

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

for the Proposed Improvement of Priority
Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City

under KIIDP2 Project

Date (May 2017)

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Description
ASTER	Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CN	Curve Number
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
GIS	Geographical Information System
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KDMP	2003 Kampala Drainage Master Plan
KIIDP	Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project
masl	Meters above sea level
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right-of-Way
SMEC	Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
SOW	Scope of Works
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
TOR	Terms of Reference
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
OP	Operational Principle
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
Compensation	Refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by an infrastructure project at replacement cost. Compensation also involves more than a one-time payment process. It involves improvement or restoration of incomes and livelihoods.
Cut-off Date	Refers to the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. Similarly, fixed assets such as built structures and perennial crops established after the date of completion of the assets inventory will not be compensated.
Directly Affected Persons	All those who reside or derive their living from areas where the project will have a direct impact, often referred to as the Direct Impact Zone (DIZ), consisting of all the project components.
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the option to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
Livelihood	The term “livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, petty trade, etc.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Affected persons are defined as those who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets, including homes, productive land, commercial properties, income earning opportunities, etc.
Replacement cost	The market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Market value is defined as the value required to allow Affected Communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value.
Resettlement Action Plan	The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take

	to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses and provide developments to persons and communities affected by an investment/development project.
Stakeholders	Any individuals, groups, organizations and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence the project.
Vulnerable Groups	People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status get more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

01 INTRODUCTION

This project is aimed at improvement of priority drainage systems in Kampala Capital City, and is part of the second phase of the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP). The financing for both this second phase and the first phase is from the World Bank and is meant to address the institutional and infrastructure challenges of Kampala City. Phase 1 of the project carried out improvements of various city infrastructures and also addressed key institutional bottlenecks including the restructuring of city administration. The overall Project Development Objective of Phase 2 of KIIDP is to enhance city infrastructure to improve urban mobility and deepen the institutional reforms for economic growth.

02 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Kampala is drained by eight (08) major/primary channels, which are fed by numerous secondary, tertiary, and quaternary channels of varying capacity. The lower lying areas of the City are usually inundated in the event of heavy rains, with the residents and road users in such flooded areas suffering during the after-effects of floods. This Project aims to address the flooding problem in the City by improvement of three (03) of the eight (08) drainage systems in the City and their secondary channels.

The eight primary channels that drain the City are listed in **Error! Reference source not found.** and illustrated in Table ES 1. This Project will involve improvement of Primary Channels 2, 4 & 4A, and 6, including the secondary channels that drain into them.

ES 1: Primary drainage channels in Kampala City

System 1:	Nakivubo	System 6:	Kinawataka
System 2:	Lubigi	System 7:	Nalubaga
System 3:	Nalukolongo	System 7A:	Nakelere / Nalubaga
System 4:	Kansanga	System 8:	Walufumbe
System 4A:	Ggaba	System 8A:	Mayanja North
System 5:	Mayanja / Kaliddubi		

0.2.1 Project location

The channels to be improved in this project traverse the four divisions of Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Nakawa. The Parishes affected per division are listed in Table ES 2. Map 2 shows the relative location of each drainage area within Kampala District.

Table ES2: Location of Drainage Systems included in Assignment

Primary System 2 – Lubigi			
Drainage System	Division	Parishes	Village/zone
Primary: Start to Sec 10 up to Bombo Road	Nakawa	Bukoto I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Kira Road • Mulimira
	Central		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisenyi I • Church • Kisenyi II
	Kawempe	Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisalosalo • Nsooba
		Mulago III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kifumbira • East Nsooba • Lower Nsooba
		Makerere III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibe • Mayinja • Kalimali • Kiggundu
		Bwaise III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bugalani • Bukasa
	Lubaga	Kasubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kawaala Road • Katoogo • Kawaala II
Sec 01	Lubaga	Busega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kigwanya
Sec 02	Lubaga	Busega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabaale
Sec 03	Lubaga	Busega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibumbiro B • Nabisasiro
		Lubya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masanafu Bukulugi • Lugala • Lusaze • Nabulagala
		Lunguja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone 8 • Sendaula • Kikandwa • Bulange A • Bulange B
Sec 04	Lubaga	Lubya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masanafu Kinoonya • Namungoona I • Namungoona II
Sec 05	Lubaga	Kasubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namungoona • Kawaala II

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kasubi III • Mugema
Sec 06	Lubaga	Kasubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kawaala I • Kasubi I • Kasuubi II
		Nakulabye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone VII • Zone IX
	Kawempe	Makerere II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone A • Zone B • Zone C
Sec 07	Kawempe	Bwaise III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bokasa • Bugalani
		Bwaise II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jambula • Lufula • Nabukalu • Nakamiro
		Kazo Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corner • Kazo-Angola Central • Lugoba
Sec 08	Kawempe	Makerere III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiggundu • Good Hope • Sebina • Dobbi
		Makerere I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini Triangle
		Mulago II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangle • Kiwonvu • Kafeero
		Wandegeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia • Kimwanyi
Sec 09	Kawempe	Kawempe I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakungulu
		Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lutunda • Kanyanya Quarters • Erisa • Nsooba
		Muluka I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katale
		Kikaaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikaya A • Kikaya B • Wampamba • Ddungu

		Bwaise I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisenyi
Sec 10	Kawempe	Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisalosallo
	Nakawa	Bukoto I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulimira • Semwogerere • Katende A • Katende B
Sec 10A	Kawempe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikaaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisota • Kikulu • Kikaaya B • Butukirwa

0.3 Objectives of the RAP

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide an action plan that will be implemented during land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the proposed drainage Project in Kampala Capital City.

Objectives of this RAP are to:

- Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- Prepare a social profile of PAPs, disaggregated by gender;
- Undertake inclusive (of all groups and gender with focus on direct PAPs) stakeholder consultations towards preparation and subsequent implementation of the RAP
- Provide a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Ensure disclosure of all relevant project information during preparation of safeguards document and its dissemination.
- To undertake consultations and conduct a census of affected persons Ensure that any displaced people receive equitable compensation;
- Establish the actual compensation costs necessary for resettlement and quantify land area to be acquired for the project;
- Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances; and
- Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances and relocation of physically and economically displaced families as a result of the proposed drainage project.

0.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

The project traverses the divisions of Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Nakawa in Kampala District. Socio-economic information has been described according to catchment areas.

The project area of Kansanga/ Ggaba catchment area covers 30 villages that will be affected within Kampala district with approximately 579 PAPs potentially affected.

In Lubigi catchment, a total of 49 villages will be affected and will have a total of 1767 PAPs potentially affected.

While in Kinawataka catchment areas villages in Mutungo, Butabika, Ntinda stretcher, Mulimira, Minister's village, Banda B2, and Mutungo IV and Banda B10 within Kampala district will affect 414 PAPs

In all the catchment areas of Kansanga- Ggaba, Kinawataka and Lubigi the main tribes are the Baganda, followed by the Banyankole and other migrant tribes such as the Bakiga and Batoro. Additional tribes such as the Banyawanda and groups from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo can be found in these areas. There were no indigenous tribes found in all the divisions where the drainage channels will traverse.

Table ES 3: Tribal affiliation among the PAPs in Kansanga

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	265	62.2
Banyankole	41	9.6
Bakiga	10	2.3
Batooro	4	0.9
Banyoro	12	2.8
Basoga	25	5.9
Acholi	2	.5
Lugbara	8	1.9
Others	59	13.8
Total	426	100.0

Source: Census data

Table ES 4: Tribal affiliation among the PAPs in Ggaba catchment area

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	45	70.3
Banyankole	8	12.5
Bakiga	1	1.6
Banyoro	1	1.6
Basoga	3	4.7
Others	6	9.4
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

ES 5: Other tribes living within the project affected area in Ggaba

Other tribes living within the project area	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Gishu	1	1.6
Itesot	1	1.6
Mufumbira	1	1.6
Muhororo	1	1.6

Congolese	1	1.6
Banyarwanda	1	1.6

Source: Census data

ES 6: Tribal affiliation among the PAPs -Lubigi

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	178	74.2
Banyankole	10	4.2
Bakiga	5	2.1
Batooro	12	5.0
Banyoro	6	2.5
Basoga	10	4.2
Lugbara	1	0.4
Others	18	7.5
Total	240	100.0

Source: Census data

ES 7: Other tribes living within the project affected area -Lubigi

Other tribes living within the project area	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Adhola	2	0.8
Bafumbira	1	0.4
Madi	1	0.4
Mufumbira	3	1.3
Mugwere	3	1.3
Munyole	2	0.8
Rwandese	4	1.7
Samia	2	0.8
Total	18	7.5

Source: Census data

More men than women owned land in the project-affected area. In Kansanga-Ggaba catchment area the land is owned primarily under Private Mailowhere as inLubigi catchment area it was predominantly customary tenure. Most affected households were headed by males compared to female-headed households.

8: Land ownership by Gender in Kasanga

Gender		Gender and Land ownership					Total
		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner	Squatter	Licensee	
Male	Count	54	209	12	-	2	277
	%	12.8	49.4	2.8	-	0.5	65.5
Female	Count	25	115	4		2	146
	%	5.9	27.2	0.9		0.5	34.5
Total	Count	79	324	16	-	4	423
	%	18.7	76.6	3.8	-	0.9	100.

Source: Census data

ES 9: Land ownership by gender-Ggaba

Gender		Gender and Land ownership				Total
		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner		
Male	Count	17	20			37
	%	26.6	31.3			57.8
Female	Count	13	13	1		27
	%	20.3	20.3	1.6		42.2
Total	Count	30	33	1		64
	%	46.9	51.6	1.6		100

Source: Census data

ES 10: Land ownership by Gender in Lubigi

Gender		Gender and Land ownership					Total
		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner	Licensee		
Male	Count	12	126	4	4		146
	%	5.0	52.7	1.7	1.7		61.1
Female	Count	7	86	-	-		93
	%	2.9	36.0	-	-		38.9
Total	Count	19	212	4	4		239
	%	7.9	88.7	1.7	1.7		100.0

Source: Census data

In Kasanga catchment, overall numbers suggest that members get engaged actively in a variety of economic activities - The majority however attends school (48.2%) others were own account workers engaged in petty trade (15.3%) ,regular paid private employment(9.2%) and casual labour (5.2%). There were very negligible proportions of PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (1.8%). However, a significant number of PAPs (8.5%) are unemployed.

Further analysis of occupation by gender of household heads reveals that men were largely involved in other occupations (30.1%) and women 13.1%.

ES 9 Occupation of household heads

Gender		Main occupation of head of household:										Total
		S/A gric	R/trad e	Restaura nt services	Formal employe nt	Street vend ors	Constructi on laborers	Carpente rs	Transpo rt specify	Public Governme nt	other s	
Male	Count	11	54	3	26	5	27	3	10	8	128	275
	%	2.6	12.9	0.7	6.2	1.2	6.4	0.7	2.4	1.9	30.5	65.6
Female	Count	9	38	8	19	7	1	1	1	5	55	144
	%	2.1	9.1	1.9	4.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	13.1	34.4
Total	Count	20	92	11	45	12	28	4	11	13	183	419
	%	4.8	22	2.6	10.7	2.9	6.7	1	2.6	3.1	43.7	100

Source: Census data

In Ggaba catchment, PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (0.9%) were very minimal. However; a significant number of PAPs (7.2%) are unemployed. Further interrogation of field data reveals that more respondents both male 31.7% and female 17.5% were involved in other forms of economic activities.

Women were mainly engaged in activities such as retail trade, restaurant services compared to men who were more into formal services and labour. Both men and women were involved in subsistence agriculture.

ES 10: Occupation of household heads

Gender		Main occupation of head of household:									Total
		S/Agric	R/trade	Restaurant services	Formal employment	Street vendors	Construction laborers	Transport specify	Public Government	others	
Male	Count	1	4	1	1		6	2	2	20	37
	%	1.6	6.3	1.6	1.6		9.5	3.2	3.2	31.7	58.7
Female	Count	1	6	3	2	1			2	11	26
	%	1.6	9.5	4.8	3.2	1.6			3.2	17.5	41.3
Total	Count	2	10	4	3	1	6	2	4	31	63
	%	3.2	15.9	6.3	4.8	1.6	9.5	3.2	6.3	49.2	100.0

In Lubigi catchment, the majority of household attend school (43.1%), others were own account workers engaged in petty trade (17.7%), regular paid private employment (8.9%) and casual labour (4.4%). There were very negligible proportions of PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (1.8%). However, a significant number of PAPs (13.2%) are unemployed especially the youth. Household heads were mainly involved in other sources of income for males 21% and female 14.3%. Other sources of income entailed a lot of economic activities such as hair dressing, photography, petty trading, hawking and the like.

ES 11: Occupation by gender

Gender	Main occupation of head of household:	Total
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		Subsistence Agriculture	Retail trade	Restaurant services	Formal employment	Street vendors	Construction labourers	Carpenters	Transport specify	Public Government	others	
Male	Count	4	44		19		11	5	10	3	50	146
	%	1.7	18.5		8.0		4.6	2.1	4.2	1.3	21	61.3
Female	Count	7	24	7	11	4		1	1	3	34	92
	%	2.9	10.1	2.9	4.6	1.7	-	0.4	0.4	1.3	14.3	38.7
	Count	11	68	7	30	4	11	6	11	6	84	238
	%	4.6	28.6	2.9	12.6	1.7	4.6	2.5	4.6	2.5	35.3	100.

Source: Census data

In all the catchment areas charcoal is the principal source of energy for cooking in the project districts. Prevalently, households in project area use electricity for night lighting.

Among the PAPs there were the vulnerable, elderly people, sick and infirm orphans or disabled people were identified. These sought additional assistance during resettlement as documented in the RAP. As per the household survey, the numbers of the vulnerable groups who will be requiring special attention, support and care during the implementation of the project activities reach 112 in Kansanga catchment area, 10 in Ggaba, 90 in Lubigi catchment and 63 in Kinawataka as shown in Table below.

ES 12: Vulnerability Categories

Kasanga			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	2	1	3
Disabled	12	13	25
Elderly 65+ years	6	12	18
Sick and Infirm	23	3	26
Others	34	7	41
Total	77	36	112
Ggaba			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	2		2
Disabled	1	-	1
Elderly 65+ years	1	-	1
Sick and Infirm	1	1	2
Others	2	2	4
Total	7	3	10
Lubigi			

Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	2	-	2
Disabled	7	2	9
Elderly 65+ years	6	2	8
Sick and Infirm	27	5	32
Others	19	20	39
Total	61	29	90
Kinawataka			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	-	-	-
Disabled	2	1	3
Elderly 65+ years	6	4	10
Sick and Infirm	12	9	21
Others	18	11	29
Total	38	25	63

Malaria fever was the most prevalent disease in affected households followed by respiratory ailments (coughs and flu). Most people interviewed) in the project areas were aware of HIV/AIDS and how it is transmitted. Most of the PAPs were able to access the health centres which are within 5km.

Analysis of education level among household heads shows that most of the PAPs had attained a certain level of education up to Ordinary education. Because of the average levels of education of the respondents, most of them obtain a living from petty trade, and regular private employment. There were very negligible proportions of PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture. Land acquisition by the project will impact on their livelihoods, hence the need for mitigation measures to restore livelihoods for the PAPs.

0.5 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides the legislative, regulatory, and policy context in which the proposed KCCA drainage RAP project should comply. It describes the national and international legislation and policies that have a bearing on national developments that are likely to cause displacement of property and livelihood activities. This section describes the existing land and property laws governing tenure, compensation, the valuation of assets and losses related to displacement and resettlement, the laws and regulations governing the agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement implementation, and the gaps between national legislations and the provisions of the World Bank Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation.

An institutional framework showing agencies likely to be associated with the project and their roles has been elaborated in Section 4.3.

The main agencies which will be involved in managing this RAP are:

- Kampala Capital City Authority
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, MLHUD (approving compensation rates)
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, MGLSD
- Local district administrations (Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye, Rubaga divisions; Namugongo and Bweyogerere Divisions)
- Uganda Land Commission
- Buganda Land Board
- Private Sector Entities

0.6 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION OF ASSETS

Section 78 of the Land Act (1988) prescribes valuation principles for compensation including compensation rates which are approved by District Land Boards and are updated on yearly basis. Other requirements for assessment of compensation of assets are provided under the Valuation Act 1965. A full census of affected persons and survey/ valuation of and their assets was completed on the cut-off date by Surveying /Valuation Teams who worked with Local Councils, especially LC1 of affected villages to verify identity of affected persons and their physical assets including land sizes, crops, trees and buildings.

The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act 1998. The value of land and buildings is based on the market value, that is, the probable value the property will fetch when offered for sale. Affected land was categorized as semi-urban, rural or dry land and hence different rates applied for each category. Valuation rates used for affected land were “market values” based on evidence obtained during property inspection and surveys. Most project-affected residential and commercial buildings are constructed in permanent materials such as burnt clay bricks and iron roof sheets. However, valuation also encountered many semi-permanent and temporary structures built in very low-cost.

0.7 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

The cut-off date was considered as the last day of the census of affected people and properties, i.e. November 2016. During household surveys and community meetings, PAPs were advised against further investments or land development after existing assets were surveyed and valued because they would not be eligible for compensation.

The following categories are eligible for compensation:

- Landlords owning land to be affected by KIIDP-2.
- People whose structures are to be affected by the Transmission line corridor.
- People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities;
- Persons with informal structures such as kiosks
- Persons who might be operating businesses informally along the drainage channels

Note: For People whose livelihood (i.e. traders renting shops from the land owners, employees of businesses) will be impacted, there will be special limited time concessions in from taxes and fees

which will be given to them during the transition period to allow them to resettle. In addition, transition allowance to allow them to shift their belongings will be given to them.

0.7 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Community participation was provided for and promoted throughout the RAP preparation process. This was intended to ensure that the PAPs were informed and availed with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods.

Community participation and public consultation were conducted in formal meetings, public gatherings, focused group discussions and also through informal meetings held with different sections of the community. Public consultations were held during August 2015 and November 2016 and continue to be undertaken mainly to disseminate information to the public and stakeholders and to provide more information about the project and gather the views and opinions of PAPs and different stakeholders to minimize impact of involuntary resettlement. Most recent stakeholder consultations with affected communities as well as local and division leaders were conducted between March 2018 and May 2018.

0.8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

There are variations in the impact on land that will be acquired for the improvement and widening of the drainage channels in all the four divisions in the respective project areas, that is, Kansanga – Ggaba catchment 20.205acres, Lubigi, 103acres and Kinawataka 12.79acres will be acquired permanently and this land will be compensated before project commencement.

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the proposed drainage channels of Lubigi in Kawempe and Lubaga divisions, Kansanga Ggaba in Makindye division and Kinawataka in Nakawa division in Kampala District and a small portion in Wakiso district. An example of some of the PAPs is shown in Annex D.

Along the proposed project, permanent and semi-permanent structures will be compensated and permanently removed. Some PAPs would be able to reconstruct their structures a small distance away from the project area, because they have sufficient unaffected land, while others without sufficient land left will have to completely relocate. Details of total of permanent structures and semi-permanent structures and other improvements that are to be affected due to development of the proposed drainage project are provided in the Valuation Report compiled by the property valuer (Separate valuation report available).

There will be social impacts associated with the construction of the proposed drainage channels of Lubigi in Kawempe and Lubaga divisions, Kansanga-Ggaba in Makindye division and Kinawataka in Nakawa division in Kampala District and these will include; land take, impact on land, on residential and commercial houses, community facilities, crops and trees. Numbers of people affected are shown in Table ES 3. Type of losses to be incurred by PAPs is shown in ES 13 below.

Table ES13: Number of affected persons per catchment area

Catchment area	No. of affected persons
Kansanga- Ggaba	579
Lubigi	1767
Kinawataka	414
Total	2760

Source: Census data

ES 14: Type of losses to be affected per catchment area

Type of Structures	KASANGA-GGABA	LUBIGI	KINAWATAKA
Permanent buildings	321	1168	278
Semi-permanent buildings	3	24	11
Temporary structures	71	156	44
Pit latrines/ bathrooms	211	712	100
Metallic kiosks	4	34	13
Timber kiosk	12	38	15
Block wall / brick wall fence	97	203	45
Live hedge / barbed wire fence	20	35	7
Verandas / stair cases	99	6	-
Paved/ concrete yards/ retaining walls	21	128	47
Sheds/ stalls	12	12	2
Graves	-	5	-
Gates		25	21
Septic Tanks	23	24	7
Others	12	36	21
Total	906	2606	611

Source: Census data

0.9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during RAP implementation. It also describes procedures, roles and responsibilities in grievance management process.

Grievance management will aim to provide a two-way channel for the project to receive and respond to grievances from PAPs, stakeholders or other interested parties. Grievances will be managed by a committee based at division/sub-county level in local government areas of jurisdiction along the drainage channels that will be constructed.

A grievance redress mechanism committee to be established will be gender sensitive. The GRM will include female representatives who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local communities and issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for KCCA should have training in Gender-based violence.

ES 15: Proposed Grievance committee

Entity	Department	Responsible person
KCCA headquarters	Head, Directorate of Engineering and Technical Services	Director
	Directorate of Public health services and Environment	Director
	Directorate Of Gender And Community Services	Safeguards team (Socio-Development Officer, Environmental Officer,)
	Director Directorate of Physical Planning	Director
Division	Public Health & Environment	Environment Officer (Of representative Division)
	Gender and community	Community Development Officer
Local Council		Division mayor LC 1 leaders Councilors
Representative of PAPs from each division		Women representative Men representative Youth representative Vulnerable representative

The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

- Directly from affected persons.
- From the Project Implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (KCCA staff)

0.10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to check effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering resettlement, disbursement of compensation money and public involvement. Monitoring will also entail evaluation effectiveness of the grievance management process.

Monitoring of compensation payment and grievance management practices will ensure that good progress is made in implementing compensation. Monitoring will be based on indicators that show progress in compensation implementation and develop ways of overcoming any constraints during compensation payment & grievance management.

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by KCCA as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The monitor should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP's implementation. Hence,

independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job description and minimum requirements. Sample terms of reference for the independent monitor have been provided in Box 3. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

0.11 IMPLEMENTATIONBUDGET

Kansanga- Ggaba, Lubigi and Kinawataka catchment areas has costs that are associated with the Resettlement Action Plan and are presented in the Table ES 16: Details of the total cost to implement this plan are summarizedbelow.

- Resettlement compensation budget
- Livelihood Restoration budget
- Additional payment for income restoration budget
- RAP management budget

Table ES 16: Resettlement compensation budget

KANSANGA CATCHMENT AREA	
Description	Amount (UGX)
Land 20.205 acres	5,506,734,213
Building and other improvements	7,011,173,873
Crops and tress	85,078,400
Disturbance allowance	3,778,106,635
Total	16,381,092,872
LUBIGI CATCHMENT AREA	
Description	Amount (UGX)
Land 4.737 acres	703,665,000
Building and other improvements	4,751,339,000
Crops and tress	13,648,250
Disturbance allowance	1,623,884,775
Total	7,092,537,025
KINAWATAKA CATCHMENT AREA	
Description	Amount (UGX)
Land 12.779 acres	2,222,768,940
Building and other improvements	14,790,642,083
Crops and tress	15,173,500
Disturbance allowance	5,200,958,461

Total	22,229,542,984
Grand Total	45,703,172,881

Source: Census data

In order, for restore the livelihood of the PAPs as part of project implementation, they will be provided with community support initiatives associated with skill training, financial trainings, small business support, health and sanitation, functional adult literacy, and faming/Agricultural training. These should be provided to the PAPs during the 6-months' notice given to them to vacate the compensated assets. Budget for community initiatives or livelihood restoration is shown in Table ES 17 below.

Additional Payments and RAP management budget is shown in ES 18 and ES 19 This budget is formulated in order to cater for the PAPs and ensure that their livelihoods are restored to their original or better condition than they were before.

Table ES 17: **Budget for Livelihood Restoration**

Item	Cost Estimated (UGX)
Skills training and employment programmes (small business support	441,600,000
Farming skills training (e.g. soil fertility management, animal rearing etc.)	48,600,000
Financial trainings(money management training, micro finance credit schemes)	138,000,000
Entrepreneurship development programmes e.g petty trade, businesses.	155,000,000
Community awareness, and assistance to vulnerable	32,400,000
TOTAL – LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION	815,600,000

Table ES 18: **Additional payment (UGX) for income restoration**

Catchments	Transport assistance	Assistance for loss of businesses	Payment for buildings approval	Construction of replacement buildings	Banking charges for new accounts	GRAND TOTAL
LUBIGI	176,700,000	10,080,000	584,000,000	All PAPs opted for cash	35,340,000	806,120,000
KINAWATAKA	41,400,000	25,200,000	139,000,000	All PAPs opted for cash	8,280,000	213,880,000
KANSANGA-GABA	57,900,000	8,400,000	160,500,000	All PAPs opted for cash	11,580,000	238,380,000
Sub-Total	276,000,000	43,680,000	883,500,000	-	55,200,000	1,258,380,000

Table ES 19: **RAP management budget (UGX)**

Item	Duration	Months	Cost per	Total	Budget notes
RAP implementation team	3year	36	9,000,000	324,000,000	For all KCCA staff and local leaders. Cost includes monthly wages/salaries for KCCA RAP/Socio-economic specialist per month, per diems for local leaders during meetings, as well as Personnel administrative costs.
Facilitation of implementing units for Participatory monitoring	3 years (every quarter)	12	5,000,000	60,000,000	Monitoring done every quarter
Administrative logistical costs	3 years	36	2,000,000	72,000,000	Stationary, transport for fieldwork/monitoring activities, public notices/announcements, start-up equipment and furniture, maintenance and service costs, hygiene sundries, refreshments for staff and visitors, including legal fees and unforeseen litigation), estimated at a total monthly cost
Grievance management.	3 years	36	5,500,000	198,000,000	Facilitation of committees, facilitation for both internal and external consultations
Fuel	3 years	36	2,772,000	99,792,000	40 litres of diesel/ day at UGX
Total			24,272,000	753,792,000	

Table ES 20: Summary of Total Budget Plus Contingency

No.	Item	Total (UGX)
1	Compensation Budget	45,703,172,881
2	Livelihood Restoration Budget	815,600,000
3	Additional payment for income restoration	1,258,380,000
4	RAP implementation	753,792,000
5	Sub-Total	48,530,944,881
6	Add 10% Contingency	4,853,094,488
7	GRAND TOTAL FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION	53,384,039,369

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This project is aimed at improvement of priority drainage systems in Kampala Capital City, and is part of the second phase of the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP). The financing for both this second phase and the first phase is from the World Bank and is meant to address the institutional and infrastructure challenges of Kampala City. Phase 1 of the project carried out improvements of various city infrastructures and also addressed key institutional bottlenecks including the restructuring of city administration. The overall Project Development Objective of Phase 2 of KIIDP is to enhance city infrastructure to improve urban mobility and deepen the institutional reforms for economic growth.

Under the KCCA Infrastructure development component, the Phase 2 of KIIDP will seek to construct and upgrade identified roads and junctions and drainage channels that are central to enhancing mobility and reducing flooding thereby increasing the useful life of city infrastructure. Interventions in infrastructure improvement will seek to construct and upgrade identified roads and junctions and drainage channels that are central to enhancing mobility and reducing flooding thereby increasing the useful life of city infrastructure.

KCCA appointed SMEC International Pty Ltd, Australia, (SMEC) to conduct a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as well as a an environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed project. Reports of the two separate studies are presented in separate volumes. Based on the technical design policies of KCCA such as the three meters required on both sides of the channel which is provided under the Ministry of Works Design Manual which recommends three meters access on either side of channel, the results indicate the need for significant amount of land to be acquired and structures to be relocated. Hence the land acquisition and Resettlement Plan has been prepared to mitigate the social impacts that will arise. This volume (RAP) addresses resettlement and land acquisition impacts associated with widening of the primary and secondary drainage channels including how the impacts should be managed as per requirement of Uganda Government and World Bank social safe guard policy.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide an action plan that will be implemented during land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as a result of the proposed drainage Project in Kampala Capital City.

Objectives of this RAP are to:

- Raise awareness about the project and its impacts among affected communities;
- Prepare a social profile of PAPs, disaggregated by gender;
- Undertake inclusive (of all groups and gender with focus on direct PAPs) stakeholder consultations towards preparation and subsequent implementation of the RAP
- Provide a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Ensure disclosure of all relevant project information during preparation of safeguards document and its dissemination.
- To undertake consultations and undertake a census of affected persons

- Ensure that any displaced people receive equitable compensation;
- Establish the actual compensation costs necessary for resettlement and quantify land area to be acquired for the project;
- Prepare resettlement strategies including entitlement matrix and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances; and
- Prepare strategies to mitigate adverse impacts and grievances and relocation of physically and economically displaced families as a result of the proposed drainage project.

Preparation of this RAP has been based on socio-economic surveys undertaken by SMEC and socio-economic profiles of affected households given in Chapter 5. Impacts anticipated include physical and economic displacement of PAPs and removal and/or destruction of temporary, semi-permanent and permanent residential and commercial structures.

1.3 Project Justification

The drainage of Kampala is mainly through eight (08) primary channels served by numerous secondary and tertiary systems. Human settlements and industrial developments are extending from the many hills to the low-lying areas on the banks of the drainage channels which are part of wetlands and floodplains. The natural and manmade drainage channels along the floodplains and low-lying areas are regularly overtopped by floodwaters, causing damage to people's homes and industrial properties, seriously disrupting traffic flow and economic activity in the City and increasing water pollution. The frequency of flooding has increased due to increased runoff caused by land-use changes in the catchments and reduction of the buffer capacity of wetlands due to encroachment. All this results in loss of lives, destruction of livelihoods, and recurring costs to Kampala's socio-economy. Investment in upgrading drainage infrastructure is required to protect people and their property and also spur economic development.

This project aims to improve three (03) of the eight (08) drainage systems in the city i.e. Lubigi (System 2), Kansanga and Gaba (System 4 and 4A), and Kinawataka (System 6) in order to resolve the problem areas along these systems such as risk of flooding, and lack of accessibility for channel maintenance.

1.4 Project Scope

This project will involve the improvement of three Primary drainage channels in Kampala Capital City. Table 1 shows the lengths of the primary and secondary channels that will be improved as part of this Project.

Table 1: Drainage Systems included in Assignment

Drainage System	Order of drain(s)	Number of Channels and Length
System 2 – Lubigi	Primary – Upper and Lower reaches	1 No (7.5km)
System 2 – Lubigi	Secondary	10 No (48.6km)
System 4 and 4A – Kansanga and Gaba	Primary	1 No (6.9km)
System 4 and 4A – Kansanga and Gaba	Secondary	4 No (6.2km)

System 6 – Kinawataka	Primary	1 No (8.6km)
System 6 – Kinawataka	Secondary	4 No (7.5km)

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed drainages for construction are part of the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project Phase 2 (KIIDP2), which also includes improvement of roads and junctions. The current RAP applies to the drainage project component described below.

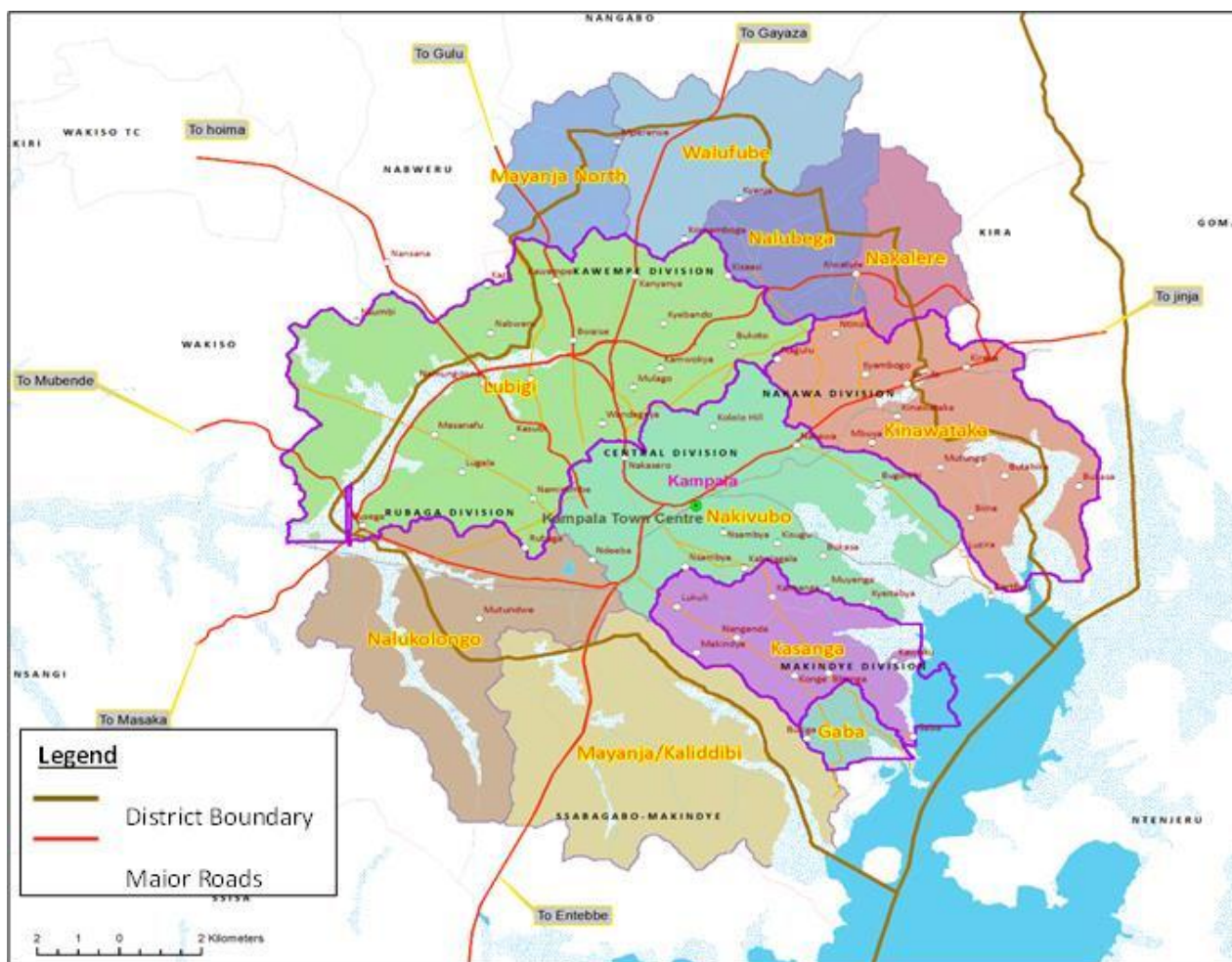
2.1 Project Components

Kampala is drained by eight (08) major/primary channels, which are fed by numerous secondary, tertiary, and quaternary channels of varying capacity. The lower lying areas of the City are usually inundated in the event of heavy rains, with the residents and road users in such flooded areas suffering during the after-effects of floods. This Project aims to address the flooding problem in the City by improvement of three (03) of the eight (08) drainage systems in the City and their secondary channels.

The eight primary channels that drain the City are listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Map 1. This Project will involve improvement of Primary Channels 2, 4&4A, and 6, including the secondary channels that drain into them.

Table 2: Primary drainage channels in Kampala City

System 1:	Nakivubo	System 6:	Kinawataka
System 2:	Lubigi	System 7:	Nalubaga
System 3:	Nalukolongo	System 7A:	Nakelere / Nalubaga
System 4:	Kansanga	System 8:	Walufumbe
System 4A:	Ggaba	System 8A:	Mayanja North
System 5:	Mayanja / Kaliddubi		



2.2 Project Location

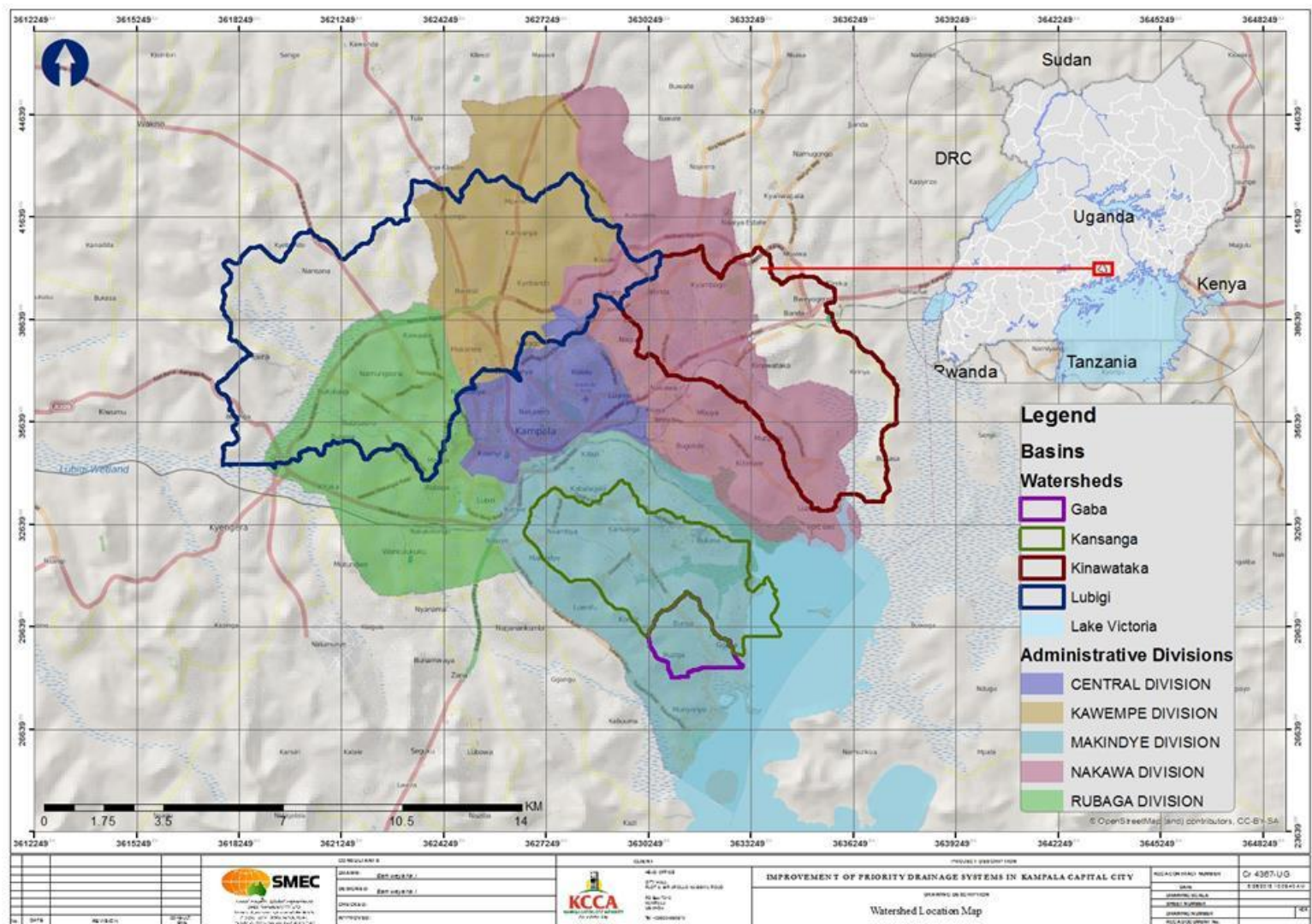
The channels to be improved in this project traverse the four divisions of Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Nakawa. The Parishes affected per division are listed in Table 3. Map 2 shows the relative location of each drainage area within Kampala District.

Table 3: Location of Drainage Systems included in Assignment

Primary System 2 – Lubigi			
Drainage System	Division	Parishes	Village/zone
Primary: Start to Sec 10 up to Bombo Road	Nakawa	Bukoto I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Kira Road • Mulimira
	Central		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisenyi I • Church • Kisenyi II
	Kawempe	Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisalosalo • Nsooba
		Mulago III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kifumbira • East Nsooba • Lower Nsooba
		Makerere III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibe • Mayinja • Kalimali • Kiggundu
		Bwaise III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bugalani • Bukasa
	Lubaga	Kasubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kawaala Road • Katoogo • Kawaala II
Sec 01	Lubaga	Busega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kigwanya
Sec 02	Lubaga	Busega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabaale
Sec 03	Lubaga	Busega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibumbiro B • Nabisasiro
		Lubya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masanafu Bukulugi • Lugala • Lusaze • Nabulagala
		Lungujja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone 8 • Sendaula • Kikandwa

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulange A • Bulange B
Sec 04	Lubaga	Lubya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masanafu Kinoonya • Namungoona I • Namungoona II
Sec 05	Lubaga	Kasubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namungoona • Kawaala II • Kasubi III • Mugema
Sec 06	Lubaga	Kasubi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kawaala I • Kasubi I • Kasuubi II
		Nakulabye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone VII • Zone IX
	Kawempe	Makerere II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone A • Zone B • Zone C
Sec 07	Kawempe	Bwaise III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bokasa • Bugalani
		Bwaise II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jambula • Lufula • Nabukalu • Nakamiro
		Kazo Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corner • Kazo-Angola Central • Lugoba
Sec 08	Kawempe	Makerere III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiggundu • Good Hope • Sebina • Dobbi
		Makerere I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini Triangle
		Mulago II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangle • Kiwonvu • Kafeero
		Wandegeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busia • Kimwanyi
Sec 09	Kawempe	Kawempe I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakungulu

		Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lutunda • Kanyanya Quarters • Erisa • Nsooba
		Muluka I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katale
		Kikaaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikaya A • Kikaya B • Wampamba • Ddungu
		Bwaise I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisenyi
Sec 10	Kawempe	Kyebando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisalosalalo
	Nakawa	Bukoto I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulimira • Semwogerere • Katende A • Katende B
Sec 10A	Kawempe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikaaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisota • Kikulu • Kikaaya B • Butukirwa



Map 2: Project location within Kampala District

3 RAP METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology adopted in preparing the RAP consisted of a review of Uganda's legal and institutional arrangements, regulations and policies and those of the World Bank and international best practice. Affected households and properties were determined from field surveys and a census of affected persons along the 3 meter corridor of the proposed drainage channels. Social data of affected persons was obtained through interviews, meetings and administering of questionnaires. Property surveying and valuation entailed inspection and referencing of land and buildings. Perennial and annual crops as well as semi-permanent structures were valued based on rates set by the KCCA. Permanent buildings were valued based on full replacement costs. Sections below provide details of the methodology used.

3.2 Consultations and Sensitization

As part of the RAP process, stakeholders were consulted and sensitized in the following ways prior to surveying and valuation exercises. Additional consultations

- National level meetings: Meetings with key
- Community sensitization was undertaken through community meetings. Key Informant Interviews (KII) with national level institutions, were undertaken with lead agencies for the project of interest including Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development and NEMA, and local leaders among others.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with small groups taking into consideration different categories of affected persons, including vulnerable persons (with disabilities, women and men, youth etc.).

A participatory stakeholder engagement process was undertaken to ensure inclusion of the different categories of stakeholders, who comprised division leaders such as Town Clerks, Mayors, Councillors, Ward Administrators, and LC I Chairpersons. These meetings were conducted at the respective division offices of Kawempe, Nakawa, Lubaga and Makindye in Kampala District where the drainage channels will be constructed. Similar consultations were held in Namugongo and Bweyogerere Divisions in Kira Municipality, Wakiso District as these were identified as locations adjoining the Kinawataka Catchment Project area. Meetings were organized and held with the directly and indirectly affected communities and also with women and other identified vulnerable groups.

Formal letters were written and sent out to all the divisions seeking permission to consult and these were issued out in July 2015 and meetings with institutions and Division heads held in August 2015 and September 2015. The Division Town Clerks advised that meetings should be held at multilateral levels with the local leaders, starting with the Office of the Town Clerk, the Councillors and finally the LC 1 Chairpersons, before meeting with the community members in the Project area. To update this RAP continuous meetings with division leaders, as well as directly and indirectly affected communities were held in March 2018 to May 2018 (See Table 10 and Appendix A for evidence of consultations). Notifications for meetings and distribution of project brochures (in English and local languages) in project zones were made in advance to the meetings. This was done with the help of the LCs for the

respective zones to ensure that everyone gets a copy of the brochure in the local language in order to get acquainted with the project.

Sensitization meetings held in respective project villages aimed to disclose and explain the RAP study, explain the valuation process and how it was conducted according to Ugandan Legislation and Policies as well as safeguard requirements of multilateral financiers. During the sensitization meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility was explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures were outlined. All meetings were chaired by the respective village's Local Council (LC1) chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about upcoming RAP, quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the census survey.

The pictures

below



captured some of the meetings held during consultations:



Photo 1: Community sensitization that was carried out in (a) Jamula and (b) Kazo Angola zones



(a)



(b)

Photo 2: Community sensitization that was carried out in (a) Nakamiro and Nabukalu zones, (b) Kisalasalo zone



Photo 3: Meeting with the Town Clerk and Technical officials of Kawempe Division.



Photo 4: Meeting with the Councillors of Makindye division.

Table 4 below shows all stakeholders consulted for the Kampala Drainage Project.

Table 4: Stakeholders consulted

Date	Stakeholder consulted	Reason for consultation
Institutions		
27 th March 2018	Kalimali, Bugalani, Katoogo, Nakamiro, Bukasa, Kalimali, Nabukalu, Corner, Logoba, Kawala zones, Kawempe division	Meeting with Mayor, councillors local area leaders (LC 1) within the Project areas to provide an overview of the project with the intent of establishing follow up sensitization meetings with affected communities
27 th March 2018	Kalimali, Bugalani, Katoogo, Nakamiro, Bukasa, Kalimali, Nabukalu, Corner, Logoba, Kawala zones, Kawempe division	Meeting with community members to inform them about the drainage project and to give an update of RAP studies on Nakamiro Channel. Informing PAPs on the RAP update. Reminding PAPs the cut-off date.
3 rd May 2018	Lufula, Jambura, Nakamiro,	Meeting with community members of Bwaise II Parish to inform them about the drainage project and to give an update of RAP studies on Nakamiro and Lubigi Channel.
4 th May 2018	Bukasa zone, St. Francis, Katoogo, Bukasa	Community engagement for Bwaise III Parish to inform them of the RAP update and reminding them of the still ongoing drainage project. Reminding PAPs of the cut-off date and that no new structures are eligible for compensation.
6 th April 2018	Nalukolongo	Meeting with Mayor, councillors local area leaders (LC 1) within the Project areas to provide an overview of the project with the intent of establishing follow up sensitization meetings with affected communities

3.3 Social Survey

3.3.1 Approach

A social survey was conducted between November 2015 to February 2016 and the aim was to establish the profile of project affected people (PAPs) in areas where the drainage channels will widen in accordance with Ugandan requirements and World Bank OP 4.12 for involuntary resettlement. For RAP purposes a census covering all PAPs was conducted utilizing a questionnaire and information obtained from the social survey. This was aimed to analyze poverty and welfare indicators in households, socio-economic needs and impact on livelihoods of the affected people. Broadly, social data gathered from the survey comprised of thematic categories such as population and demographics, landownership and land use, businesses and socio-cultural resources. Among other indicators, ethnicity, gender, household income levels, literacy, vulnerability, health and resettlement preferences were also captured in the census survey. These categories and respective survey criteria are presented in Box 1 below.

Box 1: Themes utilized in census survey categories

- i) Population and demographics:
 - a) Number of physically or economically displaced people
 - b) Ethnicity in project-affected area
 - c) Views of project-affected people
 - d) Vulnerable people
 - e) Literacy levels
 - f) Size of households including dependants
- ii) Land ownership and land use:
 - a) Number of PAP dependant on agriculture for livelihood
 - b) Land uses, crops and livestock types, type of housing
 - c) Land tenure
 - d) Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
 - e) Views of project-affected people
- iii) Social-cultural and business:
 - a) Income from agriculture and value of agricultural land
 - b) Views of project-affected people
 - c) Expenditure patterns in households

Information from a census questionnaire was utilized in the RAP where beneficial.

3.3.2 Method

3.3.2.1 Criteria of identifying PAPs

These PAPs were identified by the cadastral surveying team as any person (or entity/ organisation) whose property (land, building, crops) or income was affected in part or whole by the project and would therefore be compensated.

3.3.2.2 Census of PAPs

The PAPs census was undertaken with the aim to enumerate affected persons, their properties and register them according to locations. The cut-off date process involved valuation of the PAPs assets and signing-off of the Cut-off Date form to curb future developments on land that had already been valued. PAPs were informed that after the census, no more developments were expected on the land.

During household surveys and community meetings, PAPs were sensitised on the cut-off date, what it meant, why it is necessary and advised against further investments or land development after existing assets were surveyed and valued because they would not be eligible for compensation. PAPs were informed that the Cut-off date is the date when the eligibility for resettlement and compensation (physical and economic) is established and completed and in this case 30th November 2016.

During the cadastral and asset surveys, as well as census surveys, the team announced the cut-off date when the eligibility for resettlement and compensation is established. The objectives of the informing PAPs about the cut-off date were:

To comply with national guidance and best practice requirements;

- To ensure that the cut-off date was widely disclosed and understood by PAPs and other interested stakeholders;
- To ensure all PAPs were aware of the date and its implications;
- To minimise speculation and any fraudulent activities linked to potential compensation;
- To document information disclosed and public consultation efforts.

A Cut-off Date was applied to individual PAPs during the asset and cadastral surveys during which each of the identified PAPs was informed in detail about the meaning of the Cut-off Date and its implications after each property identification and during signing of the property identification and assessment forms.

Each PAP was required to sign the valuation form. A final Cut-off Date for the RAP Project Area was declared on 30th November 2016, through community meetings at different zones or village, involving the local leadership, the PAPs and the wider community. The team clarified that PAPs could still access their residences and land, grow crops, harvest crops, graze animals until compensation awards were made. However, it was also made clear that any investments (e.g. new structures, new trees) made after the cut-off date would not be eligible for compensation; as these would not be part of the assessed property and budgeted for compensation awards. All presentations were translated in the local languages particularly Luganda.

A census questionnaire (Appendix C) was utilized and administered to all PAPs. Data collected in the census questionnaires was coded, entered in EpiData and exported to SPSS microcomputer software for analysis. All census data that was collected for all PAPs was analysed to provide social profile of

affected persons. The census was undertaken together with property survey and valuation exercise. Results of the census were compiled into in an MS Access database, linked with the property valuation data. All PAPs losing property were interviewed using Census questionnaire. A photograph of every PAP was taken (as evidence of rightful property ownership).



Photo 5: Census Questionnaires being filled

3.4 Cadastral Surveys

Cadastral surveys and property valuation that fed into the RAP were carried out along the drainage channels to be widened and the 3 meters corridor required by KCCA. The aim of the cadastral survey was to:

- Delineate land and properties to be affected by the drainage project;
- Compile accurate list of the project-affected persons; and
- Enable valuation to establish monetary worth of assets, including structures (permanent or semi-permanent) and perennial crops within the corridor that will be required for the drainage project.

During cadastral survey, local leaders (LCs) identified PAPs and stakeholders and during the identification process, adjacent landowners, affected property owners or property users were present to verify boundaries of the land area affected by the project footprint. Coordinates of affected land were taken to determine its size and location. All the land was surveyed and mapped indicating the respective people's tenure systems. Bibanja/plot land owners and registered owners were recorded and maps produced.

For surveying, the following was done:

- Obtaining all cadastral information (relevant data and maps) necessary to identification of property owners and other persons potentially affected by the project;
- Digitizing existing cadastral maps obtained;
- Establishment of existing land tenure systems using existing maps;

- Obtaining from PAPs and verifying registered land title deeds from the Kampala and Wakiso land offices;
- Preparing strip maps indicating land plots to be acquired by KCCA for the drainage project; and
- Obtaining necessary authorization from Commissioner Surveys and Mapping Department (Ministry of Water, Land & Urban Development).

Associated Engineering Surveyors (AES) Limited used the following equipment for cadastral surveys:

- GPS Magellan Mobile Mapper ProMark 3;
- 2 GPS Data Grid MK1 (Two Sets);
- Total Station – 1 Leica TC 500;
- Total Station –3 Leica TC 1610;
- Sokkia Set 3 C;
- Theodolite T2 + Distoma;
- Steel bands, tapes, ranging rods, staves etc; and
- Software: (Cadastral Survey Computations, AutoCAD, AutoCivil, and ARC Map).

3.5 Property Valuation Methodology

Property valuation, the results for which types and value of affected assets will be utilized in this RAP, was done by an independent chartered surveying and valuation firm. The basis of valuation for compensation purposes is provided in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and the Land Act 1998, Cap 227 and in line with the WB OP 4.12. To ensure for their fair replacement, the value of land and permanent buildings is based on the market value i.e. the probable value which the property will fetch when offered for sale.

Approaches used to derive compensation rates for land and buildings are described below:

3.5.1 Land

Land to be secured for the drainage channels will be permanently acquired (100%) by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and no development after the cut-off date will be allowed. Land is therefore valued at current market value.

KCCA will completely prohibit human activities on the 3 metre corridor on each side of the channel that will have been acquired as a reserve which will serve as a utility access road during maintenance of the drainage channels. Registered land with title deeds was valued on the basis of open market value for comparable land in subject locations. Bibanja/plot land was also valued in accordance with market value of comparable land.

Market value is defined as "the value for which a property would exchange hands on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently, and without coercion".

