitigating these negative impacts included the following:

- Sensitisation of the host community on the project and its benefits to them and the country at large. The pre-assessment activities were successful and the whole exercise was done without any violence from the community.
- Awareness creation among affected communities on issues of HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene, including the value for education. RAP implementers should develop and implement a campaign on these issues targeting the neighbouring community and the affected community. Use of platforms such as mobile phone platforms should be embraced.
- Rehabilitating and expanding existing schools by building additional classrooms for primary schools and providing playing kits such as balls for the children.
- Posting additional teachers [10 teachers] to rehabilitated schools. Teachers from affected schools could be transferred to the rehabilitated schools without need for extra public funds.
- Acquiring and setting up playing space for children such as playing grounds [football and netball pitches] and playing parks.
- Constructing boreholes and protecting water springs in collaboration with the host community.
- Agreeing with FBOs on which facility can be constructed/expanded in exchange for affected structures in the project area, beyond which cash payments will be made.

All these activities should be carried out in consultation with the affected and the neighbouring communities. This will promote ownership and enhance sustainability of extra facilities within.

5.5 Consultation with PAPs on Compensation Options

a. Option Disclosure at Parish and Village Level

As a first stage of disclosure, meetings will be organised at Kabale parish level with LC1s of all affected villages, Sub-county and district leaders. The basis for compensation and different properties and developments will be explained in detail to this category of stakeholders. The list of land and plots to be acquired will be disclosed at sub-county and Parish Land Committee offices with land sizes, location by village and landowners' names. Meetings at the 13 village levels will allow for the same information to be disclosed. Additionally, at this level, timeframes for consultation meetings with each affected individual will be published (lists). The importance of amicable transactions will be stressed, and information on complaints and dispute settlement mechanism will be shared.

b. Individual Disclosure Meetings

Meetings will be held with household heads of affected households. Married household heads will be encouraged to come along with their spouses as a measure of addressing vulnerabilities associated with lack of information on compensation amounts. Affected household heads will be free to seek support of relatives, lawyers or any other trusted persons during the disclosure meetings. These meetings will take place in agreed points in a village or at their homes. During disclosure meetings, affected households will be informed about the different developments being compensated for and how much the amount is. Where family and spousal consent is required, there will be agreement among all concerned parties.

At the end of the disclosure meeting, the affected persons/households will be asked whether the compensation package is acceptable to him/her/them. If agreed, a compensation certificate with details on agreed amount and payment options will be signed indicating pave way for preparation and signing of compensation agreement and disbursement of the compensation amount/property.

c. Local Cash Compensation Review Committees

It is proposed that where cash compensation option is chosen by an affected person or household, a local committee reviews the appropriateness of the option and advises the person or person on appropriateness of the option in context of vulnerabilities which may arise out of misuse of the cash package. Once the compensation review committee is satisfied with the option, the person can be declared eligible for cash compensation. Otherwise, they will be advised to seek relocation/resettlement option.

5.6 Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood assessment indicated that nine in ten households derived their livelihoods from farming. Another one in ten derived livelihoods from small business activities. In addition, almost all affected households prefer cash compensation to resettlement option. This means that households will be handling huge amounts of cash which can easily be misused if not well planned for and managed. In this regard, livelihood restoration activities will therefore encompass three areas in the order of:

1. Basic family financial planning and management
2. Improved agriculture
3. Small scale rural business development

Since evidence from development activities indicated that women are more receptive to improved farming, better financial management and business development, they will be specifically targeted. Practice manuals will be developed to guide this training. The manuals should specify the training contents, objectives, expected outcomes, learning aids and timelines. Gender and cultural sensitive approaches should be emphasised. The trainers should be fluent in Alur, Swahili and Lunyoro to facilitate an effective transfer of competence to affected persons.

Eligibility

All affected households are eligible for the training on basic family financial planning and management. However, households will select between agriculture and small scale rural business development.

Household Preference

All affected households [100%] are eligible for the training in basic family financial management. The livelihood assessment indicated that 90.9% of the households depend on farming while 12.1% depend on small businesses for their livelihood. Given the fact that affected households will choose between business training and improved agriculture training, it would require estimating the number of affected households to undertake each of these trainings. Assuming the above proportions represent exclusive households, the percentage would add-up to 100%. The percentage share of improved agriculture trainees would be 88.3% while that of business planning would be 11.7%. This corresponds to 1078 households for improved farming

and 143 affected households for business planning trainings. The possible content for the three categories of trainings are briefly described below:

a. Basic Family Financial Management Training

This training will be aimed to ensuring proper use of cash compensations and minimisation of any financial misuse among by affected heads. The training content will include: Definition of family financial management, roles of family financial management, financial planning, budgeting, expenditure control, family investment decision making, role of family members in financial planning and management. Two day training workshops of 40-50 participants [26 events] will be organised and conducted in local languages. The training will be delivered in a rural setting through participatory approaches.

b. Improved agricultural planning:

This will be aimed at improving the capacity of affected households to carry out modern farming in a profitable manner. Subjected to the land sizes acquired for or by affected households, farmers will be trained on different farming techniques. The training content will be conducted using participatory learning and action techniques. The training content will include modern agriculture techniques, improved crop varieties and animals, small irrigation schemes, animal traction, post harvest handling of selected crops, value chain management, quality control and standardisation, farming group formation, technology provision and extension services under NAADS. After the training, the farmers should be linked to the NAADS programme for support for the next five years. The host community should be trained for the on farming as well. This will ensure that the community living within the neighbourhood of the community is prosperous and ready to take advantage of the opportunities created by the refinery. A RAP implementing agency should hire a competent NGO to carry out the trainings and then handover the activity to NAADS for continuity after the contract.

c. Small scale rural business training

The business training will be aimed at equipping affected households with skills for profitably managing non-agriculture business activities. A list of possible no-agriculture businesses will be identified and prioritized. From this list, the members will select one activity which will form the basis for training and implementation. The training will include; small business planning, cash planning, stock control, basis record keeping, decision-making, general management principles management and financial monitoring of business. The RAP Implementation agency will carry out monitoring of the training. An experienced firm or preferably an NGO in small rural business planning will be hired to carry out the training. It is estimated that four trainings will be carried out for all eligible households. Women will be encouraged to attend these trainings. Small business grants could be extended to female participants as an incentive for application of the skills. Working in groups will be promoted.

5.7 Payment

a. Principles

Compensation will be paid when all transactions are agreed upon. This will be in all cases prior to the actual commencement of the works. The date of commencement of the notice to vacate period will be the date of the signature of the compensation certificate, regardless of the actual

date or signature of the transfer deed. The Notice to Vacate will be for a period of not less than 3 months since a disturbance allowance of 30% has been calculated for each affected landowner.

b. Payment procedures

When options have been selected by the affected households for the compensation of lost land and developments, all parties involved will sign a compensation agreement. These compensations agreements will clearly present detailed information on components attributed to direct loss of properties and livelihoods and disturbance allowance.

Signatories of the compensation agreements will be as follows:

A: Parties:

- i). Compensation Recipient,
- ii). MEMD representative
- iii). RAP implementing agency

B: Witnesses:

- i). Member of the Parish Land Committee
- ii). Member of the Village RAP Committee
- iii). Witness NGO

Where the affected person being compensated agrees to be paid in instalments, the compensation certificates will include the detailed schedule of payments. Accepting payment in instalments should not interfere with the validity of the notice to vacate. The date of the first instalment will commence the period of the notice to vacate the acquired land.

c. Mode of Payment

Payments of all amounts more than Ush 100,000 will be made by cheque or direct transfer to a certified beneficiary account. Payment will be made by an appointed implementing agency. On payment, a receipt will be signed by the same parties as above.

As a measure for minimizing the risk of misuse of cash by household heads to the disadvantage of women and children, payment in several instalments will be proposed for any amount larger than USD 1,000.00. Ugandan law (and to a certain extent WBG policies) require, however, that compensation be "prior" to the loss, and fully effected before entry into land. Experiences in neighbouring countries with similar requirements indicate that this contradiction can be overcome as follows:

- Educating affected persons about different payment option, their merits and demerits in restoration of livelihoods for affected households;
- Promote a family approach to decision making in choosing payment options;
- Obtain a clear, in-writing, consent to the payment being effected in instalments rather than as a "one-off";
- Sign a compensation agreement (see section above) making it clear on what the payment schedule will be in instalments.

