



# RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

(Vol. I)

FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF THE KAMPALA – MALABA,  
KAMPALA – PORT BELL AND KAMPALA -NALUKOLONGO - KYENGERA  
METRE GAUGE RAILWAY LINES (BETWEEN KAMPALA – TORORO  
DISTRICTS)



Prepared by:	On Behalf of:
 <p><b>GEOTAXON CONSULT LIMITED</b> P.O. Box 28973, Kampala - UGANDA Office Tel: +256-414672105 Tel: +256 772411469 / +256 772488621 Email: geotaxonconsult@gmail.com</p>	 <p><b>Uganda Railways Corporation</b></p> <p>Plot 57, Nasser Road, Kampala P. O Box 7150, Kampala – UGANDA Tel: + 256 - 31 2 219 100 www.urc.go.ug Email: info@urc.go.ug</p>

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CAO	Chief Executive Office
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DA	Disturbance Allowance
DLB	District Land Board
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRAP	Full Resettlement Action Plan
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquire Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAMS	Land Acquisition Management Systems
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Act
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MGR	Meter Gauge Railway
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
NAADs	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PLC	Parish Land Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
ROW	Right of Way
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway

ULC	Uganda Land Commission
URC	Uganda Railways Corporation
WB	World Bank

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

This document presents the RAP (Vol I) for the proposed Rehabilitation of the Kampala-Malaba, Kampala-Port Bell and Kampala-Nalukolongo-Kyengera Metre Gauge Railway lines (Between Kampala-Tororo Districts) totaling to 282.17 km. This Volume (i.e. Vol I) relates specifically to Malaba-Namanve Section of the MGR line. Volume II will focus on the Kampala and Wakiso areas of the line which will include Kampala – Port Bell, Namanve –Nalukolongo - Kyengera lines.

The URC MGR lines rehabilitation project is to be financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard No. 2 on Involuntary Resettlement requires preparation of a RAP to address concerns related to involuntary resettlement and or the loss of assets or livelihood incomes as a result of the execution of the project. The document gives a description of the National legislation and AfDB policy on involuntary resettlement and compensation, looks at and assesses likely impacts, computation of compensation for losses by Project Affected Persons and the total budget for compensation. The document also provides institutional arrangements for RAP implementation, implementation mechanisms and schedules as well as processes designed for grievance redress, monitoring and evaluation.

### Scope of RAP

The preparation of this RAP is designed to meet the requirements of the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard No 2 on involuntary resettlement and the requirements of the Uganda's legislation, policies and guidelines. The project activities under this RAP include:

- Obtaining and clearing the Right of Way.
- Engagement of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) about URC's planned Metre Gauge Railway refurbishments.
- Survey, Valuation and identification of Project affected Persons.

### Objective of the RAP

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that the RAP complies with the safeguards policies of the AfDB on involuntary resettlement. The goal of the RAP is to minimize the negative economic and social impacts that arise from either Involuntary Resettlement (IR) or loss of property/ livelihood for the Project Affected/ Impacted Persons. The RAP will to provide principles, policies, institutional framework schedules and funding mechanisms for any loss and resettlement needs that may occur as a result of implementing the project.

## **Guiding Principles**

In order to ensure that the RAP complies with international best practices as regards resettlement, the principle implementing agency, URC shall bind itself to the following guiding principles:

Principle 1: Physical resettlement avoided or minimized

Principle 2: Meaningful consultations held

Principle 3: Establishment of a pre-resettlement baseline data

Principle 4: Compensation assessments at full replacement cost prior to commencement of any works

Principle 5: Project affected communities benefiting from resettlement

Principle 6: Resettlement cost as an upfront project cost

Principle 7: Availability of an independent functioning grievance procedure

## **Negative Impacts**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has concentrated on the areas that will affect the smooth implementation of project activities. Compensation will be concerned with perennial crops, economic and fruit trees and structures/buildings in the Right of Way. There will be no land take because the land in question belongs to URC. The Right of Way corridor for Meter Gauge railway line has been largely limited to 30 metres and 60 metres for the urban and rural areas respectively with due consideration of the corridor alignment provided by URC. The refurbishment activities have been designed to run along the original railway line where there are no significant likely losses in order to reduce the amount of damage to property.

There are so many sources of livelihood that were observed in the railway reserve and a these will be lost during the revamping process. Some of the sources of livelihoods that are confined in the reserve among others include; markets such as Banda, Kireka and Ndeeba markets and intercropped subsistence gardens especially in rural areas where the railway lines traverse.

A number of physical cultural resources such as graves, places of worship to include shrines, churches and mosques were observed in the railway reserve and these have to be affected during the process.

## **Social Economic Profiles of the PAPs**

The social economic condition of the affected households was collected by the social survey team during the months of April and May 2021. The socioeconomic household baseline survey interviewed a total of 5,052 project affected households within the railway line corridor. In the socio-economic survey, information on Individual characteristics of household heads and other members, Household characteristics (socio-demographic characteristics), household expenditure and sources of income, Levels of access to health, water and sanitation services, Potential impact of the planned project, Land ownership and housing status, Vulnerability, Agricultural and animal production, Resettlement and relocation options of affected households, Social networks and support systems, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B related issues, gender and domestic based violence was collected. This was carried out across the 12 districts traversed by the Railway line starting from Tororo district to Nalukolongo in Kampala district. Iganga section registered the highest number of affected households and Wakiso had the least.

## **Legal and Policy framework for Resettlement**

There are a number of national and local legislations and policies in respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. These legislations and policies define land rights, ownership, procedures for transfer and registration between the state and individuals and between individuals. The major legal instruments include the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), Land Act (1998) Land Acquisition Act (1965) Uganda Railways Corporation Act (CAP 331) and the National Land Policy (2013). The AfDB Operational Safeguard Policy No 2 on involuntary resettlement gives guidance on the preparation of RAPs. There are certain gaps between the Ugandan Legal Framework and AfDB operational Safeguard policies and this RAP provides measures for reconciliation.

## **Institutional and Organizational Framework**

The key stakeholders in the implementation of this RAP are the

- Ministry of Local Government through the Local Government structures in the project area;
- Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development through the office of the Chief Government Valuer;
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is responsible for the social and economic welfare of the population including cultural affairs, youth, labour and disadvantaged groups.
- Ministry of Works and Transport, which is responsible for transport and works including URC.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to provide strategic direction relating to overall rural development through value chain of crops, livestock and fisheries.

## **Eligibility for Compensation**

General eligibility as a PAP is defined as “persons who stand to lose land, houses, structures, crops, trees, income business and other assets as a result of the project by the cutoff date. The criteria used in identifying people eligible for compensation was based on those who had formal legal rights and those who did not but a claim on assets including trees and perennial crops. An inventory and census were carried out in the project area as mapped for Right of Way to collect property and socio-economic information respectively of the project affected persons. The survey established that there would be physical and economic displacement as a result of encroachment on the railway reserve land.

## **Land Tenure and Compensation Entitlement**

Although the Land belongs to Uganda Railways corporation, it is expected that, land users and occupants will be entitled to compensation of the trees and perennial crops and structures in accordance with the Ugandan Law.

## **Compensation Rates**

The compensation rates for crops and buildings of non-permanent nature were determined under section 59 (subsection 1, paragraph f) of the Land Act by District Land Boards of the respective Local Governments from Kampala to Tororo that are updated on an annual basis.

## **Cut -off Date**

The Cut-Off Date in was the day assessment and inventories undertaken. Therefore, because the assessments were conducted in phases/sections, there was a different rolling cut-off dates per section.

## **Resettlement and Compensation strategy**

The procedures and processes for acquisition of Right of Way for the Railway line and assessment of compensation are guided by the laws of Uganda. In the assessment, disturbance allowance of 15% has been catered for to allow a 6 months period for PAPs to vacate the Right of Way.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

A multilevel consultative approach to stakeholder engagement was used from the initial consultations at project launch in April 2021. The public i.e. project affected communities and PAPs, were informed about the proposed project, its positive and likely negative impacts.

The team also conducted public awareness/sensitization meetings for the PAPs, informing them about the possible damages to their perennial crops and trees and the compensation processes. The RAP team held consultations with the various leadership levels and the beneficiary community along the proposed MGR line. A participatory approach was employed in which the RAP team described the pre, during, and post construction activities planned and informed the community about the compensation issues as well as the schedule of project activities. The people who attended the planned meetings were given opportunity to ask questions and contribute on areas they thought needed improvement and the RAP teams made sufficient clarifications to all matters raised.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The project developer (URC) shall put in place a mechanism for managing grievances and disputes based on explanation and mediation in the GRC at the Lower Level (LC1), then at LCIII level, comprising of local leaders, trusted citizens, PAPS. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system.

### **Implementation Schedule**

Based on the activities identified, it is proposed that the RAP implementation will run for 12 months.

### **The RAP Budget**

The total estimated cost of compensation for damages/losses to PAPs and the cost of RAP Implementation is as detailed in the table below:

<b>Heads of Compensation</b>	<b>Value (UGX)</b>
Number of PAPs	9,989
Land	0
Buildings and other structures	22,192,453,441
Crops/Trees	3,643,825,424
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25,836,278,865</b>
Disturbance Allowance @15%	3,875,441,830
Total Compensation Award +all costs above	<b>29,711,647,867</b>
<b>RAP Implementation costs 15%</b>	4,456,751,230
<b>Grand Total (Including RAP Implementation costs)</b>	<b>34,168,399,097</b>



## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The study team proposes that a Monitoring and Evaluation system together with an audit should be undertaken to assess the progress and effectiveness of the RAP. The exercise should be able to determine the following; -

1. The amount of compensation paid and that not paid after a given period
2. Whether the eligibility criteria complied with the RAP report.
3. Actual receipt of the compensation packages by the PAPS.

URC will have an internal arrangement to monitor the rate at which compensation payment is effected and the record of grievances received, resolved and a list of PAPS who preferred legal redress.

## **Disclosure**

This RAP report will be disclosed in compliance with relevant Ugandan regulations and the AfDB disclosure and access to information policy. The documents will be disclosed and will also be available to any interested persons through the media in Uganda. A copy of the RAP report will be provided at the district headquarters and the Local Council Offices. URC personnel, with the help of the community leadership for translation purposes, will carry out sensitization campaigns to inform PAPS of the upcoming project and what it entails.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

The Government of the Republic of Uganda, through the Uganda Railways Corporation (URC), is in the process of revamping the 282.17 km of the Malaba – Kampala railway, Kampala - Nalukolongo and Kampala – Port Bell Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) lines so as to improve the movement of goods and people and thereby improving trade links and ties between Uganda and Kenya. URC intends to embark on an investment program which will include refurbishment of the existing rail infrastructure and upgrading of rail spurs and mainlines to concrete sleepers. The investment program, when implemented, is expected to create significant economic and social benefits in Uganda and will contribute to regional efforts to accelerate economic growth and alleviate poverty.

### 1.2. Project Location

The railway traverses 12 Districts, namely: Tororo, Butaleja, Iganga, Namutumba, Luuka, Bugweri, Mayuge, Jinja, Buikwe, Mukono, Wakiso, Kampala. The project area description is in line with the respective railway stations and administrative boundaries. Other economic activities on the reserve include subsistence and cash crop farming in the section from Malaba to Mukono while human settlements within the reserve is mainly semi-permanent residential structures in the Kampala sections. The project is divided into three sections as seen in Table 1.0 below:

**Table 1.0: Project sections of the MGR**

#	Railway Section	Distance (KM)
1	Malaba– Kampala	258.57
2	Jinja Pier Line	3.00
3	Kampala – Portbell	8.30
4	Kampala Kyengera	12.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>282.17</b>

The entire Project corridor is owned by the URC on behalf of GoU. However, because of reduced utilization of the railway line, there have been increased encroachment on the land including titling of the reserve land by people and or organizations.

The Project generally has a railway reserve corridor of 200 feet (or 60.96 metres), that is, 30.48 metres on either side of the centreline between stations. However, there are some sections where the corridor reduces.

Station Land starts from first inner home signal to the end at the second inner home signal, with a width of 100m (300 feet) from the centre line of the main line on either side of the railway line.

Level crossing is defined as an intersection of road and railways at the same level. Areas of clear visibility at the level crossing cover 300 feet or 100 meters on both sides of the rail and road thereby giving the level crossings a diamond shape.

The Malaba - Kampala Railway line covers approximately 258.57 kilometers from the south eastern border with Kenya to the central of Uganda traversing the following districts in the Table 1.1 below.

**Table 1.1: Rail Road Coverage (approximate) for Kampala Malaba line Per District**

#	Railway Section	Distance (KM)
1	Tororo	53.90
2	Butaleja	16.00
3	Namutumba	29.07
4	Iganga	28.90
5	Luuka	1.80
6	Jinja	33.60
7	Buikwe	50.30
8	Mukono	24.00
9	Kampala	21.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>258.57</b>

Figures 1.1 -1.3 show the project footprint for the different sections along the MGR.



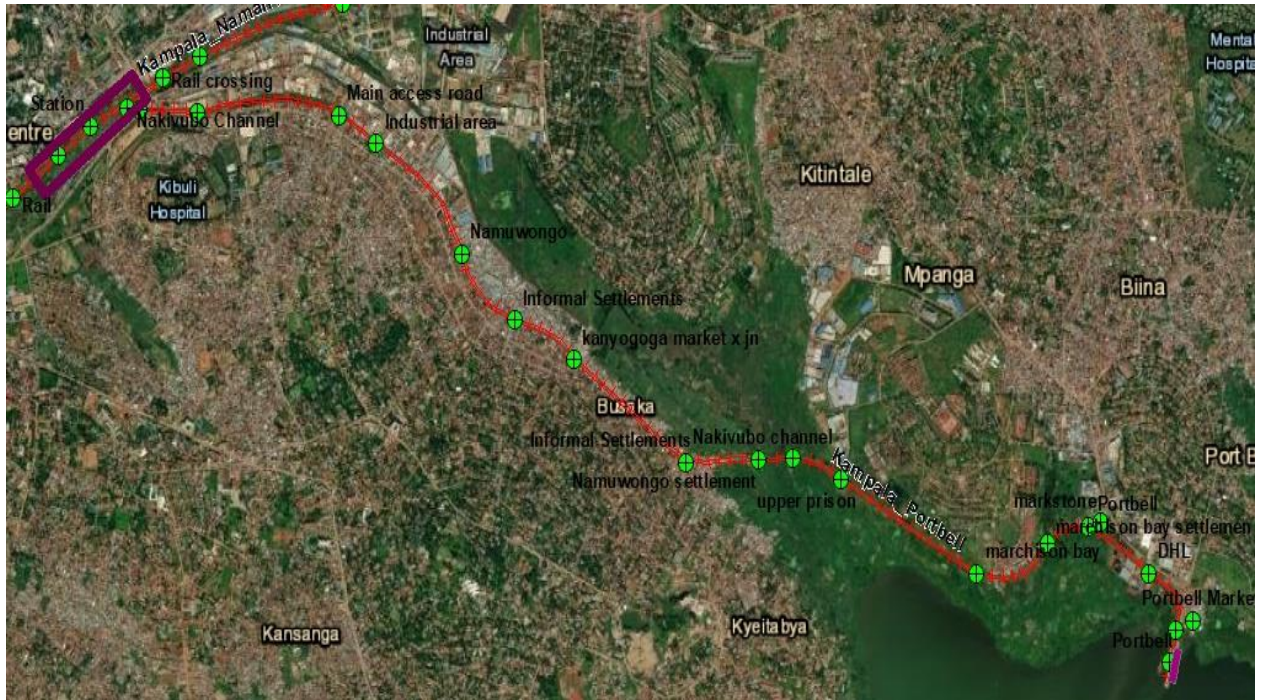


Figure 0.1: Kampala-Portbell-8.3 km



Figure 0.2: Kampala -Nalukolongo-Kyengera-12.3 km



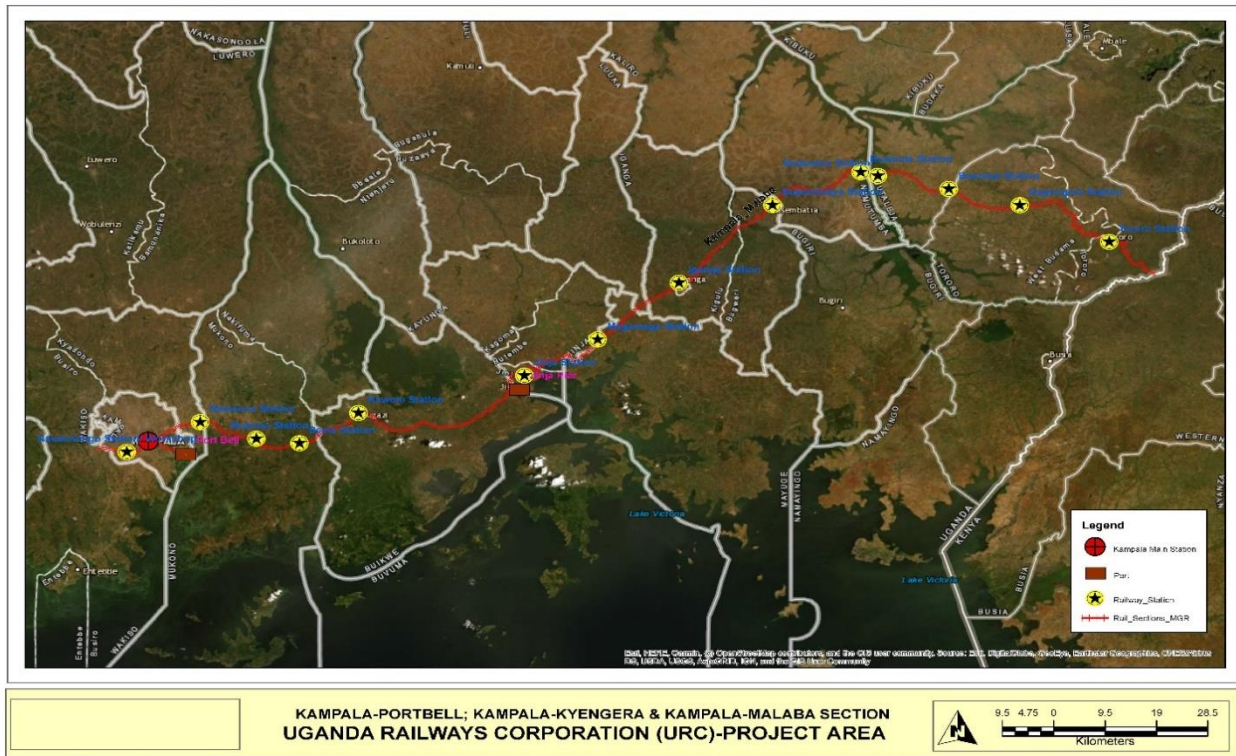


Figure 0.3: Malaba – Kampala – Kyengera MGR line

### 1.3. Project Description

The Project is to include five (05) components indicated below:

Table 1.2: Project Components

No.	Component	Activities
1	Upgrading of Rail Spurs to Concrete Sleepers	• Port-Bell-Kampala (8.3 km)
		• Kampala-Nalukolongo-Kyengera (12.3 km);
		• Design of Kampala multi-modal hub
		• Construction of station sheds,
		• Capacity building, and
2	Upgrading of Mainline to Concrete Sleepers	• Consultancy Services
		• Kampala-Malaba mainline (250km)
		• Capacity building
		• Consultancy services (technical Assistance)

No.	Component	Activities
3	Rolling stock & Workshop Equipment	• Locomotives overhaul (3 no.)
		• New locomotives (8no.)
		• Wagons & coaches
		• Stack cranes (2 Nos)
		• Workshop equipment)
		• Technical Assistance (TA)
4	Social Infrastructure & Gender	• Development of a local content including activities targeting women security, representation and empowerment in the transport sector.
5	Compensation and Resettlement	• Activities to be specified in the ESMP/RAP

#### 1.4. Project Objectives

The objectives of the Project are:

- i. To reduce transportation costs for businesses and people in Uganda and the region.
- ii. Infrastructure Improvement, which commits to meet the long-term development strategy as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP III), namely: to increase stock and quality of economic infrastructure in the country to support trade, industrialization, exports, efficient urbanization, productivity and to strengthen the private sector to drive economic growth.

##### 1.4.1. Objectives of the RAP

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that the RAP complies with the safeguards policies of the AfDB on involuntary resettlement. The goal of the RAP is to minimize the negative economic and social impacts that arise from either Involuntary Resettlement (IR) or loss of property/ livelihood for the Project Affected/ Impacted Persons resulting in;

- Relocation or loss of shelter
- Loss of assets or access to assets
- Loss of income sources and livelihoods

This RAP therefore, is to provide guidance on how the Project Affected Persons (PAP) along the proposed Kampala-Malaba line will be adequately compensated. But it is also a statement of how the activities leading to compensation have been implemented in a way that is compliant to the international best practices.

The specific objectives of this RAP are therefore include:

- To raise awareness of the project and its consequences among affected communities.

- To survey the railway alignment and define clearly the Project Affected Persons, their eligibility for compensation, the assets to be compensated and the cut-off date for eligibility.
- Provide a socio-economic basis for identification of entitlements and strategies for minimizing the impacts on the Project Affected Persons.
- Establish land acquisition and compensation process and establish a Grievance resolution mechanism to address any grievances arising from the displacement
- Establish rates for compensation on loss of assets and the methodology of determining the values.
- Provide proposals for resettlement options particularly for the vulnerable PAPs.

## 1.5. Principles of this Resettlement Action Plan

In developing this RAP update, the following “best practice” principles were adopted in an attempt to address the probable adverse effects of involuntary resettlement:

- a) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, all people affected by the project should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets including both permanent and temporary structures.
- b) Involuntary resettlement should be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.
- c) All people affected by involuntary resettlement will be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as enhancing the benefits of resettlement is appropriate and sustainable.
- d) Both PAPs who have formal legal rights to land or other affected assets (including customary and traditional rights to the use of land or other assets); and those who do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the Resettlement planning process and census (but who have claim to such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of those assets) are considered eligible for resettlement action. In other words, the absence of legal title to land or other assets is not, in itself, a bar to compensation for lost assets or to other resettlement assistance.

## 1.6. Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan

The scope of the Resettlement Action Plan has integrated the social safeguards guidelines of the African Development Bank’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, i.e. Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2003); To ensure that this has been complied with, the following activities have been undertaken;

- Review and analysis of the secondary data information contained in official reports
- Identification of the Project Affected Persons along the railway corridor and an assets inventory has been compiled for all the identified Project Affected Persons. The inventory has included affected land, structures, trees and crops, livelihoods and cultural assets.
- Ugandan legal provisions have been reviewed and compared with the AfDB policies to identify any gaps and necessary recommendations to harmonize the two have been incorporated in resettlement planning.
- The land acquisition schedule and the resettlement plan have been prepared with the necessary budget to facilitate the implementation.

- Public consultations have been held with the PAPs and the community in general, stakeholders and members of the civil society have been consulted with the assistance of Local Government administrative units.
- Conducting a socio-economic survey on the socio-economic status of the Project Affected People along the railway corridor using a questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion guides
- Observations along the railway corridor for empirical evidence on characteristics of the communities to be potentially affected by the railway improvement.

## 1.7. RAP Methodology

The information for formulation of the Resettlement Action Plan was based on primary and secondary data sources. The secondary data came from official records available at URC. The primary data was generated through field interviews with the community living along the project area. The information collected through the different methods was analyzed to generate social and economic data of the community members.

The RAP has been prepared through a combination of methods including:

- Literature review
- Socioeconomic field study
- Stakeholder engagement

## 1.8. Structure of the RAP Report:

The RAP report comprises of the following volumes:

- a) Part 1: (This Report)
- b) Part 2: Survey and Valuation Report (To be produced and submitted by the cadastral team)

This report (Part 1) is laid out as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction
- Chapter 2 – Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework
- Chapter 3 – Socio Economic Baseline
- Chapter 4: Project Displacement Impacts
- Chapter 5. Consultation and Disclosure of information
- Chapter 6- Compensation and Resettlement strategy
- Chapter 7- Land Survey Methodology
- Chapter 8- Livelihood Restoration
- Chapter 9- Management of Archaeological and cultural property
- Chapter 10- Grievance Management Redress



- Chapter 11- RAP Implementation arrangements
- Chapter 12- Monitoring, Evaluation and Completion Audit
- Chapter 13- RAP Budget and Implementation Schedule

# CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## 2. Introduction

This section describes the policy, legal and institutional framework that guided the RAP development process and will regulate land acquisition, resettlement and compensation on the project. It includes relevant Ugandan laws and other statutory provisions as well as the AfDB's Operational Safeguards for Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation (OS 2). AfDB's OS2 requires that projects identify all laws of the host country that are applicable to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including relevant local customs and traditions that govern affected communities. They also require that where national legislation falls short of meeting the conditions prescribed by AfDB's OS2, projects are required to meet the more stringent standards. In this perspective, this chapter describes the legal, policy and institutional framework provisions that will guide the planning and implementation of the RAP for the MGR project.

### 2.1. Laws and Regulations in Uganda

Several Uganda statutes contain information about the rights and obligations of government agencies as well as its citizens regarding land acquisition and administration of land transactions. Different agencies and levels of government play different roles in acquisition and administration of land transactions. For the preparation of this of RAP, a comprehensive review of the following laws and regulations was conducted:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995(as amended)
2. The Land Act, Cap 227, 1998 (as amended)
3. The Land Acquisition Act, Cap 226,1965
4. Local Government Act, Cap 243, 1997 (as amended)
5. Uganda Railways Corporation Act (CAP 331)
6. The Land Regulations, 2004
7. The National Environment Act, 1995
8. The Workers Compensation Act, 2000
9. The Workers Compensation Act, 2000
10. The Children's Act, 19997

#### 2.1.1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

Article 237 (1) of the Constitution vests all Ugandan land in the citizens of Uganda. However, under Article 237 (1) (a), the Government or local government can acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 (on protection from deprivation of property) which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property either individually or in association with others. Under Article 26(2), no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied:

- The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, or public health; and

- The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provision for:
  - Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
  - A right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property

#### **2.1.2. The Land Act, Cap 227 as amended**

Section 42 of the Land Act reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the governments and local government under articles 237(2)(a) and 26(2) of the Constitution. Compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles laid out in Section 77 of the Land Act (on computation of compensation), briefly outlined below:

- Customary land value is the open market value of unimproved land
- The value of buildings on the land is calculated at open market value for urban areas and replacement cost for rural areas;
- The value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops, is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates as set by District Land Boards. Annual crops could be harvested during the period of notice given to the owner
- In addition to the total sum assessed, if 6 months' notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 15% (of the total sum assessed) is paid; if less than 6 months' notice to surrender possession is given, a disturbance allowance of 30% (of the total sum assessed) is paid.