Market values were determined by the Valuer and based on property values governed by the following factors:

- Location of land in relation to urban centers;
- Economic activity in the area;
- Physical and geographical factors;
- Population density;
- Vicinity to services such as water, electricity and roads; and
- Cultural attitudes to land transactions.

Sources of information for market values were derived from enquiries in the zones/sub counties where affected land is found, estate brokers, and enquiries on market values from the Kampala and Wakiso Land Offices. Most of the land involved in the compensation exercise is under Kibanja and Mailo land ownership.

3.5.2 Buildings and Improvements

Most of the buildings along the project area were mainly permanent structures built with cement, burnt clay bricks and iron sheets. However, valuation also encountered some semi-permanent and temporary structures built in mud/wattle-iron sheet roof houses and timber structures.

Buildings and structures were valued on the basis of Replacement Cost Method to arrive at their market value. World Bank's OP 4.12 stipulates that depreciation of an asset and value derived from salvaging materials from razed structures should not be discounted when deriving replacement cost. Additionally, the policy (OP 4.12) requires replacement value to include cost of materials transport to site, labour costs and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset.

Values of improvements of a permanent nature such as, fences- including chain link fences, block walls, gates etc. are assessed on the basis of current 'replacement costs' of similar or comparable structures. Replacement cost is defined as the present day cost of acquiring a substantially similar present day asset that could provide a similar level of service to the asset in question. Replacement cost is based on current market values and prevailing technology.

Replacement Cost Values of permanent buildings and structures are derived from the project area in accordance with prevailing construction costs as governed by the following factors:

Buildings and other improvements (of a non-permanent nature) as stated in the districts compensation rates are assessed in accordance with the relevant figures provided in the compensation rates.

- Location in relation to urban centers
- Type and quality of materials used
- Workmanship and design of buildings
- Location of building in relation to sources of materials and labour
- Terrain of the building site and the possible amount of levelling involved
- Age of structure and condition of buildings

Buildings and other improvements (of a non-permanent nature) were valued based on Kampala and Wakiso district compensation rates. For rented commercial properties, Investment Method of valuation was used and necessary adjustments made to derive the final value. Examples of some of the permanent structures that will be affected by the project are shown in Photo 6 and Photo 7 shows the temporary structures.

Photo 6: Some of the permanent structures to be affected by the drainage project



Photo 7: Some of the temporary and semi-permanent structures that will be affected by the drainage project



3.5.3 Crops and Trees

Crops and trees are assessed using District compensation rates and for this project, the compensation rates will be provided by KCCA land office for PAPs in Kampala district and for PAPs in Wakiso, rates will be provided by Wakiso District Land Board. In this respect it is the duty and responsibility of KCCA and Wakiso Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts (Sec 59 of the Land Act). These rates are normally submitted to the office of the Chief Government Valuer for consideration and approval for each particular year. In cases where District authorities have not fulfilled their obligations to compile or review these rates and a particular project takes place in that District, then it would be fairer to the PAPs (for the Consultant) to compare the relevant rates with those of neighbouring Districts to arrive at the current assessment.

Under the Local Government Act, the District Land Board in each local government has mandate to develop own compensation rates for crops and semi-permanent structures. KCCA land office and Wakiso District rates were therefore used to derive compensation values for crops, fruit trees, flowers and shrubs owned by project-affected persons.

Counting of crops was done in presence of owners or their representatives and in the company of the LC 1 Chair Persons or members of the LC1 executive. Field forms were filled and signed by PAPs to confirm the count made.

3.5.4 Eligibility for Compensation

Individuals eligible for compensation, based on national laws and guidance from the WB OP 4.12, include the following, with or without land titles include:

- i) Persons with houses / structures located in the project area;
- ii) Persons with perennial and annual crops;
- iii) Bibanja landowners whose plots are in the project area; and
- iv) Landowners.
- vi) Persons with informal structures such as kiosks
- vii) Persons who might be operating businesses informally along the drainage channels

Note: While no squatters were identified in the project area, there are People whose livelihood (i.e. traders renting shops from the land owners, employees of businesses) will be impacted. The Authority will provide special limited time concessions in from taxes and fees which will be given to them during the transition period to allow them to resettle. In addition, transition allowance to allow them to shift their belongings as well as ample warning will be given to them.

Persons who encroach on the proposed project area after the resettlement survey (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation.

3.5.5 Valuation Assumptions

The following assumptions and limitations were encountered during property valuation:

- i) Bibanja owners on Mailo land have legal ownership rights as provided for by Uganda's Land Act (Cap 227). They are given 70% for the land value while Mailo land owners are given 30% of the land value.
- ii) The compensation assessed is for land and property at full replacement value as they existed at the time of inspection and valuation. Subsequent developments and structural improvements after cut-off date will not be considered for compensation purposes.
- iii) The property owners expect to be given a 3 months' quit notice, hence a 30% statutory disturbance allowance has been allowed in property values.
- iv) Buildings which only have portions damaged are assessed as wholly affected and necessitating full compensation.
- v) Incomplete buildings and structures were valued in their existing ("as is") state.

3.5.6 Missing Block and Plot Numbers

During the field data capture exercise (for land information in the report); normally, land ownership information is collected from land owners, tenants and land occupants and this is witnessed by local councils and neighbours. Information collected at this stage includes the land title reference (Plot No and Block No) from registered land owners, as well as information about the type of interest holder and tenure for the non-registered owners. Some of the landowners (or their heirs) are however absentee landlords with unknown contacts. It may not be possible to get all details of land titles or their references from such owners. As is the case with similar projects, for the absentee landlords, their land ownership shall be proved during verification and disclosure of their entitlements at the implementation stage. From valuation point of view separate entitlements are attached to the registered land owner and the lawful tenant and recorded in the valuation report. Each owner shall receive his entitlements at the implementation stage after verification of his documents.

3.5.7 Disturbance Allowance

As guided by Section 77 (2) of The Land Act Cap 227 (Computation of Compensation), disturbance allowance of 30% shall be awarded on top of the assessed amount. This is on the assumption that PAPs shall be given the required statutory period of 3 months to give up their interests in affected property and relocate.

Details of valuation assessment of every owner/claimants are presented in a separate Valuation Report.

4 POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides the legislative, regulatory, and policy context in which the proposed KCCA drainage RAP project should comply. It describes the national and international legislation and policies that have a bearing on national developments that are likely to cause displacement of property and livelihood activities. This section describes the existing land and property laws governing tenure, compensation, the valuation of assets and losses related to displacement and resettlement, the laws and regulations governing the agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement implementation, and the gaps between national legislations and the provisions of the World Bank Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation.

An institutional framework showing agencies likely to be associated with the project and their roles has been elaborated in Section 4.4.

The project development partner (World Bank) has a set of Operational Policies to guide the implementation of projects it supports and these have been discussed in Section below.

4.1 National Policy Framework

4.1.1 Uganda Vision, 2040

Uganda Vision 2040 provides development paths and strategies to operationalize Uganda's Vision statement which is "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years" as approved by Cabinet in 2007. It aims at transforming Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low income country to a competitive upper middle income country.

It is indicated in Uganda Vision 2040 that urbanization plays a key role in the development process. Thus the Government is committed to make land reforms to facilitate faster acquisition of land for planned urbanisation, infrastructure development, among other developments.

Relation to the project: Land acquisition for this project is consistent with Uganda Vision 2040

4.1.2 Uganda National Land Policy, 2013

The overall goal of the Policy is 'to ensure an efficient, equitable and optimal utilization and management of Uganda's land resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development'. One of the guiding principles of the Land Policy is 'effective regulation of land use and land development. One of the objectives of this policy is to ensure planned, environmentally- friendly, affordable and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development.

Relevance to this Project: The land required for this project implementation will be obtained and used in line with the principles of this policy.

4.1.3 Wetlands Policy, 1995

The National Policy on conservation and management of wetland resources aims at curtailing loss of wetland resources and ensuring that benefits from wetlands are equitably distributed to all people of Uganda. The wetlands policy calls for:

- i) Sustainable use to ensure that benefits of wetlands are maintained for the foreseeable future;
- ii) Environmentally sound management of wetlands to ensure that other aspects of the environment are not adversely affected;
- iii) Equitable distribution of wetland benefits;
- iv) Application of environmental impact assessment procedures on all activities to be carried out in a wetland to ensure that wetland development is well planned and managed.

Relation to the project: The drainage systems of Kampala traverse the low lying wetlands and therefore this policy will be fundamental as a guideline for sustainable development of these systems.

4.1.4 National Gender Policy, 1997

The overall goal of the National Gender Policy 1997 is to mainstream gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve social, legal/civic, political, economic and cultural conditions of the people of Uganda, in particular women. Thus in the context of the drainage improvement, it aims to redress the imbalances which arise from existing gender inequalities and promotes participation of women in all stages of the project cycle, equal access to and control over significant economic resources and benefits. This policy would especially apply to recruitment of project construction labour where women are expected to have equal opportunity as men for available jobs.

Relation to the project: The policy requires proper resettlement planning which compels due attention to gender disparities and needs, starting with equitable access to resources and gender-sensitive decision making during resettlement (which is also provided for in S.40 of the Land Act, 1998 that provides for spouses' consent in property matters).

4.1.5 Uganda Resettlement /Land Acquisition Policy Framework, 2002

With regard to compensation and resettlement issues, the main pieces of legislation are the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Land Act 1998 both of which require that:

- Compensation should be aimed at minimizing social disruption and assist those who have lost assets to quickly restore their livelihoods. According to Ugandan laws and standards, a disturbance allowance is to be provided to assist the project affected individual or family to cover costs of moving and relocating to a new holding. This disturbance allowance however might not be sufficient to cover income losses; and
- Community infrastructure must be replaced or improved when affected by the project. This includes installation of sanitary facilities, road links and provision of water.

Relation to the project: Planning for resettlement caused by the project shall be based on the requirements of this policy.

4.2 National Relevant Laws

4.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) provides government and local authorities a statutory power of compulsory acquisition of land in public interest, and makes provision, inter alia, for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to the taking of possession of any privately-owned property. Such compensation is assessed in accordance with the valuation principles laid out in Section 78 of the Land Act (Cap. 227), briefly outlined below:

- The value for customary land is the open market value of unimproved land;
- The value of buildings on the land is taken at open market value for urban areas, and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas;
- The value of standing crops on the land is determined in accordance with the district compensation rates established by the respective District Land Board. Annual crops which could be harvested during the period of notice to vacate given to the landowner/ occupier of the land are excluded in determining compensation values; In addition to the total compensation assessed, there is a disturbance allowance paid of 15% or, if less than six months’ notice to vacate is given, 30% of the total sum assessed.

Relation to the project: All compensation and resettlement will follow Uganda’s constitution, out of which all regulations are developed. The Constitution also recognizes land tenure regimes and rights discussed below.

i) Land tenure regimes and transfer of land

Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land ownership in citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary; freehold; Mailo; and leasehold. However, another form of land ownership known as ‘kibanja’ is prevalent within the project area and along the buffer zone. A kibanja was a new type of land holding created as a result of the Busuulu and Envujju Law of 1928. Although the law was repealed, its provisions provide authority for customary land rights in the Buganda area. These systems are detailed under Section 4 of the Land Act (Cap 227) and outlined below:

a) Customary Tenure

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

b) Freehold Tenure

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

c) Leasehold Tenure

This tenure system is:

- Created either by contract or by operation of the law;
- Where the tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land; and
- A form under which the landlord or lessor grants the tenant or lessee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent.

d) Mailo Tenure

The Mailo land tenure system is a feudal ownership introduced by the British in 1900 under the Buganda Agreement. "Mailo" is a Luganda word for "mile" as the original grants under the agreement were measured in square miles. Prior to the 1975 Land Reform Decree, Mailo land was owned in perpetuity by individuals and by the Kabaka (hereditary King of Buganda). All Mailo land parcels have title deeds.

Persons who buy portions (Kibanja) on Mailo land are protected by Ugandan law to live on and use the land, but they are obliged to pay certain annual royalties to the Mailo owner (currently Ug. Shs 1000 about US 60 cents per household per year according to land law. Currently, titling of kibanja interests has been commissioned by the Buganda Land Board which offers leasehold interest to kibanja holders upon registration. No title deed was initially associated with Kibanja purchase: the Mailo owner would simply write a sale (purchase) agreement witnessed by village local leaders (LCs), giving the kibanja buyer full rights to own and use the purchased portion of Mailo land. Such a buyer can sell his/her kibanja to a new owner but notify Mailo owner and local leaders about the changed ownership.

In cases of compensation, an apportionment of land value of 30% and 70% share of the market value is given to the landlord and kibanja owners respectively, depending on developments invested on the affected land. For example, a kibanja owner who has permanent structures or perennial crops is entitled to a 70% share of the compensation value while one with only temporary structures or annual (seasonal) crops may be entitled to only 30%.

The Mailo tenure system:

- Derives its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law;
- Involves holding of land in perpetuity;
- Permits separation of ownership of land from the ownership of development on land made by a lawful or bona fide occupant; and
- Enables the holder to exercise all the powers of ownership, subject to the rights of those persons occupying the land at the time of the creation of the Mailo title and their successors.

Although only these latter forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes “Licensee” or “Sharecroppers”, these terms having similar meanings in practice. Licensees are persons granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops and not perennial types. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any property right in the land and their tenure is purely contractual. It will be noted, however, that World Bank safeguard policies require compensation of PAPs irrespective of legality of their tenure on land.

ii) Rights of spouses and children

In compensation and resettlement, rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act (Cap 227). The consent of spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction by head of households on land on which the family lives.

Section 40 of the Land Act, 1998 requires that no person shall:

- a. Sell, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease any land; or enter into any contract for the sale, exchange, transfer, pledge, mortgage or lease of any land;
- b. Give away any land or enter into any transaction in respect of land:
 - In the case of land on which ordinarily reside orphans, whom are still minors, with interest in inheritance of the land, except with prior written consent of the Committee;
 - In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her spouse, and from which they derive their sustenance, except with the prior written consent of the spouse;
 - In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children (minors) except with the prior written consent of the Committee; In the case of land on which the person ordinarily resides with his or her dependent children (minors) of majority age, except with the prior written consent of the dependent children (minors).

Relation to the project: Compensation associated with this project shall conform to requirements of the constitution, recognising all forms of land tenure and rights of spouses and children.

4.2.2 The Land Act, Cap 227

The Land Act principally addresses four issues namely; holding, control, management and land disputes. As regards tenure, the Act repeats, in Section 3, provisions of Article 237 of the Constitution which vests all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, Mailo or leasehold tenure systems. However, the Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights to use land for execution of public works.

Regarding control of land use, the Act reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the government and local authorities under articles 26 (2) and 237(2) (a) of the Constitution (Section 43). Since the Act does not repeal the Land Acquisition Act No. 14 of 1965, it is assumed that this legislation, meets requirements of Article 26(2) of the Constitution that requires a law to be in place for the payment of compensation and access to the courts. The Act also requires that landowners manage and utilize land in accordance with regulatory land use planning (Sections 44 and 46).

Section 77(2) of the revised edition (2000) of the Land Act 1998 provides for a disturbance allowance on top of the computed compensation amount as follows:

- 30% of compensation amount if notice to vacate is given within six (6) months; and
- 15% of compensation amount where more than six (6) month notice to vacate is given.

The Land Act will govern all aspects compensation related to land taken by the drainage project either by replacement with physical land parcels or cash payments. The Land Act also guides on how various land uses and tenures systems are compensated.

Relation to the project: Compensation of assets affected by this project shall be in conformity with requirements of this law.

4.2.3 Land Acquisition Act Cap. 226

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

The Land Acquisition Act stops at payment of compensation to affected people. In Uganda, it is not a legal requirement for a project to purchase alternative land for affected people. Once affected people are promptly and adequately compensated, the project proponent's obligations stop at this extent and there is no legal requirement that people should be moved or provided with alternative land. In Ugandan legal context, once people are compensated, they are expected to vacate affected properties without further claim.

Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, Article 26(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution emphasizes that, it is only after all people having interest in the land have been fully and adequately compensated that Government then takes possession of the land and the land is then managed by the Uganda Land Commission.

Relation to the project: This Act is relevant to the Project as all District Local Governments covered by the project infrastructure will be stakeholders and will have jurisdiction over implementation of the Project. Accordingly, Kampala and Wakiso District Local Governments will have key responsibilities in ensuring that the process of land acquisition for the project is accorded due administrative support and is in accordance with this law. Where gaps are identified between the Act and World Bank OP 4.12, the most beneficial to the PAPs will be adopted during RAP implementation.

4.2.4 The Local Government, Cap 243

Local Government Act provides for the system of Local Governments, which is based on the District. Under the District there are lower Local Governments and administrative units. This system provides for elected Councils whereby chairmen nominate the executive committee of each council, functions of which include:

- Initiating and formulating policy for approval by council;

- Overseeing the implementation of Government and Council policies, and monitor and coordinate activities of Non-Government Organizations in the district; and
- Receiving and solving disputes forwarded to it from lower local governments.

The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based. In addition, local administrations (districts and local councils or LCs) of Kampala and Wakiso Districts will have an important role during resettlement and verification of affected persons.

Relation to the project: This Act is relevant to the Project since all District Local Governments hosting the project will be stakeholders and will have jurisdiction over implementation of the Project. Accordingly, Kampala Capital City Authority and Wakiso District Local Governments will have key responsibilities for compensation monitoring during RAP implementation for the project.

4.2.5 Registration of Titles Act, Cap 230

This Act provides for the registration of and certification and rectification of titles pertaining land. It also provides rules relative to lease of land and other matters regarding land such as mortgage and legal actions regarding land and the bringing of land under this Act. Certificates of title shall be in one of the forms in the Third Schedule to this Act.

Relation to the project: This Act is relevant to the Project since it avails the guidance for registration of land ownership during project establishment. For this to apply the seller or lessor of land must be in possession of a certificate of title. *Relevance to this Project:* This Project is located within Kampala City and has to conform to planning requirements prescribed by KCCA. This Project is in partial fulfilment of the Kampala Drainage Master Plan, 2003.

4.2.6 Disabilities Act, 2006

Section 28 of this Act (PWD Act) provides for Adequate Standard of Living and Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities. Article 28(1) requires Parties to recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability. The PWD Act further makes reference to the Government's obligation to provide supportive social services to person with disabilities through assistive devices including personal services, specialized training, counselling and child care.

Relation to the project: This Act is relevant to the Project since it points out the requirement for support of any PAPs identified as PWDs to ensure that their right to adequate standard of living is not compromised.

4.2.7 Public Health Act, Cap 281

This Act provides local authorities with administrative powers to take all lawful, necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the occurrence or deal with any outbreak or prevalence of any infectious communicable or preventable disease and to safeguard and promote the public health. The Act mandates local authorities (Section 103) to prevent pollution of watercourses in interest of public good.

Relation to the project: This Act is applicable to on-site management of construction waste, sewage and domestic waste during construction and operation of the Drainage systems to prevent environmental contamination leading to public health impacts.

4.2.8 Historical Monuments Act 1967

Assented to on 21st October, 1967 and came into force on 15th May 1968, this Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. According to this Act, the responsible Minister may, by statutory instrument, declare any object of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, traditional or historical interest to be a protected object. Once thus declared, the Act adds, no person whether owner or not shall do any of the following:

- cultivate or plough soil so as to affect to its detriment any object declared to be preserved or protected;
- make alteration, addition to, or repair, destroy, deface or injure any object declared to be preserved or protected;

Sub-section 12(1) requires that any portable object discovered in the course of an excavation shall be surrendered to the Minister who shall deposit it in the Museum. However, the Act adds that, notwithstanding provisions of the subsection, where any object is discovered in a protected site, place, or monument, the owner of the protected site, place, or monument shall be entitled to reasonable compensation. This Act also requires preservation of “chance finds” that could be encountered during line construction. In addition, any physical cultural resources encountered during resettlement activities, should be compensated, relocated or preserved in accordance with this Act.

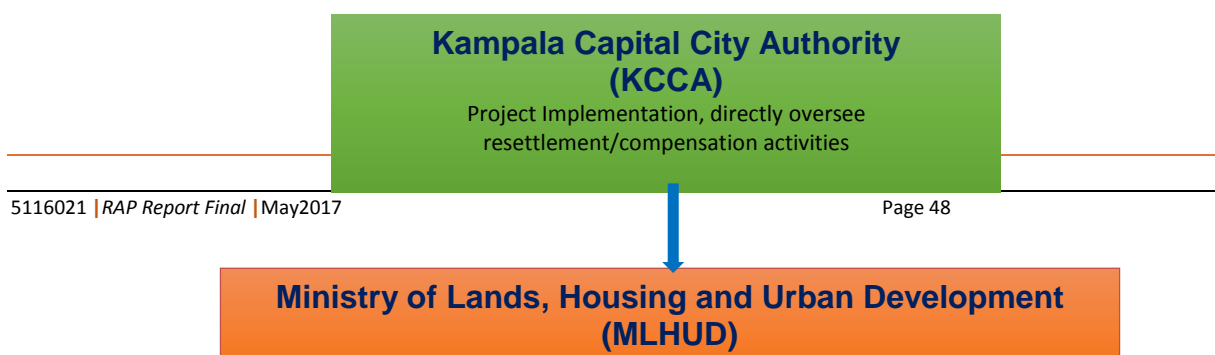
Relation to the project: Construction of the drainage channels may encounter chance finds. This Act requires that any chance finds encountered during project construction shall be preserved by the Department of Museums and Monuments in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

4.3 Institutional Framework

The main agencies which will be involved in managing this RAP are:

- Kampala Capital City Authority
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, MLHUD (approving compensation rates)
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, MGLSD
- Local district administrations (Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye, Rubaga divisions; Namugongo and Bweyogerere Divisions)
- Uganda Land Commission
- Buganda Land Board
- Private Sector Entities

Organ-gram for Organisational Roles and Responsibilities of the Different Actors in Land Acquisition and Resettlement



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4.3.1 Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)

In respect to this RAP, KCCA will be responsible for resources mobilization, distribution and implementation of compensation and resettlement. Specifically, the Project Implementation Department in KCCA will be involved with implementation of this RAP. KCCA has the responsibility to directly oversee resettlement/compensation activities, identifying and co-ordinating all players in the resettlement programme, managing grievances and monitoring RAP implementation.

Relation to the project: KCCA is the project proponent.

4.3.2 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for approving the property valuation report developed as part of this RAP. Additionally, property or cadastral survey report is submitted to the Commissioner for Surveys & Mapping in MLHUD for review and approval.

Relation to the project: MLHUD will therefore play a direct role in compensation and resettlement activities of proposed project.

4.3.2.1 Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD)

This Ministry guides all actors in the social development sector and creates an enabling environment for social transformation, leading to improved standards of living for all, increased equality and social cohesion. These roles make MGLSD a key secondary stakeholder in the proposed drainage improvement project with roles of empowering project communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development. MGLSD has a department of occupational health and safety which is mandated to inspect workplace to ensure safety and gender equity. The Ministry has the following projects which should tie into and compliment objectives of the proposed drainage improvement project.

- Community Rehabilitation Programme for the Disabled (CBR);
- Functional Adult Literacy Programme (FAL);
- Support to AIDS Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (PCY);
- Elimination of Child Labour.

Relation to the project: Above programmes are relevant in so far as some PAPs may be disabled (hence require CBR programmes) or need FAL and PCY. In addition, MGLSD will ensure that no Child Labour is involved in any resettlement activities.

4.3.3 Local Governments traversed by the Project area

The proposed Kampala Infrastructure Improvement and Drainage Project – Phase II will traverse areas of Kampala City in particular Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye and Rubaga divisions as well as parts of Kira Municipality comprising Namugongo and Bweyogerere divisions. As provided for by the Local Government Act; local governments are mandated to set compensation rates for crops and non-permanent structures through their District Land Boards. Local governments will also be important in managing and monitoring social impact assessment framework through site visits or resolving

complaints from affected communities. Hence they have a central responsibility in this project in regard to monitoring resettlement impacts and ensuring social benefits of the project are equitably accessible to every community. Local officers will also ensure that proper resettlement, compensation and grievance management are undertaken. The lower administrative structures (Local councils LC1 to LC5) are important in community mobilization and ensuring law and order in villages through local defence units, which should be useful for ensuring security during project implementation, including compensation.

Relation to the project: During compensation, LC1s and LC3s in project-affected areas will be helpful for identification or verification of rightful property owners.

4.3.4 Uganda Land Commission

The Uganda Land Commission holds and manages land in Uganda vested in or acquired by Government of Uganda and would be involved where such land is affected by the proposed Drainage project. This applies to where such land is affected by the drainage channels.

Relation to the project: Uganda Land Commission will manage the land covered by the Drainage systems on behalf of the Government of Uganda.

4.3.5 Buganda Land Board

The Buganda Land Board holds and manages land in Buganda kingdom vested in the Kabaka of Buganda and would be involved where such land is affected by the proposed Drainage project. The Buganda Land Board would identify and avail documentation for such land and assist with verification of bonafide occupants.

Relation to the project: The Buganda Land Board will identify bonafide occupants on Kabaka's land and as a major land holder in the project area will avail titles for severance by the project consultants.

4.3.6 Private Sector Entities

RAP implementation will involve private sector consultants hired by KCCA for verification and actual payment of compensation to PAPs. These entities are not known at this time since they will be hired through competitive bidding as per Uganda's procurement laws.

Relation to the project: Private consultants who are qualified contribute to successful implementation of the RAP.

4.4 World Bank Policies and Guidelines

World Bank safeguard policies were developed to help identify, avoid, and minimize harm to people and the environment. These safeguards require borrowing governments to address environmental and social risks in order to receive Bank financing for development projects. The objective of the WB's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process.

The operational policy 4.12 of the World Bank provides for scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan, including the description of the project, estimation of the potential impact, project objectives, socioeconomic studies and legal framework among others. The salient issues of the policy relevant to the proposed drainage project include:

- i. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized by exploring all possible alternative project designs
- ii. Where avoiding resettlement is not feasible, the policy guides that steps should be taken to mitigate the impacts,
- iii. Displaced persons should be assisted to improve their livelihood and standards of living, at least restore them to the level before displacement or prior the project
- iv. The policy recommends particular attention to be paid to the vulnerable groups among those displaced, such as women, the elderly, children, ethnic minorities etc.
- v. Possession of land by the project and other related assets should only take place after compensation

There are some stark gaps between Uganda and WB resettlement requirements. For example, while WB requires provision of resettlement assistance where needed and advocates preference to compensate replacement “land for land”, according to Uganda’s laws, project proponents are not legally bound to procure alternative land nor provide relocation assistance to affected people if they provided fair financial compensation based on a legally accepted valuation process. Additionally, World Bank OP 4.12 does not recognize “depreciated value” for replacement of assets while Uganda’s Land Act Cap 227 (excerpted below) allows depreciated replacement cost in rural areas.

These gaps, and how they will be bridged, are discussed in Table 5.

Table 5: Gaps and Gap-filling Measures in KIIP II

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
1.	Project Affected People, PAPs	Compensation for loss of land, property, resources and access to land and resources, and resettlement assistance is provided to <i>all</i> affected users (including those with formal legal rights, those with non-formal customary rights, and those with no legal rights or claims).	Compensation should be provided to legal land owners (including Mailo land owners and kibanja owners). No compensation is provided to land users.	<i>Gap.</i> Project will provide compensation to legal and non-legal land owners, and to legal users of affected property
2	Eligibility	<p>Eligibility criteria should recognize the rights of the affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; • 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; • Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use; and <p>The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.</p>	<p>Uganda laws recognize land occupancy under four regimes of land tenure, namely freehold, leasehold, mailo and customary. 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>Ugandan law does not consider compensation for Non-legal land users.</p>	<p>The Uganda regulations are unclear on how a cut-off date is to be enforced.</p> <p>The RAP will recognize the rights of all affected people including those with formal legal rights; those without formal legal rights and those who have no recognizable 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>
3	Cut-off date	Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) no written forms and in relevant	There is no legal provision for the establishment of a cut-off date.	The Uganda regulations are unclear on how a cut-off date is to be enforced.

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
		local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut off date may be subject to removal.		Cut off dates for eligibility will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area, including relevant national ministries and local government.
4	Grievances	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	Disputes regarding compensation will be determined by Government (in practice the Chief Government Valuer). In addition, any person who has an interest or right over property being acquired compulsorily has a right of access to a court of law.	<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>A grievance redress mechanism accessible to project affected persons, including free access to judicial and administrative remedies will be set up.</p>
Consultation and Information Disclosure	Provides for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, non-	Both the WB O.P. 4.12 and national laws recognize the importance of sharing of information with stakeholders and project affected persons.	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 receive	<p>Timely disclosure of information to affected communities</p> <p>Continuous stakeholder engagement with the PAPs</p>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
	governmental organizations (NGOs), including vulnerable groups and host communities. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language understandable to affected people.		a copy of this declaration and must be informed on when and where they can inspect the plan of the land	and other relevant stakeholders.
5.	Loss of land and assets	<p><i>For land owners:</i></p> <p>Compensate for land and all assets at full replacement cost, OR replacement of land at equal/greater value and compensation for other assets.</p> <p>World Bank OP 4.12 does not recognize “depreciated value” for replacement of assets (which should be replaced at “market value”).</p>	<p>Cash compensation based upon market value of unimproved land + disturbance allowance (15%) if household is moved within 6 months (this rises to 30% if households are moved before 6 months).</p> <p>Uganda’s Land Act Cap 227 allows depreciated replacement cost in rural areas.</p>	<p><i>Gap.</i></p> <p>Market value is based on recent transactions and thus if alternative property is purchased within a reasonable period of the payment of compensation, it is likely that market value will reflect replacement value. However, local inflation in price land or construction materials can affect what is determined as replacement cost.</p> <p>If this is not reflected in recent transactions, market</p>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
				<p>value may not reflect replacement value.</p> <p>The estimation at current does not include taxes and fees. However the compensation and replacement of assets affected by this project will be done based on replacement value, to include any tax, other administrative charges, and a 15% to 30% disturbance allowance.</p>
		<p><i>For tenants (land use holders):</i></p> <p>Compensated for assets (crops, improvements) other than land and other losses (time it takes to restore livelihood: dead time),</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Relocation assistance (including assistance in acquiring replacement land, financial payment for the cost of the relocation),</p>	<p>Entitled to compensation based on the amount of right they hold to the land.</p>	<p><i>Gap.</i></p> <p>Land owners and users will be compensated whatever the legal recognition of their tenure/occupancy. Tenants in the absence of legal land title deed, will be compensated for crops, and for non-land assets and/or any improvements made to the land, at replacement value</p> <p>Relocation assistance will be provided.</p>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
		<p><i>Non- legal land users:</i></p> <p>Compensated for assets (crops, improvements) other than land and other losses (time it takes to restore livelihood: dead time)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Relocation assistance (including assistance in acquiring replacement land, financial payment for the cost of the relocation)</p>	No compensation is applicable under Ugandan legislation.	<p><i>Gap.</i></p> <p>Non-legal land users will be compensated for any assets other developments made on the land. They will also be eligible for any livelihood restoration programs under the project.</p>
		Provide additional targeted assistance and Opportunities to restore/ improve livelihood.	Not a legal requirement in Uganda but presumed catered for by the disturbance allowance of 15-30% of the value of property lost.	<p><i>Gap.</i></p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance to be provided.</p>
		Provide transitional support based on reasonable estimate of time required to restore income earning Capacity.	No legislative requirement, but presumed catered for by the disturbance allowance of 15-30% of the value of property lost.	<p><i>Gap.</i></p> <p>Transitional assistance to be provided.</p>
6	Loss of crops and trees	Compensation for crops, trees, and other fixed assets	Sharecroppers: Not entitled to compensation for	<i>Gap.</i>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
		at full replacement cost and should be sufficient to enable affected people to restore their standard of living after resettlement.	<p>land, entitled to compensation for crops.</p> <p>Annual (seasonal) crops: No compensation since the 3 or 6-month notice is supposed to allow people to harvest their annual crops.</p> <p>Perennial crops: Cash compensation based upon rates per square meter /bush/tree/plant established at District level plus disturbance allowance (15% or 30%). Rates are calculated as the one-year net agricultural income. Disturbance allowance is meant to compensate the re-establishment period for these crops.</p>	<p>For sharecroppers and annual (seasonal) crops, the Project will provide time to enable these to be harvested by households. Once harvested, there will be no further planting. A disturbance allowance will be paid to overcome any time delays.</p> <p>For perennial crops, compensation will be based on estimated income lost for 3 years, so as to provide replacement value. A disturbance allowance will be paid as per Uganda law.</p>
7	Loss of structures and other improvements (fences, etc) including communal structures	Compensation for structures should cover full replacement cost exclusive of depreciation and inclusive of all fees (such as construction permits and title charges) and labour costs.	<p>Owners of “Permanent” Buildings: Valuation by valuer + disturbance allowance (15% or 30%). Valuation is based on depreciated market</p>	<p><i>Gap.</i></p> <p>Project will provide compensation based on replacement value. This will include the payment of</p>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
			<p>value.</p> <p>Walls: classed as permanent structures, but value calculated on investment method.</p> <p>Owners of “Non permanent” Buildings: Cash compensation based upon rates per square meter established at District level plus disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).</p> <p>Note: Rates are based on depreciated market value.</p> <p>Tenants of structures: repayment of unused rent, and 6 months notice to vacate structure.</p> <p>Fences: barbed wire fences valued by government rate, based on the investment method.</p>	market value for assets and a disturbance allowance.
8	Loss of business	Compensate the affected business owner for the cost	No compensation. The 6 month notice is supposed to	<i>Gap.</i>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
		of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition and for costs of transfer and reinstallation of the business.	allow people to re-establish their business.	The project will provide transition allowance.
9	Loss of dwelling structures	Provide adequate replacement housing OR cash compensation at full replacement value.	<p>Owners of “Permanent” Buildings: Valuation by valuer + disturbance allowance (15% or 30%). Valuation is based on depreciated market value.</p> <p>Walls: classed as permanent structures, but value calculated on investment method.</p> <p>Owners of “Non permanent” Buildings: Cash compensation based upon rates per square meter established at District level plus disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).</p> <p>Note: Rates are based on depreciated market value.</p>	<p>Gap.</p> <p>Project will provide compensation based on replacement value. This will include the payment of asset market value, a disturbance allowance, and a top up allowance (based on the current inflation rate) to compensate for the rise in construction materials.</p>

No.	Item for comparison	World Bank requirement	Uganda requirement	Gaps and how these will be addressed
			Tenants of structures: repayment of unused rent, and 6 months' notice to vacate structure.	
		Provide relocation assistance (cash, food, etc).	If provided, determined by private negotiation. To be paid for by disturbance allowance of 15-30%.	Gap. No dwelling will be demolished by the project by where any relocation assistance is required KCCA will provide it.
		Provide security of tenure at the new site.	No legislative requirement.	Gap. Secure tenure will be replaced if lost.
		Provide improved living conditions at the new resettlement site.	No legislative requirement.	The project will provide replacement value to ensure pre-project conditions to the extent possible and all social infrastructure and facilities will be provided

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE FOR PAPs

A social economic baseline study was undertaken to understand the social profile of people along, Kansanga-Ggaba, Lubigi and Kinawataka catchment areas and also inform measures for economic rehabilitation of PAPs so that they would recover a living standard at least equal or better than the one they had before the project. From all these catchment areas the surveying and census data revealed a total of 2761 affected PAPs in the entire area and these included 1767 PAPs in Lubigi, 414 Kinawataka PAPs and 580 PAPs in Kansanga-Ggaba.

5.1 KANSANGA Catchment Area

The project area of Kansanga/ Ggaba catchment area covers the villages of Sebagala, Tebandeke, Kiwafu and Heritage within Kampala district with approximately 579 PAPs potentially affected. The consultants conducted a 100% census survey for all properties which are proposed to be acquired under the KIIDP-II to enumerate the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and physically verified the acquisition requirements. A census for the socio-economic survey was also carried for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to determine their socio-economic characteristics and the likely impacts of land acquisition. Public consultations were held with the active involvement of different stakeholders such as Local council leaders, project affected persons, including women and vulnerable groups. These surveys provide the basis for establishing a cut-off date for determining the PAPs who will be entitled to compensation for land acquisition, relocation assistance, and other benefits under the project.

Table 6: Number of Affected Persons per District / Division / Parish / Village

Location				No of PAPs/Institutions
District	Division	Parish	Village	No
Kampala	Makindye	Kibuye I	NKERE	39
Kampala	Makindye	Kibuye I	KANAKULYA	15
Kampala	Makindye	Nsambya West	MUGWANYA	22
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye I	KATALE	15
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye I	KIROMBE	52
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye I	KAGABA KONGE	53
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye I	WATER PUMP	14
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye I	ST. MBAGA	15
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye I	LUSAKA KIROMBE	13
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	TYABA	16
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	TEBANDEKE	4
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	WILLING	8
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	SSIMBWA	5
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	MUTESASIRA	15
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	KIGGUNDU	12
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	KIWAFU B	38

Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	HERITAGE	27
Kampala	Makindye	Kasanga	BUTABU	8
Kampala	Makindye	Likuli	KALULE	28
Kampala	Makindye	Likuli	NSEREKO	10
Kampala	Makindye	Bunga	KALUNGU BUNGA	18
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	BUNGA HILL	27
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	SERUWADA	29
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	NSUBUGA GODIOZ KALUNGU	11
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	KAWUKU	7
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	KIRUDU	9
Kampala	Makindye	Nsambya	GOOD WILL	19
Kampala	Makindye	Kabalagala	KABALAGALA CENTRAL	14
		Buziga	KAKANDE	26
		Muyenga	KIWAFU	11
Total				580

5.1.1 Demographic Information

In the “project affected” areas, the census survey indicated that the average affected households in Kansanga catchment area, comprised of 5-6 people per household 31.1% and 7-8 people 26.6% and 20.8%(9 and above) which are higher than the national mean household size of 5.02 as shown in Table 7. In resettlement planning, the size of the household is critical not only for the country as a whole but also for the welfare and health of the individual, the family and the community. Therefore, any resettlement planning should put great emphasis on the impact the project would have on such households.

Table 7 : Average household size

Average number of people	N	Percentage
1-2 people	17	4.2
3-4 people	72	17.6
5-6 people	127	31.1
7-8 people	107	26.2
9 and above	85	20.8
Total	408	100

Source: Census data

Table 8 : Gender distribution of household heads

Gender	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Male	278	65.3
Female	148	34.7

Total	426	100.0
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Source: Census data

From **Table 8** above the census survey, results reveal that, most heads of affected households surveyed were male (65.3%) compared to female household (34.7%) heads.

5.1.2 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land tenure in the project affected area was predominantly Private Mailo land (70.2%) and customary (27.9%) as shown in Table 9. When interrogated on the method of acquisition, a significant majority of respondents indicated that they had bought the land (91.7%) and some had inherited the land (7.6%). Of those who purchased land 60.1% were male while 31.6% were female, see Table 10 and **Table 9**. Further still a significant percentage of men (65.5%) were found to own land compared to the women (34.5%) in the project-affected areas. Most of the women who owned land were either widows or single that inherited the land from their husbands or parents or outrightly purchased it as shown in Table 12 below:

Table 9 : Land tenure and ownership in the project affected area

Land Tenure	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Public land	2	0.5
Private Mailo land	297	70.2
Freehold	2	0.5
Customary	118	27.9
Communal land	4	0.9
Total	423	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 10: Method of acquisition

Method of acquisition	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Bought	386	91.7
Inherited from parents	32	7.6
Renting	3	0.7
Total	421	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 11: Method of acquisition by gender

Gender		Method of acquisition			Total
		Bought	Inherited from parents	Renting	
Male	%	60.1	5.2	0.2	65.6
Female	%	31.6	2.4	0.5	34.4
Total	%	91.7	7.6	0.7	100.0

Table 12: Land ownership by Gender

Gender		Gender and Land ownership					Total
		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner	Squatter	Licensee	
Male	Count	54	205	12	-	2	277

	%	12.8	48.5	2.8	-	0.5	65.5
Female	Count	25	115	4	-	2	146
	%	5.9	27.2	0.9	-	0.5	34.5
Total	Count	79	320	16	-	4	423
	%	18.7	75.7	3.8	-	0.9	100.

Source: Census data

5.1.3 Livelihoods

As shown in Table 13, overall the results show that the activity that household members get engaged in actively in a variation of economic activities the majority were going to school (48.2%) others were own account workers engaged in petty trade (15.3%), regular paid private employment (9.2%) and casual labour (5.2%). There were very negligible proportions of PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (1.8%). However, a significant number of PAPs (8.5%) are unemployed. Further analysis of occupation by gender of household heads reveals that men were largely involved in other occupations (30.1%) and women 13.1%.

Table 13: Occupation types amongst project- affected persons

Economic activity	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Going to school	1020	48.2
Subsistence farming	39	1.8
Housework	104	4.9
Regular paid public employee	58	2.7
Regular paid private employee	195	9.2
Own account worker e.g. petty trade	323	15.3
Casual laborer	110	5.2
Others specify	69	3.3
Unemployed	179	8.5
Don't know	17	0.8
Total	2114	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 14: Occupation of household heads

Gender		Main occupation of head of household:										Total
		S/A agric	R/trad e	Restaura nt services	Formal employe nt	Street vendor s	Constructi on laborers	Carpente rs	Transpo rt specify	Public Governme nt	other s	
Male	Count	11	54	3	26	5	27	3	10	8	128	275
	%	2.6	12.9	0.7	6.2	1.2	6.4	0.7	2.4	1.9	30.5	65.6
Female	Count	9	38	8	19	7	1	1	1	5	55	144
	%	2.1	9.1	1.9	4.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	13.1	34.4
Total	Count	20	92	11	45	12	28	4	11	13	183	419
	%	4.8	22	2.6	10.7	2.9	6.7	1	2.6	3.1	43.7	100

Source: Census data

5.1.4 Ethnicity and Religion

In Kansanga catchment area the most significant tribe were the Baganda (62.2%), Banyankole (9.6%) and Basoga (5.9%), Banyoro(2.9%) Bakiga(2.3%) Lugbara(1.9%)as shown in Table 15. There was also a variation of migratory tribes such the Bagisu, Banyarwanda,Kakwa,Nubian among others at (13.8%). Census survey also reveals that there are also some immigrants from other countries such as South Sudan, Rwanda,and DRC who will be affected by the project. There were no indigenous tribes found in the project area.Source: Census data

Table 16Table 15 also shows other tribes living within the project area.

Table 15: Tribal affiliation among the PAPs

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	265	62.2
Banyankole	41	9.6
Bakiga	10	2.3
Batooro	4	0.9
Banyoro	12	2.8
Basoga	25	5.9
Acholi	2	.5
Lugbara	8	1.9
Others	59	13.8
Total	426	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 16: Other tribes living within the project affected area

Other tribes living within the project area	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Bafulero	1	0.2
Bafumbira	10	2.3
Bagwere	4	0.9
Bakonjo	9	2.1
Congolese	1	0.2
Gishu	6	1.4
Japadhola	4	0.9
Kakwa	5	1.2
Lugbara	1	0.2
Mali	1	0.2
Muhororo	1	0.2
Munyole	1	0.2
Nandi	2	0.5
Nubian	1	0.2
Banyarwanda	6	1.4
Sabin	1	0.2
Samia	4	0.9
Sudan	1	0.2

Total	59	13.8
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Source: Census data

Religion

The majority of the respondents who will be affected by the project are predominantly catholic (42.6%) and protestant (24.6%) and Islam (23.7%) as indicated in Table 17. However, despite majority of respondent being affiliated to the above known conventional religions, there was wide spread subtle practice of religious syncretism.

Table 17: Religious affiliation among the PAPs

Religious affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Catholic	182	42.6
Protestant	105	24.6
Islam	101	23.7
Pentecostal	33	7.7
SDA	6	1.4
Total	427	100.0

Source: Census data

5.1.5 Health and Sanitation

Access to health care is an important factor for people in a community. Access to health care is a prominent concern in Uganda and other Sub-Saharan African countries. The health and life expectancy of Ugandans is amongst the worst in the world. The country's healthcare performance is ranked by the World Health Organization as 186th out of 191 nations. In the project area in Kansanga catchment area, many of the healthcare services were within the recommended distance of 5km and many of these lie within the radius of less than 5km from the homes of the PAPs (78.2%). However, people sought medical help from a variation of sources ranging from hospitals (38.3%), clinics (29.5%), home treatment (1%), self-medication through buying of drugs from pharmacies (2.3%) and traditional healers (0.6%) as shown Table 18. However, this is a dangerous trend however small and needs to be discouraged as it may lead to loss of lives due to wrong diagnoses by unscrupulous healthcare practitioners.

Table 18: Distance of health care services within the project area

Source of healthcare services		Distance to HC			
		Less than 5km	5-10km	10 or more	Total
Home treatment	Count	3	-	-	3
	%	1.0	-	-	1.0
Pharmacy/drug shop	Count	7	5	-	12
	%	2.3	1.6	-	3.9
Clinic	Count	91	26	-	117
	%	29.5	8.4	-	38.0
Health Centre	Count	20	4	-	24
	%	6.5	1.3	-	7.8
Hospital	Count	118	28	3	149
	%	38.3	9.1	1.0	48.4

Traditional healer	Count	2	-	-	2
	%	0.6	-	-	0.6
Others specify	Count	-	1	-	1
	%	-	0.3	-	0.3
Total	Count	241	64	3	308
	%	78.2	20.8	1.0	100.0

Source: Census data

Regarding the most common diseases ,census findings reveal that malaria 76.7% was the most common disease that affected PAPs especially children within the project area. Also common among the diseases were respiratory infections such as flu and cough (14%), Typhoid (3.4%) and many other ailments as shown inTable 19.

Table 19: Most common diseases among the PAPs

Most common diseases	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Asthma	5	1.2
Diabetes	4	1.0
Diarrhea	1	0.2
Fever	2	0.5
Hernia	2	0.5
High blood pressure	2	0.5
HIV/AIDs	1	0.2
Hypertension	2	0.5
Malaria	313	76.7
Mental illness	1	0.2
Pressure	3	0.7
Respiratory infection	57	14.0
Typhoid	14	3.4
Ulcers	1	0.2
Total	408	100.0

Source: Census data

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

From the project area all the PAPs knew about the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and how it is transmitted (100%). All the PAPs knew the different ways in which one can contract HIV/AIDS as shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Knowledge of HIV/AIDs among the PAPs

Knowledge of HIV/AIDs	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Yes	425	100
Total	425	100.0

Source: Census data

5.1.6 Sources of Water in Project Area

According to the Sectoral Specific Schedules/Guidelines 2009/10 for Ministry of Water and Environment, there is need for “sustainable provision of safe water within easy reach and hygienic sanitation facilities,

based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77% of the population in rural areas and 100% of the urban population by the year 2015 with an 80%-90% effective use and functionality of facilities". On the other hand, the NDP projects access to safe water at 89.3 percent by the end of the NDP period 2014/2015. From the census survey on Kansanga catchment area majority of the households (75.7%) had access to piped tap water on the national grid. Other households drew their water from protected springs as shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Sources of drinking water among the PAPs

Main source of water	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Communal borehole	11	2.6
Protected spring	56	13.1
Unprotected spring	8	1.9
Stream	3	0.7
Shallow well	22	5.1
Lakeshore	3	.7
Piped water	324	75.7
Rain water	1	.2
Total	428	100.0

Source: Census data

5.1.7 Waste Management

Table 22 presents the distribution of households by the method of garbage disposal used. This information is important as improper garbage disposal has serious implications on the general cleanliness of surrounding areas and contributes to degradation of the environment at large. Overall, 43.5% of households use private garbage collection services while 30% burn their refuse and 21.7% use communal dump sites. These methods are generally effective and environmentally sustainable.

Table 22: Disposal of household refuse within the project affected area

Disposal of refuse	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Private garbage collection	184	43.5
Communal dumpsite	92	21.7
Burn	127	30.0
Dig a compost pit	20	4.7
Total	423	100.0

Source: Census data

Proper human waste disposal has implications on the health of household members and the community at large. **Table 23** below shows the distribution of households by method of human waste disposal by village. Overall, 62.4 percent of households used private pit latrines and toilets (35.7%). Across the villages in the Kasanga catchment area the percentage of households using private pit latrines was more or less the same. The results also show that a slight majority percentage of households use bush (0.5%) and other sources such as streams (0.5%) for waste disposal.

Table 23: Disposal of human waste within the project affected area

Disposal of human waste	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Toilet	152	35.7
Pit latrine	266	62.4
Community Latrine	4	0.9
Bush	2	0.5
Others	2	0.5
Total	426	100.0

5.1.8 Level of Education

Education is a major socio-economic aspect which influences nearly every aspect of human life and socio-economic development. In Table 24 below field results of education level of respondent indicate that the majority of respondents had attained ordinary level education (37.5%) and only (17.4%) had attained university education. Generally, there is widespread literacy within the project affected households of Kansanga catchment area. When analysed by gender, field data reveals that (15.1% of the male had attained primary education in comparison to 12.9% the female respondents. On university level education more male (12.9%) had still attained tertiary/university education in comparison to the women (4.5%).

Table 24: Level of Education among the household heads

Level of education	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Primary Education	113	28.0
Ordinary level	151	37.5
Alevel	36	8.9
Vocational	33	8.2
University	70	17.4
Total	403	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 25: Level of education

Gender			Level of education					Total
			Primary Education	Ordinary level	A'level	Vocational	University	
Male	Count		61	103	24	24	52	264
	%		15.1	25.6	6.0	6.0	12.9	65.5
Female	Count		52	48	12	9	18	139
	%		12.9	11.9	3.0	2.2	4.5	34.5
	Count		113	151	36	33	70	403
	%		28.0	37.5	8.9	8.2	17.4	100.0

Source: Census data

5.1.9 Energy Sources

According to the NDP, exploitation of the energy from wood, which is consumed in the form of charcoal or firewood, is not reliable because it heavily relies on non-renewable energy which is both costly, untimely,

limited and has serious environmental effects. One of the objectives of the NDP is to promote renewable energy technologies (biomass, solar, gasification technologies and stoves) at household and institutional level. The socio-baseline study also collected information on fuel used by the households. The distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking and lighting is presented in Table 26. Overall biomass sources such as charcoal (79.2%) and firewood (11.1%) are the dominant fuel used for cooking. Results regarding the source of energy for lighting show that electricity is the main source of energy for lighting for over (80.8%) of the Kansanga catchment area. Only 12% of the households across the entire project area used Kerosene and solar energy 3 %for lighting.

Table 26: Source of cooking and lighting within the project area.

Source of energy for cooking	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Firewood	47	11.1
Gas	31	7.3
Charcoal	336	79.2
Solar	1	0.2
Electricity	8	1.9
Other	1	0.2
Total	424	100.0
Source of energy for lighting	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Firewood	1	0.2
Gas	1	0.2
Charcoal	9	2.1
Solar	13	3.0
Kerosene	52	12.1
Biogas	1	0.2
Electricity	346	80.8
Other	5	1.2
Total	428	100.0

Source: Census data

5.1.10 Vulnerability among PAPs

The construction of the Kampala drainage line will put some difficulties and pressure on vulnerable groups living in the project area. The household survey has identified different groups of vulnerable people, which includes the sick and infirm (31.3%) Elderly persons above the age of 65 years (16.1%), persons with disability (13.4%) and Child headed households (2.7%) as shown in Table 27 below. Table 27 As per the household survey, the numbers of the vulnerable groups who will be requiring special attention, support and care during the implementation of the project activities reach 112 in Kansanga catchment area. It is common that with change in time the number of vulnerable groups may increase or decrease.

Table 27: Nature of vulnerability among the PAPs.

Type of Vulnerability	Frequency	Gender		Valid Percentage
		Male	Female	
Sick & Infirm	35	23	12	31.3
Disabled	15	12	3	13.4
Child Headed	3	2	1	2.7
Elderly above 65	18	6	12	16.1
Other specify	41	34	7	36.6
Total	112	77	35	100.0

Source: Census data

5.2 GGABA Catchment area

The project area covers Ggaba sub catchment areas villages in Serwadda, St Mbagi, Kakande, and Katuuso within Kampala district. Like in other areas, the census survey seeks to determine the number of affected PAPs who will be entitled to compensation for land acquisition, relocation assistance, and other benefits under the project.

5.2.1 Demographic Information

Census s survey results, in Ggaba catchment area comprised of 5-6 people per household 42.6% and 7-8 people 14.8% and 19.7 (9 and above) which are higher than the national mean household size of 5.02 as shown in Table 28. Such big household sizes normally stretch the resources of households which lead to living in very poor social conditions.

Table 28: Average household size

Average number of people	N	Percentage
1-2	2	3.3
3-4	12	19.7
5-6	26	42.6
7-8	9	14.8
9 and above	12	19.7
Total	61	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 29: Gender distribution of household heads

Gender	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Male	37	57.8
Female	27	42.2
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

Source: Census data

Table 29 Results from above the census survey reveal that, most heads of affected households surveyed were male (57.8%) compared to female household (42.2%) heads.

5.2.2 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land tenure in the project affected area was all private Mailo land customary (100%). All the surveyed potential PAPs revealed living on land under the mentioned tenure as seen in Table 30. When asked about the method of acquisition, a significant majority of respondents indicated that they had bought the land (98.4%) and some had inherited the land (1.6%) as seen in Table 31. Important still, a significant percentage of men (57.8%) were found to own land compared to the women (42.2%) in the project-affected areas. Most of the women who owned land were either widows or single who inherited the land from their husbands or parents or out rightly purchased it as shown Table 33 below.