5.8. Management of Cultural Properties

Interactions with the community and district indicated that no significant cultural property will be impacted by the project. However, the socio-economic survey revealed that the project will affect three categories of properties with cultural importance. These will include; graves, shrines and sacred places. The graves are resting places of the loved ones. Some are made of concrete [cement, sand, stones and metal bars] while other are just from a heap of solid or soft rock. Shrines are places where sacrifices are made to spirits and where spirits are consulted on different issues that are not fathomed by living souls. The shrines are found in people's courtyards, near or farther from the homestead. Sacred places are bushes or trees where sacrifices are made in favour of the community, family or individuals. Sacred places are normally in specially and naturally grown special trees and vegetation. In addition to the spiritual value, sacred places are well known for preserving biodiversity.

Mitigation measures

All cultural assets will have to be shifted to other locations where affected households will be residing as a mitigation measure. The specific mitigation plans for each type of property are presented hereunder

a. Graves

All graves on affected land will have to be relocated to new areas of residence. Each grave will be compensated for according to the rates set for each type of grave set by Hoima District Land Board. Remains will have to be exhumed and transferred to new locations by relatives or an undertaker to be hired by Government. As with customs of most communities in Uganda, rituals will be performed before and during exhumation and re-burial of the remains in another location identified by affected family members. Affected residents should use compensation for the graves to manage the relocation of affected graves. In eventuality that any affected family is reluctant to exhume and rebury the remains of their loved one, the Government will hire an undertaker who will exhume the remains and rebury them in a government cemetery. The compensation agreements should have a section which requires compensated households to exhume the remains and re-bury them within the period specified by the notice to vacate. Beyond this period, the Government will relocate any observable grave to the public cemetery.

b. Shrines

The number of shrines affected has been established by the assessment and adjusted according to valuation report. Each shrine will be compensated for according to the rate set by Hoima District Land Board. Shrines can be relocated after performing some rituals. Government will therefore provide some facilitation for relocation of each shrine. For PAPs who prefer cash compensation, it will be their responsibility to relocate the shrines. In this case Government responsibility will be limited to providing facilitation. Given the complications involved in relocating spirits, even affected persons that will have chosen the resettlement package, should be compensated for shrines and they will take responsibility for relocating the shrines. The notice to vacate will include relocation of shrines as one of the properties to be relocated within a given period. Government will work with Bunyoro Kingdom to relocate any shrines which will have not been relocated after period of vacating has elapsed.

c. Sacred

Sacred places are places where sacrifices are made to spirits as an appeasement measure or in search for a solution. They are specifically gazetted places at household or community level for this purpose. They also include trees, rocks and water points. The socio-economic assessment and valuation have computed the number of affected sacred places. All trees will be compensated for. However, other elements such as rocks, water points cannot be compensated for. Government will provide facilitation for relocation of these sacred places. Affected families will closely work with Government to relocate these sacred places to appropriate sites outside the refinery area. Notice to vacate will also apply to relocation of sacred places.

It is important to note that an environmental impact assessment for the refinery development will be carried out before commencement of earth works. The EIA should identify associated environment impacts as well as any archaeological assets in the area and handle them accordingly.

5.9. Vulnerable People

a. Identification of vulnerable people

Vulnerable people are persons that may be adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerability is associated with virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status. Affected persons have been estimated using some of these parameters. The number may vary as some other people may emerge or graduated into vulnerable categories as the resettlement process commences. However, within the project area, vulnerable people include, but are not limited to:

- Persons with disabilities different forms of disabilities such as persons with physical, mental and visual impairment
- Refugees. Affected persons include non-Ugandans. These non-Ugandan residents are from Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo. Socio-economic assessment was not able to verify the refugee status of these non-Ugandans.
- Chronically and seriously ill people, particularly people living with HIV/AIDS and other illnesses
- Elderly persons, particularly when they live alone;
- Households whose heads are children;
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources;
- Households whose heads have no or very limited resources;
- Households made vulnerable as a result of the resettlement and/or compensation process, such as situations where the wife is abandoned after the husband has received cash compensation;
- Widows and orphans
- Abandoned children. This will apply to situation where caregivers to children abandon them after receiving the compensation.

b. Potential Assistance Activities for Vulnerable People

RAP implementation agency will support vulnerable people depending on the nature of effect of the process on them. Such support may include the following activities:

- Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, either through direct interviews by a Project social worker or through the Village RAP committees. RAP committee members will be true community members representing different interests and groups. They should be able to provide information on all community members, including the voiceless.
- Identification of required assistance at the various stages of the process: negotiation, compensation and moving;
- Implementation of the measures necessary to assist the vulnerable person; and
- Monitoring and continuation of assistance after resettlement and/or compensation, if required, and/or identification of those entities, whether Governmental or not, that could sustain the Project's assistance beyond its period of activity. Hoima district has NGOs working with different interest groups such as the elderly, women, children and persons with disability. The affected persons will be linked to these different agencies for support beyond the RAP implementation period.

The nature of support to be rendered by the project will largely depend on nature of requests made by specific vulnerable persons or their different categories. Generally, the assistance may entail:

- Compensation options, their advantages and disadvantages as well as modes of payments
- Understanding compensation payment procedure and different legal documentation involved, rights and obligations
- Securing compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery after receiving payments
- Transportation of items and persons : providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage, and assisting the person
- Identification of resettlement plot and land;
- Construction assistance: providing materials, workforce, or building houses;
- Counselling in matters such as family, health, money management, and livelihood restoration
- Tracing and linking members with lost families and members
- Assistance during the post-resettlement period, particularly if the solidarity networks that the vulnerable person was relying on have been affected: food support, health monitoring, etc.; and
- Health care if required at critical periods, particularly the moving and transition periods.
- If vulnerable people are moved, consideration will be given to re-establishing adequate networks of solidarity for vulnerable people.

c. Steps for Identifying and Supporting Vulnerable Persons

The process of identifying and supporting vulnerable persons will involve:

- Formation of Village RAP sub-committee for vulnerable persons, within each of the affected villages, to handle issues related with vulnerable persons,
- Identification by the sub-committee of vulnerable persons requiring assistance, through applications by the vulnerable persons themselves and through identification by social networks in the villages,
- Identification of assistance measures on a case-by-case basis, with the following process:

- ✓ Review of each case by a RAP Implementation Agency, RAP social worker with one sub-committee member, including a visit at home and a detailed interview,
- ✓ Discussion on required assistance measures between the two individuals above and the vulnerable person,
- ✓ Report to the sub-committee on proposed assistance measures,
- ✓ Review and decision by the sub-committee,
- ✓ Implementation of assistance measures,
- ✓ Monitoring
- ✓ The RAP implementation budget has a component for vulnerable persons

5.10. Grievance Management and Redress

Grievances, disputes and complaints are key occurrences caused by displacement and resettlement of affected persons. This has been demonstrated by the complaints received before, during and after the survey and valuation of properties. While the PEPD and RAP Consultant has addressed all the grievances raised by affected persons, more will emerge as the implementation of the RAP commences. The grievances can be detrimental to the RAP and the oil refinery development implementation if not well handled. In preparation for proper management and resolution of grievances and mitigating their impact on the project implementation, there is need to know grievances that are likely to occur, proposed process for managing and resolving them and registration and monitoring. This information is presented hereunder:

a. Anticipated Grievances and Disputes

On the basis of complaints already received before, during and after the land survey and valuation exercise, the following are the likely grievances that the implementers ought to plan for:

- Dispute over the ownership of a given asset [two individuals claim to be the owner of the same asset or some individuals entrusted with looking after pieces of land register it in their names without declaring the *bonafide* owners]
- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- Disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbors;
- Disagreement over the valuation (either the unit rate applied or the count) of a plot or other asset. Information gathered during sensitization and property valuation already points to this dispute.
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset;
- Disagreement over resettlement measures, for instance on the location of the resettlement site, on the type or standing of the proposed housing, or over the characteristics of the resettlement plot;
- Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements.
- Disagreements on how to cash compensation packages, especially where land belongs to entire family and is not parceled into small land holdings for different family members.
- Misperceptions about discrimination during property valuation and compensation on the basis of ethnicity. The dominant ethnic group [Alur] raised such complaints at different

meetings about the reasons why project areas. They claimed that it was a ploy to displace them [non-Banyoro]. Such complaints and allegations may come up during the resettlement process.

