



Republic of Uganda

Department of Refugees, Office of the Prime Minister

Uganda Development Response to Displacement Project Additional Financing

Updated Resettlement Policy Framework-RPF



June, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	ii
PHOTOS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vi
List of figures	vi
List of Acronyms	vii
GLOSSARY OF terms	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE.....	1
1.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	2
SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT	3
1.4 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES.....	3
1.5 SAFEGUARDS POLICIES TRIGGERED	3
2 PREPARATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK	5
2.1 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK	5
3 PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS.....	6
3.1 Consultation and participatory approaches.....	6
3.2 Disclosure and notification	6
3.3 Documentation and verification of land and other assets.....	6
3.4 Compensation and valuation	7
3.5 Public Consultation and Participation	7
3.6 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING OF THE RAP	7
4 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS	9
4.1 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS	9

4.1.1	Permanent effects	9
4.1.2	Temporal effects.....	9
4.2	CATEGORIES OF LOSSES AND THEIR IMPACTS ON DISPLACED PERSONS	10
4.3	MINIMIZATION OF PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT	10
4.4	RISKS.....	11
5	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND DISPLACEMENT PROCEDURES.....	12
5.1	WORLD BANK CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION	12
5.2	CONSIDERATION UNDER THE PROJECT.....	12
5.3	CUT-OFF DATE	13
5.4	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMPENSATION	13
5.4.1	SPECULATIVE STRUCTURES.....	13
5.4.2	ELIGIBILITY OF PAPS	14
5.5	WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS	14
5.6	DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE	14
6	LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTION FRAMEWORK.....	16
6.1	UGANDAN LAWS	16
6.1.1	LAND ACT CAP 227, 1998.....	16
6.1.2	LAND ACQUISITION ACT CAP 226, 1965	16
6.1.3	PROPERTY AND LAND RIGHTS IN UGANDA	16
6.1.4	DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS	16
6.2	POLICY FRAMEWORK	17
6.2.1	SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AGENDA	17
6.2.2	THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SDIP 2) 2011/12 – 2015/16.....	17
6.2.3	THE UGANDA NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY 2016	17
6.2.4	THE UGANDA NATIONAL LAND POLICY 2013	17
6.3	WORLD BANK POLICIES	18
6.3.1	OP 4.12 – INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	18

6.4	PROCEDURES FOR RESETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE WORLD BANK OP 4.12	19
6.5	4.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND LAW IN UGANDA AND WORLD BANK OP 4.12	19
6.5.1	OP 4.11 - PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	20
7	LAND ASSET CLASSIFICATION, VALUATION AND COMPENSATION	27
7.1	VALUATION FOR STATE OWNED LAND	27
7.2	VALUATION FOR CUSTOMARY LAND	27
7.3	COMPENSATION FOR LAND	27
7.4	DETERMINATION OF CROP COMPENSATION RATES.....	27
7.4.1	Compensation for Loss of Crops	27
8	LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTENANCE	35
8.1	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES	35
9	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS FOR RPF IMPLEMENTATION	37
9.1	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PLAYERS.....	37
9.2	CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RPF AND RAPS	38
9.3	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RECOMMENDATIONS	38
9.4	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM-grm	38
9.4.1	IMPORTANCE of grm.....	38
9.4.2	PROJECT GREVIANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	39
9.5	THE SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE GO WILL BE:	40
9.6	THE WORLD BANK’S GRIEVANCE REDRESS SERVICE (GRS)	40
9.6.1	GRS DEFINITION AND PURPOSE.....	40
9.6.2	SUBMITTING A COMPLAINT TO GRS.....	41
10	Inspection Panel	42
10.1.1	SUBMITTING A COMPLAINT to inspection panel	42
11	Indicative Resettlment BUDGET AND FUNDING.....	44
12	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT.....	45
12.1	OBJECTIVES OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	45