Table 30: Land tenure and ownership in the project affected area

Land Tenure	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Private Mailo land	64	100
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 31: Method of acquisition

Method of acquisition	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Bought	63	98.4
Inherited from parents	1	1.6
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 32: Method of acquisition by gender

Gender			Method of acquisition		Total
			Bought	Inherited from parents	
Male	%	57.8	-		57.8
Female	%	40.6	1.6		42.2
Total	%	98.4	1.6		100

Source: Census data

Table 33: Land ownership by gender

Gender		Gender and Land ownership			
		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner	Total
Male	Count	17	20		37
	%	26.6	31.3		57.8
Female	Count	13	13	1	27
	%	20.3	20.3	1.6	42.2
Total	Count	30	33	1	64
	%	46.9	51.6	1.6	100

Source: Census data

5.2.3 Livelihoods

From the field census results household members get engaged in actively in a numerous economic activity. The majority were going to school (55.8%) others were own account workers engaged in petty trade

(14.9%), regular paid private employment (9.0%) and casual labour (1.5%). PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (0.9%) were very minimal. However, a significant number of PAPs (7.2%) are unemployed as indicated in **Table 34**. Further interrogation of field data reveals that more respondents both male 31.7% and female 17.5% were involved in other forms of economic activities as shown in Table 35

Table 34: Occupation types among the project affected persons

Economic activity	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Going to school	187	55.8
Subsistence farming	3	0.9
Housework	11	3.3
Regular paid public employee	13	3.9
Regular paid private employee	30	9.0
Own account worker e.g. petty trade	50	14.9
Casual labourer	5	1.5
Others specify	11	3.3
Unemployed	24	7.2
Don't know	1	0.3
Total	335	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 35: Occupation of household heads

Gender		Main occupation of head of household:									Total
		S/Agric	R/trade	Restaurant services	Formal employment	Street vendors	Construction laborers	Transport specify	Public Government	others	
Male	Count	1	4	1	1		6	2	2	20	37
	%	1.6	6.3	1.6	1.6		9.5	3.2	3.2	31.7	58.7
Female	Count	1	6	3	2	1			2	11	26
	%	1.6	9.5	4.8	3.2	1.6			3.2	17.5	41.3
Total	Count	2	10	4	3	1	6	2	4	31	63
	%	3.2	15.9	6.3	4.8	1.6	9.5	3.2	6.3	49.2	100.0

5.2.4 Ethnicity and Religion

In Ggaba sub-catchment area the most significant tribes were the Baganda (70.3%), Banyankole (12.5%) and Basoga (4.7%) as indicated Table 36. There were also a variation of other minority tribes living in the project area and these were mainly migratory tribes such as the, Banyarwanda (1.6%), Itesot, and foreign nationalities such as the Congolese among many as shown in **Table 36**.

Table 36: Tribal affiliation among the PAPs

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	45	70.3
Banyankole	8	12.5
Bakiga	1	1.6
Banyoro	1	1.6

Basoga	3	4.7
Others	6	9.4
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

The census did not identify any indigenous populations in the project area, despite presence of multiple ethnic groups. However, two PAPs are migrants from neighbouring countries, that is Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda as reflected in table 37 below:

Table 37: Other tribes living within the project affected area

Other tribes living within the project area	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Gishu	1	1.6
Itesot	1	1.6
Mufumbira	1	1.6
Muhororo	1	1.6
Congolese	1	1.6
Banyarwanda	1	1.6

Source: Census data

As indicated in **Table 38**, the majority of the respondents affected by the project are predominantly Christian belonging to different religious sects such as catholic (31.3%) and protestant (31.3%), Pentecostals (14.1%), Adventists (1.6%). Islam (21.9%) was highly practised in Ggaba catchment area.

Table 38: Religious affiliation among the PAPs

Religious affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Catholic	20	31.3
Protestant	20	31.3
Islam	14	21.9
Pentecostal	9	14.1
SDA	1	1.6
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

5.2.5 Health and Sanitation

Access to health care is an issue of great concern in Uganda and other Sub-Saharan African countries. In the project area in Kansanga- Ggaba catchment area, many of the healthcare services were within the recommended distance of 5km and many of these lie within the radius of less than 5km from the homes of the PAPs (82%). PAPs in the project affected area in Ggaba sought medical services from hospitals (52%) and clinics (16%).

Table 39: Distance of health care services within the project area

Source of healthcare services		Distance to HC			Total
		Less than 5km	5-10km	10 or more	
Clinic	Count	14	8		22
	%	28	16		44
Health Centre	Count	1			1
	%	2.0			2
Hospital	Count	26		1	27
	%	52		2	54
Total	Count	41	8	1	50
	%	82	16	2	100

Source: Census data

Census findings reveal that malaria 87% was the most common disease that affected PAPs especially children within the project area. Also, common among the diseases were respiratory infections such as flu and cough (8%) measles (2%) and many other ailments as shown in Table below.

Table 40: Most common diseases among the PAPs

Most common diseases	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Respiratory infection	1	8
Malaria	52	87
Measles	1	2
Pressure	1	2
Ulcers	1	2

Source: Census data

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

All surveyed had knowledge of HIV/AIDS and how its spread. They also knew the different ways in which one can contract HIV/AIDS as shown in **Table 41**.

Table 41: Knowledge of HIV/AIDs among the PAPs

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Yes	64	100
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

5.2.6 Sources of Water in Project Area

In Ggaba catchment area, the commonest sources of water for domestic use are piped tap water (90%) with many households drawing their water on the national grid. Other households drew their water from protected springs (8.3%) and streams (1.7%) as indicated Table 42.

Table 42: Sources of drinking water among the PAPs

Main source of water	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Protected spring	5	8.3
Stream	1	1.7
Piped water	54	90.0

Total	60	100.0
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Source: Census data

5.2.7 Waste Management

Table 43 presents the distribution of households by the method of refuse disposal used in the project area. From the surveyed households, many PAPs reported the use of Private garbage collection (48.3%) and burn of refuse (33.3%).

Table 43: Disposal of household refuse within the project affected area

Disposal of refuse	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Private garbage collection	29	48.3
Communal dumpsite	9	15.0
Burn	20	33.3
Dig a compost pit	2	3.3
Total	29	100.0

Source: Census data

Proper human waste disposal has implications on the health of household members and the community at large. Table 44 shows how human waste is disposed of within the project area.

Table 44: Disposal of human waste the project affected area

Disposal of human waste	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Toilet	29	48.3
Pit latrine	31	51.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Census data

5.2.8 Level of Education

Among the PAPs surveyed, majority had attained ordinary level education (33.9%) primary level education (27.4%) and university education (21%). These points to a fairly educated populace in Ggaba catchment area and this might serve to benefit the project especially during implementation as they might be able to offer specialised skills. See Table 45.

Table 45: Level of Education among the household heads

Level of education	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Primary Education	17	27.4
Ordinary level	21	33.9
Alevel	5	8.1
Vocational	6	9.7
University	13	21.0
Total	62	100.0

Source: Census data

5.2.9 Energy Sources

Majority of the surveyed households in Ggaba catchment area used charcoal (75%) as a source of cooking firewood(10%),gas(8.3%) and electricity(6.7%).Regarding source of energy for lighting most of the surveyed

households used electricity (83.2%) as shown in Table 46. However, some households used kerosene (6.7%) and off grid sources such as gas lanterns (6.7%).

Table 46: Source of energy for cooking and lighting within the project area.

Source of energy for cooking	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Firewood	6	10.0
Gas	5	8.3
Charcoal	45	75.0
Electricity	4	6.7
Total	60	100.0
Source of energy for lighting	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Gas	4	6.7
Kerosene	4	6.7
Biogas	1	1.7
Electricity	50	83.2
Other	1	1.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Census data

5.2.10 Vulnerability among PAPs

There were several households with vulnerabilities survey has identified different groups of vulnerable people, which includes the sick and infirm (20%), Elderly persons above the age of 65 years (10%), persons with disability (10.%) and child headed households (20%) as shown in **Table 47**. These vulnerable groups will require special attention and support from the implementing authorities of the project.

Table 47: Nature of vulnerability among the PAPs.

Type of Vulnerability	Frequency	Gender		Valid Percentage
		Male	Female	
Sick & Infirm	2	1	1	20.0
Disabled	1	1	-	10.0
Child Headed	2	2	-	20.0
Elderly above 65	1	1	-	10.0
Other specify	4	2	2	40.0
Total	10	7	3	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3 LUBIGI CATCHMENT AREA

The project area covers Lubigi catchment areas villages in Namungoona I, Namungoona II, Masanafu-Kinonya, Makerere II Zone A and Makerere II Zone B and Nakulabye VII within Kampala district (Table 48). Like in other areas, the census survey seeks to determine the number of affected PAPs who will be entitled to compensation for land acquisition, relocation assistance, and other benefits under the project.

Table 48: Number of Affected Persons per District / Division / Parish / Village

Location				No of PAPs/Institutions
District	Division	Parish	Village	No
Kampala	Lubaga	Busega	Kabale	33
Kampala	Lubaga	Lungujja	Bulenga B	44
Kampala	Lubaga	Lungujja	Ssendawula	123
Kampala	Lubaga	Lungujja	Bulenga A	4
Kampala	Lubaga	Lungujja	Kikandwa	15
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Lugala	109
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Lussaze	61
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Musanafu Kironya	26
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Bakulumpagi	1
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Namungona I	13
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Namungona II	11
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubya	Kasubi Namungona	29
Kampala	Lubaga North	Kasubi	Kawala Zone II	32
Kampala	Lubaga	Lubaga	Kawala I	43
Kampala	Lubaga	Kasubi	Kasubi Zone III	45
Kampala	Lubaga	Kasubi	Kawala	16
Kampala	Lubaga	Kasubi	Kawala Mugema	25
Kampala	Lubaga	Kasubi	Kasubi I	19
Kampala	Lubaga	Kasubi	Kasubi II	20
Kampala	Lubaga	Nakulabye	Tree Shadow Zone 9	15
Kampala	Lubaga	Nakulabye	Zone VII	4
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere II	Makerere II Zone A	19
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere II	Makerere II Zone B	72
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere II	Makerere II Zone C	38
Kampala	Kawempe	Bwaise III	Kawala R	7
Kampala	Kawempe	Wandegeya	Kimwanyi	83
Kampala	Kawempe	Wandegeya	Busia	18
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere I	Mini Triangle	64
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere III	Good Hope	16
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere III	Kiggundu	16
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere III	Dobbi	11
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere III	Ssebina	47
Kampala	Kawempe	Makerere III	Kibe	62

Location				No of PAPs/Institutions
District	Division	Parish	Village	No
Kampala	Kawempe	Mulago II	Lower Nsooba	9
Kampala	Kawempe	Kanyanya	Kiyanja	71
Kampala	Kawempe	Kanyanya	Lutunda	28
Kampala	Kawempe	Kanyanya	Kikuubo	13
Kampala	Kawempe	Kawempe I	Kakungulu	64
Kampala	Kawempe	Kyebando	Erisa	32
Kampala	Kawempe	Kyebando	Katale	31
Kampala	Kawempe	Kyebando	Nsooba	32
Kampala	Kawempe	Kyebando	Kisalosalalo	79
Kampala	Kawempe	Kyebando	Kanyanya Quarter	51
Kampala	Kawempe	Kawempe	Kirokole	22
Kampala	Kawempe	Bwaise I	Kikaya B	9
Kampala	Kawempe	Bwaise	Kisenyi	45
Kampala	Kawempe	Kikaya	Kikulu	37
Kawempe		Kikaya	Kisota	11
Kawempe	Nakawa	Bukoto I	Mulimira	101
Total				1767

5.3.1 Demographic Information

As shown in table 49 below, the census survey, households in Lubigi catchment area comprised of 5-6 people per household (30.3%), 7-8 people (28.9%) and 9 and above (21.5%) which are higher than the national mean household size of 5.02. This in some cases affects the welfare of children and the old due to dilution of resources that they depend on.

Table 49: Average household size

Average number of people	N	Percentage
1-2 people	5	2.2
3-4 people	39	17.1
5-6 people	69	30.3
7-8 people	66	28.9
9 and above	49	21.5
Total	228	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 50: Gender distribution of household heads

Gender	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Male	147	61.2
Female	93	38.8
Total	240	100.0

Source: Census data

From the **Table 50** above, the census survey results reveal that most heads of affected households surveyed were male (61.2%) compared to female household heads (38.8%).

5.3.2 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land tenure in the project affected area was predominantly customary (55.5%) and Private Mailo land (42.4%) as indicated in Table 51. When asked about the method of acquisition, a significant majority of respondents indicated that they had bought the land (92.5%) and some had inherited the land (7.1%) see Table 57. Important still, a significant percentage of men (61.1%) were found to own land compared to the women (38.9%) in the project-affected areas. Most of the women who owned land were either widows or single who inherited the land from their husbands or parents or out rightly purchased it as shown below.

Table 51: Land tenure and ownership in the project affected area

Land Tenure	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Public land	1	0.4
Private Mailo land	101	42.4
Freehold	1	.4
Customary	132	55.5
Communal land	3	1.3
Total	238	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 52: Method of acquisition

Method of acquisition	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Bought	222	92.5
Inherited from parents	17	7.1
Renting	1	0.4
Total	240	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 53: Method of acquisition

Gender		Method of acquisition			Total
		Bought	Inherited from parents	Renting	
Male	%	55.4	5.4	0.4	61.3
Female	%	37.1	1.7		38.8
Total	%	92.5	7.1	0.4	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 54: Land ownership by Gender

Gender and Land ownership						
Gender		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner	Licensee	Total
Male	Count	12	126	4	4	146
	%	5.0	52.7	1.7	1.7	61.1
Female	Count	7	86	-	-	93
	%	2.9	36.0	-	-	38.9
Total	Count	19	212	4	4	239
	%	7.9	88.7	1.7	1.7	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3.3 Livelihoods

As shown in Table 55 the household members get engaged actively in numerous economic activities. The majority were going to school (43.1%), others were own account workers engaged in petty trade (17.7%), regular paid private employment (8.9%) and casual labour (4.4%). There were very negligible proportions of PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (1.8%). However, a significant number of PAPs (13.2%) are unemployed especially the youth. Household heads were mainly involved in other sources of income for males 21% and female 14.3%. Other sources of income entailed a lot of economic activities such as hair dressing, photography, petty trading, hawking and the like.

Table 55: Occupation types among the project affected persons

Economic activity	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Going to school	574	43.1
Subsistence farming	24	1.8
Housework	54	4.1
Regular paid public employee	45	3.4
Regular paid private employee	118	8.9
Own account worker e.g. petty trade	235	17.7
Casual labourer	59	4.4
Others specify	43	3.2
Unemployed	176	13.2
Don't know	3	.2
Total	1331	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 56: Occupation by gender

Gender		Main occupation of head of household:										Total
		Subsistence Agriculture	Retail trade	Restaurant services	Formal employment	Street vendors	Construction labourers	Carpenters	Transport specify	Public Government	others	
Male	Count	4	44		19		11	5	10	3	50	146
	%	1.7	18.5		8.0		4.6	2.1	4.2	1.3	21	61.3
Female	Count	7	24	7	11	4		1	1	3	34	92
	%	2.9	10.1	2.9	4.6	1.7	-	0.4	0.4	1.3	14.3	38.7
	Count	11	68	7	30	4	11	6	11	6	84	238
	%	4.6	28.6	2.9	12.6	1.7	4.6	2.5	4.6	2.5	35.3	100.

Source: Census data

5.3.4 Ethnicity and Religion

In Lubigi catchment areas the most significant tribe were the Baganda(74.2%), Batooro(5.0%), Banyankole (4.2%) and Basoga (4.2%) as shown inTable 57. There were also a variation of other minority tribes living in the project area and these were mainly migratory tribes such as the, Banyarwanda(1.7%),Bagwere, Samia among many.**The survey did not identify any indigenous populations in the project area, despite presence of multiple ethnic groups.**

Table 57 shows the other tribes within the project area.

Table 57: Tribal affiliation among the PAPs

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	178	74.2
Banyankole	10	4.2
Bakiga	5	2.1
Batooro	12	5.0
Banyoro	6	2.5
Basoga	10	4.2
Lugbara	1	0.4
Others	18	7.5
Total	240	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 58: Other tribes living within the project affected area

Other tribes living within the project area	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Adhola	2	0.8
Bafumbira	1	0.4

Madi	1	0.4
Mufumbira	3	1.3
Mugwere	3	1.3
Munyole	2	0.8
Rwadesa	4	1.7
Samia	2	0.8
Total	18	7.5

Source: Census data

5.3.5 Religion

The majority of the respondents who will be affected by the project are predominantly Christian belonging to different religious sects such as catholic (28.3%) and protestant (27.5%), Pentecostals (12.1%), Adventists (2.5%). Islam (23.7%) was highly practised in Lubigi catchment areas especially in areas of Kawempe and Bwaise - See Table 59.

Table 59: Religious affiliation among the PAPs

Religious affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Catholic	68	28.3
Protestant	66	27.5
Islam	69	28.8
Pentecostal	29	12.1
SDA	6	2.5
Others specify	2	0.8
Total	240	100

Source: Census data

5.3.6 Health and Sanitation

Access to health care is an issue of great concern in Uganda and other Sub-Saharan African countries. In the project area in Lubigi catchment area, many of the healthcare services were within the recommended distance of 5km and many of these lie within the radius of less than 5km from the homes of the PAPs (86.7%). However, it is worth noting that people sought medical help from different sources ranging from hospitals (40.6%), clinics (32.8%), health centres (11.1%), self-medication through buying of drugs from pharmacies (1.7%). All these health centres were less than 5km from the homes of the PAPs as indicated in Table 60.

Table 60: Distance of health care services within the project area

Source of healthcare services		Distance to HC			Total
		Less than 5km	5-10km	10 or more	
Pharmacy/drug shop	Count	3	1	-	4
	%	1.7	0.6	-	2.2

Clinic	Count	59	10	1	70
	%	32.8	5.6	0.6	38.9
Health Centre	Count	20	2	-	22
	%	11.1	1.1	-	12.2
Hospital	Count	73	8	2	83
	%	40.6	4.4	1.1	46.1
Others	Count	1	-	-	1
	%	0.6	-	-	0.6
Total	Count	156	21	3	180
	%	86.7	11.7	1.7	100.0

Source: Census data

Regarding the most common diseases, census findings reveal that malaria 71.3% was the most common disease that affected PAPs especially children within the project area which is consistent with the MOH 2013 finding as the number one killer disease in Uganda. Also, common among the diseases were respiratory infections such as flu and cough (14.6%), Typhoid (5.0%) and many other ailments as shown in Table 61.

Table 61: Most common diseases among the PAPs

Most common diseases	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Asthma	2	0.8
Diabetes	4	1.7
Diarrhea	1	0.4
Fever	2	0.8
Hernia	3	1.3
High blood pressure	2	0.8
HIV/Aids	1	0.4
Hypertension	2	0.8
Malaria	171	71.3
Mental illness	1	0.4
Pressure	3	1.3
Respiratory infection	35	14.6
Typhoid	12	5.0
Ulcers	1	0.4
Total	240	100

Source: Census data

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

When interrogated on knowledge of HIV/AIDS, the all the PAPs from the project area knew about the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and how it is transmitted (100%). All the PAPs knew the different ways in which one can contract HIV/AIDS as shown in Table 62.

Table 62: Knowledge of HIV/AIDs among the PAPs

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Yes	240	100
Total	240	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3.7 Sources of Water in Project Area

In the entire project affected areas, within the project affected households, the commonest sources of water for domestic use in Lubigi catchment were protected springs (37.7%), (33.9%) had access to piped tap water on the national grid. Other households drew their water from communal borehole (2.5%) and shallow wells (20.5%) as shown in Table 69.

Table 63: Sources of drinking water among the PAPs

Main source of water	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Communal borehole	6	2.5
Protected spring	90	37.7
Unprotected spring	3	1.3
Stream	8	3.3
Shallow well	49	20.5
Lakeshore	2	0.8
Piped water	81	33.9
Total	239	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3.8 Waste Management

Table 64 presents the distribution of households by the method of refuse disposal used in the project area. On management of waste disposal of domestic refuse was mainly done through Private garbage collection(36.2%) and use of communal dumpsite(31.1%).

Table 64: Disposal of household refuse within the project affected area

Disposal of refuse	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Private garbage collection	85	36.2
Communal dumpsite	73	31.1
Burn	67	28.5
Dig a compost pit	10	4.3
Total	235	100.0

Source: Census data

Proper human waste disposal has implications on the health of household members and the community at large. Table 65 below shows disposal of human waste which is done through pit latrines, toilets (17.6%). However, some households acknowledged the use of unconventional methods such as use of the bush(1.7%). This however insignificant can lead to the spread of oral faecal diseases such as typhoid, bilharzia, dysentery which are spread through use of contaminated water sources.

Table 65: Disposal of human waste the project affected area

Disposal of human waste	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Toilet	42	17.6
Pit latrine	192	80.3
Community Latrine	1	0.4
Bush	4	1.7
Total	239	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3.9 Level of Education

Among the PAPs surveyed, majority had attained primary level education (36.9%) and ordinary level education (33.8%) and university education(13.8%). All in all, there is widespread literacy within the project affected households in Lubigi catchment area. When analysed by gender, results from the project affected area show that more males has attained education at all levels with 62.7% and 37.3% for the female respondents.

Table 66 shows the literacy levels within Lubigi catchment area.

Table 66: Level of Education among the household heads

Level of education	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Primary Education	83	36.9
Ordinary level	76	33.8
A'level	22	9.8
Vocational	13	5.8
University	31	13.8
Total	225	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 67: Education level by gender

Gender		Level of education					Total
		Primary Education	Ordinary level	A'level	Vocational	University	
Male	Count	41	52	13	8	27	141
	%	18.2	23.1	5.8	3.6	12.0	62.7
Female	Count	42	24	9	5	4	84
	%	18.7	10.7	4.0	2.2	1.8	37.3
	Count	83	76	22	13	31	225
	%	36.9	33.8	9.8	5.8	13.8	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3.10 Energy Sources

From the census survey in Lubigi catchment area, field results indicate that majority of households use charcoal (85.3%) and firewood(7.6%) as the source of energy for cooking.Regarding source of energy for lighting most of the surveyed households used electricity(83.3%) as indicated inTable 68.However, some households used kerosene(9.2%) and off grid sources such as solar lanterns(2.5%).

Table 68: Source of energy for cooking and lighting within the project area.

Source of energy for cooking	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Firewood	18	7.6
Gas	13	5.5
Charcoal	203	85.3
Kerosene	2	0.8
Electricity	2	0.8
Total	238	100.0
Source of energy for lighting	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Charcoal	3	1.3
Solar	6	2.5
Kerosene	22	9.2
Electricity	199	83.3
Other	9	3.8
Total	239	100.0

Source: Census data

5.3.11 Vulnerability among PAPs

Like in other areas, the construction of the Kampala drainage line will put some difficulties and pressure on vulnerable groups living in the project area. The household survey has identified different groups of vulnerable people, which include the sick and infirm(35.6%), Elderly persons above the age of 65 years(8.9%), persons with disability(10.0%) andchild headed households(2.2%) See Table 75. These vulnerable groups will require special attention and support from the implementing authorities.

Table 69:Nature of vulnerability among the PAPs.

Type of Vulnerability	Frequency	Gender		Valid Percentage
		Male	Female	
Sick & Infirm	32	27	5	35.6
Disabled	9	7	2	10.0
Child Headed	2	2	-	2.2
Elderly above 65	8	6	2	8.9
Other specify	39	19	20	43.3

Total	90	61	29	100.0
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Source: Census data

5.4 KINAWATAKA Catchment area

The project area covers Kinawataka catchment areas villages in Mutungo, Butabika, Ntinda stretcher, Mulimira, Minister's village, Banda B2, and Mutungo IV and Banda B10 within Kampala district (**Table 70**). The survey also sought to determine the number of affected PAPs in the proposed project areas who will be entitled to compensation for land acquisition, relocation assistance, and other benefits under the project.

Table 70: Number of Affected Persons per District / Division / Parish / Village

Location				No of PAPs/Institutions
District	Division	Parish	Village	No
Kampala	Kyadondo	Mutungo	MUTUNGO V	45
Kampala	Nakawa	Mutungo	MUTUNGO V	158
Kampala	Nakawa	Butabika	Butabika A	4
Kampala	Nakawa	Banda	Banda B 10	23
Kampala	Nakawa	Banda	Banda B 9	6
Kampala	Nakawa	Banda	Banda III	121
Kampala	Nakawa	Banda	Banda B 2	16
Kampala	Nakawa	Ntinda	Ntinda Stretcher	10
Kampala	Nakawa	Bukoto II	Bbuye Kigowa Kinawataka	1
Kampala	Nakawa	Ntinda	Minister's Village	13
Wakiso	Kiira	Kireka	Kamuli C	17
Total				414

5.4.1 Demographic Information

Census survey results, in Kinawataka catchment area comprised of 5-6 people per household 30.9% and 7-8 people 22.0% and 21.4 (9 and above) which are higher than the national mean household size of 5.02. Such big household sizes normally affect the quality of life and living standards of households' conditions.

Table 71: Average household size

Average number of people	N	Percentage
1-2 people	37	12.2
3-4 people	41	13.5
5-6 people	94	30.9
7-8 people	67	22.0
9 and above	65	21.4
Total	304	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 72: Gender distribution of household heads

Gender	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Male	247	66.8
Female	123	33.2
Total	370	100.0

Source: Census data

Survey results from Kinawataka catchment area reveals show that, most heads of affected households surveyed were male (66.8%) compared to female household (33.2%) heads as shown in Table 72: Gender distribution of household heads above. This is consistent with all surveyed households in all project areas where male household heads were more than their female counterparts.

5.4.2 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land tenure in the project affected area was largely Private Mailo land customary (98.6%). Small portions of land that were inhabited by some PAPs were under public land (0.8%) and customary in some cases. Regarding method of acquisition most respondents indicated that they had procured the land (92.9%) with 63.5% male and 29.4% female.

Table 73: Land Tenure and Ownership

Land Tenure	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Public land	3	.8
Private Mailo land	362	98.6
Customary	2	.5
Total	367	.8

Source: Census data

Table 74: Method of acquisition

Method of acquisition	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Bought	63	98.4
Inherited from parents	1	1.6
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 75: Method of acquisitionby gender

Gender		Method of acquisition			Total
		Bought	Inherited from parents	Renting	
Male	%	63.5	2.7	0.5	66.8
Female	%	29.4	2.7	1.1	33.2
Total	%	92.9	5.4	1.6	100

Table 76: Gender and Land acquisition

Gender and Land ownership							
Gender	Method of acquisition						Total
		Landowner	Tenant Plot (Kibanja)	Co-owner	Squatter	Licensee	
Male	Count	35	208	2		1	246
	%	9.5	56.4	.5		0.3	66.7
Female	Count	9	111		-	1	123
	%	2.4	30.1		-	0.3	33.3
Total	Count	44	319	2	-	2	369
	%	11.9	86.4	0.5	-	0.5	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.3 Livelihoods

From the field census results household members get engaged in actively in a numerous economic activity. The majority were going to school (43.4%) others were own account workers engaged in petty trade (17.6%), regular paid private employment (13.9%) and casual labor (2.5%). PAPs who engaged in subsistence agriculture (1.1%) were very minimal given that the project area is in an urban setting. However, a significant number of PAPs (4.4%) are unemployed and these were mainly the youth who always requested to be recruited to work as enumerators in the census exercise. Like in other catchment areas of the drainage channel most of the household heads a total of 49% was involved in other economic activities that is 35.5% and female 15.5%. Those other economic activities took various forms such as hair dressing, hawking, food vending, taxi touts and many other informal types of employment.

Table 77: Livelihoods in project area

Economic activity	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Going to school	594	43.4
Subsistence farming	15	1.1
Housework	111	8.1
Regular paid public employee	42	3.1
Regular paid private employee	190	13.9
Own account worker e.g. petty trade	241	17.6
Casual labourer	34	2.5
Others specify	67	4.9

Unemployed	74	5.4
Total	1368	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 5-78-Occupation by gender

Gender		Main occupation of head of household:										Total
		Subsistence Agriculture	Retail trade	Restaurant services	Formal employment	Street vendors	Construction labourers	Carpenters	Transport	Public Government	others	
Male	Count	10	33	2	21	1	22	4	14	15	123	245
	%	2.7	9.0	0.5	5.7	0.3	6.0	1.1	3.8	4.1	33.5	66.8
Female	Count	7	27	7	9	4	2	1	3	5	57	122
	%	1.9	7.4	1.9	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.4	15.5	33.2
Total	Count	17	60	9	30	5	24	5	17	20	180	367
	%	4.6	16.3	2.5	8.2	1.4	6.5	1.4	4.6	5.4	49.0	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.4 Ethnicity and Religion

In Kinawatakasub-catchment area the most significant tribes were the Baganda (70.3%), Banyankole (12.5%) and Basoga (4.7%). There were also a variation of other minority tribes living in the project area and these were mainly migratory tribes such as the, Banyarwanda (1.6%), Itesot, and foreign nationalities such as the Congolese among many.

Table 79:Tribal affiliation

Tribal Affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Baganda	45	70.3
Banyankole	8	12.5
Bakiga	1	1.6
Banyoro	1	1.6
Basoga	3	4.7
Others	6	9.4
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 80: Other tribes

Other tribes living within the project area	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Gishu	1	1.6
Itesot	1	1.6
Mufumbira	1	1.6
Muhororo	1	1.6

Congolese	1	1.6
Rwandese	1	1.6

Source: Census data

5.4.5 Religion

The majority of the respondents who will be affected by the project are predominantly Christian belonging to different religious sects such as catholic (31.3%) and protestant (31.3%), Pentecostals (14.1%), Adventists (1.6%). Islam (21.9%) was highly practised in Kinawatakacatchment area.

Table 81: Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Catholic	20	31.3
Protestant	20	31.3
Islam	14	21.9
Pentecostal	9	14.1
SDA	1	1.6
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.6 Health and Sanitation

Access to health care is an issue of great concern in Uganda and other Sub-Saharan African countries. In the project area in Lubigi catchment area, many of the healthcare services were within the recommended distance of 5km and many of these lie within the radius of less than 5km from the homes of the PAPs (82%). PAPs in the project affected area in Kinawataka sought medical services from hospitals (52%) and clinics (16%).

Table 82: Health Care Services

Source of healthcare services		Distance to HC			Total
		Less than 5km	5-10km	10 or more	
Clinic	Count	14	8		22
	%	28	16		44
Health Centre	Count	1			1
	%	2.0			2
Hospital	Count	26		1	27
	%	52		2	54
Total	Count	41	8	1	50
	%	82	16	2	100

Source: Census data

Census findings reveal that malaria 73% was the most common disease that affected PAPs especially children within the project area. Also, common among the diseases were respiratory infections such as flu and cough (14.9%) measles (8.1%) and many other ailments and conditions such as hypertension and ulcers.as shown in Table 83.

Table 83:Most common diseases

Most common diseases	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Respiratory infection	55	14.9
Malaria	270	73.0
Measles	30	8.1
Hypertension	10	2.7
Ulcers	5	1.4
Total	370	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.7 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

All surveyed PAPs had knowledge of HIV/AIDS and how its spread. They also knew the different ways in which one can contract HIV/AIDS.

Table 84: Knowledge of HIV

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Yes	64	100
Total	64	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.8 Sources of Water in Project Area

In Kinawataka catchment area, the commonest sources of water for domestic use was piped tap water (81.8%) with many households drawing their water on the national grid. Other households drew their water from protected springs (11.9%) and shallow wells (2.3%).

Table 85: Water sources in project area

Main source of water	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Communal borehole	5	1.7
Protected spring	36	11.9
Unprotected spring	4	1.3
Stream	3	1.0
Shallow well	7	2.3
Piped water	248	81.8
Total	303	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.9 Waste Management

Table 86 presents the distribution of households by the method of refuse disposal used in Kinawataka project area. Census results the surveyed households revealed that (56.6%) of the PAPs used of Private garbage collection and use of communal dumpsite (24.8%) and burn of refuse (15.2%).

Table 86: Waste management

Disposal of refuse	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Private garbage collection	171	56.6
Communal dumpsite	75	24.8
Burn	46	15.2
Dig a compost pit	10	3.3
Total	302	100.0

Source: Census data

When disposal of human waste is not done well it has can have dire implications on the health of household members and the community at large hence the need to investigate it in these project areas given the nature of the project. Table 87 below shows disposal of human waste which was done through pit latrines (58.9%), toilets (38.4%).

Table 87: Disposal of waste

Disposal of human waste	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Toilet	116	38.4
Pit latrine	178	58.9
Community Latrine	8	2.6
Total	302	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.10 Level of Education

Among the PAPs surveyed, majority had attained ordinary level education (32.6%) primary level education (34.8%) and university education (20.4%). This points to an educated population in Kinawataka catchment area and this can be of great benefit to the project especially during implementation as they can offer specialised skills.

Table 88: Level of education

Level of education	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Primary Education	123	34.8
Ordinary level	115	32.6
A'level	24	6.8
Vocational	19	5.4
University	72	20.4
Total	353	100.0

Source: Census data

Table 89: Education level by gender

Gender		Level of education					Total
		Primary Education	Ordinary level	A'level	Vocational	University	
Male	Count	69	83	19	13	54	238
	%	19.8	23.5	5.4	3.7	15.3	68.4
Female	Count	54	32	5	6	18	135
	%	15.3	9.1	1.4	1.7	5.1	32.6
	Count	123	115	24	19	72	353
	%	34.8	32.6	6.8	5.4	20.4	100.0

5.4.11 Energy Sources

Majority of the surveyed households in Kinawataka catchment area used charcoal (82.9%) as a source of cooking firewood (7.7%), gas (8.0%) and electricity (1.0%). Field data regarding source of energy for lighting from surveyed households reveals that (91.7%). However, some households used kerosene (4.3%) and off grid sources such as gas lanterns (1.0%).

Table 90: Sources of Energy for cooking and lighting

Source of energy for cooking	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Firewood	23	7.7
Gas	24	8.0
Charcoal	248	82.9
Electricity	3	1.0
Other	1	0.3
Total	299	100.0
Source of energy for lighting	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Gas	1	0.3
Charcoal	5	1.7
Solar	3	1.0

Kerosene	13	4.3
Electricity	278	91.7
Other	3	1.0
Total	303	100.0

Source: Census data

5.4.12 Vulnerability among PAPs

There were several households with vulnerabilities survey has identified different groups of vulnerable people, which includes the sick and infirm(33.3%) ,Elderly persons above the age of 65 years(15.9%), persons with disability(4.8.%) and others vulnerabilities – the poor, mobile traders, persons with unstable/informal income generating activities (46%). Special attention and support will need to be accorded to these groups by the implementing authorities of the project.

Table 91: Type of Vulnerability

Type of Vulnerability	Frequency	Gender		Valid Percentage
		Male	Female	
Sick & Infirm	21	12	9	33.3
Disabled	3	2	1	4.8
Elderly above 65	10	6	4	15.9
Other (vulnerabilities – the poor, mobile traders, persons with unstable/informal income generating activities, etc.)	29	18	11	46.0
Total	63	38	25	100.0

Source: Census data

6 LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS AND AFFECTED POPULATION

6.1 Census

A census was conducted to cover all potentially affected persons who will be affected by the proposed drainage channels of Lubigi in Kawempe and Lubaga divisions, Kansanga-Ggaba in Makindye division and Kinawataka in Nakawa division in Kampala District and a small portion in Wakiso district. An example of some of the PAPs is shown in Annex D.

A census was conducted for each of the channels in order to establish their number, types, size and quantity of affected assets. Table 98 below gives a breakdown of number of affected households by drainage channel in their respective divisions.

Table 92: Number of Affected property owners by catchment area

LOCATION		KANSANGA -GGABA CATCHMENT AREA		No. of Property owners
DISTRICT	DIVISION	PARISH	VILLAGE	
Kampala	Makindye	Kibuye i	Nkere	39
Kampala	Makindye	Kibuye i	Kanakulya	15
Kampala	Makindye	Nsambya west	Mugwanya	22
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye i	Katale	15
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye i	Kirombe	52
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye i	Kagoba konge	53
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye i	Water pump	14
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye i	St. Mbaga	15
Kampala	Makindye	Makindye i	Lusaka kirombe	13
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Tyaba	16
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Tebandeke	4
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Willing	8
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Ssimbwa	5
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Mutesasira	15
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Kiggundu	12
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Kiwafu b	38
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Heritage	27
Kampala	Makindye	Kansanga	Butabu	8
Kampala	Makindye	Likuli	Kalule	28
Kampala	Makindye	Lukuli	Nsereko	10
Kampala	Makindye	Bunga	Kalungu bunga	18
Kampala	Makindye	Ggba	Bunga hill	27
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	Seruwada	29
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	Nsubuga godioz	11
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	KAWUKU	7
Kampala	Makindye	Ggaba	KIRUDU	9
Kampala	Makindye	Nsambya	GOOD WILL	19
Kampala	Makindye	Kabalagala	KABALAGALA CENTRAL	14
Kampala		Buziga	KAKANDE	26
Kampala		Muyenga	KIWAFU	11
Total				580
LOCATION		LUBIGI CATCHMENT AREA		No. of Property owners

DISTRICT	DIVISION	PARISH	VILLAGE	
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	BUSEGA	KABALE	33
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUNGUJJA	BULENGA B	44
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUNGUJJA	SENDAWULA	123
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUNGUJJA	BULENGA A	4
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUNGUJJA	KIKANDWA	15
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	LUGALA	109
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	LUSAZZE	61
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	MASANAFU KINONYA	26
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	BAKULUMPAGI	1
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	NAMUNGONA I	13
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	NAMUNGONA II	11
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBYA	KASUBI NAMUNGONA	29
KAMPALA	LUBAGA NORTH	KASUBI	KAWALA ZONE II	32
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	LUBAGA	KAWALA I	43
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	KASUBI	KASUBI ZONE III	45
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	KASUBI	KAWALA	16
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	KASUBI	KAWALA MUGEMA	25
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	KASUBI	KASUBI I	19
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	KASUBI	KASUBI II	20
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	NAKULABYE	TREE SHADOW ZONE 9	15
KAMPALA	LUBAGA	NAKULABYE	ZONE VII	4
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE II	MAKERERE II ZONE A	19
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE II	MAKERERE II ZONE B	72
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE II	MAKERERE II ZONE C	38
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	BWAISE III	KAWALA ROAD	7
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	WANDEGEYA	KIMWANYI	83
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	WANDEGEYA	BUSIA	18
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE I	MINI TRIANGLE	64
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE III	GOOD HOPE	16
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE III	KIGGUNDU	16
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE III	DOBB	11
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE III	SSEBINA	47
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MAKERERE III	KIBE	62
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	MULAGO II	LOWER NSOBA	9
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KANYANYA	KIYANJA	71
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KANYANYA	LUTUNDA	28
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KANYANYA	KIKUUBO	13
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KAWEMPE I	KAKUNGULU	64
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KYEBANDO	ERISA	32
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KYEBANDO	KATALE	31
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KYEBANDO	NSOBA	23
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KYEBANDO	KISALOSALO	79
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KYEBANDO	KANYANYA QUARTER	51
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KAWEMPE	KIROKORE	22
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	BWAISE I	KIKAYA B	9
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	BWAISE	KISENYI	45
KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KIKAYA	KIKULU	37

KAMPALA	KAWEMPE	KIKAYA	KISOTA	11
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	BUKOTO I	MULIMIRA	101
TOTALS				1767
LOCATION		KINAWATAKACATCHMENT AREA		No. of Property owners
DISTRICT	DIVISION	PARISH	VILLAGE	
KAMPALA	KYADONDO	MUTUNGO	MUTUNGO V	45
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	MUTUNGO	MUTUNGO IV	158
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	BUTABIKA	BUTABIKA A	4
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	BANDA	BANDA B9	6
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	BANDA	BANDA III	121
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	BANDA	BANDA B2	16
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	NTINDA	NTINDA STRETCHER	10
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	BUKOTO II	BBUYE KIGOWA KINAWATAKA	1
KAMPALA	NAKAWA	NTINDA	MINISTER'S VILLAGE	13
WAKISO	KIIRA	KIREKA	KAMULI C	17
TOTAL				414

Source: Project Valuation Report

6.2 General description of the types of Impacts

6.2.1 Impacts on structures

The improvement of both primary and secondary drainage systems in Lubigi, Kansanga-Ggaba and Kinawataka catchments will result in loss of structures. The requirement for a 3m service road on both sides of the channels is to be implemented for this project, further increasing the corridor widths. The service roads are important for delivery of construction material during the construction period and for movement of maintenance trucks during the Operation & Maintenance phase. Channels, where necessary, will be re-aligned to better improve the conveyance of stormwater and minimize the potential for bottlenecks in the system. For these reasons, a number of structures, (both permanent and temporary) will be affected by the Project.



Photo 8: Examples of structures to be affected by the KCCA drainage project

In Kansanga -Ggaba catchment area, a total 321 permanent, 3 semi- permanent and 71 temporary structures will be affected, excluding land and crops. Most of the structures to be affected are permanent buildings. The most affected catchment area is Lubigi with 1168 permanent, 24 semi-permanent and 156 temporary structures. A summary of affected structures by catchment is provided in Table 93 below.

Table 93: Summary of affected structures by catchment and division

Type of Structures	KASANGA-GGABA	LUBIGI	KINAWATAKA
Permanent buildings	321	1168	278
Semi-permanent buildings	3	24	11
Temporary structures	71	156	44
Pit latrines/ bathrooms	211	712	100
Metallic kiosks	4	34	13
Timber kiosk	12	38	15
Block wall / brick wall fence	97	203	45
Live hedge / barbed wire fence	20	35	7
Verandas / stair cases	99	6	-
Paved/ concrete yards/ retaining walls	21	128	47
Sheds/ stalls	12	12	2
Graves	-	5	-
Gates		25	21
Septic Tanks	23	24	7
Others	12	36	21
Total	906	2606	611

Source: Census data

6.2.2 Impacts on livelihood from Loss of Businesses, Land use or Crops

The proposed KCCA drainage project will affect livelihoods of some PAPs. The total land to affected for the drainage construction is 20.205 acres. The land for temporary acquisition, such as for camp sites and borrow pits is not included in this RAP, as that will be a responsibility of the contractor, supervised by KCCA. Nevertheless, during the surveying and valuation as well as social surveys, it was observed that a number of people have business activities along the drainage channels i.e. kiosks, commercial buildings or shops, road side businesses such as carpentry and retail businesses. These, when widening of all drainage channels, will be affected through economic displacement and will thus need support to restore their livelihoods. In other areas, people own land on which they grow crops as a source of income. Examples of crops that were identified are; banana plantations, yams, and maize. There were also commercial trees planted namely eucalyptus, pine, african markhamia trees and coconut trees. These being a source of livelihood, those affected will also need to be adequately compensated.



Photo 9: Commercial structure in Kawempe division.

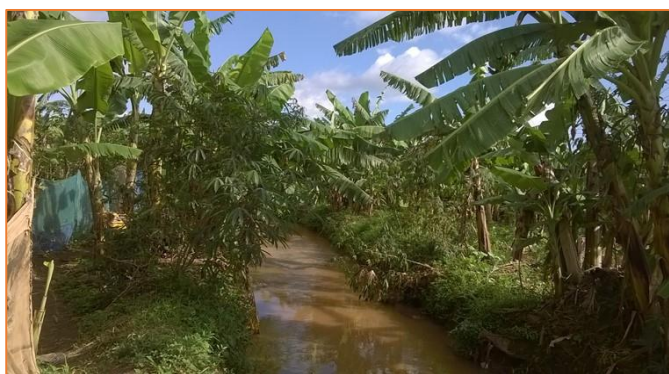


Photo 10: Some of the crops to be affected along one of the drainage channels

6.2.3 Impact on community facilities

During the census survey, it was observed that some of the communal facilities would be affected as a result of widening the drainage channels. In Lubigi catchment area, the survey indicates that churches such as Soul Winning and Deliverance Church in Jambula village in Kawempe Division, and Deliverance and Healing Church located in Nabukalu zone in Kawempe Division will be affected by the project.



Photo 11: A church in Kawempe division likely to be affected

6.2.4 Land Take

Land will be acquired for the improvement and widening of the drainage channels in all the four divisions of Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Nakawa. In Kansanga – Ggaba catchment area a total of 20.205acres, Lubigi, 103acres and Kinawataka 12.779acres will be acquired permanently and this land will be compensated before project commencement. A detailed breakdown of the land take for each specific catchment area is provided in a separate Valuation Report.

The summarized land areas to be acquired by each of the drainage channels is reflected Table 6-94 below.

Table 6-94: Land size to be acquired

AFFECTED LAND AREAS IN:	Kansanga-Ggaba Catchment	Lubigi Catchment	Kinawataka Catchment	GRAND TOTALS
ACRES	20,205	102.783	12.779	20,320.562

6.2.5 Impact on Social and cultural resources

There were no burial sites and shrines that were encountered along Kansanga- Ggaba catchment area. Lubigi and Kinawataka catchment areas also didn't have any visible and cultural resources that would be affected by the project.

6.2.6 Local job opportunities

Construction of the drainage channels will provide employment for low-skilled workforce hired from local communities. Exact workforce size will be determined by the contractor but is expected to be in the range 80 workers at the peak period. This will be a positive but reversible impact ceasing at end of the construction period. Nonetheless, job opportunities present considerable direct and secondary benefits in local economies. For example, income spent by project employees would stimulate retail businesses of foodstuff and household commodities. There will also be employment opportunities during drainage maintenance.

6.2.7 Impact on host community

This being a linear project in a mostly urban setting with wide range of relocation options with available social services for potentially displaced people, impact on host communities is not expected to be significant. A total of 2760 of households will be affected, but as noted above, that this is a linear project, most simply shift backwards. PAPs whose structures are affected will have an opportunity to shift them backwards away from the right of way. Moreover, for the Lubigi drainage, a significant width of corridor of a width of 35 metres covering 250 metres, followed by a 50m width for 480 metres and 100 metres for the remaining section of 1.5km was acquired by KCCA during KIIDPI. This will mainly provide the right of way to minimize further impact to the community. The project is not going to undertake any physical relocation, but the PAPs will determine their own new locations, most likely within the project vicinity or communities where they have social and cultural connections.

Nevertheless, this RAP recognizes international standards of resettlement, which require avoiding and / or minimizing negative impacts on the host community as a result of resettlement. When these are unavoidable, they should be mitigated as part of this RAP's implementation. Those impacts would likely include increased pressure on community facilities and services, and increased competition for employment opportunities owing to resettlement into the host sites. The nature and type of impacts will vary depending on location and nature of the host sites and the proportionate increase in population resulting from resettlement. While KCCA is not going to undertake any physical resettlement, the authority in its sensitization activities has already been undertaken preparation of PAPs in case they relocate and aspect of the importance of good relations in case they relocate. Continued sensitization to the PAPs and general public about the project, its potential impacts and benefits will continue even during RAP implementation, including providing for support to PAPs, sharing of available infrastructure and facilities etc.

6.2.8 Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable Groups is a term given to individuals, households, or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process based on their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status within their community.

Construction of the drainage channels will have a range of effects on PAPs. They include: loss of livelihood, social network, access to education, transport and health services. Particular emphasis however, should be put on ensuring that the needs of vulnerable persons are identified and addressed during RAP implementation. These include the youth, women - especially widows, the elderly above 65 years, child headed households, and the sick and chronically disabled. While vulnerable groups differ from project to project, it is important that they are identified and profiled for each project.

Proposed interventions to help members of vulnerable groups include, equipping them with business skills to boost their income earning opportunities, provision of assistance to those relocating to different areas and ensuring access to social services including health care as it can be required at very critical periods especially for the elderly and sick and infirm.

Table 95: Vulnerability Categories

Kasanga			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	2	1	3
Disabled	12	13	25
Elderly 65+ years	6	12	18
Sick and Infirm	23	3	26
Others	34	7	41
Total	77	36	112
Ggaba			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	2		2
Disabled	1	-	1
Elderly 65+ years	1	-	1
Sick and Infirm	1	1	2
Others	2	2	4
Total	7	3	10
Lubigi			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	2	-	2
Disabled	7	2	9
Elderly 65+ years	6	2	8
Sick and Infirm	27	5	32
Others	19	20	39
Total	61	29	90
Kinawataka			
Nature of Vulnerability	Male	Female	Total
Child headed	-	-	-
Disabled	2	1	3
Elderly 65+ years	6	4	10
Sick and Infirm	12	9	21
Others	18	11	29

Total	38	25	63
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The RAP requires the development of a Vulnerable People Programme as an additional measure to support vulnerable groups. It involves the identification of vulnerable groups and the development of measures to support them during resettlement planning, agreement negotiation, compensation disbursement, physical relocation, and livelihood restoration where needed. It sets out the programmes of interventions that should be adopted during the implementation phase of resettlement to ensure that the potentially vulnerable are offered the protection necessary to ensure that they do not suffer disproportionately during the process. A Vulnerable Assistance Programme will be developed by the Project to provide a safety net for vulnerable households. The objective will be to identify, assess, support, remediate, and monitor project-affected households experiencing severe hardship, as part of the overall Livelihood Assistance Package for each household. Vulnerable groups that were specified during socio economic survey (see table above) will be specifically identified during RAP implementation, registered, and tracked so as to ensure that they are assisted. Table below gives the measures that the RAP proposes for the vulnerable identified for the drainage channels.

Table 96: Vulnerable People Programme

Criteria	Possible Interventions
Elderly Headed Households	<p>Analysis of the socio-economic baseline of the affected households indicates that there is a total of 37 Elderly Headed Households of which 18 are from in Kansanga, only 1 in Ggaba, 8 in Lubigi, and 10 in Kinawataka catchments that claim to be female.</p> <p>While all preferred cash compensation during the socio-economic survey, resettlement packages will give options for elderly PAPs who may change their minds and prefer in kind compensation with special facilitation of self-relocation since project does not provide for resettlement sites.</p> <p>Support in the relocation process by working with PAPs in determining new location.</p> <p>Guide the PAP in the importance of relocating them near to kin and former neighbours to maintain informal support networks.</p> <p>Support in nutritional and health status of elderly persons post-resettlement to ensure successful integration into the resettled community.</p> <p>Additional assistance on case by case basis¹</p> <p>Assistance in case of moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage,</p> <p>Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (going to the bank with the person to cash the check).</p>
Vulnerable Female Headed Households	<p>Since all preferred cash compensation, ensure that assistance is given to them to receive their compensation money on time.</p> <p>Provide specialized livelihood training for women to address gender skills gap.</p> <p>Improve access to productive assets (credit, legal reform)</p>

¹ Additional assistance could include items such as getting children registered for a new school; assistance with transport of their material goods; assistance in opening accounts for those who do not have, help in finding a place to reside during a transition period

	<p>Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (going to the bank with the person to cash the check).</p> <p>Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses;</p> <p>Implement livelihood improvement programs to improve women's educational opportunities (literacy and numeracy training).</p> <p>Additional assistance on case by case basis.</p> <p>Participation livelihood restoration</p>
Households with Disability	<p>According to the baseline survey carried out, there are 38 households with disability. And all preferred cash compensation.</p> <p>Provide specialized livelihood training appropriate to the disabled.</p> <p>Additional assistance on case by case basis</p> <p>Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money;</p> <p>Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage,</p> <p>Providing mobility support for disabled persons during moving;</p> <p>Health care if required at critical periods: moving, transition period.</p>
Child headed	<p>A total of 7 child headed households were identified during the survey.</p> <p>Assistance for opening and management of a bank account.</p> <p>Assist with loading and unloading of moveable assets</p> <p>Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage</p> <p>Health care if required at critical periods: moving, transition period.</p> <p>Assistance in compensation process (opening bank account, easy to understand money management training, in – depth explanation of rights).</p> <p>Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money.</p>
Others (The poor, mobile traders, persons with unstable/informal income generating activities, etc.)	<p>Implement livelihood improvement programs to improve educational opportunities (literacy and numeracy training), especially women and the youth.</p> <p>Additional assistance on case by case basis¹</p> <p>Improve access to productive assets (credit, legal reform)</p> <p>Support in forming Mutual Self Help Groups</p>

Vulnerability will be one of the cross-cutting issues for implementation and post implementation phase monitoring. Monitoring the treatment of vulnerable people during the compensation and resettlement process should be done as a special, focused activity and preferably sub-contracted to one or more local NGOs. The monitoring plan will ensure that vulnerable categories have been appropriately disaggregated, considered and treated and part of the monitoring process and ensure that any additional monitoring measures required are put in place. This may mean individual consultations with these groups to ensure

¹ Additional assistance could include items such as getting children registered for a new school; assistance with transport of their material goods; assistance in opening accounts for those who do not have, help in finding a place to reside during a transition period

they are receiving the appropriate levels of compensation and support. Independent NGO verification may be required to be put in place.

7 RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE AND LIVELIHOODS

7.1 Introduction

World Bank defines physical displacement as the “relocation or loss of shelter” namely, physical residence and economic displacement as the “loss of assets or access to assets” associated with income source or means of livelihood. Economic displacement can be both permanent (when arable land is acquired for the permanent placement of project infrastructure) and temporary (when crops are damaged during exploration activities). Physical and economic displacement can occur together or separately (for example when a project impacts on productive land bordering a settlement, but does not affect people’s residences).