b. Management Mechanism

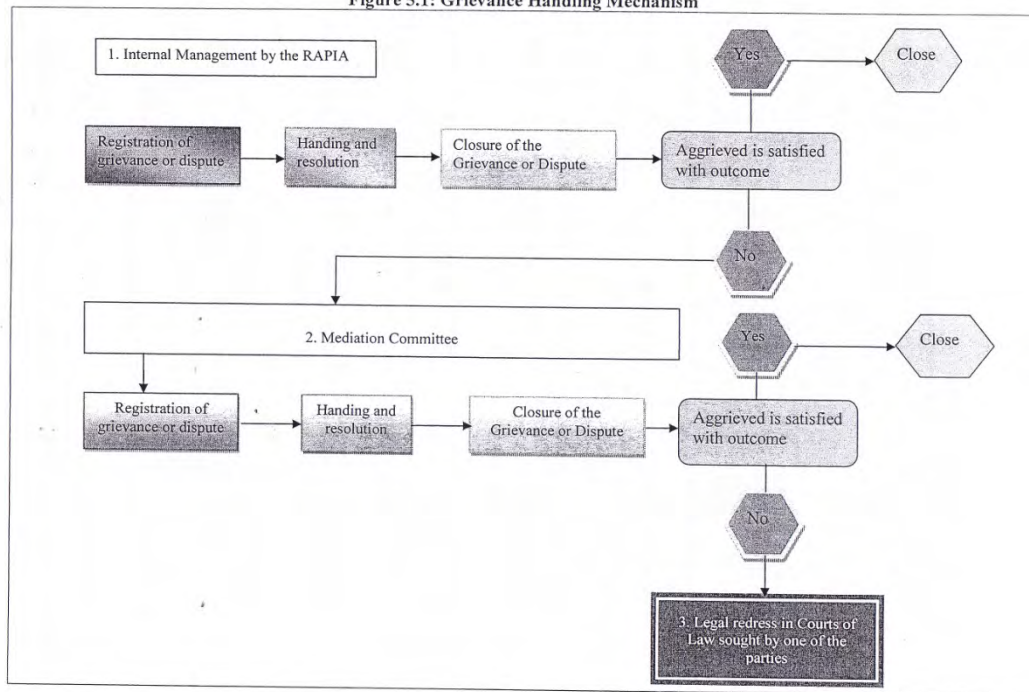
The list of anticipated grievances presented above mirror either misunderstanding of the project guidelines or conflicts between different affected persons. Proper awareness creation on policy guidelines and continuous explanations would solve the former. However, the later can be solved through some informal approaches such as mediation. Use of the judiciary should not be encouraged because of the complications involved for individuals involved. In any case, more than 90% of affected land is not titled as a reliable proof of land ownership. Local land purchase agreements are the main documentation of land in the area. The courts of law may find it hard adjudicate over such informally held rights, let alone the cost implication of filing cases and representation, which may be beyond the financial capacity for most of the affected persons. In this context the project should explore resolution of any grievances amicably within the local context. Where disputes arise, the following approaches will be adopted:

- Preventing occurrence of disputes through regular sensitization of the community about resettlement approaches and guidelines. Interaction with the community on day-to-day basis and listening to any emerging issues to inform the communication plan for the implementation. Pre-assessment evidence indicated there is information and counter-information within the project areas between PEPD/RAP Team and some CSOs. The only remedy is to constantly deconstruct such misinformation created among PAPs. In this respect, all non-accredited agents will inform the RAPIA about their work in the project area before visiting the area as a preventive measure. Only the accredited compliance and completion auditor [NGO] will have unlimited access to PAPs.
- Providing explanations (for instance explaining in detail how the Project calculated the complainant's compensation and that the same rules apply to all);
- Arbitration, resorting to elders or individuals well-regarded by the community and external to it.

In handling the grievances, the following steps will be embraced:

- d) Registration by RAP Implementation Agency [RAPIA] of the complaint, grievance or dispute;
- e) Processing by RAPIA of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken;
- f) In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by, an amicable mediation can be triggered involving a mediation committee independent from the Project. The process of receiving, registering and handling grievances is diagrammatically represented below:

Figure 5.1: Grievance Handling Mechanism



Grievance Registration and Monitoring

RAPIA will establish a register of grievances, which will be available in each affected village. The existence of this register, as well as procedures to lodge a complaint (where, when, etc.), will also be broadly communicated by RAPIA. The register will be established at the commencement of resettlement and compensation activities. Each grievance will be documented from reporting to closure. The documentation process will entail opening a grievance file for each case. This file will contain information received and different actions taken. The information will be recorded on different forms which will be entered into a grievance management database. The forms will include:

- Initial grievance form. This will summarise basic facts or issues about the grievance: Information on this form will include; Date, name of complainant, sex, and village, nature of grievance / description of the grievance, type of grievance. A grievance acknowledgment receipt will be issued to the complainant upon registration of the grievance.
- Grievance monitoring form. This will indicate, date of registration of the grievance, action taken towards resolving the complaint and observations of the complainant officer on the complaint and complainant.
- Grievance Closure Form. This will document action taken and consent of the complainant that the issue has been satisfactorily resolved. The complainant officer will also document the lesson learnt from handling the complaint. It will be signed by the complainant and complainant officer. A copy will be given to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

In managing grievances, basic standards will include; registering a grievance within two days of reporting, providing feedback within a period of two weeks, documentation of the process in soft and hard form. A monthly grievance management report will be prepared and submitted to the PEPD or any other structure created for implementation of the RAP.

Complaint closure may not necessarily imply that the complainant is happy with action taken. Closure means that the complainant agrees that action has been taken by RAPIA to address the grievance without necessarily being happy with the outcome.

RAP (Mediation) Committee – Amicable Resolution Mechanism

Complaints that cannot be closed to the complainant's satisfaction will be handed over to a RAP mediation committee established in the project area with representatives from the Village council, Parish Land committee, PEPD representative, Ministry of Justice, RAPIA official, Area District Councilor, NGO Representative, Area Female Councilor and Village RAP committee Representative. The mediation committee will constitute of the chairperson, Vice Chairperson, secretary [RAPIA staff], Legal Advisor and five committee members.

Grievance Processing

After a complaint has been registered, RAPIA will prepare detailed information on the complaint and the steps taken to resolve it. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome, s/he will be invited before the mediation committee, which will mediate and attempt to propose a solution acceptable to both parties (PEPD/MEMD/Government and complainant). If need be, other

meetings will be held and the committee may resort to one of its members to arbitrate in a less formal framework than meetings, if appropriate. If reached, the agreement will be sanctioned by a memorandum of understanding signed by the parties, and the Chairperson of the mediation committee will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of this MoU. In case this mechanism does not allow reaching an amicable agreement, the complainant will have the liberty to seek legal redress in competent courts of law.

5.11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Completion Audit

The purpose of the RAP is to mitigate the project impacts on the affected community. It is aimed at restoring the livelihoods of affected persons to the same or better level compared to the baseline. In this context, the RAP must be well implemented to achieve its objectives within given standards. The monitoring and evaluation will therefore be central to ensuring that right activities are undertaken and outputs delivered within specified time to produce required results. The implementation process must comply with certain standards, thus calling for compliance reviews and audits.

a. General Objectives and Approach

RAP monitoring and evaluation, and audits will have threefold objective. These are:

- i). To assess progress of RAP implementation towards its objectives and associated specific socio-economic difficulties [**Monitoring**]
- ii). To measure the extent to which RAP objectives were achieved [**Evaluation**]
- iii). To ascertain the level of RAP implementation compliance with given standards and guidelines [**Compliance audit**]

Monitoring will be result-based. It will track the extent to which planned activities are executed and outputs delivered and the extent to which activities are mitigating project impacts on affected persons. The RAP implementation schedule and the M&E plan will be key reference materials for monitoring activities. Key activity and output indicators linked to different outcomes will be used to monitor performance of the implementation for identification of successes/achievements, lessons learnt, challenges and recommend corrective action for attainment of RAP objectives.

Furthermore, compliance audits will be carried out to ascertain the extent to which the implementation process will be deemed complete and compliant with Government policies and regulation regarding resettlement process and compulsory land acquisitions. It will also examine the extent to which vulnerable persons have been supported to resettle or get and use their compensations as well as addressing any special difficulties which may result from different compensation process. As mentioned earlier on, it is recommended that services of an NGO are procured to carry out an audit of the implementation to certify it as compliant or not compliant with existing policies, laws, regulations and standards.