12.2	PERTINENT ISSUES THAT CAME OUT OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	45
12.3	STAKEHOLDER AND DISCLOSURE PLAN	46
12.3.1	KEY ISSUES	46
12.4	CONSULTATION PHASES	46
12.4.1	DATA COLLECTING PHASE	46
12.4.2	IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	46
12.4.3	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SENSITIZATION	46
12.4.4	MONITORING AND EVALUATION PHASE	47
12.4.5	NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE	47
12.4.6	DOCUMENTATION	47
12.4.7	CONTRACT AGREEMENT	47
12.4.8	LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CIVIL WORKS	47
12.5	CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	48
12.6	NOTIFICATION OF LAND RESOURCE HOLDERS	48
12.7	DOCUMENTATION OF HOLDINGS AND ASSETS	49
12.8	PROCEDURES FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION	49
12.9	ROLE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT VALUER	49
13	MONITORING OF RPF IMPLEMENTATION	50
13.1	SETUP OF RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS	50
13.2	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP ON THE GROUND	50
13.2.1	Monitoring, EVALUATION and reporting of the rap	50
13.2.2	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SENSITIZATION	51
13.3	DISCLOSURE OF RPF AND RAP	51
	LIST OF ANNEXES	52
	ANNEX 1: ANNOTATED OUTLINE FOR A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)	52
	ANNEX 2: SAMPLE voluntary land DONATION PROCEDURE and consent form	56

ANNEX 3: COMMUNITY LAND RESOLUTION FORM AND AGREEMENT ON LAND ALLOCATION FOR DRDIP PROJECT	58
ANNEX 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM.....	61
ANNEX 5: GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM.....	62
Annex 6: template for Indicative RPF-RAP budget.....	63
ANNEX 7: RELEVANT LOCAL LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES	65
ANNEX 8: KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	67
Annex 9: MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDERS	68
ANNEX 8: SAMPLE PICTURES FOR THE FIELD VISIT	85

PHOTOS

Photo 1: Meeting with one of the key informants in Moyo	85
Photo 2: Meeting with some of the community members in Lobule village	85
Photo 3: Sunflower grown within the project area	85
Photo 4: Cassava grown within the project area	85
Photo 5: Apyeta Primary school in Lamwo District	86
Photo 6: Lobule HCIII in Koboko District.....	86

LIST OF TABLES

Table1: Gaps between World Bank and Ugandan legislation applicable to each impact	21
Table 2: Entitlement and Compensation matrix.....	29
Table 3: Livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs	36
Table 4: Indicative RPF budget	63
Table 5: Key stakeholders	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:: Summary of Uganda Refugees Statistics as of October, 2017	4
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDD	Community Demand Driven
DRDIP	Development Response Displacement Impact Project
DRCM	Displacement Crisis Response Management
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GO	Grievance Officer
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoU	Government of Uganda
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HISP	Household Income Support Program
IDA	International Development Agency
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IG	Inspectorate of Government
LG	Local Government
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
OP	Operational policy
PAP	Project Affected person
PCRs	Physical Cultural Resources
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SRM	Social Risk Management
TAAC	Transparency Accountability and Anti-Corruption
ToRs	Terms of Reference
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
VAC	Violence Against Children

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

“Census” means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of DRDIP Affected Persons (PAP) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions (LGIs).

Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs) are persons affected by land and other assets loss as a result of DRDIP activities. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they will move to another location.

“Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon as well as other impacts resulting from DRDIP activities.

“Cut-off date” is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs or DPs within the DRDIP Project program area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for DRDIP will not be eligible for compensation.

“Displaced Persons” mean persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the DRDIP, will suffer direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person will move to another location; lose right, title, interest in any houses, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.

“Involuntary Displacement” means the involuntary acquisition of land resulting indirect or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: Loss of benefits from use of such land; relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the Displaced Persons has moved to another location; or not.

“Involuntary Land Acquisition” is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public DRDIP against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

“Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures there on whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the DRDIP.

“Land acquisition” means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the DRDIP.

Resettlement and Compensation Plan”, also known as a “Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” or “Resettlement Plan” - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when program locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and

legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the DRDIP activities.

“Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to Ugandan law for sale of land or property. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows; (a)

“Replacement cost for agricultural land” means the pre-DRDIP or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes.

“Replacement cost for houses and other structures” means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) transporting building materials to the construction site; (b) any labor and contractors’ fees; and (c) any registration costs.

“Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that DRDIP Affected Persons and Displaced Persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement.