The resettlement option for this project is self-relocation by PAPs after full compensation as per the valuation of the affected properties. This is considering information gathered during the census and the fact that being a linear project, many of the affected persons will shift backwards without total physical displacement. The project will however give some assistance to the identified vulnerable categories during relocation.

Resettlement assistance and livelihood development, sustenance and restoration programmes are included in resettlement planning when affected households stand to lose a significant portion of their livelihood resources (e.g. subsistence agricultural plots, access to important natural resources, etc.) as a result of land acquisition or resettlement. Such programmes are intended to offset the effects of those losses that cannot adequately be compensated for through monetary payments or replacement of assets e.g., the disruption of social support networks, reduced access to markets, decreased soil productivity, the time required to reinstate agricultural plots to their former productivity, etc. so as to ensure that resettled/compensated households are not worse off after the project than they were before. Livelihood restoration is particularly important where a project affects the livelihoods of vulnerable households (i.e. households who, because of their social or economic status, may be more adversely affected than others by a temporary or permanent loss of part of their asset base).

Financiers’ safeguards prefer that the developer should avoid or minimize displacement of people by exploring alternative project designs (for example, realignment of drainage channels to avoid settlements). However, where displacement is unavoidable, the developer should plan and execute resettlement as a development initiative that provides displaced persons with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods. World Bank recommends that project sponsors undertake the following actions on behalf of all affected people:

- i) Inform affected people of their options and rights concerning resettlement;
- ii) Provide technically and economically feasible options for resettlement based on consultation with affected people and assessment of resettlement alternatives;
- iii) Whether physical relocation is required or not, provide affected people with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value for loss of assets due to project activities;
- iv) Where physical relocation is necessary, provide assistance with relocation expenses (moving allowances, transportation, special assistance and health care for vulnerable groups);

- v) Where physical relocation is necessary, provide temporary housing, permanent housing sites, and resources (in cash or in kind) for the construction of permanent housing—inclusive of all fees, taxes, customary tributes, and utility hook-up charges—or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- vi) Provide affected people with transitional financial support (such as short-term employment, salary maintenance); and
- vii) Where necessary, provide affected people with development assistance in addition to compensation for lost assets described above such as land preparation and credit facilities and for training and employment opportunities.

The project proponent must be sensitive to needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration.

7.2 Relocation planning

World Bank's OP 4.12 stipulates that depreciation of an asset and value derived from salvaging materials from razed structures should not be discounted when deriving replacement cost. Additionally, the Operational Policy (OP 4.12) requires replacement value to include cost of materials transport to site, labour costs and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset.

Resettlement occurs as a result of project related land acquisition, permanent or temporary and restrictions on community use of land and associated natural and customary resources. The disruption or displacement can be physical or economic, and voluntary or involuntary.

7.3 Eligibility for physical relocation

Households and persons eligible for resettlement will include all the affected households whose principle place of residence is located within the project area and whose land will permanently be acquired.

Table 97: **Preferred mode of compensation by PAPs**

Preferred mode of compensation	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Cash	2186	98.7
Another similar property	28	1.3
Total	2214	100.0

Source: Census data

7.4 “In kind” compensation packages

Based on the eligibility, a number of resettlement categories were identified for those that are to be physically displaced; below is a presentation of these resettlement categories.

7.4.1 New Housing

Resettlement implies construction of residential houses and auxiliaries at the new sites. The new houses should be designed in consultation with those that will be physically displaced.

7.4.2 Moving Allowance and moving assistance

PAPs that will be physically relocated will be provided with a disturbance allowance of 30% on top of the compensation that will have been given to them. This allowance is intended to cover expenses such as vehicle hires and labor required moving personal belongings to new sites. Where salvaging of materials is necessary, PAPs will be allowed to salvage any material from the structures they currently own. Materials such as iron sheets, poles and others will be transported by PAPs at their own cost.

7.4.3 Resettlement assistance

The RAP Implementation Team in conjunction with PAP committee will provide appropriate targeted resettlement assistance including identification of appropriate land and processing of legal documentation to ensure that the vulnerable groups undergo a smooth resettlement process. Members of these vulnerable groups include:

- Female-headed households (with no additional able-bodied persons);
- Child headed families
- Pregnant and lactating women;
- Mentally and physically challenged (including amputees);
- Orphans;
- Infirm; and
- Elderly.
- Others (The poor, mobile traders, persons with unstable/informal income generating activities, and any other that might be identified during the RAP implementation.)

7.4.4 Community-based Resettlement Assistance

The provision of basic services within areas of resettlement will be prioritised as far as possible. This will include access to primary health care and referral systems, potable water, sanitation facilities and education. The PAP committee, with the support of the relevant operational agencies, will assess the current basic services operating within resettlement areas. Critical gaps will then be identified and drawn-up into a prioritised listing of interventions. Efforts will be made to restore basic service coverage within a reasonable timeframe, so as to avoid further dislocation of the resettling population. Information gathered on the status of basic services will be entered into a management information system to support targeting and monitoring.

7.4.5 Transportation of registered PAPs

All registered PAPs will be provided transport assistance to their temporary area of resettlement. Transport registration will be undertaken by the transport management agency with support from the Implementation Officer. Medical checks will be carried out prior to transportation to ensure that all passengers are medically fit to travel. The chronically ill, pregnant women about to deliver and any passenger whose health may be jeopardised by the journey will be given specialised care. Implementation Officer will coordinate Logistics Plan.

7.4.6 Land requirement for Resettlement

Resettlement usually affects men, women and vulnerable groups differently in terms of needs and opportunities for access to land, resources, employment and markets. Resettlement involving physical

relocation of people affected by the project will be done with critical consideration of the following components.

- Criteria for selecting candidate resettlement site;
- Relative suitability sites;
- Steps necessary to finalize selection of candidate sites; and
- Characterization of resettlement plots.

7.4.7 Site selection Criteria and Preparation

Working in collaboration with PAPs, resettlement site will be identified using the following criteria

- Proximity to the current location, to limit the breaking up of communities because the maintenance of the social networks linking members of the affected communities. This will help in a successful adaptation of affected persons to the new circumstances.
- Availability of large chunks of uncultivated agricultural land, similar or larger in size to the current area.
- Suitable surface topography that is suitable for human settlement and
- Induced development as a result of in-migration.

7.4.8 Relative Suitability of candidate sites

Candidate sites will be sought in areas that offer the closest possible proximity to the existing villages, while still placing relocated residents outside the sphere of the project impacts.

Preliminary reconnaissance of the sites should be done. The sites suitable for resettlement purposes will include those with water availability, topography and cultural acceptability.

7.4.9 Final settlement selection

Final selection of resettlement sites should be guided by:

- Presentation to communities of the pre-identified resettlement sites and discussion of their acceptability;
- Further discussion with Resettlement committees;
- Selection of best site;
- Visit to selected sites with resettlement committee; and
- Validation of choice in general meeting with PAPs.

Characterization of resettlement plots and houses:

- Houses will be replaced using the following guidelines:
- Entitlement, the guiding principle will be house for house where one replacement house will be provided to each affected residential house;
- Every resettled household should receive one pit latrine, regardless of the number of secondary houses; and
- Structures such as outside kitchens, sheds, racks should be compensated in cash and PAPs are expected to rebuild them.

7.5 Information and Sensitisation

A clear and coherent information and sensitisation campaign is a crucial component of the resettlement process. Lack of clarity or consistency in information provision runs the danger of exposing government and non-government staff to security risks and of impeding the smooth flow of the resettlement process.

The central aim of the information and sensitisation campaign was to ensure that the wider public, particularly all PAPs are informed about:

- Project design and activities as given in chapter 2.
- Safety status of their intended resettlement area;
- Procedures for the phasing-down of affected informal settlements as presented in the Resettlement Strategy;
- Entitlements and support services provided within the resettlement programme procedures and designated areas for accessing entitlements.

The information campaign is the responsibility of the developer which worked closely with PAP committee, Local council leaders and other stakeholders. The campaign used of existing information dissemination and consultation mechanisms within the Local Government and the wider communities, making use of indigenous information networks at the appropriate level for supporting resettlement. The use of other media, such as radio, was also employed.

7.6 Resettlement scheduling

Resettlement implementation needs to be orderly and for this reason, a resettlement office is recommended. This office team should contain at least a female and a vulnerable person to care for and deal with issues of female and vulnerable PAPs respectively.

Construction of new houses and relocation of people should be completed with preparatory stage of construction and before the beginning of relevant works. Affected houses should not be demolished until the beginning of the construction. At that stage all new houses will have been built.

Thus, resettlement and relocation needs to be scheduled well ahead of the 6 months' notice period from the cut-off date.

Land evacuation should be before the beginning of construction works. Since the PAPs are to evacuate the land at the latest 6 months after compensation, the developer should provide replacement agricultural land 6 months before evacuation so that evacuees can adequately prepare for new agricultural season.

Where a 6 month or more notice period is given, the PAPs will be entitled to a 15% disturbance allowance on top of their total compensation. Where a shorter notification period is necessary, the PAPs will still require a 30% disturbance allowance in accordance with internal policies of Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). For contingency planning, a 30% disturbance allowance is used in determining compensation figures in the valuation report.

Before physical relocation, it is important to ensure that all PAPs have:

- a) Been involved in the resettlement planning;
- b) Timely received compensation entitlements; and
- c) Been provided with means to establishing livelihoods.

7.7 Livelihood development and sustenance

Based on the socio-economic assessment, the following livelihood development initiatives are recommended to be considered during RAP implementation:

- a. Make use of local labour as far as possible;

- b. Liaise with local community structures to identify local labour pool;
- c. Include conditions in construction contract to involve and train emerging small scale companies;
- d. Enlist service of appropriate experts for development of appropriate livelihood improvement and sustenance plan;
- e. Enhance existing livelihoods as far as possible;
- f. During construction, the existing channel crossings will be temporarily removed affecting residents and commercial entities. Therefore, workable alternatives should be provided to minimise access severance.
- g. Develop skills transfer plans that would enable a worker to move from one project to another within the same area / region;
- h. Implement methods to create HIV and STI awareness amongst construction workers and residents in the project catchment area.
- i. With the potential of water ponding during project implementation communities, sensitization about water related diseases which, was identified during the socio-economic survey need to be undertaken.
- j. Facilitate the establishment of a “Community Safety Committee” to monitor and control illegal squatting. Committee to consist of:
- k. The Local Authority / Government;
 - Farmers Association;
 - Local landowners; and
 - Representatives of local community structures;
- l. Align social investment strategies with local development;
- m. Additional security must be provided during this period by the contractors, which should be integrated with existing farm /community security systems; and
- n. Align awareness campaigns with those of other organisations in the area (i.e. the Local Authority, Farmers etc.).

7.8 Livelihood Restoration Measures

The nature of displacement is such that at times cash compensation and other short-term mitigation measures may not be effective to ensure that affected persons get back to their original status or better in terms of their earnings and productivity.

Therefore, designing an income and livelihood restoration plan is essential. The main objective of income and livelihood restoration strategy is the restoration of living standard and pre-displacement level at minimum and includes strategies which would improve future income and living standard. Table 98 shows a tentative livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs.

Note: A detailed LRP or programme and report will be developed during the project implantation where verification will be done on numbers of affected households and their household members so as assist the PAPs in terms of livelihood.

Table 98: Livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs

Type of assistance	Eligibility	Recommended measures
Assistance to re-establish business/enterprise	All owners of business will receive cash compensation and cash grant for loss of business premises plus shifting and moving allowance.	Replacement value of structure at current market price plus salvage materials. Capacity building of PAPs with entrepreneurial skills. Help PAPs in obtaining licenses and also give them waivers on trading licenses.
Special assistance for vulnerable groups	All affected who have been recognized as vulnerable	One-time special assistance for each vulnerable household affected by the project. Assistance will take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance in the compensation payment procedure; ▪ Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money; ▪ Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and facilitation at the moving stage, providing ambulance services for disabled or infirm persons during moving, and ▪ Health care if required at critical periods: moving and transition period.
Employment of local people during project construction, access roads, camp and quarry sites	All qualified affected people and their dependants (Including women). An NGO will prepare a list of all affected people who will be suitable for hiring as construction workers.	Local people who have been impacted by the project will get greater preference in jobs related to the project construction. Vocational training on various skills like carpentry,
Engagement of PAPs in farming. (data from social economic showed 5.6% of PAPs in the catchments of Lubigi, Kansanga Ggaba and Kinawataka were engaged in farming)	All qualified affected people.	Provide farming PAPs with pigs, goats and poultry farming skills to boost on their source of livelihood.

8 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

The proposed project will provide compensation to all eligible affected people based on nature or category of their losses (e.g. physical assets or income) as discussed below.

8.1 Eligibility for Compensation

8.1.1 Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date was considered as the last day of the census of affected PAPs and properties, i.e. 30th November 2016. During household surveys and community meetings, PAPs were advised against further investments or land development after existing assets were surveyed and valued because they would not be eligible for compensation.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- Landlords owning land to be affected by the drainage project.
- People whose structures are to be affected by the drainage corridor.
- People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities;
- Share croppers
- PAPs losing their livelihood

8.2 Valuation, Compensation & Resettlement

8.2.1 Overview of Entitlements

8.2.1.1 Categories of Affected People

Affected persons irrespective of their status (whether they have formal title, legal rights, non-legal rights) are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied a given land parcel before the cut-off date. It is noted that cash compensation which was chosen as the first option by the PAPs during the census survey entails a risk of impoverishment of female spouses and children, when for example; a male household head decides to marry another wife or squander it on luxuries instead of rebuilding a new home. During compensation, an important legal requirement is that contained in Section 40 of the Land Act that makes it compulsory to seek consent of spouses before compensation package is paid out.

8.2.1.2 Identification of Vulnerable People

Vulnerable people are considered to be ones who by virtue of gender, , age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, , may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. For this RAP, vulnerable people were identified using the following criteria below:

- Female-headed households (with no additional able-bodied persons);
- Child headed families
- Pregnant and lactating women;
- Mentally and physically challenged (including amputees);
- Orphans;
- Infirm; and

- Elderly.

8.2.1.3 Compensation and resettlement measures

Two main resettlement packages, the details of which are provided in the section below, have been designed to ensure satisfactory compensation for PAPs who lose assets or livelihoods when the project is implemented. These packages have been developed in consultation with PAPs. Each PAP will have the opportunity to choose the option that best suits their circumstance.

Entitlement measures were developed basing on the fact that the majority of PAPs expressed a strong preference for cash compensation rather than replacement of assets.

Some of the PAPs will lose a small section of land that lies alongside the drainage that will be affected by the construction of the drainage to ferry equipment for project construction. In some cases, this will also result in the loss of permanent or temporary structures or crops.

8.3 Compensation Modalities

In terms of payment, the modes of payments and thresholds below are suggested:

- Up to Ug.Shs 100,000 - Bank Transfer
- Ug.Shs 101,000-19,999,999 Bank Transfer
- Above Ug.Shs 20 million –Bank Transfer

A summary of entitlement matrix is shown in Table 99 below.

Table 99: Entitlement Matrix

CATEGORY		ENTITLED PERSON	Modality 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES	Modality 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS AND FAMILIES)
1	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Kibanja owners State/ local government Institutions (various) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For households who can continue current land use (on adjacent land): Cash compensation based on government rates that are approved by the chief CGV (equal to replacement value). Disturbance allowance (15%). Relocation assistance on a case by case basis. Where state or local government land is affected, land elsewhere will be identified and purchased for replacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For households who will lose all their land, or for those who can't continue current activities on remaining land: Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value) OR replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure OR assistance from the project to identify new site. Security of tenure: where land for land options are chosen by households, similar tenure will be provided (i.e. kibanja ownership, or Mailo ownership papers). Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as is sought.
2	Loss of perennial crops and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Kibanja owners Illegal users (squatters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value). 	As for Modality 1

CATEGORY		ENTITLED PERSON	Modality 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES	Modality 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS AND FAMILIES)
3	Loss of annual (seasonal) crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Kibanja owners Owners with no legal documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing of project to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops. Transitional allowance of 5% of value of crops per household which loses perennial crops to cover for income loss. 	As for Modality 1
4	Loss of permanent structure (residence, business, or other structures such as agriculture shed, fencing, latrine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Kibanja owners Owners with no legal documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing to be utilised in new structures (transport at owner's cost). For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of replacement permanent structure For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, determined on a case by case basis. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost).

CATEGORY		ENTITLED PERSON	Modality 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES	Modality 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS AND FAMILIES)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenants (if any identified) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). For those moving to non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. The tenants should be given enough notice to relocate. Special limited time concessions in from taxes and fees will be given to them during the transition period to allow them to resettle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates). Assistance to find alternative rental property (business or residence). Arrange formal lease with similar conditions to previous lease, and provide formal tenancy agreement.
5	Loss of temporary structure (e.g. agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlords/ legal title holders Owners with no legal documents Kibanja owners Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move households or business goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of replacement permanent structure For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labor assistance to move households or business goods. For those moving to adjacent land, labor to move household of business good, on a case by case basis. Building materials maybe salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost).

CATEGORY		ENTITLED PERSON	Modality 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES	Modality 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS AND FAMILIES)
6	Loss of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Landlords/ legal title holdersKibanja ownersTenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move business goods.A temporary 12 monthstax wavers and concessions to help them recover.The business owners will be given ample time (6months) to plan for transition.	
7	Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Workers in businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assist in livelihood training, skills and support for workers in businesses. Link them to other potential economic activities like Youth Livelihood programs (YLPs), Community Driven Development (CDD) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship programs (UWEP).Provision of transitional allowance to cover cost of living.	Recommendation to be give employment by the contractor – for hose with skills or casual labour. Transitional allowance
8	Displacement of graves, physical cultural resources or cultural sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compensation as per approved district rates.Provide transport assistance.Provide financial assistance for rituals / ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources.	Support in identification land and processing of land documents to relocate
9	Payment of banking fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Landlords/ legal title holdersKibanja ownersTenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Opening of bank accounts: All households who do not currently have a bank account but who have to receive compensation payment into an account will have to open up an account.	

CATEGORY		ENTITLED PERSON	Modality 1: PRIMARY ENTITLEMENT MEASURES	Modality 2: OTHER ENTITLEMENT MEASURES (FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS AND FAMILIES)
10	Vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly, disabled, female-headed, child-headed, sick & infirm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Assistance in the procurement of construction materials for those who will lose buildings. 	Special assistance for each vulnerable household affected by the project (see Table 96.

Note: i) In determining the replacement value in this RAP, depreciation and salvage value of assets will not be deducted.

iii) Vulnerable people, in addition to entitlements as listed above, are entitled to special assistance as needed to participate effectively in the resettlement process.

9 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

9.1 Community participation

Community participation was provided for and promoted throughout the RAP preparation process. This was intended to ensure that the PAPs were informed and availed with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods.

Community participation and public consultation were conducted in formal meetings, public gatherings, focused group discussions and also through informal meetings held with different sections of the community. Public consultation held during August 2015 and November 2016 (See Table 4) were mainly carried out to disseminate information to the public and stakeholders and to provide more information about the project and gather the views and opinions of PAPs and different stakeholders to minimize impact of involuntary resettlement.

Continuous stakeholder consultations with affected communities as well as division leaders were conducted between March 2018 to May 2018 (See Appendix A for evidence of consultations).



Some of the stakeholder engagement held between March and May 2018

9.2 Consultation with affected people

At the first stage of disclosure consultations were carried out with project affected persons and all the four division officials during preparation of this RAP. It was also indicated to the PAPs that a list of properties (buildings, crops and land) to be affected would be disclosed at division and zone LC offices with areas, locations and landowners' names. In all meetings, stakeholder questions and concerns were discussed, dispute settlement procedures presented and the importance of amicable transactions was emphasized.

A detailed record of meetings and views of affected people is presented in Appendix A but key issues are summarized in Box 1.

9.2.1 Stakeholder identification, analysis and prioritization

Stakeholder identification process was conducted through different mutually reinforcing methods. These included the use of existing and up-to-date literature on the drainage project such as the RPF,

progressive interviews with stakeholders beginning with the KCCA staff, Division leaders at the different drainage channels, and other relevant stakeholders. Stakeholder identification was complemented by the identification of the various roles, interests of the different stakeholders in the catchment.

The RAP team together with KCCA identified categories of stakeholders for the drainage channel project as follows:

Table 100: Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder cluster	Key Stakeholder in types/groups
National level/Authorities	Ministry of Water and Environment – Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) Buganda Land Board Wakiso District Local Government National Water and Sewerage Corporation
Local level;	Local leaders and Councillors of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makindye Division • Kawempe Division • Central Division • Nakawa Division • Lubaga Division
Community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the Project Affected zones in the division where the drainage project traverses (see Table 3). • Vulnerable groups • Women groups • Youth • Secondary communities – may be affected by the project ancillary services e.g. where equipment may move through during transportation •

The RAP team identified and grouped the affected stakeholders into logical categories as per the above. Attention was paid to identifying and grouping vulnerable PAPs, as well as PAPs who are less readily accessible for engagement. The team also ensure that during engagements at different levels, women are involved and fully participate.

In addition, engagement activities were prioritised based on stakeholders' **influence** on the resettlement process and the **impact** of the resettlement process has on stakeholders. The overall aim

was to ensure all stakeholders are identified and engagement approaches designed and implemented that:

- Drive effective communication of resettlement information;
- Support confirmation that information has been understood;
- Facilitate feedback from stakeholders; and,
- Enable stakeholder input and participation in decisions affecting their lives.

High influence/Highly impacted: This group primarily includes local government representatives at division, parish and village/zone levels of the affected communities, identified PAPs and other marginalised and vulnerable group. The RAP and social team worked closely with the members of this group to obtain input and guidance on key decisions, and support in ensuring that critical information was passed to PAPs. The team's presence on the ground helped PAPs raise any questions, concerns and grievances and supported direct engagement with less accessible PAPs where appropriate to keep them informed and involved in the RAP process. The RAP team also provided support during the asset and cadastral surveys and socio-economic surveys. PAPs of particular concern were PAPs whom had restricted or no ability to inform or make decisions or represent their interests regarding their individual or family assets affected by the resettlement process. Potential PAPs in this group include female headed households, elderly females, elderly, children and some members of families in existing land related disputes.

High influence/Low impacted: This group includes organisations at national level that have a greater influence in the progress of the project because of their political position, legal regulatory powers and the strong NGOs' interests on the social and environmental issues raised by the project. The project team together with KCCA officials carried out direct engagement with national stakeholders such as division leaders such as Town Clerks, Mayors, Councillors, Ward Administrators, and LC I Chairpersons (see Table 4).

Low influence/Highly impacted: Most of the indirectly affected communities and local public health service providers are included in this group. The RAP team organised several community meetings to share information on the progress of the resettlement process, key decisions taken by the and gain their feedback.

Low Influence/Low impacted: The team engaged with this group of identified stakeholders primarily through the initial disclosure of the RAP process with meetings in Kampala and several zones near the project affected area.

It is important to note that, prior to the identification of PAPs through the surveys, early engagement activities focused on communities in villages associated with the wider project area.

9.2.2 Initial disclosure of the RAP process

Between 1st December 2015 to 16th February 2016 and updated in March 2018, the Resettlement Team together with KCCA organised a series of meetings with national, district and local government representatives, and local level and potentially affected villages to disclose the resettlement process

for the required drainage project (Table 4). The objectives of the engagement are explained in section 9.3 below:

9.3 Resettlement stakeholder engagement aims and Objectives

The aim of engagement within the resettlement process is to ensure that all interested and affected parties can be informed and involved throughout the project related resettlement while being provided the necessary information to influence and participate in the resettlement planning decision-making process. The objectives of consultations during the RAP were to:

- i) To identify and map all relevant stakeholders, their context, interests and concerns;
- ii) To establish a two-way dialogue to understand concerns, management options and external perspectives for incorporation into resettlement design and decision making;
- iii) Share project information with a wide range of stakeholders, Obtain baseline information,
- iv) To proactively inform all potential affected and interested stakeholders about the resettlement process (including the schedule, grievance mechanism, rights and responsibilities), process status and feedback and opportunities to provide input;
- v) To promote and secure participation of affected PAPs by building their capacity for informed participation with special attention given to vulnerable PAPs in key decision making;
- vi) To build and maintain trust between stakeholders, and KCCA, including national and local authorities, support the resolution of emerging tension and maintain the project's social licence to operate;
- vii) To manage stakeholders' expectations, especially those related to resettlement compensation;
- viii) To facilitate the collection of quality primary and secondary information relevant to the resettlement and livelihood restoration processes including monitoring;
- ix) To document information disclosed and public consultation efforts; and,
- x) To comply with regulations and requirements on disclosure and consultation.

Given that the Impact Assessment Phase will be the first time that many relevant stakeholders will have been informed about the Project, it will be important to share both the Project benefits as well as the proposed mitigation measures to address potentially negative impacts. Information to be disclosed will include details of the purpose, nature, location and duration of Project activities.

9.4 Consultation Meetings

As part of the ESIA/RAP process, stakeholders were consulted in the following ways prior to submission of the ESIA /RAP Study Report to NEMA and the CGV:

- National meetings: meetings with key national, stakeholders (e.g. Wetlands department (MWE), NEMA, other Government agencies, NGOs and other interested parties) were organised.

- District and location-level meetings: to introduce the Project at the local level, meetings were held with relevant District Committees and Officers. In addition, location-level public meetings were arranged amongst directly affected communities.

Meetings with at National level were held at respective offices while division and community level meeting help at their respective division offices and villages. Table below shows a break down of total number of stakeholders and PAPs consulted by gender. A detailed record of meetings and views of affected people is presented in Appendix A but key issues are summarized in Box 2.

Table 101: Total number of stakeholders and PAPs consulted by gender

Date	Stakeholder consulted	Gender of Attendants	
Institutions			
		Female	Male
29 th January 2016	Office of the Chief Government Valuer	2	5
1 st December 2015	Ministry of Water and Environment – Wetlands Management Department (WMD)	2	6
8 th September 2015	Ministry of Water and Environment – Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM)	8	6
24 th November 2015	Buganda Land Board	3	7
14 th August 2015	Wakiso District Local Government	5	6
14 th August 2015	National Water and Sewerage Corporation	-	2
Office of the Division Town Clerk			
15 th February 2016	Kira Municipal Council	4	7
23 rd October 2015	Makindye Division	4	8
12 th August 2015	Kawempe Division	5	14
7 th August 2015	Central Division	6	11
15 th October 2015	Nakawa Division	4	8
Division Councils			

Date	Stakeholder consulted	Gender of Attendants	
20 th October 2015	Nakawa Division Council	10	16
14 th October 2015	Kawempe Division Council	15	14
6 th November 2015	Makindye Division	6	9
	Lubaga Division	-	5
Local Chairpersons			5
4 th December 2015	Kansanga A & B Parishes, Makindye Division	152	0
3 rd December 2015	Nsambya Central, Nsambya West, Katwe II Parishes, Makindye Division	10	18
2 nd December 2015	Makindye I, Lukuli & Kibuye I Parishes, Makindye Division Gaba A & Gaba B Parishes, Makindye Division	12	14
26 th November 2015	Lubya Parish, Lubaga Division	10	12
25 th November 2015	Kasubi and Nakulabye Parishes, Lubaga Division	17	15
24 th November 2015	Lungujja and Busega Parishes, Lubaga Division	9	11
23 rd November 2015	Lugoba Parish, Lubaga Division	14	18
29 th October 2015	LC 1 Chairpersons (Channels 10 – Lubigi)	51	23
28 th October 2015	LC 1 Chairpersons (Channels 09 – Lubigi)	9	16
27 th October 2015	LC 1 Chairpersons (Channels 06 & 08 – Lubigi)	2	9
21 st October 2015	LC 1 Chairpersons (Channel 07 – Lubigi)	9	13
Community Members			
16 th February 2016	Masanafu Kionoonya, Namungoona I, Namungoona II, Bukulugi villages; Lubya Parish, Lubaga Division	46	67

Date	Stakeholder consulted	Gender of Attendants	
10 th February 2016	Kigwanya village, Busega Parish, Lubaga Division	53	49
9 th February 2016	Kawaala I, Kasubi I, Kasubi II villages; Kasubi Parish, Lubaga Division Zone VII, Zone IX; Nakulabye Parish, Lubaga Division	49	84
8 th February 2016	Kabaale village, Busega Parish, Lubaga Division	28	36
5 th February 2016	Zone A, Zone B, Zone C ; Makerere II Parish, Kawempe Division	57	73
22 nd January 2016	Tebandeke zone, Nabutiti, Kansanga A Parish, Makindye Division	26	57
23 rd November 2015	Lugoba and Corner zones; Kazo Angola Parish, Kawempe Division	18	54
19 th November 2015	Lufula zone ; Bwaise II Parish, Kawempe Division Kazo Angola Central zone; Kazo Angola Parish, Kawempe Division	12	41
17 th November 2015	Nabukalu, Nakamiro, and Jambula zones; Bwaise II Parish, Kawempe Division	76	96
16 th November 2015	Bokasa and Bugalani zones, Bwaise III Parish, Kawempe Division	12	27
27 th March 2018	Kalimali, Bugalani, Katoogo, Nakamiro, Bukasa, Kalimali, Nabukalu, Corner, Logoba, Kawala zones, Kawempe division	15	38
3 rd May 2018	Lufula, Jambura, Nakamiro,	26	38

Date	Stakeholder consulted	Gender of Attendants	
4 th May 2018	Bukasa zone, St. Francis, Katoogo, Bukasa	17	47
6 th April 2018	Nalukolongo	13	22

Box 2: Summary of key issues raised

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Ministry of Water and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The causes of flooding should be carefully studied such that the solutions proposed by the design team are actually effective for the long term. In the past, channels have been widened in some places with no reduction of the flooding problem in the area. The ESIA study should clearly state that bare ground in the catchment areas is a major problem as it greatly contributes to siltation / sedimentation. Recommendations can include policy changes to encourage increasing green / vegetation cover, and improving waste management. The Kampala drainage system impacts on the ecosystem should be exhaustively investigated during the study. The status of the receiving wetlands should be considered because previously, the impacts of Greater Kampala Metropolitan drainage channels on receiving water bodies have not been carefully assessed. Case in point is the Nakivubo Channel that has greatly contributed to the pollution of the Murchison Bay on Lake Victoria. The Project does not have any statutory requirements, unless inter-catchment transfer structures are to be constructed. Construction of hydraulic structures requires a permit. 	ESIA studies will be carried out.

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If water abstraction for construction works has to be done, permits will have to be acquired. 	
National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage systems share the same profiles as drainage systems. Thus some of the intended channels are located where NWSC has existing infrastructure and has already compensated the communities. To avoid double compensation KCCA should work with NWSC to share the implemented compensation database. KCCA drainage project needs to take into account NWSC sanitation plan for the existing and planned systems. If any of the existing NWSC infrastructures must be relocated, KCCA will be responsible, but should work with NWSC. 	<p>KCCA will work hand in hand with NWSC during implementation stage to ensure that no double compensation is done.</p> <p>KCCA will ensure that they work with NWSC engineers.</p> <p>Noted</p>
Buganda Land Board (BLB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the current drainage channels might not necessarily be the problem with the system. The garbage disposal problem in the City is a major problem and until this is solved, the flooding problem will continue. 	<p>Garbage disposal will be one of the aspects looked at by KCCA. KCCA pland to have sensitization meetings with the communities on proper waste disposal.</p>

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious consideration should be accorded to land tenure matters during the compensation e.g. 50 year lease versus 3 years left on the lease. These should be handled specific to the lease. When the lease expires, the land reverts to the kibanja status. 	Noted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government compulsory acquisition does not give the land owner the option to refuse to give up their land for the Project. The Buganda Land Board will not stand in the way of development, for the public good. What is the Buganda Land Board role with people with sales agreements? The Buganda Land Board (BLB) is the only organisation with the mandate to verify land ownership on Kabaka's Land. 'Baami ba Kabaka' are only delegated by the Board. Strip maps from the Project should be passed on to the BLB for registration. This will involve identifying those who have registered with the shs. 600,000 and those who have not. In addition, people with land titles sometimes have arrears with their ground rent and these should also be verified through the BLB. The BLB has a survey unit that should be involved in the Project's surveying and valuation work. Special consideration should be made for large entities such as BLB. The BLB has land titles for vast pieces of land. One company took land titles from the BLB in 2005 for the Northern Bypass and is still holding them to date. The titles should not be taken by Government. Instead, mutation forms and photocopies of the land titles should suffice for the purposes of this Project. 	Noted

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
Wetlands Management Department (WMD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KCCA needs to liaise with Ministry of Lands to go about the issue of resettlement from wetlands. The problems with the drainage system in Kampala are beyond Engineering solutions only. A wholesome solution needs to be used in order of solve the problem. The disposal of silt from the channels is also a big challenge. A NEMA-approved dump site needs to be approved for use. Wider channels have the implication that more water will be poured into water bodies untreated. The wetland sections should be enhanced and lagoons built to enhance the waste treatment before discharge into the receiving water bodies such as Lake Victoria. Resettlement of areas within industrial parks will be difficult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish communication links with key stakeholders like NEMA, KCCA, and Buganda Land Board among others. Work schedule should be made so we can measure performance. There is urgent need to seek clarification with KCCA and NEMA if they have some gazetted corridors and if they will be considered for compensation. Disturbance allowance of 30% is to be considered since KCCA wants to start the Project as soon as possible. Seasonal crops should be included in the assessment since there is limited time to carry out the land acquisition and compensation. 	

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Department, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project policy and tender documents prepared for consultants and contractors should clearly state the responsible parties for the implementation of the mitigation measures. 	Noted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committees for ensuring the implementation of health and safety measures should be in place, during both construction and operation phases. 	These will be established.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project should prepare an OSH policy for both construction and operation phases, which should include an HIV/AIDS policy. 	Recommendations shall be made in the report to ensure that an OSH and HIV policy is established by the contractor and approved by the supervising consultant and KCCA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instead of recommending PPE in the ESMP, emphasis should be put on developing an OSH programme. MoGLSD should be listed in the ESMP as one of the responsible agencies for supervising the implementation of the ESMP. 	Noted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health and safety should be expounded on as a positive impact because this Project will definitely improve the health situation in the Project areas by reducing on the risk of outbreak of water borne diseases. 	Noted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure success of this Project, the community involvement component must be clearly indicated. The communities should be made to appreciate the Project so that they contribute towards the maintenance of the channels. This will involve improved solid waste management practices. 	Community sensitization shall be carried out extensively.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder involvement should be provided for in project implementation, during both construction, and operation and maintenance phases. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KCCA needs to have a sanitation programme and Public health 	Recommendations shall be made to ensure that

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<p>component so as to improve the Solid waste management within the City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Water and Sewerage Corporation has a pro-poor project. They should work together with KCCA. 	sanitation programs are carried out.
Division Leaders (Town Clerk's Office, Councillors, Local Council Chairpersons) Kawempe Division Makindye Division Lubaga Division Nakawa Division Central Division Wakiso District	Project Design	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How wide is the channel? Where exactly will the channels pass? What are the start and end points? Regarding the channel design width, where does 3 m start? Width of channel has not been very clearly stipulated. Access roads should be a must. They are very necessary for collection of the desilted waste from channels, as well as garbage collection. 	The Channel designs are on-going. As soon as they are finalised, they will be shared with the Division Team. The numbers of people to be affected by the Project will be determined once the channel designs are finalised and survey work has been done.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When does sensitization going to start? 	<p>The sensitization has started even as we consult with the Councillors. Sensitization with the communities will commence after meeting with the LC 1 Chairpersons.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rails for safety, especially for children, should be incorporated into the designs. 	These will be incorporated in the design
Involvement of local area leaders in Project		

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the local area leaders be involved in the Project? 	The leaders will be helpful in identifying the exact village names of the Project areas, as well as local channel names, if any. Local area leaders will also be needed to assist with the community sensitization and consultation meetings. The Division will help to introduce the Consultant to the local area leaders.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the local area leaders be given any allowance or facilitation? 	Yes, the local leaders will be facilitated whenever they assist in the Project.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In other projects, the PDC is usually integrated into the project to ensure that the work is executed in a manner that the community embraces. The PDCs should therefore be involved in this project. 	Noted
	RAP Study	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some residents have reported seeing surveyors going through their land and the communities. The local area leaders should have been informed prior to any field studies. 	Surveyors have been through the Project area to obtain data to assist with the Project designs. The Surveyors will pass through the Project area after the designs are finalized to mark out the extents of the drainage corridor. The Valuation surveyors will then value the marked properties.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the title holder, Kibanja owner and tenant be paid? 	Different rates for land owners, kibanja holders, and tenants will apply. The kibanja owner gets 70% of the value since they are the ones occupying the land; title owner gets 30% of the

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Buganda Land Board should be consulted, as a major land owner in the area, and also included on the Grievance Committee. Should people carry on with their developments e.g. planting trees, crops, buildings etc.? 	<p>value. The tenants get compensation for the equivalent of their losses from the land, for example costs for loss of income as they find alternative tenantable land on which to carry out their economic activities.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Yes, developments should continue until the valuation surveyors have finished and a cut-off date for the Project has been announced.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What if the Project is delayed after the RAP process is finalized? How will the Project proceed if there are land wrangles in some sections? 	<p>An update will be done.</p> <p>The project will proceed. However, for those PAPs with disputes, they will first handle them before compensation is made. Money should be kept on an Escrow account.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should people continue to register their land with Buganda Land Board? 	<p>Yes.</p>
	Project Design and Timelines	

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
Community members in Project Area (FAQs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the Project start exactly because some people passed through? How far from the current channel will the new channel extend? Will tertiary channels also be worked on? Will this project actually be implemented? The example of Bwaise channel in Lubigi was implemented but is not being maintained. Won't this same problem affect these proposed channels? Will all the channels be worked on in this project? Is it possible for the channel width to be reduced from the 14m to at least 10m? 	<p>KCCA has scheduled to commence construction next year (2016). However in case of any delays, PAPs will be communicated and an update will be carried out.</p> <p>The channel designs are still on-going. The exact channel widths will be known once the designs are finalized.</p> <p>Tertiary channels will not be constructed as part of this Project. However, provisions will be made at the inlets to the secondary channels.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The channel designs are still on-going. The exact channel widths will be known once the designs are finalized. By the time the Surveyors and Valuers get into the field to mark affected properties, they will be working with the final designs.</p> <p>The channel designs are still on-going. The exact channel widths will be known once the designs are finalized.</p>

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local leaders in the area are not properly informing the people about the Project. The people need proper notice so that everyone can be properly prepared. 	Noted. Prior notice will be given for communities to attend meetings
	People in Wetlands	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people are within wetlands. Will these be compensated? NEMA identified people in the area within wetlands and those are recognized. Those who built afterwards will not be recognized. Is this the case? Will the project consultants be working with NEMA? Considering that people are in wetlands. 	This is a World Bank Project and therefore World Bank Guidelines will be followed. The WB Guidelines stipulate that all people affected persons are compensated, according to their ownership status.
	RAP and Compensation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KCCA usually demolishes people's infrastructure without notice or compensation. What guarantee do people have that this Project will be any different? 	This is a World Bank Project, and as such, has to be implemented in line with the Bank's Safeguard Policies which include fair and equitable compensation to project affected persons before a Project is implemented. This Project is being, and will continue to be closely supervised by the World Bank.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of this area is on Kabaka's land. How will these be catered for since people have just finished paying for their tenancy at the Buganda Land Board? 	Kabaka's land will be dealt with by paying the kibanja holder 70% of the land value and 30% to the Buganda Land Board.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most land purchases are done with agreements. Will these also be paid for? 	A disturbance allowance will be paid.

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What happens if a landowner passed away? During valuation work, the PAPs are not told the amount they will be compensated. Is it that the structures will be demolished before the compensation payment has been made? The brochure talks about land titles and landowners. What about individuals with no land titles, but only agreements? Some houses do not have approved plans. How will these be valued? Will structures be paid based on what will be affected for example if a veranda is within the project corridor, will the entire house be compensated? Plots with no developments, how are they going to be catered for? What happens if the space left after the Project affected area is very small? Will people be paid first before they are asked to leave? What happens if someone is not in the Project area but their structures are to be affected? Orphans sometimes don't have documentation or letters of administration but their neighbours will know about the ownership. Will these be 	<p>Letters of administration need to be provided by family members.</p> <p>Compensation will be made before project construction.</p> <p>They will also be compensated.</p> <p>PAPs will be compensated based on the state of their property, as determined by the Valuer.</p> <p>In the event of such occurrence, the entire parcel of land will be compensated and full ownership surrendered to the project proponent (KCCA).</p> <p>Compensation will be made for what is affected.</p> <p>In the event of such occurrence, the entire parcel of land will be compensated and full ownership surrendered to the project proponent (KCCA).</p> <p>With the help of the leaders and neighbours, the person will be identified.</p> <p>Letters of administration would be</p>

Stakeholder	Key issues	Responses
	considered during the project as legitimate land owners?	the best proof. In the absence of these, the LC chairpersons could provide the necessary information.

9.5 Clearance and Disclosure

This RAP will be cleared or approved by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank and disclosed in the World Bank website and locally to all PAPs and stakeholders in a language that they understand and in a culturally appropriate manner. A copy of the RAP report shall be displayed at the KCCA offices.

10 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

10.1.1 This section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during RAP implementation. It also describes procedures, roles and responsibilities in grievance management process. This section outlines the Grievance Mechanism for the development and implementation of the drainage RAP Project. The Mechanism is in line with the Grievance Management requirements set out by the World Bank as well as KCCA Resettlement Policy Framework that was developed in 2014. Purpose

The purpose of the Grievance Mechanism is to create a formal and systematic process for registering, processing and resolving complaints raised during the resettlement planning by PAPs and other stakeholders. The mechanisms are communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the resettlement process and referenced throughout the lifetime of the project to ensure that stakeholders understand the process but also provide feedback and comments on whether it is effective and fit for purpose. This is to reduce and avoid the risk that exist in environments with limited avenues to resolve grievances. In the absence of such a framework, affected communities may explore other avenues to vent their frustrations and increase the risk to the resettlement process and compromise the planned improvement of the drainage channels.

10.1.2 Scope

KCCA already established and trained Grievance Committees at the Division and Authority level during implementation of Batch 1 projects. These committees will continue to operate. However, with batch two roads, community level grievance committees have also been established, comprising of community leaders and representation of PAPs. These have also been oriented by the KCCA RAP team, as first level management of complaints from communities. Under batch 2, KCCA will also establish community liaison offices for easy communications and information flow about the project and communities. The liaison officers will also be instrumental in receiving grievances and forwarding them to the committees.

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

- Disclosure of resettlement activities and schedule;
- The eligibility and entitlement framework;
- The identification of affected properties within the project area and associated ownership rights;
- The identification of individual households;
- The valuation of land, assets or levels of assistance;
- The implementation of the eligibility framework and compensation process;
- Time and manner of compensation payments; and
- Complaints about the contractor and behavior of his employees such destruction of property, closing access roads, sexual harassment and GBV as well as other community relations issues.

Sections below outline the proposed grievance management process that utilizes easily accessible local structures through which communities can channel their concerns to the project proponent (KCCA). Use of local leadership structures would ensure that aggrieved persons, especially vulnerable

groups easily have their concerns resolved without undue delay or expenses associated with formal legal channels (courts). It also explains involvement of women to access the GRM.

10.1.3 Anticipated Types of Grievances

For the proposed drainage channels, grievances could arise from activities linked to the resettlement planning and implementation processes, including (but not limited to):

- Misidentification of owner/occupier of eligible property and assets
- Errors in asset assessment
- Disputes over plot limit, either between the affected person and the project or between two neighbours
- Disputes between relatives, spouses in regards to ownership
- Disagreement of assets valuation
- Disagreements in poor compensation
- Injurious affections
- Community dissatisfactions with the behaviour of the contractors and their workers
- Gender based violence (GRC members will be trained to refer these cases to relevant authorities – Police, Probation Officers, etc. which can handle them in a survivor centric way. Moreover, members of the technical departments, such as community development and labour officers are members of the division and authority level grievance committees). A community liaison office will be established, for quick access and reporting of the cases, particularly related to contractor behaviour such as GBV, where private and confidential reporting of such grievance will be available. The community liaison officer will make necessary referral of such cases, including for medical examinations and others.

10.1.4 General Principles and Key Aspects

The Project will put in place a non-judicial mechanism for the management of grievances and disputes, based on explanation and on mediation by third parties. Each of the affected persons will be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system. The mechanism will be based on the following principles:

- ✓ Each affected person will have easy access to deliver grievances and complaints;
- ✓ Grievances can be submitted orally (and will be recorded) or in written form;
- ✓ Any grievance will be registered, acknowledged receipt of, and tracked until it is closed.
- ✓ The grievance management arrangement will include two tiers of extra-judicial, amicable review and settlement, with the first one internal to the PIU in cooperation with the local resettlement committee (village level), and the second one with involvement of external parties.
- ✓ The third will be the judicial system, for those grievances that cannot be resolved.

Key aspects of the grievance mechanism are:

- ✓ The public and especially PAPs need to be informed about the grievance mechanism and how they can make use of this process. The communities and other stakeholders were informed through community meetings about the grievance mechanism.
- ✓ Grievances will be recorded by using a Grievance Form (in local language, also available in English). Grievance Forms will be available for recording complaints and will contain details

regarding the grievance as well as the name and address of the applicant, application date, type of application and the name of the persons receiving the grievance. The forms will be logged in a register where they will be tracked through to a suitable resolution (see template in appendix B).

- ✓ The Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will maintain a digital grievance database, containing the logs and records of all grievances received, with an indication of the respective status of a grievance (i.e. resolved, not resolved, pending etc.). The records should be submitted to the World Bank quarterly or as per the Bank's request.
- ✓ Resolution options will be developed through unilateral proposal, bilateral discussion and/or third party mediation. If a complaint is not legitimate the case will be closed without agreement with the complainant. Any response will be communicated clearly either orally or in writing, and a grievance case will only be closed when an agreement with the complainant is reached.
- ✓ Affected people will be offered access to third party legal advice, through a qualified lawyer; this lawyer will be available at the PIU on site office on a regular base; legal advice will be at no costs; information on the possibility of access to legal advice will be communicated to the affected people;

10.1.5 Grievance Registration and Monitoring

The grievance mechanism shall be accessible to all affected parties, including vulnerable people and women. Hence, it is of key importance that grievances can be submitted on the village level. KCCA will form a grievance committee comprising its staff, local leaders and members of a local NGO (see table below).

Table 102: Proposed grievance committee

Entity	Department	Responsible person
KCCA headquarters	Head, Directorate of Engineering and Technical Services	Director
	Directorate of Public health services and Environment	Director
	Directorate Of Gender And Community Services	Safeguards team (Socio-Development Officer, Environmental Officer,)
	Director Directorate of Physical Planning	Director
Division	Public Health & Environment	Environment Officer (Of representative Division)
	Gender and community	Community Development Officer
Local Council		Division mayor LC 1 leaders Councillors
Representative of PAPs from each division		Women representative Men representative Youth representative Vulnerable representative

The Grievance committee will receive information from three main sources:

- Directly from affected persons.
- From the Project Implementation team executing the resettlement.
- From the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (KCCA staff)

All grievances will be recorded with a grievance log which will be held by the Grievance Officer who will be a KCCA staff stationed in the project area. The log would indicate grievances;

- a) date lodged,
- b) actions taken to address or reasons the grievance was not acted on (i.e. the grievance was not related to the resettlement process);
- c) Information provided to complainant and date the grievance was closed.
- d) Grievances can be lodged at any time, either directly or through a grievance committee member;
- e) receipt with acknowledgement of registration, to be handed back to the complainant;
- f) grievance monitoring sheet (actions taken, corrective measures);
- g) Closure sheet, copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed off.

The process for lodging a complaint is outlined below:

- A Grievance Officer will receive the complaint which may be verbal or in writing addressed to chair of the Grievance Committee housed at the sub-county or identified location within the project area.
- The Grievance Officer will ask claimant questions in their local language, write the answers in English and enter the answers in English onto the Grievance Form.
- A local leader (LC1) will witness translation of the grievance into English.
- The LC1 and Complainant will both sign the Grievance Form after they confirm accuracy of the grievance.
- The Grievance Officer lodges the complaint in the Grievance Log.

At all times, all grievance once received, should be acknowledged and registered within 24 hours. Grievances also should be resolved and status reported back to complainants within 2 weeks. If more time is required, this shall be communicated clearly and in advance to the aggrieved person.

Once the Grievance Committee has determined its approach to the lodged grievance, this will be communicated to the grievance officer, who will communicate this to the complainant. If satisfied, the complainant signs to acknowledge that the issue has been resolved satisfactorily. 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 judicial proceedings.

10.1.6 Roles and responsibilities

The management, coordination and implementation of the Social & Resettlement Concern and Grievance Mechanism related tasks are the responsibility of the personnel set out in Table below. It should be noted that the Grievance Mechanism is managed by the project proponents and its contractors and runs separately to any Ugandan national legal options for redress. All parties lodging a concern or grievance through the Grievance Mechanism have the right to also access any national legal mechanisms for redress at any point.

Table 103: Roles and responsibilities for the management of the concerns and grievance mechanism

Promote Awareness and Understanding of grievance mechanism procedure	
RAP team RAP Team at KCCA	✓Train RAP team members on the procedure. ✓Share the procedure with stakeholders at all meetings.

Receive, Acknowledge & Register Grievances	
Grievance Officer at 4 different divisions of Central, Kawempe, Nakawa and Lubaga. Representatives of the Grievance Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Receive the grievances ✓ Register the grievance on the grievance form & give a copy to the complainant ✓ Write the acknowledgement letter to the complainant
KCCA's/Grievance Officer KCCA socio Development Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enter the grievance into the database system ✓ Monitor grievance resolution
Investigate, resolve and close out grievances	
RAP Team RAP Team Project Manager Grievance Officers Members of the Grievance Committee KCCA socio development specialist Other departments in KCCA that are relevant such as engineering team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Investigate grievances for immediate solution ✓ Investigate & Follow up on the resolution of the grievances that go on to the levels 2&3 as set out below. ✓ Close out Grievances
Mediation and follow up	
RAP Team Individual team leaders of the Resettlement Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ For all mediations and grievances that go to other levels.
Monitoring, Reporting & Feedback	
RAP Team Grievance Officers at different divisions Socio-Development Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Share weekly reports of the grievance received and the status ✓ Prepare the Monthly Grievance report ✓ Share the grievance log sheet on a weekly basis

10.1.7 How the Grievance Mechanism Process works

Four (4) major steps followed in resolution of a grievance as indicated below should be followed. First and if possible, a response should be given when available to close any grievance out at the first level where applicable. Where the resolution availed to the complainant is not accepted at the first level, it is then brought forward to levels 2, 3 and 4. At each level the below steps 3 (Investigate and Respond) & 4 (close Out) are repeated.

On receipt of any grievance, a grievance form must be filled and this should indicate the following:

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

After filling in the grievance form, a copy should be given to the complainant while the rest of the copies remain with the grievance officer and should be stored safely and in an organised manner.

Step 1 – Receipt & Acknowledgement:

A complaint may be reported through the channels above with evidence to the Grievance Officer (GO) or Community Liaison Officer (CLO) or any other recipient. Grievances can be reported to any member of the grievance committee although the complainant should be referred to the GO to record the complaint. Anonymous grievances are also received and treated to the same process of resolution although feedback to the complainant may be difficult.

Complainants should have as much evidence as possible to support investigations and these may include witnesses, photographs, recordings and many others.

The complainant should fill out the Grievance Form, with the support of GO if required, take a copy and keep the rest of the copies with the GO. If the GO or members of the committee receives a grievance orally e.g. by phone, or in the case where the complainant cannot write, the form has to still be filled in front of the complainant and signed with a witness.

Step 2 – Record, Assess & Assign.

The GO should listen to the complainant; record his/her concerns in Grievance Form; and ensure that it is dated and signed by the Complainant with the guidance of the GO which creates the record of the grievance.

The GO should ensure that the complainant is satisfied with what was recorded in the grievance form and if need be the form can be scrutinised by a person (witness) nominated by the complainant to check that the information recorded is correct.

Step 3 – Investigate & Respond.

The GO and other members of the committee should investigate the concerns raised before meeting the complainant. The purpose of the investigation is to verify the validity and assess the significance of the grievance. During the investigation, the GO should provide regular status updates to the complainant in an appropriate form. The responses must be given to the Complainant in a timely manner and all efforts should be made to ensure that the complainant documents their response to the suggested solution. If the Complainant agrees to the solution, then the issue is closed out.

If complainant not satisfied, then the concern/s is escalated in to levels (See levels under). In this case the concern or grievance shall be reported be directly handled by the Director of Gender and Community Services or KCAA RAP team together with the project coordinator and other key personnel involved in the project who will brief and follow up the matter with the respective legal departments. When a solution is agreed and the corrective measure implemented, the case is closed out, and the grievance is immediately registered as resolved in the grievance database by the Grievance Officer.

NOTE: The Grievance Officer should communicate with Complainants who have open grievances at least once per week to check in with them and inform them on progress of their grievance.

10.1.7.1 Levels to follow

Level 1

Aim for immediate resolution through dialogue-max 24 hours after the grievance receipt.