Evaluation of the RAP will focus on the extent to which the RAP will have achieved its objectives. It will provide an independent assessment of the extent to which livelihoods have been restored or not restored. It is recommended that an external consultant is hired to carry out this evaluation. The evaluation will examine both planned and unplanned positive and negative effects of the resettlement and compensation work within the affected persons and other

community members. The scope of the evaluation will go beyond looking at project objectives of the RAP.

b. Internal Progress Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the RAPIA. It will focus on among others, the following progress indicators:

- Percentage of the affected properties and developments compensated for;
- Numbers of households and individuals resettled by the Project;
- Numbers of resettlement houses built;
- Numbers of resettlement houses taken possession of by resettlers;
- Complaints and grievances opened, closed at different levels and referred for legal redress
- Percentage of aggrieved persons satisfied with the grievance handling mechanism and outcome
- Amounts of compensation paid for each category of lost assets (structures, land, crops, others).
- Percentage of resources spent
- Numbers of households and individuals affected by Project activities;
- Numbers of households and individuals physically displaced as a result of Project activities;
- Numbers of households and individuals economically displaced as a result of Project activities;
- Number of compensated persons purchasing land and resettling on their own
- Percentage of compensated persons vacating acquired land on a monthly basis within the period specified in the notice to vacate

A quarterly monitoring report will be produced and integrated with the monthly RAP implementation and performance reports submitted by the RAPIA to PEPD. The monitoring report may be published or shared internally among key stakeholders. Publication of the report will also depend on the requirement of the main financiers of the project.

c. Compliance and Compensation audits

Compliance reports will be carried out to ascertain the extent to which implementation has adhered to different requirements presented in this RAP document, government of Uganda legislations and international standards regarding resettlements [WB safeguard policies and IFC regulations]. The compliance audit should be carried out by an independent NGO to be procured by Government through local competitive bidding. Quarterly audits should be carried out lasting about a period not exceeding one week. A final audit should be carried out six months after completion of RAP implementation process. Compliance audits will serve the following purposes:

- i). To assess overall compliance with the RAP and applicable legislation and requirements such as; compliance with eligibility criteria, actual delivery of entitlements and compliance with implementation mechanisms as described in this document;
- ii). To verify that measures to restore or enhance Project-Affected Peoples' quality of life and livelihood are being implemented and to assess whether objectives are being achieved,

- iii). To assess the extent to which the quality of life and livelihoods of affected communities are being restored in an appropriate manner, based on results of the outcome evaluation mentioned above.
- iv). Compliance audit reports will be prepared independently by the audit agency and released to the Government and to the public after review by RAPIA and PEPD for factual accuracy.

d. Completion Audit

Completion Audit will establish whether RAPIA/PEPD has implemented all activities needed to ensure compliance with resettlement commitments defined by the RAP and applicable policies, and whether resettlement and compensation can be deemed complete. A key objective of the RAP is that resettlement, compensation and other mitigation measures should lead to sustainable restoration or enhancement of affected peoples' quality of life and income levels. At such time as affected peoples' quality of life and livelihood can be demonstrated to have been restored, the resettlement and compensation process can be deemed "complete".

The completion audit will be carried out by the same auditor as the compliance audit mentioned in the section above. Based on progress indicators gathered by the internal RAPIA teams, and on outcome evaluation indicators gathered and validated by the external evaluation team, the auditor will formulate conclusions on the extent to which RAP objective have achieved, complied with legal requirements, fairness and adequacy of compensation in mitigating impacts and restoration of livelihoods

e. Evaluation

RAP evaluation will be carried out by an independent entity hired by PEPD/MEMD to ascertain the extent to which project impacts have been mitigated and the extent to which compensation activities have resulted into improvement in livelihoods of PAPs. Since some PAPs will resettle in areas far from the project site, the evaluation will focus on those that are accessible and feasible. A sample of about 10% of affected persons will be assessed. Key outcome indicators

evaluators will deploy an appropriate evaluating design to evaluate the RAP using different data collection methods. The project may choose to track a given number of PAPs and develop a panel data set for evaluation purposes. Data collection methods will depend on the nature of evaluation design chosen. However, it is recommended that both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to generate empirical and inductive evidence of the resettlement process.

5.12. RAP Implementation and Management

The implementation of the RAP will be contracted out to an independent entity. However, PEPD will create a RAP steering committee to oversee and supervise its implementation. Besides the RAPIA, PEPD should hire an NGO to carry out compliance audits as well as another consultant to carry out a final evaluation of the RAP implementation. Supportive committees such as Village RAP Committees, Mediation Committees should be created as well. The RAP management structure is presented in Figure 5.3 while information constitution of the steering committee is presented below.

a. Steering Committee

The role of the RAP steering committee will be to oversee and ensure smooth and timely implementation of the RAP. The Steering Committee should draw its membership from different Government ministries, departments and agencies. This will encourage higher level stakeholder participation and pooling of expertise from different Government ministries and departments. The committee should comprise of the representatives from the following agencies;

- Office the President – 1 person
- Office of the Prime Minister – 1 person
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development [Permanent Secretary and Commissioner Geology] – 2 person
- Ministry of Lands and Urban Planning – Chief Government Valuer – 1 person
- Ministry of Justice – Solicitor General official – 1 person
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development – 1 person
- Ministry of works – 1 person Representative from Hoima District Local Government - 1 person
- Representative from Bunyoro Parliamentary Group – 1 person
- Civil Society Representative - 1 [Inter-Religious Council of Uganda, NGO Forum, DENIVA] – 1 person
- Representative from the financier or lender [optional] – only applicable if resources for implementing the RAP are externally sourced and if the financier is on board by the time of implementing the RAP. – 1 person

The Minister for Energy and Mineral Development should appoint the chairperson and secretary for Steering committee to oversee steering committee activities. The committee should meet at the beginning of the RAP implementation and after every two months. The committee life span will end once the final evaluation and completion audit are conducted and approved.

b. RAP Implementation Agency

The MEMD will contract out the implementation of the RAP to an external agency. The different tasks defined in this document will be developed further to constitute the scope of work or terms

of reference for the RAPIA. The RAPIA should have the following personnel for executing the RAP:

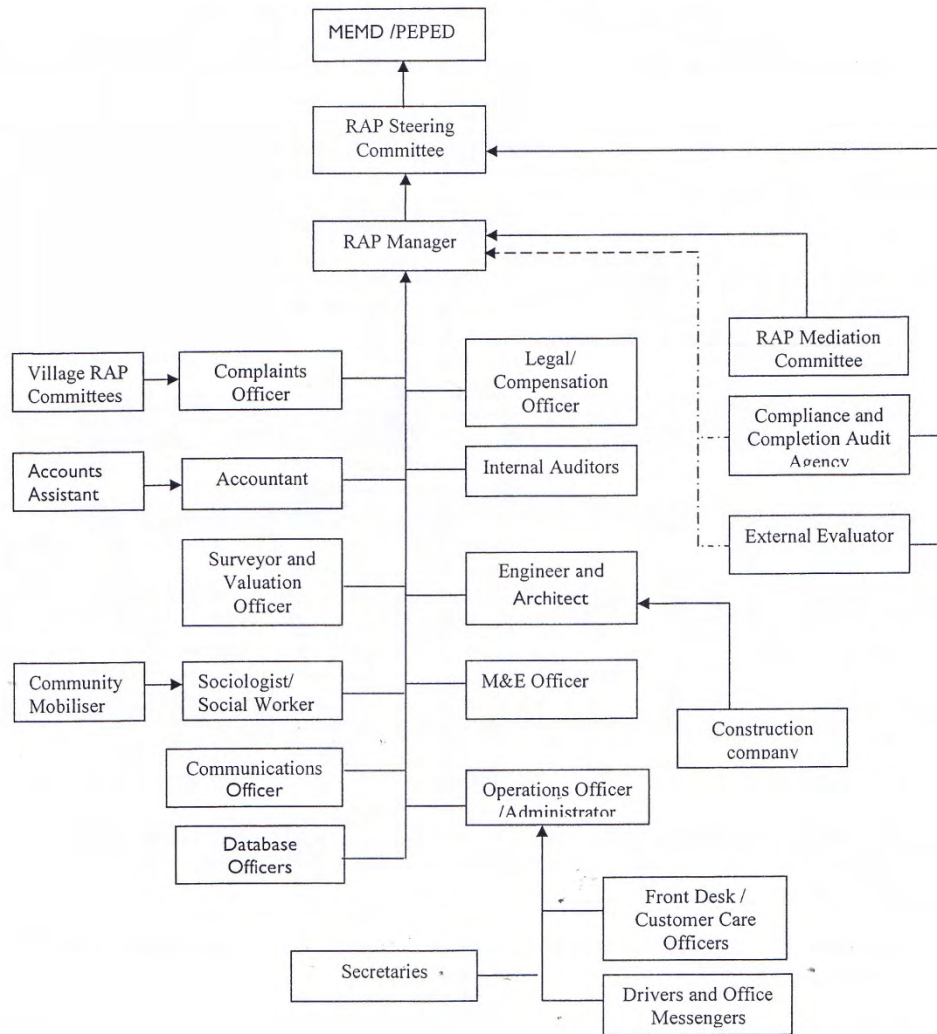
Table 5.1: List of RAP Implementation Personnel

Designation	Role
RAP Implementation Manager	Overall management and leadership in implementation of the RAP
Surveyors	Land surveying
Property Valuation Officers	Verification of valued items and properties
Sociologist/social worker/ Development worker	Addressing issues of vulnerable persons and overseeing development activities in neighbouring community
Monitoring and evaluation officer	Carrying out internal monitoring of the performance of the RAP
Legal Officer/Compensation officer	Managing compensation agreements
Complaints Officer	Registering and leading process for resolving and referring grievances
Accountants	Overseeing financial matters of RAP implementation in line with Government policies
Accounts assistant	Preparing all payment vouchers for approval by the accountant and final approval by the RAP manager
Internal Auditors	Verification of compensation figures and checking financial performance in line with agreed policies
Operations officer/Administrator	Overseeing day to-day operations and administration
Communications officer	Providing information in different forms using different channels to all stakeholders
Security officer	Managing the security of the team and affected persons during compensation
Database officers	Designing, maintain various data bases and producing periodic reports in line with information requirements
Engineers and Architects	Overseeing construction work for affected persons that opt for resettlement and development of infrastructure in the neighbouring community
Community mobilisers	Mobilising and preparing the community for communication and interface with the team
Front Desk/Customer Care officers	Receive clients and refer them to relevant officers
Support staff [Drivers, secretaries, office messengers]	Supporting execution of different roles and activities.