Section 73(3) of the Land Act requires a Project developer carrying out public works on land to promptly pay compensation to any person having an interest in the land for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works.

#### **2.1.3. Land Acquisition Act (1965)**

This law elaborates on land acquisition procedures for early entry into the delineated land as compensation matters are finalised with the objective of timely Project delivery. Reference to this Act has been made while proposing strategies for addressing unreasonable speculative persons who may jeopardize Project delivery by demanding exorbitant compensation. URC will issue Notices of Entry at the start of RAP disclosures.

#### **2.1.4. The Land Regulations, 2004**

Regulation 24(1) of the Land Regulations, 2004 states that the District Land Board shall, when compiling and maintaining a list of rates, take into consideration the following:

- Compensation shall not be payable for any illegally grown crop
- As much time as possible shall be allowed to harvest seasonal crops
- The current market value of crops and trees in their locality will form the basis of determining compensation
- Replacement cost minus depreciation will form the basis of compensation for non-permanent buildings

## 2.1.5. The Uganda Railways Corporation Cap 331

### a) Land Acquisition and compensation

The railway reserve belongs to the Government of Uganda (GoU) and is vested in Uganda Railways Corporation through the Uganda Railways Corporation Act Cap 331.

Where land is required by the corporation for its purposes, section 32 (1) of the Act outlines the guidelines on land acquisition as below:

- If the land is not public land, the land is to be acquired in accordance with the law for the time being in force by agreement with the owner of the land;
- If land is public land or if the corporation is unable to acquire the land in agreement, the Minister responsible for lands is notified specifying in the notice that the land is required for the purpose of the corporation.

Where a notice has been given if the land is public land, the Minister responsible for Lands may upon such terms as he or she may think fit, place the land at the disposal of the corporation or if the land is not public land, it may be acquired for the corporation by the Minister responsible for Lands under the Land Acquisition Act.

This shall apply to the acquisition with such modifications as may be necessary to provide for the vesting of the land in the corporation and for adequate compensation and other costs of acquisition to be defrayed by the corporation.

### b) Accidents and Safety

Section 34 sub section (1) of the Act empowers the Corporation or any authorised employee for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of any accident, preserving the safe operation of any transport service provided by the Corporation or repairing any damage caused by an accident. The corporation is allowed to:

- To cut down or remove any trees or obstruction, not being a building, which obscures the view of any fixed signal;
- Execute any other works necessary to prevent the occurrence of any accident

Section 34 (2) states that if any tree or other obstruction removed under sub section 34 (a) came into existence subsequent to the transport services, no compensation is payable in respect of any entry or cutting down or removal of a tree or other obstruction.

Section 34 (3) empower the High Court upon application by the corporation to demolish or modify building or pay the corporation for the cost incurred by it re-siting or placing any signalling equipment or taking any other step necessary to prevent the obstruction or danger from erected building which obscures the view of a fixed signal.

An exception is given to that person who previously obtained approval of the managing director for the erection of the building or has modified it to the satisfaction of the managing director. The High Court to which the application is made may grant the order applied for and may make order as to the payment of compensation and costs as it thinks fit.

Section 34(5) states that compensation is not payable under this section where the demolished or modified building or structure of any kind was introduced onto existing premises of the corporation.

**c) Compensation and Liability**

Section 48 on compensation sub section (1) states that where any damage is caused to any person, that person shall be entitled to compensation for the damage, and in case of dispute the liability to and the amount of compensation shall be determined in accordance with this section but nothing in this section shall be construed as entitling any person to compensation unless he or she is entitled otherwise than under this section. Sub section (2) of this section further declares that any person entitled to compensation under sub section (1), the compensation shall be determined by the judge of the High Court in accordance with the laws in force and rules of the High court made for this purpose.

Section 49 states that the corporation will not be liable for any loss caused by fire from any engine of the corporation to any building or property in that building or any part of that building within two hundred feet of the rails of the railway, where there is negligence in the working or the construction of that engine (2), without proof of any such negligence as is mentioned in sub section (2).

**d) Minor Offences**

According to Part XIII of the Act on Offences and Penalties section 81 on minor offences, it is deemed an offence for unauthorized person or not being an employee, a passenger or agent of the corporation to:

- except with the express permission of the managing director to hawk, sell or expose for sale any article, touts apply for or custom of any description
- be found in any area designated by the Corporation by the erection of notice boards as private
- be found during the hours of darkness on any premises
- refuses to leave premises occupied by the corporation or any train, vessel, vehicle of the corporation after being lawfully required to do so by any employee or police officer on behalf of the corporation
- be on any premises occupied by the corporation or upon any train, vessel or vehicle of the corporation

**2.1.6. Local Government Act 1997**

This Act established districts as the main units of administration with legislative and planning powers under Section 35. The district councils are responsible for various functions and services including land administration and surveying. It is the duty of the districts in which the project will be implemented (Please refer to section 1.0) districts to monitor compliance with all relevant land laws and regulations for the proposed project. The Project will also need to comply with the District Development Plans (DDPs) of the districts in the project area. Thus, local governments have been involved in the process of RAP development and their role will continue through land acquisition, compensation and environmental monitoring and compliance in this project. Reference was made to the districts compensation rates while compiling the valuation report. The local government leadership were consulted and their input incorporated in the RAP report

### **2.1.7. Historical Monument Act, 1967**

The Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. The salient provisions relevant to road projects as in Section 10 (1) require that, any person who discovers any object which may reasonably be considered to be of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, historical and traditional interests to report such a matter to an inspector of monuments, the Chief Administrative officer (CAO) or curator of the museum within fourteen days. Section 10(2) requires that any person who discovers any such object takes such measures as may be reasonable for its protection. This has taken into consideration the respect for cultural heritage and gives reconditions on what to do in case of chance finds. For this particular project the project manager will be informed immediately.

## **2.2. 2.3 Policy Framework**

### **2.2.1. The National Environment Management Policy, 1994**

The overall goal of the National Environment Management Policy is the promotion of sustainable economic and social development mindful of the needs of future generations and ESIA is one of the vital tools it considers necessary to ensure environmental quality and resource productivity on long-term basis. The policy calls for integration of environmental concerns into development policies, plans and activities. A RAP is an environmental and social management tool developed to address physical and/or economic displacement of the Project Affected Persons, all of which are identified by the ESIA. Therefore, this document satisfies the requirements of the Environmental Policy.

### **2.2.2. The National Gender Policy, 1997**

The aim of this Policy is to guide and direct at all levels, the planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programmes with a gender perspective. Its overall goal is to mainstream gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve the social, legal/civic, political, economic and cultural conditions of the people in Uganda in particular, the women. Gender concerns have been considered in all stages of this RAP development. First through stakeholder consultations, efforts have been made to involve women as much as possible. Secondly women as a special group have been consulted in small group discussions to get their views on the whole resettlement process. Women have been involved in the assessment and compensation processes. Women were encouraged to be present during disclosure so that they get to know the compensation package to enable them participate in its proper utilization. This policy obliges URC to ensure gender dimensions are mainstreamed into road projects at all its stages.

### **2.2.3. The Uganda National Culture Policy**

The policy provides for overall guidance and strategies for enhancing the integration of culture into national development. It promotes aspects of Uganda cultural heritage that is cherished by Ugandans. It also ensures that effective intra and inter cultural exchanges for harmonious co-existence and facilitates community action against practices that impinge cultural heritage. The Resettlement Action Planning takes into account all these aspects and all physical properties with cultural significance have been identified and an inventory for affected properties developed. Detailed assessments conducted to develop best practices of restoring or offsetting impacted cultural properties.

#### **2.2.4. The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2004**

This Policy provides overall policy framework for national HIV/AIDS response, and in a nutshell, it mandates sectors to mainstream HIV/AIDS into its their programmes, plans and activities hence, the need to have HIV/AIDS mitigation measures integrated into the project during its design and implementation process. The resettlement planning takes into consideration the provision of services to educate communities on the dangers of HI/AIDS which is likely to increase as people get money from the compensation and as a result of influx of external workers. This is likely to make people worse off. Therefore, the policy is important in guiding URC to emphasize this to the contractors; to protect their workers and the affected community

### **2.3. African Development Bank Integrated safeguards system**

#### **2.3.1. Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2) Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation**

##### **2.3.1.1. Objectives and Principles**

1. When people must be displaced, they are treated fairly, equitably, and in a socially and culturally sensitive manner;
2. That they receive compensation and resettlement assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved; and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement.

In order to avoid long term adverse consequences associated with involuntary resettlement, the specific objectives of operational safeguards are;

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored.
2. Even for some projects that may involve *temporary relocation* of people; the objective should be to minimize disruption to the affected people, avoid irreversible negative impacts, provide satisfactory temporary services and—where appropriate—compensate for transitional hardships.
3. Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes;
4. Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels
5. Provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and
6. Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

### **2.3.1.2. Resettlement Planning**

In line with requirements of AfDB's Operational Safeguards 2, URC undertook a comprehensive socioeconomic survey for the preparation of this RAP. The process involved carrying out a population census and development of an inventory of assets including natural assets upon which the affected people depend for a portion of their livelihoods. Public consultations and stakeholder engagements have been held with the local government leadership of the districts traversed by the project, national stakeholders and affected persons including vulnerable PAPs.

### **2.3.1.3. Vulnerable Groups**

In line with AfDB's Operational Safeguards, vulnerable persons were identified during the preparation of this RAP and measures have been proposed to support them during the implementation of this RAP.

### **2.3.1.4. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the Resettlement Action Plan shall be undertaken by URC, Local Government leaders and Lead Agencies who will keep the Bank informed of progress. An independent third party will also monitor the implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan, with regular feedback from the affected people.

In accordance with the above AfDB requirements, RAP implementation for the MGR shall take consideration of the following;

- All project affected persons shall be informed of their rights and available options regarding resettlement, provided with prompt and adequate compensation at full replacement cost for losses encountered to avoid further impoverishment.
- The RAP implementation team shall also provide assistance in form of transition allowances. Where necessary, support shall be given after displacement for a transition period to facilitate the process of livelihood restoration. This support can be in form of financial literacy, access to micro-credit among others.
- RAP implementation shall also pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. For the case of this project, the vulnerable groups include; the elderly, women headed households, orphaned children, PWDs and child headed households. However, in the course of RAP implementation, the project sociologist shall define other cases of vulnerability as basing on their professional judgment and intuition.
- Compensation should be prompt, adequate and timely to enable quick re-establishment of livelihood and property.
- Stakeholder engagements and consultations shall be carried out throughout the project cycle
- Baseline socio-economic census was undertaken as a benchmark for monitoring adequacy of interventions and ensure that the project does not impoverish, but improve PAPs general welfare.



A comparison of relevant Ugandan policies and regulations with those of the AfDB operational standards and how the gaps have been addressed in this RAP is illustrated in Table 1. Since these requirements stipulate adoption of the more beneficial measures for the PAPs, the strategies to deploy to make the project meet these needs have been include:

Table 2-1: Gap Analysis; Uganda's Land Acquisition Legal Framework and the AfDB OS recommendations

Resettlement Topic	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Uganda Regulation	Gaps	Proposed Mitigation Measure
<b>Objective of involuntary resettlement</b>	Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;	The MoWT does not have a policy on land acquisition.  Ministry of Lands is developing a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy which will address most of the potential negative impacts of land expropriation.	The AfDB Safeguards explicitly requires that involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimized by considering alternative project design.	Adequate and prompt compensation will also be conducted to allow PAPs quickly re-instate their lost property.
<b>Planning Instruments</b>	In the case of physical displacement, a Resettlement Action Plan will be developed. In the case of economic displacement only, a Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed. Where both physical and economic displacement is caused, livelihood restoration will be incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan.	Displacement resulting from development project activities is not defined in Ugandan laws. However, EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector (these have been adopted for other sectors) refer to compensation and resettlements consequences of displacement.  It also makes provision for the development of a Compensation Plan or a	Resettlement plans are not required by Uganda laws, but are prescribed in the EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector that have also been adopted in other sectors including roads.  No requirement for livelihood restoration in	URC to commit to develop Resettlement Action Plans and Livelihood Restoration Plans once impacts of proposed land acquisition and resettlement activities have been identified.

	AfDB Oss require developers to undertake a comprehensive social economic survey including a population census and an inventory of assets.	Resettlement Plan  Land Acquisition Act 1965 section 4 – has provision that the land assessment officer shall cause the land to be surveyed and marked out	Ugandan laws.  Uganda Laws require to assess land and assets but not a comprehensive social economic study to guide resettlement	AfDB Oss was adopted for the URC MGR Project
<b>Consultation and Information Disclosure</b>	Resettlement activities must be planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of those affected including host communities in decision-making.  The perspectives of women, minority groups and other categories with special requirements must be obtained and their interests factored into resettlement planning and implementation.  <i>AfDB encourages consultation, Participation and Broad community support as seen in AfDB Operational safeguard-2</i>	A Licensee is not permitted to exercise any right upon land without prior written consent from the land owner.  Disclosure and consultation are also required as soon as the need for resettlement has been identified.  For compulsory land acquisition, the Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development must declare the location, approximate area and plan of the land required. All land owners and occupiers must	While the Land Act stresses the need for prior written consent in the event of land acquisition, the regulations do not require or prescribe resettlement, and resettlement assistance; or consultation throughout the project cycle; or how host communities shall be engaged during resettlement activities.	It was conducted during the ESIA and stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared accordingly. Consultations were conducted during RAP  AfDB operational safeguards to be adopted

		<p>receive a copy of this declaration and must be informed on when and where they can inspect the plan for the land</p> <p>Consultations and engagements shall be preceded by the preparation of a stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to guide meaningful consultations.</p>		
<b>Eligibility</b>	<p>Eligibility criteria should recognize the rights of the affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;</li> <li>• Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law;</li> <li>• Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or</li> </ul>	<p>Uganda laws recognize land occupancy under four regimes of land tenure, namely freehold, leasehold, mailo and customary.</p> <p>Under these different types of land ownership, occupants and land owners are eligible for compensation for land, improvements to land, crops and structures.</p>	<p>Uganda laws and the AfDB are consistent in the recognition of the rights of occupants and land owners under the different land tenure regimes.</p> <p>The Uganda Laws are silent about the economically displaced who do not have legal or customary legal rights</p>	<p>URC will recognise the rights of all affected people including those with formal legal rights; those without formal legal rights and those who have no recognisable legal right to land or assets used or occupied by them. The census to be undertaken prior to land acquisition and resettlement activities will establish the status of the displaced persons</p>

	<p>use; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.</li> </ul>			
<b>Cut-Off Date</b>	<p>In the absence of government procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility which will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>There is no legal provision for the establishment of a cut-off date, but the <i>EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector</i> (that are being adopted in other sectors) make reference to the cut-off date for the determination of eligibility, but does not provide any procedural guidance.</p> <p>With regard to compulsory land acquisition, the intention to acquire land must be published in several notices; exhibited at “convenient places on or near the land” and should state who should be compensated.</p>	<p>The Uganda regulations are unclear on how a cut-off date is to be enforced.</p>	<p>Cut off dates for eligibility will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area, including relevant national ministries and local government.</p>
<b>Census</b>	<p>Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, a census will be carried out to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will</p>	<p>Uganda laws do not require that a census be taken of the persons who will be displaced by the project.</p>	<p>Sometimes the sampling is done instead of census for socioeconomic studies.</p>	<p>A census of households within the project RoW was undertaken in 2018</p>

	be displaced by the project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.			
<b>Physical Displacement and Relocation</b>	Physically displaced persons will be offered a choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location or cash compensation where appropriate.	Ugandan laws do not require that physically displaced persons be offered a choice of resettlement housing (out of the options available) and relocation assistance.	There is no specific requirement for the resettlement of persons who are physically displaced by a development project in Ugandan laws, other than making replacement building materials available.  Government of Uganda usually plans for cash compensation as opposed to in-kind compensation	The project plans for Livelihood restoration for over 5378 businesses identified during ESIA and RAP studies
<b>Economic Displacement (loss of land)</b>	Economically displaced persons will be compensated for the loss of economic assets at full replacement cost (AfDB Ossi2) and with replacement land of at least the same productive potential and location advantage.	Displacement resulting from development project activities is not defined in Ugandan laws.  The EIA Guidelines consider compensation for the loss of land. The type of compensation packages that should be awarded to project affected persons is	The Ugandan laws do not categorise project affected persons according to the impact that proposed land acquisition and resettlement activities have on them.  There is no specific	URC to compensate for structures on land in accordance with established and approved District compensation rates for land and other items.

		not described.	requirement to provide replacement land to project affected persons, but it is an option available for consideration.	
<b>Full Replacement Cost</b>	<p>Mitigation measures to remedy adverse impacts should include compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets and other assistance to help them improve or restore their standards of living and livelihoods.</p> <p>Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, affected persons will be offered land-based compensation where feasible.</p> <p>Land will be taken into possession only after compensation has been made available and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to affected persons</p>	<p>The District Land Boards assess compensation based on open market value of the unimproved land; and buildings on the land are compensated at open market value (in urban areas) and depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas. Standing crops which can be harvested during the period of notice shall not be compensated.</p> <p>The list of compensation rates compiled by the District Land Boards is to be used in determining the rates of compensation.</p>	Computation of compensation as outlined in the Land Act does not offer full replacement cost prescribed by the AfDB. However, there appears to be room for reaching acceptable rates through consultation.	Project to adopt AfDB guidelines
<b>Vulnerable</b>	In resettlement planning, particular attention should be	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates	The Ugandan laws offer protection of	Vulnerable persons including women were

<p><b>Groups</b></p>	<p>given to the poor and vulnerable, and compensation in kind should be offered to facilitate permanent relocation and establishment at an alternative location.</p> <p>AfDB gives special attention to consultations that involve vulnerable groups. In the context of gender vulnerability, for example, the borrower or client gives careful consideration to actively facilitating consultation with, and participation by, both women and men in ways that are sensitive to the social and political constraints and barriers that women and men may face.</p>	<p>that, “the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them. “</p> <p>This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.</p>	<p>vulnerable groups from exploitation. However, this does not provide the procedure for this category of project affected persons to be consulted, engaged or further protected.</p> <p>The gender policy 2007 calls for gender to be considered in the transport and road sector policies and planning.</p>	<p>identified and considered in the RAP</p>
<p><b>Grievance Management</b></p>	<p>Affected persons will have access to an independent grievance mechanism to lodge concerns and complaints about compensation and relocation without impeding access to any judicial or administrative remedies.</p>	<p>Disputes regarding compensation will be determined by Government (in practice the Chief Government Valuer).</p> <p>In addition, any person who has an interest or</p>	<p>Ugandan laws do not explicitly require that development project implementers develop independent grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible to affected communities and individuals.</p>	<p>URC to establish grievance Management system that will be customized to this project.</p>



		right over property being acquired compulsorily has a right of access to a court of law		
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	A procedure to monitor and evaluate the implementation will be established; affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process.	Not provided for in Uganda laws	Ugandan laws do not provide for M&E.	The RAP provides a component for M&E

## **2.4. Institutional Framework**

Several institutions shall play critical roles during the process of land acquisition (compensation and resettlement) and actual RAP implementation of the proposed project. These institutions shall among others include line Ministries, the districts in the project area and the associated lower local governments, NGOs and CBOs. Some of the line ministries include; Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban development for approving compensation rates and packages; Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development for mainstreaming gender and social development; Ministry of agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) for livelihood restoration in areas of agriculture. Within the decentralization frame work, Local Governments will take lead in community mobilization, witnessing verification and disclosure documents and providing general assistance during resettlement process. The project developer will play a critical role during land acquisition, implementation of targeted assistance for the vulnerable people and livelihood restoration measures. These institutions are discussed in detail below;

### **2.4.1. Central Level**

#### **2.4.1.1. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development**

The Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) is responsible for policy formulation, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Uganda. In Uganda the function of Land management is decentralized by the Land Act to mainly two distinct structures namely; the District Land Boards (DLB) and the Uganda Land Commission (ULC). The District Land Boards (DLB) are responsible for the management of land in the districts and ULC manages all land vested in the Government of Uganda. Within this Ministry, the Chief Government Valuer's Office deals with valuation of assets in connection with the acquisition of land for public interest and is responsible for approving the Valuation Report. The office ensures that PAPs are fairly treated and the government also is not unduly cheated.. Given the Chief Government Valuer's mandate of approving Valuation reports, this office will be involved in managing grievances related to valuations.

#### **2.4.1.2. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries**

It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to provide strategic direction relating to overall rural development through value chain of crops, livestock and fisheries. Since the affected items along the RoW of the MGR lines include crops and farm lands, the ministry will be relevant during Rap implementation including Livelihood restoration.

#### **2.4.1.3. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development**

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is responsible for the social and economic welfare of the population including cultural affairs, youth, labour and disadvantaged groups. The

Ministry is important in ensuring compliance with cultural heritage requirements. It is also important in giving guidance on gender, management of social risks and general participation of people in project activities through the Community Development Officers of the receptive Local Governments. This ministry will particularly play a very pivotal role in guiding implementation of proposed tailored measures and assistance to the vulnerable people and gender inclusion during RAP implementation.

#### **2.4.2. District Local Governments in the Project Area**

Since the MGR lines traverse 12 Districts between Wakiso-Kampala-Malaba, and these will be key institutions during implementation of the RAP. The districts will also be instrumental in management of slightly complex land related grievances and the general operationalization of the grievance management system. It will be very crucial in mobilization and making sure everyone who is eligible is compensated. They will also be useful in livelihood restoration programs

## CHAPTER 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC BASELINE

### 3. Introduction

According to the AfDB, it is recommended that where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, either as a result of a negotiated settlement or expropriation, a census will be carried out to collect appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. In compliance with the AfDB standards, URC undertook socioeconomic studies to guide further RAP planning and Implementation.

#### 3.1. Sampling procedure

The socioeconomic household baseline survey interviewed a total of 5,052 project affected households within the railway line corridor. These were interviewed across the 12 districts traversed by the Railway line starting from Tororo district to Nalukolongo in Kampala district. Iganga section registered the highest number of affected households and Wakiso had the least. In Kiira municipality some of the tools were confiscated due to miscommunication. This explains why Wakiso had a limited number of interviewed households.

**Table 3-1:** Number of PAPs by sampled district

District	Freq.	Percent
Tororo	348	6.9
Butaleja	552	10.9
Namutumba	571	11.3
Bugweri	199	3.94
Luuka	64	1.3
Iganga	768	15.2
Mayuge	518	10.3
Jinja	638	12.6
Buikwe	620	12.3
Mukono	593	11.7
Wakiso	22	0.4
Kampala	159	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5052</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 3.1.1. Data Analysis

Statistical data processing and analysis entailed entering completed questionnaires onto the computer using CPro 7.3. The CPro data entry template was designed with embedded checks including; skip patterns, data ranges and must entries. The data was subsequently exported to Stata

15 for statistical analysis to derive descriptive statistics in form of frequencies, percentages, averages and cross-tabulations.

### 3.2 Relationship of the respondent with PAP

Majority (87.4%) of the respondents who were sampled and interviewed by the survey team were the actual heads of the affected households. (11%) were spouses while (0.8%) were a biological child. Very few were caretakers or other relatives. Refer to table below 3-2 for details.

**Table 3.2: Relationship of respondent to household head**

District	Head	Spouse	Son/daughter	Caretaker	Other relative
Tororo	89.7	8.1	1.4	0.9	0.0
Butaleja	97.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5
Namutumba	85.3	13.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
Bugweri	76.4	23.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Luuka	63.1	32.8	3.1	0.0	0.0
Iganga	79.2	20.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Mayuge	96.5	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Jinja	92.9	5.3	0.8	0.6	0.3
Buikwe	87.4	10.0	1.9	0.6	0.0
Mukono	85.2	12.5	0.8	0.2	1.4
Wakiso	81.8	13.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Kampala	75.5	20.1	3.1	0.0	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>

## 3.2. Background information on business owners

### 3.2.1. Distribution of PAPs in the urban areas by Gender

In terms of gender, survey findings indicate indicated that majority of the household heads are male (61.1%) while female heads were (38.4%) as shown in table 3-3 below. Part of the reason for this kind of outlook relates to the fact that communities in Eastern Uganda where the corridor traverses are patriarchal and hence households are headed by male adults. In addition, land, property and structures are socially defined to belong to men. The implication is that during compensation and livelihood restoration, there should be concerted efforts to ensure that female spouses also equally benefit. In addition, women owning affected land and other properties should not be sidelined during the process of paying out compensation and delivery of livelihood restoration support. The survey results also reveal that a substantial proportion of women head households in Mukono, Jinja, Iganga and Buikwe along the railway.

**Table 3-3:** Sex of household heads

District	Male	Female
Tororo	77.3 (269)	22.7 (79)
Butaleja	75.9 (419)	23.1 (133)
Namutumba	73.4 (425)	25.6 (146)
Bugweri	62.3 (124)	37.7 (75)
Luuka	48.4 (31)	51.6 (33)
Iganga	53.9 (422)	45.1 (346)
Mayuge	63.3 (328)	36.7 (190)
Jinja	53.6 (342)	46.4 (296)
Buikwe	60.0 (372)	40.0 (248)
Mukono	47.4 (281)	52.6 (312)
Wakiso	68.2 (15)	31.8 (7)
Kampala	52.8 (84)	47.2 (75)
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.6 (3112)</b>	<b>38.4 (1940)</b>

**Key message:** Encourage female household heads/property owners to participate in all RAP activities so as to benefit from livelihood restoration activities.