The objective is to resolve issues immediately and efficiently when they arise at the time they are received or reported. On receipt, the Grievance Officer (GO) assesses the legitimacy and provide an immediate solution. When the solution is accepted by the complainant, the Grievance acknowledgement and Close Out sections are signed and registered in the Grievance Database managed by the Grievance Officer.

On occasions where the Complainant fails to provide evidence for a grievance or complaint raised, LC1, the division leaders and grievance committee shall sign the grievance form and it shall be closed out within 7 days.

Level 2:

Once level 1 solution is not accepted by the Complainant, an investigation needs to be undertaken within seven (7) days of lodging the grievance and a solution provided within 14 days.

The GO mobilizes, according to the category of the grievance, the necessary resources within the RAP Team and with KCCA RAP team to investigate and come up with a solution which shall be shared with PIU and, once approved, shared with the Complainant.

The GO informs the Complainant of the proposed solution and coordinates with him/her if they have suggested modifications to the proposed approach. Upon acceptance of the solution by the Complainant and implementation of the corrective measures, the Complainant shall sign the “Close Out” section of the Grievance Form.

Level 3:

This level requires the intervention of a third party [maximum 30 days after the grievance deposit]. If the Complainant does not accept the solution at Level 2, the Grievance Officer initiate the following steps; this should be closed out within a maximum period of 30 days from initial receipt of the grievance.

In consultation with the KCCA RAP specialist, and PIU and relevant third party’s such as the project coordinator to come up with solutions. Proposed solutions that are recommended shall be documented via email to the Grievance Officer. The GO informs the Complainant of the proposed solution and coordinates with him/her if they have suggested modifications to the proposed approach.

Upon acceptance of the solution by the Complainant and implementation of the corrective measures, the Complainant shall sign the “Close Out” section of the Grievance Form. The Grievance Officer should ensure these updates are made in the database management system.

Step 4 – Close Out.

Timely, clear accurate responses to Complainants should be given when closing out or when a grievance requires to be escalated.

The Grievance Process to be followed is depicted in figure below.

Grievance Handling procedure

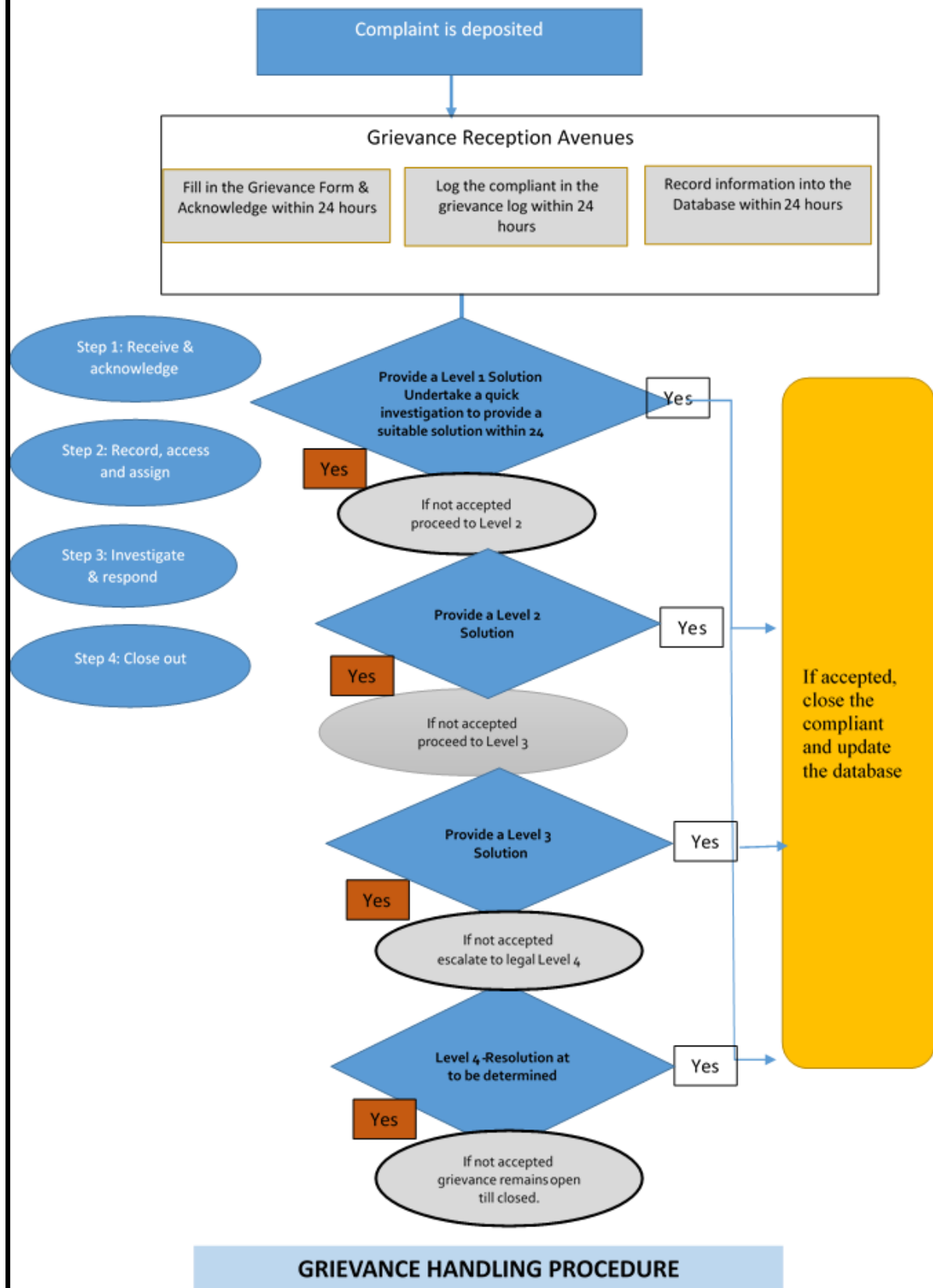


Figure 1: Grievance Redress Procedure

Complaints about the contractor such as those related to destruction of property, poor behaviours of workers in the communities and other issues will be picked through the existing structures such as the community leaders, or members of the community grievance committee, sociologist of the supervision consultant or Community Liason Officer for the contractor. These will be forwarded to the established grievance system for handling. The chairperson of the community level , including community level grievance committee. A community liason officer will receive the complaints and forward them to the be reported related to the

10.1.8 Capacity building for the Grievance Officer and Grievance Committee

All persons engaged in management of grievances shall be oriented in the process as well as conflict management procedures. There is need to build capacity of the Grievance Officer and the Grievance Committee in areas below for them to effectively execute their roles:

- Communication and interpersonal skills
- Conflict arbitration
- Grievance redress process comprised in this RAP report.

10.1.9 Resort to courts of law

If KCCA and a complaint fail to reach a consensus, the grievance will be resolved by a competent court of law in Uganda. However, to establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, here will need to be an *Advisory Committee* that can arbitrate prior to litigation. The Advisory committee shall constitute:

- District Land Officer;
- Representative of the Valuer;
- Civil society representative;
- 2 PAP representatives-one male and one female; and
- Chairman district land board
- Lord Mayor
- Divisional mayors
- Appointed local government official.

10.1.9 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

10.1.10 Women's Access and Participation in the Grievance Process

Additionally, established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., husbands abandoning affected family and eloping with different women after receiving compensation proceeds and gender based violence emanating from contested sharing of compensation proceeds). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes.

Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local communities and the issues they face. The project will

train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the social development specialist for KCCA should have training in Gender-based violence.

11 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

11.1.1 RAP Implementation Team

For any construction works to commence, people who are affected and are entitled to compensation must be compensated before taking their land, property or demolishing structures. Working together with local council officials, division officials and councilors, KCCA should put in place a dedicated unit headed by one of its managers, to implement this RAP. The unit should be responsible for ensuring that affected persons have succeeded in restoring their livelihoods after relocation. The groups that will be involved in implementation of the RAP are:

a) KCCA (project proponent). The personnel responsible will include

- ✓ The team will be headed by Director Gender, Community services and production;
- ✓ The RAP/Social development consultant
- ✓ RAP focal person (supervisor Human Resettlement)
- ✓ Four (4) Resettlement officers

Key responsibilities will include:

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

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

b) Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Nakawa Divisions, Wakiso District administrations with representation of both political and technical offices, as follows:

- Political representative of the LC5 Office (District Council Representative)
- Technical representative of the Town Clerks Office (District Council Representative)

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

Key responsibilities will include:

- Engaging with PAPs
- Ensuring that compensation is effected to responsible persons
- Building trust and relationships with PAPs and authorities;

- • Act as the primary division level interface between KCCA Project team, and PAPs;
- • Building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation; and

c) • Playing a primary role in dissemination of information to affected communities. Local council leaders (LC1, LC2 and LC3) of affected villages.

These include leaders of the PAPs and affected communities. The key responsibilities in RAP Implementation include:

- Building trust and relationships with PAPs,
- Engaging with PAPs
- Ensuring that compensation is effected to responsible persons
- building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation.

Facilitating the land acquisition and resettlement implementation process, consulting the communities and agreeing on resettlement measures and other entitlements.

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

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

In addition, administrative support may be required to support this team.

Key responsibilities will include:

- ✓ Building trust and relationships with PAPs and local authorities,
- ✓ building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation.
- ✓ Facilitating the land acquisition, consulting the communities and agreeing on resettlement measures and other entitlements. The resettlement committees include; representatives from vulnerable social groups such as women, youth, single-headed households, elderly, disabled, etc.
- The grievance officer will receive the complaint which may be verbal or in writing addressed to chair of the Grievance Committee housed at the sub-county or identified location within the project area.
- ✓ The Grievance Officer will ask claimant questions in their local language, write the answers in English.
- ✓ The Monitoring officer will be responsible in tracking progress of RAP implementation including number of PAPs compensated, relocated and assistance to vulnerable.

11.1.2 Role of the Implementation Officer

The Implementation Officer will be responsible for implementation of the RAP prior to the move and during the move. The key responsibilities will include:

- i) Coordinating and planning to payment of cash compensation.
- ii) Coordinating with the construction contractors on replacement structures.
- iii) Organizing and implementing non-cash compensation measures such as assistance to move.

- iv) Sensitising the Contractors about the resettlement process and setting up mutually acceptable clear guidelines on do's and don'ts.
- v) Consultation with the community on a regular basis.
- vi) Establishing a resettlement database, to be regularly updated and accessible by the community.
- vii) Assisting in external and internal monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process.

11.2 PAYMENT PROCEDURE

11.2.1 Notification of Compensation

One month in advance of receiving their compensation, each PAP will receive an individual household entitlement matrix, which will be presented to each household. The household entitlement matrix will indicate the details of the final valuation and compensation, including the following:

- Confirmation of the choice of options by the PAP.
- The amount approved by the Chief Government Valuer.
- A description of the methods used, including specifics of the valuation of structures, crops and land.
- The additional measures to be paid by the project, such as transitional or transport allowance, and also detail the other support offered by the Project, such as relocation assistance.
- The total cash compensation payable.
- Information on the grievance procedure.
- Information regarding the documents required to claim compensation (such as original documentation or passport photos).
- Confirmation that of the PAP chooses to open a bank account to receive compensation, how, where and when this can be done, and that all charges associated with this will be paid by the Project.
- Upon receiving the individual entitlement matrix, the PAP must sign acceptance of the compensation prior to receiving cash. In addition, the claimant will be asked for identification.
- When claimant consents to all information presented, a cash or cheque payment should be made.

11.2.2 RAP Payment Tasks and Threshold

The payment procedure will be divided into five tasks/aspects. KCCA will consider a threshold of UG Shillings 100,000 during cash compensation. Beyond this threshold, all compensation payments will be made through designated bank accounts of PAPs. PAPs without bank accounts will be assisted and encouraged to open up bank accounts. The compensation payment procedure will involve the following tasks:

- Sensitisation of the PAPs (beneficiaries).
- Reviewing and updating the valuation report.
- Verification and identification of beneficiaries.
- Payment of compensation.
- Recording and tracking grievances and appeals.
- Land expropriation and titling.
- Report-writing and accountability.

11.2.3 Payment Logistics

Payment days:The days on which PAPs receive payment will be communicated by KCCA. KCCA will ensure payment is at the weighted center of the affected population to minimize travel distance and transport cost.

Entities to be present at payment location:The following representatives will be present at the payment/ disbursement Location: The reason of having representatives during payment of PAPs is to oversee the compensation process and ensure that money is given to the rightful PAPs. They will also be responsible in signing payment forms to show evidence that PAPs received their money. These include:

- KCCArepresentative
- LC1 (these will need a facilitation payment)
- Division/District representative
- Sub-county representative

Exceptional Situations

- i) **Deceased Owners:** Up-to-date documentation must be obtained prior to payment of compensation. All charges for this will be reimbursed by the Project upon receipt of adequate proof of such costs. PAPs will be informed of the documentation required during disclosure, so as to prepare them in adequate advance.
- ii) **Joint Owners:** Before compensation is affected to one of joint owners, a signed letter must be presented showing that the other parties have consented that the said person receives payment on their behalf.
- iii) **Disputed Ownership:** In case of disputes during RAP implementation, ownership of a property has to be verified by a letter from the local village council (LC1) and this letter is one of requirements on compensation day. Ownership of a disputed property is resolved by a land committee (at division/sub-country level) together with local council (LC) leadership of the village in which the property is located. The structure for resolving such disputes are already in place within the local government administration system. If these free structures fail, the project will place the compensation funds into an escrow account until these issues are sorted.

11.2.4 Mutation of Compensated Land

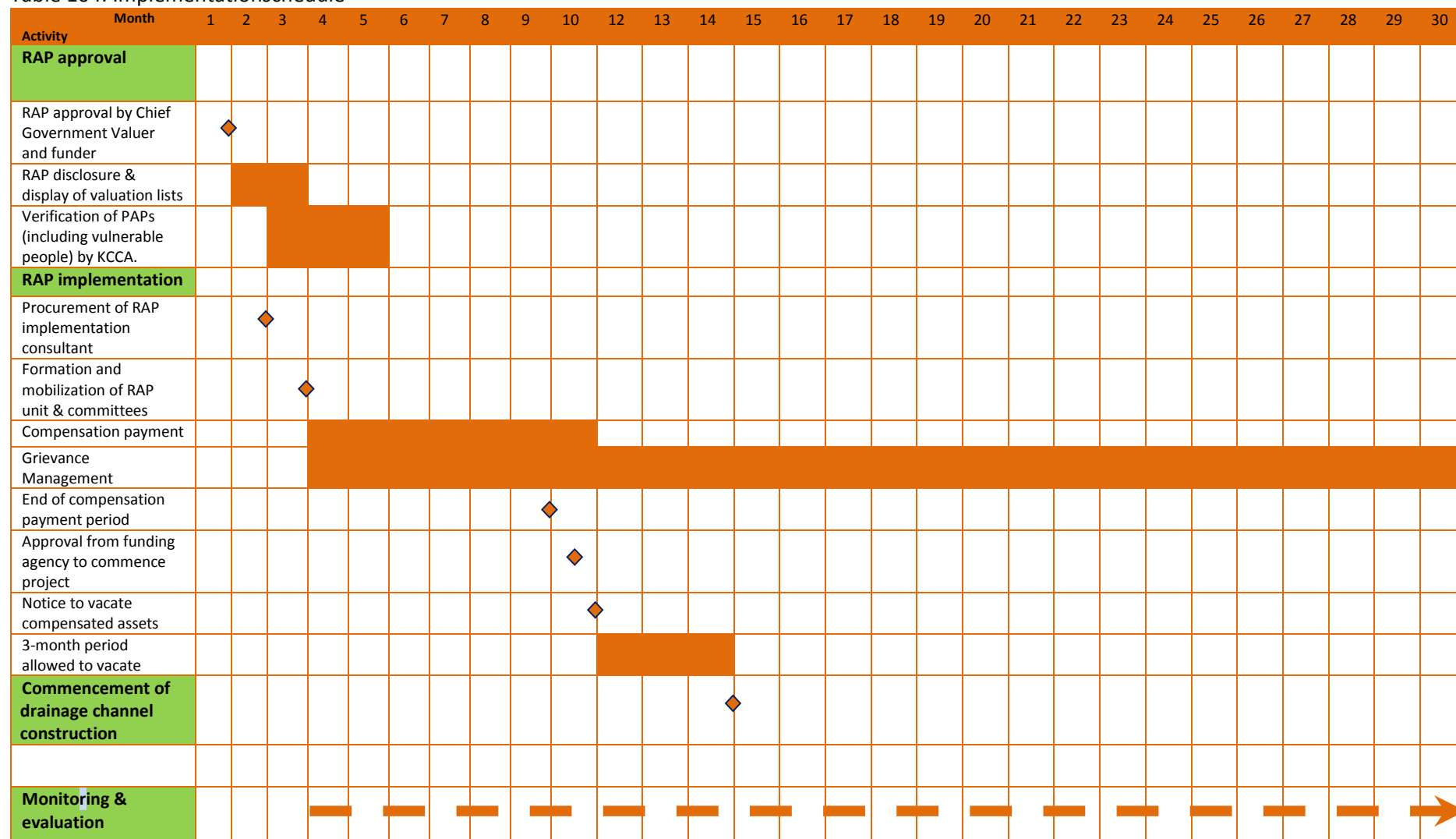
Upon payment, mutation forms will be filled and Letters of Surrender issued to Title Deed holders. From the title deeds, land compensated by the project will be mutated and its ownership henceforth reverts to Uganda Government for use as a line corridor. Upon payment PAPs shall be served with vacation notice to leave the project area within three or six months depending on when KCCA plans to commence work.

12 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Introduction

The RAP implementation schedule is proposed over a period of 1 year followed by two years of monitoring. The RAP implementation unit and local committees would be informed shortly after approval of RAP by CGV and funding entity. Compensation payments and resettlement assistance are expected to start about the same time and extend over 12 months after which construction would commence. Table 104 provides a schedule of RAP activities in relation to the time table of project implementation.

Table 104: Implementationschedule



13 IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

Kansanga- Ggaba, Lubigi and Kinawataka Catchment areas has costs that are associated with the Resettlement Action Plan and are presented in the Table 105 below.

- Resettlement compensation budget
- Costs for income restoration
- RAP management budget

Table 105: Resettlement compensation budget

KANSANGA CATCHMENT AREA	
Description	Amount (UGX)
Land 20.205 acres	5,506,734,213
Building and other improvements	7,011,173,873
Crops and tress	85,078,400
Disturbance allowance	3,778,106,635
Total	16,381,092,872
LUBIGI CATCHMENT AREA	
Description	Amount (UGX)
Land 4.737 acres	703,665,000
Building and other improvements	4,751,339,000
Crops and tress	13,648,250
Disturbance allowance	1,623,884,775
Total	7,092,537,025
KINAWATAKA CATCHMENT AREA	
Description	Amount (UGX)
Land 12.779 acres	2,222,768,940
Building and other improvements	14,790,642,083
Crops and tress	15,173,500
Disturbance allowance	5,200,958,461
Total	22,229,542,984
Grand Total	45,703,172,881

To restore the livelihood of PAPs after project implementation, they will need community support initiatives associated with skill training, financial trainings, small business support, health and

sanitation, functional adult literacy, faming/Agricultural enhancement. These will be provided during the 6-months' notice provided to them to vacate the compensated assets.

Additional Payments and RAP management budget is shown in Table 112and Table 113.A total Budget of 815,600,000 UGX has been formulated (Table below)in order to cater for the PAPs and ensure that their livelihoods are restored to their original or better condition than they were before.

Table 106: **Budget for Livelihood Restoration**

Item	Cost (UGX)	Estimated	Details
Skills training and employment programmes (small business support.	441,600,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hiring different skills training consultant, NGOs/CBOs (welding, retail trading, carpentry, digital financial services. ✓ Trainings will be done in 2 sessions during the 6 months' notice to vacate
Farming skills training (e.g. soil fertility management, animal rearing etc.)	48,600,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hiring farmers, Inviting NGOs to train farmers ✓ Visit model farming sites with selected PAPs interested in farming. ✓ Training will be done at least twice.
Financial trainings(money management training, micro finance credit schemes)	138,000,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hiring a financial consultant ✓ Hiring training venue ✓ Allowances/transport reimbursement for trainees and leaders. ✓ Trainings will be done in 2 sessions during the 6 months' notice to vacate
Entrepreneurship development programmes e.g petty trade, businesses etc	155,000,000		Working with the private sector, the PAPs will be supported to work out business plans and supported to initiate small businesses

Community awareness, and assistance to vulnerable	32,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hiring venues to sensitize PAPs ✓ Allowances/transport reimbursement ✓ Assistance for vulnerable groups ✓ HCT outreach programs ✓ Design and production of IEC material ✓ Distribution of condoms (Both male and female) ✓ Procuring a HIV/AIDS, gender Service provider or an NGOs/CBOs focusing on community, health and HIV/AIDS related issues.
TOTAL – LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION	815,600,000	

Additional payment of a total budget of 1,258,380,000UGX was developed for income restoration as shown in Table 96 below.

Table 107: **Additional payment (UGX) for income restoration**

Catchments	Transport assistance	Assistance for loss of businesses	Payment for buildings approval	Construction of replacement buildings	Banking charges for new accounts	GRAND TOTAL
LUBIGI	176,700,00	10,080,000	584,000,000	All preferred	35,340,000	806,120,000
KINAWATAK	41,400,000	25,200,000	139,000,000	All preferred	8,280,000	213,880,000
KANSANGA-GABA	57,900,000	8,400,000	160,500,000	All preferred cash	11,580,000	238,380,000
Sub-Total	276,000,00	43,680,000	883,500,000	-	55,200,000	1,258,380,00

Transport assistance will be provided to all the PAPs based on the estimated costs of relocation to areas within the project's limits and it was budgeted at 100,000 UGX per PAP. There were 1767 PAPs in Lubigi, 414 in Kinawataka and 579 in Kananaga-Gaba.

Provision for loss of business in the project area was based on the evaluated commercial structures. There were an estimated 112 PAPs projected to lose their businesses as follows; 21 PAPs in Kinawataka, 84 in Lubigi and 7 in Kananaga-Gaba. The provision for loss of business was made at an average rate of 1,200,000 UGX per PAP based on the estimated average monthly earnings and this was estimated at 100,000 per month and this represents 12 months.

All PAPs preferred cash rather than construction of replacement buildings

Provisions for building approvals for structures to be demolished and compensated were established basing on the replacement cost values of permanent structures in the project area. This was determined on the basis of a percentage of 1% of the total value of permanent structures per division to arrive at the values depicted in the table above.

Banking fees will be provided to all the PAPs and each will be given 20,000 UGX to open up a new account.

The costs for the RAP implementation have taken into consideration the following pertinent task activities:

Table 108: **RAP management budget (UGX)**

Item	Duration	Months	Cost per	Total	Budget notes
RAP implementation team	3year	36	9,000,000	324,000,000	Cost includes expenses during regular community engagements during RAP implementation such as facilitation for community mobilization by local leaders, communication costs, refreshments, venue hire for meetings, administrative costs etc.

Facilitation of implementing units for Participatory monitoring	3 years (every quarter)	12	5,000,000	60,000,000	Monitoring done every quarter
Administrative logistical costs	3 years	36	2,000,000	72,000,000	Stationary, transport for fieldwork/monitoring activities, public notices/announcements, start-up equipment and furniture, maintenance and service costs, hygiene sundries, refreshments for staff and visitors, including legal fees and unforeseen litigation), estimated at a total monthly cost
Grievance management.	3 years	36	5,500,000	198,000,000	Facilitation of committees, facilitation for both internal and external consultations
Fuel	3 years	36	2,772,000	99,792,000	40 litres of diesel/ day at UGX
Total			24,272,000	753,792,000	

The total cost to implement this plan are summarized in Table 114 below Table 109:: **Summary of Total Budget Plus Contingency**

No.	Item	Total (UGX)
1	Compensation Budget	45,703,172,881
2	Livelihood Restoration Budget	815,600,000
3	Additional payment for income restoration	1,258,380,000
4	RAP implementation	753,792,000
5	Sub-Total	48,530,944,881
6	Add 10% Contingency	4,853,094,488
7	GRAND TOTAL FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION	53,384,039,369

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation for this RAP will be to check effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering resettlement, disbursement of compensation money and public involvement. Monitoring will also entail evaluation effectiveness of the grievance management process.

Monitoring of compensation payment and grievance management practices will ensure that good progress is made in implementing compensation. Monitoring will be based on indicators that show progress in compensation implementation and develop ways of overcoming any constraints during compensation payment & grievance management.

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be done by KCCA as well as an independent monitor like an NGO to ensure a complete and objective process. The monitor should not be in conflict of interest and can therefore not be hired from the organization that supports the RAP's implementation. Hence, independent monitoring role should be advertised along with terms of reference or job description and minimum requirements. Sample terms of reference for the independent monitor have been provided in Box 3 below. The purpose of monitoring is to provide feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. It also allows for verification of RAP implementation progress.

The major monitoring tasks are:

- Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities;
- Involvement of affected PAPs in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- Evaluation of the impact and relocation for a reasonable period after completion of all activities;
- Ensuring that the PAPs are the same or better off, and not further impacted by the Resettlement or land acquisition process; and
- Verifying RAP implementation completion
- Verifying RAP implementation milestone
- Timely payment of compensation and other entitlements
- On-going consultation and;
- Status of complaints and their resolutions.

14.1 General Objectives and Approach

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

This mechanism is based on two components:

- a) **Internal monitoring** – undertaken by the Monitoring Officers in KCCA; and,
- b) **External evaluations** – undertaken by an external agency e.g. independent NGO or other agency.

14.2 Internal Monitoring Process

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

The Monitoring Officer will monitor gender related concerns on the project. He or she will assess;

- Whether gender awareness throughout the project was carried out•
- women’s representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process
- identification of gender concerns and adequacy of measures taken to address them (E.g. Identifying groups of women who have been suffered GBV as a result of the project)
- the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihood programs for restoring women’s income and living standards.
- whether women’s concerns have been addressed and are there corrective actions
- Identify whether women have access to employment during RAP implementation•
- Establishing the number of women who may lose employment opportunities due to drainage construction (eg women short haul porters, petty traders along trails etc)

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

- Tracking progress of RAP implementation including number of PAPs compensated, relocated and assistance to vulnerable.
- Identification of suitable indicators;
- Measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals;
- Creation of a mechanism to analyse M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline;
- Set up a system to regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes. The sample TOR’s for External Monitoring Agency are presented in Box 3.

Box 3: Sample Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency

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

a) **Scope of Work** -The external monitoring agency will have the following responsibilities:

- Monitor RAP timelines and how they match planned implementation schedule,
- Monitor RAP activities, disbursement of compensation payments, and provide assessment of compliance of RAP actions with requirements of fund agency

- Conduct surveys among resettled PAPs to assess their satisfaction with RAP implementation
- Act as independent observer at consultative meetings and grievance resolution sessions;

b) Specific actions - The monitor will:

- Undertake post RAP evaluation to assess success of overall resettlement activities.
- Review the socio-economic baseline and census database to confirm its accuracy and validity.
- Identify and select impact indicators for monitoring impacts including ones that might be gender-specific.

c) Implementation Arrangements - Over the engagement period, the monitor shall report directly to KCCA's Project Manager.

d) Reporting

- Detailed work plan for the assignment comprised in a comprehensive inception report that shows grasp of monitoring requirements.
- Monitoring report every 6 months.

e) Requisite qualifications

The External Monitor must have past experience in conducting external resettlement monitoring for donor-funded projects, preferably hydropower projects, transmission lines or roads. The monitor should have demonstrable competency in Ugandan and donor safeguard policies.

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

During resettlement

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

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

After resettlement

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

- Target date for completion (e.g. within two months of resettlement);
- Progress to date (e.g. 60%);
- Progress in the last month (e.g. 20 households relocated);

- Target for this month (e.g. 40 houses relocated);
- Reasons for delay, if any; and
- Action to be taken, including specific responsibilities of other members of implementation team.
- Socio-economic assessment to ensure minimal impacts – that the PAPs are not worse off than before the RAP process.

Key activities and responsibilities are outlined below:

- i) **Set up a System:** The M&E officer should develop a common system for monitoring the implementation process which should be based on the resettlement schedule for each location.
- ii) **Ongoing Monitoring:** The M&E Officer will be in-charge of regular monitoring of the implementation process. This will involve:
 - Feedback and inputs from the Implementation and Rehabilitation Officers.
 - Reviewing of the resettlement database.
 - Receiving reports from Grievance Officer and of the grievance database.
 - Receiving information from local representatives.
- 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 to ensure that important issues are immediately rectified.
- iv) **Baseline review:** Every 6 months, a limited review of all households should be conducted, which should involve collection of data such as number of people in the household, births, deaths etc. This will ensure that the baseline is up-to date.

The Implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer may undertake this task, with support from 1-2 people from the community.

- v) **Vulnerability assessment:** It is essential that vulnerability is closely monitored in order to provide timely support to susceptible households. A vulnerability assessment should occur as part of quarterly auditing of all households, and those households that are most vulnerable should be prioritized for monthly auditing and targeted assistance. This may be undertaken by the implementation/ Rehabilitation Officer. Key activities are:
 - Develop a set of criteria to identify vulnerable households.
 - Every three months visit vulnerable households to assess key needs/ issues (e.g. unemployment) with the rehabilitation process.
 - Develop a plan to address these issues in conjunction with the members of the household.

14.3 External Monitoring Process

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

The evaluation system will be based on:

- i) Process indicators that measure effectiveness of processes (consultation, grievance) and inputs like people, equipment and materials and identify areas where improvements to existing processes are required. These may include the following:
 - Transparency of the implementation process.
 - Adequacy of staff and capacity of the implementation agencies.
 - Compliance of the resettlement process with Ugandan law.
 - Effectiveness of the grievance process.
 - Adequacy and effectiveness of public consultation process.
 - Effectiveness of the internal monitoring mechanism.
- ii) Outcome indicators that assess the effectiveness of the resettlement and changes have occurred to the communities' standard of living. Key indicators are given Table 115 below.

Table110: Outcome Indicators

Category	Indicator
Assets	Change in housing size/no of rooms
	Change in housing quality
	Change in house ownership
	Change in number/access/size of outbuildings
	Change in access to distant land plots/ homestead land
Employment	Change in number of people employed
	Change in the number of 'vulnerable' people unemployed
	Change in the stability of income (e.g. from full-time to part time employment)
Income	Change in the average income per person, per household
	Change in source of income
Expenditure	Change in expenditure/ time spent on travel (to work, healthcare, markets, extracurricular activities, cultural sites, kindergarten)
	Change in expenditure on healthcare, kindergarten, household goods, livestock produce)

Category	Indicator
Infrastructure	Changes in access to entertainment/ community facilities
	Change in access to/ quality of healthcare, education, kindergarten, markets, transportation
	Availability of extracurricular activities at school
Health	Change in frequency/ type of health problems, frequency of accessing healthcare
Education	Change in no of children attending kindergarten/ <i>boarding school</i>
Community	Change in type/ frequency of interactions
Networks	Change in support received within the community

a) Key activities and responsibilities

It is recommended that three external evaluations are undertaken.

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

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

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

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

Other Activities

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

- **Performance monitoring:** This will be an internal management function allowing KCCA and the RAP Implementation Unit to measure physical progress against planned results and related activities against targets.
- **Impact monitoring:** This will gauge effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of affected PAPs. The purpose is to provide KCCA and other stakeholders responsible for the RAP an assessment of the effects of resettlement, to verify internal performance monitoring, and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP as required.

Affected PAPs should be included as much as possible in all phases of impact monitoring. Impact monitoring will use both qualitative and quantitative indicators.

- **Evaluation:** The main objective will be to determine whether KCCA's objective to have affected persons not worse off but probably better than in pre-project condition, has been met.

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

b) Reporting

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

c) RAP monitoring plan

This plan as shown in Table 111, displays activities to monitor during RAP process, type of information to collect responsibilities and frequency of monitoring actions.

Table 111: RAP monitoring plan

Activity	Data to collect	Information source	Responsible party	Frequency of reporting
Performance monitoring	Measurement of Input indicators against proposed implementation schedule and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods, structures and services.	Quarterly Narrative	KCCA's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Impact monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators. Assessment of PAP satisfaction with inputs.	Quarterly quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project, review of grievance mechanism outputs.	KCCA's RAP Implementation Unit	Quarterly
Evaluation	Measurement of output indicators such as income levels, livelihood restoration, availability of shelter and replacement of infrastructure affected by the project	Assessment report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and	Contracted external Evaluation agency	On baseline, mid term and on completion of RAP implementation schedule

Activity	Data to collect	Information source	Responsible party	Frequency of reporting
		consultations with affected PAPs		

Adapted from IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan

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APPENDIX A STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

a) Kawempe Division leaders and PAPS



KAMPALA INSTITUTIONAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT 2 (KIIDP2) RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP): Update on Nakamiro Channel meeting between KCCA and Local Leaders

STAKEHOLDER	: KCCA
VENUE	: KAWEMPE
DATE	: TUESDAY 27 th MARCH, 2018
TIME	: 10:20a.m. – 13:13 p.m.

Attendance:

Dr. Edward Serunjogi	Mayor– Chairperson
Mr. David Kyaddondo	Social Development Specialist
Ms. Clare Nkirirehe	Officer Gender and Community Development/Secretary
Ms. Zaina Nakubulwa	OVC Supervisor/ RAP Focal Person
Ms. Bridget Nantume	Resettlement Officer
Ms. Ikilai Carol	Resettlement Officer
Mr. Gumaoshabe	Resettlement Officer
Mr. Wasswa Zibu	Defense Sec. – Nakamiro Zone
Ms. NankanjaVicto	Chairperson – Kalimali Zone
Ms. Kanya Eunice	Chairperson – Kawaala Zone
Ms. MukasaMuwadaV.	Chairperson - Kawaala Zone
Mr. Sembatya Moses	Resident - Bugalali Zone
Mr. Luzinda Nelson Paul	Resident
Lule William	Chairperson – Katoogo Zone
Mr. Musa Kizito	Chairperson – Nakamiro Zone
Mr. Ssaka Wamala	Chairperson – Bokasa Zone
Mr. Kiryoowa Favour	Chairperson – St. Francis Zone
Mr. Juuko Robert	Chairperson – Bugalanyi Zone
Ms. Rukia Ramathan	Chairperson – Kalimali Zone
Ms. Pamela Tashobya	Chairperson Consultant
Mr. Nsubuga Moses	KCCA
Mr. Kiddu Ben	Secretary Environment Nabukalu Zone
Godfrey Habarurema	KCCA
Mr. Asiimwe Abel	Town Clerk KCCA
Ms. Agnes Asulo	KCCA
Mr. Sewankambo Abdu	Lufula Zone
Mr. SsebugwawoTaddeoKazo	– Angola Zone
Mr. Mandela Steven	Councilor
Ms. NamwangaLukiya	Councilor
Ms. NaigaLazia	Secretary
Salongo Moses Jambaka	Sec. Information Corner Zone

Mr. BweteL Nsubuga	Treasurer –Lugoba Zone
Mr. Sekawungu Samuel	Chairperson – Corner Zone
Ms. Nandanda Joyce	Women Affairs – Nabukalu Zone
Ms.Kabiswa Margaret	Chairperson – Nabukalu
Ms. NakuyaRitah	Chairperson – RitahNabukalu
Mr. Lukyamuzi Tommy	Chairperson – Kazo
Mr. Orwenyo Moses	KCCA
Ms. RestyKiyimba	KCCA
Ms. NanfukaKawaala	
Ms. Susan Bikobere	KCCA
Mr. IsabiryeBadru	KCCA
Mr. Nyanzi Bob Wilson	KCCA
Mr. Ssemakula William	Defense Corner
Mr. Kiwanuka William	Corner
Mr. Kalule Simon	Lugoba
Mr. SekirimeAbdulatif	St. Francis

AGENDA

1. Prayer
2. Communication from the Chairperson
3. Update of the planned drainage works
4. Acquisition of Right of Way
5. Questions and feedback
6. Conclusion

Minute	Description	Action by
1. Opening Prayer	The meeting began with opening prayer from one of the Local Leaders.	
2. Communication from the Town Clerk	The Chairperson welcomed the members and informed them that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss Nakamiro Channel. He then invited the Mayor to Chair.	
3. Communication from the Chairperson	The Chairperson informed the members that the time had now come to have the answers to the long awaited rehabilitation of Nakamiro Channel. He called on the local leaders to welcome and implement development programs, therefore at this forum they would all come out speaking the same language and with one voice.	
4. Update on the Update of the	The KCCA/KIIDP 2 Engineer presented the update and informed participants that World Bank had provided the funds for the rehabilitation of the Channel geared towards	

Minute	Description	Action by
planned drainage works	<p>improvement of accessibility. He said that Nakamiro was 3 kilometer and Lubigi was 2.5 km as planned for the construction works.</p> <p>He explained that the procurement process was at the stage acquiring a Consultant who will review the designs. The process is likely to be completed in September 2018. De-silting was to be done by KCCA.</p>	
5. Acquisition of Right of Way	<p>The Consultant explained that a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), was a study that is conducted to address compulsory acquisition of land that would give rise to the relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood. This RAP has been prepared consistent with World Bank policies and guidelines and had particular guidelines. Thus KCCA was set to work on the drainage whose RAP was started in 2015. It considered livelihoods, businesses, land social infrastructure, land and the vulnerable.</p> <p>It was advised that after the cut-off date, which is determined at the time the Surveyor and Valuer have finished their work, no one was allowed to build since this would not be considered. Members were informed that PAPs would be compensated. However, before this, verification was going to be conducted and this would be only for structures and land. Approximately 2000 structures were to be demolished and 172 people were affected. An update of the same Report was to be done to inform the current status along the Channel.</p> <p>A Grievance Handling Committee was to be selected to support the technical Team. In addition, engagements and sensitizations were to be continuously conducted.</p>	<p>The PAPs will be identified through the support of the Local Leaders.</p> <p>PAPs to be compensated.</p>
6. Questions and feedback	<p>a. Appreciation of upgrading Mambule Road and Bwaise junction. Unfortunately, it has caused flooding channels due to the small culverts that were put in place.</p> <p>This was noted by KCCA and feedback would be provided at a later stage.</p>	<p>KCCA to inform leaders whenever they are needed</p>

Minute	Description	Action by
	<p>b. KCCA was called upon to put into consideration disabled persons and their rights in the design, land acquisition and construction.</p> <p>c. KCCA was urged to notify leaders in time in case of any program and activities they are supposed to attend and participate.</p> <p>d. There was a request for the secondary channels to be worked on, aiming at reducing on the negative after effects of working on the primary channel. Such consequences included floods into the road and houses. KCCA would take heed.</p> <p>e. There was an observation that people have built along the channel even after the RAP study was completed. This was a result of taking long to start works. In response, it was noted that these would not be considered, because it was after the cut-off date.</p> <p>f. There was a reported need to put into consideration the changes in prices of materials, that have gone due to inflation. Participants were informed that this was put into consideration at the time of the study. The market value of land/materials is also used and this is verified by the Chief Government Valuer,</p> <p>g. A member of the local leaders called on KCCA to confirm when the works would start. KCCA would inform them in time. Promised to include the need for the Contractor to employ the locals in the Contract.</p> <p>h. Leaders requested that Kiwuunya Channel and Jakana Road need to be considered, they are hazzards.</p> <p>i. Local leaders requested to be paid allowances whenever they are invited for meetings and other activities.</p>	

Minute	Description	Action by
	<p>j. Local leaders pledged that they will support the RAP team to identify the PAPs and go through the RAP processes which would lead to compensation.</p> <p>k. The whole channel was not going to be complete at a go.</p>	
7. Conclusion	<p>The Local Leaders where now armed with information and thus there was need for them to go out with one voice and provide the communities with updates. KCCA was urged not to allow the contractors to do shoddy work but closely monitor and evaluate them. On the other hand, the leaders encouraged to stop blame games because they were also fully responsible for the success of the project.</p> <p>KCCA reemphasized commitment to rehabilitate and upgrade infrastructure to develop access and mobility of good and services.</p>	Both parties were responsible for the success of the project.

ATTENDANCE LIST

ACTIVITY : RECOMMUNITY MEETINGS WITH LOCAL LEADERS FOR NAKAMIRO-LOBISI DRAINAGE CHANNEL
DATE : 27th MARCH 2018
VENUE : KAWEMPE DIVISION (COUNCIL CHAMBER)

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	NANKANJA VICTO	F	C/P	KALIMALI ZONE	0772129444	V. Nankanja
2	KAMUKA EUNICE	F	C/PERSON	KAWAHA RD	0772929119	Eunice Kamuka
3	MUKUNGU MUKUNGU	M	V/Man	Kawempe Zone C	0752-753032	M. Mukungu
4	WASSWA ZIBU	M	Defence	NAKAMIRO ZONE	0703742373	Zibu Wasswa
5	SEMBATYA MOSES	M	PAP / Residents	Bugabati	0772146603	Moses Sembatya
6	LUZINDA NELSON PAUL	M	PAP / Residents	Bugabati	0776860821	Nelson Paul
07	LUKE WILLIAM	M	C/P/RAO	KAWEMPE	0753-540718	William Luke
08	CLARE NKIRIREHO	F	O/C/D	KCCA	0794661246	Clare Nkirireho
09	KIZITO MUSA	M	C/Person	Kawempe	0753724900	Musa Kizito
10	Ssaka Khamala	M	Chairman	BOKASA ZONE	0772-545775	Ssaka Khamala

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	KIRYOWA FAROUQ	M	CHAIRMAN	St. FRANCIS ZONE	0702132423	[Signature]
2	DIUKO ROBERT	M	CHAIRMAN	BUGALAH ZONE	0751480257	[Signature]
3	RUKIA RAMATHAN	F	SECRETARY	KALIMALI	0752800294	[Signature]
4	Pamela Tashobya	F	Social Devt.		0772515917	[Signature]
5	GUMPOSIMBE ABOLHO	M	Res. excec	KCCA	0773555344	[Signature]
6	Mubunga moyes	M		KCCU	0751243432	[Signature]
7	KIDDU BEN	M	SEC ENVIRONMENT	NABUKALU	0757193847	[Signature]
8	GODFREY HABARUREMA	M	DMD	KCCA	0794661438	[Signature]
9	Asi mwe Abel	M	TC	KCCA	0771461215	[Signature]
10	AINES ABULO B	F	COMMUNICATION	KIIDP/KCCA	11 1345	[Signature]
11	Nantume Bridget	F	Resettlement Officer	KCCA	0753173002	[Signature]
12	IKolai (asini)	F	Resettlement Officer	KCCA	0794661438	[Signature]
13	SSEBANKAMBO ABDOU	M	hujulazao	hujulazao	0706919863	[Signature]
14	SSEBANKAMBO TADEO	M	KACO-ANGOLA	Councillor	0754372657	[Signature]

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
	Dr. Emmanuel Serunji	M	Mayor	Kawempe Div.	0772416013	[Signature]
	LUKYAMUZI TOMMY	M	CLERK/PERSONAL	KCCA	0702571611	[Signature]
	Owumyo Morris	M	Eng. Officer	KCCA	0773023126	[Signature]
	Rasty Kyumbe	F	Admin	KCCA	0772620441	[Signature]
	David Kyaddondo	F	SDS	KCCA	0772410806	[Signature]
	SSEBANKAMBO ABDOU	M	CLERK	St. Filas	0702-737009	[Signature]
	Raluke Simon K	M	Defence	hugab	0754696265	[Signature]
	Ssemakula Yaluku	M	CHAIRMAN	LUGABA	0702-737009	[Signature]
	Kinsamuka William	M	Defence	Carner	0752-396847	[Signature]
	NANJKA KATE	F		Kawempe	0757547697	[Signature]
	Nawobuwu Zano	F		FIP RAP	0772425982	[Signature]
	Susan Bikobere	F	Resettlement Officer	KCCA	0771851980	[Signature]
	Isabine Baim	M	DRIVER	KCCA	0794660213	[Signature]
	Nyanzi Bobbinga	M	Driver	KCCA	0794660013	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE LIST


ACTIVITY : MEETING WITH LOCAL LEADERS ON NAKAMIRO-LUBIGA DRAINAGE CHANNEL

DATE : 27th MARCH 2018

VENUE : KAWEMPE DIVISION COUNCIL CHAMBERS

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1.	NAMWANGA LUKYA	F	COUNSELLOR	KCCA / BOASE	0757693720	[Signature]
2	Mandela Stefan	M	Counsellor	KCCA	070025155	[Signature]
3	MAIGA LAZIM	F	SECRETARY	CORNER	0782613918	MAIGA
4	ISABOULO SAMBAKA MOSES	M	SEC. INFORMATION	CORNER	075105981	[Signature]
5	L.BWELE-NSUBAGA	M	TREASURER	LUGOBA ZONE	0700240615 0776357022 07010182623	[Signature]
6	MAIGA CHRISTINE	F	SECRETARY	Buganda	0752-656559	[Signature]
7	SSEKWUNGA SAMUEL	M	C/POC KAWEMPE	CORNER	0752-656559	[Signature]
8	Nandanda Soyee	F	Women Affairs	Nakomiro	072422360	Soyee
9	Nakuya Ritah	F	W. Affairs	Nobukalu	0754622167	[Signature]
10	Kabiswa Margaret	F	C/Person	Nabukalu	0704470071 0772311580	[Signature]

B)

 KCCA KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY For a better City	
KAMPALA INSTITUTIONAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT 2 (KIIDP2) RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP): Update on Nakamiro Channel meeting between KCCA and Local Leaders	
STAKEHOLDER	: KCCA
VENUE	: KAWEMPE
DATE	: FRIDAY 5 th MAY, 2018
TIME	: 11:40a.m. – 15:13 p.m.

AGENDA

7. Prayer
8. Communication from the Chairperson
9. Update of the planned drainage works
10. Acquisition of Right of Way
11. Questions and feedback
12. Conclusion

Minute	Description	Action by
8. Opening Prayer	The meeting began with opening prayer from the Local Leader.	

Minute	Description	Action by
9. Communication from the Councilor	The Chairperson welcomed the members and informed them that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss Nakamiro Channel.	
10. Communication from the Chairperson	The Chairperson told the members that the time had now come to witness the rehabilitation of Nakamiro Channel. He welcomed everyone to participate and support the development programs for the good of the community.	
11. Update on the planned drainage works	<p>The Officer Gender and Community Development told the community that the World Bank had provided the funds for the rehabilitation of the Channel geared towards improvement of accessibility. On the other hand, the Government of Uganda was paying for compensation of the land and structures.</p> <p>She informed them that Nakamiro was 3 kilometer and Lubigi was 2.5 km as planned for the construction works. The procurement process began and an advert in the newspapers inviting bids for the Contractor and the Supervising Consultant. The process would end in six months (September) and the actual works were expected to begin in December 2018.</p>	
12. Acquisition of Right of Way	<p>She pointed out that the PAPs were captured in a RAP and Valuation Report. The data was collected by SMEC and submitted to the Chief Government Valuer who approves it. This is what informs the RAP who the PAPs are.</p> <p>She explained that RAP was a study conducted to address compulsory acquisition of land that indicated how much land one owned, how much was to be affected and then how much would be paid. It is this that is being implemented by the RAP Team.</p> <p>It was advised that after the cut-off date, which is determined at the time the Surveyor and Valuer have finished their work, no one was allowed to build and whoever came after would not be considered. Members were informed that PAPs would be compensated.</p> <p>They were also informed that before, during and after the civil works, grievances were bound to arise. Therefore, a Grievance Management system had been established by KCCA. This starts by registering the grievance with the Officer Gender and Community Development (OGCD) at the Division. The Officer would then refer the grievance to the Division GRM Committee which is chaired by the Mayor. The composition of the committee included the Town Clerk, OGCD, Local Leader of the area where the PAP has property, Ward Administrator and the community representative. In case the matter is not resolved, then it is forwarded to the</p>	<p>The PAPs will be identified through the support of the Local Leaders.</p> <p>PAPs to be compensated.</p>

Minute	Description	Action by
	<p>Authority Grievance Management Committee who resolve or send to the Court.</p> <p>Requirements will be provided to them in a checklist which they will go with at the meeting with the actual PAPs. However, it was expected that they submit the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Letter of introduction from the LC 1 Six passport pictures Copy of title or letter from BLB if one is a kibanja holder on the Kabaka's land. Bank account to be presented in a bank statement Copy of Identity card signed by the Local Leader Tin Number <p>In addition, engagements and sensitizations were to be continuously conducted before, during and after the civil works. This is just the beginning and this will be done in collaboration with the Local Leaders.</p>	
13. Questions and feedback	<p>l. The channel was long and KCCA mentioned Lubigi yet the Public Relations Manager talks about Nakamiro and Nalukolongo only, which is which? Response: Nakamiro will 3 kilometers while Lubigi will be 2.5 Km and this is from Bwaise to Hoima Road.</p> <p>m. Buganda Land Board asks for a lot of money which the community members do not have, therefore, this will not be adhered to. Response: there is need to verify ownership and therefore this was a legal requirement from the PAP. It emerged that in this locality, the people only had agreements which show the land tenure.</p> <p>n. Explanation for the words acquisition, procurement and KCCA was called upon to put into consideration disabled persons and their rights. This was interpreted in the local language.</p> <p>o. Lubigi was too long and Nakamiro was narrow, the measurements did not seem to match. Response: the design and strip map would be shown in the next meeting</p> <p>p. There was need to have quality work done to maintain a high standard of the drainage works. They were assured of the quality in addition to close and constant monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>q. People have built along the channel even after the RAP study was completed. This was a result of taking long to start works.</p>	KCCA to inform leaders and the community about any upcoming events in time.

Minute	Description	Action by
	<p>They would not be considered after the cut-off date.</p> <p>r. There was need to put into consideration that by this time the prices of materials had gone due to inflation. Participants were informed that this was put into consideration at the time of the study. The market value of land/materials is also used and this is verified by the Chief Government Valuer.</p> <p>s. The time period to start civil works was too long, this should be made shorter. Response:there are various phases in the procurement process for which each one has to be fulfilled before the next. Examples were given at the end of which they were satisfied by the answers.</p> <p>t. Was the channel going to be straight or with corners? Response: the design was going to be shared.</p> <p>u. How long would it take to have the documentation required ready? Response: this cannot be determined because each individual case was unique. Some people have outright documentation and that would not take long, others have to wait for a relative in the diaspora, others need letters of administration etc.</p> <p>v. The properties have to marks, one is an arrow and the other is a peg. There is the first mark and the second mark, which is which? Response: this would only be determined by the strip map and the road design, where need be a surveyor would be brought on-site.</p> <p>w. We seem to be moving back and forth in the progress and this day we are back to square one? Response: this is a step different from the others, we are only moving forward. The other was the RAP study and now we are moving towards compensation.</p> <p>x. Local leaders will support the RAP team to identify the PAPs and go through the RAP processes which would lead to compensation.</p>	
14. Conclusion	<p>The Mayor, Kawempe Division encouraged the participants to ask all the questions they want. He promised to support the new developments on the channel and would not allow any hindrances. He reported that there was a cholera breakout in the city and people need to protect themselves. He requested that Nsooba Road be rehabilitated.</p>	

MINUTES FOR THE SENSITIZATION MEETING OF LOCAL LEADRES ALONG NALUKOLONGO CHANNEL CONDUCTED AT MAYOR'S CHAMBERS

DATE: 06/04/18

A sensitization meeting was conducted by the KIIDP2 Team at the Mayor's chambers -Lubaga Division and the issues that were discussed included the following: -

Agenda

- i) Opening prayer**
- ii) Opening Remarks from the SDS (KIIDP2)**
- iii) Remarks from Her Worship the Mayor Lubaga Division**
- iv) Overview of the project from the SDS.**
- v) Update by the KIIDP2 Engineering Officer**
- vi) Issues Arising**
- vii) Other Issues:**
- viii) Conclusion by Her Worship the Mayor- Lubaga Division**
- ix) Closing prayer**

Attendance, the meeting was attended by: -

- 1. Her Worship the Mayor Lubaga Division
- 2. The Local Leaders along Nalukolong Drainage Channel
- 3. UB Consulting Engineers Ltd Team
- 4. Ward Administrators
- 5. KIIDP2 Team.

MIN/01/18

The meeting started with an opening prayer from one of the Local Leaders. The meeting officially commenced.

MIN/02/18

The SDS gave an overview of the agenda and welcomed all the members present.

MIN/03/18

Her Worship the Mayor welcomed all the members present and thanked the entire team for the work they are doing towards development.

Her Worship the Mayor informed the meeting that Nalukolongo channel has been on plan for construction for a long time close to 20 years. This issue has been discussed over and over again and it has resulted into mistrust of the Leaders by the Local people. However, there are signs that this time round the channel is going to be worked on and if it is successful then the floods in most parts of the city will be dealt with.

She informed the meeting that World Bank money has timelines and yet we are still looking for compensation money before the PAPs can relocate. She went on to inform the meeting that she is glad that this time the compensation money is available.

Her Worship the Mayor cautioned the meeting to have the right information and the right message for the community, informing them that development is coming.

However, she warned the members to be alert regarding the community members who may be targeting quick compensation and therefore carry out quick developments, such people should be noted and ruled out during compensation.

MIN/04/18

The SDS informed this meeting that the money to construct is there, however, the compensation money is still a challenge. For instance, the required money for the compensation of PAPs along the Nalukolongo channel is estimated at 46 Billion. Land is in the hands of the people, however, if there is need for development the government can use compulsory acquisition.