The livelihood restoration trainings and construction of shelter will be contracted out to other agencies by the RAPIA to fasten implementation.

The RAPIA will set-up offices in Hoima and project area to directly undertake field activities and coordinate all stakeholder activities.

Figure 5.3: RAP Implementation Structure



5.13: RAP Budget

The RAP Implementation budget has been prepared to cover all costs associated with implementing the RAP. The estimated cost is UGX 70,915,217,225.12. Costs cover activities from the preparation to actual implementation and conclusion [final evaluation] of the implementation. A summarised budget is presented hereunder while a detailed budget is kept confidential with PEPD.

Table 2: Summary of the Budget

Summary	
Component	Amount(UGX)
1. Compensation for losses to PAPs	54,534,945,119.00
2. RAP activities for affected and cost community	3,674,845,000.00
3. RAP implementation Agency fees	3,757,943,228.57
4. Contingency [15%]	8,947,483,877.55
Total	70,915,217,225.12

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND M&E PLAN

A: RAP Implementation Schedule

Component/Activities	Actor	Months							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PEPD Oversight activities									
Procuring the RAP implementation agency [RAPIA]	PEPD, PPDA								
Setting up the RAP implementation Committee	PEPD								
Hold RAP steering committee bi-monthly meetings	PEPD								
Procuring services of a witness NGO to undertake compliance audit activities	PEPD/PPDA								
Carry out bi-monthly monitoring visits to project site	PEPD/RAPIA								
Launching RAP Implementation	PEPD								
Preparatory activities for RAPIA									
Fine-tuning RAP Implementation work plan and developing monthly Activity schedules	RAPIA								
Finalising the RAP implementation Budget for submission to PEPD for approval	RAPIA								
Developing RAP communication Plan	RAPIA								
Recruiting staff	RAPIA								
Developing implementation guidelines, manuals and other key documents ¹⁹	RAPIA								
Forming project area RAP Committees and sub-committees [Vulnerable persons, Mediation and arbitration committee, cash compensation review, etc]	RAPIA								
Setting up and managing the grievance handling mechanism	RAPIA, PEPD								
Carry out awareness creation on: RAP activities ²⁰	RAPIA, PEPD								
Undertake property compensation and valuation verification exercise with confide land owners	RAPIA								
Organising and holding RAP mediation committee meetings	RAPIA								
Produce all guidelines, manuals and other IEC materials for RAP implementation	RAPIA, PEPD								
Procure services of an NGO to undertake livelihood restoration activities	TBD								
Compensation Activities									
Holding Option disclosure meetings at sub-county and village level and with individual household representatives	RAPIA								
Reviewing and signing compensation agreements with affected persons/households	RAPIA, PEPD								
Transferring funds to PAP accounts and receiving land titles from titled land	RAPIA								
Issuing and signing compensation certificates on receipt of funds	RAPIA								
Resettlements									
Sourcing for and buying land in neighbourhood of the oil refinery for resettling XX of affected	PEPD/								

¹⁹ Includes: Grievance registers, monitoring and closure form; A grievance acknowledgment receipt; Templates of Compensation agreements; Compensation Certificates; Payment vouchers and receipts; Vulnerable person identification and assessment form; Template of memorandum of understanding between aggrieved party and Government], HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation

²⁰ Topics include: grievance handling procedures, Support to vulnerable persons; Entitlements and responsibilities; Verification process; Option disclosure

Component/Activities	Actor	Months							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
households/persons	RAPIA								
Drawing/verifying physical and architectural plans	TBD								
Outsourcing house construction of households for PAPs	RAPIA								
Undertaking house construction for PAPs	RAPIA								
Handing over houses and land titles to PAPs	MEMD								
Livelihood Restoration Activities									
Developing three training manuals on [1] Basic family financial planning and management, [2] improved agriculture, and [3] Small scale rural business development	TBD								
Training affected households on basic family financial planning and management – 26 workshops	TBD								
Train 1078 households for improved farming [organise 2 day workshops of 40-50 participants] - 26 events	TBD								
Train 143 affected households on business planning. – 3 trainings - persons for each training	TBD								
Taking ownership of purchased land									
Issuing notice to vacate to all compensated or resettled households and individuals [3 months]	RAPIA								
Relocating all graves and shrines from the project area after expiring of the last notice to vacate period	RAPIA								
Mitigating impact of the displacement on vulnerable persons									
Identifying vulnerable persons, nature of support needed and providing required support	RAPIA								
Preparing the host community for coping with project impacts									
Sensitisation of the host community on the project and its benefits to them and the country at large.	RAPIA								
Awareness creation among affected communities on issues of HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene, including the value for education.	RAPIA								
Rehabilitating and expanding existing schools by building additional classrooms for primary schools and providing playing kits such as balls for the children.	PEPD/RAPIA								
Posting additional teachers [10 teachers] to rehabilitated schools.	HDLG								
Acquiring and setting up playing space for children such as playing grounds [football and netball pitches and playing parks.	PEPD/RAPIA								
Constructing boreholes and protecting water springs in collaboration with the host community.	RAPIA								
Agreeing with FBOs on which facility can be constructed/expanded in exchange for affected structures in the project area, beyond which cash payments will be made.	RAPIA								
Reporting									
Preparing monthly grievance handling report	RAPIA								
Preparing quarterly monitoring reports	RAPIA								
Preparing monthly narrative and financial implementation reports	RAPIA								
Prepare weekly/bi-weekly progress notes/report	RAPIA								
Preparing monthly work plans	RAPIA								
Quality assurance activities									
Undertake Monthly monitoring reports									
Hire consultant and carry out an end of RAP implementation evaluation	PEPD, PPDA								

Component/Activities	Actor	Months							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Carry out monthly compliance audits	Witness NGO								
Carry out RAP implementation completion audit	Witness NGO								
Hire consultant and carry out a post-RAP implementation evaluation	PEPD, PPDA								

Abbreviations: HDLG=Hoima District Local Government; MMED=Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; RAPIA=RAP Implementation Agency; PEPD=Petroleum Exploration and Production Development of MMED; PPDA=Public Procurement and Disposal Agency; TBD=To be determined after procurement;

Primary Schools (Skip if secondary school to the next table)

Class	P7		P6/S6		P5/S5		P4/S4		P3/S3		P2/S2		P1/S1	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers														
Total														

3. How many trained teachers on payroll does the school have?	Male	Female
4. How many special needs education teachers does the school have?		
5. a. How many classrooms does the school have?		
5b. Of the above classrooms, how many are permanent structures?		
6. How many desks does the school have?		
7. How many text books are owned by the school (for pupil use)?		
8. How many VIP/Pit latrine stances does the school have for girls and boys?	Boys	Girls
9. Does the school have hand washing facilities for boys and girls?	1=Yes 2=No	
10. State safe water source for the school		
11. How many staff quarters or units does the school have?		
12. Does your school have special needs facilities (List them if yes)		
13. Does the school have adequate instructional materials: Code: 1=yes; 2=No		
14. State materials which are inadequate		
15. Does toilets and classrooms have provision for special needs learners? Code: 1=yes; 2=No		
16. Does the school have Talking compounds?		
17. Does a school have a fully functional education management information system in place? Code: 1=yes; 2=No		
18. Does your school have a constructed laboratory block? [1=Yes & 0=No]		
19. Does your school provide feeding to children? [1=Yes & 0=No]		
20a. Have any of the children in this household aged between 5-15 received training in appropriate value based life skills for HIV/AIDS prevention (1=Yes & 0=No)		
20b. If yes, how many		
Boys	Girls	

20c. Performance in PLE/UCE for the past five years

	2011		2010		2009		2008		2007	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Div1										
Div2										
Div3										
Div4										
Div U										
Div X										
Total										

22. What are the completion rates for your school as per end of academic year 2011? Number of pupi

P1 Enrolment in 2005 [S1 enrolment in 2008]			Number that stat PLE/UCE in 2011		
Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total

B4: SCHOOL QUESTIONNAIRE

Introductory Remarks

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____. I am working for Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in conducting a socio-economic baseline survey in preparation for setting up an oil refinery in the area. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The information you provide will help Government of Uganda in knowing the situation within the community and addressing resettlement or compensation issues. The questionnaire takes about 20- and 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be disclosed to other persons.