### 3.2.2. Level of education for household heads

The data presented in the table 3-4 suggests that a bigger percentage of the household heads (53.8%) had at least attained primary education. Results further show that more than a quarter (27%) had reached secondary level. Important to note is the fact that (15.9%) of the household heads confessed to have no formal education with majority found in Butaleja, Buikwe and Jinja sections. Generally, the survey results reveal that majority of the PAPs are semi-literate who can read and write in any language.

**Table 3-4:** Education attainment among household heads

District	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	University	vocational
Tororo	13.4	52.9	27.3	3.0	1.4	0.0
Butaleja	23.8	66.3	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
Namutumba	7.5	57.1	33.6	1.6	0.2	0.0
Bugweri	5.5	48.7	41.2	3.5	0.0	0.1
Luuka	10.9	63.1	21.9	0.0	3.1	0.0
Iganga	9.8	51.4	33.5	2.1	3.2	0.0
Mayuge	11.9	55.2	30.0	1.7	0.8	0.4
Jinja	23.8	57.8	16.9	0.6	0.7	0.2
Buikwe	23.4	46.5	23.7	2.4	1.5	0.5
Mukono	15.7	50.4	31.0	1.2	1.4	0.3
Wakiso	0.0	40.9	45.5	0.0	9.1	3.5
Kampala	13.2	39.0	42.8	2.5	2.5	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**Key message:** Key messages and IEC materials for RAP implementation and livelihood restoration activities should be developed in the locally used languages particularly Lusoga, Luganda, Lunyole,

Lujapadora, Luteso, Lugisu, Lusamai and Runyakitara. The livelihood restoration team should also be conversant with project area in local languages.

### 3.2.3. Religious Affiliation

The socioeconomic survey inquired about the affected household's religious backgrounds. Survey results show that PAPs belong to mainly three religions. Table 3-5 below indicates that a big proportion of the household heads were Catholics (33.4%), followed by Moslems (31.2%) and Anglicans (21%). The Pentecostals were (9.7%) while (3.7%) belonged to other faiths including Adventists, Orthodox and traditionalists.

**Table 3-5:** Religion of household heads

District	Catholic	Anglican	Islam	Pentecost	Other
Tororo	59.8	20.7	6.3	6.6	6.6
Butaleja	48.6	2.2	48.2	0.6	0.4
Namutumba	18.4	43.4	20.5	15.2	2.5
Bugweri	8.5	45.6	31.6	11.1	3.0
Luuka	9.4	20.2	56.3	9.4	3.7
Iganga	7.3	25.3	56.9	8.2	2.3
Mayuge	31.3	27.2	27.0	10.6	3.9
Jinja	43.4	5.8	35.6	9.3	3.9
Buikwe	37.4	21.0	21.6	10.2	9.8
Mukono	47.9	13.2	17.5	12.3	8.1
Wakiso	22.6	53.6	3.6	13.6	3.6
Kampala	38.4	17.6	18.3	20.7	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>

**Key message 1:** The RAP implementation and livelihood restoration teams should observe the norms and practices of the all the affected religions.

**Key message 2:** Leverage religious institutions in mobilizing PAPs to participate in RAP implementation and livelihood restoration activities. For instance, churches and mosques can be used as platforms for encouraging the affected people to embrace the proposed livelihood restoration activities.

### 3.2.4. Ethnicity of PAPs

The survey inquired about the ethnic backgrounds of affected household heads. Table 3-6 indicates that project affected people are mainly from Basoga, Baganda, Banyankole, Banyole, Itesot, Japadhora and Bagisu comprising of (89.2%). Other reported tribes included Basamia, Banyankole, Lugbra, Bagwere, Banyarwanda, Langi, Bafumbira, Acholi, Kakwa, Banyoro and Batooro among others.

**Table 3-6:** Tribe of head of affected households

Tribe	Freq.	Percent
Basoga	2488	49.3
Baganda	918	18.3
Banyole	483	9.6

Itesot	280	5.5
Japadhora	202	3.0
Bagisu	125	2.5
Basamia	62	1.2
Banyanole	59	1.1
Lugbra	47	1
Bakiga	35	0.6
Bagwere	27	0.5
Banyarwanda	23	0.4
Langi	18	0.36
Bafumbira	16	0.32
Acholi	15	0.3
Kakwa	15	0.3
Banyoro	14	0.27
Batooro	13	0.25
Other	212	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5052</b>	<b>100</b>

**Key message 1:** Livelihood restoration activities especially stakeholder engagements, community mobilization, empowerments and trainings should be conducted in the commonly used local languages along the railway line corridor.

**Key message 2:** Livelihood restoration activities should also observe the cultural norms and practices of the existing ethnic groups along the railway line corridor.

### 3.3. Vulnerability of the Project Affected Persons

Vulnerability was examined in terms of having difficulty in seeing, hearing and walking and possession of mental disability. Tables 3-7 below, shows that more than a quarter of the household heads (13.8%) had some difficulty seeing even with glasses while (1.6%) had a lot of difficulties with sight which denotes blindness. In addition, table 7 shows that (6.0%) had some difficulty hearing even with a hearing aid, which is a sign of being deaf. Only (2.3%) of the household heads had some difficulty walking while (0.3%) had a lot of difficulty walking. Lastly, only about (0.8%) of the household head reported some level of mental illnesses. Other vulnerabilities observed in the project area include child headed households, female headed households and Household heads with physical disabilities may be hindered from equitably participating and benefiting from the proposed livelihood restoration activities leading to worsening socioeconomic conditions. All of these provide a baseline for an effective Livelihood Restoration Plan. Mitigation measures are therefore be designed to address the risks of the project to vulnerable groups.



**Table 3-7:** Physical and mental disabilities among household heads

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Household head has difficulty seeing even with glasses</b>		
No difficulty	4091	83.5
Some difficulty	724	13.8
A lot of difficulty	78	1.6
Cannot do at all	4	0.1
<b>Household head has difficulty hearing even with hearing aid</b>		
No difficulty	4573	93.3
Some difficulty	294	6.0
A lot of difficulty	29	0.6
Cannot do at all	8	0.2
<b>Household head has difficulty walking</b>		
No difficulty	3985	81.2
Some difficulty	793	16.2
A lot of difficulty	115	2.3
Cannot do at all	14	0.3
<b>Household head has mental illnesses</b>		
No difficulty	4569	93.2
Some difficulty	294	6.0
A lot of difficulty	31	0.6
Cannot do at all	8	0.2

**Key message:** All the cases of physical and mental disabilities should be enumerated, identified and subjected to further vulnerability assessment. This will guide provision of targeted livelihood restoration support based on assessed needs.

### 3.3.1. Disease prevalence and type of common diseases

Table 3-8 below indicates that the five most prevalent diseases among affected households in the 12 project districts were malaria (42.2%), cough (26.4%), diarrhea (13.0%), intestinal worms (3.0%) and HIV/AIDS (3.0%). During focus discussions, some of the participants revealed that poor healthcare services and inadequate drugs in the health centres and clinics have worsened the diseases burden. There was fear that the diseases associated influx of workers during the construction phase may actually worsen the prevalence of the diseases along the railway corridor. The anticipated influx of external workers during the construction phase necessitates revamping the existing health centres along the corridor.

**Table 3-8:** Common diseases among affected households

Common diseases	Freq.	Percent
Malaria	789	42.2
Cough	494	26.4
Diarrhea	261	13.0
Intestinal worms	75	3.0
HIV/AIDS	56	3.0

Hernia	24	1.3
Mental problem	12	0.6
Hepatitis B	9	0.5
Leprosy	5	0.3
Eclipsys	4	0.2
Other	81	3.3
None	62	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>100</b>

**Key message 1:** Implement the local content policy during the construction phase to control external labour influx with its associated of spreading communicable diseases.

**Key message 2:** Survey results suggest that malaria is rampant in the project area hence all created borrow pits should be instantly restored during and after construction.

### 3.3.2. Distance to the nearest health centre/unit

Distance is a key access determinant to health services. The results in table 3-9 show that (32.7%) of the affected households move less than 1 kilometer to the nearest health centre while those who move between 1-2 kilometers were (31.2%). Results in table 9 also suggest that over (13.6%) move over 5 kilometers. By implication, about (15%) of the affected households are allocated 5km away from the nearest health unit which is beyond the distance that is nationally recommended by the Ministry of Health. The highest percentage of affected households that move longer distances to the nearest health centres were reported in the districts of Mokono, Iganga, Butaleja, Tororo, Mayuge and Wakiso.

**Table 3-9:** Distance to the nearest health centres

District	0-1km	1km-2km	2km-3km	3km-4km	over 5km
Tororo	41.7	20.5	12.0	5.3	20.5
Butaleja	13.6	39.6	12.5	12.5	20.8
Namutumba	36.7	41.8	7.6	7.6	6.3
Bugweri	55.6	22.2	18.5	3.7	0.0
Luuka	46.2	23.1	23.1	0.0	7.7
Iganga	15.0	37.2	10.6	10.6	26.6
Mayuge	23.2	18.2	21.2	16.7	19.7
Jinja	46.4	31.4	8.6	2.9	10.7
Buikwe	30.0	33.2	17.5	9.1	9.1
Mukono	26.3	26.3	15.8	0.0	31.6
Wakiso	23.2	18.2	21.2	16.7	19.7
Kampala	46.4	31.4	8.6	2.9	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>

### 3.3.3. Rating of health service delivery

The household heads were requested to rate the quality of service delivery at the nearest health facilities. According to table 3-10 below, a big percent of the affected households (43.1%) rated the quality of health care services as average while (40.2%) said the service are good. However, a small proportion (16.7%) noted that the health services provided were of poor quality. Luuka, Bugweri, Iganga, Namutumba and Butaleja registered the highest number of household heads who rated the health services to be in poor condition.

**Table 3.10: Rating the services of the nearest health centres**

District	Good	Average	Poor
Tororo	38.7	51.1	10.2
Butaleja	40.4	42.3	17.3
Namutumba	26.2	48.8	25.0
Bugweri	28.6	39.3	32.1
Luuka	15.4	46.2	38.5
Iganga	28.3	43.4	28.3
Mayuge	42.4	43.0	13.6
Jinja	46.2	43.1	9.7
Buikwe	45.4	39.4	15.2
Mukono	75.0	15.0	10.0
Wakiso	38.7	51.1	10.2
Kampala	46.2	43.1	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>

**Key message:** The project under the cooperate social responsibility should revamp the health service delivery of centres along the railway line as a livelihood restoration strategy especially for districts that reported poor health care delivery.

## 3.4. Education services

### 3.4.1. Distance to nearest primary school

Access to education was assessed in terms of distance to the nearest primary school. Table 3-11 below shows that most of the affected households are located within less than 2 kilometers to the nearest primary school hence most primary schools are accessible to the affected households. However, (3.9%) of the affected households said that the nearest primary schools are located more than 5 kilometers with majority found in Tororo, Iganga, Jinja and Butaleja sections. These may have children who may be hindered to attend school daily once they are displaced to distance new sites.

**Table 3-11: Distance to the nearest primary school**

Distance	0-1km	1km-2km	2km-3km	3km-4km	over 5km
Tororo	49.6	21.8	12.0	5.3	11.3
Butaleja	30.6	57.1	6.1	2.0	3.1
Namutumba	69.9	26.5	2.4	0.0	1.2

Bugweri	53.6	32.1	10.7	0.0	3.6
Luuka	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iganga	46.9	35.4	10.6	1.8	5.3
Mayuge	55.4	30.8	9.2	1.5	3.1
Jinja	66.9	25.4	2.1	1.4	3.3
Buikwe	43.8	42.2	11.1	1.2	0.8
Mukono	15.8	57.9	26.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>

### 3.5. Water and sanitation

#### 3.5.1. Main sources of water for domestic consumption

The survey asked about the major sources of domestic water. Results indicate that the project area has about ten sources of domestic water. Table 3-12, indicates that a big proportion of the PAPs (48.3%) fetch domestic water from boreholes, followed by protected springs (20.5%), public taps (15.6%) and open wells (13.1%). No piped house connections were reported. Jinja reported the highest percentage of households that draw water from open well, which is considered unsafe for domestic consumption. Other sections with a substantial percentage of affected households drawing water from unsafe open wells include Tororo, Buikwe and Bugweri.

**Table 3-12: Main water source**

Main water source	Protected well	Borehole	Open well	Public tap	Other
Tororo	20.3	43.6	16.5	16.5	3.0
Butaleja	3.1	89.8	0.0	0.0	6.1
Namutumba	2.5	86.4	9.9	0.0	1.2
Bugweri	3.5	85.7	0.0	10.7	0.0
Luuka	7.7	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iganga	15.0	62.0	21.2	0.0	1.8
Mayuge	16.1	62.9	11.3	3.8	3.8
Jinja	5.8	26.3	3.4	60.6	2.9
Buikwe	42.1	26.1	18.6	11.0	2.3
Mukono	26.3	63.2	10.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>

**Key message:** Households that fetch domestic water from unsafe sources such as unprotected wells should be sensitized on the need to boil drinking water as a measure to safeguard against waterborne diseases. Existing sources should be improved under the cooperate social responsibility.

### 3.5.2. Distance to water source

Majority of the affected households (69%), walk less than 1 kilometer to the nearest domestic water source. These are followed by (22.3%) that move between 1 to 2 km. The survey results in table 3-13 also suggest that about (1.6%) of the households mainly from Bugweri, Buikwe, Tororo and Iganga sections, move more than 5 kilometers to the nearest water source.

**Table 3-13:** Distance to the main water source

District	0-1km	1km-2km	2km-3km	3km-4km	over 5km
Tororo	67.7	21.5	7.0	2.3	1.5
Butaleja	75.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namutumba	73.2	23.2	1.2	2.4	0.0
Bugweri	73.1	18.5	0.0	3.7	3.7
Luuka	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iganga	65.8	25.2	6.3	1.0	1.8
Mayuge	53.0	38.1	1.6	6.4	0.0
Jinja	85.4	13.1	1.5	0.0	0.0
Buikwe	61.4	22.4	9.1	3.5	3.5
Mukono	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>

### 3.5.3. Problems associated with used water source

The survey inquired about the problems associated with the existing domestic water sources. The four major problems as indicated in table 3-14 include sources being too crowded (43.6%), unreliable/dries-up (23.1%), too far (12.2%) and poor water quality (10.3%). The problem of overcrowding was more common in Luuka, Bugweri, Iganga and Namutumba while the issue of water sources being unreliable was more predominant in Tororo, Mayuge and Butaleja sections while the problem of high cost was more pronounced in Mukono. All water points to be affected within the corridor should be restored before commencement of the construction phase. As part of the cooperate social responsibility, URC should rehabilitate the existing dilapidated domestic water sources to safeguard project communities from walking long distances to draw water.

**Table 3-14:** Problem associated with the main water source

District	Unreliable	Too far	Too crowded	High cost	Poor quality
Tororo	53.5	8.6	23.1	5.2	8.6
Butaleja	27.0	16.2	51.4	0.0	5.4
Namutumba	11.3	12.7	63.4	0.0	12.7
Bugweri	17/9	7.1	67.9	7.1	0.0
Luuka	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Iganga	16.8	8.4	66.4	2.8	5.6
Mayuge	29.1	12.7	40.0	3.6	13.6
Jinja	22.2	9.5	30.2	33.3	3.8

Buikwe	13.6	17.2	42.1	9.5	17.6
Mukono	21.4	13.3	63.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>

### 3.5.4. Type of toilet facilities used

Majority of the affected households said that they have a toilet facility. However, according to table 3-15, (20.1%) of the households mainly from the sections of Mukono, Namutumba, Luuka, Butaleja, Iganga and Buikwe admitted to have no toilet facility. (73.1%) households reported to use of private pit latrines while (372%) use VIP. Focus groups discussions revealed that households that do not have a toilet usually dispose of human waste in the railway corridor, surrounding bushes or in nearby swamps and wetlands, with a high likelihood of being exposed to waterborne diseases.

**Table 3-15:** Type of toilet facility

District	None	Pit latrine	VIP	Other
Tororo	15.3	73.1	3.8	6.9
Butaleja	22.9	75.0	0.0	2.1
Namutumba	27.6	72.4	0.0	0.0
Bugweri	13.3	82.1	3.6	0.0
Luuka	23.1	69.2	7.7	0.0
Iganga	22.7	76.4	0.0	1.0
Mayuge	15.6	82.8	1.6	0.0
Jinja	17.7	71.6	6.4	3.3
Buikwe	20.7	72.4	6.1	0.8
Mukono	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>

**Key message:** Stakeholder engagement at community level should develop key messages on proper sanitation and hygiene at household and community level as part of the project health and safety operation safeguards.

### 3.5.5. Methods of household domestic waste disposal

According to table 3-16 below, affected households use four waste management methods namely; rubbish pits (29.1%), burning (22.1%), gardens (21.9%) and throwing garbage anywhere (19.4%). Poor waste disposal was more pronounced in Mukono, Butaleja, and Iganga sections. Since a big percentage of the households dispose of waste in gardens or anywhere, the livelihood restoration and RAP implementation teams should promote other safe methods of waste disposal as part of health and safety campaigns.

**Table 3-16:** Method of domestic waste disposal

District	Rubbish pit	Burning	Anywhere	Garden	Composite pit
Tororo	40.0	22.2	20.7	9.6	7.4
Butaleja	22.4	18.4	30.6	16.3	12.2
Namutumba	37.0	16.1	12.4	27.2	7.4

Bugweri	25.9	22.2	13.8	37.0	0.0
Luuka	23.1	7.7	7.7	61.5	0.0
Iganga	27.3	23.6	26.4	10.9	10.9
Mayuge	33.4	20.3	13.1	13.1	17.2
Jinja	33.3	21.4	16.4	23.6	3.3
Buikwe	22.0	23.6	18.9	31.6	3.4
Mukono	22.2	43.4	33.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>

### 3.5.6. Occupancy status

Results in table 3-17 below suggest that majority of the households (61.6%) within the railway line corridor, are squatters without permission while (38.4%) claimed to be tenants with an agreement. Those claiming to have valid agreements that legalize their stay within the railway corridor will need to be verified by URC. Lack of legal documents implies having no occupancy rights under the Ugandan land laws and such households may not be eligible for receiving compensation or livelihood restoration support.

**Table 3-17:** Tenancy status

District	Tenant with agreement	Squatter without permission
Tororo	32.6	67.4
Butaleja	41.7	58.3
Namutumba	42.3	57.7
Bugweri	29.6	70.4
Luuka	10.0	90.0
Iganga	51.8	48.2
Mayuge	35.5	65.5
Jinja	37.2	62.8
Buikwe	36.5	63.5
Mukono	52.9	47.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>

**Key message:** The RAP implementation team should work with URC together with the respective village chairpersons to validate occupancy rights claims by some of the affected households.

### 3.5.7. Current utilization of URC land

The findings indicate that a big majority of affected households currently utilize URC land for four major purposes including residential (63.2%), crop farming (16.7%), animal rearing (7.1%) and poultry (2.3%). The implication is that URC land is used for dual purposes. It is utilized as a primary residence and as a source of income and food. Other livelihood activities carried out on the URC land include operating rentals, operating retail shops, brick making eating places, boutique, charcoal selling, repair workshops, bars, selling agricultural produce, hair salons, renting out land, sand mining among others. There are 8 households that reported to have graveyards within the railway corridor. These should be identified and given the necessary support to relocate the graves.

**Table 3-18:** How URC land is Utilized

<b>Activity on URC Land</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Residential	1060	63.2
Crop farming	4070	16.7
animal rearing	448	7.1
Poultry	145	2.3
House rentals	98	1.5
Retail shop	57	0.9
Brick making	57	0.9
Hotel/eating place	55	0.8
Boutique	29	0.5
Charcoal selling	28	0.4
Repair workshop	23	0.36
Bar	18	0.28
Agric. Produce	11	0.17
Saloon	11	0.17
Graveyard	8	0.13
Renting it out	8	0.13
Sand mining	8	0.13
Street vending	6	0.09
Washing bay	6	0.09
Cobra	6	0.09
Place of worship	5	0.08
Selling scrap	5	0.08
Hardware shop	4	0.06
Mobile money booth	3	0.05
Film/football hall	3	0.05
Tyre collection centre	2	0.03
Selling flowers	2	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>6344</b>	<b>61.6</b>

### 3.6. Housing typology

#### 3.6.1. Materials used for building

Table 3-19 below suggests that almost all the dwellings within the corridor are roofed with iron sheets (92.6%) while only (5.6%) houses are grass thatched. Similarly, a big proportion of the affected dwellings' walls were built using mud bricks (58.9%), followed by mud and wattle (15.4%), cement plaster (9.3%) and poles and reeds (7.7%). Lastly, survey results further indicate that (53.2%) of the dwellings' floor were constructed using cement screed while (40.9%) were constructed using earth as shown below in table 19 below. The building materials signify permanent residential houses. In



case assessment of permanent and semi-permanent structures is to be carried out, it should be done using the approved rates for the respective districts.

**Table 3.19: Materials for building the house**

Materials for roof	Frequency	Percentage
Iron sheet	4511	92.6
Grass thatched	273	5.6
Clay tiles	34	0.7
Asbestos	24	0.5
Max pan tiles	14	0.3
Other	10	0.2
<b>Materials for wall construction</b>		
Burnt bricks	2869	58.9
Mud and wattle	750	15.4
Cement plaster	453	9.3
Poles and reeds	375	7.7
Clay bricks	209	3.3
Other	214	3.4
<b>Materials for floor construction</b>		
Cement screed	2640	53.2
Earth	1992	40.9
Concrete slab	107	2.2
Floor tiles	49	1.0
Other	78	1.6

### 3.6.2. Utilization of residential houses

The survey explored how the dwellings are utilized. Table 3-20 shows that a big majority of the dwellings (85.6%) are utilized as residential houses occupied by owners. Other reported ways of utilizing the dwellings include acting as private business premises, renting them out, using them as poultry structures. Owners of the affected structures should be supported to restore their livelihoods.

**Table 3-20: Utilisation of the dwellings along the railway line**

District	Residential	Business	Rental	Livestock	Dual purpose	Other
Tororo	78.8	5.6	3.2	3.2	1.4	5.6
Butaleja	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Namutumba	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
Bugweri	85.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luuka	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iganga	56.5	17.4	3.4	13.0	0.0	8.7
Mayuge	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jinja	93.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0

Buikwe	92.2	3.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Mukono	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>

### 3.7. Energy sources

#### 3.7.1. Major sources of energy

The survey asked about the major sources of energy for cooking and lighting used by the affected households. Table 3-21 below, shows that the dominant source of energy for cooking is firewood (65.5%) followed by charcoal (22.4%) and electricity. On the other hand, the major source of energy for lighting is paraffin (39.1%), followed by solar (30.4%), electricity (23.5%) and candle (5.4%). Use of firewood for cooking and paraffin and candle for lighting denotes a low standard of living.

**Table 3-21: Energy and lighting**

Energy for cooking	Freq.	Percent
Firewood	3191	65.5
Charcoal	1091	22.4
Electricity	380	7.8
Kerosene	136	2.8
Solar	29	0.6
Biogas	19	0.4
Gas	10	0.2
None	10	0.2
<b>Energy for lighting</b>		
Paraffin	1904	39.1
Solar	1481	30.4
Electricity	1145	23.5
Candle	263	5.4
Rechargeable lamp	35	0.7
Phone torch	19	0.4
Dry cell lamp	10	0.2
None	10	0.2

### 3.8. Number of year land has been used

Regardless of the location of the land, majority of dwellings have on average been on URC land for 19 years with a minimum of 1 year and maximum of 80 years. Buikwe, Tororo, Iganga, Namutumba and Mayuge sections reported to have dwellings that have occupied URC for a long time. The long the dwellings have been on URC implies entrenched social networks that may be lost as a result of physical displacement.

**Table 3-22:** Average years on residential railway land

Number of years on URC land	Average years	Min years	Max Years
Tororo	21.9	1	80
Butaleja	23.5	2	61
Namutumba	26.0	2	76
Bugweri	13.7	3	30
Luuka	15.8	3	65
Iganga	23.7	3	79
Mayuge	26.1	5	70
Jinja	12.1	1	40
Buikwe	16.6	2	80
Mukono	22.2	7	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>

### 3.8.1. Impact on livelihood activities on URC land

The proposed revamping of the railway line is likely to impact the livelihood activities carried on the URC land. Table 3-23 indicates that almost all the affected households (95.1%) across the 10 districts said that their livelihood activities are likely to be impacted by the proposed project.

**Table 3-23:** Whether business is likely to be affected

District	Yes	No	Not sure
Tororo	93.9	5.8	0.3
Butaleja	98.4	1.6	0.0
Namutumba	98.2	1.4	0.4
Bugweri	98.4	0.5	1.0
Luuka	96.9	3.1	0.0
Iganga	97.5	1.2	1.3
Mayuge	98.5	1.4	0.1
Jinja	93.0	5.7	1.3
Buikwe	93.3	2.4	3.3
Mukono	86.7	11.6	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>

**Key message 1:** Strictly follow the Ugandan legal framework and international best practices on land acquisition and resettlement which advocate for timely and adequate compensation for affected properties including annual and perennial crops and immovable structures that maybe destroyed during the operations especially during the construction phase.

**Key message 2:** Give PAPs adequate time through eviction notice to harvest their seasonal crops before actual construction commences.

### 3.8.2. Agricultural production

Table 3-24 below shows that most of the affected households (88.5%) were engaged in crop farming across the project districts. Field observations revealed that majority of the PAPs were engaged in the production of both seasonal and perennial crops along the railway line.

**Table 3-24: Households engaged in agriculture production**

Engaged in crop farming	Yes, engaged (%)	Not engaged (%)
Tororo	93.9	6.1
Butaleja	92.6	7.4
Namutumba	98.6	1.4
Bugweri	100.0	0.0
Luuka	100.0	0.0
Iganga	83.2	15.8
Mayuge	76.4	23.6
Jinja	76.7	23.3
Buikwe	92.1	7.9
Mukono	70.2	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>

### 3.8.3. Crops grown within the corridor

The type of crops grown within the railway corridor was established. Table 3-25 shows that the affected households are involved in the growing of fifteen types of crops on the affected land. However, the four major crops grown include maize, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes and banana. The survey results suggest that all the five crops are produced for both subsistence and market purposes. However, it was noted that crops such as fruit trees, sorghum simsim, wheat, coffee, finger millet are mainly grown for cash.