The SDS emphasized that before any development is carried out, there are steps that are followed before it is effected and these include:

- I. A team going on ground to ascertain the effect, then an evaluation is done.
- II. Value rates are determined, Average market values are used to get the value for compensation and for the crops the value rates from the district are used. It should be noted that on these values, the disturbance allowances are included. However, for every property compensation varies depending on the stakeholders. Percentages are used whereby the Land owner takes 30% and the tenant gets 70% of the total compensation.
- III. These values are then forwarded to the CGV to ascertain whether the rates are proper then advise.
- IV. The compensation process starts.

The SDS informed the meeting that during compensation there are necessities before an affected person is qualified. Among the requirements we have:

- I. Legal documents regarding the affected property (Land title, sales agreement etc.)
- II. Bank account of the affected person since compensation money is wired.
- III. The TIN of the affected person

It should be noted that payment cannot be effected without scrutinizing the documents to avoid payment of wrong people.

During compensation, grievances always occur and these are handled by a grievance management committee.

MIN/05/18

KIIDP2 Engineering officer informed this meeting that the Nalukolongo Drainage channel is at the design review stage to ascertain the width and the depth and update the Environmental and social impacts and valuation reports for the project The Engineer informed the meeting that Nalukolongo channel starts from Kibuye and ends at Busega and measures 6.4km.

For now, the consultant is on ground gathering the necessary information therefore the team should be accorded the necessary help for the success of the project whose project duration and timelines are 3months ending May 2018.

MIN/06/18

The Members had a number of questions and concerns in which they needed clarity. Among the areas of concern where:

ISSUE	RESPONSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will the people who handed in their original documents earlier be handled? 	<p>SDS: Its long since some of the documents were taken therefore there is need to get fresh information.</p> <p>About the original documents the SDS is certain that no original document is taken from the property owner at the initial stage of data collection so this is not possible.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will the people with permanent buildings be handled? 	<p>SDS: Compensation will be considered.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the local Leaders be paid for the work they will do? 	<p>SDS: This can't be assured. But when there is some money we will try to facilitate.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will Ssembule Road be handled since it runs alongside the channel? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What happens if the land required goes up to the people's residences? 	<p>SDS: Compensation will be considered.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How far will this channel go? 	<p>SDS: The channel runs from Kibuye to Busega.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can flyovers be considered for high risk areas? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will people without the legal documents be helped? 	<p>SDS: About lack of legal documents this is narrow and null and void.</p>

	In case of anything the local leaders have information concerning the locals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Standard Gauge Railway has not informed the community how much land is required. 	SDS: The consultant will work hand in hand with all the stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can the measurements be changed from meters to feet to ease understanding? 	SDS: This can easily be done.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How long does payment take? 	SDS: Payment takes a short time if the documents are in order. However, there are cases where payments are due then we receive complaints this will result into stopping the process until that particular issue is dealt with.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The seemingly less privileged groups complain of being over affected by the project than the seemingly rich people. 	SDS: Community should be informed that the design doesn't discriminate. We do not select which people we will affect. World Bank encourages that we do not over affect the communities negatively, however, due to the features on ground we can't avoid the effects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will unlawful construction be handled? 	SDS: Physical Planning will handle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How will the sub channels be dealt with? 	SDS: The design will cater for some of these sub channels.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some people settled in the land belonging to the electric power grid, others were compensated but never moved. How will this be handled? 	SDS: Those occupying spaces illegally shall be handled with the responsible stake holders.

MIN/07/18

other Issues included a concern from some local leaders about the technical teams that go in their communities to carry out work without informing them. This has caused resistance from the communities and they advised that for any planed activity the local leaders should be made aware of them in order to ease their work.

The chairperson for Kayanja Zone advised that for the people who are targeting compensation should be ignored and focus put on the old developments. He went ahead to advise that politics should be eliminated in order for this project to succeed.

MIN/08/18

Her Worship the Mayor emphasized that the Local Leaders should discourage people from settling near the channel and also deter them from any further developments.

She also encouraged the Local leadersto open the offices to the communities and help the community members where possible.

Her worship thanked everyone who made it to the meeting and assured the members about the development of this channel.

MIN/09/18

With these remarks, the meeting was concluded with a closing prayer by one of the Local Leaders.

ATTENDANCE LIST

ACTIVITY : SENSITIZATION MEETING OF THE RAP REVIEW WITH LOCAL LEADERS OF NALUKOLA
DRAINAGE CHANNEL
DATE : 5TH 04 2018
VENUE : LUBAGA MAYORS CHAMBERS

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	Laurence Mbabazi	M	SEC. 8	Ssembule B.	07516297514	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	SHAIK ABAS MPONYE	M	CHAIRMAN	NATIGI C.B	072-8399023	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	KIYAGA JOHN	M	CHAIRMAN	KASUMBA NATIGI	0758861289	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Bungu David	M	CHAIRMAN	Nateeli Central A	0753794360	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Seikanyu C.	M	CHAIRMAN II	Kivumbi Zone	0752645582	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Kaggwa Deo	M	CHAIRMAN I	MPOMBA	0774254814	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	MWERUKA John	M	C/MAN LCI	KASUMBA ZONE	0772555919	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	CLARE NKIRIREHO	F	OGCD/RAP	KCCA	0794661246	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	NARZINA HADJAH	F	S.A.A MAYORS OFFICE	KCCA	0755-870382	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	LWANHA EDIRISA	M	CO-ORDINATOR	NABERA II	0705569218	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	KIRAGGA GODFREY	M	C/MAN LCI	BETANIA ZONE	076660928	<i>[Signature]</i>

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
12	KAYIMA R. TIWKO	M	CO-ORDINATOR	KCCA	0756170308	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	LUBEGA JUMA	M	COUNCILLOR	KCCA	0700106337	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	NAKALABYA AISHA	F	CONCERNOR	KCCA	0772902249	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	NABAGEREKA MARY	F	C/person	Kironde	0755475359	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	SSALI MUSA	M	CHAIRMAN	NSIKUGU II	0772645610	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	KIYAGA ERIABU	M	CHAIRPERSON	NSIKUGU II	0772883267	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Dr. Godfrey Mwesige	M	CEO, UB	UB/consultant	0774677744	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Byambaga King D.	M	Pres. Eng. UB	UB/Consults	077028577	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	HARRY PETER MUKIANYI	M	ESIA EXP. UB	UB/Consults	0774-829579	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	NYAMERI CHARITY	F	Valuation Expert UB	UB/Consults	0757162926	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	KALYOWA FREDRICK	M	Sociologist	UB/CONSULT	0772-412449	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Semantimba Abasi K.	M	chairperson	Ssembule A	0772361076	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Seikanyu Nadi	M	Chairman	Kidomole zone	0752892576	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	MUBIRIGI FARISA	M	INILMENT	Kidomole	0759073599	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	BRN LUBINGA	M	chairman	KATUBA	0772917967	<i>[Signature]</i>

ATTENDANCE LIST

ACTIVITY : SENSITIZATION MEETING OF THE RASD REVIEW WITH LOCAL LEADERS ATONG NANKONGO

DATE : 6th Oct 2018

VENUE : RUBAGA MAYOR'S CHAMBERS

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	VILLAGE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	SIGNATURE
1	RACHEL A. OBI	F	Engineering Officer	KCCA/KUBA2	0794661021	
2	Nantums Bridget	F	Resident Officer	KCCA/KUBA2	0794661330	
3	KAKOZA HENRY	M	Local Authority	KCCA/KUBA2	0794661032	
4	Joyce Sekugwano	F	Mayor	Rubaga	0757902888	
5	NTEGE BERTAMIN	M	Building Inspector	KCCA	0794660914	
6	Olina N Muganyizi	F	Ward Admin	KCCA	0794660074	
7	Mulubwa Mary	F	PA MAJOR	KCCA	0793661931	
8	K					
	Damalie Kibinge	F	cl person woman	Kitebi	0751814708	
	Nyanzi Bob Wilson	F	Driver	KCCA	0706310020	

b) National Water and Sewerage Corporation

Week 33		Meeting date	14 August 2015
		Recorded by	Isa
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paddy Twengye	NWSC	Director
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction <p>The Director of National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) welcomed the ESIA Consultant.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; and • Potential project impacts
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Drainage Channel Design
2.1.	Question: How deep will the channels be? Will they all be open channels?
2.2.	Comment: KCCA drainage project needs to take into account NWSC sanitation plan for existing and planned system.
2.3.	Information: Normally, sewer lines run deeper than storm water drainage channels. Secondary 8, through Katanga, is not expected to be as deep as the sewer line passing through the channel.
	Compensation and Resettlement
2.4.	Comment: Sewage systems share the same profiles as drainage systems. Thus some of the intended channels are located where NWSC has existing infrastructure and has already compensated the communities. To avoid double compensation, KCCA should work with NWSC to share the implemented compensation database.
	Construction phase
2.5.	Information: For government projects, the practice is that the agency or organisation that requires relocation of existing infrastructure meets the costs of the relocation works. For this Project, KCCA will be responsible, but should work with NWSC where there is need to relocate NWSC infrastructure such as sewer lines and water pipes. As part of the ESIA study, it would be important to capture the existing locations of infrastructure that will need to be relocated to allow for project implementation.
	Stakeholder engagements

Item	Update
2.6.	Comment: The NWSC Project Manager for the Nakivubo and Kinawataka sewers (Charles Kayondo) should be consulted in order to explore options for construction of the drainage channels along the existing sewer lines.

[illegible]

c) Directorate of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Water and Environment

Week	37	Meeting date	8 September 2015
		Recorded by	BA
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	3
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List attached	Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Duncan Kikoyo	DWRM	Ag. Senior Water Officer (EIA)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Limited	Team Leader/ Environmental Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Limited	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Ag. Senior Water Officer (responsible for EIA in DWRM) welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Directorate officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; and • Potential project impacts
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project Design and Extent

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Question: Why is the project being limited to the existing channel infrastructure? Why can't the Design Engineers have an open mind and identify new / more appropriate channel routes? The design should be related to the hydraulic needs of the channels, and not only fixed to the existing.</p> <p>Response: The KCCA Terms of Reference (ToR) for the design study stipulate the use of the 2003 Kampala Drainage Masterplan as reference since the project is for improvement of priority drainage systems and not an overhaul of the existing system. The Consultant is working within these ToR.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: For catchment delineation, what shape files were used? The Design Consultant will need to compare with the DWRM shape files for consistency and accuracy.</p> <p>Response: Shape files from the KCCA GIS team are being used by the Design Consultant.</p>
2.3.	<p>Suggestion: The causes of flooding should be carefully studied such that the solutions proposed by the design team are actually effective for the long term. In the past, channels have been widened in some places with no reduction of the flooding problem in the area.</p> <p>The ESIA study should clearly state that bare ground in the catchment areas is a major problem as it greatly contributes to siltation / sedimentation.</p> <p>Some countries have built structures where channels have grass / vegetation at the sides to allow for the storm water to be cleaned before getting into the channels. The same can be implemented in Kampala. If policy changes are required, the ESIA should strongly recommend them. The feasibility of implementation will then be up to KCCA since they can create ordinances to make implementation possible.</p> <p>Recommendations can include policy changes to encourage increasing green / vegetation cover, and improving waste management.</p>
2.4.	<p>Suggestion: The problem with Kampala's drainage system is not necessarily drainage of water. Sediments within the channels are a major problem, which if not solved, will continue to plague the City's drainage system.</p>
	Environmental Impacts
2.5.	<p>Suggestion: The Kampala drainage system impacts on the ecosystem should be exhaustively investigated during the study. The status of the receiving wetlands should be considered because previously, the impacts of Greater Kampala Metropolitan drainage channels on receiving water bodies have not been carefully assessed. Case in point is the Nakivubo Channel that has greatly contributed to the pollution of the Murchison Bay on Lake Victoria.</p>
	Waste Management in Kampala

Item	Update
2.6.	<p>Comment: Waste management in Kampala is very poor, for example industries are using channels as sewer lines. Big developments are being built into flood areas. For this reason, channelization should not be considered as the only option because channels are often blocked by garbage dumped into them.</p> <p>Response: Channelization is not the only option being considered. Other options include use of retention ponds (within the channel or in upper reaches of individual catchments), and inter-catchment transfer.</p>
	Applicable Legislation
2.7.	<p>Comment: The Project does not have any statutory requirements, unless inter-catchment transfer structures are to be constructed. Construction of hydraulic structures requires a permit.</p> <p>If water abstraction for construction works has to be done, permits will have to be acquired.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (DWRM)

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):
 Scoping ☒ ESIA ☐
 Sensitisation ☐ RAP ☐

Date: 8th SEPTEMBER 2015

Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City

Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority

Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>Nakajiga Joan</u>	<u>Water Officer</u>	<u>0779390977 faithloamub@faithloamub.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MUNIME LILIAN</u>	<u>Water Officer</u>	<u>014-7783917 mshilian@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kyatengerwa Christelle</u>	<u>Water Officer (EIA)</u>	<u>0785535562</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Duncan Kikoro</u>	<u>Ag. SWO (EIA)</u>	<u>0772558913 /ahimb@msn.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nany Mary Nahabho</u>	<u>Hydrogeologist</u>	<u>0782-614046 /nancy@nany.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Isuwano SOPHIE</u>	<u>Water Officer</u>	<u>0704604432 sluwano@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Colony Joseph</u>	<u>Environmental</u>	<u>0775476236 colonytoze@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>BABI GERARD</u>	<u>chemist</u>	<u>0702395452 jgerardbabi@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kijino Athomas</u>	<u>Engineer</u>	<u>0779210628 kijinojose@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Abul SUSAN</u>	<u>water officer</u>	<u>0788093530</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (DWRM)			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sensitisation	RAP
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date: 8th SEPTEMBER 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Kataike Winged	Hydrogeologist	077542244	kw
Mubangizi Pamela	Water Officer	Kintuwinged@gmail.com	kw
Edward Martin Rwaninda	Principal Water Officer	Mubangizi Pamela	kw
ISA KIBENGE	Environmental Engineer	edwardmartinrwaninda@gmail.com	kw
BRENDA AMANDA	Engineer	0772377172	kw
		0751907622	Brenda

d) Meetings with Division Town Clerks, Councillors and Area Local Leaders

Week	42	Meeting date	12 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping		Total pages
			02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert Katungi	Kawempe Division	Town Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mwanje Yoram	Kawempe Division	Engineering
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuation Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Town Clerk of Kawempe Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; and • Potential project impacts
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project Information

Item	Update
2.1.	Comment: KCCA needs to communicate better with the Division Engineers regarding planned activities. Only four months ago, Kawempe Division spent UGX 200 million on 15 foot bridges on Nakamiro Channel. These new channel crossings will be destroyed when the channel construction starts and hence tax payers money will be wasted.
2.2.	Comment: The Council will have to be informed about the Project because they will be responsible for informing the LC 1 Chairpersons, Parish Development Committees, and the communities to be affected.
2.3.	<p>Information: The local names of the channels as described by the Consultant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiwunya – Channel 06 • Nakamiro – Channel 07 • Katanga – Channel 08 • Kiyanja – Channel 09 • Nsooba – Channel 10 <p>Kiwunya Channel forms the boundary between Lubaga and Kawempe divisions.</p>
	Way forward
2.4.	Suggestion: The Consultant should write an official letter to the Town Clerk, requesting for a meeting with Council to also formally inform the Area Councillors about the Project.
2.5.	<p>Suggestion: The Consultant should use radio stations with a listening base within the Project area. The people of Kawempe mostly listen to Top Radio, CBS and Simba.</p> <p>Communication passed through the radio should be done after the community sensitizations, as a reminder and for reassurance about KCCA's involvement. If communication over the radio is done before the sensitizations, it might shock some people and cause over reaction amongst community members.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KANEMPE DIVISION OFFICES		Scoping		ESIA	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Sensitisation		RAP	
Date: 12 th October 2015					
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial		
Robert Okungu	T/C Kanempe	0794661247	[Signature]		
Muzeyi Yvonne	Dr. Engineering Kampala	077321482	[Signature]		
Brenda Ananda	Engineer	0751907622			
Kakuru Ian	Valuation Surveyor	0782 580089	[Signature]		
Mugemwa Faith	Sociologist	0782 716542	[Signature]		
Ira Kabenge	Engineer	0772 377172	[Signature]		

Week 42		Meeting date	14 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Kawempe Division Council	Local leaders
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert Katungi	Kawempe Division	Town Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuation Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlie Reed	SMEC International Pty.	Design Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Edith Kabahubire	KCCA	Social Development Specialist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clare Nkirehe	KCCA	RAP Team Member

Item	Update
1.	Introduction

Item	Update
	<p>The Town Clerk of Kawempe Division welcomed the team and apologized for the Mayor's absence.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all team members present from the Project's Consultants and KCCA team were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the 'ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City' was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	General
2.1.	Comment: The Project is welcome because the residents of our area suffer greatly whenever it rains. The timing is bad politically, although socially, it will be well received.
	Project Information
2.2.	<p>Question: How wide is the channel? How many people have to be convinced about the channel?</p> <p>Response: The Channel designs are on-going. As soon as they are finalised, they will be shared with the Division Team. The numbers of people to be affected by the Project will be determined once the channel designs are finalised and survey work has been done.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: When is sensitization going to start?</p> <p>Response: The sensitization has started even as we consult with the Councillors. Sensitization with the communities will commence after meeting with the LC 1 Chairpersons.</p>
	Way forward
2.4.	Comment: The Councillors present will avail the contacts of the relevant Chairpersons so that the community sensitization meetings can be arranged. The Division will provide all the necessary support for the Project.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KANEMPE DIVISION COUNCIL		ESIA	✓
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		RAP	✓
Date: 14 th Oct 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
KANJED HARRIET MUTHANGI	WOMAN COUNCILLOR	0704/0772-586444	H. Muthangi
TEBYASA NARUNGI ALICE	WOMAN COUNCILLOR	0772465292/aliceketebyasa@gmail.com	Ty - a
KANYEREZI EVA	COUNCILLOR PWD	0772521052	E. Kanyerezi
Solomon Mayanja	Councillor	0701167564/solomonmayanja@gmail.com	S. Mayanja
SEMAKKA ISHAKA	COUNCILLOR	Send L15000 @ 801000.000 0752755450	S. Semakka
MUGERWA FATH	SMEC	07822716542	M. Mugerwa
Charlie Reed	SMEC	0784964403	C. Reed

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community:		KAMPALA		DIVISION		COUNCIL	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping		ESIA		RAP	
Date:		14 th October 2015					
Project name:		Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent:		Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial				
SSEMUBUYA ALISAT. A	COUNCILLOR - BWAUSE	0776-815355					
Dan Muhumuza	Clark to Council	dmuhumuza@kcca.gov.ug					
Rose Matoru	Councillor - Kanyanga	0772613245					
Kisa Jamimah	Ward Administrator	0794660090					
Wambunga Geoffrey	Ward Admin	5794660082					
Katerewaga Frank	Councillor	0772528778					
Nampuka Adiah Kabigisa	Councillor, Makerere II	0782009719 / 0704130801					



Name of agency/stakeholder/community:		KAWEMPE		DIY USON		COUNCIL	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping				ESIA	
		Sensitisation				RAP	
Date:		14 th October 2015					
Project name:		Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent:		Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:		Designation		Contact (Tel/email)		Sign/ initial	
KAYINA JONAN		WAKS ADMINISTRATOR		0794660098 jkayina@kcca.go.ug		[Signature]	
CLARE NKIRIREHE		RAP TEAM MEMBER		0794661246 clare@kcca.go.ug		[Signature]	
EDITH KATHUMBIRE		JOUAN DEPUTY SPECIALIST		07926661231		[Signature]	
KIWANUKA ANDREW		PA DEPUTY MAYOR		0772 654506		[Signature]	
GODFREY LUKAAGA		JOURNALIST		0712425193 glukaaga2014@gmail.com		[Signature]	
Nassiswa Bernadette		Councillor		0787816542/0750991576		[Signature]	



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAWEMPE		DIVISION		COUNCIL	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping		ESIA	
		Sensitisation		RAP	
Date: 14 th October 2015					
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial		
1. <i>Luwagga Kizza</i>	<i>Councillor Ruwase</i>	<i>0772-1962016</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
2. <i>Nakalema Veronica</i>	<i>Councillor Mulago I & II</i>	<i>0772-385979</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
3. <i>Nambadiki Hamidah</i>	<i>Councillor MUKERERE III</i>	<i>0173-288131</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
4. <i>Kuyimo Ivan</i>	<i>Councillor pusi</i>	<i>0752-931392</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
5. <i>Robert Kajunga</i>	<i>CEO - KCCA</i>	<i>0794661224</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
6. <i>Robert Katungire</i>	<i>EC Kamungu</i>	<i>0794661224</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
7. <i>Benda Ananda</i>	<i>Engineer - Consultant</i>	<i>0751907622</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
8. <i>KAKURU IAN</i>	<i>Valuation Surveyor</i>	<i>0782 380089</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		
9. <i>ISA HADENGE</i>	<i>ENGINEER - SMEC</i>	<i>0772377172</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		



Week 42		Meeting date	20 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Full List appended	Nakawa Division	Local leaders
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Godfrey Kisekka	Nakawa Division	Town Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benjamin Kalumba	Nakawa Division	Mayor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlie Reed	SMEC International Pty.	Project Manager
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clare Nkirirehe	KCCA	RAP Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The Town Clerk of Nakawa Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all team members present from the Project’s Consultants and KCCA team were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures • RAP Process

Item	Update
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project Information
2.1.	<p>Question: The discussion has centred on drainage corridors and catchment areas, what about tributaries?</p> <p>Response: This project is restricted to the primary and secondary channels, but facilities will be provided for inlets into the channels within the 3 m access roads required on both sides.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: Perhaps a feasibility study should have been done first and the leaders consulted at that point.</p> <p>Response: A feasibility study was done to determine the options to be considered. It is the findings of the feasibility study that informed the design.</p>
	Project location and affected areas
2.3.	<p>Request: The parishes that are going to be impacted should clearly be stipulated so that the local leaders get a better understanding of the project and also help with the sensitization of the community members. In addition, sometimes people outside the Project area cause the most trouble, hence resulting in unnecessary delays in the Project execution.</p>
2.4.	<p>Information: The Parishes affected by this Project are:</p> <p>Nakawa I: Bukoto II, Naguru, Ntinda, Banda, Kyambogo.</p> <p>Nakawa II: Mbuya I, Mbuya II, Mutungo, Butabika.</p>
2.5.	<p>Comment: The Consultant will need help from division technical people. The Consultant should therefore provide the Division leaders with updates on the Project progress and request for any assistance required. The Area LC II, LC I Chairpersons and Parish Development Committee Chairpersons will have to personally be informed about the Project by the Consultant.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: Will this be the same consultant working on the Kinawataka Road that is proposed?</p> <p>Response: No, the road Project will be a different arrangement altogether.</p>
	Impact assessment

Item	Update
2.7.	<p>Question: The Project has 10 negative impacts and only 7 positive ones. If there are more negative than positive –why should the project go on?</p> <p>Response: The essence of the ESIA study is to identify all potential project impacts, however minor, and propose mitigation measures to address the impacts. The ESIA report is submitted to NEMA who then decides whether or not a project should commence, based on the assessment of the identified impacts.</p>
2.8.	<p>Suggestion: Facilities such as water pipes will be impacted by the project. These should be carefully considered to minimize project impacts.</p>
	Way forward
2.9.	<p>Suggestion: The Consultant should develop a risk management plan, to factor in security for field staff. Where land is involved, the people are very cautious.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: Bwaise II, Bwaise III, KAZO ANGOLA LOCAL AREA LEADERS					
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA		
		Sensitisation	RAP		
Date: 21 st OCTOBER 2015					
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial		
KASOLO ABAMUNDIR.	L.C.I Gen-Sec Wabuka	0773844545	AKA		
Sikandisi Ssekimpi	L.C.T Yigaba	07018753888	Q		
MUSOBI SENIAMU	L.C.T chairman JAMAJALA/EII	0773021472			
NAKUYA RITEH	L.C.T. W. Kibira/for chair zone	0754622167	AKA		
KIRITO MUSA	L.C.T NAKAMIRO	0753724900	AKA		
KALULE SULAIMAN	L.C.I KAZO-ANGOLA	0772644138	AKA		
MAGIRE MAREE	L.C.I NAKAMIRO	0772498589	AKA		
NASSALO RUTH for Bwaise II	L.C.I TEBUYOLEKA	07741689 / 077374486	AKA		
KANYA STEVEN	L.C.T Bwaise II	0782543449 / 0701543449	AKA		
Nyakabumba Timothy Juma	Surveyor Hill Eng Survey	0701331144 / 0752005533	AKA		
KAKURU IAN	valuation surveyor	0782580099	AKA		

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BWAISE 11, BWAISE 11, KAZO ARIGOLA LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: 21 st OCT 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Mutesasira Fred	Informant	0772336312	fred
Ssemuganyizi William	Sac for yomut	0758644970	Ssemuganyizi
Geoffrey Kibumba	Head Admin	0794560082	JS
NAMAGENBE AMIRAH	CHIEF OF POLICE	0782619893/701320365	AMIRAH
JUUKO ROBERT	CHIEF OF POLICE	0787925744	JUUKO
Idamba Fred	BUSALANI	0750176227	Idamba
UMARU KALOOZA	RESIDENT, BUGALANI	0772464741	M. KALOOZA
Kanfuka Ruth	Informations	0755152776	KA
Muganyizi Faith	SMEC	0782716542	Muganyizi
Pamela Tashobya	SMEC	0772515917	Pamela
Bendo Amanda	SMEC	0751907622	Bendo

Week 43		Meeting date	21 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping		Total pages 03
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Kawempe Division Parishes (Bwaise II, Bwaise III, Kazo Angola)	Local leaders
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tonny Timothy Nyakahuma	SMEC International Pty.	Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geoffrey Wambuya	Kawempe Division	Ward Administrator

Item	Update
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The Ward Administrator of Parishes within Kawempe Division welcomed the team. Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Parish leaders, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures • RAP Process

Item	Update
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design
2.1.	<p>Question: Regarding the channel design width, where does 3 m start? Width of channel has not been very clearly stipulated.</p> <p>Response: The 3 m will be measured in addition to the new design width. Currently, the design team is working to finalize the designs. By the time the surveyors and valuers start working to mark out affected properties, the designs will have been completed.</p>
2.2.	<p>Suggestion: Access roads should be a must. They are very necessary for collection of the desilted waste from channels, as well as garbage collection. KCCA cars should be able to pass.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: What will be done about tertiary channels?</p> <p>Response: Tertiary channels will not be constructed as part of this Project. However, provisions will be made at the inlets to the secondary channels.</p>
2.4.	<p>Suggestion: Tertiary channels should be made such that water can easily flow into secondary channels. These tertiary channels are a big cause of flooding in the communities because flood water cannot get into the secondary channels.</p>
2.5.	<p>Suggestion: The local area leaders' and community members' advice should be incorporated into the design such that the problems of the local community people are addressed. A case in point is Bukalazi road where the Engineers did not take on the community members' advice and the road was not properly designed.</p> <p>Response: The field visits by the Design Consultant (SMEC International Pty) involved talking to the residents along the channels to better understand the cause and extent of the flooding problem. The information obtained was a contributing factor to the resulting channel designs.</p>
2.6.	<p>Comment: Many meetings have been held and the people's findings have not been addressed. For ages, the community residents along the channels have advised that circular culverts are not working.</p> <p>Response: The Design Engineer made similar observations during the field visits. For these reason, box culverts have been designed in areas where the circular ones are not expected to be effective.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: Will construction start immediately?</p> <p>Response: Construction phase is planned to start in mid-2016, with the Project phased to last about five (05) years.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	<p>Question: What guarantees are in place that flooding will stop completely?</p> <p>Response: The Project is being designed, based on a ten-year flood. However, since developments in Kampala are on the increase, it is difficult to guarantee for how long the designed Q10 flow will be able to be conveyed into the designed channels.</p>
2.9.	<p>Comment: The channels should have provision for safety so people do not fall into the channels. Rails for safety, especially for children should be incorporated into the designs.</p>
2.10.	<p>Question: How will the compensation be minimised if the channels are to be built for 10 years?</p> <p>Response: The Design Engineers will not compromise on the effectiveness of the channels. However, the Engineers are doing whatever is possible to minimize the land take requirements of the Project.</p>
	Consultation and sensitization
2.11.	<p>Question: InBwise III, residents have reported surveyors putting stones in people's property without explanation. Why were the local area leaders/ chairpersons not informed first? The chairpersons should be informed in good time about the project activities because residents approach them with questions. Community penetration should be considered key to the Project's successful implementation.</p> <p>Response: The surveyors seen by the residents were obtaining the information to be used in design of the channels and did not expect to get into private property. However, considering the closeness of some of the houses to the channels, and the meandering angles of the channels, it was inevitable to have benchmarks/ stones to allow for accurate collection of survey data.</p>
2.12.	<p>Question: Will local leaders be facilitated during the sensitization and RAP processes?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the local leaders will be facilitated whenever they assist in the Project.</p>
	RAP Process
2.13.	<p>Suggestion: The LC1 chairpersons should be included on the Grievance committees.</p> <p>Response: The LC1 chairpersons are always included on the committees because they know their people and are also usually involved in land transactions as witnesses, so they can assist to easily solve disputes.</p>
2.14.	<p>Question: People have been paying UGX 60,000 to the Buganda Land Board. Have the Buganda Land Board been informed about the project?</p> <p>Response: The Buganda Land Board has not yet been informed but will be contacted during the RAP Process since they are a major land owner in the Project area.</p>

Item	Update
2.15.	<p>Question: Should people carry on with their developments e.g. planting trees, crops, buildings etc.?</p> <p>Response: Yes, developments should continue until the valuation surveyors have finished and a cut-off date for the Project has been announced.</p>
2.16.	<p>Question: Is the valuer provided by the government or by the project? Will independent valuers be allowed?</p> <p>Response: The valuation surveyors will be contracted by KCCA, the Project developer. However, the rates estimated by the valuation surveyors are submitted to the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) for approval; so government is involved in the project.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: Bwaise II, Bwaise III, KAZO ANGOLA LOCAL AREA LEADERS					
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA		
		Sensitisation	RAP		
Date: 21 st OCTOBER 2015					
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial		
KASOLO ABANUNOR.	L.C.I Gen-Sec Wabuka	0773844545	AKA		
Sikandisi Siki	L.C.T Yigaba	0701875288	Q		
NUMOSHIN SENTAMU	L.C.T chairman JAMBAULA/EII	0773021472			
Nakuge Riteh	L.C.T W. Bwaise/Zone	0754622167	RTB		
Kivito Muna	L.C.T NAKAMIRO	0753724900	TK		
KALULA SULAIMAN	L.C.I KAZO-ANGOLA	0772644138	NAUMATA Sule		
Umagire MAREGEI	L.C.I NAKAMIRO	0772498589	Umagire		
NASSALO RUTH BUGEIS	L.C.T TEBUYOLEKA	077410889 / 077374486	BWASSOLO		
Kanyia STEVEN	L.C.T PWD Bwaise II	0782542449 / 0701543449	STEVEN		
Nyakahuma Timothy Tanyi	Surveyor Hill Eng Survey	0701331144 / 0752005533	TH		
KAKURU IAN	Valuation Surveyor	0782580099	IAN		

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BWAISE 11, BWAISE 11, KAZO AMIGOLA LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 21 st OCT 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Mutesasira FRED	Informant	0772336312	fred
SSEMPURU WILLIAM	Sac for yomut	0758644970	SSEMPURU
Geoffrey Kambuya	Head Admin	0794560082	JS
NAMAGEMBE AMIRAT	C/EDS-H LUFLA B II	0782619893/701320365	AMIRAT
JUUKO ROBERT	CLMAN BUGALANI	0787925744	JUUKO
Idemba Fred	BUSALANI	0750176227	Idemba
UMARU KALOOZA	RESIDENT, BUGALANI	0772464741	M. KALOOZA
Kanfuuka Ruth	Informations	0785152776	HA
Mugosa Faith	SMEC	0782716542	Mugosa
Pamela Tashobya	SMEC	0772515917	Pamela
Bendo Amanda	SMEC	0751907622	Bendo

Week 43		Meeting date	23 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping		Total pages 02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Makindye Town Clerk's Office	Division Leaders
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tibihika Theo	Makindye Division	Town Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paul Ekallam	SMEC International Pty.	Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tonny Timothy Nyakahuma	SMEC International Pty.	Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charlie Reed	SMEC International Pty.	Project Manager
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Town Clerk welcomed the team to the Division offices. Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made. A presentation of the 'ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City' was made to the Division Officers, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session

Item	Update
	Project Information
2.1.	<p>Question: Has the compensation been discussed with KCCA? Are they willing to compensate the affected persons? It appears that the number of affected persons will be very high.</p> <p>Response: Yes, this is a KCCA Project and KCCA Officials involved in the Project are aware of the compensation requirements of this Project.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: A number of gazetted wetlands have been encroached on. Will the encroachers also be compensated?</p> <p>Response: This is a World Bank Project and therefore World Bank Guidelines will be followed. The WB Guidelines stipulate that all people affected persons are compensated, according to their ownership status.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: How can the division help?</p> <p>Response: The Division will be helpful in identifying the exact village names of the Project areas, as well as local channel names, if any. Local area leaders will also be needed to assist with the community sensitization and consultation meetings. The Division will help to introduce the Consultant to the local area leaders.</p>

[illegible]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MAKINDYE DIVISION COUNCIL			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		ESIA RAP	
Date: 6th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
TERAMBWE DUBA	Councillor A	0712653299	
Lubona Josephine	Councillor - I	0785 193491	
Kasana Deo	Councillor II	0752 218963	
Muthumaza Bob	Councillor I	072459090	
SEN DIISA M. PIRDIK	Councillor B	0773436644	
MUKYERA MARGARET	COUNCILLOR Kibuli	0751888404	
NASSOLO SYLVIA	CLERK TO COUNCIL	0794660390	
DR. KAGODA ROBERT	Councillor Kibuli	0702700098	
MAYAMIA ROBERT	Chm. Mayanja Robert	0772462835	
Naddui Margaret	Councillor Kibuli	0772633803	
Anne Eugenia	Councillor Nsambo	0755575460/0702525836	
Ayeka Ronald	Ward Administrator	0794660072	



Week 44		Meeting date	27 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping		Total pages 02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Makerere I, II & III, Bwaise III & Wandegaya.	Councillors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kisa Jemimah	Kawempe Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuation Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist

Item	Update
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The Ward Administrators of the Kawempe Division Parishes (Makerere I, Makerere II, Makerere III and Wandegaya welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Parish leaders, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session

Item	Update
	Project design and location
2.1.	<p>Question: The current Nsooba is not de-silted. When the channels increase in number, will the situation not be worse?</p> <p>Response: The Project is not aimed at increasing the number of channels, but rather improving the existing channels. The inclusion of a 3 m access road on both sides of the channels is meant to improve accessibility for maintenance. As a result, maintenance works for the channels are expected to improve as a result of Project implementation.</p>
2.2.	Comment: Sewer lines should be incorporated into the design of the channels.
2.3.	<p>Comment: Lubigi should also be marked on as these sec channels are improved.</p> <p>Response: Yes, Lubigi is being referred to as the 'Primary channel' and will also be improved. About 7.5 km of Lubigi will be improved</p>
2.4.	Comment: A Pilot study should be done for this Project. It is becoming increasingly important to incorporate facilities such as sewer lines and conduits for utility infrastructure along the edges of roads and channels. These should be incorporated into the design.
2.5.	<p>Question: A Sewer line was already finished and is in operation. How will this be incorporated?</p> <p>Response: The Design Consultants have consulted with NWSC and continue to do so. NWSC will provide the sewer line design so that the Design Consultants incorporate these into the channel designs.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: Will the 3 m access be enough for trucks collecting garbage?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the 3 m access should suffice for KCCA trucks.</p>
	Consultation and sensitization
2.7.	<p>Information: Kiwunya channel is mostly in Lubaga Division. Lubaga LC Chairpersons should be informed about the Project.</p> <p>Response: Lubaga Division Officials will be met, and subsequently the LC Chairpersons of the Project areas.</p>
2.8.	<p>Question: KCCA has recently asked owners of commercial structures near the roads to pave from their residences to the roadside. When the project starts, these people will be affected?</p> <p>Response: Yes, if they are within the channel corridor, they will be affected. However, all project affected people will be compensated.</p>

Item	Update
2.9.	<p>Question: Will the LC leaders get allowance?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the LC leaders will get facilitation for their assistance in community mobilization, work with the surveyors, and participation on the Grievance Committee.</p>
	Project benefits
2.10.	<p>Comment: KCCA has done a great job so far. However, unemployment is still very rampant. The people living in local communities should be considered for employment when the channel construction commences.</p>
	RAP Studies
2.11.	<p>Comment: The area along Kiwunya Channel is Kabaka's land. The land owners have been refusing to register because of the pending widening of the Kiwunya channel. This consultation has provided the area leaders with good information to encourage the land owners to register with the Buganda Land Board since registered land gets a higher compensation fee than unregistered land.</p>
2.12.	<p>Comment: Sensitisation of local communities should be done so as to allay any fears about the Project at the earliest possible time.</p>
2.13.	<p>Question: Some areas are actually graveyards. Who will be paid?</p> <p>Response: All affected people would be paid, the land owner and the people whose relatives' grave has to be relocated.</p>
2.14.	<p>Suggestion: Process should incorporate people from Buganda Land Board because they are currently the ones involved in land registration.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MAKERERE I, MAKERERE II, MAKERERE III, WATDEGEYA, BNDISE III			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: 27 OCTOBER 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
NATIFUM ADAMT KIROBIA	Woman Councilor Mak II	0782269719 / 0704132821	PAOQO
Kyigi Kayigwa S.C.	Mk. III	0704459258 / 0772	AD
Katendo Fred	woman councilor Mak I	0755722656	W22
SEKUTI SYRAGE	CHAIRPERSON OF THE MAK II	0772/0702 870036	SHH
NSUMBA ROBERT	Councilor Mak II	0756-987003	ANLSC
Lubwama Kisiu	WAK I	0704 883530	WAK I
Mukusya Paul	C/ Man Mak Zone	0782494866	Mukusya Paul
Namukamba Mary	C/ Person Kiggundu	0774128746	MM George
ILAFUNZI JASON ABRAHAM	C/ PERSON LC II MAK	0775546954	J. A.
Kisa Temimul	Man Mak III	079660090 J. K. K. K.	J. K. K.
Kabega Twaha	C/ Man Good hope	0752555554	Wahs

Week 44		Meeting date	28 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Makerere III, Bwaise I, Kyebando, Kanyanya & Kawempe I.	Division Councillors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stellah Turyahabwe	Kawempe Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kisa Jemimah	Kawempe Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction <p>The Ward Administrator of Kawempe Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Parish leaders, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session

Item	Update
	Project Information
2.1.	<p>Question: Where there are many turns in the channel, will this be corrected?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the Design Engineers noted that there have been diversions made to the channels in many places. These many turns result in hydraulic losses which cause inefficiencies in the channel systems. These have been rectified by the new designs.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: Sewer lines, will these be considered since they already exist?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the Design Engineer is communication with NWSC to incorporate the sewer lines into the channel designs such that the existing sewer lines are not affected by the Project.</p>
	RAP Process
2.3.	<p>Question: How will the Kibanja owner and tenant be paid?</p> <p>Response: Different rates for land owners, kibanja holders, and tenants will apply. The kibanja owner gets 70% of the value since they are the ones occupying the land; title owner gets 30% of the value. The tenants get compensation for the equivalent of their losses from the land, for example costs for loss of income as they find alternative tenantable land on which to carry out their economic activities.</p>
2.4.	<p>Question: How will the 15% and 30% disturbance allowance be paid?</p> <p>Response: 15% disturbance allowance will be paid when KCCA has given at least six (06) months' notice for relocation while 30% will be paid when only three (03) months' allowance for relocation have been provided.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: Will people's land titles be taken like UNRA did? How will these be obtained from UNRA if this project needs them? Also, what happens if one's land title is in the bank for a loan?</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: What questions will be asked during the surveys?</p> <p>Response: Two different survey forms will be used. A socio-economic survey form which will be administered to everybody in the project area; and the census survey which will be administered to only the project affected persons.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: Haven't the surveyors already passed through? Some people have reported seeing them.</p> <p>Response: Surveyors have been through the Project area to obtain data to assist with the Project designs. The Surveyors will pass through the Project area after the designs are finalized to mark out the extents of the drainage corridor. The Valuation surveyors will then value the marked properties.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	<p>Question: The channel, in some parts, has been diverting on one side. The channel was originally small and has kept on expanding but only one side be taken up? How will the compensation be done for someone whose land has been encroached on by the channel?</p> <p>Response: The valuation surveying exercise will be based on the land titles. Land titles clearly demarcate the extent of one's land demarcations.</p>
2.9.	<p>Question: What happens if there is no land title but people have already decided on how to divide the land?</p> <p>Response: The land title holder will be considered, unless a sale agreement is available.</p>
2.10.	<p>Question: Who determines how much compensation is given, for example if a house is to be affected, how is it determined which rooms to be affected?</p> <p>Response:the Project design will determine the channel corridor and route, and hence determine which properties, and their extents, to be affected.</p>
2.11.	<p>Question: How will the valuation prices be obtained? How will inflation be considered?</p> <p>Response: The World Bank Guidelines emphasise that present day value of assets is used during valuation. The market value of building materials will be used, while current district rates for Kampala district will be used for agricultural possessions such as trees and crops.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MULAGO III, KYEBANDO, MAKERERE II				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping		ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation		RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date:	29/10/15			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City				
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial	
Charles Sekyanzi	Resident	0783029075		
Nabalamba Specioza	Land Lord	0787436566	Nabalamba S	
Namaganda Florence	Land Lord	0777478842	Namaganda.F	
Mukwaya Paul	Land Lord	07824494865	Mukwaya P	
Kabega Twahs	Good hope	0752555554		
Burice Kasim	Land Lord	0701197458		
Mugisha Geophrey	Land Lord	077252084	Mugisha	
NATAGIWA YRONICA	Land Lord	0783760595		
CEMAKULA TADEO	Land Lord	0783760595		
LUTAKONE STANIE	Land Lord	0783760595		
KIBAZIRA BASIR	Land Lord	0782411725		

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KANYA NYA, KANEMPEL, KYEGAMDO, BWAISE 1, MAKEDERE III - LC LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	✓
	Sensitisation	RAP	✓
Date:	28 th October 2015		
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
BAFERI MUSUFU	Kakungulu Zone member		
Kasali Bwonyanga	"		
Ruzinda John	"		
ISMAIL SENSALA	Quarter Zone		
DIABUKENYA JENIFA	KAKUNGULU ZONE	0774429688	Mubungo
DIASOOZI HADISA	QUARTER ZONE		
MUSABA VICENT	Quarter Zone	0782755854	Musaba Vicent
Mwonye VERNIS	Quarter Zone	0787679767	Dye
Mubungo	Quarter Zone	0705297589	Mubungo
Kabwiro Peter	Quarter Zone	077021062	Kabwiro
KAWOONYA MUKAKIHA	KAKUNGULU	0754578163	KAWOONYA

Stella Tungahabwe Ward Administrator 079460149
 Vs. Teminel Ward Adm 0794660090



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: LOCAL AREA LEADERS LCI - KANYATTA, KANEMPEI, KYEBARIDO, BWASEI, MAKERERE III

Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):
 Scoping ☐ ESIA ☒
 Sensitisation ☐ RAP ☒

Date: 28th October 2015

Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City

Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority

Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
STANBACH CHARLES	c/p person - Katala	0751500099 Charles Stanbach@gmail.com	CS
LUBWANA PAUL	c/p person QUARTER	0712698724	PL
MUKUNYA PAUL	c/p Man	078249486	Mukunya Paul
KABEGA TWAHA	Chairman	0752555534	Twahe
Namirembe Mary	c/p person Kigumba	0774128746	Mam
Kindigwe Joseph	see for security	0351993620	Kindigwe
SENDIKABINDIWA EDWARD	Quater zone	0772538157	Sendika
KISITU BADO		0755660396	
MUSKE FRANCIS	Quater zone	0782535705	Mu
MUDWENZI PROSY NAMUBENZI	Quater zone	0772691280	Prosy
NUSULA NABIRWA	Quater zone		Nabirwa

Agam.

0782-997300

c/p person SERINA
MAKERERE III

IGA - MUSA



Local People. Global Experience.

Week 44		Meeting date	29 October 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Makerere III, Kyebando, & Mulago III.	Local leaders and residents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuation Surveyor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist

Item	Update
1.	Introduction <p>The Chairperson of Kisalosalalo Village of Kawempe Division welcomed the team. Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Parish leaders, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; • Potential mitigation measures; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Question: How much width will be required?</p> <p>Response: The channel designs are still on-going. The exact channel widths will be known once the designs are finalized. By the time the Surveyors and Valuers get into the field to mark affected properties, they will be working with the final designs.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: Nsooba has branches; will all these branches be taken into consideration?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the branches of the Nsooba channel have been included in this Project.</p>
	RAP Study
2.3.	<p>Question: The experience with UNRA: it took about 5 years after the RAP exercise for people to be compensated. How long will this take?</p> <p>Response: The RAP process will start as soon as the CGV approves the rates used in the Valuation report. KCCA plans to commence the project in mid-2016, yet cannot start before the project affected persons have been compensated (in line with World Bank Guidelines).</p>
2.4.	<p>Comment: Local leaders are usually involved in such Projects at initial stages but they are later left out.</p> <p>Response: The local leaders will be involved during the Project sensitization, surveying and in the Grievance committee. The local leaders are vital to the success of any Project and will be involved in this one.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: If one is building / constructing now, should they stop?</p> <p>Response: Since designs are not complete, and hence the exact channel routes and widths still unknown; people should continue with their activities. Work can only stop after valuation of affected properties has been done and the Project cut-off date announced.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: What happens if the bank account name is different from that which is on the land title/ sale agreement?</p> <p>Response: To avoid fraudulent acts, compensation can only be paid out after identification has been proved. Identification can only be proved using valid Identification documentation.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community:		MULAGOLI, KYEBANDO, MAKERERE III		PARISHES	
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA		
		Sensitisation	RAP		
Date:		29/10/15			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City					
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority					
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial		
MANMBA ELIJAH	Kisalobale-Kyebando	0722 322 819	<i>Manmbe</i>		
Nabwire Christine	" "	0704443880	<i>Chie</i>		
KIBISI FRED	" "	0776589531	<i>FK (Kisi)</i>		
SSEMUKULA RUTH	KISALO SALO	0766 159207	<i>Ruth</i>		
LUHEGA	REN	0700195894			
Oroma Mary	Land Lord	0799604636	<i>Mary</i>		
Nalubega Alister	Land Lord	0150268648	<i>Nalubega</i>		
Nabwani Maria	Land Lord	0774486297	<i>Nabwani</i>		
NSENGIMANA TOM	Land Lord	0774304360	<i>Tom</i>		
ABURU APOLLO MORRIS	Land Lord	0775 828674	<i>Aburu</i>		
BULASA VICTORIA	LOWER NSOUBA	0777 333585	<i>Bulasa</i>		

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MULABO III, KYEBANDA, MAKEREKE III PARISHES			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		ESIA	
Date: 29/10/15		RAP	
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Arinaitwe Jolly	Mukimira Zone	0705113925	ASJ.
Kashajje Wimbira G	Kisabusa	0701847228	G
Namaganda Edith	Kisabusa Zone	0705738977 / 0777458841	Namaganda
Mabakenzi Viso	Kyebanda	07821135016	Viso
Sowron Tugesi	KYEBAKANDA	07722116570	Sowron
OLWIDE ONESHON	KYEBAKANDA	0782-287170	ONESHON
OPOT EMMANUEL	KISABUSA	0782579126	OPOT
Mugumbe Henry	Kyebanda	0772393112	Mugumbe
SEBASTIA Zura	Kyebanda	0775069980	SEBASTIA
KANUMA VICENT	Kyebanda	0757848378	KANUMA
BAHUMUNA BISAS	KYEBAKANDA	0752991555	BAHUMUNA



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: Mulago III, KYEBANDO, MAKEREPE III PARISHES			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scoping <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitisation <input type="checkbox"/> ESIA <input type="checkbox"/> RAP		
Date: 29/10/15			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Bamwine Joseph	Secretary for Information, Education & Public Mobilisation	0752501761	[Signature]
KIRISWA MEDDI	MECHANIC	0757016552	[Signature]
BYARUTATUGA ARIISA	HOUSE	0704444339	[Signature]
SEMPWANGA DAVID			
BISTANZA TIMMY		0775270001	[Signature]
USUBA SAMMUNI		070502787	[Signature]
WAMADIA BETTY		0712402558	WAMADIA
KIZITO APOLLO		0772895697	
BYAMPANGA ROBERT		0783605137	[Signature]



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MULAGO II, KYESANO, MAKERE II			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	
	Sensitisation	RAP	
Date: 30.10.15			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
AWARRETSI GEORGE	Kisalo Sero Kyondo	0772481105	AW
MAMIMBA ELIJAH	Kisalo Sero - Kyondo	0772322819	ME
IGA - MUSA	MKL III SEBINA ZONE	0782-997300	IG
KATUBI UMAR	Kisalo Sero Zone	0780510105	KU
HABUKENYA DANIE	KISALO SRO	0779825547	HA
Ssentandwa Richard	KISALO SRO	0701806364	SR
MWIERE ISA	Kisalo Sero	0791233013	MI
KISIRIKO WILLIAM	Kisalo Sero	0701011731	KI
MULUMBA DANDA	Kisalo Sero	0772553864	MD
KAYUGWA BOSCO	Kisalo Sero	0776484818	KY
Namagvu Florence	Kisalo Sero	0782-939677	Nam



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MULAGO III, KYEBARHO, MAKERERE III			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date:	29 th October 2015		
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Muganyizi Juliet	Kisalo Salo	0706868472	ms
Mukuli Stephen	Kisalo Salo	0782393465	sa
Kizito Maria Rose	Kisalo Salo	0751117839	Kizito
Ndagire Rose	Kisalo Salo	0706352341 0712852341	ndagire
Muganyizi Juliet	Kisalo Salo	0777355800	ms
Thabwani Kasozi	Kisalo Salo	0774766097	Thabwani
Kizito Junior	"	0772895697	Kizito
Muganyizi Catherine	Kisalo Salo	0756702821	ms
Muganyizi Fearless	Kisalo Salo	0712181480	Muganyizi
Ogonda Syrus	Kisalo Salo	0782123287	ogonda
Kisembo Alex	Kisalo Salo	0778710855	Kisembo



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>Mulago III, KyeEbando, Makerere III</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	
	Sensitisation	RAP	
Date: <u>29/10/15</u>			
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>NSUBUGA Musa</u>	<u>KALERA (MURKATI)</u>	<u>0703-806680</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>NAUSAMBA CATHERINE</u>	<u>CP Upper Ksooba</u>	<u>0712580873</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nakyima Habiba</u>	<u>KyEbando</u>	<u>0781385278</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>NABASA ZONATI</u>	<u>Kanaawokya</u>	<u>0752483662</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>KABA-HISYA JERONY</u>	<u>KyEbando</u>	<u>0753 523208</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nguganyu Ivan</u>	<u>KyEbando</u>	<u>0730 335895</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Twongtemwe Florence</u>	<u>KyEbando</u>	<u>0779269722</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nduhukire Patience</u>	<u>KyEbando</u>	<u>0759172166</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kayaga Anne</u>	<u>Kisakoboko</u>	<u>11</u>	
<u>BAMWINE ROSEB</u>	<u>ICISA-LOSALO</u>	<u>0782901866</u>	

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MULAGO III, KYEBATIDO, MAKERERE II				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping		ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation		RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: 29/10/15				
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City				
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial	
Charles Sekyanzi	Resident	0783029075		
Nabalamba Specioza	Land Lord	0787436566	Nabalamba S	
Namaganda Florence	Land Lord	0777478842	Namaganda.F	
Mukwaya Paul	BBR, Zediz	07824494865	Mukwaya P	
Kabega Twarahs	Good hope	0752555554		
Burree Kasim	Land Lord	0701197458		
Mugisha Geophrey	Land Lord	077252084	Mugisha	
NATAGWA YRONICA	Land Lord	0783760695	Nag	
CEMAKULA TROSO	Land Lord	0783760695	Troso	
LUYAKONE STANIE	Land Lord	0782685106		
KIBAZIRA BASIR	Land Lord	0782411725		



Week	45	Meeting date	6 November 2015
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Recorded by	Brenda
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		
		Total pages	02

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Makindye Division	Division Councillors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sylvia Nassolo	Makindye Division	Clerk to Council
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The Clerk to Council of Makindye Division welcomed the team. Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made. A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	<p>Question and Answer Session</p> <p>Project design</p> <p>2.1. Question: Where exactly does the channel pass? Does the channel pass through Lukuli I and Makindye I?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the channels in Makindye I and Lukuli I are included in the Project.</p>