Instruction to Research Assistants:

Please fill code and or write down the answer if not included in provided options.

Please complete all questions by providing appropriate answers to enable the researchers generate information on all indicators for the education project.

Name of Person Providing Information: _____ Tel contact _____

Designation/Position: _____

Name of Respondent		Designation	
District Name		District Code	
County Name		County Code	
Sub County		Sub County Code	
Parish Name		Parish Code	
Name Of school		School Grade	
School category (Tick Appropriate Choice)		Primary ☐	Secondary ☐
Ownership	1=Government ; 2=NGO ; 3=Mission/FBO ; 4=Private ☐		
Respondent Name		Sex	Codes : =Male ; 1=Female
Position			
Telephone Contact			

1. What are the enrolment levels for the past five years per class and by gender?

a) Enrolment Levels

Primary Schools (Skip if secondary school to the next table)

Class/Year	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
P7										
P6/S6										
P5/S5										
P4/S4										
P3/S3										
P2/S2										
P1/S1										
Total by Sex										
Overall Total										

b). Special Needs Learners Enrolled and attending school by Term III (2012)

B3: COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANISATION FORM

1. Name of the CBO: _____

2. Contact person:

Name:

Contacts:

2. Year of commencement: _____

3. Existence of a valid registration certificate 1.Yes 2=No

4. Issuing office of the certificate

5. Mission of the organization

.....
.....
.....

6. Objectives of the organization:

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Target groups

.....
.....

8. Direct beneficiaries or members a.Male: _____ b.Female : _____

9. Current Activities being implemented

.....
.....
.....

10. Source of funding

.....
.....

11. Are you involved in oil related activities? If yes, which one?

.....
.....
.....

Name of Data Collector.....

Signature.....

Date:.....

B2: SOCIAL/COMMUNITY ASSET MAPPING FORM

1. Village

.....
.....

2. Nature of Social Asset [water sources, forests, social centres, video halls, foot ball pitches, markets, etc

.....
.....

3. Ownership: 1=Private 2=Government 3=CSO/FBO 4=Community

5. Other [specify]

4. User of the asset

.....
.....
.....

5. Daily or weekly users of the asset: Indicate frequency of use, e.g 500 per week or 100 per day

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Maintenance and Rehabilitation arrangements

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Management of the asset: 1=Private 2=Government; 2=Community

.....
.....

8. Provider of Information: Name and Contact

B2: SOCIAL/COMMUNITY ASSET MAPPING FORM

1. Village

.....
.....

2. Nature of Social Asset [water sources, forests, social centres, video halls, foot ball pitches, markets, etc

.....
.....

3. Ownership: 1=Private 2=Government 3=CSO/FBO 4.Community

5. Other [specify]

4. User of the asset

.....
.....
.....

5. Daily or weekly users of the asset: Indicate frequency of use, e.g 500 per week or 100 per day

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6.Maintenance and Rehabilitation arrangements

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Management of the asset: 1=Private 2=Government; 2=Community

.....
.....

8. Provider of Information: Name and Contact.....

5.9. Is the cooking structure/kitchen separate from your living shelter? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

5.10. What is the status of the cooking shelter?

- a. Good [Super structure with a door]; b. Fair [Super structure but no door]
c. Poor [no proper structure] d. Non existent

5.11. How is drinking water stored? (Storage) **Multiple responses allowed**

- a=Jerry can; b=Bucket; c=Water tank; d=Pot; e=Drum; f=Source pan;
g= Calabash/Gourd; h=other (specify): _____

5.12. How do you know if water for drinking is safe? **Multiple responses are allowed**

- a=If it looks clean; b=If it's boiled; c=If it doesn't smell bad;
d=If I know it comes from a hand pump; e=treated with acqua safe, water guard etc
f=I never can really know; g=Other _____;

5.13. Do you fish in the present situation: ☐

1=Yes

2=No

5.14. If YES, where do you fish from? _____

5.15. How often do you fish?

1=Daily; 2=Once every week; 3=Twice every week; 4=Once every Month; 5=Others (specify) _____

5.16. Do you go hunting in the present situation:

1=YES

2=NO

5.17. If YES, where do you hunt from? _____

5.18. How often do you Hunt? 1=Daily; 2=Once every week; 3=Twice every week; 4=Once every Month, 5=Others (specify) _____

5.19. What Forms of fuel do you use in the household? (**Multiple responses is allowed**)

- a) Firewood b) Gas c) Charcoal d) Solar
e) Paraffin/Kerosene f) Biogas g) Electricity h) Other

SECTION 6: CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

6.1. Do you have any graves in your land? 1=Yes 2=No

6.2. If yes, how many are they? ☐

6.3. Do you have sacred places [includes shrines and ritual grounds/trees] in your land? 1=Yes 2=No

6.4. If yes, how many? 1=Shrines ☐ 2=Sacred Trees/Grounds ☐

6.5. Do you belong to any of the following groupings and organizations? Tick appropriately

- a=Farmer group; b=Self-help group [burial and other welfare groups, clan or tribal groupings]
c=Drinking or social club' d=Business group; e=Registered Community based organization

SECTION 7: RESETTLEMENT PREFERENCE

7.1. In case you are displaced during implementation of oil policy, what type of resettlement do you prefer?

1=Relocation

2=Compensation

- a. Being faithful (Avoiding multiple partners); b. Abstinence; c. Proper Condom use
d. Avoid getting in contact with blood of infected person (use gloves); Avoid sharing sharp instruments

4.28. Of the three methods; Abstinence, being faithful and condom use, which one do you use to prevent HIV infection in case you are sexually active?

1. Being faithful (Avoiding multiple partners); 2. Abstinence 4. Proper Condom use;
4. None

4.29. How many sexual partners do you have or had in the last one year?

4.30. Have you ever had sex with another person (Stranger) after paying or being paid within the last one year?

1. Yes; 2. No [If No or 2, →4.32]

4.31. Did you use a condom the last time you had sex with a stranger or person you are not familiar with?

1. Yes; 2. No

4.32. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS: Have you ever tested for HIV? 1. Yes; 2. No [Next section]

4.33. Did you test with your partner? 1. Yes; 2. No

SECTION 5: WELFARE INDICATORS

5.1. Does your household own any of the following items?

(Read the list. Circle 1 for items owned by the household. In the corresponding column, state the quantity owned)

Item	i. Response		i. Quantities (Units)
	Yes	No	
a. Bed	1	2	
b. Mattress	1	2	
c. Blankets	1	2	
d. Radio/stereo	1	2	
e. Jerry cans / water drums	1	2	
f. Sauce pans	1	2	
g. Plates	1	2	
h. Lantern	1	2	
i. Mosquito net	1	2	
j. Other(specify)	1	2	

5.2. Does everyone in the household have at least two sets of clothes? 1=Yes; 2=No; 3=I don't know

5.3. If someone in the household had a serious problem, is there anybody in this settlement that you could seek assistance from? 1=Yes 2=No

5.4. Does the household have any other transport equipment other than a bicycle? 1=Yes 2=No

5.5. If yes, what type of transport equipment? 1=Vehicle; 2=Motor cycle; 3=Others (specify).....

5.6. Do you own the house/shelter where you are currently staying? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

5.7. How many bed rooms are in your current shelter/house? Rooms

5.8. What is the nature of the house you are living in?

- 1=Mud and wattle with iron roof; 2= Unburnt bricks with iron roof; 3= Burnt bricks with iron roof
4=Grass thatched house ; 5=Other (specify) _____

- a. Available; b. All rubbish disposed into the pit; c. No filled; d. Located at least 10 metres from the main house
- 4.16. Hand washing facility: 1. Tip-tap; 2. Jerry; 3. Basin; 4. None
- 4.17. Plate rack: a. Exists; b. In good state; c. In bad state
- 4.18. Which is the main water source used by your household? **Single Response only**
 1=Tap/piped; 2=Borehole; 3=Protected well/spring; 4=Rain water; 5=Gravity flow scheme
 6=Open water sources [dam, swamp, lake, stream and river]; 7; unprotected well/spring; 8=Other [specify] _____
- 4.19. What is the distance to nearest safe water source [Borehole, protected spring/well and taps]? _____ km
- 4.20. How many minutes does it take for you to walk to and from and fetch water from the nearest safe water source? Indicate in minutes _____
- 4.21. When do you wash hands? Multiple answers are allowed
 a=After latrine use; b=after cleaning child; c=before preparing food;
 d=before eating or feeding; e=do not wash; f=other [specify] _____
- 4.22. What do you **most often use** to wash hands while at home? Only single response allowed
 1=Soil; 2=Ash; 3=Water only; 4=Water and Soap; 5=Water and ash;
 6=Other _____