**Table 3-25: Crops grown by affected households**

Crop grown	Frequency	Percent of cases
Maize	2930	68.9
Cassava	2828	66.5
Beans	2228	52.4
Sweet potatoes	1460	33.3
Banana	1181	27.8
Fruit trees	428	10.1
Yams	426	10.0
Sorghum	361	8.5
Irish potatoes	276	6.5
Peas	171	3.0
Vegetables	148	3.5

Finger millet	119	2.8
Coffee	65	1.6
Wheat	64	1.5
Simsim	60	1.4

### 3.8.4. Application of improved farming methods

Table 3-26 shows whether affected households practice improved farming methods and the type of methods adopted by the farmers cross the project districts. Survey results show that more than a half of the PAPs (59.5%), do practice improved farming methods. Sections that reported to practice more improved farming methods include Luuka, Namutumba, Jinja, Bugweri and Buikwe.

**Table 3-26: Practice improved farming methods**

Practice improved farming	Yes, practices (%)	Does not practice (%)
Tororo	45.3	53.7
Butaleja	51.9	48.1
Namutumba	65.9	48.1
Bugweri	63.3	35.7
Luuka	100.0	0.0
Iganga	56.6	43.4
Mayuge	51.5	48.5
Jinja	63.8	35.2
Buikwe	63.2	36.8
Mukono	55.0	45.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>

The seven most practiced good farming methods include intercropping, crop rotation, use of organic fertilizers, mulching, use of chemicals, irrigation and pest control. This finding in table 3-27 below should guide the development of livelihood restoration activities especially for those involved in agricultural production. This guidance will also render livelihood restoration sustainable because it will be built on the existing farming skills.

**Table 3-27: Improved farming method practiced**

Improved method	Freq.	Percent of cases
Intercropping	372	63.2
Crop rotation	176	29.9
Uses organic fertilizers	78	13.2
Mulching	62	10.5
Uses chemicals	60	10.2
Irrigation	50	8.5
Pest control	48	8.2

Hybrid seeds	30	5.1
Resistant seeds	20	3.4
Monoculture	14	2.4
Diseases free seeds	6	0.3
Proper storage	1	0.2

The likely impact of the project on crop farming was established. Table 3-28 below indicates that majority of the households (86.5%) feared that their crop farming will be affected by the revamping of the railway line. However, (13.5%) were not worried about their crop farming being affected.

**Table 3-28: Farming to be affected by rehabilitation of the railway line**

Practice improved farming	Yes	No
Tororo	93.4	6.6
Butaleja	93.3	5.7
Namutumba	98.7	1.3
Bugweri	100.0	0.0
Luuka	95.3	3.5
Iganga	82.8	17.2
Mayuge	73.5	26.5
Jinja	73.9	26.1
Buikwe	92.2	7.8
Mukono	61.1	38.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>

**Key message 1:** *Timely and adequate compensation for affected properties including annual and perennial crops that maybe destroyed during the construction phase.*

**Key message 2:** *Give the affected households adequate time of at least 3 months to harvest their seasonal crops before construction begins.*

**Key message 3:** *Livelihood restoration support should build on the exiting farming skills.*

### 3.8.5. Livestock production

Animal rearing is not a major livelihood option, among the affected households are not engaged in animal rearing. Results in table 3-29 indicate that less than a quarter of the affected households (15.1%) keep livestock within the railway line corridor.

**Table 3-29: Keep any animals**

Keeps animals	Yes (%)	No (%)
Tororo	33.0	67.0
Butaleja	6.7	93.3
Namutumba	15.9	83.1

Bugweri	10.1	89.9
Luuka	3.7	95.3
Iganga	9.6	90.4
Mayuge	7.1	92.9
Jinja	11.9	88.1
Buikwe	25.6	73.4
Mukono	26.0	73.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>

### 3.8.6. Type of Livestock Kept

Affected households keep numerous animals and birds. However, the most common animals reared include goats (8.8%), poultry (8.2%), indigenous cattle (7.7%) and pigs (3.5). Exotic and cross-breed cattle are not common in the project area.

**Table 3-30:** Animals kept

Animals kept	Freq.	Percent of cases
Indigenous cattle	377	7.7
Exotic cattle	27	0.5
Cross breed	19	0.3
Goats	429	8.8
Sheep	51	1.1
Pigs	170	3.5
Poultry	397	8.2

**Key message:** *Livelihood restoration activities should prioritize empowerments and trainings in improved methods of livestock production for animals and poultry commonly reared by the affected households.*

### 3.8.7. Monthly income

Almost all households have access to monthly cash income. According to table 3-31, overall, affected households have access to an average monthly income of 810,850 UGX with the maximum of 6,500,000 UGX and a minimum of 5000. By implication, a big proportion of the affected households live above the poverty line.

**Table 3-31:** Average monthly expenditure

Number of years on URC land	Average expenditure	Min expenditure	Max expenditure
Tororo	802000	5000	900000
Butaleja	479240.1	5000	3000000
Namutumba	1469199	5000	6500000
Bugweri	1790370	10000	2000000

Luuka	324615.4	30000	1500000
Iganga	986442	29000	4000000
Mayuge	1088460	5000	1700000
Jinja	572100.7	10000	1500000
Buikwe	243033.1	3500	6500000
Mukono	254210.5	12000	900000
<b>Total</b>	<b>810850.3</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>6500000</b>

### 3.8.8. Access to regular income

Table 3-32 shows that close to half (47.1%) of the affected households had at least a member with access to a regular income which signifies some level of income security. However, more than a half of the affected households (52.9%) reported to have no member with access to regular income, implying low standard of living. Households without access to regular income were mostly in the railway line sections of Iganga, Tororo, Butaleja, Bugweri and Mayuge. Affected households that exhibited poor welfare indicators should be specifically targeted for livelihood support.

**Table 3-32: Affected households with a member with regular income**

<b>Member with regular income</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Tororo	39.4	60.6
Butaleja	40.4	59.6
Namutumba	56.0	43.0
Bugweri	46.4	53.6
Luuka	69.2	30.8
Iganga	35.4	63.6
Mayuge	48.5	51.5
Jinja	52.4	47.6
Buikwe	47.4	52.6
Mukono	85.0	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>

### 3.8.9. Access to Social Capital

Majority of (85.7%) of the household heads indicated that they have someone within their respective communities or in the neighborhood from whom they can seek assistance while (13.3%) did not have. According to table 3-33, below six essential sources of social support are sister/brother (38.5%), parents (33.3%), friends/peers (33.4%), church/mosque leaders (15.7%) and local government offices (13.9%) and saving group/SACCO (11.9%).

The big majority of the affected households (78.3%) were in agreement that revamping the railway line is likely to make them lose their important social networks and support. There is therefore a



need to reassure PAPs with the fear that the project will make them lose important social contacts, that there are arrangements to improve their livelihoods and compensate for lost properties.

**Table 3-2: Existing social networks among affected households**

Access to social support	Freq.	Percent
Yes, have access social support	4174	85.7
No access to social support	697	13.3
<b>Sources of social networks</b>		
Sister/brother	1875	38.5
Parent	1671	33.3
Friend/peer	1627	33.4
Church/mosque leaders	765	15.7
Sub-county offices	726	13.9
Saving group/SACCO	580	11.9
NGO/CBO	141	2.9
Other	385	7.1
<b>Project likely to make you lose social support</b>		
Yes	3814	78.3
No	896	18.4
Not sure	160	3.3

### 3.9. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The survey examined people's perception about the prevalence of HIV/AIDS along the different sections of the railway corridor. Table 3-34 shows that about a third of the project affected people (35.1%) perceive the prevalence of HIV/AIDS to be high (41.6%). However, a significant proportion thought HIV/AIDS prevalence was low (25.5%). Cumulatively, HIV/AIDS prevalence is perceived to be highest in Tororo and Mukono and lowest in Iganga, Mayuge and in some parts of Mukono.

Table 3-31 further shows that a big proportion of project affected people (17.9%) were not knowledgeable about the prevalence rates. Ignorance about rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence was highest in Luuka, Buikwe and Iganga sections. During focus group discussions, project affected people were worried that the proposed project would increase the HIV/AIDS cases due to influx of external labour especially during the construction phase. The residents therefore suggested the project should propose mitigation measures to avoid the project worsening the HIV/AIDS situation in the areas.

**Table 3-34: Perception about prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the project area**

District	Very low	Low	High	Very high	Don't know
Tororo	3.4	23.4	38.5	23.0	9.6
Butaleja	7.7	48.1	26.9	11.5	5.8
Namutumba	8.5	41.5	31.7	8.5	9.8
Bugweri	7.4	37.0	29.6	7.4	18.5
Luuka	0.0	30.8	23.1	7.7	38.5

Iganga	16.1	25.0	32.1	5.4	21.4
Mayuge	10.8	38.5	23.6	12.3	13.9
Jinja	7.8	21.3	45.4	12.1	13.5
Buikwe	7.1	16.7	35.1	13.8	27.3
Mukono	15.8	5.3	42.1	21.1	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>

### 3.10. Gender based violence

The prevalence of gender-based violence in the project area is perceived to be very rear by most of the project affected people (43.2%). Findings in table 3-35 below suggest that gender-based violence is more prevalent in Tororo, Butaleja, Jinja and Mukono sections. Focus group discussions revealed fear among the project communities that the proposed project could increase the prevalence of gender-based violence. Therefore, there is need to empower the project communities and local leaders to discuss GBV issues during community meetings and training them in drafting of bylaws against GBV. URC and the awarded contractor should draft code of conduct against GBV including penalties for breach of the ethical code.

**Table 3-35: Perception about prevalence rate of gender/domestic violence**

District	Non-existent	Very rear	Relatively common	Rampant	Don't know
Tororo	3.4	40.9	23.4	23.1	7.3
Butaleja	13.5	27.0	33.6	19.2	5.8
Namutumba	10.7	51.2	31.0	2.4	3.8
Bugweri	7.1	67.9	3.6	0.0	21.4
Luuka	0.0	53.9	30.8	0.0	15.4
Iganga	2.7	57.7	23.3	5.4	9.9
Mayuge	7.6	53.0	18.2	7.6	13.6
Jinja	10.6	43.0	23.7	12.0	9.9
Buikwe	7.7	36.2	25.8	3.8	25.5
Mukono	0.0	40.0	45.0	10.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>

## CHAPTER 4: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 4. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the project impacts, the efforts taken to minimize displacement and propose further mechanisms to minimize impact during the implementation. The information in this chapter is based on a document review and surveys carried out as part of the resettlement planning process for MGR reconstruction. It should be noted that this chapter only focus on direct impacts in relation to resettlement. This chapter does not consider wider impacts that will be subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

#### 4.1. Approach and Methodology used to Identify Impacts

The project impacts and numbers of displaced PAPs were established primarily through a Cadastral and Asset Survey of the project site. A Socio-Economic survey, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage surveys were also conducted to provide supporting information, however it should not be considered as a definitive means to establish entitlements or numbers of Physically and Economically affected PAPs.

Before the Cadastral and Asset Surveys took place, an initial round of community and stakeholder engagement commenced between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> May 2021. This engagement included; local authorities and stakeholders, see Chapter 5 – Stakeholder Engagement for a detailed list of parties engaged. The purpose of the engagement was to disclose the project, inform the communities of the upcoming surveys and that a cut-off date would be announced.

#### 4.2. Impact on Livelihoods

There are so many sources of livelihood that were observed in the railway reserve and a these will be lost during the revamping process. Some of the sources of livelihoods that are confined in the reserve among others include; markets such as Banda, Kireka and Ndeeba markets and intercropped subsistence gardens especially in rural areas where the track traverses.



Figure 4.1: markets and gardens along the URC right of way

## Mitigation Measures

- URC shall instead ensure a livelihood restoration plan is prepared and implemented to ensure that the lost sources of livelihoods are re-instated before and/or during the revamping process.
- URC shall ensure practicable and workable long-term measures are devised and implemented to deter any possible encroachment on the railway reserve.

### 4.3. Destruction of Physical Cultural Resources

A number of physical cultural resources such as graves, places of worship to include shrines, churches and mosques were observed in the railway reserve and these have to be affected during the process. Also, the excavation of material extraction points such as borrow pits and quarry sites has the potential to impact of the physical cultural resources.



Figure 4.2: Grave yard and cultural places

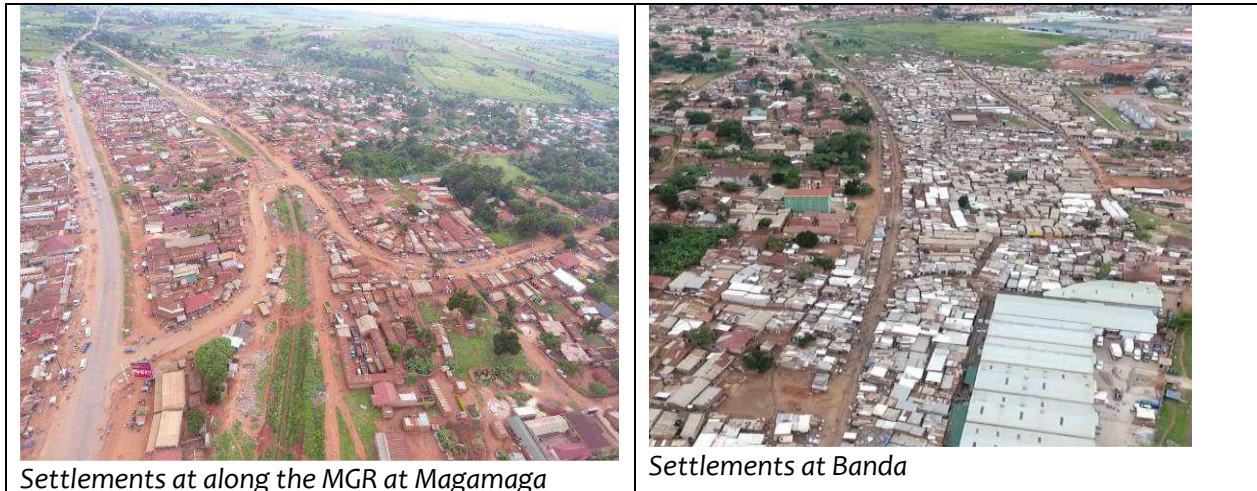
## Mitigation Measures

- The graves and any places of worship that are confined in the railway reserve shall be properly relocated. This shall be done by the contractor in liaison with URC and the owners
- Care shall be taken during excavation of materials for testing of potential construction material sites to avoid all family or clan graveyards and other easily seen physical cultural resources. There will be need for the contractor to establish the potential of graveyard and other physical-cultural resources availability around the potential construction material areas before the excavation of materials for testing the potential construction material areas
- Contractors will be required to implement a chance finds procedure as specified in chapter 9- section 9.7 of this report



#### 4.4. Impact on structures

There a number of residential structures located within the Railway reserve that are likely to be demolished during the construction phase. Most of these were built by encroachers and speculators along the route.



**Figure 4.3: city overview along the railway**

#### Mitigation Measures

- URC is to consider compensation for structures within the reserve land to avoid community unrest. In addition to unrest, it also poses a reputational risk to the Bank if the process is not handled properly.
- URC will implement a Livelihood restoration Plan for those with business operations within the reserve.

#### 4.5. Impact on Water sources and other communal amenities

It was observed that that some boreholes and other natural water sources located within the reserve land will be impacted during the revamping works. The influx of people in the project area during the construction phase will stress the already existing water sources. Other communal facilities observed in the reserve are Police camera at Malaba, Public Toilets etc.



Water source near the Railway line

**Figure 4.4: Source of water**

### Mitigation Measures

- The project will boost water services in the Livelihood restoration program
- Police cameras will be relocated to suitable locations outside the reserve.

### 4.6. Summary of Project Impacts and Estimates

The following table 4.1 below presents a summary of Project impacts as they can be estimated at the time of submitting this RAP:

**Table 4-1:** Summary of Project Impacts

Impact	Value
Number of PAPs	9,989
Number of Affected Graves	85
Shrines	15
Number of affected worship centers	30

## CHAPTER 5: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

### 5. Introduction

Public consultations and engagements are live and continuous activities that must be carried out throughout the project life. This chapter presents the approach and outcomes of the various consultations and engagements regarding the proposed reconstruction of the MGR and the associated activities. This is consistent with the AfDB operational guidelines that explicitly recommend that the affected population and host communities should be involved in the design of the resettlement plan, based on the principle of open, inclusive, meaningful and effective consultations.

Public consultations and participation are given high priority to enhance the voice of the affected communities and ensuring that, all stakeholders' views are incorporated into the resettlement planning process. The Ugandan laws and AfDB performance standards place emphasis on consultations to ensure that all stakeholders and particularly project affected people (PAPs) participate in the planning process. Therefore, during this RAP preparation activities, consultations were undertaken with various stakeholders. The consultations served to create awareness on the proposed MGR, its likely impacts and to obtain broad community and other stakeholders' support towards the project.

#### 5.1. Objectives of consultations and participation

AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System requires that project affected persons are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate during planning and implementation of resettlement programs. In line with this requirement, Geotaxon consult Limited on behalf of Uganda Railways Corporation engaged stakeholders to seek, receive, and impart information about all the activities of the proposed project that could affect them. Therefore, stakeholder engagements were conducted mainly to share project related information as well as receiving feedback on the different project processes with a view to enlisting project acceptability, reduce the potential for conflicts, minimize the risk of project delays, and enable URC to address important community issues.

Specifically, the objectives of consultations were;

1. To share information with stakeholders about the proposed MGR project, its components and generating a good understanding of the project.
2. To capture the concerns, fears and views of stakeholders on the likely impacts associated with the project. These could be physical, economic, social, and environmental impacts and the proposed mitigation measures.
3. To provide information on the various options of compensation for loss of business, relocation assistance, and to receive feedback on their preference, risks, and mitigation measures.

4. To popularize the project grievance redress mechanism.
5. To seek stakeholder collaboration, cooperation, and participation in the RAP preparation and implementation cycle.
6. Enable affected communities to provide views and proposals for the mitigation measures especially the restoration of livelihoods of the business communities along the existing line.

## **5.2. Methods of Consultation and Participation**

Stakeholder consultations and participation was and will continue to be guided by the institutional and policy framework highlighted in section 2 of this RAP. To realize the key tenets of the AfDB operational safeguard standards, many of which, have been incorporated in URC's RAP implementation strategy, effort was made to ensure that all relevant stakeholders were consulted and actively participated in the process. The operational approach for this RAP thus involved;

### **1. Consultative meetings**

Consultative meetings were organized and attended by different categories of people that included political leaders, technical teams and representatives of special interest groups including people with disabilities, the youth and people living with HIV/AIDS among others.

### **2. Key Informant Interviews**

Key informant interviews were conducted to gather information from communities, key officials in MDAs Districts and Sub-counties. Additionally, information was also sought from religious, opinion leaders and other community members based on their knowledge on subjects of interest. Categories of Key Informants included the Chief Administrative Officers, LCV Chairpersons, District Natural Resources Officers, District Environment Officers, District Community Development Officers, District Land Officers, District Engineers, District Physical Planners and District Water Officers.

### **3. Focus Group Discussions**

This technique involved a small group of respondents (usually 6-10 respondents) who were interviewed together in a common location. The interviewer led the discussion and ensured that every person had an opportunity to respond. Focus group discussions were held with women, business owners, religious leaders, farmers etc. including those with operations along the railway line. These groups were targeted to inform livelihood restoration planning.

### **4. Structured interviews**

Primary data was collected by interviewing members of the population along the project area. The structured interview method was used to collect household data with the aid of a structured questionnaire

## **5.3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**

During the reconnaissance of the proposed approach for MGR project; the RAP team identified a number of stakeholders to kick start the stakeholder engagement process that resulted into



generation of a list of key stakeholders. A stakeholder identification matrix was used to identify and analyze all the stakeholders that will be involved, affected and those that will play a crucial role in the implementation of project. Stakeholders were identified and analyzed according to their responsibility, influence, proximity, dependency, representation, and policy and strategic intent. Refer to table 5.1

**Table 5-1: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Matrix**

Stakeholder category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence (H, M, L)
Community within the RoW  (Households, farmers business community)	Directly Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability of their livelihoods</li> <li>• Fair compensation for their properties</li> <li>• Loss of their social networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can influence level of acceptability and public interest in the project</li> <li>• Can influence the mode of compensation</li> <li>• Can influence level of acceptability and public interest in the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting prompt and fair compensation for all property</li> <li>• Restoration of their livelihood</li> <li>• Vulnerability Support</li> </ul>	High
Local Governments	12 Districts in which the MGR traverses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring programs within their area of jurisdiction</li> <li>• Community mobilization support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can influence level of acceptability and public support for the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood restoration or enhancement</li> </ul>	High
Development Partners	AfDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance to international best practices and standards</li> <li>• Provision of required funding for road construction</li> <li>• Provision of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can influence compliance with international best practices and standards</li> <li>• Can influence provision of budgetary allocations to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full compliance with international standards and best practices</li> </ul>	High

		<p>transaction advisory services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring</li> </ul>	<p>ensure compliance</p>		
Central government	<p>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) Other Government Agencies (NEMA, NFA, MPs of affected areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of human rights and vulnerable groups and security of livelihoods</li> <li>• Labour rights and justice at work</li> <li>• Compliance with the national laws and guidelines</li> <li>• Approvals for operations</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can influence preparation of the required mitigation documentation and its compliance</li> <li>• Can influence pace of implementing project activities</li> <li>• Can influence nature, magnitude and level of considerations to be provided for vulnerable social groups</li> <li>• Implementation of local content act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prompt and Fair Compensation for PAPs</li> <li>• Restoration of livelihoods and special assistance for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Employment priority to be given to PAPs.</li> </ul>	High
CSOs and other key non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour unions</li> <li>• CSO alliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP implementation</li> <li>• Project completion</li> <li>• Grievance management</li> <li>• Stakeholder Engagements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can influence the pace of project implementation</li> <li>• M/E for the RAP</li> <li>• Protection of rights of vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Can influence construction quality implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete project excellently and on time, while ensuring effective implementation of livelihood restoration or enhancement measures etc.</li> </ul>	High

#### 5.4. Engagement Methodology Employed

Different consultation methodologies were applied during stakeholder engagements with district leadership and the local communities. The methodologies included consultative meetings at district level, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews, public consultations and one on one engagements

#### 5.5. District Consultation meetings

The Political and Technical Leaders were mobilized for the consultative meetings at the district headquarters. The meetings were attended by both political and technical teams; the categories of the participants were District Technical Committees, (TPC) District Executive Committees (DEC) District Councilors and Resident District Commissioners (RDCs)

#### 5.6. Community meetings

Individuals residing in the Railway reserve land were invited to the meeting in their community venues where they always hold village meetings. The meetings discussed issues relevant to their community in regard to the proposed project. The meetings were held in the presence of community leaders and at venues and times proposed by the leaders. Information on community meetings was disseminated through radio announcements both FM and community radios. Due to COVID-19 restrictions on gatherings, religious leaders were informed to remind community members and their families about the proposed activities. IEC materials including the cutoff date notification, project back ground information documents and Frequently asked Questions were distributed accordingly.

#### Pictorial view of some of the engagements



*Stakeholder engagement meeting with residents at Wanyange lake cell-Jinja District*



*Stakeholder engagement meeting with residents at Kamwany-Luzira-Kampala*



**Figure 5.1:** Pictorial view of some of the engagements

### 5.6.1. Focus group discussion

Focus Group Discussions were conducted targeting different gender categories, one was held for men alone and another one for women alone along the MGR route. Another category of stakeholders engaged in group discussion was groups of youth, more especially those with businesses along the MGR line. A focus group discussion guide was used to enable the team capture issues of pertinent nature.

### 5.6.2. One on one consultations

A number of stakeholders were consulted one on one basis so as to ascertain the different kinds of impacts and perhaps their views about the project. These included the Community Development Officers, Senior Assistant Secretaries, Chairperson LCIII's among others.

## 5.7. Key information disseminated to the project affected communities

The RAP team developed talking points which were used to guide the engagement teams to disseminate information and to disclose important project related information. Although the content would slightly differ depending on the type of stakeholder being engaged, the project team always provided the following information in all public consultations and sensitization meetings:

- i) The proposed project and safety zone required/Right of Way
- ii) Upcoming surveys i.e. socio economic, Livelihood, cultural heritage and Valuation and surveys etc.
- iii) Compensation of structures and trees
- iv) Impacts of the project i.e. negative and positive and mitigation measures
- v) Grievance management
- vi) Roles and Responsibilities of different stakeholders
- vii) Civils works and associated impacts
- viii) Etc.

## 5.8. Stakeholder Engagements Conducted for Uganda Railways Corporation MGR

*The AfDB operational safeguards standards* and Government of Uganda guidelines require that, the people likely to be affected by a development project should be consulted so that their views and concerns are incorporated into development planning. Early consultations with all stakeholders also provide an avenue for an open and constructive dialog. Geotaxon Consult Limited, referred to as the RAP team, on behalf of URC conducted a number of stakeholder engagements guided by the following engagement principles.

- i) Free of manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation.
- ii) Conducted early enough to scope issues and influence decisions to which they relate;
- iii) Two-way so that both sides can exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues addressed;
- iv) Gender-inclusive through awareness that men and women, the youth and elders as well as different strata of society often have differing views/needs.
- v) Localized to reflect appropriate timeframes, context, and local languages.