Item	Update
2.2.	<p>Question: The channels through Heritage International School and Kiwafu B, what are their sizes?</p> <p>Response: The channel designs are not yet finalized. When they are, the designs will be shared with the Division. The surveyors and valuers marking out affected property will work with final designs.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: There is a channel in Lukuli Parish (Kanisa zone to Kiwempe) that is a death trap. Why has it not been included in this Project?</p> <p>Response: This Project scope is limited to the channels that were identified in the Terms of Reference for this Project. The ToR is based on the findings of the 2003 Kampala Drainage Masterplan. The Consultant cannot determine which channels to include in the Project.</p>
2.4.	<p>Question: During design, was the destination of the storm water taken into consideration? If there are any blockages in the channel, these would cause flooding.</p> <p>Response: Yes, the channels have been studied and designed from the upstream of the secondary channels to the Primary channels.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: Is the 2003 study stilladequate to advise the designs being done?</p> <p>Response: The current designs produced from this study are being based on current studies. The Project included hydrology and hydraulic studies, surveying, environmental and impact assessment studies. Therefore, the Project designs are adequate for the Q₁₀ design flood.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: What are the start and end points forthe Project? Some parts of the channels have recently been worked on. Will these be re-done?</p> <p>Response: The Design Engineers will determine which section of the channels are adequate with the design flood of 10 years. Any sections found hydraulically and structurally inadequate will be improved in this Project.</p>
	RAP Process
2.7.	<p>Suggestion: Will it only be people within the 3 m corridor to be compensated?</p> <p>Response: No, the Project designs are indicating that all current channel widths have to be expanded. One of the finalized channel designs in the Lubigi catchment shows that a channel that is currently 3-4 m at the top will be 10 m with the new design. Including the required 3 m on each side of the channel results in a channel width of 16m. The affected people will be those within the 16 m channel corridor.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MAKINDYE DIVISION COUNCIL			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		ESIA RAP	
Date: 6th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
TERAMBEKE DIVISION	Councillor A	0712653299	
Luboma Josephine	Councillor - I	0785 193491	
Kasana Deo	Councillor II	0752 218963	
Muthumaza Bob	Councillor I	0772 459090	
SEN DIISA M. PHILIP	Councillor - Kigosi	0773 436644	
MUKYESA MARGARET	COUNCILLOR Kigosi	0751 888404	
NASSOLO SYLVIA	CLERK TO COUNCIL	0794 660390	
DR. KAGODA ROBERT	Councillor Kigosi	0702 700098	
MAYAMIA ROBERT	Chr. Mayanja Robert	0772 462835	
Naddui Margaret	Councillor Kigosi	0772 633803	
Anne Eugenia	Councillor Nsambo	0755 575460 / 0702 525836	
Ayeka Ronald	Mand. Administration	0794 660072	



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: MAKINDYE DIVISION COUNCIL			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	ESIA	
	Sensitisation	RAP	
Date:	6th November 2015		
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
WAGURA EDWARD	COUNCILLOR NABONGA-A	0772-558404	[Signature]
KYESWA ANNET	" KANSAMUNO	0701486562	[Signature]
NASUNA JULIET	" GABA	0772637251	[Signature]
LUGOLLOBI WYCLIFF	councillor Kibuyeyi	0706567883	[Signature]



Week	45	Meeting date	6 November 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – Environmental Scoping	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tugume Mugisha Ephraim	Lubaga Division	Clerk to Council
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gusongonye David	Lubaga Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paul Zzimbe	Lubaga Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ntanyungura Denis	Lubaga Division	Division Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssekandi Joseph	Lubaga Division	Civil Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Clerk to Council of Lubaga Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Question: How will the Project proceed if there are land wrangles in some sections?</p> <p>Response: There will be a Grievance Committee to try and settle any disputes of aggrieved project affected people? However, the entire Project will not be stalled on account of a few individuals. An example is the construction of the Northern bypass which started and skipped over the sections with unresolved land issues.</p>
	RAP Study
2.2.	<p>Question: How will the kibanja holders and title holders be dealt with?</p> <p>Response: Different rates for land owners, kibanja holders, and tenants will apply. The kibanja owner gets 70% of the value since they are the ones occupying the land; title owner gets 30% of the value. The tenants get compensation for the equivalent of their losses from the land, for example costs for loss of income as they find alternative tenantable land on which to carry out their economic activities.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: Should construction projects be stalled? What if the Project is delayed?</p> <p>Response: No, construction should not be stalled or discouraged. Without the final designs, it is difficult to accurately tell who will or will not be affected. The Surveyors will mark out the affected properties, based on the final designs. The valuation exercise will be based on the properties within the marked out area. After properties have been valued and a cut-off date for the Project determined, then further construction will be discouraged.</p>
	Way forward
2.4.	<p>Suggestion: The Division Councillors can be met next week (week of 9th November 2015). The LC area leaders can then be met after that. Clerk to Council will inform the Mayor of the Division, and then proceed to call the Councillors' meeting.</p>
2.5.	<p>Suggestion: The Consultant's team needs to meet the Mayor before the Councillors are met.</p>
2.6.	<p>Information: In all, 19 Councillors will be met from the affected Parishes.</p> <p>The Parishes involved in this Project are: Busega, Lunguja, Lubya, Namirembe-Bakuli, and Kasubi.</p>

[illegible]

Week	46	Meeting date	12 November 2015
		Recorded by	IK, BA
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA		Total pages 09
Stakeholder engaged	Nakawa Division II – Local Area Leaders		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Nakawa Division	Division Councillors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mabuya H. Limlim	Nakawa Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namara Charity	Nakawa Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mazapkwe Grace	Nakawa Division	Representing Town Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Ward Administrator of Nakawa Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	Comment: Provision for conduits for water pipes and telecom lines should be included at the edge of the channels to avoid having repetitions of service infrastructure such as pipes crossing the channels after the channel construction has been completed.
	RAP Process
2.2.	<p>Concern: Sometimes the laws are changed e.g. UNRA changing reserve widths. Is it possible that after this, KCCA could want to take up more land for the drainage reserves?</p> <p>Response: Due to the development in the City, it is possible that after some years, the channels will need to be widened further. KCCA would have to compensate for any land take if that happened, same as is being done with this phase of the Project.</p>
2.3.	<p>Concern: Will graves, shrines and electricity poles lying within the channel corridors also be compensated?</p> <p>Response: Yes, all property that will be taken up or displaced by the Project will be compensated.</p>
2.4.	<p>Concern: During community sensitizations, people are usually informed that they will be compensated and valuations undertaken. Sometimes, the projects take long to kick off and yet people cannot proceed with their developments. How can we be sure this will not be the case with this Project?</p> <p>Response: KCCA has scheduled to commence construction next year (2016). In the event of any delays beyond 24 months, the valuation exercise would have to be repeated.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: What happens if after valuation, someone sells his/her land? Will demarcations be made?</p> <p>Response: Only those people assessed as per the cut-off date shall be compensated.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: If one is not satisfied, can a private valuer be used by the aggrieved party?</p> <p>Response: Yes, a grievance committee will be set up to address issues and if not substantively resolved, the aggrieved party can seek redress from courts of law.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: How will the L.C chairpersons be able to help residents get jobs?</p> <p>Response: KCCA will advertise for Contractors to implement the construction works. The ESIA report recommends to KCCA that the Contractors be obligated to hire the local community members, as determined by the available level of skill against the job requirements. Unskilled labour should be obtained from the local communities. It is expected that the community members will also take the initiative to apply for jobs when works commence.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	<p>Question: Will L.C leaders be facilitated as they help with the project?</p> <p>Response: Yes, LC leaders will be facilitated to carry out their work as they are involved in the RAP process of identifying land and property owners.</p>
2.9.	<p>Question: During valuation, will the urban and slum areas such as Ntinda and Kinawataka be valued the same?</p> <p>Response: No, the market value of land changes with location. It will be the same for this Project.</p>
	Way forward
2.10.	Suggestion: KCCA should demarcate the drainage corridor.
2.11.	Information: The local leaders highlighted the local names of the respective channels in Naguru II as the available maps from the surveying team depicted generic names. The Channels passing through Naguru II were pointed out as Kalume channel through the former Corporation flats and Naguru Hill , Kawoya channel through Banda (B2 & B3), Jamaica channel along Lancaster Avenue

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 12 th Nov. 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
MYINDOKYEZIRA MODOY	C/person	0702413104	[Signature]
MABWYA H. Lumbim	W.A - KCCA	0794660076	[Signature]
SEENKARA RICHARD	C/person	0704670342	[Signature]
ECHERU CHARLES	C/person	0759839784	[Signature]
BIAKIRY & ROBINIA	C/person	0772314083	[Signature]
OKIA SAM	C/person - Banyoni	0772449592	[Signature]
TUGYEZEITO FRED	C/mon valley	0782385076	[Signature]
BALUKA RICHARD	C/person - Bowdu	0779606161	[Signature]
Munira Mulela Christine	Consultant LC 3	0772413241/075	[Signature]
MRS KASIRYO JOAN AKIKI	C/person Nsamugwano	0702935262/0702--	[Signature]
RASHID Ibrahim	Citroti	0772441486	[Signature]



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 12 th Nov. 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
OTIM EDWARD	C/m K.8	0706990589	[Signature]
KERNESA PHONSIO	C/m Katali II - Wajuni	0772 6679 17	[Signature]
LEBRO CHRISTOPHER	C/m Banda Zone 8	0700915997/0392967662	[Signature]
Mangan Alex	C/m Katali III	0784669189	[Signature]
KASANGALI SAM	C/m Kaseke III	0782907527	[Signature]
OTIM JOSEPH	C/m Zone 5	0704-393463	[Signature]
ZAVUGA AIDAH PROBY	COUNCILOR Kuli	072656096/070572855	[Signature]
ABDU IQA MATUVA	DEFENSE KASENGE	07814088573	[Signature]
MANYEKI SUSAN	V/C scempagala	0753944122	[Signature]
JAMES FRANCIS Karingabalya	Chairperson/Eldorby	0759849084	[Signature]
KITUMBO FATUMA	C/PERSON Banda 2	0752835655	[Signature]



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 10 th Nov 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
KIZ-ATHINI ROSE	C/PERSON	0788735420	TRK/ROSE
Kibuka David	Chairman - Butukuma	0782242259	DKS
YASMIN Juma	C/PERSON - KATALES	0772466723	YASMIN
Hajj Siamu Muteganya	C/PERSON - RUMUKU	0782-025166	Siamu
MAHMOUD HUSSEIN	C/PERSON - NAGURU II	0772407567	MHUSSEIN
KASOZI ZACHARY	C/M - U.E.B. KATALES	0702185564	KASOZI
LUKYAMUZI M. NAIJUMA	C/M - MUTABA ZONE	0704767566	LUKYAMUZI
Erasmus Phulp	C/M - COUNSELLOR KIGYUMBA	0700291121	ERASMUS
YAKO SHABU	C/M - BUKYUMBA	0704621691	YAKO
Aankanya Beatrice	C/M - K.L.I	0712712321	AANKANYA



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 10 th Nov 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
APRE AMBROSE	Chairman	0712582228	APRE
DNYUT DENNIS OJO	C/MAN	0712722559	DNYUT
OSERHABDA STEVEN	C/MAN SEMPAGALA	0701-320750	OSERHABDA
ALIA JOHNI	C/MAN BAHIA 3	0752293066	ALIA
ZAKI PETER	Chairman NAGURU	0712530892	ZAKI
MEGE SAM	ESIA KATALES NGU	0712403713	MEGE
Maryanne Grace	Rep. P.C Nakawa	0774-660028	MARYANNE
Namara Chaity	Ward Administrator	0794-660097	NAMARA
PETER MAMA	NAGURU II	0793446194	PETER
MUTO MORO JOHN	Chairman B.I. BAHIA	0774082851	MUTO
Namitende Robert	C/PERSON B.I. BAHIA	0712-313779	NAMITENDE



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>12-11-2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>HASSAN FARUK</u>	<u>C/MAN</u>	<u>0782180227</u>	<u>HF</u>
<u>OPENJI REN</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>0704625626</u>	<u>OR</u>
<u>DALTON WANDI</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>0704564248</u>	<u>DW</u>
<u>KIREGA PAIRICA</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>0792-617871</u>	<u>EP</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>12 November 2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>KARATUNGA ASIA</u>	<u>C/Man Mbagaza Zone</u>	<u>0772566600</u>	<u>KA</u>
<u>MBABALI UMAR</u>	<u>C/Man ZONE 5 Mbagazi</u>	<u>072681984</u>	<u>MB</u>
<u>Munyaho Grace</u>	<u>Rep. T.C. Nakawa Div</u>	<u>0794-660098</u>	<u>MG</u>
<u>BYABAZAMBE FRANCIS</u>	<u>C/Man Zone 10</u>	<u>0782412422</u>	<u>FB</u>
<u>Mugisha Fred</u>	<u>Sec. Information</u>	<u>0786467607</u>	<u>FM</u>



Week	46	Meeting date	12 November 2015
		Recorded by	IK, BA
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA		Total pages
			05
Stakeholder engaged	Nakawa Division I – Local Area Leaders		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Nakawa Division	Division Councillors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mabuya H. Limlim	Nakawa Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namara Charity	Nakawa Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Ward Administrator of Nakawa Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Question: Some people came to carry out survey work 2 years ago and told the residents not to continue any developments. Recently, another group has been undertaking the same work. Is this related to this Project?</p> <p>Response (from Team): That should be a different Project and the valuation exercise might be being repeated because compensation was not done within 2 years.</p> <p>Response (from another LC member): The valuation study in question is being done for the NWSC sewer line.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: When is the start time for this project?</p> <p>Response: KCCA has scheduled to commence construction next year (2016).</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: Jinja Express highway, Southern By-pass, and the NWSC sewer line, are all planned along the same route and now the Kinawataka channel. How will all these Projects be executed within the same time?</p> <p>Response: KCCA as the Project developer is aware of the other proposed and on-going Projects within the Project area, and is therefore in liaison with the other implementing agencies such as NWSC and UNRA. Communication among the various implementing agencies will ensure that there are minimal or no conflicts in the infrastructure development process.</p>
2.4.	<p>Concern: Mutungo-Bbina road, the culverts direct water to the residential areas nearby. That channel is very deep. It will have to be re-worked.</p>
2.5.	<p>Concern: Another group was taking photos regarding a garbage project. Is this project related to that one?</p> <p>Response: No, that should be an entirely different Project. This Project is limited to the construction of drainage channel infrastructure.</p>
2.6.	<p>Concern: Would it not have been better to do a survey and identify which channels are problematic? For these channels to be identified by KCCA on paper is not the right thing to do e.g. Zone IV channel is in poor condition and should have been included on the list of channels under this Project.</p> <p>Response: This Project is under the second phase of the KIIDP, and is implementing the recommendations made in the Drainage Master Plan of 2003. Therefore only channels identified as crucial in the 2003 study are included in this Project. KCCA might in the future identify other channels that are in need of improvement.</p>
2.7.	<p>Suggestion: Water from Mutungo and Luzira Prisons flows down to zones 9 and 11 but does not have an outlet hence leading to flooding in those areas. The channel should be worked on and another channel through Basajjabalaba and Nyakana zones to convey this water from these channels.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	Suggestion: Councillors have identified other channels that need to be addressed urgently and should be considered priority.
	RAP Process
2.9.	<p>Comment: Valuation is sometimes done and the work takes very long to start.</p> <p>Response: KCCA has allocated funds from the World Bank to implement this Project, with construction to start mid-2016.</p>
2.10.	<p>Concern: There appear to be conflicting statements between KCCA and the consultants. KCCA usually just destroys structures, for example in this area, two structures were destroyed and 2 months later, UNRA undertook a valuation exercise.</p> <p>Response: This is a World Bank funded Project and will thus be implemented in line with the Safeguard Policies of the World Bank which require that fair and adequate compensation is made to all Project affected persons, before they have to leave their land for a government Project.</p>
2.11.	<p>Question: How is the payment made? Is it only to those with titles or everyone with property?</p> <p>Response: Everyone affected by the Project is paid a compensation amount. That includes property as well as land.</p>
	Project timing
2.12.	Concern: The timing of the project is bad because residents will perceive it as an initiative by councillors/area leaders to sway voters.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>12th November 2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>TAAGA ANNET DORIS</u>	<u>1st C/PERSON</u>	<u>0775303229</u>	<u>TAAGA</u>
<u>Kutehuzo Aloysius</u>	<u>Deputy C/PERSON</u>	<u>0751459444</u>	<u>Kutehuzo</u>
<u>Bwamiika LG</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0701389379</u>	<u>Bwamiika</u>
<u>KATE BRIAN</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>078639302</u>	<u>KATE</u>
<u>SEBAGA GERALD</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>0772642446</u>	<u>SEBAGA</u>
<u>MANYURU RUTH</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0752552712</u>	<u>MANYURU</u>
<u>SIFUNA JOYCE</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0701096147</u>	<u>SIFUNA</u>
<u>Jane Lugayizi</u>	<u>Assistant Secretary</u>	<u>0706802164</u>	<u>Jane</u>
<u>Nalukwaga Fausta</u>	<u>SLC</u>	<u>0706211549</u>	<u>Nalukwaga</u>
<u>NKAMBO EWARA</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0772665651</u>	<u>NKAMBO</u>
<u>NSABAMUNDA RUTH</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0762795571</u>	<u>NSABAMUNDA</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>12th Nov 2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Chaiti Namara</u>	<u>Local Administrator</u>	<u>Chairman@kcca.gov.ug</u> <u>0794660097</u>	<u>Chaiti</u>
<u>Murkyaeri Godfrey-b.</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0773001931</u>	<u>Murkyaeri</u>
<u>KIZITA SALIM</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR</u>	<u>0785662735</u>	<u>KIZITA</u>
<u>Lwaga Joseph</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR</u>	<u>0772410647</u>	<u>Lwaga</u>
<u>KASUGA ABEDISSEWALI-K.</u>	<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>0752504432</u>	<u>KASUGA</u>
<u>WANGALWA HASSAN</u>	<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>0772617259</u>	<u>WANGALWA</u>
<u>TAMALE T. KATUMBA</u>	<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>0704942762</u> <u>0783471402</u>	<u>TAMALE</u>
<u>Lukwiringa Yafesi</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0701007018</u>	<u>Lukwiringa</u>
<u>BYARUGABA STEPHAN</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0752934092</u>	<u>BYARUGABA</u>
<u>Njahondu Timothy</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0772304077</u>	<u>Njahondu</u>
<u>NAMUKULA GODFREY</u>	<u>C/PERSON</u>	<u>0772488904</u>	<u>NAMUKULA</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>NAKAWA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>12th November 2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>Haduduku Annet</u>	<u>C.I person</u>	<u>0787705786</u>	<u>Haduduku-</u>



Week	46	Meeting date	12 November 2015
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Recorded by	IK, BA
Stakeholder engaged	Community members in Bokasa and Bogalani zones, Kawempe Division	Total pages	07
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Village	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Bukasa & Bogalani zones	Community members
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Juuko Robert	Bugalani zone	Chairman
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hajji Ssentamu	Kalimazi zone	Chairman
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssaka Wamala	Bokasa zone	Chairman
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
3.	Introduction <p>The Chairpersons of Bokasa and Bugalani zones welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the local area officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
4.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design
4.1.	<p>Question: Will both sides of the channel be taken up by the channel improvement? It has been speculated that works will only be undertaken on one side of the channel.</p> <p>Response: That will depend on the design strip maps which the surveyors will possess as they undertake the exercise. However, it is generally expected that both sides of the channel will be included in the channel improvement works.</p>
4.2.	<p>Question: Why make the channel so wide?</p> <p>Response: The Design Team undertook a comprehensive preliminary study of the channels and considered the channel system’s inadequacies to arrive at the designs.</p>
4.3.	<p>Question: Instead of widening the existing secondary channels, why not start with cleaning and de-silting the larger Lubigi channel?</p> <p>Response: The Lubigi channel will be de-silted as part of the project undertaking when construction works commence.</p>
4.4.	<p>Question: How soon will the project commence?</p> <p>Response: The project is projected to commence construction phase by the month of June 2016.</p>

Item	Update
4.5.	Concern: The problem of the City's storm water management system will not be solved by widening channels. Instead, KCCA should stop development in wetlands as is currently the case, e.g. Lubigi Sewage Treatment Plant which is a great contributing factor to the problem of flooding.
4.6.	Suggestion: The local people should also be integrated in the planning process before such projects are undertaken.
4.7.	Suggestion: On Nabweru Road, a bridge is required as opposed to culverts. Even when it doesn't rain heavily, the place still floods because of the culverts which block the flow of water.
4.8.	Concern: KCCA previously did not effect what it had set out to do on the Lubigi channel and that is why flooding has intensified instead of reducing.
	RAP Process and Compensation
4.9.	Question: Will joint accounts be permitted during the compensation process? Response: Yes, joint accounts will be permitted where the property is co-owned e.g. Mother and Son but if not, only owner of property or PAP shall be paid on single account.
4.10.	Question: How will land belonging to the Kabaka be dealt with? Response: Kabaka's land will be dealt with by paying the kibanja holder 70% of the land value and 30% to the Buganda Land Board.
4.11.	Question: How will 'abami ba kabaka' be integrated into the project? Response: The consultant intends to set up a meeting with the Buganda Land Board to iron out such issues pertaining their interest.
4.12.	Question: Which phases follow the sensitization process? Response: Subsequent to sensitization, the survey and valuation teams will set-up and commence field exercise (possibly next week 23 rd November 2015)
4.13.	Question: Where is the valuer from? Where will the compensation funds come from? Response: The valuer will be a private firm sub-contracted by the client but the output will be presented to the Central Government Valuer (CGV) for review and approval. The compensation funds will come from the GOU while construction funds will come from the World Bank.

Item	Update
4.14.	<p>Concern: Some people have been announcing that the project is about to commence and that people lining the channels should begin to move. People should be properly informed.</p> <p>Response: No land and property owner will be asked to leave their homes and property to allow for Project implementation without fair and adequate compensation in line with the Ugandan Law and World Bank Safeguard Policies.</p>
4.15.	<p>Concern: Tenants don't want to pay rent, and if they hear of the impending Project, they will be even more difficult to handle by landlords since they will cite the Project relocation as a reason not to pay rent. The chairpersons should ensure that people are properly sensitized so as to minimize the inconvenience brought about by this Project.</p>
4.16.	<p>Question: Tenants who have been in residence for a long time in a particular house (e.g. 11 years) how will these be compensated?</p> <p>Response: Tenants will not be entitled to a compensation pay-out since ample time will be given for people to relocate.</p>
4.17.	<p>Concern: In the year 2000, houses were demolished to pave way for the drainage project but no compensation was made. We hope this project will not do the same.</p> <p>Response: All project affected persons under this Project will be compensated for their loss of property and/or livelihood in line with the Ugandan law and World Bank Safeguard Policies.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BUGALANI & BOKASA ZONES, KAWEMPE DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 16 th Nov 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Kemuntale Josephine	Bokasa	075-2 610 820	K.J
TUMUKO ROBERT	CLIMATE BUGALANI ZONE	0787925744	TUMUKO
KAKOZA UMMU	BUGALANI	0772464741	K.U.
Haji SSENTAMU	CLIMATE KAWEMPE ZONE	070411101	Haji
Naviguilde Rose	BUGALANI	0772-857960	Naviguilde
BIRABWA KEZIYA	BUGALANI	0782571663	bitabwa
IRISHTI RUKHAR		0702263616	IRISHTI
LUANGA FRED		0701102181	Luanga Fred
NABUSENKE ALICE		0778080044	NABUSENKE
Iga Henry D.	Stylarini	0778050070	Iga Henry
MURRAY JAMES	BUGALANI	0706463475	MURRAY



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BUGALANI & BOKASA ZONES, KAWEMPE DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 16 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Lulanga Elizabeth NUGAZWA	Resident (Bokasa)	0752 829000	Lulanga
Namata Vuk Jane		0755471216	Namata Vuk Jane
NKALUBO ISAAC	George	0753687249	NKALUBO
SSERERE JAMES	Bokasa Bugalani	0774547426	Serere
Selwadda		0779307455	Selwadda
SEBUNGYI JOSEPH	BOKASA ZONE	0776709933	Sebun
MUSISI JAMES	BOKASA ZONE	0774327209	Musisi
KITARA RETHAMAH	BOKASA	0772844199	KITARA
OLWINGO SARA	BOKASA	0774539054	OLWINGO
NASOZI GETRUIDA	BOKASA	0755907240	NASOZI



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: BUGALATI 3 BUKASA ZONES, KANEMPE DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 16th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Ssako klanale	Chairman of Bukasa	0772-545775	[Signature]
Hamutchi Rose Kyeson	Huluka ssabasajja	0782-860861	[Signature]
Namukya Rose		0701 107123	[Signature]
LUZINDA NELSON PAUL	RESIDENT	0776860821	[Signature]
WABWERA ABDOUL HAKIM		070149214128	[Signature]
SEMBATYA MUSFIS		0772466031	[Signature]
Matevu Vincent		0758173242	[Signature]
NAKITENDE Hamida	N.H	0781691540	N.H
NAGINDA LIZ	N.L		N.L
Kibuka Tony	Resident	07779	[Signature]
Ssemunda prissy	Resident	0712498476	Semunda



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		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 16th Nov 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Nakyanzi Mary	Bukasa	0754-31-50-86	Nakyanzi
Yaddu JAMES	Bugabani	0782326007	[Signature]
Penava emma	Bugabani	072335787	[Signature]
BATIK JOHN	Bugabani	0752958481	[Signature]
Amirli Kanama	Bukasa	0772431242	[Signature]



Week	47	Meeting date	17 November 2015
		Recorded by	IK, BA
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA		Total pages 13
Stakeholder engaged	Communities of Nabukalu and Nakamiro zones, Kawempe Division		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Nabukalu and Nakamiro zones	Community Members
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Margaret Kabiswa	Nabukalu zone	Chairperson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The Chairperson of Nabukalu zone welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the local area officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Question: If project start is May, how long will this project take?</p> <p>Response: The Project is expected to take 2 years to complete from the date of commissioning.</p>
	Channel Maintenance
2.2.	<p>Concern: If the Lubigi channel is not maintained or dredged prior to this Project start, the work will be counterproductive since the water from the Nakamiro channel pours into Lubigi. In addition, Lubigi treatment plant was constructed where the water originally drained and has also consequently increased the flooding.</p>
	RAP Process and Compensation
2.3.	<p>Question: Land belongs to the Kabaka. The land lord is therefore Buganda Land Board (BLB). What percentage will BLB take and what will the plot owners get from the kibanja holder?</p> <p>Response: Kabaka's land will be dealt with by paying the kibanja holder 70% of the land value and 30% to the Buganda Land Board.</p>
2.4.	<p>Question: BLB has been asking for UGX 600,000 to allow for land registration. Will this be the basis on which to establish ownership of land?</p> <p>Response: The UGX 600,000 is charge for processing a lease document from BLB as proof of ownership. These documents will be helpful in proving one's ownership status.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: When buying Kabaka's land, the statement in the transaction documents is 'we give u...' because Kabaka's land cannot be sold. Will this not create problems at time of payment?</p> <p>Response: No, because the transaction documents from the BLB are official documents that will be respected by the Valuation process.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: What happens if a lot of land has been taken and the remaining piece is too small for productive use?</p> <p>Response: In the event of such occurrence, the entire parcel of land will be compensated and full ownership surrendered to the project proponent (KCCA).</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: What happens if the owner still wants to stay on the small piece that has been left after compensation?</p> <p>Response: if compensation has been made for the entire parcel, then the owner must surrender his full interest.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	<p>Question: What happens if after the drainage corridor has been taken, the PAP's house is left very close to the 3 m access road?</p> <p>Response: If the PAP's house is not at all affected during the survey and valuation process, no compensation shall be provided for it and the PAP may continue to occupy such house.</p>
2.9.	<p>Question: Will PAPs be compensated according to the values assessed or will an agreement be reached between the aggrieved and the grievance committee?</p> <p>Response: As much as possible, the valuers shall attempt to make a fair valuation assessment but where contestation arises; there will be a mechanism to allow for the aggrieved party to present his case to a grievance committee which will attempt to arrive at an amicable settlement.</p>
2.10.	<p>Question: Will payment be made before demolition of people's properties?</p> <p>Response: Yes, payment will precede demolition of properties.</p>
2.11.	<p>Concern: Some PAPs may not be able to purchase other land with the compensation money e.g. orphans and widows. The compensation payments should be adequate.</p>
2.12.	<p>Suggestion: The valuers should be mature, experienced and considerate.</p>
2.13.	<p>Concern: The valuers are expected to move with the chairpersons but what if the chairperson and the PAP are not on friendly terms. This might compromise the valuation exercise.</p> <p>Response: The Valuers and Surveyors are competent professionals and will adhere to their professional ethics, among which are fairness and impartiality.</p>
2.14.	<p>Suggestion: KCCA should consider increasing the depths of the channels instead of only widening them.</p>
2.15.	<p>Suggestion: KCCA should not simply ask people to relocate without compensation.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

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		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: <u>17th November 2015</u>			
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>KAMUKUZA</u>	<u>MABUKALU</u>	<u>0772451308</u>	<u>mk</u>
<u>OREC</u>			
	<u>PTIKALL</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>ceyga</u>
<u>KABUNGA EDWARD</u>	<u>NABUKALU</u>		<u>kabunga Edward</u>
<u>NAHDERA TOLIAN</u>	<u>NABUKALU</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>N.T</u>
<u>NAMAZZI PASICA</u>	<u>Namazzi</u>	<u>0757851928</u>	
<u>KAGENYA VICENT</u>	<u>KAGENYA</u>	<u>0772382295</u>	<u>VICENT</u>
<u>Naseleko fiona</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0704701361</u>	<u>af</u>
<u>NAMUKHA JOYCE</u>	<u>NAMUKHA</u>	<u>0754002447</u>	<u>Namukha</u>
<u>NAMUYONGA STEPHEN</u>	<u>NAMUKALU</u>	<u>0774616420</u>	<u>N. SATINHA</u>



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Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>WALAKIRA GODFREY</u>	<u>ADVISER</u>	<u>0703503174</u>	<u>W. G</u>
<u>KALYANDU GODFREY</u>		<u>0755082923</u>	<u>K. G</u>
<u>KABUNGA TERRY</u>		<u>0782716535</u>	<u>Terry</u>
<u>MUBIEU FRANCIS</u>	<u>Partner</u>	<u>0775615537</u>	<u>F. M</u>
<u>Mulinde Isaac</u>		<u>0774454704</u>	<u>I. M</u>
<u>Rosette Galiwango</u>	<u>Peasant F.</u>	<u>0774-862188</u>	<u>R. G</u>
<u>DR. KIRUNDA W. NENHA</u>	<u>Medical officer</u>	<u>0773-501946</u>	<u>Dr. Kirunda</u>
<u>Namukha Grace</u>	<u>Namukha Grace</u>	<u>0755642863</u>	<u>Namukha Grace</u>
<u>MUZANA AISHAKIMBUQUE</u>		<u>0774-0711-618593</u>	
<u>Nassima Shapiro</u>		<u>0773 163261</u>	<u>Nassima Shapiro</u>
<u>Retolamira</u>	<u>Namukha</u>		



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	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 17th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Richard A. A. A. A.	NABUKALU	0772302701	RAA
Malluko Sarah	Nabukalu	0754101044	M
Nakganda Alisa	Nakamilo	0778373909	Alisa Nakganda
Babirye Florence	Nabukalu	0782279081	Babirye
Lugolobi Leticia	Nabukalu	0753235536	Leticia
Mr. Senabulya Yusuf	Nakamilo	0752260407	Yusuf
Namukasa Jane	Nabukalu	0753013439	Jane
Moni A. B. P. D. S. S. Y.	Nabukalu	07767410552	Moni
NALONGO KIBUDE	NAKAMIRO	0700346751	Nalongo K.
NALUBAGA LUKIA	NAKAMIRO	0962728396	Alukia
SAFINA NASSIWA	NAKAMIRO	0774170256	Safina



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Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
NINSHUBA JUSTUS	NAKAMIRO	0744967976	Ninshuba
MUSA SSA LI	NAKAMIRO	0772557990	Ssa Li
Libye Ronald	" "	0756680649	Libye
NYINGYU LAURENCE	NAKAMIRO	0774321847	Laurence
NALWOGA ROBINAH	NAKAMIRO	0702704409	Robinah
NAMUKILA TANIPHER	NABUKALU	0701373900	Namukila
Nanyunja Justine	Lufola	0712862432	Justine
MAMA NALU	NABUKALU	0703853972	Mama
NAMAYANDA Cissy	NAKAMIRO	0782023940	Namayanda
NAMUTERI DEISI	NAKAMIRO	0753961915	Namuteri
MUTESASARA FRED	Nabukalu zone	0772336312	Fred



FACILITATION FORM

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>NABUKALU 2, NAKAMIRO ZONES, KAWEMPE DIVISION</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
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Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name	Designation	Amount	Signature
<u>NINIBHABA JUSTUS</u>			
<u>NAKIITO MARY</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>AGNES NAJJEMBA</u>	<u>NABUKALU</u>	<u>0227884920</u>	
<u>SHEILA MUSA LUGICA</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO</u>	<u>0702527461/0222522461</u>	
<u>Namutebi Juliet</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0766198041</u>	<u>Namutebi</u>
<u>Nanjuka Joyce</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>		<u>Nanjuka J.</u>
<u>Nakirungu Ruth</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>076622167</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kakooza Samil</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO</u>	<u>0703501028</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nakabirwa Regina</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0772614099</u>	<u>Nakabirwa R</u>
<u>Nakijicha yudhan</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0783317529</u>	
<u>NAGAYI JUSTINE</u>	<u>NABUKALU</u>	<u>0782002987</u>	<u>Justine</u>



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Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Namukasa Sarah</u>		<u>0774527260</u>	<u>Namukasa Sarah</u>
<u>Nabwaga M.</u>		<u>0774758124</u>	<u>Nabwaga</u>
<u>BURUGI PHOSY</u>		<u>0701 7834 19</u>	<u>Burugi P.</u>
<u>Nakawaka Sowethy</u>		<u>0788020060</u>	<u>Nakawaka S.</u>
<u>MAGADA DANIEL</u>	<u>NABUKALU ZONE</u>	<u>0780957072</u>	<u>Magada</u>
<u>BALAZA WILCYF</u>	<u>NABUKALU ZONE</u>	<u>0783351184</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MUTYABA ROBERT</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>0772448960</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



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Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Nantanda Joyce	Nakamiro Zone	0774228360	S. Joyce
NAMISI Cissy	NABUKALU ZONE	0782725613	C. Namisi
KAMUKAMA VICENT	NABUKALU ZONE	0751043263	V. Kamukama
KIKOMBEKO EMMA	NABUKALU ZONE	0712250674	E. Kikombe
KATUNDA HAIRA	NABUKALU ZONE	0782605910	H. Katunda
SANJU HARRIET	NABUKALU ZONE	0774562728	S. Harriet
NORBA ZALWANGA	LUFULA ZONE	-	N. Zalwanga
IGA SAMB	LUFULA ZONE	-	I. Samb
NABOZI RAZIYA	NABUKALU ZONE	-	N. Raziya
YUSUFU SCUGENDO	ANCALA ZONE	0757916669	Y. Scugendo
KAMUKAMA JESSIE	NABUKALU ZONE	0772471147	J. Kamukama



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Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Kabirwa Margaret	C/Africa Nabukalu Zone	0772311580	M. Kabirwa
Nabakaza Eva	MURAKIMIRO	0782913794	N. Kabirwa
Agnes Musinguzi	Nabukalu	0752402314	A. Musinguzi
Nakatanzi Jowita	Nabukalu	0701171377	J. Nakatanzi
Nabusi Sam Zito	Nakembo	0772423851	S. Nabusi
NAMUKULA SHIRAZ	NABUKALU	077077532	S. Namukula
KATENDE JUMA	NABUKALU	0782485245	K. Katende
NAKITENDE ZAITUN	"	0705201464	N. Katende
NAMVIGI MARISTINE	"	0782021228	M. Namvigi
Kirahip Patrick	NABUKALU ZONE	0776626365	P. Kirahip
Nabawooza Margaret	Nakamiro	0772467121	M. Nabawooza



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Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Nakate Aisha</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0755875382</u>	<u>Nakate A</u>
<u>Nassali Aisha</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>078211372</u>	<u>Nassali A</u>
<u>MANUYA ESTER</u>	<u>NABUKALU</u>	<u>0784747174</u>	<u>ESTER</u>
<u>Nabwanzizi Julia</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>07155667885</u>	<u>Julia</u>
<u>Nakabuye Prossy</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0755586934</u>	<u>Prossy</u>
<u>Kakwale madi</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0755586934</u>	<u>Kakwale</u>
<u>Nyiramba Nabina</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0750087392</u>	<u>Nyiramba M.</u>
<u>Nandawula Margaret</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0774549943</u>	<u>Nandawula</u>
<u>Haroti Nabwanakulya</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0782312948</u>	<u>Nabwanakulya</u>
<u>Natukunda Rebecca</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0784752505</u>	<u>Rebecca</u>
<u>MUKONDE ISAC</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO</u>	<u>AFILONDE</u>



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Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>NAGIRE ZAM</u>	<u>NABUKALU ZONE</u>	<u>0778253103</u>	<u>Nagire</u>
<u>MUTERI TRIO</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO ZONE</u>	<u>0782118466</u>	<u>M.T.</u>
<u>NAMUSAZA FAITH</u>	<u>NAKAMIRO ZONE</u>	<u>0754415329</u>	<u>M.F.</u>
<u>Kanyamustaf</u>	<u>0782261828</u>		
<u>John Muliwanga</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0782251828</u>	<u>Kanyamustaf</u>
<u>B.KI MUSOKE</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0773077075</u>	<u>Muliwanga</u>
<u>Nakungu Jane</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0758640389</u>	<u>B.KI MUSOKE</u>
<u>Nabwanzizi Aisha</u>	<u>Nakamiro</u>	<u>0782490359</u>	<u>Nakungu Jane</u>
<u>Musoke Esther</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0701362030</u>	<u>Nabwanzizi Aisha</u>
<u>Mohammed Kalende</u>	<u>Nabukalu</u>	<u>0752497955</u>	<u>Musoke Esther</u>



Week	47	Meeting date	17 November 2015
		Recorded by	IK, BA
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA		Total pages 05
Stakeholder engaged	Community of Jambula zone, Kawempe Division		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Village	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Jambula zone	Community Members
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nuluddin Sentamu	Jambula zone	Chairperson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The area L.C.1 Chairman of Jambula zone welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the local area officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Concern: The community needs to know how wide the current channel is so that the affected persons can know how much they will be affected.</p> <p>Response: Since the channel alignment could change from the current one in some parts, it is best to wait for the Surveyors who will be working</p>
	RAP Process
2.2.	<p>Question: Can a PAP be represented if they are unavailable for some reason?</p> <p>Response: Yes, they can be represented by a spouse or children.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: What if the land left after the project requirement is enough for one to continue using their land, can they continue using this land?</p> <p>Response: If a section of land is not taken up by the Project, it will not be acquired and hence will remain the Property of the owner. PAPs will only be asked not to continue using sections of land that have been acquired for the Project.</p>
2.4.	<p>Concern: KCCA asks people to first get their plans approved by the BLB and then again asks for KCCA approval. This results in double payment.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: Where can those seeking jobs get them for this project?</p> <p>Response: Community members interested in getting jobs will have to be proactive and approach the Project Contractors when these are commissioned to start work. The ESIA report has made a recommendation for KCCA to oblige any contractors of the Project to hire the local community members to the extent of the available skill available, especially for unskilled labour.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: Should the PAPs present their land documentation e.g. leases, titles etc.?</p> <p>Response: Yes, this documentation that proves land ownership will be important to have and present.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: If someone is now constructing and is at the wall plate level, should they stop there?</p> <p>Response: There is something called a cut-off date. Once the Valuers have assessed one's property, then the PAPs are advised not to make any further developments as these will not be compensated. Before the Surveyors mark out a property as affected by the Project, one cannot assume that one will be affected.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: JAMBULA ZONE, KANEMPE DIVISION.			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 17 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
NABIXIERA WILLIAM	JAMBULA ZONE		Nabixiera
KAMASHA ZIZINHA	JAMBULA ZONE		Kamasha
CUZEE MUHAMMAD		0757660941	Muham
MULINDWA IVAN	SOUL WINNING 9 DEPENDANCE CHURCH	0775648237	Mulindwa
SARAH, KAGIWA, MUKURI	Jambula zone	0772634526	S. Kagiwa
KINITU NASULU	JAMBULA ZONE	0777422974	Kinilu
MIADIRANI KASAWUHI	JAMBULA ZONE	0782347513	MIAD
SS Ali Peter	Jambula Zone	074653172	SS Ali
Serumunye Yusufu	Jambula Zone	0757204527	Serumunye
Valura Geoffrey	Jambula zone	0772508345	Valura
Sisempika William	Jambula	0758644970	Sisempika



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: JAMBULA ZONE, KAWEMPE DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: 17 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
MULINDWA GEMATHU	Chairman/Jambula	073081472/0705547407	<i>[Signature]</i>
Genayo Joseph	Jambula	0752429798	<i>[Signature]</i>
Alice Musebe	Jambula	0782493274	A. Musebe
Kadwiga Kenneth	Jambula	0752479846	Kadwiga
Irigori Damurilo	Jambula	0756970724	Damurilo



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: JAMBULA ZONE, KAWEMPE DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: 17 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
HAZINGILIZI TIMOTHY	JAMBULA ZONE	0757378820	<i>[Signature]</i>
NAMIRIMU VICTO	JAMBULA ZONE	0757378820	N
NAGAWA EDITH	JAMBULA ZONE	0773-841190	Nagawa
MUKASA JOATH	JAMBULA ZONE	0782365128	Muka
ASHA KISAKTE	JAMBULA ZONE	0752481098	<i>[Signature]</i>
K. J. Zywaro AMRHS	JAMBULA ZONE	0755894395	<i>[Signature]</i>
Bonpote Bulebale	Jambulezone	0774366126	<i>[Signature]</i>
KISGUNDA ANDREW	JAMBULA ZONE	0753765425	<i>[Signature]</i>
KIWINDO DIOGRACIOUS	JAMBULA ZONE	0759978282	<i>[Signature]</i>
KAKAIRI GWAMU	JAMBULA ZONE	0706510266	GWAMU
NAMUTEBI TRACY	JAMBULA ZONE		N.T



Week	47	Meeting date	19 November 2015
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Recorded by	IK, BA
Stakeholder engaged	Community of Kazo Angola Central zone, Kawempe Division		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		
		Total pages	03

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Kazo Angola Central zone	Community members
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kalule Sulaiman	Kazo Angola Central zone	Chairperson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction
	<p>The area L.C.1 Chairman of Kazo Angola Central zone welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the local area officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Question: The Nakamiro channel has very many turns/corners. Will these be removed?</p> <p>Response: Yes, one of the aspects of channel improvement will be to smooth out corners, especially sharp ones so as to improve the efficiency of flow through the channels.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: Why not use concrete for lining the channels as opposed to stone retaining? The current channels have stone lining and this is usually failing. It could be because the soils in this area have loose soil.</p> <p>Response: The Project Design Engineers carried out a number of field studies to more accurately determine the state of the channels and the surrounding environments. The Engineers put into consideration these factors, among others, when comparing the different design options. The best viable options, in terms of both Engineering and economic aspects, were selected for various sections of the channels.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: When will the project start?</p> <p>Response: The Project is expected to start in June 2016.</p>
2.4.	<p>Suggestion: The contractors should listen to the local people because they too know what problems are affecting the channels.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: Will they also work on the smaller channels?</p> <p>Response: No, this Project is limited to the Primary and secondary channels of the three catchment areas of Lubigi, Kinawataka and Kansanga-Gaba. Tertiary channels (and smaller channels) will not be included at this stage, except to make provision for them where they join the secondary channels. Perhaps in the future, KCCA could embark on working on the smaller channels.</p>
	RAP Process and Compensation
2.6.	<p>Question: Is it the valuer who determines the amount of compensation payment to be made e.g. grass thatched or iron sheets etc.?</p> <p>Response: Yes. Valuers with the adequate training and experience will conduct the valuation exercise. The rates for crops and trees will, however, be obtained from KCCA Head Office since these are usually district-specific. The Valuation report will be submitted to the Chief Government Valuer who will have to approve the rates used before they are implemented.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: What if an account is opened and yet the person is not a PAP e.g. orphans without documentation and yet are plot holders, or on Kabaka's land.</p> <p>Response: The bank account should be opened in the PAP's names. In such a case where a PAP is a minor, or an orphan, the administrator should have documents of administration which give authorization to make decisions on the PAP's behalf.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	<p>Question: What if the land left after the project requirement is enough for one to continue using their land, can they continue using this land?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the Project will only acquire land required for the Project. The land not acquired will remain the property of the current owner, to be used as the owner wishes.</p>
2.9.	<p>Question: Is time provided for relocation?</p> <p>Response: Yes, KCCA is mandated to give notice. This will be communicated before the compensation is paid out to the PAPs. The notice period has an implication on the disturbance allowance, which is paid over and above the compensation sum. As such, notice will be given before PAPs are paid and asked to leave the Project area.</p>
2.10.	<p>Question: People in slum areas do not have approved plans for their houses. How will these be compensated?</p> <p>Response: PAPs will be compensated based on the state of their property, as determined by the Valuer.</p>
2.11.	<p>Question: Sometimes people are asked to move before they have been fully compensated. How can we know that this will not happen with this project?</p> <p>Question: Previously on the drainage project, KCCA simply demolished houses and didn't compensate the owners. What guarantee do the people have that this time compensation will be done?</p> <p>Response: This is a World Bank Project, and as such, has to be implemented in line with the Bank's Safeguard Policies which include fair and equitable compensation to project affected persons before a Project is implemented. This Project is being, and will continue to be closely supervised by the World Bank.</p>
2.12.	<p>Question: If the affected area is a business location, is extra time provided to allow for relocation?</p> <p>Response: The same notice will be given for all PAPs irrespective of the use of the land or structures to be affected (commercial and residential).</p>
2.13.	<p>Question: When will the channel be dredged? Will the project first be implemented because the channel is currently filled with silt?</p> <p>Response: Dredging of silt is part of a channel's maintenance during operation. One of the challenges to this exercise with the current channels has been lack of access to transport away the dredged material. Once this Project is implemented, it will be easier to dredge the channels of silt.</p>

Item	Update
2.14.	<p>Question: If the house is 20 feet and only 3 feet is affected, will the owner get full compensation?</p> <p>Response: Yes, affected property will be fully compensated for.</p>
2.15.	<p>Question: Will Kabaka's land also be compensated for?</p> <p>Response: Yes, Kabaka's land will be compensated for, with the Buganda Land Board being paid as the land owner (30%) and the kibanja holder receiving 70% of the compensation amount for land value.</p>
2.16.	<p>Question: Recently, channel crossings were constructed along Nakamiro channel. Why waste tax payer's money by constructing crossings along the channel and then a few months later, starting on a new project to expand the channel?</p> <p>Response: The Consultant does not have enough information to respond to this. The Division Engineers would have a more accurate response.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL ZONE			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 19 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Rasidi Mubiku	KAZO ANGOLA C-	0788200161	M.R.M
Lukwaga Nanzio	KAZO ANGOLA C	0774088093	L.D.
Kilume Nawe	KAZO ANGOLA	0757625049	-
Hongozi Betty	KAZO ANGOLA	077946234	-
Simoneta Kinyi	KAZO ANGOLA	0771892851	Simoneta
Ssenko Twaha	KAZO ANGOLA	0764570350	-
NAMANYI NANCY	KAZO ANGOLA	0784070291	NANCY
KAVUKA STEPHEN	KAZO ANGOLA	0782-616129	Stephen
MALWANGA NAMALI	KAZO ANGOLA	0704-734497	NAMALI
Kwame Ronald	KAZO ANGOLA	0756211738	Kwame
Naboke Rose	KAZO ANGOLA	0784040790	ROSE



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL ZONE			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 19 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
NAKIGANDA ROBINAH	KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL	0793590174	ROBINAH
KATO HUSSEIN	KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL	0758751808	KATO
DIITH SSERADUKA	KAZO-ANGOLA CENTRAL	0774061788	DIITH
NAMAGANDA ANNET	KAZO-ANGOLA CENTRAL	0774061788	ANNET
NAKASULE ROBINAH	KAZO-ANGOLA CENTRAL	0752310048	ROBINAH
SSEMUNU JUMA	KAZO ANGOLA	0775376785	SSEMUNU
Nansubuga HULU	KAZO ANGOLA	0775219566	Nansubuga
SSEREMBU TWANA	KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL	0772231918	SSEREMBU
Kiddi RONARD	KAZO ANGOLA	0772535640	Kiddi
Mamathula Zaitun	KAZO ANGOLA	0773382449	Mamathula
SSEMUNU NAKIGANDA	KAZO ANGOLA	0779449686	SSEMUNU



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL ZONE			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 19 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
KAIULE SULAIMAN	KAZO ANG. CENTRAL C.M / BUILDER	072644138	KaiuleSul
HAMUBILI CAT	KAZO - ANG CENTRAL C.M / BUILDER	077908583	H.Cat
Safina Namazzi		0785196272	S
Joseph Kulumba	Kazo Angola	0783783122	J. Kulumba
Kakooza Charles	Kazo Angola Central Zone	0750438694	Kakooza
Namuganza Bintiama	Kazo - Angola central	0782568232	Namuganza
Namuganza Hadjici	Kazo Angola	0774456197	Namuganza
Kizza Abasi			
Mutuba Christome	Kazo Angola Central	0756979067	Mutuba Christome
Kamukama Saul	Kazo Angola Central	0772524280	Kamukama
Birungi Rehema	Kazo Angola Central	0782263447	Birungi



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA ZONE CENTRAL ZONE			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 19 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Kisoozi Sarah	Kazo Angola Central	0793887167	Kisoozi
Nqabini Agness	Kazo Angola Central		
Namukota Justine	Kazo Angola Central	0751845001	Namukota
Kasule Amy	Kazo Angola Central	0704720519	Kasule
KASOZI PATRICK	KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL	0755554157	Kasoozi
BETTY NAKUBULWA	KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL	0755153239	Betty Nakubulwa
KYAKULWA MARGRET	KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL	07855503113	Kyakulwa
Kalub Shabitu	Kazo Angola	0755916999	Kalub
Nalwaga Rebecca	OKAZO Angola	0784002328	Nalwaga
HAWA UFADA	KAZO Angola	0775764096	Hawa
Nakalyowa BEADOT			Nakalyowa



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA CENTRAL ZONE			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):			
Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: 19th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Betty Nakajjiri	KAZO ANGOLA-C	0755 06 2554	Betty Nakajjiri
M. Ismaili M. ed.	KAZO ANGOLA-C	0392 24 0000	Isma
Labomboro Labomboro	KAZO ANGOLA-C	0792 19 1519	Labomboro



Week	48	Meeting date	23 November 2015
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Recorded by	Brenda
Stakeholder	Corner and Lugoba zones – Community members	Total pages	02
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Corner and Lugoba zones	Community members
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sserwadda Jumah	Lugoba Zone	Chairman
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssebuggwawo Tadeo	Kawempe Division	Councillor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
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Item	Update
1.	Introduction The area L.C.1s of Corner zone and Lugoba zone welcomed the team. Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made. A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the local area officials, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session Project design Suggestion: Previously, it was requested that the channel works should start from the beginning in Kazo-Angola. Suggestion: Pipe culverts should not be put back into the channel as they are part of the problem affecting the channels. Concern: Sometimes there is confusion. People are told that roads are going to be constructed while others talk of drainage channels. Response: KCCA is implementing various Projects in the City, some including roads. This particular Project is about drainage channel improvement,. Suggestion: KCCA should set up beacons to show the extents of the channel reserves, just like UNRA does. RAP Process and Compensation 2.1. Question: Businesses, schools and cultural institutions, will these be compensated? Response: Yes, all properties affected by the Project will be compensated for.