4.23 Have there been any family members who suffered from illnesses/diseases listed below in the last 30 days?
 (See table below)

Type of Illness/Disease	i. Response		Number of Family members affected	
	Yes	No	ii. Number of Males	iii. Number of Female
a. Malaria	1	2		
b. Dysentery	1	2		
c. Cholera;	1	2		
d. Typhoid	1	2		
e. Diarrhoea	1	2		
f. Bilharzias	1	2		
g. RTI	1	2		
h. Cough	1	2		
i. Others (specify).....	1	2		

HIV and AIDS Knowledge and Practices

- 4.24. Have you heard of a disease called HIV/AIDS? 1=YES 2=NO
- 4.25. What risky behavioral practices expose people to HIV in this community? **Multiple responses allowed**
 a. Early marriages; b. Rape at discos; c. Cross-generational sex;
 d. Idleness; e. Bad Peer groups; f. Unprotected sex; g. Drunkenness;
 h Having multiple sexual partners; i. Other (Specify) _____
- 4.26. How is HIV/AIDS contracted? *Probe for all answers?* **Multiple responses allowed**
 a=Having unprotected sex with HIV positive partner b=Getting in contact with blood of an infected person
 c=sharing sharp instruments d=through mother to child at birth e=through breast feeding if the mother is positive
 f=blood transfusion g=others.....
- 4.27. How is it prevented? **(Do not prompt)** Multiple responses are allowed

Employment		
Formal employment income		
TOTAL		

3.6. Do you have a bank account? (Circle appropriate response) 1=Yes 2=No [Skip to Qn. Section 4]

3.7. If yes, state the Bank name

3.8. Location (Town) of the bank Branch where account is held

3.9. Distance moved to the nearest bank branch |____|Kms

SECTION 4: HEALTH & VULNERABILITY

4.1. Average distance to the nearest health facility |____|km

4.2. Government supported or owned health facility |____|

4.3. Private clinic or other health facility |____|

4.5. Is the Government aided or owned health facility actually used by the family? 1=Yes 2=No

4.6. What health services do you access from the nearest public above health facility? **Multiple responses are allowed**

a=Malaria Treatment; b=Antenatal care [ANC]; c=Child delivery [Birth]; d= Immunisation
e=HIV/AIDS testing and counselling; f=HIV/AIDS treatment (ART); g=Family planning;
h=Respiratory Tract Infections; i=Cough; j=Other (Specify).....

4.7. How many minutes does it take for you to receive treatment [being examined] at the government aided health facility? |____|

4.8. If NO, what is the **Main** reason?

1. It is too far
2. Prefer traditional healers
3. Health workers are rude
4. It is costly
5. Other (specify)

4.9. Does your households have any person that is chronically ill? 1=Yes 2=No

4.10. If yes, how many? A. Male |____| B. Female |____|

4.11. What type of illness are they suffering from?

4.12. What type of care is required for them?

Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities

4.13. Observe and confirm if sampled household has the following:

- a. Pit latrine;
- b. Rubbish pit;
- c. Plate rack;
- d. Hand washing facility

Observe and establish the state of each of the following

4.14. Pit latrine (tick or otherwise leave, indicating absence of recommended feature)

- a. Clean (not soiled on the top or mouth of the pit);
- b. Hole covered with piece of wood
- c. Proper roof (leak proof)-Indicate materials
- d. Existence of a good door
- e. Ventilated;
- f. Existence of gazzetted place for children defecation

4.15. Rubbish pit (tick or otherwise leave, indicating absence of recommended feature)

3.1 Ownership of other productive assets [circle appropriately]

Item	i. Ownership		ii. Quantities (Units)
	Yes	No	
a. Bicycle	1	2	
b. Motorcycle	1	2	
c. Mobile phone	1	2	
d. Radio/stereo	1	2	
e. Hoes	1	2	
f. Ox ploughs	1	2	
g. Cows	1	2	
h. Goats	1	2	
i. Pigs	1	2	
j. Chicken	1	2	
k. Turkeys	1	2	
l. Ducks/goose	1	2	
m. Other(specify)	1	2	

3.2 What are the sources of livelihoods for your household? **Multiple responses allowed**

a=Subsistence farming; b=Employment income; c=Business enterprise; d=Cottage industry;
e=Property income; f. Family support; g. Animal herding; h=Other [specify]

3.3. What crops did you grow the previous season and how much was previous season harvest

Crop	i. Total Harvest	ii. Proportion sold [Use 10 stone method]	iii. Unit Price
a. Maize [100 kg bags]			
b. Legumes [Beans, Soya and Peas] – 100 kgs bags			
c. Cassava [Sacks]			
d. Bananas [Bunches per month]			
e. Rice [100 kgs bags]			
f. Ground nuts [unshelled]			
g. Tobacco [kgs]			
h. Other [specify]			

3.4. What is your **main** source of income? **Only Single response is allowed**

1=Crop Farming; 2=Petty trade; 3=Civil servant (salary); 4=casual labourer; 5=Rent from land/houses; 5=Live stock herding; 6=Poultry farming 7=Others [specify].....

3.5. How much income did you earn in 2011 from the following sources?

Item Description	Cash Ug. Shillings for year 2011	In Kind e.g. Cow/Labour/Grain
Income from Household Enterprises (Please provide details of calculations in notebook)		
Crop Farming		
Other Agricultural Income (e.g. Livestock, Poultry)		
Non-Agricultural Income		
Property Income		
Rent received from rented property (land, housing)		
Benefits		
Family allowances/social security benefits		
Remittances and assistance received from others		
Other (inheritance, alimony, scholarships, etc)		

SECTION 2: EDUCATION

2.1. Do children under your care attend school? 1=Yes 2=No

2.2. Availability of schools, distance and time taken by children to walk to nearby schools

School	Availability [1=Yes; 2=No]	Distance [In kilometers]	Time take by child to walk to school [in minutes]
A. Nursery			
B. Primary			
C. Secondary			
D. Vocational training			

2.3. Enrolment of children in schools [Children aged 6 and above] Refer to member Identification

	i). Name	ii). Schooling Status [A]	iii). Class or Year	iv). Level of schooling [B]
A. Children (6-12)				
B. Children (13-17 years)				
C. Children above [18 - 24 years]				

A=Schooling Status codes: 1=Schooling; 2=Out of school

B=Level of schooling codes: 1=Primary; 2=O'level; 3=A'level; 4=Vocational; 5=University

2.4. SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT [FOR SUPERVISORS ONLY]

Variable	Girls	Boys
a) Children enrolled at schools		
b) Children not at schools		
c) Children aged 6-12 years enrolled in primary schools		
d) Children aged 6-12 years not enrolled in primary schools		
e) Children aged 13-17 years studying		
f) Children aged 13-17 years not studying [Excludes those in holiday and vacation]		

SECTION 3: HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STATUS/PRODUCTIVITY

1.33. Household Member Identification

Household Member	i). Full Name	ii). Sex [1=F, 2=M]	iii). Year of Birth	iv). Ethnicity [See codes in qn 1.18	v). Disability Status [1=YES; 2=NO]	vi). Nature of Disability [see code 1]	vii). Residing on Affected Land [1=Yes; 2=No]	viii). Education Level [see code 2]	ix). Liter: Stat: 1-Lite 2=Illite
A. Head of Household									
B: Spouses									
C: Children (18 and more)									
D: Children (Under 18)									
E. Other Dependents									

1=Disability Codes: A=Physical B=mental, C=visual D=Deaf/Dumb
2=Education Level Codes: 1=No formal education; 2=Primary (not Completed); 3=Primary Completed (PLE); 4=O' level (Not completed); 5=O' level completed (UCE); 6=A-level (Not completed); 7= A 'level completed (UACE); 8=Tertiary; 9=University; 10=others specify) e.g FAL_____

1.19. Are both parents of the household head alive? ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3=DO NOT KNOW

1.20. If NO in above, which one is alive? 1=Father, 2=Mother, 3=Both died ☐

1.21. Village where your parents live/lived? _____

1.22. Marital Status of Household Head: ☐

See codes: 1=Single; 2=Married; 3=Co-habiting; 4=Widowed;
5=Separated; 6=Divorced; 7=Adult Never Married; 8=N/A