Guided by these core engagement principles, the RAP team engaged different stakeholders presented in the table below;

**Figure 5.2:** Summary of key stakeholder engagements conducted for the URC-MGR Project

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ENGAGEMENT</b>	<b>TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT</b>
9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Malaba Town Council, Tororo District officials and Eastern Division-Tororo Municipality	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
12 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Butaleja District and Budumba Sub County officials	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
13 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Namutumba District and Busembatia Town Council officials	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
14 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Bugweri District and Namalemba Sub County officials	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
17 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Iganga District and Nakalama Sub County officials	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
18 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Luuka District and Bulamaji, Waibuga Sub Counties	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
19 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Mayuge District/Baitambogwe Sub County /Wairasa Sub County	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
20 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	Jinja District/Mafubira Sub County/Kakira Town Council	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-



		MGR
21 <sup>st</sup> May 2021	Buikwe District /Lugazi Municipality	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR
22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2021	Mukono District	Initial engagement informing the top District leadership about the proposed reconstruction of the URC-MGR

**Pictorial view of Selected District Engagements**



*Stakeholder Engagement for Malaba Town Council-Tororo District*



*Stakeholder Engagement for Tororo District Council*

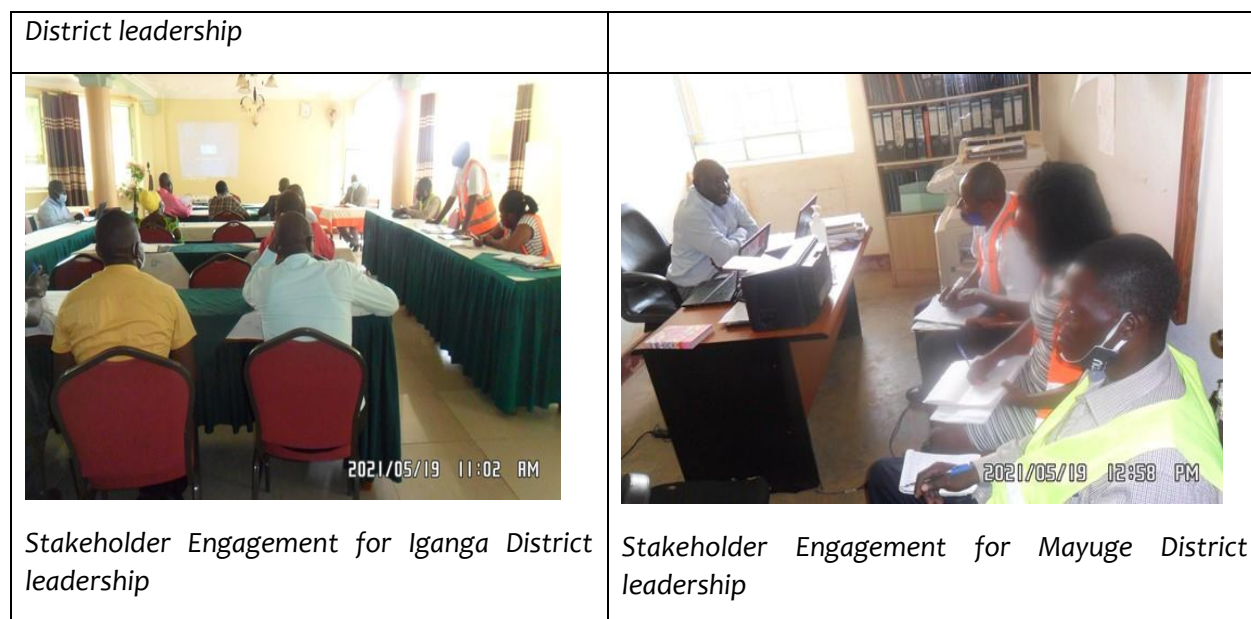


*Stakeholder Engagement for Namutumba*



*Stakeholder Engagement for Luuka District RDC*





**Figure 5.3:** Selected District Engagements

**Table 5-2:** Summary Community Concerns and Responses

Concerns from participants	ISSUE/CONCERN	RESPONSE/ MITIGATION	PROPOSED
Crops	Shall we continue growing our crops in the railway land?	Those with crops will be allowed to harvest them including commercial trees.	
Structures	There are people who have their houses built within the reserve. What is the plan for such structures?	Compensation for illegal structures is still being discussed.	
Markets	There are several markets along the railway line especially in Kampala and Wakiso Districts. Much as these markets are not gazetted, many people especially the most vulnerable ones earn their livelihood there.	Markets within the RoW will be demolished to pave way for the works. However, the LRP will be in place to mitigate some of the economic displacement aspects.	URC should work with Local Authorities, KCCA in this case, to locate land where to relocate new markets within the locality to minimize the effects of displacement and loss of livelihoods.

Graves and Cultural sites	Some people have graveyards and cultural properties along the reserve. What will happen to these?	<p>The site is in right of way and will be relocated as the expansion or construction of Kampala Fly over road project forced the relocation of some stones to give way for the road project.</p> <p>A chance finds procedure will be documented to track relocation of chance finds.</p>
Places of worship	Some churches and Mosques are located in the reserve. Will URC compensate for such structures?	<p>Compensation will defer for those who sought URC permission before erecting structures. These will be valued and compensated. Compensation for illegal structures is still being discussed.</p> <p>Measures including continuous stakeholder engagement should be put in place to explain the disparities in compensation offers.</p>
Loss of Livelihood	It is evident that some people derive their livelihood along the railway line i.e. through crop growing, mobile markets, kiosks etc. What is the Plan for URC on this?	URC will implement a detailed livelihood restoration plan to cater for those who have operations within the reserve.
Employment	Will our people gain employment in the reconstruction works? How will the project benefit the locals?	<p>Local content is being encouraged as much as possible through direct and indirect employment opportunities.</p> <p>During recruitment, priority will be given to local people as stipulated in local content policy. Local people will also be given training and equipped with more skills by the</p>

		contractors. URC will work with town council to ensure community workers' rights are not abused. Using community workers will also be a measure of controlling on labour influx and all its associated social ills such as unwanted pregnancies & increasing the spread of HIV/AIDS.
Community Amenities	The line passes through a lot of townships and there is a possibility that rehabilitation will disrupt special amenities like water	The RAP will cater for replacement of community amenities
Project Start	When is the project likely to start	The project will start as soon as the RoW is cleared
Local leaders involvement	What is the strategy for involving local leadership?	Following the Local Government Act 1997, Local Governments must supervise all projects in their areas of jurisdiction. This will trigger project involving local leaders
	Will URC pay for affected boreholes and graves in case they are destroyed during railway construction	Under the Uganda land law all common properties destroyed during construction phase have to be restored in current state or improved. For common properties such as boreholes outside the reserve, they will be compensated under the injurious compensation arrangement. In addition, all the graves that may be destroyed but outside the railway reserve, the bodies will be exhumed and reburied and URC will incur all associated costs.

## 5.9. Stakeholder Engagement follow up activities:

- i) Community sensitization and selection of Grievance Management Committees. To ensure continuous and smooth implementation of the project, further community sensitizations engagements will be held. Various modes of ensuring information reached the community will be used for example locally based radio stations, public and other societal events.
- ii) To ensure effective and efficient management of issues that may arise in the course of project implementation, community-based grievance management committees will be formed and trained in grievance management process. This structure will be the first level in receipt of grievances at the community level before they are eventually escalated to the other levels for further management
- iii) Training of Grievance Management Committees. Once formation of grievance Management Committees is accomplished, training for the team will be conducted. The training will enhance the GMCs grievance handling abilities and capacities.
- iv) Financial literacy training, for PAPs prior to compensation of project affected persons
- v) Follow up on vulnerable PAPs, detailed assessment of all vulnerable PAPs to establish their individual status and develop action plans on how they would want to be support will be conducted.
- vi) Verification and disclosure

## CHAPTER 6: COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

### 6. Introduction

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

The purpose of this Chapter is to understand who was eligible (i.e. qualified) under national legislation.

#### 6.1. International best practice

##### 6.1.1. AfDB Integrated safeguards

According to the AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, the resettlement plan should have a clear definition of the project affected persons (PAPs) by socio-economic and gender category; household or family; the cut-off dates for eligibility for compensation; the assets to be compensated at replacement cost, and the development projects proposed. It is particularly important that the country national laws and legislation as well as local definitions of land tenure, rights to common resources and inheritance practices are recognized. The definition of the unit for compensation (family or household) should anticipate and accommodate the land and housing needs for elderly sons and daughters to establish their own households.

Further on, section 4.1.5 states that the benefits offered by the resettlement program should be clearly established. This may cover, for urban resettlement activities, financial compensation; housing and service provision; transport, temporary accommodation and other short-term provisions required for relocation such as, credit facilities, training or job opportunity. In rural areas however, this may cover land-for-land, participation in training and access to material equipment, inputs and credit. In cases where land is not the preferred option for some of the displaced persons, non-land-based options should be considered. These options should be built around creating employment opportunity or self-employment.

Moreover, resettlement offers a unique opportunity for addressing gender inequality in land ownership and control. For example, Bank staff should make sure that project planners are ensuring that replacement land is registered in the name of women and men, when applicable (case for instance of absence of formal legal rights to land or other assets) and in conformity with the borrower's own laws and legislation, either by establishing independent ownership rights for women or jointly under both the husband and the wife's name.

### **6.1.2. UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement**

Paragraph 38 notes that states should fully explore all possible eviction alternatives. All potentially affected groups and persons, including women, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities, as well as others working on behalf of the affected, have the right to relevant information, full consultation and participation throughout the entire process, and to propose alternatives that authorities should duly consider.

As per paragraph 43, evictions should not result in individuals being rendered homeless or vulnerable to the violation of other human rights. The State must make provisions for the adoption of all appropriate measures, to the maximum of its available resources, especially for those who are unable to provide for themselves, to ensure that adequate alternative housing, resettlement, or access to productive land is available and provided. Alternative housing should be situated as close as possible to the original place of residence and livelihood source of those evicted.

Under paragraph 52, competent authorities shall ensure that evicted persons or groups, especially those who are unable to provide for themselves, have safe and secure access to: (a) essential food, potable water, and sanitation; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; (d) essential medical services; (e) livelihood sources; (f) fodder for livestock and access to common property resources previously depended upon; and (g) education for children and childcare facilities. States should also ensure that members of the same extended family or community are not separated as the result of evictions.

As per paragraph 60, when eviction is unavoidable and necessary for the promotion of the general welfare, the State must provide or ensure fair and just compensation for any losses of personal, real, or other property or goods, including property rights or interests.

### **6.1.3. Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests, and Fisheries (VGGT)**

The VGGT provide direction and information on internationally accepted practices for systems involved in the rights to use, manage, and control land, fisheries, and forests. As per Section 3, guiding principles of responsible tenure governance, States should:

- Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights. Reasonable measures should be taken to identify, record, and respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights, whether formally recorded or not; to refrain from infringement on tenure rights of others, and to meet the duties associated with tenure rights.
- Safeguard legitimate tenure rights against threats and infringements. Tenure right holders should be protected against the arbitrary loss of their tenure rights, including forced evictions inconsistent with their existing obligations under national and international law.
- Promote and facilitate the enjoyment of legitimate tenure rights. Active measures should be taken to promote and facilitate the full realization of tenure rights or

the making of transactions with the rights, such as ensuring that services are accessible to all.

- Provide access to justice to address infringement of legitimate tenure rights. Effective and accessible means should be provided to everyone, through judicial authorities or other approaches, to resolve tenure rights disputes. Affordable and prompt outcome enforcement should also be provided. States should provide prompt, just compensation where tenure rights are taken for public purposes.
- Prevent tenure disputes, violent conflicts, and corruption. Active measures should be taken to prevent tenure disputes from arising and from escalating into violent conflicts. States should endeavour to prevent corruption in all forms, at all levels, and in all settings.

Under section 8.1, States should ensure that appropriate systems are used for the fair and timely valuation of tenure rights for specific purposes, such as the operation of markets, security for loans, and transactions in tenure rights as the result of investments, expropriation, and taxation. Such systems should promote broader social, economic, environmental, and sustainable development objectives.

Under section 8.2, valuation policies and laws should strive to ensure that valuation systems consider non-market values such as social, cultural, religious, spiritual, and environmental values where applicable.

As per section 23.1, States should ensure that the legitimate tenure rights to land, fisheries, and forests of all individuals, communities, or peoples likely to be affected, with an emphasis on farmers, small-scale food producers, and vulnerable and marginalized people, are respected and protected by laws, policies, strategies, and actions with the aim to prevent and respond to the effects of climate change consistent with their respective obligations, as applicable, in terms of relevant climate change framework agreements.

## 6.2. Uganda Country requirements

For the country requirements; Article 237(1) of the Constitution vests all land of Uganda to the citizens of Uganda. However, under Article 237(1) (a), the Government or Local Government can acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the same Constitution, which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. The Constitution also prescribes the tenure and land regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in land may be held (Customary, Leasehold, Mailo, and Freehold). It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land for public interest and provides for the “*prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation*” prior to taking possession of the land.

The Land Acquisition Act (1965) makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose. Section 3(1) provides that whenever the Minister is satisfied that any land is required by the

Government for a public purpose, he or she may, by statutory instrument, make a declaration to that effect.

This instrument shall specify: -

- the location of the land to which it relates;
- the approximate area of the land; and
- If a plan of the land has been made, a place and time at which the plan may be inspected.

In addition, the Minister shall cause a copy of every declaration to be served on the registered proprietor of the land specified in the declaration or, as the case may be, on the controlling authority and, if the proprietor is not the occupier of the land, on the occupier (section 3(3)). The Government of Uganda is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. Any dispute as to the compensation payable is to be referred to the Attorney General or court for decision.

### **6.3. Key Principles**

The following are the key principles committed upon by URC in this RAP:

- Resettlement and compensation of Project-Affected People (PAPs) will be carried out in compliance with Ugandan legislation, AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System-Policy Statement and Operation Safeguards.
- The RAP will be implemented in a gender-sensitive manner: women will be encouraged to participate in all stages of the compensation process especially during assessment and at disclosure. During meetings sensitization meetings, women were encouraged to participate in intra-household decisions on restoring lost properties and livelihoods.
- As much as is possible, URC will assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods. A 30% disturbance allowance is provided to assist in the transitional period. Later URC will provide assistance to mainly groups of women or youths to take advantage of the benefits of the new road.
- The RAP implementation and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated as part of a transparent process,
- The PAPs will be informed and consulted during the whole course of RAP development, implementation and evaluation.
- Financial literacy will be provided to all PAPs to assist them in livelihood restoration efforts.



## 6.4. Compensation Eligibility

This section provides a framework for entitlement for each category of impacts that is envisaged, taking in to account the existing National Laws and Regulations and the Criteria set out in AfDB Standards for those who have formal legal right to land and lawful possession over the land to be expropriated, and own property situated there on.

AfDB stipulates that a census and inventory of lost assets and property will be conducted and the date of census will set the cut-off date to record the PAPs in a project area. It further stipulates that a person who occupies the land or advance his or her claims after the completion of inventory of affected households and/or assets will not be eligible for compensation for the lost assets and /or resettlement and rehabilitation.

Accordingly, the following categories of people are eligible for compensation under this RAP:

PAHs are eligible for compensation and other assistance if they have a “legitimate interest” in Project Area “immoveable assets” that are in place (i.e. established, in the case of crops; or constructed, in the case of buildings and other structures) at the time of the Entitlement Cut-off Date.

“Legitimate interest” in household-level immoveable assets is usually held by a single member: the HoH. Through traditional and family practice, the HoH is typically the most senior male household member. In some instances, the legitimate interest may be held jointly, i.e. by the household head and his/her spouse, or with other extended family members. In accordance with the applicable standards, the compensation framework shall include gender-specific components to ensure that documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments will be issued in the names of both spouses and single heads of households as relevant.

Note that “legitimate interest” is not synonymous with ownership. Even those Project-affected persons/households/communities with no recognisable legal right or claim to assets they are occupying should be considered eligible for resettlement assistance, in accordance with the applicable standards.

Immoveable assets comprise:

- Land
- Perennial crops and trees fully or partly established at the Entitlement Cut-off Date
- Buildings and Other Structures including residential houses, stores, kitchen blocks, latrines, wells, commercial structures and other structures such as animal pens and graves. These must have been fully or partly constructed.

Immoveable Assets that are planted (in the case of crops and trees) or constructed (in the case of buildings) after the Entitlement Cut-off Date were not be included in compensation calculations.

Therefore, eligibility derives from association with the land in the URC Project corridor, based on the results of the asset and socio-economic surveys.

Categories of eligible persons will include --but not limited to -- the following:

- Households whose buildings and other structures will be affected by the proposed clearance of the Railway corridor to pave way for railway rehabilitation works. These structures and buildings include: residential houses, stores, kitchen blocks, latrines, wells, commercial structures and other structures such as animal pens and graves. These must have been fully or partly constructed at the time of asset survey
- Households that will be economically displaced, as they have perennial crops/trees planted in the Project corridor and will be affected by the proposed clearance of the Railway corridor to pave way for railway rehabilitation works.

The above however excludes:

- Perennial crops planted and owned by URC or any other government agency.
- Seasonal crops as the owners will be given notice to vacate and they harvest their crops ahead of commencement of rehabilitation works
- Households conducting business that will lose the structures from which the business is operating
- Communities losing communal property --such as water sources like wells and boreholes
- Household losing a grave

No household/PAP claiming land ownership in the railway reserve will be compensated for land. The entitlement matrix below shows eligibility and entitlements for PAPs in the Railway RoW.

#### **Table 6.1 Entitlement Matrix**

Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
1	Dwelling used as primary residence	Owners who live in the affected house and structures	<p>Option 1: Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Option 2: In kind Replacement house of equivalent size (measured floor area or number of rooms) with consideration of functional spatial use at location of owner's own choice but within a <b>defined project area</b>. Choice of standardized replacement house designs that comply with building/ planning standards and that take spatial and cultural function into consideration. House constructed from durable wall and floor materials and with permanent roof.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p>Allowance for transport costs to new place of</p>	<p>All affected people must prove ownership which is established through the final asset surveys.</p> <p>Option 1: Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are either complete or incomplete (e.g. without a roof). All structures must be present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p> <p>Options 2 and 3: owners will be allocated a new built house for the <b>primary residence*</b> if the affected structure is complete and present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p> <p>*Indicated as primary residence in the asset survey</p>

Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			<p>abode for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Option 3: In kind- Replacement house of equivalent size (measured floor area or number of rooms) with consideration of functional spatial use but in host resettlement areas as identified by the RPC. Choice of standardized replacement house designs that comply with building/ planning standards and that take spatial and cultural function into consideration. House constructed from durable wall and floor materials and with permanent roof. Materials may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p>Allowances for transport costs to new place of abode for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.</p>	
2	Dwellings used for secondary purposes (rental houses, free accommodation for relatives, etc.)	Owner of residential structure	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of</p>	<p>Ownership established through final asset surveys.</p> <p>Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are present within the boundary of the project site at the</p>

Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			<p>compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p>	<p>time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p>
3	Sanitation facilities (Pit Latrines & Bath Shelters).	Owners of buildings (residential, commercial and other)	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials from the affected structure may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p> <p>NB: Owners already awarded a replacement house that already includes these facilities will not receive additional cash compensation.</p>	<p>Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are either complete or incomplete (e.g. without a roof). All structures must be present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p>
4	Moveable and other structures such as fences, livestock enclosures, livestock water points, etc.	Owner of structures	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate</p>	<p>Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are either complete or incomplete (e.g. without a roof). All structures must be present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.</p>

Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.	
5	Incomplete buildings and structures	Owners of incomplete structures	<p>Cash compensation for all structures at replacement cost, based on professional valuation.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Materials may be salvaged at the owner's expense within the notice period to vacate defined by the project schedule and prior to demolition.</p>	Cash option is available to owners of affected structures that are present within the boundary of the project site at the time of the cut-off date and identified through final asset surveys.
6	Annual Crops	Owners of crops on farm land	<p>Where project gives at least 90 days' notice to farmers to harvest their annual crops: owner receives no compensation.</p> <p>Where insufficient notice period was given (less than 90 days) Crop Owners receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash: damaged crops will be compensated in cash as mature crops at agreed rates determined annually by District Land Board based on replacement cost determined by formal market studies.</li> <li>• Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of compensation amount.</li> </ul>	<p>Crops in place (rooted) at cut-off date and identified through final surveys.</p> <p>Compensation according to defined growth stage or size categories.</p> <p>Crop owners identified through final asset surveys</p>

Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to Livelihood Restoration Program.</li> </ul>	
7	Perennial Crops (Including fruit and economic trees)	Owners of crops on farm land	<p>Option 1. Cash compensation at replacement cost at agreed rates determined annually by the District Land Board based on replacement cost determined by formal market studies.</p> <p>Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 15% of compensation amount.</p> <p>Access to Livelihood Restoration Program.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Option 2. Where cash compensation is not preferred for fruit and economic tree, two (2) replacement seedlings for every damaged tree of a crop variety suitable for the identified replacement farm land.</p> <p>NB: Only applicable to fruit and economic trees. No replacement fruit and economic tree saplings will be planted within infrastructure corridor with land-use restrictions.</p> <p>Access to Livelihood Restoration Program.</p>	<p>Crops or trees in place (rooted) at cut-off date and identified through final surveys.</p> <p>Compensation according to defined growth stage or size categories.</p> <p>Crop and tree owners identified through final asset surveys</p>
8	Vulnerable Support Programme	Vulnerable individuals and families who may find it difficult to	<p>Transitional hardship assistance program appropriate to specific cases and based on Project assessment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority in physical mobilisation and</li> </ul>	Identified through final census survey based on agreed vulnerability criteria relevant to Project.

Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
		cope with the transition	<p>transfer to resettlement plot;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A preference for in-kind compensation</li> <li>• Additional monitoring</li> <li>• Relocation if feasible near to kin and former neighbours to maintain informal support networks</li> <li>• Special assisted transit to resettlement plot;</li> <li>• Additional moving, loading and unloading assistance, if necessary;</li> <li>• Assistance from support case workers during transit process;</li> <li>• Assistance in the compensation payment procedure</li> </ul> <p>Other specific support related to moving process (e.g. medical assistance) identified by support case workers.</p>	
9	Graves/cemeteries	Family and community members	<p>Complete relocation of graves (exhumation, transportation and reburial) in designated cemetery around the project area or replacement land at agreed rates per grave (in accordance with national legislation).</p> <p>Provision of in kind agreed customary ceremonial</p>	<p>Familial graves identified during asset Surveys and/or confirmed through the Cultural Heritage survey.</p> <p>Unmarked graves identified through chance-find do not qualify for ceremonial assistance and will be dealt with in</p>



Row No.	Type of loss	Category of Affected Person	Entitlement	Eligibility
			<p>assistance per family.</p> <p>Cash compensation at agreed rates</p>	<p>accordance with the Chance Finds Procedure in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.</p>
10	Shrines	Family and community members	<p>Complete relocation of shrines in designated area around the project area.</p> <p>Provision of in kind agreed customary ceremonial assistance per family.</p>	<p>Shrines identified during asset surveys and/or confirmed through the Cultural Heritage survey.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be adhered to.</p>

## 6.5 Cut-Off Date

The Cut-Off Date the day assessment and inventories was undertaken. Therefore, because the assessments were conducted in phases/sections, there will be different rolling cut-off dates per section. The day pegging is done is highly publicized and people are told not to do any development after the inventory taking. This is explained during the community meetings and during the census exercise to all interested parties, including:

- Project-Affected People, who were identified and surveyed individually,
- District Land Boards (LC5 level),
- Parish Land Committees (LC2 level),
- LC1 representatives.

The cut off dates for the sections accomplished are detailed in the table below:

Section	Cut off date
Tororo	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2021
Butaleja	19 <sup>th</sup> July 2021
Namutumba	22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2021
Bugweri	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2021
Iganga	28 <sup>th</sup> July 2021
Luuka	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2021
Mayuge	1 <sup>st</sup> September 2021
Jinja	2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2021
Buikwe	3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2021
Mukono	4 <sup>th</sup> September 2021

The general cut off date for the section between Malaba and Namanve was 4<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

## CHAPTER 7: LAND SURVEY AND VALUATION

### 7. Cadastral and Asset Survey

The purpose of the land, asset survey and asset inventory/valuation exercise was to provide a framework through which Project Affected persons (PAPs) could be adequately identified, subsequently fairly assessed and appropriately compensated before commencement of project works. This was achieved through the following sub-activities.

#### 7.1. Cadastral surveys

Using the control points (national and extended controls) and the URC data provided on the railway reserve corridor and station land, the railway reserve corridor will be set out on the ground. It is good enough some sections of this line have pillars on ground. The survey will be carried out using GPS equipment in RTK mode.

Each affected person (PAP) will be identified including those claiming that their land titles are part of or extend into the railway land.

All affected developments including buildings, graves and chattels will be appropriately georeferenced to ensure all are reflected on the cadastral survey strip maps to be produced as part of the deliverables of the Valuation Report.

These strip maps will also serve as a baseline to protect the Project from claims made by people moving into the affected area after the Entitlement cut-off date.

#### 7.2. Asset Surveys

Using Asset Survey Form and with the assistance of Local Council Chairpersons (LCs) and Ministry of Land, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD), all PAPs in accordance with the eligibility in Section 3 will be identified and verified. The chainage, names and particulars of each PAP recorded, including photographs of the affected persons and properties, National Identification Numbers (NINs) and Telephone Numbers. This will help ensure easy identification of PAPs during the Verification, Disclosure and Compensation Payments as part of the RAP Implementation.

All affected assets –including buildings, temporary structures and other structures – will be georeferenced on the strip map (soft copy AUTOCAD), sketched and photo-documented. All perennial crops to be affected will be enumerated and recorded on the Asset Survey Forms. Copies of Asset Survey Form will be submitted to URC for use during RAP Implementation.

#### 7.3. Valuation Assessment

The valuation and assessment of land and property for compensation in the identified areas was carried out in consultation with property owners and occupants in the project area and witnessed by the area Local Council 1 (LC1) chairpersons. The exercise involved pre-field study and analysis of

secondary data related to the project, field data capture of PAPs and Project Impacted Persons (PIPs) including developments, utilities and economic trees

The compensation rates for crops and buildings of non-permanent nature are determined under section 59 (subsection 1, paragraph f) of the Land Act by District Land Boards of the respective Local Governments on an annual basis.