Item	Update
2.2.	<p>Question: Some people have plots but no titles. They don't even know the kibanja holder. How will these be handled?</p> <p>Response: The strip maps developed by the Project Surveyors will be shared with the Buganda Land Board who will also help with the identification of kibanja holders since the Land Board has reliable records.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: Where will the channel measurements commence? At what distance from the channel edge will compensation be done?</p> <p>Response: Measurements for the proposed channel width will be made from the centre-line of the current channels. Since the channels had never been gazetted, compensation will be done measuring from the edge of the channels.</p>
2.4.	<p>Question: It has always been said that developments should commence 10 feet from the channel edge. What happens if the 10 feet are not included in one's land title?</p> <p>Response: Compensation will be made based on the area one owns, as indicated on the land title or agreement.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: The tribunal has been said to constitute representatives from the L.Cs, KCCA Ward Administrator etc. Will the Buganda Land Board be represented, since most of the land in the area is Kabaka's land?</p> <p>Response: The Buganda Land Board will be consulted as a major stakeholder, and their involvement in the Grievance committee will be discussed.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: The Parish Development Committees (PDC) already did some work on measuring out the reserve of the channel. The PDC has been advocating for people to desist from developing at the edges of the channel. Will their work be ignored?</p> <p>Response: The current reserves of the channel, if any, will be taken up during this Project and the 3 m access that is part of the proposed designs will further work to ensure that the channel reserves are maintained.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: In some instances, the residents contributed towards maintenance of the channels over the years. Will the materials provided be given back to those people?</p> <p>Response: No, the channels are the property of KCCA. Even if residents contributed, the channels are considered as public property.</p>
2.8.	<p>Question: What happens in the event that the area near the channel is a plantation (which land will be taken by the Project) but what is left remaining are graves or the burial site which cannot be cultivated?</p> <p>Response: Such a scenario would have to be considered on an individual basis since it would depend on the exact situation on the ground.</p>

Item	Update
2.9.	<p>Question: How will the surveyors and valuers be identified?</p> <p>Response: The team will have Identity cards to identify themselves. They will also have letters of introduction with them.</p>
2.10.	<p>Question: KCCA has previously evicted occupants without compensation. What guarantee should the people have that this will not happen in this project?</p> <p>Response: This is a World Bank Project, and as such, has to be implemented in line with the Bank's Safeguard Policies which include fair and equitable compensation to project affected persons before a Project is implemented. This Project is being, and will continue to be closely supervised by the World Bank.</p>
2.11.	<p>Question: How will fraudsters be avoided such that double payments to ghosts are not made? The Grievance Committee or Tribunal should have a representative from the local area to avoid fraudsters and ghost payments.</p> <p>Response: The process will involve and engage the local area leaders, whom it is assumed have a good knowledge of the area residents.</p>
2.12.	<p>Question: Some houses do not have approved plans. How will these be valued?</p> <p>Response: PAPs will be compensated based on the state of their property, as determined by the Valuer.</p>
	Employment
2.13.	<p>Suggestion: Employment of youths in the area should be prioritised. The last time that work was done on the channel, casual labourers were brought in from elsewhere to do work that could have been done by residents.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>WAZO ANGOLA - CORNER 3 LUGOBA ZONES</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>23rd November 2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Sserwadda Jumah</u>	<u>Chiefman Lugoba</u>	<u>0703 854240</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Ssekiwunga Samuel</u>	<u>Chiefman PSC</u>	<u>0752-656581</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Ssebaggwani Tuleo</u>	<u>Councillor</u>	<u>0754-372657</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Shahk Tereale A</u>	<u>Lugoba</u>	<u>0782 566993</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>WASSWA</u>	<u>John</u>		
<u>KATA</u>	<u>IRABHIA</u>		
<u>KATU</u>	<u>TANATHAN</u>	<u>0703653361</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Sekandi Semp</u>	<u>Lugoba</u>	<u>0701875888</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>NAHLUMI RASHIDA</u>	<u>Councillor</u>	<u>0782 862924</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Bemabwa Yekus</u>	<u>L C I</u>	<u>0702 957659</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Ssalongo Jambaka Moses</u>	<u>Sec. Information/Comm</u>	<u>0755105981</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>WAZO ANGOLA - CORNER 3 LUGOBA ZONES</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date:	<u>23rd November 2015</u>		
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Kezia Ssekimpi</u>		<u>0783 786 444</u>	<u>Kezia</u>
<u>NABULYA DEWA</u>		<u>0790 386866</u>	<u>NABULYA</u>
<u>NALUKAGA ZATUJI</u>		<u>0706 0153743324</u>	<u>Nalukaga</u>
<u>Margaret Kambugwe</u>		<u>0701487144</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>MUGERWA JOSEPH</u>		<u>0758-316684</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>SAABA BRYAN</u>		<u>0751 4371 44</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Mwambiwa Sanyika</u>		<u>0759 312627</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nabbuta Ruth</u>		<u>0774 341979</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kiganda PHILSON</u>		<u>0782 032275</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Sanyika Hajiel</u>		<u>0701170761</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Semuyaba Rogers</u>		<u>0700973172</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA- CORNER 2 LUGOBA ZONES			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping <input type="checkbox"/> ESIA <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Date: 23 rd November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Namuwonge Appel		0712589321	NA
EUMA FLORENCE		0755837069	EF
Atugonda Gervat		0779103311	AG
LUKVARIZI TONY		0702571666	LT
Kumbi Kadi Samuel		0758496848	KS
Mugabi John Kudo		0788040291/0704234471	JK
Okibala M. Muhangi		0756925113	OM
Hamusang E. Mudi		0708145676	EM
Kalule Simon		0754388306	KS
Akye Sanya		0777239819	AS
Afisa LKCHC		0752351263	AL



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KAZO ANGOLA CORNER 2 LUGOBA ZONES			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping <input type="checkbox"/> ESIA <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Date: 23 rd November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
ABASILA musoke mayimuna		0703725624	ABAS musoke
KATO PATRICK		0752820694	KATO PATRICK
NKIRIRO Shamin		0784139415	NS
SESSA L. K. K. K. K.		0719311647	SK
IMAMBE KATO PATRICK		0752820694	IK



Week	48	Meeting date	24 November 2015
		Recorded by	BA
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Total pages	02
Stakeholder engaged	Buganda Land Board		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nanvuma Rehema	Buganda Land Board	Lease Manager (2013)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nalinnya Carol	Buganda Land Board	Personal Assistant, CEO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kizito Bashir Juma	Buganda Land Board	Head Land Management
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kyewalabye Male	Buganda Land Board	CEO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isa Kabenge	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process

Item	Update
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design
2.1.	<p>Question: What time span is the Project considering? What happens after the 10 years?</p> <p>Response: The Q₁₀ design refers to the highest amount of rainfall in the last ten years, and not that the channel is only designed to work for 10 years. The design storm was selected as 10 years with the consideration for economic implications, especially the amount of land take involved. A larger design storm e.g. 20 years would require wider channels as hence more land take.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: Is this consultation being done merely as a procedure? The Project should not be done for only 10 years, but for longevity, and should therefore include the designs for tertiary channels because these are a major part of the City's drainage problem.</p> <p>Response: Like most developments, the scope of this Project is limited by the available funds. KCCA managed to get funds for Primary and Secondary channels for Lubigi, Kinawataka and Kansanga/Gaba.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: The design of the current drainage channels might not necessarily be the problem with the system. The garbage disposal problem in the City is a major problem and until this is solved, the flooding problem will continue.</p> <p>Response: KCCA will have to take a multifaceted approach to solve the City's flooding problem. Currently, some urban division councils are taking on garbage collection contractors to manage the solid waste. Such steps will go a long way in contribution to the flooding solution.</p>
2.4.	<p>Comment: Information on some future planned activities should be given to the public e.g. tertiary channels that will be worked on in the future.</p>
	RAP Process and Compensation
2.5.	<p>Question: Shouldn't land tenure matter during the compensation e.g. 50 year lease versus 3 years left on the lease. These should be handled specific to the lease. When the lease expires, the land reverts to the kibanja status.</p> <p>Response: Noted.</p>
2.6.	<p>Comment: The compensation sums should be equitable and fair to all.</p>
2.7.	<p>Comment: Government compulsory acquisition does not give the land owner the option to refuse to give up their land for the Project. The Buganda Land Board will not stand in the way of development, for the public good.</p>

Item	Update
2.8.	Comment: Some stakeholders such as Buganda Land Board should be involved in the auditing and monitoring phase of projects, or during the implementation phase. In addition, the ESIA NEMA certificates should be shared with the public such that the conditions for approval are widely known.
2.9.	Question: What is the Buganda Land Board role with people with sales agreements? Response: Consultations with the communities revealed that ‘abaami ba Kabaka’ are actively involved in land transactions in the villages. The RAP and compensation processes involve the ‘abaami ba Kabaka’ to authenticate some of the land transactions.
2.10.	Suggestion: The RAP and ESIA reports final reports be shared with the BLB just to ensure that the Board recommendations were taken into consideration?
2.11.	Comment: LC leaders in Uganda are illegal. This was pronounced in a court ruling. The Buganda Land Board (BLB) is the only organisation with the mandate to verify land ownership on Kabaka’s Land. ‘Baami ba Kabaka’ are only delegated by the Board. The BLB will use the hierarchy system to do the verifications of the kibanja holders.
2.12.	Comment: For the first phase of work done on the channel in Bwaise, compensation was paid out to the tenants without the Landlord’s consent or involvement. This could have an impact on this phase of the Project. Response: This consultation is taking place because the BLB has been identified as a major stakeholder in this Project. The recommendations of the Board will be passed on to KCCA as the Client and implementing body.
	Recommendations
2.13.	Comment: LC leaders in Uganda are illegal. This was pronounced in a court ruling. The Buganda Land Board (BLB) is the only organisation with the mandate to verify land ownership on Kabaka’s Land. ‘Baami ba Kabaka’ are only delegated by the Board. The BLB will use the hierarchy system to do the verifications of the kibanja holders.
2.14.	Comment: Strip maps from the Project should be passed on to the BLB for registration. This will involve identifying those who have registered with the shs. 600,000 and those who have not. In addition, people with land titles sometimes have arrears with their ground rent and these should also be verified through the BLB.
2.15.	Comment: The BLB has a survey unit that should be involved in the Project’s surveying and valuation work.

Item	Update
2.16.	Comment: The BLB has land titles for vast pieces of land. One company took land titles from the BLB in 2005 for the Northern Bypass and is still holding them to date. The titles should not be taken by Government. Instead, mutation forms and photocopies of the land titles should suffice for the purposes of this Project.
2.17.	Comment: Special consideration should be made for large entities such as BLB.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: <u>BUGANDA LAND BOARD</u>			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date: <u>25th November 2015</u>			
Project name: <u>Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City</u>			
Proponent: <u>Kampala Capital City Authority</u>			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>NANVUMA. REHEMA. W.</u>	<u>LEASE MANAGER (2013)</u>	<u>0758722046 nanvuma@bugandalandboard.or.ug</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Nalinyo Carol</u>	<u>Personal Assistant (CEO BLB)</u>	<u>0725545874 nalinyo@bugandalandboard.or.ug</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kizito Bashir Juma</u>	<u>Head Land Management</u>	<u>Kizito@bugandalandboard.or.ug 0730199985</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Pamela Tashobye</u>	<u>RAP SPECIALIST</u>	<u>072255917</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Kyambadde - Mark</u>	<u>CEO</u>	<u>0730552000</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

Week	48	Meeting date	24 November 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Total pages	02
Stakeholder	Lunguja and Busega – Local Chair Persons		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Lunguja and Busega Parishes, Lubaga Division	Local Area Chairpersons
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ssendyowa Sam	Lubaga Division	Councillor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paul Zzimbe	Lubaga Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tugume Mugisha	Lubaga Division	Council Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	SMEC International Pty	Project Manager
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction The Ward Administrator of Lubaga Division welcomed the team. Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made. A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session Project design

Item	Update
2.1.	<p>Concern: The Northern By-pass channel culverts invert level is high. This poses a huge challenge when it rains especially because water floods into the pit latrines along the channel.</p> <p>Response: The Design Engineers had a survey of the drainage channels and noted the problems with the current channels. Such issues were identified and measures will be out in place to address them.</p>
2.2.	<p>Comment: Lubaga Division has already signed a tender with a garbage collection contractor. They are to start work soon. The garbage collection exercise is essential to the success of the drainage project.</p>
2.3.	<p>Concern: KCCA has promised many things before but has not delivered. The hope is that this project will actually be effected.</p>
2.4.	<p>Comment: The area from Pastor Namutebi's church does not have a channel to convey storm water and areas surrounding the church get flooded. Will this Project include a channel in this area?</p> <p>Response: This Project is an improvement of existing channels, and the scope does not include creating new channels.</p>
	RAP Process
2.5.	<p>Question: Will the person at the edge of the 3 metre reserve be compensated because they would be affected in one way or the other?</p> <p>Question: Some people are very close to the channel edge and the project will likely affect their entire structures. Will these people be compensated as well?</p> <p>Question: houses even as distant as 400 – 800 metres from the Northern By-pass developed cracks due to the vibrations during construction. Will houses along the drainage channels, outside of the project area, be compensated if they are affected by the vibrations and project works?</p> <p>Response: Compensation will only be paid out to those directly affected by the Project. However, if one's property is affected by the Project during implementation, then a complaint can be lodged through the Grievance Mechanism and a solution found on a case-by-case basis.</p>
2.6.	<p>Question: What happens if registration with BLB has not yet been done but there is documentation to show land ownership. Will this be considered?</p> <p>Response: Yes.</p>

Item	Update
2.7.	<p>Question: Some people along the channels were informed by BLB that they cannot get registered because they are in a wetland. How will these people be dealt with?</p> <p>Response: NEMA and the Wetlands Department of Ministry of Water and Environment are being consulted on the issue of PAPs in wetlands. If a wetland is not yet gazetted, then compensation will be done. It will be a different matter where NEMA and the Wetlands Department can confirm that a particular wetland was already gazetted and therefore people are illegally settled on the land.</p>
2.8.	<p>Question: Some people along the Northern By-pass are within the UNRA reserve. These people also occupy Kabaka's land and were not compensated. Will this project also disregard such people and not compensate them?</p> <p>Response: This Project will compensate all PAPs. That is the purpose of the RAP process.</p>
2.9.	<p>Question: Kabaale channel has many residents along the channel. What will happen if people refuse to accept the project due to the structures being affected?</p> <p>Response: The affected people could lodge a complaint through the Division offices. KCCA would take up the matter and a decision made, based on the prevailing circumstances.</p>
2.10.	<p>Question: Orphans sometimes don't have documentation or letters of administration but their neighbours will know about the ownership. Will these be considered during the project as legitimate land owners?</p> <p>Response: Letters of administration would be the best proof. In the absence of these, the LC chairpersons could provide the necessary information.</p>
	Way Forward
2.11.	<p>Suggestion: The local area leaders should welcome the project and work with KCCA to allow for development of the city.</p>
2.12.	<p>Suggestion: The residents of the communities should be sensitized about the project especially those along the channels, who are most likely to be affected.</p>
2.13.	<p>Suggestion: Sensitization meetings should be held within the rainy season because that is when people are easier to convince about relocating from the area.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: LUNGUJA 3 BUSEGA PARISHES - LUBAGA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 24 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
MR. S. K. K. K. K.	COUNCILOR	0712-991438	[Signature]
Mr. S. S. S. S. S.	L.C. T. D. D. D.	0772-711077	[Signature]
Lunguza Eric Kibuka	CHAMAN BEL MANSIRO	0772-449976	[Signature]
Mr. John Kizza	Gen. Sec. NABISIRO	0782-505157 0752...	[Signature]
Inguna Mugisha E.	Council clerk	0792-660373	[Signature]
SEEMAAA RICHARD	SEC. ENV.	0752-801959	[Signature]
MUSOKE GRACE	S/for women	0782-909730	[Signature]
NAMPILIA JOWELIA	VICE C/ MAN	0752-700426	[Signature]
Sebata MATA CIUS	MUTUZE	0754-464856	[Signature]
MATVU - KIDY BIA	S. for. defence & order	0739-522460	[Signature]
Paul Zimbe	KCCA - KIA	0794-660079	[Signature]



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: LUNGUJA 3 BUSEGA PARISHES - LUBAGA DIVISION - LOCAL AREA LEADERS			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 24 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
ALI BUKEMIA	clman	0774450399	AB L.
Kimera Mohamed	C/ man 1 c/ Busega	0772450389	[Signature]
ZZIMULA Cissy T.	COUNCILLOR	0701131176	[Signature]
KASULE SEMUGENZE	clman: Busega/ Lubaga	0772442920	[Signature]
KIKOOLALIMIYA	MUTONGALIB	0715181294	[Signature]



Week	48	Meeting date	25 November 2015
		Recorded by	Brenda
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Total pages	02
Stakeholder	Kasubi Parish, Lubaga Division – Local Area Leaders		
Project Proponent	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Lubaga Division	Local Area Chairpersons
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asiimwe Godfrey	Lubaga Division	Lord Councillor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hamala Herbert	Lubaga Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tugume Mugisha	Lubaga Division	Council Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	SMEC International Pty	Project Manager
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	<p>Introduction</p> <p>The Ward Administrator of Lubaga Division welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	<p>Question and Answer Session</p>

Item	Update
	Project design
2.1.	<p>Suggestion: KCCA should find some temporary relief for the tertiary channels because they have become a problem. Can something be done in the meantime, because children keep falling into the channels as they are very deep?</p> <p>Response: This matter is outside the scope of this Project. It should best be discussed with the Division staff.</p>
	RAP Process
2.2.	<p>Question: If the land owners and kibanja holders are both to be paid but the land is kabaka's land, does this mean BLB will get paid?</p> <p>Response: Yes, the BLB will be paid since they are the land lords.</p>
2.3.	<p>Question: This area has small plots. Won't they all be taken up?</p> <p>Response: Yes, in some cases, entire plots of land could be taken up the Project. A disturbance allowance will be paid over and above the compensation sum, to put into consideration that people could have to permanently leave their current homes of residence.</p>
2.4.	<p>Concern: During the Hoima road works, the land owner and kibanja owner were all assessed to get paid. However, before payment could be made, the people were asked to move and structures demolished.</p> <p>Response: This Project is being implemented in line with World Bank Safeguards, and as such, people will not be asked to relocate without full compensation.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KASUBI PARISH - BAWALAKATA			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping		ESIA
	Sensitisation		RAP
Date: 25 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Hayamha Jonathan		0774971061	HJ
L-Shafig - Kibata			LS
Nassozi Deborah Musisi		0701-625073	DN
Nanyago Sarah		0700611520	Nanyago
Masuwagi Nulu		0773 136620	Nulu
Asomwe Godfrey	Lord Councillor	0772499821	GA



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KASUBI PARISH - BAWALAKATA			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping		ESIA
	Sensitisation		RAP
Date: 25 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Nakato Esther		0774 297095	Nakato
NABAKOZA RESTI		0702410531	Resti
GLIKYALTA PARET		0716 017419	Paret
Nasimu Nanyago		0755665312	Nanyago
NABUNYA HASIFAH		0786213391	Nabunya
Nankya Scovia		0704221246	Scovia
Nakimuzero Sam		0752957577	Sam
SENTOMAO BASHIR	YOUTHCHAIRPERSON	0704136024	Bashir
Nakimuli Cissy	PUBLICITY	0752548791	Cissy
SENABULYA FRANK QUINA	DIVISION YOUTH SECRETARY	0752257787	Frank
LUBINGA GOD MARY		076471231	God



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: KACUJI PARISH - BAVAZI AZATA			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):		Scoping	ESIA
		Sensitisation	RAP
Date: 25 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Tugume Mugisha E	Council Clerk	0794660373	[Signature]
Munyonyo John Baptist	Munyonyo wa Kabaka	0772861680	[Signature]
Hamala Herbert George	Ward Admin	0794660092	[Signature]
Nampara Leskio	CLIC	0712-365148	[Signature]
Kaddu Alkisa	CLIC	0700805482	[Signature]
ZATUN BULSENJA		0775632233	ZATUN
Munyonyo Muliemi		0752205403	[Signature]
Nalule Hajjala		0783749979	Nalule Hajjala
Muganyizi V		07987926968	
SH. Numani Senjara		0701203094	
MRS KIWOMBA MARGARET	SPEC FOR WOMEN	0777-912820	Kiwomba



Week	48	Meeting date	26 November 2015
Meeting/subject	Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City – ESIA	Recorded by	Brenda
Stakeholder Project Proponent	Lubya and Nakulabye Parishes, Lubaga Division – Local Area Leaders	Total pages	02
	Kampala Capital City Authority		

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	List appended	Lubaga Division	Local Area Chairpersons
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kato Christopher	Lubaga Division	Area Councillor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hamala Herbert	Lubaga Division	Ward Administrator
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tugume Mugisha	Lubaga Division	Council Clerk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pamela Tashobya	SMEC International Pty	Project Manager

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faith Mugerwa	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Sociologist
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ian Kakuru	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Valuer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brenda Amanda	Air Water Earth Ltd.	Engineer

Item	Update
1.	Introduction <p>The Ward Administrator of Lubya and Nakulabye Parishes welcomed the team.</p> <p>Self-introductions of all members present for the meeting were made.</p> <p>A presentation of the ‘ESIA for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City’ was made to the Division officials, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Proponent and Design Consultant; • Project Location; • Description of current Kampala drainage situation; • Project Alternatives; • Potential project impacts; and • RAP Process
2.	Question and Answer Session
	Project design
2.1.	<p>Question: Nabisasiro channel has many tributaries. Will they all be compensated and constructed?</p> <p>Response: The scope of this Project is limited to primary and secondary channels. Tertiary channels will not be improved within this Project.</p>
2.2.	<p>Question: How wide will the channels be? When will the project start and how much time will be provided for affected residents to move?</p> <p>Response: The Project Design Engineers are still working and have not provided complete designs. When complete designs are available, then the community members along the channels will be sensitized.</p> <p>KCCA plans for the Project to start in June 2016. An official communication will be made to the PAPs regarding when the Project intends to start. This communication will be made before the compensation amounts are paid out since the period has a bearing on the disturbance allowance.</p>
	RAP Process

Item	Update
2.3.	<p>Question: For the Northern By-pass, people were directed to register their land with the BLB yet the registration amounts in some cases were much more than the compensation payments.</p> <p>Response: The BLB has an arrangement about registration of Kabaka's land. That is outside the scope of this Project and is a matter to be handled by the BLB.</p>
2.4.	<p>Question: Some people are very close to the channel edge and the project will likely affect their entire structures. Will these people be compensated as well?</p> <p>Response: Only PAPs will be compensated. However, anyone whose property is affected during the Project implementation will have an avenue to raise a complaint through the Grievance Committee.</p>
2.5.	<p>Question: Some tenants will refuse to pay rent after learning of the project. How long will it take before compensation is done?</p> <p>Response: KCCA will make an official communication regarding when the compensation will be done. The RAP process is still on-going, and the Chief Government Valuer has to approve the rates used during the Project.</p>
2.6.	<p>Concern: The ordinary size of plots along the channels is usually 20ft by 30ft. It might not be feasible for the occupants to pay the BLB registration fee of 1.2 million, up from the original 600,000 shillings which was an offer for only 2 months and expired on 15th December.</p>
2.7.	<p>Question: Some people's land titles are in the banks. How will these be dealt with?</p> <p>Response: Strips developed from the Project will be checked with the Lands Department.</p>
	Way Forward
2.8.	<p>Concern: Will L.Cs get an allowance for helping out with the project?</p> <p>Response: Yes, LC leaders will be facilitated for their time and involvement in the Project.</p>
2.9.	<p>Suggestion: The time between valuation and actual compensation usually takes very long. This project should aim to minimise this time.</p>
2.10.	<p>Suggestion: The L.C chairpersons should advise the residents to register with the BLB.</p>
2.11.	<p>Suggestion: BLB should give the 'abami ba kabaka' permission to provide kibanja holders documentation indicating their interest on Kabaka's land.</p>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: LUBA 3 NAKULABYE PARISH - LUBAGA DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP
Date: 26 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation (Village)	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
MUKASA ENOCK	CHAIRPERSON NAKULABYE	0701303203 / 077255303	<i>[Signature]</i>
NASSUNA D.	V.C. Chairman	0784216177	<i>[Signature]</i>
Nanyonjo Evelyn -R.	CLERK	0703-767471 / 077674748	<i>[Signature]</i>
Asimwe Godfrey	C/Person Nakulabye	077249982 / 0755614046	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mwambi George	Chairman Bukulabye Zone	07820757393325	<i>[Signature]</i>
SAHONGO SEGUTA G.W.	Chairman Kibukuba Zone	0772452077	<i>[Signature]</i>
Bociere Sam SRENIDWA	RECEIVING - LUBAGA	0787458095	<i>[Signature]</i>
MUKASA JOHN	CHAIRPERSON MAPEERA	0772525356	<i>[Signature]</i>
DAVID MALU	NAMUNYANA	0772302011	<i>[Signature]</i>
KUBALAMPA TONY	LUBAGA ZONE	0772424877	<i>[Signature]</i>
Bianchi Charles	C/Man LCTI	0752996948	<i>[Signature]</i>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Name of agency/stakeholder/community: LUBA 3 NAKULABYE PARISH - LUBAGA DIVISION			
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA
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Date: 26 th November 2015			
Project name: Engineering Design and Tender Documentation for Improvement of Priority Drainage Systems in Kampala Capital City			
Proponent: Kampala Capital City Authority			
Name of person/ official met:	Designation (Village)	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
Kato Christopher	Area councillor	0701673042	<i>[Signature]</i>
HAMALA HERBERT G	WARD ADMINISTRATOR	0794660092	<i>[Signature]</i>
TUGIME MUGISHA E	COUNCIL CLERK	0794660373	<i>[Signature]</i>
Kashy Kathan	Chairman Nakulabye	0772588863	<i>[Signature]</i>



Email: mlhud@mlhud.go.ug

Telephones: General: 0414342931/3

Hon. Minister: Direct: 04143253871

Hon. Minister of State (Lands): 04143231020

Hon. Minister of State (Housing): 04143349265

Hon. Minister of State (Urban Development): 0414236384

Permanent Secretary: 04143230879

Under Secretary: 04143236359

Fax: 04143230891



In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No VAL/136/274/01

MINUTES FOR A MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY 29TH JANUARY 2016

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND TENDER DOCUMENTATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PRIORITY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN KAMPALA CITY CONSULTATION ON LAND/PROPERTY RATES FOR ABOVE PROJECT

Opening prayer by Ian Kakuru Kahigi

Attendance

Name	Title	Contact
1. Okumu Benon	Senior Government Valuer (Chairman)	0779263202
2. Mukyala Moureen	Senior Government Valuer	0774925315
3. Joseph.B. Nsereko	Valuer	0776308404
4. Nicholas Ssali	Valuer	0772588301
5. Brenda Amanda	Engineer-SMEC	0751907622
6. Ekallam Paul	Surveyor	0772468635
7. Ian Kakuru Kahigi	Valuer	0701261582

Min 01/Mtg1/2016;

Communication from the chairman

He welcomed members and requested the retained consultant to brief us on the project

Min 02/Mtg1/2016

Communication from the Consultant

- The project concerns construction of the drainage system within Kampala City for the four divisions, that is; Kawempe Lubaga, Nakawa and Makindye.
- Work has already started on some of the drainage systems and a reconnaissance has already been made.

- The expected time frame for the project is two months and KCCA wants to start the work in June 2016
- He presented the proposed methodology and a sample of the strip map to members

Min 03/Mtg1/2016

General Discussion of the project

- ❖ The compensation rates available are for 2014
 - Response from the Chairman: the compensation rates should be taken back to KCCA so they avail us updated compensation rates.
- ❖ Seasonal crops to be excluded from compensation assessment
 - Response from the Chairman: seasonal crops should be included in the assessment since we are given limited time to carry out the land acquisition and compensation
- ❖ Disturbance allowance of 30% is to be considered
- ❖ The chairman raised a possibility of part of the land to be taken on by the project being in already gazetted areas like wetlands by NEMA. This came up due to the response letter from NEMA Ref: NEMA/4.2.5 titled “Guidance in the Environmental aspects of Kinawataka wetland in line with the proposed compensation of land users and land owners in kinawataka wetland under the lake Victoria Projection Project” to KCCA letter Ref: DPP/KCCA/1401/02:114736 on protection of Lake Victoria 11 Project, construction of Nakivubo and Kinawataka main sewers. However this is still subject to discussion.
- ❖ This project is under KIIDP11 (Kampala Institutional Infrastructure development Project 11) (World Bank Project).
- ❖ Reference to the Cabinet's directive about titles in wetlands obtained after 1995.
- ❖ Structures in gazetted areas such as road reserves should not be compensated. The Consultant should obtain up-to-date cadastral maps to identify any illegal structures in the Project area.
- ❖ The Valuation Division at KCCA should be consulted regarding this Project as they will have valuable input.

Min 04/Mtg1/2016

Way Forward

- Establish communication links with key stakeholders like NEMA, KCCA, Buganda Land Board among others.
- Work schedule should be made so we can measure performance.

- There is urgent need to seek clarification with KCCA and NEMA if they have some gazetted corridors and if they will be considered for compensation.
- The chairman requested we have a member from KCCA during reconnaissance.

A.O.B

The Chairman thanked members for coming and is looking forward for more collaboration

There being no other business the meeting was ended at 11am

APPENDIX B GRIEVANCE REPORTING FORM

Grievance Mechanism Reporting Form

The section below gives draft documentation for the Grievance Mechanism Reporting Form and the tracking database. These will be developed further by the RAP Specialist.

Grievance Mechanism Reporting Form

PROJECT PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM	
REFERENCE NUMBER:	
FULL NAME:	
CONTACT INFORMATION: (Please mark how you would like to be contacted: mail, telephone, email, in person)	By Post: Please provide mailing address _____ By telephone: _____ By Email: _____
TYPE OF GRIEVANCE:	Individual: <input type="checkbox"/> Group: <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural: <input type="checkbox"/>
DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENCE OR GRIEVANCE:	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
HAS THIS GRIEVANCE BEEN RAISED PREVIOUSLY BY YOU OR ANYONE ELSE?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Details: _____
DATE OF INCIDENCE GRIEVANCE:	One time incidence/grievance (date ...) Happened more than once (how many times ...) On-going (currently experiencing problem)
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE HAPPEN TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM?	
Signature: Date: Please return this form to: Grievance Manager <i>[Add details of contact]</i>	

ASSESSMENT CATEGORY	
GRIEVANCE ACCEPTED Yes / No	
RESPONSE/ FOLLOW UP (SUMMARY OF RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN)	
RESPONSE TO APPLICATION Date: Person: Observations:	
CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SIGN-OFF Applicant satisfied with corrective action: Yes / No (Details) Is further action required: No / Yes (Details) If Yes, date sign-off received from Application:	

Sample grievance tracking database

Reference Number	Date	Location	Person with Grievance	Grievance	Responsibility	Category	Follow up	Date of acknowledgement	Date of response	Response details	Status
Grievance identification number	Date of receipt of complaint	Location of incident	Name and contact details of person with grievance, including method of communication preferred	Description of grievance	Person responsible for investigating		Date to follow up or date of resolution	Date acknowledgement provided	Date written response provided to complainant	Rejected or accepted and corrective action taken / to be taken	Pending or closed

APPENDIX C CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Page 1

AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

Name of interviewer: _____ Village: _____
 Parish: _____
 Date of interview: ____/____/2016 Sub-County: _____
 County: _____
 District: _____

SERIAL NO: _____

SECTION 1: FAMILY INFORMATION

1. Household Head (Surname, First Name) _____

2. Gender _____ (M/F)

3. Age of respondent: _____

- 1. (15-25) ☐
- 2. (26-35) ☐
- 3. (36-45) ☐
- 4. (46-55) ☐
- 5. (56 and above) ☐

4. Date/Year of Birth: _____ (exact/appropriate)

5. Tribe: _____

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Baganda | 6. Basoga |
| 2. Banyankole | 7. Acholi |
| 3. Bakiga | 8. Alur |
| 4. Batooro | 9. Lugbara |
| 5. Banyoro | 10. Others..... |

6. How long have you lived in this village? _____

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. since childhood go to question 8 | 4. 5 – 9 years go to question 7 |
| 2. over 25 years go to question 8 | 5. 5 years – 3 months go to question 7 |
| 3. 10 – 24 years go to question 8 | 6. just here for a season go to question 7 |

7. a. What was your reason for moving here?

- 1 = Marriage
- 2 = Grazing land
- 3 = Farming
- 4 = To find a job
- 5 = For education
- 6 = Internal Displacement
- 7 = Trade
- 8 = Other (specify)

b. Where did you move from (district, country) _____



8. Marital status (tick appropriate response):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Single | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Married (No. of spouses): | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Divorced/separated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Widowed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Not married but living together | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Of what religious affiliation is your HH?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Catholic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Protestant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Islam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Pentecostal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. SDA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Have you ever attended any form of school?

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> (If Yes, go to 11) |
| 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> (If No, go to 12) |

11. What is the highest level of education you/ attained/currently in?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Primary Education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Ordinary level | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A' level | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Vocational | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. University | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. None | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12a. Main occupation of head of household: _____

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Subsistence Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Construction labourers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Retail trade | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Carpenters | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Restaurant services | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Transport (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Formal employment | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Public Government | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Street vendors | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12b. How far is your workplace (or school for students) from here?

- | |
|--------------------------|
| 1. Record (in Kms) _____ |
| 2. Not Applicable _____ |

13. How do you get to work?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. No need to travel (I work at home) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. By Bicycle/motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. By public means | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. By foot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. By personal vehicle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. Is the affected land your principal place of residence? (tick appropriate response)

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. If you do not reside here, what do you use the land for?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Renting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Carpentry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Trading | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

1. Landowner ☐
2. Tenant /Plot (Kibanja) ☐
3. Co-owner ☐
4. Squatter ☐
5. Licensee ☐

17. How long have you lived on / used this land? (Years)

18. How did you acquire this land?

1. Bought ☐
2. Inherited from parents ☐
3. Renting ☐

19. Describe tenure of this land:

1. Public land ☐
2. Private *mailo* land ☐
3. Freehold ☐
4. Customary ☐
5. Communal land ☐

20. Is the project affecting part or all of your land? (Circle as appropriate)

1. All ☐
2. Part ☐

21. After acquisition of a portion of your land, will the remaining land be sufficient for your?

1. Trading/ business activities? Y / N
2. Residential dwelling? Y / N
3. Carpentry workshop Y / N
4. Others Y / N

22. If the land is not sufficient, do you have an alternative land to continue with?

1. Trading/ business activities? Y / N
2. Residential dwelling? Y / N
3. Carpentry workshop Y / N
4. Others

23. If you have alternative land, is it located in this same village or far from your village?

1. Same village ☐
2. Less 20 km ☐
3. 20-40 km ☐
4. More than 40 km ☐

24. If your land was to be acquired/taken from you: What mode of compensation would you want?

- Cash ☐
- Another similar property ☐

25. OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

How many people live within this HH? _____

How many children above 18 years live within the HH? _____

How many children below 18 years live within the HH? _____

—

Codes specific to this table: codes.....

1. First name
2. Relationship to Household: Household Head = 1 ; Spouse of Household Head = 2; Child of Household Head = 3; Parent of Household Head = 4; Grandchild of Household Head =5; Other RELATIVES of Household Head = 6; NOT RELATED to Household Head =7
3. Residential status: Permanent (under normal circumstances sleep 4 nights (or more) a week at this homestead) = 1; Temporary (under normal circumstances sleep less than 4 nights a week at this homestead) = 2
4. Marital status: Single =1; Married =2; Divorced = 3; Widowed=4; Not married but Living Together =5
5. Gender: _____ Male = 1; Female = 2
6. Age (write age in absolute numbers)
7. Disabled _____ Yes=1 **Go to a, b, c, d**; No=2
 - a. Physical disability
 - b. Hearing impairment
 - c. Visual impairment
 - d. Mental impairment
8. Chronic illness: _____ Yes=1 **Go to a, b, c, d**; No=2
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Heart disease
 - c. Sickle cell anaemia
 - d. Other, specify
9. Highest education: Never attended school = 1; Kindergarten = 2; Lower primary(p1-4) = 3; Upper primary =4 (p5-7); O Level = 5; A Level = 6; University Degree 7, Other = 8; Does not know = 9
10. Literacy: Easily =1; with difficulty =2; can't read =3; Don't know =4
11. Skills: Carpentry = 1; Construction =2; Brick making =3; Lumberjack & Board making = 4; Drivers licence (light vehicle) = 5; Drivers licence (heavy vehicle) = 6, Mechanic = 7, Welding & Ironworks = 8; Fishnet Weaver = 9; Arts & Crafts = 10; Canoe & boat makers = 11; Computer = 12; none= 13 ; Other = 14 (Specify) _____
12. Employed: Yes = 1; No = 2; Not fit for employment = 3
13. Cash income: Yes = 1; No = 2
14. Economic activity primary:
 1. Going to school
 2. Subsistence farming
 3. Housework
 4. Regular paid public employee
 5. Regular paid private employee
 6. Own account worker e.g., petty trade, business (not subsistence farming)
 7. Casual laborer
 8. Others (specify).....
 9. Unemployed
 10. Don't know
15. Economic activity secondary:
 1. Going to school
 2. Subsistence farming
 3. Housework
 4. Regular paid public employee
 5. Regular paid private employee
 6. Own account worker e.g., petty trade, business (not subsistence farming)
 7. Casual laborer
 8. Others (specify).....
 9. Unemployed
 - 10= None

26. Information on Education

How many children are going to school? Girls _____ Boys _____

Do you have any school age children not going to school? Y / N

If yes how many are they? Boys _____ Girls _____

If children do not go to school, give reason why?

1. Lack school fees
2. Schools very far from home
3. Not interested in school
4. Others (specify)

☐
☐
☐
☐

(Can be multiple responses)

If some or all members of your household dropped out of school, what was the most common reason for this?

1. Unwanted pregnancy/early pregnancy
2. Preferred looking for jobs
3. There was no money for school fees
4. Distance of the school from homestead
5. Other _____

☐
☐
☐
☐

How many Primary schools do you have? _____

What is the distance to the nearest Primary school? _____

1. 0-1.5 km
2. 1.5-2.5 km
3. 2.5-3.5 km
4. 3.5-5 km
5. Over 5 km

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

(1mile = 1.6km)

How many Secondary schools do you have? _____

What is the distance to the nearest secondary school? _____

1. 0-1.5 km
2. 1.5-2.5 km
3. 2.5-3.5 km
4. 3.5-5 km
5. Over 5 km

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

By what means do the children go to school?

1. Walk
2. By public means
3. By private means
4. others

☐
☐
☐
☐

Effect of Flooding on Children Schooling (ONLY Ask if the household has a child aged 5-18 Years)Do children under your care go to school? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, where is the school located? 1=within the community 2=Outside the community

If within the community, does the flooding affect the schooling of children in any way? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how many children are affected? Number of children | _____

How are they affected by flooding? (Can be multiple responses)

- a. Skipping of classes
- b. Arrive late at school for lessons: Extra time spent avoiding or dodging flooded areas
- c. Caregivers have to pay for alternative means of transport – Cost of alternative means of transport

27. Nature of impact on household

How is your household going to be impacted? (Tick appropriate)

Description of Impact	Yes	No	Description of loss (e.g. dwelling, shop, fence).	Permanent (P) / temporary loss (T)
Loss of structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of <u>annual</u> crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of <u>perennial</u> crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Loss of income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

28. Business owners

State nature of business activity you own that will be affected by the project _____

1. When did your business start? (Number of years) _____
2. Informal or formal? Circle answer (informal= no permit/ licence; formal = has permit/license)
3. Average daily income (hence monthly income:shs/month)

Does your business employ workers?

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

If yes, are they permanent (P) or temporary (T): P ☐ T ☐ Both ☐ (Indicate number of each)

If permanent, fill in table below

Name of worker	Sex	Age	Work done	Monthly/weekly income	Education level

Effect of Flooding on Businesses

Do you carry out any business within your community as a source of income/livelihood? Yes ☐ NO ☐

If yes, does flooding impact negatively on your business? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, estimate losses incurred by your business on the following aspects

- Destruction of stocks - Value of Stock lost per flooding in UGX | _____ | UGX
- Delay in restocking business due to inaccessible roads Value of profits lost due to delayed stocking per flooding | _____ | UGX

29. Information about land, structures on land that will be affected by the project.**Agricultural Plots**

Location (Village)	Area Acres	Status of Occupation (Owner/Co-Owner/Tenant/CO-Tenant/Licensee)					Agricultural Use (Crops typically grown)		Affected (Yes / No)	
		LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
		LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
		LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
		LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
		LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N

Residential Plots

Location (Village)	Status of Occupation (Owner/Co-Owner/Tenant/ Co-tenant/Licensee)					Structures on Plot (see valuer info)		Affected (Yes / No)	
	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N

NOTE: Tenant includes Kibanja and Plot Owners

Structures

Location (Village)	Construction materials (Permanent / Non Permanent)		Status of Occupation (Owner/Co-Owner/Tenant/ Co-tenant/Licensee)					Condition (see valuer forms) (New, Good, Fair, Poor, Ruin, etc)		Affected (Yes / No)	
	P	NP	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	P	NP	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	P	NP	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	P	NP	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N
	P	NP	LO	CO	T	CT	L			Y	N

P-Permanent: Burnt bricks and mortar

NP- Non-Permanent: Mud and wattle

NP- Semi Permanent: Unburnt bricks and mortar

NOTE: If semi-permanent is found, just note it as a special case of NP

Did you borrow money to build this/these structure? Y / N (circle as appropriate)

If yes, specify source of funds:

- Bank loan ☐
- Microfinance institution ☐
- Women groups ☐
- Others (specify) ☐

30. Information about crops grown

What are common types of crops grown in the household? - Name all mentioned

Are there any crops that will be affected as a result of this project? If yes, name them

What is the approximate distance to the market from your household?

1. 0-1.5 km
2. 1.5-2.5 km
3. 2.5-3.5 km
4. 3.5-5 km
5. Over 5 km

Do you fertilize your land to improve yields Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate what kind of fertilizer used: 1. Organic manure 2. Artificial fertilizers

Does the household keep any livestock? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

If yes, how many of the following animals does the household have?

Animals	Nos.
1) Cattle	
2) Goats	
3) Sheep	
4) Chicken	
5) Ducks	
6) Pigs	
7) Others (specify)	

How does the household graze their animals?

1. Free range (common property)
2. Zero grazing
3. Deep litter
4. Others (specify).....

31.

SECTIONS 2: LIVELIHOOD IN AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Item Description	Cash for year 2015 (Ug. Shillings)	In kind/ barter* e.g. Cow/Labor/Grain
Income from household enterprises (Note: Together with a PAP, you can make calculations from a person's description of sold goods)		
Crop farming (name key crops):		
Other agricultural income (e.g. livestock, poultry)		
Non-agricultural income		
Property income		
Rent received from rented property (land, housing)		
Benefits		
Family allowances/social security benefits		
Remittances and assistance received from others		
Other (inheritance, alimony, scholarships, etc)		
Employment		
Formal employment income		
TOTAL	_____	_____

Do you have a bank account?

Yes/No

If yes, where? (E.g. bank name, location, distance): _____

32.

SECTIONS 3: Income of Targeted Household

What is the main source of Income of HH? (Tick)

1. Salary
2. Husbands salary
3. Business on land
4. Business located elsewhere
5. Rent collected from affected land
6. Rent collected elsewhere
7. Agriculture activity on affected land
8. Agriculture activity on land elsewhere
9. Others specify

What other activities generate income from this HH? (Tick)

1. Rentals
2. Retail shop
3. Boda boda
4. Carpentry
5. Poultry
6. Others (specify) _____

What would you estimate to be the total monthly income for this HH? _____

1. Below 100,000
2. 100,001-200,000
3. 200,001 - 300,000
4. 300,001 - 400,000
5. 400,001 - 500,000
6. 500,001 - 1,000,000
7. 1,000,001 - 1,500,000
8. Over 1,500,00

What is your monthly expenditure level? (Specify amount)-----

1. Below 100,000
2. 100,001-200,000
3. 200,001 - 300,000
4. 300,001 - 400,000
5. 400,001 - 500,000
6. 500,001 - 1,000,000
7. 1,000,001 - 1,500,000
8. Over 1,500,000

33.

SECTION 4: HEALTH, INFANT MORTALITY & VULNERABILITY

Are there chronically ill people in the household? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES: Type of illness: _____

Number of births and deaths in the household over the last 12 months:

Births: _____
Deaths: _____ Cause: _____

Has a child under age of 5 died in the household in last 3 years? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, Cause: _____

What are the 3 commonest diseases that affect the household?

What are the common illnesses among children?

How much do you spend on treating the above commonest diseases? : _____

When was a member of this family last hospitalized?

1. In the last week
2. In the last month
3. In the last 6 months
4. never

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

I would like to ask you about incidences and costs of sanitation-related illnesses for your household

Prevalence and Cost of sanitation-related illnesses within affected communities

Illness	Did any household Members suffer the illness?	How many persons suffered from the illness?	Average cost of treatment	On average, how many days did it take one to recover from illness while not working?	Did any member of the household skip work to take care of the sick member	If yes, who took care of the sick member?	If yes, how many days did he or she use to provide care to the sick member?	What is the occupation of the member who provided care (please code according to information on occupation)
a. Diarrhoea	Yes/NO				Yes/NO	Father/husband Mother/Wife Adult sibling Child sibling Adult extended relative Child extended relative		
b. Typhoid	Yes/NO				Yes/NO	Father/husband Mother/Wife Adult sibling Child sibling Adult extended relative Child extended relative		
c. Bilharzia	Yes/NO				Yes/NO	Father/husband Mother/Wife Adult sibling Child sibling Adult extended relative Child extended relative		
d. Dysentery	Yes/NO				Yes/NO	Father/husband Mother/Wife Adult sibling Child sibling Adult extended relative Child extended relative		
e. Malaria	Yes/NO				Yes/NO	Father/husband Mother/Wife Adult sibling Child sibling Adult extended relative Child extended relative		
f. Cholera	Yes/NO				Yes/NO	Father/husband Mother/Wife Adult sibling Child sibling Adult extended relative Child extended relative		

Where do you usually seek medical attention from?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Home treatment | 5. Hospital |
| 2. Pharmacy/drug shop | 6. Traditional healer (including traditional birth attendants) |
| 3. Clinic | 7. Others (specify) |
| 4. Health Centre | |

Is there a health centre in this sub-county? YES ☐ NO ☐

If yes, how far is it from your place?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Less than 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 5-10km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 10 or more | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What is the type of health facility in this area?

1. District hospital
2. Health centre IV
3. Health centre III
4. Health centre II
5. Health centre I
6. Private clinic

If NO, where is the nearest health facility known to the family? _____

Is the health centre used by the family? YES NO

If NO, why not? _____

What problems or difficulties do you get when go for health care?

(E.g. lack of drugs, doctors, nurses etc)

Does your household have vulnerable people? (HIV/AIDs, very old, orphans, lame etc) Yes ☐ No ☐

How many? _____

Who in the household is Vulnerable?

1. Head of Household
2. Spouse
3. Child
4. Dependant

Nature of Vulnerability

1. Sick & Infirm
2. Disabled
3. Child Headed
4. Elderly above 65
5. Other (specify) _____

Do you practice family planning? YES ☐ NO ☐

Have you heard of HIV/AIDS? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you know how HIV is contracted? YES ☐ NO ☐ (verify knowledge if YES response given)

Do you know how HIV is avoided? YES ☐ NO ☐ (verify knowledge if YES response given)

According to you what are some of the STDS common in your area?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gonorrhoea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Syphilis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

According to you what are the major causes of HIV/AIDS in your sub-county?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Irresponsible Sexual behaviour | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Blood transfusion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Sharing of sharp instruments such as razorblade | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mother to child transfusion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Do you have a member in the family suffering from HIV/AIDS? Yes ☐ No ☐

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SECTION 5: SOURCES OF WATER & ELECTRICITY

What are the sources of water for domestic use? (Tick appropriate response)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Communal borehole | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Shallow well | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Protected spring | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Lakeshore | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Unprotected spring | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Piped water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Stream | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Rain water | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What is the distance to the nearest source of safe drinking water?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 100 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. 1-1.5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 100-500 metres | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Over 5km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What fuel do you use in the household for cooking?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What fuel do you use in the household for lighting?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Firewood | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Kerosene | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Biogas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Solar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Where the household does disposes of refuse?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Private garbage collection | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Communal dumpsite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Burn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Dig a compost pit | <input type="checkbox"/> |

What is the common facility of disposing human waste by household members?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Pit latrine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Community Latrine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Bush | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. others | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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SECTION 6: Community ties, Cultural/ religious resources:

Are there graves on the land to be affected? YES ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, how many _____

Are there any areas of spiritual significance on your affected property? YES ☐ NO ☐

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SECTION 7: EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

Rank the following items according to which you spend most money on per month (1= Most spent on; 7= least spent on)

Item	Rank
School fees	
Healthcare/medical expenses	
Food	
Clothing	
Transport	
Dependants	
Rent	
Airtime	

NOTICE:

I understand that this form is not the agreement to buy my land or place an encumbrance upon my land or to compensate me.

I have read the above information and agree that the information on this form is true, full and complete.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 2016

AFFECTED PERSON

Sign : _____

Name : _____

REPRESENTATIVE – LC 1 (In witness)

Sign : _____

Name : _____

Title : _____

THANK YOU

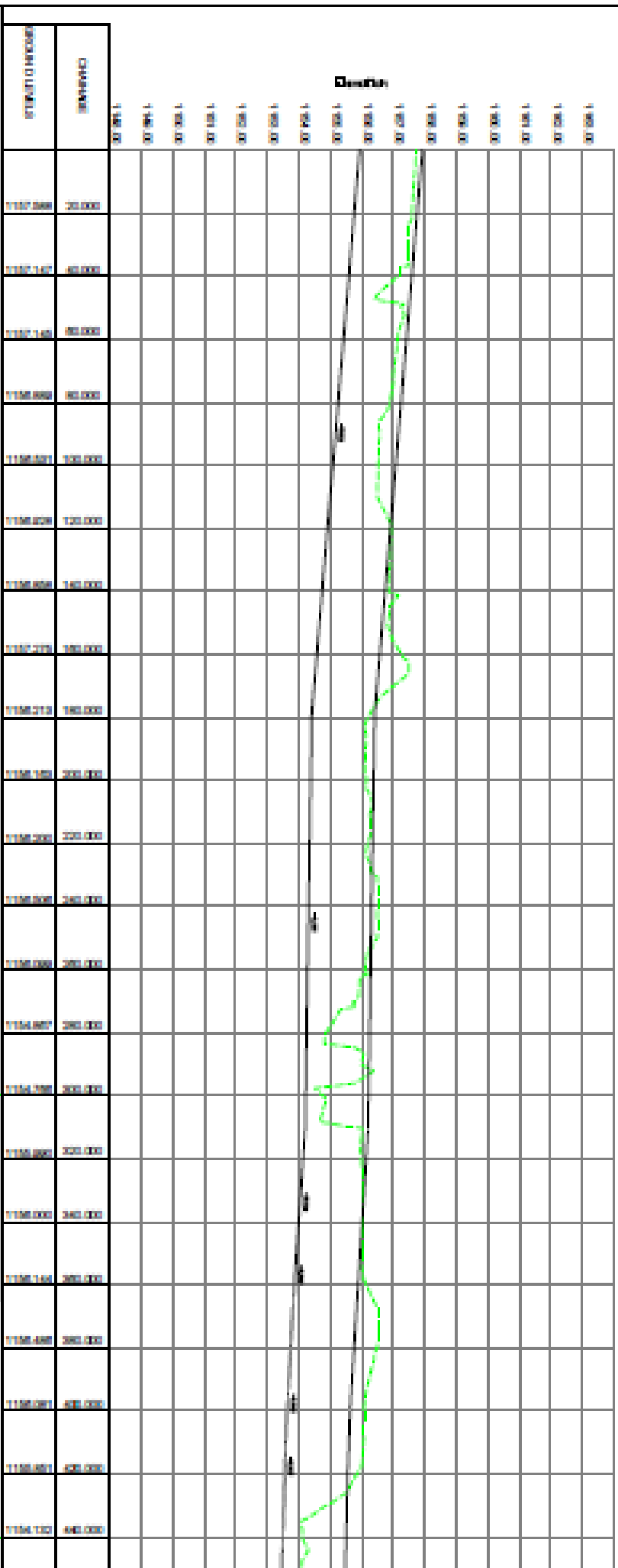
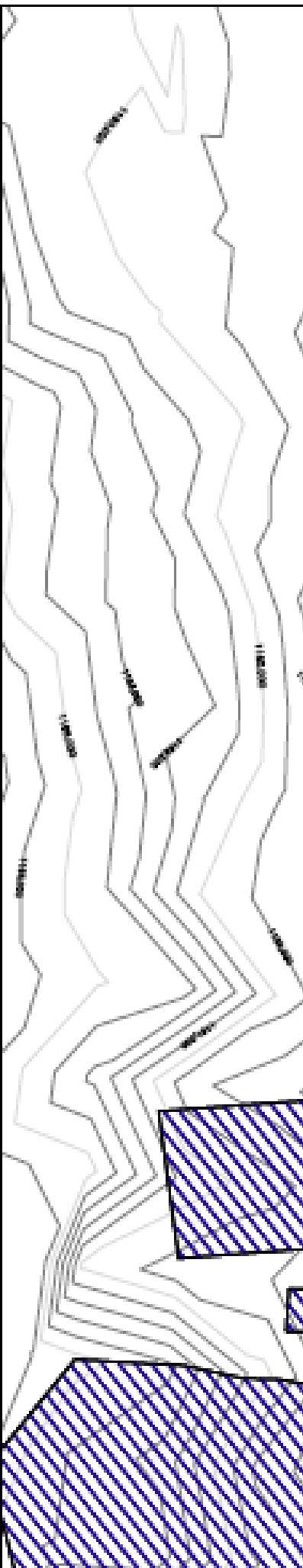
APPENDIX D

AREA

SOME OF THE PAPS IN THE PROJECT



Appendix F



GENERAL INFORMATION		PROJECT INFORMATION		CLIENT INFORMATION	
PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NO.	PROJECT LOCATION	PROJECT TYPE	CLIENT NAME	CLIENT ADDRESS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT STATUS	PROJECT START DATE	PROJECT END DATE	CLIENT CONTACT	CLIENT PHONE
PROJECT BUDGET	PROJECT COST	PROJECT REVENUE	PROJECT PROFIT	CLIENT EMAIL	CLIENT FAX
PROJECT RISK	PROJECT RISK LEVEL	PROJECT RISK FACTORS	PROJECT RISK MITIGATION	CLIENT COMMENTS	CLIENT SIGNATURE
PROJECT REVIEW	PROJECT REVIEW DATE	PROJECT REVIEW BY	PROJECT REVIEW RESULT	CLIENT REVIEW COMMENTS	CLIENT REVIEW SIGNATURE