1.23. If household head is a man, state the number of spouses. ☐

1.24. If the respondent has more than one spouse, do they live in one house? ☐

1=Yes 2=No

1.25. If not in one house, in how many houses/dwelling units do the women and their children live? ☐

1.26. Where do you work? _____

1.27. Main occupation of head of Household: ☐

1=Manager, senior officials and legislators; 2=Professionals;
3=wholesalers and retailers; 4=Market oriented agricultural workers;
5=Subsistence crop farmers; 6=Subsistence livestock farmers;
7=Fishfolk; 8=Craft and other related workers; 9=Other [specify]

1.28. Religion of Household Head (Fill appropriate code)

Codes: 1=Catholic; 2=Anglican; 3=Born-Again/Pentecostal;
4=Muslim; 5=SDA; 6=Orthodox; 7=Traditionalist; 8=Other,
specify _____

1.29. Is the household head able to read and write in any language? codes: 1=Yes; 2=No ☐

1.30. Education Level of household head ☐

Education level codes: 1=No formal education; 2=Primary (not
Completed); 3=Primary Completed (PLE); 4=O-level (Not
completed); 5=O'level completed (UCE); 6=A-level (Not
completed); 7=A' level completed (UACE); 8=Tertiary; 9=University;
10=other specify) e.g FAL _____

1.31. Is the affected plot a principal place of residence? ☐

1=Yes; 2=No;

1.32. Nature of Tenancy of the household/person: [Circle only one option]

1=Land owner

2=Tenant

3=Licensee

4=Co-owner

5=squatter

1.33. Do you have any documentation showing proof of your land ownership or tenancy? 1=Yes; 2=No ☐

1.34. What tenancy occupancy documentation does the household have? [Circle only one option]

1=Land title

2=Tenancy agreement; 3=Land purchase agreement; 3=None

B: RAP M&E Plan

1.0. Activity Indicators	Source of Information	Type of Indicator	Type of Analysis	Frequency	Data Collection Method
1.1. Percentage of the affected properties and developments compensated for;	Comp. Certificates	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.2. Numbers of households and individuals resettled by the Project;	Comp. Certificates	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.3. Numbers of resettlement houses built;	Completion Certificates	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.4. Numbers of resettlement houses taken possession of by resettled PAPs	Comp. Certificates	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.5. Complaints and grievances opened, closed at different levels and referred for legal redress	GHR and forms	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.6. Percentage of aggrieved persons satisfied with the grievance handling mechanism and outcome	PAPs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Exit interview
1.7. Amounts of compensation paid for each category of lost assets (structures, land, crops, others).	Financial Report	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.8. Percentage of resources spent	Financial Report	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.9. Numbers of households and individuals affected by Project activities;	Progress Reports	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.10. Numbers of households and individuals physically displaced as a result of Project activities;	Progress Reports	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.11. Numbers of households and individuals economically displaced as a result of Project activities;	Progress Reports	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Document Review
1.12. Number of compensated persons purchasing land and resettling on their own	PAPs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Interview
1.13. Percentage of compensated persons vacating acquired land on a monthly basis within the period specified in the notice to vacate	Observations & verifications	Quantitative	Quantitative	Monthly	Observation
2. Outcomes Indicators		Quantitative	Quantitative		
2.1. Percentage of compensated persons/households that have bought land and resettled successfully by themselves	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.2. Average monetary income and total income including self-consumption;	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.3. Ownership of economic and social assets	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.3. Surface area of land holdings,	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.4. Crops and estimated or observed yields,	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.4. Number of affected people employed directly by the Project, including contractors and subcontractors,	Administrator	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.5. Number of affected people remaining unemployed; and	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.6. Number of children at school	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.7. Access to different social services	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.8. Sanitation coverage	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews
2.9. Percentage of affected persons with recommended hygiene and nutrition practices	PAHs	Quantitative	Quantitative	Quarterly	Interviews

Abbreviation: **Comp**=Compensation; **GHR**=Grievance Handling Report; **PAHs**=Project Affected Households; **PAPs**=Project Affected Persons;

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23. How many examinations are administered to upper primary classes per term?

24. Which of the following school activities are supported? [Tick appropriate box]

a) Dance and drama ☐ b). Poems ☐ c) Debates ☐

25. How many staff have attended refresher training from centre coordinating tutors?

a) Male Teachers ☐ b) Female Teachers ☐

26. How many career days for advocacy on value for education in primary schools have your school? been held by

Management

27. Does the school have a fully constituted School management Committee (SMC)? (Tick)

1. Yes ☐ 2. No. ☐

29. What is its composition in terms of sex? 1. Men ☐ Women ☐

38. Have all the members trained in playing their roles? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

29. How many SMC members have been trained in leadership and management?

30. What is the proportion of the SMC members that are competent to play their roles?

1. All are competent, ☐ 2. Majority are competent; ☐

3. All are incompetent, ☐ 4. Very few are competent ☐

31. In which areas should the SMC capacity be enhanced by the ADP? List area for capacity building?

32. Does the school have fully constituted Parent Teachers Association? (Tick)

1. Yes ☐ 2. No. ☐

33. What is its composition in terms of sex? 1. Men ☐ 2. Women ☐

34. Are executive communities members trained in playing their roles?

1. Yes ☐ ☐

35. What is the proportion of the PTA members that are competent to play their roles? (Sing response only)

1. All are competent, ☐ 2. Majority are competent; ☐

3. All are incompetent, ☐ 4. Very few are competent ☐

36. In which areas should the PTA capacity be enhanced by the ADP? List area for capacity building?

37. To what extent are you satisfied with the quality of community participation in education planning and management? (Tick only one option)

1. Very satisfied ☐ 2. Satisfied ☐ 3. Not satisfied ☐

B1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____. I am working for Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in conducting a socio-economic baseline survey in preparation for setting up an oil refinery in the area. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The information you provide will help Government of Uganda in knowing the situation within the community and addressing resettlement or compensation issues. The questionnaire takes about 20- and 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be disclosed to other persons.

Instruction to Research Assistants:

Please fill code and or write down the answer if not included in provided options. Options for multiple response questions are number A, B, C.... while those of single response questions are numbered 1, 2, 3...

Name of Interviewer: _____ Start time: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1 FAMILY INFORMATION

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1.1. Name of Household Head (*Surname, First Name*)

1.2. Next of kin:

1.3. Possession of identification document 1=Yes, 2=No ☐

1.4. If yes, which type? 1=Village Resident Identity card; 2=Graduated Tax 3=Voter's card
4=Other [specify] _____

1.5. Identification document Number: _____

1.6. Name on identification document? _____

1.7. Address on Identification document presented? _____

1.8. Village:

1.9. Sex of Respondent [Fill the right code] ☐ Sex Code: 1=Male; 2=Female

1.10. Relation to household head ☐ Codes: 1=Self; 2=Spouse; 3=Child; 4=Extended Family Relative;
5=Other (Specify) e.g Friend: _____

1.11. Sex of Household Head: ☐ Sex Code: 1=Male; 2=Female

1.12. Date /Year of Birth of Household Head: _____

1.13. Age of household head [State in complete years] ☐

1.14. Sub County and district where Household Head was born? S/C: _____ District _____

1.15. Parish where Household Head was born ☐

1.16. Village where Household Head was born ☐

1.17. When did you come to this Village? _____ (Year)

☐ 1=Munyoro; 2=Alur; 3=Mukiga; 4=Bagungu; 5=Lugbara;
6=Other Ugandans [Specify] _____; 7=DRC;
8=Sudanese; 9=Rwandese [Other non-Uganda
_____]

ANNEX 2: CENSUS FORMS

settle within the vicinity of the project area. This means that such areas have to be planned for to avoid unplanned settlements within the neighbourhood of the refinery. In addition, the attitudes and practices of the affected community in areas of hygiene and sanitation, and HIV and AIDS are not very good. This means that the displaced community is likely to affect the host community in terms of associated effects resulting from the above bad practices.

4.9 Summary of Project Impacts

Table 4.1: Summary of refinery Development Project Impacts

Impact	Magnitude
Project Affected land	29.34 KM ²
Number of affected parcels	1662
Directly affected land owners [land owners and licensee tenants]	2473
Project Affected Households	1221
Project affected Persons	7118
Number of shrines	212
Number of sacred places and trees	474
Number of affected schools	4
Number of pupils affected	926
Number of affected water sources	15
Number of affected churches	13
Number of affected mosques	1
Number of football pitches	3
Number of markets and video halls	2
Vulnerable Person Categories	
g) People with disabilities	201
h) Chronically ill persons	106
i) Elderly	181
j) Women	3514
k) Children [under 5 years]	1344
l) Persons belonging to minority ethnic group	193