This RAP used the following district compensation rates in the table 7.1 for each affected district. Because some districts do not have (updated) rates, the available neighbouring districts will be used.

**Table 7-1:** District Compensation Rates

#	District	District Rates	Financial Year
1	Tororo	Tororo	2020/2021
2	Butaleja	Tororo	2020/2021
3	Namutumba	Jinja	2019/2020
4	Bugweri	Jinja	2019/2020
5	Iganga	Jinja	2019/2020
6	Luuka	Jinja	2019/2020
7	Mayuge	Jinja	2019/2020
8	Jinja	Jinja	2019/2020
9	Jinja City	Jinja	2019/2020
10	Buikwe	Buikwe	2019/2020
11	Mukono	Mukono	2019/2020
12	Wakiso	Kampala	2020/2021

For properties that are not covered in the District Compensation rates, section 77 of the Land Act allows the Valuer to determine the full replacement cost of such properties. This will be taken into consideration while being mindful of the provisions of the ESS5 that promotes consideration for full replacement costs for the affected property.

The implementation of the RAP for this Project will be undertaken within 24 months. Therefore, payment of compensation shall commence within 12 months from the date of approval of the Project Valuation Report. In case this cannot be achieved by URC, the RAP Report and the Valuation Report shall have to updated before commencement of RAP Implementation.

## 7.4. Valuation Methodology

The detailed valuation methodology is shown in the following sections.

### 7.4.1. Perennial Crops & Trees

All perennial crops & trees will be surveyed, enumerated and categorized based on type, age, and condition and then a Compensation Rate applied from the updated District compensation rates for each District.

Seasonal crops shall be disregarded in the assessed valuation figures because they will be harvested during the notice to vacate period to be issued by URC upon payment of compensation.

### **7.2.1 Permanent Buildings and Other Structures**

The respective areas or running metre of permanent buildings and other structures will be calculated and then multiplied with an appropriate full replacement rate without depreciation to derive the assessed valuation figures.

The full replacement cost rate varies with the type of building materials used and related construction costs such as plan approvals and contractor costs.

### **7.2.2 Non-Permanent Buildings and Other Structures**

The respective areas or running metre of non-permanent (semi-permanent and temporary) buildings and other structures will be calculated and then multiplied with an appropriate rate without depreciation from the updated District compensation rates to obtain Replacement Cost Values for each structure as per the provisions of the Land Act, International Valuation Standards and International Best Practices.

In case of structures such as kiosks and non-permanently affixed containers, a relocation allowance shall be provided per item.

Public institutional properties, where impacted, will be replaced and/or improved upon in situations where they are deficient.

### **7.2.3 Subtotal Valuation Award**

The sub-total valuation award is a summation of values for: land, buildings & other structures, and perennial crops & trees calculated in sections 7.5.1 to 7.5.3 above.

### **7.2.4 Disturbance Allowance**

Upon compensation payment, PAPs will be given a notice to vacate of 6 months to pave way for commencement of rehabilitation works. Therefore, a statutory disturbance allowance of 15% of the sub total valuation award shall be added.

### **7.2.5 Number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

The total number of assessed PAPs so far are 9,989. The census and survey team encountered challenges during the undertaking of the exercise. These included COVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions imposed by Government, and the confusion caused by some politicians and self-seekers that peated the census team against the PAPs thinking that they will not be compensated. Violence and confiscation of materials and survey tools by sections of PAPs was experienced by the censused team in parts of Kampala and Wakiso districts and some areas have not been surveyed. This figure therefore represents about 70% of the PAPs in the project area who have been included in the census and properties valued.

However, the consultant flagged this issue to the management of URC, presenting the challenges encountered by the RAP team. Meetings were organized by URC targeting politicians, opinion leaders, members of the media and access to site was granted by the leaders.

## 7.2.6 Total Valuation Award

Table 7-2: valuation certificate

District		Buildings & Other	Crops & Trees	Sub Total	Disturbance Allowance	Total Compensation
TORORO	1,436	1,210,862,205	1,176,177,888	2,387,040,093	358,056,014	2,745,096,107
BUTALEJA	815	76,785,205	252,226,100	329,011,305	49,351,696	378,363,001
NAMUTUMBA	691	161,942,845	145,122,900	307,065,745	46,059,862	353,125,607
BUGWERI	290	45,423,900	32,755,500	78,179,400	11,726,910	89,906,310
IGANGA	1,244	2,718,305,795	281,303,071	2,999,608,866	449,941,330	3,449,550,196
LUUKA	105	2,353,500	21,561,878	23,915,378	3,587,307	27,502,685
MAYUGE	679	709,126,090	193,142,100	902,268,190	135,340,229	1,037,608,419
JINJA	154	106,690,200	13,551,500	120,241,700	18,036,255	138,277,955
JINJA CITY	913	3,452,631,080	150,748,500	3,603,379,580	540,506,937	4,143,886,517
BUIKWE	1,867	4,136,511,625	775,415,937	4,911,927,562	736,789,134	5,648,716,696
MUKONO	1,795	9,571,820,996	601,820,050	10,173,641,046	1,526,046,157	11,699,687,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>22,192,453,441</b>	<b>3,643,825,424</b>	<b>25,836,278,865</b>	<b>3,875,441,830</b>	<b>29,711,720,695</b>

Source: Valuation report

## 7.5. Approval of Valuation Report

A Valuation and Cadastral Survey Report has been prepared and approved by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV). Upon approval by Chief Government Valuer, the verification and disclosure process will commence.

## CHAPTER 8: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

### 8. Introduction

This section sets out the aims, principles and objectives of livelihood restoration, as well as some of the contextual issues around restoration. The section then describes the methodology used to define the livelihood restoration options, the scope of the livelihood restoration programme, the factors required to make this successful, and the institutional arrangements by which they can be implemented.

Finally, the livelihood restoration options are presented, together with their option-specific implementation arrangements and exit strategies.

#### 8.1. OBJECTIVE OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The overall objective of Livelihood Restoration Plan is to ensure that the production, income-earning capacity, standards of living and overall means of livelihood for all evicted and displaced persons including business owners are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels.

The specific objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are to:

1. Provide feasible and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
2. Promote self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.
3. Provide additional, targeted assistance for the identified vulnerable groups who are affected by the revamping of the railway line.

The proposed livelihood restoration measures are designed in compliance with national and international standards and good practices.

#### 8.2. Key Principles Guiding Livelihood Restoration Planning

The sustainable approach to livelihood restoration adopted by URC is based on the relevant national policies and laws, AfDB policies and International best practice. The key principles are as follows:

1. Focus is on the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods through the improvement of income, increased production and a better quality of life.
2. Livelihood restoration strategies have been designed bearing in mind the context of the project area such as current livelihoods, local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability and continuity beyond the project.
3. A combination of approaches has been used to support restoration and improvement of income.

4. Vulnerable households and business owners will require additional, targeted support through the planning and implementation of livelihood restoration.
5. Capacity building shall be incorporated into livelihood restoration activities to develop PAHs skills and potential for economic diversification and will include financial literacy to enable appropriate investment of cash compensation.
6. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be implemented in a gender-appropriate manner where both men and women will be given equal opportunity to benefit from the programs.
7. LRP will equally endeavour to re-establish existing business enterprises if these are impacted by the revamping of the railway line and provide additional support to business owners in order to improve their business operations through skills training.
8. The LRP implementation and outcomes will be continuously monitored and evaluated as part of the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

### **8.3. Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programs**

#### **8.3.1 Overview**

The purpose of this component is to provide a framework to deliberately undertake livelihood restoration measures to restore lost income generating activities that will be suffered by evictees especially the property and business owners as a result of the revamping of the Tororo-Kampala i.e. Portbell and Nalukolongo railway line. The main losses that will be borne by the project affected persons in this project will be as a result of assets including business structures, residential homes, perennial crops, trees, grazing land and public facilities including utility lines as well as loss of working spaces for businesses along the railway reserve.

In the urban areas, the railway reserve is mainly encroached and occupied by small-scale traders in form of temporary informal businesses and structures such as kiosks, market stalls, retail shops, welding and metallic workshops, washing bays, car parking yards, sand selling yards, boutiques, hair salons, small scale trading sheds among others. The safety zone land is also utilized for farming especially in the rural sections with many observable farming plots and grazing land that have been created out of the railway reserve. In the urban sections, the safety zone is mainly used for business related activities that will be affected. The railway line will require 60-meter corridor for rural and 30-meter corridor for urban sections.

From the social economic surveys, the following were noted:

- The proposed revamping of the railway line is likely to impact the livelihood activities carried on the URC land.
- Most of the affected households (88.5%) were engaged in crop farming across the project districts.
- The major crops grown include maize, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes and banana.



- The most practiced good farming methods include intercropping, crop rotation, use of organic, mulching, use of chemicals, irrigation and pest control.
- There are some PAPs earning a livelihood through carrying out petty trade along the peri urban areas traversed by the line.

Based on the livelihood restoration survey, the recommended livelihood interventions are business-related, land-based and skills training and capacity development programmes. Livelihood restoration and resettlement assistance will be provided to the PAPs before their eviction.

### 8.3.2 BUSINESS-RELATED INTERVENTIONS

The proposed business-based livelihood interventions will focus on restoring lost income generating activities through reestablishing market stalls, restoration of business structures, business management training, vocational skills, salvaging of movable business structures, employment creation during construction among others.

**Goal:** To restore and enhance business and income generating activities that have been operating within the URC reserve for the resumption of lost livelihood options and businesses. It will also involve preparation of the Terms of Reference for implementing partners/service providers that will be reviewed and approved by URC. The procurement of service providers will be a reserve of URC.

#### a) Construction of business stalls/structures for relocation of small-scale business owners/traders

**Beneficiaries:** Directly affected business owners, reestablishment of business stall/structures.

**Implementation strategy:** The construction of the business stalls for the relocation of small scale traders will be opportunity that will not only enhance livelihoods but also enhance security of tenure for the PAPs who mainly occupy the railway reserve for small scale business. URC will work with the local governments to find suitable locations for re-establishment of business stalls. The other opportunity will be to engage with Local Governments/urban authorities to integrate small scale business owners in their development plans. This relocation option will provide an opportunity for the affected traders to continue with their livelihoods after being evicted from the railway reserve.

Each PAP will be entitled for support with inputs covering at least one-acre area of cultivation. One acre has been used a unit of calculation for in-puts including seeds, because it is the common local measurement unit in regard to crop agriculture and easily understood by PAPs and members of the community. The number of acres to be supported will be discussed further with government prior to implementation.

**Duration:** Re-establishment of the business stalls and structures will take a period of 1 year.

**Sustainability:** Will work with the local governments and urban authorities to gazette spaces for establishment of the spaces. The traders will also be equipped with business management and entrepreneurship skills.

### **b) Enhancement of markets along the railway corridor**

The existing markets within the railway reserve, which are not gazetted by the local authorities mainly deal with agricultural produce, animal products, general merchandise, textile i.e. second hand clothes, shoes, scrap, food vending, beverages among others. However, the market stalls are utilized and many traders are operating within the railway reserve and are likely to be affected. The traders in these markets will be given first opportunity to access the relocation support to alternative sites that will be identified by the local governments' urban authorities.

### **c) Business management and entrepreneurship training**

The business management and entrepreneurship training will focus on enhancing capacity of the PAPs engaging in trade mainly to empower them with skills for enhanced business solutions in order to widen their income streams. This will also focus on giving them financial management skills for effective handling of their stock and transitional support.

### **d) Linking the PAPs with micro-credit institutions**

This will be an opportunity upon PAPs completion of the business management training and financial literacy, to be linked with existing institutions offering small and micro loans. This will be optional for PAPs with interest in acquiring small loans to facilitate growth of their businesses.

### **e) Vocational /Entrepreneurial Skills Training**

URC will make provisions for free vocational skills training for the youth. Using the socioeconomic and livelihood restoration surveys, URC will identify entrepreneurship, trade, job skills and agricultural production gaps among PAPs. In addition, URC will identify vocational institutes and training institutions to lead in offering the vocational trainings to the PAPs. In addition, to prepare the youth to be absorbed into the construction works, interested youth will be given an opportunity to undergo training and acquire new skills for the construction related jobs.

**Beneficiaries:** This particular strategy will particularly target out of all PAPs operating informal businesses/enterprises along the railway reserves giving priority to the vulnerable youths. The livelihood baseline survey shows lack of general business skills among affected businesses. This will be the basis for the vocational trainings for selected business owners. Business owners and 2 of their employees will be given an opportunity to attend the proposed vocational skills training below.

**Implementation strategy:** The Project will partner with already existing institutions such as Nile Vocational Institute to offer the trainings. The following vocational trainings are tentatively proposed:

1. Welding skills – targeting particularly male youth
2. Car/motor cycle repairs
3. Carpentry – targeting male youth
4. Building and workmanship

5. Wiring and plumbing
6. Hair dressing – particularly targeting female youth
7. Tailoring – targeting particularly female youth
8. Bakery and cooking
9. Small cottage industry (e.g. soap making, envelopes, books, paper bags etc.) –targeting both male and female youth
10. Business skills and entrepreneurship
11. Hospitality

The method of training will be both class and practical by the chosen service provider.

**Duration:** The proposed duration for the trainings is 12 months. The URC Contractor will supervise the implementation of the trainings by visiting the training sessions at the beginning of each training semester and towards the end of the semester. After training in a particular vocation, beneficiaries will also receive training sessions in business skills to enable them undertake their learnt trades in a business-like approach.

**Sustainability:** The beneficiaries will be given start-up kits at the end of the training to help them start their small enterprises.

#### **f) Employment opportunities in the revamping the railway line project – Tororo Kampala**

The revamping of the Tororo-Kampala railway line will entail construction works that will demand for engagement of casual labour. This may also provide an opportunity for employment of PAPs interested for casual labour across all the traversed local governments and sections of the reserve.

#### **g) Right to Salvage**

The project has incorporated the right to salvage any property being affected as a result of the project. This will include structures such as buildings, market stalls, mobile money and boutique booths, kiosks, fences and trees and primary residences etc within the reserves. The PAPs will also be allowed to harvest any crops that may be affected before the works commence.

### **8.4. LAND-BASED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION**

#### **a) Agricultural production-based Livelihood Interventions**

The proposed land-based livelihood interventions will focus on improved agricultural production through provision of farm inputs and skills training in good agricultural practices.

**Goal:** To enhance production levels, food security and household incomes of the affected farming families in the railway reserve and initiate the resumption of their livelihood activities. According to the socioeconomic survey, about 16.7% of the households are involved in crop production.

Preparation of Terms of Reference for implementing partners will be prepared by the consultant and approved by URC. Procurement of sub-contractors will be undertaken by URC.

### **Provision of Agricultural Inputs**

**Beneficiaries:** Affected households (16.7%) identified to be involved in crop farming.

**Implementing strategy:** One sub-contractor will be contracted for each district to procure and deliver the following agricultural inputs to households involved in crop agricultural production activities. Artificial fertilizers (DAP, NPK and Urea) – each PAP will get 50kg of assorted fertilisers. These are the most commonly lost nutrients from the soil during farming.

1. Agricultural chemicals (insecticides, nematicides and fungicides) – 2 litres of assorted chemicals per households involved in farming. Agricultural chemicals are being provided because of the outbreaks of pests and diseases that need to be controlled.
2. Household implements: three hoes, one axe, one pick axe, one panga, and one spade. Household involved in farming will receive a package of 7 agricultural implements.
3. Planting materials; crops (beans, maize, sweet potatoes, vegetables, banana, peas, wheat, coffee, Irish and sweet potatoes), and fruit trees (passion fruits, mangoes, avocado, citrus).

Each household involved in crop production will be entitled for support with inputs covering at least one-plot of cultivation. One plot has been used a unit of calculation for in-puts including seeds, because it is the common local measurement unit in regard to crop agriculture and easily understood by PAPs and members of the community. The number of plots to be supported will be discussed further with URC prior to implementation.

**Duration:** Agricultural implements will be provided during for two sessions dry spell (January – February and July – August) so that they can be used for land preparation. Seeds will be provided towards the onset of the rains/start of the season (March and September).

**Sustainability:** supported households will be empowered with skills of selecting good seeds for planting and good management skills through the proposed agricultural trainings. For sustainability, trainings will be carried out by NGOs and Local Governments/urban authorities and will be supervised by URC. Supported PAPs will be attached to local government agricultural extension workers for further and continued support and skills training. In addition, information on certified agro-input dealers will be shared with the PAPs during the trainings.

### **Provision of seedlings**

**Beneficiaries:** All households that have been doing farming owning their own land near the railway reserve (i.e. 16.7% households doing farming within the railway reserve) will be provided with the following seedlings including seedlings for fruit trees. Affected households engaged in crop production will be eligible for provision with seedlings.

**Implementing Strategy:** 2 Certified dealers in agro-seedlings per district, will be contracted to provide the seedlings to eligible PAPs. The service providers will be required to procure and distribute certified seedlings to the PAPs. The URC project team will be responsible for supervising and monitoring the process.

**Duration:** The activity will be a one-off activity with close monitoring for 6 months. PAPs will be trained in planting and management of the different crops and fruit trees. The trainings will be carried out by the Local Government Extension Staff and experienced NGOs.

**Sustainability:** PAPs will be equipped with skills in selecting good planting materials to enable them to produce their own seedlings after project.

#### **Provision of Timber Trees**

**Beneficiaries:** Households losing woodlots

**Implementing Strategy:** National Forestry Authority (NFA) being the entity in charge of forests will take lead in implementing this activity. Two hundred thousand (20,000) timber trees (eucalyptus and pine) will be distributed to PAPs losing timber trees along the railway reserve. These are the main trees affected, and have high demand and market value. Each PAP will receive an equivalent number of those trees that are being lost.

**Duration:** The support will be a one-off with close monitoring and supervision by the RAP Contractor, URC and district local governments and urban authorities for a period of 6 months. Trees will be distributed only to eligible PAPs during the rainy season.

**Sustainability:** PAPs will be equipped with skills in selecting good tree planting materials to enable them to produce their own seedlings. The selected service providers and Local Government will train the PAPs.

## **8.5. SKILLS TRAINING/CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **a) Agricultural Trainings**

**Beneficiaries:** All households involved in crop farming are eligible for the agricultural trainings.

**Implementing strategy:** Two (2) competent NGO's (one in the East and another in the Central) with experience in agricultural related discipline along the railway line reserve will be procured to work with the URC, local governments and urban authorities' agricultural extension officers. Several trainings will be conducted to equip PAP's with knowledge and skills across the traversed districts in the following topics.

#### ***Crop farming topics***

1. Site selection and land preparation
2. Planting and field management
3. Pests and diseases control
4. Soil and water management / conservation,
5. Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage)
6. Value addition and marketing
7. Seed selection and propagation

### **Livestock management topics**

1. Farming management trainings
  - a) Farm structures
  - b) Livestock breeding
  - c) Pests and diseases.
2. Livestock products and bi-products management (meat, milk, dung etc.)
3. Value addition and marketing

**Duration:** This program will continue for 6 months to enable the PAPs involved in agricultural production acquire and adopt new or improved techniques.

#### **b) Support to Farmer Groups**

**Goal:** Support groups of farmers for PAP's to find better ways to increase production, access finance and to market their output.

**Beneficiaries:** Existing farmer groups within the railway reserve.

**Implementing strategy:** Competent service providers will be procured to work with the URC and district local governments and urban authorities through Agricultural Extension staff, Community Based Services Department and Trade Department to have PAPs organized in groups because the assumption when PAPs are organized in groups, they improve their livelihoods that when working on their own or as families due to lack of capital, skills and experience. They will be supported in the following ways;

- i. Helping PAPs to form groups at sub-county level i.e. 4 per sub-county
- ii. Linking PAPs with existing Government programs (UWEP, OWC, Myoga, Parish Mode);
- iii. Linking farmer groups to credit facilities like Micro Finance Support Centre (Government has provided funds that can be accessed by Groups especially SACCO once the set criteria is met)
- iv. Facilitating farmers' groups to form management institutions such as SACCO's.
- v. Linking farmer groups to markets; and
- vi. Training farmers' groups in management of group dynamics.

**Duration:** The support will last for a period of 6 months.

**Sustainability:** The service providers and URC will work closely with the local governments so that even when the project phases out, they will be available to work with the PAPs.

## **8.6. COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS**

Community Empowerment is the process by which people gain control over the factors and decisions that shape their lives, Community empowerment programs will include the following:

1. Transitional support
2. Gender empowerment
3. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Gender-based Violence Interventions

**a) Transition Support**

**Goal:** To support PAPs especially business owners with supplementary assistance in form of transport facilitation during the eviction and relocation period for a period of 6 months. Transition support will also include dry food rations and household items to displaced vulnerable households.

**Beneficiaries:** Evicted business owners and displaced vulnerable households.

**Implementation Strategy:** URC will hire service providers to transport movable properties of business owners or distribute cash to business owners as transport facilitation to evicted business owners:

- Free trucks to transport destroyed property or cash as transport allowances
- Dry Food rations: rice, sugar, maize flour/millet/cassava, beans, cooking oil and salt.
- Household items: mattresses, blankets, bed-sheet, mosquito nets, jerry cans and saucepans per vulnerable households.

Monitoring and supervision will be done by the RAP Contractor on a monthly basis.

**Duration:** Food rations will be distributed monthly for a period of 6 months. It is expected that by this time PAPs will have grown the seasonal crops such as potatoes, beans and maize to become food self-reliant. However, continuous assessment will be undertaken to identify those households, particularly the vulnerable categories who might not have recovered and would need additional support. In case of drought where the crops do not grow as expected, the Project will continue with the support for an additional 3 months.

**b) Gender Empowerment**

**Beneficiaries:** All PAPs will benefit from the training.

The project will provide training and unpack key issues related to gender and all other forms of discrimination.

**Implementation Strategy:** Gender empowerment training sessions will be done as a component for the project's commitment to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. The project will design a training tool that will be administered in form of interactive workshops. The ultimate goal for the workshops will be to raise awareness, encourage learning, and build knowledge and skills on women's rights and gender equality. Training for gender equality will be part and parcel of URC delivering on its commitments to equal human rights and gender equality through empowerment campaigns.

**c) HIV/AIDS and Sexual Gender-Based Violence Interventions**

The project will incorporate HIV/AIDS mitigation measures for all the PAPs in the project. The focus of the mitigation measures is to enhance the capacity of the PAPs with skills to prevent HIV and AIDS. This will entail provision of behavioural interventions for HIV and AIDS prevention as well as referral for care and support for the PAPs and families in need of the services. URC will procure the services of an independent consultant to offer this service to the PAPs.

***Sexual and Gender Based Violence Protection***

The project will incorporate sensitization for prevention and protection of sexual and gender-based violence. This will entail also provision of complaint reporting desk for allegations of sexual and gender-based violence incidences. URC will procure the services of an independent consultant to undertake sexual and gender-based violence protection within the project.



# CHAPTER 9: MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL AND ACHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY

## 9. Introduction

This chapter deals with the cultural heritage items and sites that are to be impacted by the proposed URC MGR and how such impacts are to be mitigated through a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) and Chance Finds Procedures (CFP). With reference to the protection of cultural heritage, potential resettlement impacts in the area include the loss of graves, burial sites and sacred sites – among others.

### 9.1. Legal and Policy Considerations

The legal and policy framework that apply to the resettlement planning and implementation process is addressed in Chapter 2. Those relevant to consideration of cultural heritage are simply noted here.

At the national level, the following are relevant:

- The Ugandan Constitution (1995) as amended addresses the protection, conservation, promotion and management of culture and monuments
- The National Environment Act Cap 153 provides for management of the environment, (including cultural heritage, and the establishment of an Authority to coordinate, monitor and supervise this work. This is the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).
- The Historical Monuments Act (Cap 46) which makes provisions for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest.
- The National Culture Policy (2006) of Uganda which provides for strategies to enhance the integration of culture into development
- The Local Government Act (LGA) 1997 which provides for decentralized governance and devolution of central government functions, powers and services to local governments including cultural affairs.

At the international level, there are the AfDB Integrated safeguards system that “aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities.”

In the project area which is the focus of this RAP, it is primarily tangible cultural heritage that is the focus of the RAP. There is no proposed use for commercial purpose of any intangible elements of cultural heritage.

Based on the consultations with most of the stakeholders, most of the cultural properties affected by the project can be relocated if properly compensated and accompanying rituals well facilitated.

The country requirements are enshrined in the Constitution which recognises all the cultures and respects them. Uganda also has the Culture policy. In addition, Uganda has the traditional kingdoms among which is the Buganda kingdom which covers the study area. Buganda Kingdom has a Minister of Culture whose role is keeping the traditional culture and customs of the people on Buganda.

## 9.2. Assessment of Cultural Heritage directly affected by land access, acquisition and resettlement

There are a number of cultural heritage sites within to the MGR that will be affected by the reconstruction activity. These are graves, shrines (both family and community owned) as well as archaeological items. The latter are surface scatter and not part of a significant site.

**Table 9-1:** Cultural Items in the MGR reserve

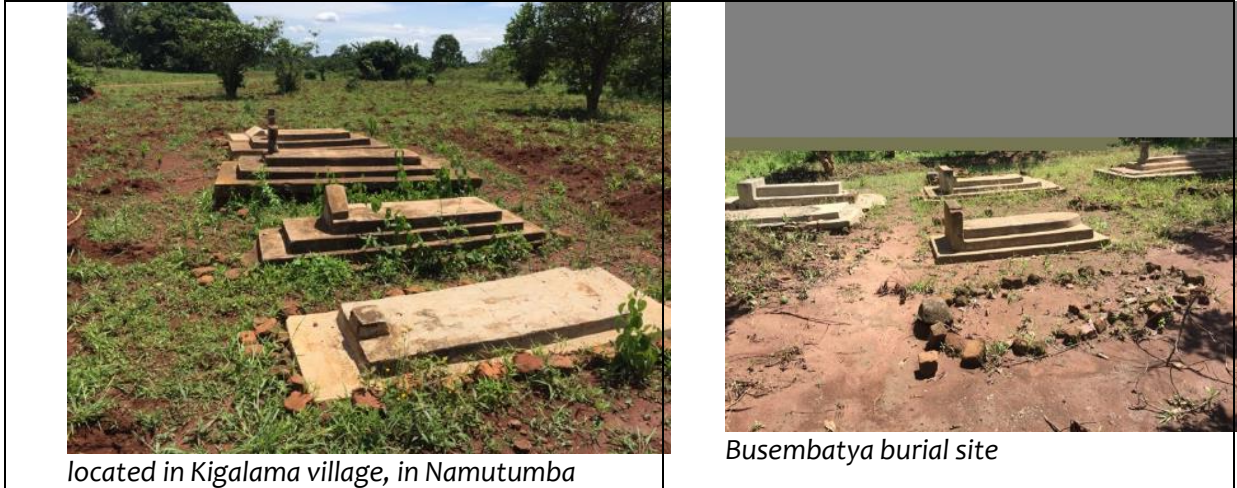
	<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Impact type</b>
1	Family shrines	06	Direct
2	Cemented graves	66	Direct
3	Mud graves	15	Direct
5	Archaeological pottery spots	66	Direct
6	Church	01	Direct
7	Mosque	02	Direct
8	Natural sacred site	01	Direct

The assessment was based on data gathered from extensive interviews with a range of stakeholders.

## 9.3. Graves

The field survey of the proposed MGR identified 81 grave sites within the area. There are:

- Ordinary graves i.e. those unmarked by any surface structure but often just mounded earth (see example in photo below)
- cemented graves marked by a cement covering over the burial area (see example in photo below)



located in Kigalama village, in Namutumba

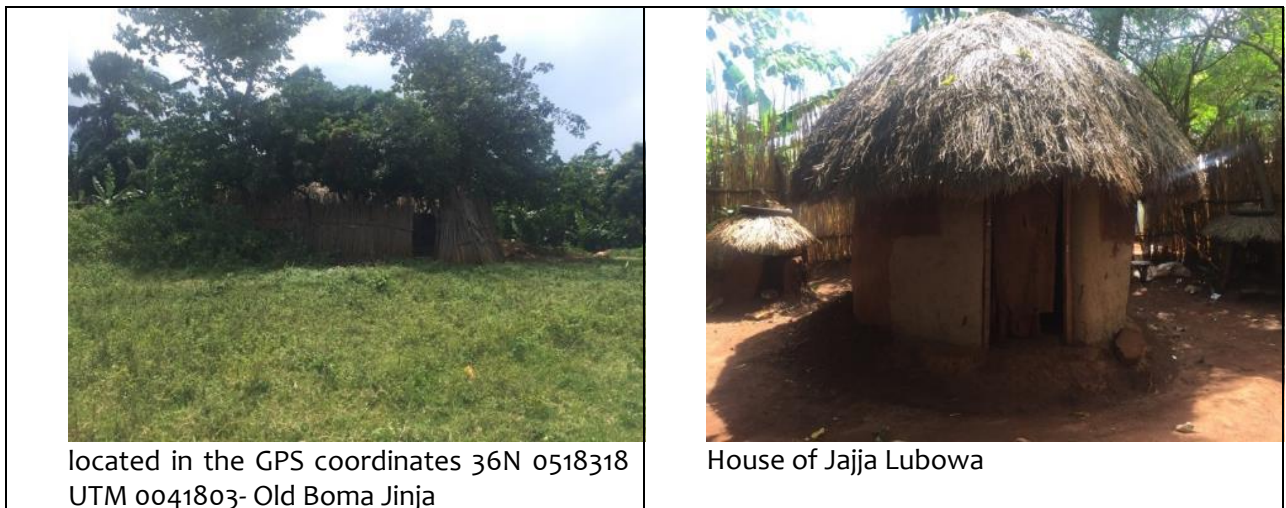
Busembatya burial site

Figure 9.1: Graveyard

#### 9.4. Shrines (Amasabo)

*Amasabos* are small structures which are used by the residents for offerings to the spirits. They may be found either within the family compound or house, or in more distant areas. They are privately-owned, and are used for ceremonies at family level whereby family spirits are consulted and offerings made to obtain their support and advice. There are a number of them in the affected area. Where *Amasabo* are affected, they will be compensated according to the rates applicable to non-permanent structures. Consultation with residents has shown that it is possible to relocate *Amasabo*, subject to certain ceremonies, including offerings at both the old and the new location or residence. For compensation purposes, most *Amasabo* fall under the category of non-permanent buildings and will be compensated accordingly. There are a number of them in the project area. The 30% disturbance allowance provided will cater for any ceremonies required for their relocation.

##### Pictorial presentation of selected shrines in the project area



located in the GPS coordinates 36N 0518318  
UTM 0041803- Old Boma Jinja

House of Jajja Lubowa



**Figure 9.2: existing shrines and houses**

### 9.5. Archaeology

A number of archaeological items were identified and logged during the field survey work. These fell into the following categories:

- Ceramics and pottery
- Lithics

The items were all observed as surface scatter and no significant archaeological contexts were found.

Assessment of these items and the fact that they did not occur in a context of archaeological significance, has led to the conclusion that there are no indications of the need for any rescue archaeology investigations or excavations.

This does not mean, however, that no such sites may be revealed during construction and operational activities. In any such instances, the Chance Finds Procedure of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan must be activated.

Whilst the archaeological field survey did not find any of the items to be of archaeological significance, in consultations with the communities the field survey investigators were advised by local community and cultural leaders that the archaeological items that were to be affected by the project should be gathered up and preserved rather than left and lost due to project works.

### 9.6. Impacts and Mitigation

- i) The revamping of the railway lines will lead to the destruction of archaeological materials which could be found underground, this could also happen to burials
- ii) The development of the access roads both for construction and service lines may lead to the destruction of archaeological materials

- iii) With a reduction of the space used by the shrine in Katwe by the road activities, most of the shrine users were mostly using up the railway line space, the project is going to displace the shrine by making it un-usable.
- iv) The survey anticipates the project area to yield more cultural materials during the construction phases some materials could have been covered by vegetation. Therefore, it's highly important to adhere to the mitigation measures proposed in tables 9.2 and 9.3 below.

**Table 9-2:** Proposed mitigation measures for potential impacts on archaeological resources.

Impact on archeological resources	Mitigation	Responsibility
<p>The recorded and possible archaeological sites that fall within the railway line might be affected during the implementation phase especially where the, access roads and camp bases will be constructed. There will also be a possible interchange of the cultural material layering, hence losing the provenance. Therefore, the contractor should follow the mitigation measures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that there is a watching brief by qualified personnel (archeologist/cultural heritage specialist) to help locate possible chance finds.</li> <li>2. Conduct pre-development awareness programmes for the workers on how to recognize archaeological and other cultural materials during the construction phases.</li> <li>3. Involvement of DMMs in site selection of operating facilities.</li> <li>4. Follow chance finds procedures during development phase. (Chance finds are artifacts or bones uncovered in the course of groundbreaking during the implementation phase)</li> </ol>	<p>-DMMs &amp; Contractor</p>

**Table 9-3:** Proposed mitigation measures for potential impacts on burial/ shrine sites, mitigation measures and responsible institutions

Impacts	Mitigation	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbance of the dead</li> <li>• Human remains might be exhumed.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All burial sites that can't be avoided should be relocated in consultation with the owners, cultural and the local leaders.</li> <li>2. The costs involved during the relocation should be facilitated by the developer and</li> </ol>	<p>Developer &amp; community leaders</p>



	all rituals involved in the relocation should be respected. (rituals differ in each and every clan/society/family)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shrine at Katwe to be displaced</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultation with the Buganda kingdom and the caretaker</li> <li>2. Appeasement of the spirits</li> <li>3. Relocation of the spirits to a better and safe place for the spiritualists</li> </ol>	URC, MGLD, Buganda government and MTWA

**Table 9-4:** Cultural Heritage Management Plan specific to MGR reconstruction

Code	Action	Responsibility	Timeframe
CH1	<p>Prior to the commencement of any works on or adjacent the affected areas, all known archaeological lithic and ceramic items identified in the field survey and recorded in the archaeologist report shall be collected and stored in an appropriate container and then handed over for safe custody to the local cultural heritage leaders and organisations.</p> <p>The gathering of this material should be undertaken under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist and in the presence of one or more of the cultural leaders of the area.</p> <p>(Note: if any archaeological items are uncovered in the course of development works and, subsequently during site operations and maintenance then the Chance Finds Procedure in the CHMP will be used to guide the response).</p>	Qualified and experienced archaeologist	Once the land issues are resolved, prior to demolition and bush clearing.
CH2	Graves – Engage with each PAP family that has one or more graves in the affected area to establish whether they wish to relocate each grave by either traditional ceremonial means or by	RAP implementation team/Contractor	At the start of the Implementation Phase

Code	Action	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<p>physical exhumation, transport to a new location and reburial.</p> <p>For each choice, follow the procedures set out in the CH Management Plan</p>		
CH3	<p>Shrines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- detailed consultations with site custodian and clan leaders to:</li> </ul> <p>First explore ways to mitigate project impacts on the clan sacred shrines by means other than relocation</p> <p>Second, if the first is not successful then confirm all procedures for relocation and timeframe as well as facilitate custodian to identify new location for shrine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- design a plan based on results of consultations (including a MoA to be signed</li> <li>- sign MoA to record, guide and reflect agreement on all implementation steps and details</li> </ul>	RAP implementation team	At the start of the Implementation Phase
CH4	<p>Training – at the commencement of the Implementation of the RAP and early works activities, a training program in cultural heritage should be designed.</p> <p>This training should be given to new staff as well as contractors. It should address:</p> <p>The types of cultural heritage in the general project area and the appropriate behaviours to use when encountering these – the ‘dos and don’ts’</p> <p>How to recognise the types of cultural heritage items</p> <p>What is and how to apply the Cultural</p>	Archaeologist	<p>Prior to any commencement of site works</p> <p>+ Ongoing application</p>

Code	Action	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Heritage Management Plan and its Chance Finds Procedures.		

## 9.7. Procedure for Archaeological and Cultural Chance Finds

According to AfDB's integrated safeguards system and International best practice, when the proposed location of a project is in an area where tangible cultural heritage is likely to be found, chance-finds procedures are included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

In this, the following measures are suggested:

- The Contractor must stop work immediately after discovering evidence of possible scientific, historical, prehistoric, or archaeological data and notify the Resident Engineer giving the location and nature of the finds.
- The Contractor shall exercise care so as not to damage artifacts or fossils uncovered during excavation operations and shall provide such cooperation and assistance as may be necessary to preserve the findings for removal or other disposition by the Employer.
- The Contractor shall also document/record the Chance Find and provide a report with the following;
  - Date and Time of discovery
  - Location of the discovery
  - Description of the PCR
  - Estimated dimensions of the PCR
  - Temporary protection implemented.
- This report will first be submitted to the Resident Engineer who will report to the main developer and then other authorities for further communications and actions.
- The Resident Engineer should notify the Commissioner DMMs of such finds for verification and salvage by writing a notification letter or email and where urgency is needed a telephone call or email; mwanjankale@gmail.com. This is in line with the Historical Monument Act 1967, Section 11(1 &4) and section 12b).
- The DMMs should be able to provide a solution at least within 7 to 28 days after being contacted. This implies that where salvage archaeology is required, works of the contractor should be suspended for at least not more than 28 days. A report of the finds should be shared with all authorities especially the developer and DMMs.



## **9.8. Conclusions and recommendations**

- The developer should follow the mitigation measures in the Management Plan for the recorded cultural resources. This will minimize destruction on these sites by the proposed development.
- Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance, during the study of the project area, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the implementation phase. Therefore, chance finds procedure should be followed and the construction phases should involve real time participation of the Department of Museums and Monuments.

## CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM AND PROCEDURES

### 10. Justification for establishing a Grievance Management Mechanism

AfDB Integrated safeguards system requires the client, in this respect the URC to establish a grievance mechanism as early as possible in the project development phase. Establishment of the Grievance Management will allow URC to receive and address specific concerns about valuation and compensation raised by PAPs or members of host communities in a timely manner, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial approach. The grievance mechanism will also be another form of promoting participation and consultations. The requirement is consistent with the Uganda laws which recognize the need for a mechanism for the PAPs to air their grievances, mainly land related grievances in local government structures, customary authorities, and courts of law. It is on that account that this chapter proposes a grievance management mechanism (GM) to resolve grievances, concerns and issues related to compensation, or other aspects of resettlement for the MGR lines refurbishment project.

#### Definitions

- **Concern.** A concern is an issue, complaint, problem or claim (real or perceived) that may be linked to the resettlement process that an individual or group wants the project to address and resolve. Any issues and concerns relating to matters beyond the project control such as legislations and government specific matters will be addressed to key relevant agencies.
- **Grievance.** A grievance is a formal complaint by an individual or a group who believe that their interests have been adversely affected in a way that they consider inappropriate. Grievances can arise from a range of development-related activities such as perceived mistakes in the calculation of compensation payments or breaches of community health, safety and security commitments causing death of a domesticated animal, but also from the activities undertaken in the preparation of the RAP report.
- **A Grievance Management Mechanism (GMM)** is defined as organizational systems and resources established by URC to submit, receive, assess and methodically address complaints and concerns raised by the PAPs and stakeholders.

#### 10.1. Aims, objectives, key principles and lifespan

**Aim:** The goal of the grievance redress mechanism is to reduce the risks and costs that are associated with unresolved grievances. These costs can be litigation and/or administrative costs.

**Objective:** The objective of the GMM will be to achieve speedy resolution of grievances to the satisfaction of the aggrieved person (PAPS) and URC. The satisfaction will depend on adherence to basic grievance resolution principles

### ***The key principles***

The United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights lists several “effectiveness criteria” for the successful implementation of a grievance mechanism. The UNGP states that grievance mechanism should always be:

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

**Accessible:** the mechanism must be publicized to stakeholders who may wish to access it and provide adequate assistance for aggrieved parties who may face barriers to access, including language, literacy, awareness, finance, distance, or fear of reprisal.

**Predictable:** the mechanism must provide a clear and known procedure, with time frames for each stage; clarity on the types of process and outcome it can (and cannot) offer, and means of monitoring the implementation of any outcome.

**Equitable:** the mechanism must ensure that aggrieved stakeholders have reasonable access to sources of information, advice, and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair and equitable terms.

**Rights-compatible:** the mechanism must ensure that its outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights standards.

**Transparent:** the mechanism must provide sufficient transparency of process and outcome to meet the public interest concerns at stake and should presume transparency wherever possible.

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

### **Duration**

The **lifespan** of this proposed grievance management mechanism will be the duration of the RAP preparation and implementation including the construction phase. This is because the URC MGR project will be implemented based on a build and design approach, whereby land acquisition and construction will be done simultaneously.

## **10.2. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

The URC Grievance redress mechanism will provide a way of providing an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for the communities, promote a mutual

constructive interaction and enhance the achievement of project development objectives. Grievance redress mechanisms are very important for development projects where ongoing risks or adverse impacts are anticipated. They serve as a way to prevent and address community concerns, reduce risk, and assist larger processes that create positive social change. Open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution simply represent good business practice both in managing for social and environmental risk and in furthering project and community development objectives.

Considering the nature and extent of works on the railway line, grievances are expected to arise from the following:

- Land requirements for the railway line in which complainants are likely to be encroachers.
- Changes in designs, including railway line alignment, and locations of support infrastructure
- Clearance of right of way which may affect crops and trees
- Complaints on workers behavior or conduct, specially towards women, young girls and children
- Disputes on compensation values

### **10.3. URC GRM Structure and Composition**

It is envisaged that URC will establish a Grievance Management Mechanism, with Local Grievance Review Committees (LGRC) at Village, Sub- County and District Level. The roles of these committees will mainly be to receive grievances and facilitate mediation. URC through a Grievance Officer or the Supervising Consultant will set up the committees, provide the necessary logistics, provide Grievance Forms, coordinate the meetings, and as well provide training for the LGRCs.

URC is to participate in the Local Grievance Committee at Village level or be represented by the Supervising Consultant, together with LC1 Chairpersons, a representative from Project Affected Persons, Area Land Committee Representative, a Women Representative and an Elder, at Village levels. At Sub- County level, the committee will include a Sub- County Chief, Area Councilor including a Woman Representative, and Area Land Committee Chairperson.

At District Level, the District Lands Officer, Sub County Chief, Community Development Officer, District Councilor and Women Representative. The idea is to ensure grievances not resolved at village level are handled at Sub County, and if not resolved, will be addressed at District Level, or by the District Land Tribunal.

Where grievances cannot be resolved at local levels, there is also the opportunity to be handled by top management at URC or MoWT, by the sector minister, before court redress is sought as the last resort.

At village level, timely response to grievances should be emphasized, of about 1 week, and 2 weeks for the Sub County and district GMC within one month.

#### 10.4. Procedure and time frames of grievance handling

Grievances will be received by the LCI Office and recorded in a grievance log book. URC will ensure that adequate copies of the Grievance registration forms are available at the village level, preferably at the LCI office. The grievances will then be screened, validated and compiled by URC or the Supervising Consultant for review by the GMC. The GMC will acknowledge receipt of the grievances by communicating to the PAPs. The grievances will be assessed and resolutions agreed upon communicated to the PAPs. The PAPs will be invited to discuss the GMC position and proposed actions. Progress in implementation of agreed actions will be monitored by the GMC. The following steps are proposed to handle any grievances:

##### **Step 1: Receipt of complaint**

A verbal or a written complaint from a PAP will be received by the appointed Chairperson of the GRC. The PAP can also call the appointed Chairperson of the GRC at Village, sub county and District or a URC representative to log a Grievance. The grievance will be recorded in a grievance log (electronically if possible) which will be held in each Sub- County/district. For avoidance of doubt, the GRC Chairperson, will be a member of the Project Implementation Team. She/he will lead the grievance redress mechanism system. Principal responsibilities of the Grievance Committee will include the following: -

- Recording the grievances, both written and oral, of the affected people, categorizing and prioritizing them and providing solutions within a specified time period.
- Discussing grievances on a regular basis with the Working Group and coming up with decision/actions for issues that can be resolved at that level.
- Informing the Steering Committee of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
- Reporting to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the Steering Committee.
- Providing inputs into the monitoring and evaluation process

There will be need for the grievance team to hold meetings at sub-county headquarters where grievances are received by a contact person such as the Sub- County chief who would then hand over received complaints to the Sub- County/District Grievance Committee, for entering into the grievance log using the grievance form. The log would indicate grievances, date lodged, actions taken to address or reasons the grievance was not acted on (i.e. the grievance was not related to the resettlement process); information provided to complainant and date the grievance was closed.

Grievances can be lodged at any time, either directly to the Sub-county/District Office or via the grievance committee member. The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

- i. The Grievance Committee will receive a complaint from the complainant.

- ii. The Grievance Committee will ask the claimant questions in their local language, write the answers in English and enter them in English onto the Grievance Form
- iii. It is preferable if a representative of an independent local organization witnesses' translation of the grievance into English.
- iv. The Grievance Committee reads the complaint in English and translates it into the complainant's local language on the Grievance Form.
- v. The local leader and the complainant both sign the Grievance Form after they both confirm the accuracy of the grievance.
- vi. The Grievance Committee lodges the complaint in the Grievance Log. It will be important that all PAPs have access to the grievance process.

### **Step 2: Determination of corrective action**

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

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

### **Step 3: Meeting with the complainant**

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

### **Step 4: Implementation of corrective action**

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

### **Step 5: Verification of corrective action**

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

be undertaken to reach agreement between the parties. If additional corrective action is not possible alternative avenues maybe pursued.

#### **Step 6: Action by local leaders and project contractors and other parties**

If the GO and independent observers cannot solve the grievance, it will be referred to relevant parties such as local leaders at Sub County and District levels, the Construction Contractor and Valuer for further consultation and investigation and relevant feedback provided.

#### **Step 7: Action by Grievance Committee**

If the complainant remains dissatisfied and a satisfactory resolution cannot be reached, the complaint will be handled by the Grievance Committee. A dedicated Grievance Committee will be established to assess grievances that arise from disputes. This will include the following members:

- a) District Land Officer Surveyor;
- b) Community Development officer;
- c) Representative from the sub county;
- d) Representative of the Valuer; and
- e) Grievance Officer.

This committee must have a quorum of at least three persons. Decisions will be reached by simple majority. The Grievance Committee should be constituted for as long as more grievances are lodged.

Once the Grievance Committee has determined its approach to the lodged grievance, this will be communicated to the GO, who will communicate this to the complainant. If satisfied, the complainant signs to acknowledge that the issue has been resolved satisfactorily. If the complainant is not satisfied however, the complainant notes the outstanding issues, which may be re-lodged with the Grievance Committee or the complainant may proceed with other administrative procedures such as the writing to the top management of URC or MoWT tribunal before pursuing judicial proceedings as the last resort.

#### **10.4.1 Capacity building for project staff**

It will be important for local leaders and the GMC in general to be trained or oriented in grievance management. The field-level staff of implementing agencies and Contractors will be provided with adequate information on the project such as project design, activities, implementing schedules, and institutional arrangements as well as enhanced skills in effective communication, understanding community dynamics and processes, negotiation and conflict resolution.

Building trust and maintaining good rapport with the communities by providing relevant information on the project and responding effectively to the needs and concerns of the community members will help solve issues before they even become grievances. It is also

important that field-level staff and Contractors provide regular feedback on their interactions with the communities. The Project Management will ensure that copies of the standard grievance registration forms are available to members of the GRC and are kept in sufficient numbers at the respective levels. This should enable local communities to access the forms easily. It is important to note that the capacity building will incorporate gender aspects.

#### **10.5. Evaluation of the GRM**

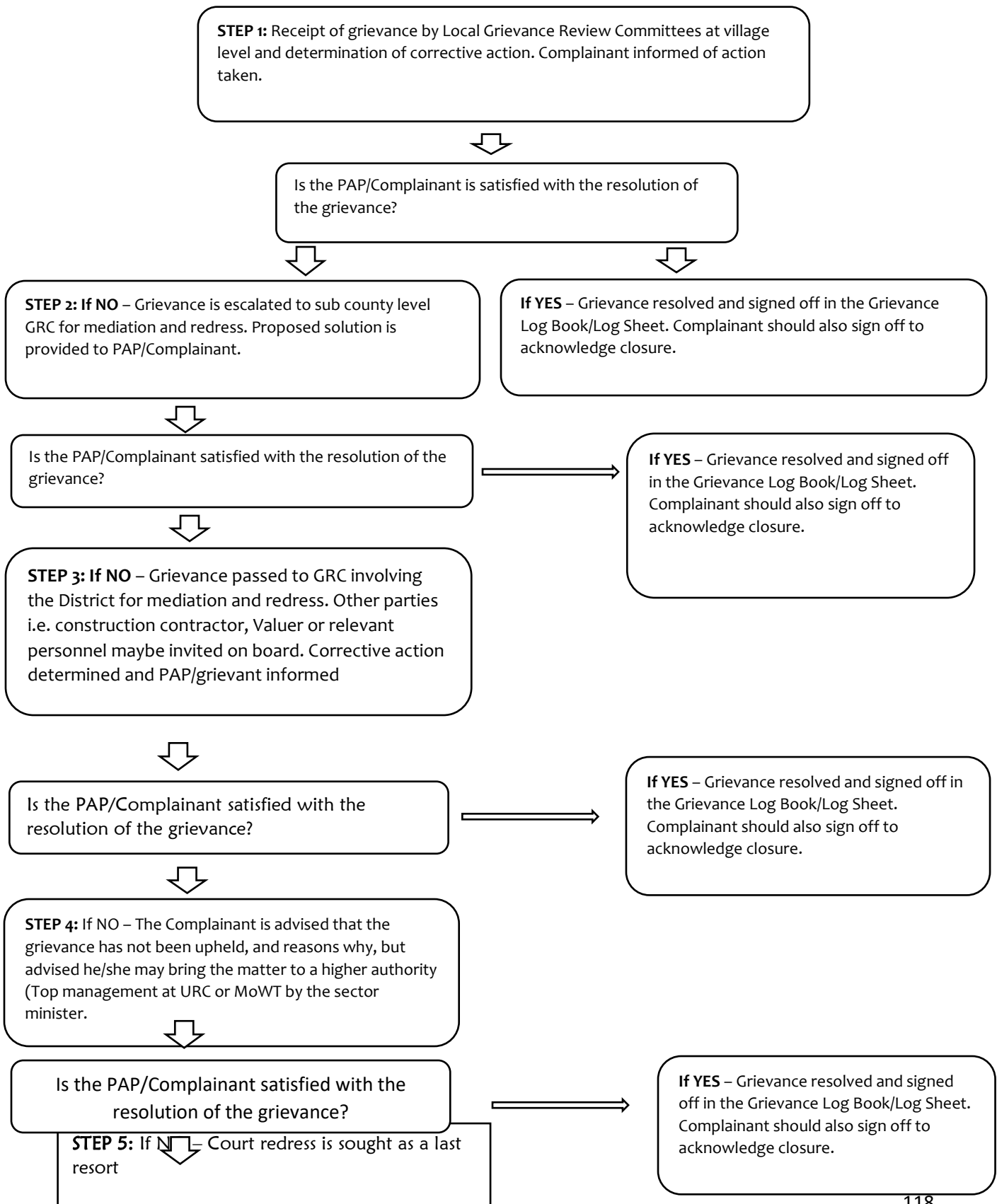
The effectiveness of the GRM will be evaluated during the periodical performance reporting and as part of the post RAP evaluations. Grievance issues by type and how they were resolved: -

1. Total received, total justified,
2. Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached,
3. Total referred to legal system/courts of law, including clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or URC) the referral and subject matter Number of complaints:
4. Total received; total justified; total non-justified, including the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non-justified complaints;
5. Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;
6. Total referred to the legal system/courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or URC) the referral and the subject matter

In summary and as indicated under the disclosure process, the PAPs shall be given an opportunity to review the RAP including the survey and valuation outcomes as well as the compensation policies prior to the commencement of the compensation exercise. This is the disclosure process. It is anticipated that a number of issues will come up among the affected communities and landowners. If an individual is not satisfied with the compensation, he or she will then be able to trigger the grievance mechanism as described above. The above recommends that PAPs should as much as possible avoid court proceedings as they can be costly, time consuming and could disrupt the projects' progress. Hence the above administrative procedure / review is most optimum. The Administrative Review recommends trying to resolve the issue(s) administratively by the client (URC) and the various Government institutions involved in the compensation exercise as shown in the process flow chart below.



**Fig 12.1 Grievance Handling Procedure and Process**



## CHAPTER 11: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 11. Introduction

It is important to have in place a provisional draft implementation schedule to guide the developer such that by the time construction commences, all PAPs will have been paid and there are no more grievances. Since there is no relocation of persons, the proposed schedule below covers resource mobilization, payment of PAPs and handling of grievances should they arise. Table 11.1 provides the detailed schedule. This schedule can be improved on should the circumstances at the time of implementation change. Hence there is always a need for the implementing consultant to review and revise the schedule as will be appropriate.

#### 11.1. Proposed Time Schedule

A compensation implementation and monitoring Programme has been proposed and is expected to run for 12 months and is summarized in table 11.1 below:



## 11.2. Expected Outputs

Key outputs shall include the following:

- a) Grievance Resolution Report: Highlighting what grievance systems have been put in place and how grievances have been managed including lessons learnt and best practices.
- b) Legal reports and documentation: including number of legal issues resolved and identification of gaps in policy and legal framework that have to be addressed in the future.
- c) Compensation management report: highlighting the challenges and opportunities in implementing the resettlement action plan, issues of eligibility and documentation of new PAPs for approval to the CGV.

## CHAPTER 12: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

### 12. Introduction

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation in this RAP is to report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the RAP, disbursement of compensation and public participation, amongst others. Monitoring will also involve evaluation of the performance of the grievance management process. The monitoring framework proposed in this RAP includes a review of financial disbursements, compensation complaints, grievance redress, observance of compensation payment schedule and assistance to vulnerable PAPs.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess the overall success and effectiveness of the different resettlement processes and measures. This mechanism is based on two levels namely: -

- a) *Internal monitoring* – undertaken by the Implementation Unit
- b) *External evaluations* –by development partners (AfDB) community development officers and/or environment officers at district level and other relevant stakeholders.

#### 12.1. Internal monitoring process

The specific objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process include identification of suitable indicators; measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals; creation of a mechanism to analyze monitoring and evaluation data against a pre-resettlement baseline and setting up a system to respond to monitoring and evaluation findings through adoption of appropriate measures evenly modifying implementation processes. This monitoring process will be used to analyze progress and where possible make change at some intervals. The monitoring shall be linked to the various stages of the RAP as follows: -

#### 12.2. Level 1 During Construction

During resettlement, monitoring and evaluation should focus on resettlement issues such as:

- Number of PAPs that have been compensated;
- Number of PAPs with grievances/disputes
- Number of vulnerable PAPs who need assistance

#### 12.3. Level 2 After Construction

Post construction monitoring should focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the measures instituted: -

- Number of PAPs whose grievances have been resolved

- Number of vulnerable groups/persons assisted
- Number of PAPs whose livelihood has been restored

#### 12.4. KEY ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- i) **Setting up a system:** The RAP implementation team will provide a monitoring form to be completed monthly by the monitoring and evaluation Officer for each sub-county. The information collected will be entered in an existing database at URC for further analysis and compilation into quarterly reports.
- ii) **Ongoing Monitoring:** The monitoring and evaluation Officer for each area will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
  - a) Feedback and inputs from the Implementation Officers.
  - b) Reviewing of the resettlement database.
  - c) Receiving reports from SCDO and of the grievance database.
  - d) Receiving information from local representatives.
  - e) Direct consultation with the PAP at each location.
- iii) **Monthly reports:** Consolidated monthly reports with key findings from the on-going monitoring should be submitted to the implementation team and discussed every month and action points determined. This monthly progress review should aim at ensuring that important issues are immediately handled.
- iv) **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment is required as part of quarterly auditing of all households. Those households that are most vulnerable shall be prioritized for monthly auditing and targeted assistance. Key activities include: -
  - a) Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households
  - b) Frequently visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues.
  - c) Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with other members of the household.

#### 12.5. EXTERNAL EVALUATION PROCESS

Apart from to the internal monitoring process, external assessment of the resettlement process should be undertaken through an external evaluation consultant. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports prepared by URC team and also through independent surveys and consultations conducted by the evaluation consultant. The evaluation system will be based on process and outcome indicators.

## 12.6. PROCESS INDICATORS

Process indicators measure effectiveness of processes of consultation, grievance and inputs like people, equipment and materials and identify areas where improvements to available processes can be made. Such areas include the following:

- a) Transparency of the implementation process.
- b) Competency of staff and capacity of the implementation agencies.
- c) Compliance of the resettlement process with Ugandan law and World Bank safeguard policies.
- d) Effectiveness of the Grievance Process.
- e) Adequacy and effectiveness of public involvement.
- f) Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.

## 12.7. OUTCOME INDICATORS

Outcome indicators will assess effectiveness of the resettlement and changes that have taken place in the living conditions of the communities. Key indicators are outlined in Table 12.1

**Table 12-1:** Monitoring indicators

Category	Indicator
Compensation Fund Disbursement	Number of PAPs compensated Amount of compensation money disbursed Number of PAPs not compensated in prescribed time Reasons for not paying the PAPs who are entitled Projected disbursements in the next prescribed time/date
Public Involvement	Number of community level meetings/consultations Participation level of local leaders and the community in resettlement process Lists of PAPs suggestions highlighting those that have been adopted Feedback on the performance of RAP implementation
Grievance Management	Number of grievances received/recorded Number of grievances resolved and at what stage of the project Number of complaints reported to other government agencies and outcome Number of grievances refereed to Uganda Courts of Law Number of unresolved grievances and reasons why

## **12.8. STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT EVALUATION**

URC will work closely with relevant stakeholders at district level and the AfDB to undertake external evaluation of resettlement at mid-term and at the end of resettlement. Evaluations undertaken will focus on reviewing the process so far and making the necessary recommendations for any modification of ongoing rehabilitation measures and other processes including grievances. This will provide for modifications to the process and design packages that would help improve the effectiveness of the developer in implementing the RAP. As the socio-economic baseline information is included in this report, it is imperative that a socio-economic survey during the external evaluation is carried out to assess the impact of the project.

## **12.9. RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLETION**

During RAP implementation, the Implementation Unit will prepare quarterly progress reports. After completion of construction, a final progress report will be prepared prior to that of the project implementation report. The RAP Implementation completion report shall indicate effectiveness of project implementation and disbursement of compensation payments, effectiveness of public consultations and socio-economic impacts of the project. This report will give the overall assessment of the RAP process highlighting activities undertaken, success of mitigation measures and monitoring and lessons learnt.



## CHAPTER 13: COSTS AND BUDGET

### 13. Introduction

The costs for implementation of this RAP as well as the compensation packages are presented in the following tables

The proposed budget presented in **Table 13.1** below covers the estimated costs crops and trees plus disturbance allowances for the RAP implementation, resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration, and related overhead costs.

**Table 13-1: Cost and Budget**

<b>Heads of Compensation</b>	<b>Value (UGX)</b>
Number of PAPs	9,989
Land	0
Buildings and other structures	22,192,453,441
Crops/Trees	3,643,825,424
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25,836,278,865</b>
Disturbance Allowance @15%	3,875,441,830
Total Compensation Award +all costs above	29,711,720,695
<b>RAP Implementation costs 15%</b>	<b>4,456,758,104</b>
<b>Grand Total (Including RAP Implementation costs)</b>	<b>34,168,478,799</b>

The estimated value for compensation purposes of structures and improvements, trees and crops falling within the project area is in the provisional sum of UGX **34,168,478,799** (Thirty-Four billion, one hundred sixty-eight million, four hundred seventy-eight thousand, seven hundred ninety-nine shillings only)

## CHAPTER 14: CONCLUSIONS AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

### 14. Conclusion

In this RAP a number of key principles have been followed which include the following:

- i. The need to conduct an approved design that identifies contemporary events that might have changed the status of the PAPs;
- ii. An up-to-date RAP to take advantage of the revised district compensation rates wherever applicable;
- iii. Where the line targets a cultural site or grave, measures to mitigate impacts on cultural heritage have been suggested;
- iv. Key stakeholders have been involved in the study and will be involved in the compensation exercise;
- v. Prompt compensation will lead to the successful implementation of the project.

#### 14.1. 14.2 Actions during Implementation

Considering that the MGR will affect many structures, the resettlement impacts should be well managed with good planning, RAP implementation, grievance management and monitoring. Fair compensation, appropriate livelihood restoration measures and mitigation actions should be effectively and efficiently implemented. The recommendations provided to ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable manner include;

1. Prompt payment for fair and adequate compensation prior to demolition of structures.
2. Compensation at full replacement value for affected properties
3. Implementation of livelihood restoration initiatives
4. Recognize the rights and claims of PAPs with no legal and documented ownership evidence of land and properties.
5. Establish functional grievance management structures for equitable access to justice
6. Provision of development and technical assistance to vulnerable groups
7. Restoration of essential social services and infrastructure affected by the MGR.

## Media Announcements




## UGANDA RAILWAYS CORPORATION



**SUBJECT: NOTICE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) PREPARATION FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF THE MALABA – KAMPALA, KAMPALA – PORT BELL, AND KAMPALA - KYENGERA METER GAUGE RAILWAY LINES**

<p>1. The Government of the Republic of Uganda represented by the Uganda Railways Corporation informs the general public that Government wishes to rehabilitate the Malaba – Kampala, Kampala – Portbell, and Kampala – Kyengera Meter Gauge Railway Lines.</p> <p>2. The planned Rehabilitation works are aimed at improving the movement of goods and people and thereby improving trade links and ties between Uganda and Kenya.</p> <p>3. As part of the Rehabilitation Project, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is being prepared by URC Consultants, M/S GeoTaxon Consult Limited and field activities have been completed from Malaba – Namanve Section.</p> <p>4. The RAP Exercise involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stakeholder Consultation and Sensitization</li><li>• Affected Household Socio Economic Surveys</li><li>• Asset Surveys of all Affected Property</li></ul>	<p>5. URC therefore informs the Local Leaders and the General Public in villages traversed by the Railway line from Namanve – Kampala, Kampala – Portbell, and Kampala – Kyengera about the commencement of this exercise in your areas</p> <p>6. URC together with M/S GeoTaxon Consult Limited will commence stakeholder sensitization and field data collection along the Project corridor.</p> <p>7. We request for your support and cooperation in this exercise</p> <p style="text-align: center;">URC MANAGEMENT</p>
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Attendance Registers:



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**TEL: +256 772 411469; +256 772 488621**  
**EMAIL: geotaxonconsult@gmail.com**  
**TIN: B09-1010-6688-N**  
**VAT No.: 49190-C**

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**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST FOR**  
**THE REVAMPING OF THE KAMPALA-MALABA METER RAILWAY LINE**



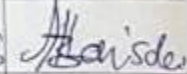


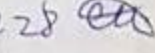
Date: 10/07/2019

Village: Masese II Div

Parish: Masese

Sub county: Kibukuba Masese Div

District: Jinja

No	Name	Designation	Contact	Sign
1	Nabwire Topisa Namachi	Masese II	0789383514	
2	Kwagala BEKA		0755341011	
3	AKUSHIRE		078541435	
4	KITABURA Zainabu	Masese II	0788118603	
5	Nangabi Materida	" "	0751804652	
6	Nambuya Jane	" "	0778894499	
7	BALISALO AKUZASI	Budumburi	077231698	
8	Nagawa Christine	Masese II		
9	BIMORI PETER	Masese II	0706707210	
10	Wanda James	Masese II	0774 160773	
11	Kalendo Senzi	Masese II	0778 656054	
12	NANKOLU CORNELIUS	MASESE/WALUKUBA	0772939428	

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 TEL: +256 772 411469; +256 772 488621  
 EMAIL: [geotaxonconsult@gmail.com](mailto:geotaxonconsult@gmail.com)  
 TIN: B09-1010-6688-N  
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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST FOR  
 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KAMPALA MALABA INTER RAILWAY

Date: 10 May 2019  
 Village: Railway  
 Parish: MALUKUBA WEST  
 Sub county: MALUKUBA - MASESE DIV.  
 District: Jinja

Name	Designation	Contact	Sign
1 KISEBE CHARLES	Chairman L.C.I Railway	0722777592	
2 FR. PAUL BAJAMBUZE	Chairman L.C.II Maseese Parish	0752936898	
3 SIRAJI DINI		075442056	
4 Mayanja Bernard		0782085455	
5 KAPATA GILSON	V/CM L.C.I Railway	075225297	
6 OSMO MW	U.R. / Maseese	0772577581	
7 BAIDU MUSA		0750022325	
8 ABU DUL HAKIM KHAYE		0753212463	
9. Matende W. George	Chairman Budubuli	0752994876	
10. MPAHANYI, Francis	Sec Budubuli	0757-993788	
11. Basoga Samuel	Sec Maseese II	0755202501	
12. Wabwada Stephen			
13. Soboga George	L.C.I Maseese II Duma DA		

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**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST FOR**

THE REVAMPING OF THE KAMPALA - MALABA METRE GAUGE RAILWAY  
 LINE. ~~AND~~

Date: 8<sup>th</sup> July 2019

Village: .....

Parish: .....

Sub county: .....

District: JINJA .....

Name	Designation	Contact	sign
BEN TOU	ASS YARD MASTER	0752294305	
BAKWIAMO FRANCIS	LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER	0701542299	
BELABILLA LOKOMU	GT DRIVER	0772321497	
AGONG MUKHARR	MASTMASTER	0706782063	
NABIRYE MWALIBU	MABOMAGACS	0752747428	
KUYENGO YAKOBO	MAGGWAY	0772480798	
BOSERE GEORGE	INSPECTOR	0172680002	



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 P.O. BOX 28973 KAMPALA  
 TEL: +256 772 411469; +256 772 488621  
 EMAIL: [geotaxonconsult@gmail.com](mailto:geotaxonconsult@gmail.com)  
 TIN: B09-1010-6688-N  
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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST FOR  
 The Revamping of the Kampala-Malaba Meter Gauge  
 Railway Line

Date: 9/07/2019

Village: Market zone

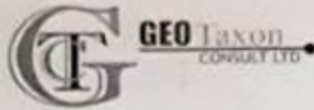
Parish: Magamaga Central Ward

Sub county: Magamaga Town Council

District: Mayuge

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
MUKOVA PATRICIA	Chairman MARKET ZONE	0757506129	[Signature]
DR. OS. WANDERA W. JUMBE	SENIOR CITIZEN MAGAMAGA TOWN COUNCIL	0776865591 0758900541	[Signature]
Kigenyi Medi Godfrey	Vice Chair MARKET ZONE	0758574878	[Signature]
MABONI YATTA YA	CITIZEN	0781401794	[Signature]
KIIZA ABUDALA	—	0779068818	[Signature]
KASWDA MUSA	HOPE	0753567819	[Signature]
NGOSI HUSSEIN WAIBWA	Information	0703656465	[Signature]
MUGIAMBWE Athamuzani	INDICEE	0783379231	[Signature]

MUSANTA Irene tynewigwa 077560179 musenke



GEO-TAXON CONSULT LIMITED  
 MAKERERE UNIVERSITY SENATE BUILDING  
 P.O. BOX 28973 KAMPALA  
 TEL: +256 772 411469; +256 772 488621  
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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST FOR  
 THE REMAINS OF THE KAMPALA-MALABA METRE GAUGE RAILWAY

Date: 10/11/2019

Village: .....

Parish: .....

Sub county: .....

District: Jinja

Name	Designation	Contact	Sign
AMISI KIONDO	LC2	0772596219	
BRINGA GOMBI			
NAKITUGU FAITH NGODI	BUGEMBE MADAKYATA	0752991828	
BIRUHGI YAKUBU	BUDUMBURU	0759666679	
Kibuye Muthamali	"	0779911564	
Ditumirike Paul	"	0754981645	
WANYALIA HARUNA		077086460	
JEMURUWA AMWIZA		0756695603	
NAWABI Majorante	BUGEMBE	07505910095	
ZIKWOKA Samuel	Budumburi	0708358881	
Wambya Oliver	"	0758732448	
Kibwaku JOEL	Budumburi	070211477	
ISABIRYE MOSES FEELI	"	0760762890	

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Project Name: REVAMPING OF 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE  
 Activity: ESIA RAP  
 District: WANYANGE ZONE Date: 19/5/21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	KYOTALI MONICA	NEED TO be paid	0704282361	
2.	NANGABI SOPHIA		0705212137	
3.	KWESUKIRO SHAMIM		0753668710	
4.	NALURANGA-MAJIDU	needed to be paid	0703255777	
5.	BWIRE GODFREY		0707360352	
6.	MASUMI MAJIDU	PAID	0755064217	
7.	MUTENGA EMMANUEL		0700299402	
8.	KEBBA SULAIMAN		0757912415	
9.	SYLVIA NAWASE		0779282969	
10.	NAMANYA SALIMA		0750961643	



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 P.O. BOX 28973 KAMPALA  
 TEL: +256 772 411469; +256 772 488521  
 EMAIL: gestaxonconsult@gmail.com  
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Project Name: REVAMPING OF 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE  
 Activity: ESIA  
 District: WANYANGE ZONE Date: 19/5/21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	KIRUKA GODFREY	CHAIR PERSON L.C.S	0752719939	
2.	MUNEBWA MUSULA		0775361787	
3.	NALONGO WADIP		0750572057	
4.	MABIRYE DEBORAH		075316264	
5.	ALONGO JESSE		0775957771	
6.	BINASHU HAMIDA		070270225	
7.	MUZIRI BITRACI		0702090197	
8.	HABI ZUBAIRI	RESIDENT	0755751930	
9.	JULIA ANDERA	WANYANGE LAKE	07	
10.	SALAMUKA PAUL	WANYANGE L.	0701703642	



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 VAT No.: 49190-C

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Project Name: RE-VAMPING OF IM GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

Activity: ESIA / RAP

District: MAYUGE DISTRICT & BAITARABOGWE DC Date: 15/05/21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	VICTORIA KANAFU	SCAD	0712368273	
2.	Baligaya Ronald	As Planner	0781961454	
3.	Mugalya Bahrey	Agricultural Officer	0757727212	
4.	WASWA JAMABA	CPersonnel II	0774347098	
5.	KASADHA ISAAC	PARISH CHIEF	0774404036	
6.	Mpuzani Patrick	PARISH CHIEF	0753976745	
7.	KIESUBIRE RACHEAL	PARISH CHIEF	0701045190	
8.				
9.				
10.				



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Project Name: RE-VAMPING OF IM GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

Activity: ESIA

District: IGANGA Date: .....

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	MWASE ISSA	RAILWAY SECURITY / GARDIAN	0754630695	
2.	CPH' OGIL & GODFREY	POLICE OFFICER ATTACHED TO TUNO	0757680206	
3.	Iluksi Samuel	Acc. yard. Master	0787608115	
4.	Isabirya Herbert	Depot Supervisor	0775273446	
5.	MUREU GODFREY	Police officer attached to tuno	0754399337	
6.	KAFULA GODFREY	SECURITY SUPERVISOR	0772992131	
7.	WOOR STANLAUS	MECH -	0712645724	
8.	Obweny Stephen	of	0782305778	
9.	ZZIMA Francis pastor	Pollution expert	0750862511	
10.	Uwamahoro Florence	Soudolpet	0754445381	





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Project Name: RE-VAMPING 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE  
 Activity: ESIA  
 District: IGANGA Date: 19<sup>th</sup> / 05 / 21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Dr. Julius Mugwera	RPM	0704022601	[Signature]
2.	MARIA NAKUBUKA KIBIRIGE	DC	0788000157	[Signature]
3.	NAKIICHO RITALI	Private lecturer oma	0776 63 8260	[Signature]
4.	MWESIGIHA SAMUEL	MHI	0759350864	[Signature]
5.	MATWAGE THOMAS	RDC/IGANGA	0772387110	[Signature]
6.	BWIDE PAUL OGBALU	D/RDC	0776237307	[Signature]
7.	MURAGI SIMON	D/DISO	0776602994	[Signature]
8.	Kimble Bernard Chaler	YTO	0750613049	[Signature]
9.	JJuro Golfy	DO	072723477	[Signature]
10.	Diana Namakoo	SBCC	0704049660	[Signature]



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Project Name: RE-VAMPING THE 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE  
 Activity: ESIA  
 District: IGANGA DISTRICT HAFI Date: 17 / 5 / 21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	BWIDE PAUL OGBALU	D/RDC	0776237307	[Signature]
2.	DR. MWANGUNI DANIEL	DO	0772416477	[Signature]
3.	NANGABI ZIKULA	Nursing officer	0779005091	[Signature]
4.	BISIKA PAUL	SCDO	0776588308	[Signature]
5.	MUNATI REBEKA	SHE	0772681680	[Signature]
6.	NAKIRANDA MERCY	SAS	0772355232	[Signature]
7.	Mwanda Isaac	DSEF	0772896011	[Signature]
8.	Joseph Tonyusa	CFO	0772 460918	[Signature]
9.	Kasala Daniel	AIC	0772446906	[Signature]
10.	Cescaha Bawu	DGO	0782626823	[Signature]



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Project Name: REVAMPING OF 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

Activity: ESIA

District: BUSHEBI DISTRICT Date: 17/5/21  
NAMALEMBE SUB COUNTY & BUSHEBI T/C

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	NELSON KIRENDA	CAO	0772574593	
2.	KISULE JAMES F	ENGINEER	0773678071	
3.	NYENDE WAN	DCO	0784034926	
4.	MUSOOLA ELVIS	MARIC CHIEF NAMALEMBE	0751020919	
5.	KAWUMA BETTY KAKYA	COUNCILOR	0753902351	
6.	NEIMULI EMMANUEL	NALWOLE CO LOCR V CHAIRPERSON	0759893416	
7.	KAWWA HENRY M.	TOWN CLERK - BSA	0732330609	
8.	KAGERE REINHARD	TOWN ENGINEER	0781431242	
9.	BATISAMBA M.	SATC	0700468661	
10.	MADYU JOHN	HA	0782445667	



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 VAT No.: 49190-C

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Project Name: REVAMPING OF 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

Activity: ESIA / RAP

District: LUKA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVT Date: 18/5/21  
WAIBUSA SUB COUNTY

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	KIPLANGAT MARTIN	CAO	0772947783	
2.	MUSISI ROYAL	DE	0772150374	
3.	MUSENERO OSWALD	DNO	0771674292	
4.	NAKAWESI LILIAN	PDC	0752654196	
5.				



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Project Name: REVAMPING OF THE 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

Activity: EIA

District: NAMUJUMBA DISTRICT Date: 14<sup>th</sup> / 05 / 21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	KAUMA ROSE KAGERE	PAS in CAD	0783394080	
2.	WAKIRWANJE DANALU	SPIN	0756951275	
3.	KAGOTA ZAINABU	Head HR	0752612633	
4.	Wairi Charles	PHRD - DSE	0703302088	
5.	MUKAMA STEPHEN L.	T/Officer	0773-906113	
6.	BAMUSUBILE WILLIAM	Jr Environment Officer	0774380502	
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 VAT No: 45190-C

Project Name: REVAMPING OF 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

Activity: ESIA

District: KIAMBUYA SUB COUNTY Date: 18/5/21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	HAI KAROSSO SHIM	LCDC WATERGAS DC	0776 218 006	
2.	Namuddu mercy Isabirye	Councillor	0751923967	
3.	Mpaya Robert	Councillor	0752077713	
4.	Zwirumanya Amel	Councillor	0705805604	
5.	NAIKOBA BEELY	COUNCILLOR	0753718607	
6.	SEBUTERE MARIIDU	ELDERLY COUNCILLOR	0273904059	
7.	NAMUKOSE ALICE	Councillor	0778555976	
8.	Nainyand ESIZA	Councillor	0775943515	
9.	Nanume Daniel	LCDC COUNCILLOR	0752373302	
10.	NAMUKOSE FATINA	FEMALE TOWNSHIP	0784236403	

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Project Name: REYAMPINGA IM GAUGE RAILWAY LINE  
Activity: ESIA  
District: TO RORO STATION Date: 23/04/2021

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	Nkumbi David Nalun	Geo Taxon Envil & Forest Officer	0772488621	
2.	MUTYABA EDWARD T.G.	Senior Geotechnical Engineer	0772488621	
3.	ASUKOR OPI WIS	Surveyor	0779289275	
4.	Odeke J.	Geotechnician	0772767373	
5.	Otim Daniel	Geo Taxon	0776764607	
6.	MURIBA MAZE ROBERT	"	0702253453	
7.	KROOK NYENDE	"	0702862254	
8.	EUGENE MURAMBA	"	0722400625	
9.	WAKUBA P.K	Civil Eng Geo Taxon	0772461111	
10.	NKUMBA ASAPH ARTHUR	Soilologist	0772811109	
11.	MUCONDA HIRAMON PERA	Geo Taxon Ltd	0779665315	



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Project Name: REYAMPING THE 1M GAUGE RAILWAY LINE  
 Activity: ESIA  
 District: TORORO DISTRICT HERS. Date: 10/5/21

No.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	OKIOBI NIXON	RDC	0772362292	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	OGEN ROBERT	DISO	0782442031	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	OKEA JOHN	Spoke	0775694103	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	CHEGA MOLLY	C/Personnel EDU	0773251378	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	ACHIENG SARAH	DCOUNCELLOR E/DIR	0782348819	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	DWING HARRLET	DCOUNCELLOR-ACC	0702047725	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	ANDREA BEITY CHEGA	DCOUNCELLOR	0772336208	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	MAILUK ROGERS DEOR	DISTRICT COUNCELLOR MATRES	0776229177	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	ADJ MARY EVELYNE	District Environment office	0783810003	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	ALELLO SILVIA	ACCOUNTANT/EDUCATION	0779439511	<i>[Signature]</i>