Stakeholders—Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

“Vulnerable groups”—People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, social status or refugee status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

“The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)” has been prepared as an instrument to be used throughout the DRDIP implementation. The RPF will be disclosed to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the DRDIP will be prepared in conformity with the provisions of this RPF.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

1. Uganda is the largest refugee – hosting country in Africa. As a result of ongoing conflicts and instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia and South Sudan. Uganda is currently hosting over 1,300,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. About 1,020,022 are in the Uganda DRDIP's eleven target districts of Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo, Hoima, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa. The Development Response Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) for Uganda was approved in May 2016 for address the impacts of protracted refugee presence on host communities through a US\$50 million credit requested by the Government of Uganda (GOU) which is currently under implementation. The GOU has requested the World Bank for an Additional Financing (AF) for the Uganda DRDIP for US\$ 150 million. The proposed Uganda DRDIP AF – the proposed Project - supported through *IDA 18 sub-window for refugees and host communities* is consistent with the parent project, but will enhance its responsiveness by introducing three additional elements in design on (a) Displacement Crisis response Mechanism, (b) Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption, and (c) cross-cutting approach on systemic attention to managing social risks. The geographical location of the project will not change from the original 11 districts. The additional investments would not require any changes to the social and environmental category of the Project, nor would they trigger any new safeguard policies. The process focused on updating the existing Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) increase the project scope to include refugees as key beneficiaries in addition to host communities for in 11 districts under the proposed project.

Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective of the proposed AF is consistent with the DRDIP which is “to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host and forcibly displaced households in the targeted areas of Uganda”.

Project Components

The project will have the four original components with a total outlay of \$150 million: (i) Social and Economic Investment (approximately US\$74.5 million); (ii) Sustainable Environmental Management (Approximately US\$30 million); (iii) Livelihoods Program (approximately US\$30 million) and (iv) Project Management, policy dialogue and Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately US\$ 15.5 million). The AF will feature three additional features namely, a sub-component on Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism; a sub-component on strengthened Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption; and a cross-cutting approach on systemic attention to managing social risks.

Project Beneficiaries

The project will target 11 refugee hosting districts namely Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Hoima, Kiryadongo, Arua, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani and Lamwo. The beneficiaries will include both refugee and host communities in districts that have seen protracted presence of refugees as well as recent influxes from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo following an area based development approach. The project is potentially expected to benefit a total host population of **1,510,759 and approximately 1,326,750** refugees. Within the targeted beneficiaries, particular attention shall be given to the vulnerable groups including women, the elderly, children both among host and refugee communities.

Safeguard Policies and Triggers

The legal context for the application of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will depend on the project components mainly be governed by The Constitution of Uganda 1995 and The Land Act of 1998 (as amended in 2004) and to some extent The Land Acquisition Act 1965, the Water Act and Education Act. Reference is also made to the National Land Policy 2011 as a key policy document and World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies that aim to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and ownership of the projects among local populations (World Bank, 2006).

Under DRDIP, the OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is triggered here as a precautionary measure as it is envisaged that minimal potential land acquisition and/or loss of assets may result due to: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets (resulting in adverse impacts upon livelihoods); and (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location or not. Since OP 4.12 is triggered in this project, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared.

This RPF is thus, prepared further to guide the selection and implementation of subprojects that will require precautionary measures related to involuntary resettlement, and potential negative impacts on the livelihoods of project beneficiaries during the implementation of the component 1, 2 and 3 activities.

Principles, Objectives and Processes

The objectives of this RPF are to:

- a. Establish the DRDIP AF resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
- b. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying *Ugandan* approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- c. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of project affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
- d. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
- e. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

The RPF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures against potential impoverishment risks. These risks can be minimized by:

- a. Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process;
- b. Minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible by seeking alternative sites and designs;
- c. Compensating for losses incurred and incomes and livelihoods displaced, where land take is an unavoidable; and
- d. Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, is timely and as needed, to address impacts on PAPs livelihoods and their wellbeing.

Potential Project Impacts

The project will focus on small community infrastructure with manageable impacts; with community subprojects under the AF operation, being similar to the DRDIP and utilizing the same approach of

community demand driven (CDD). However, there may be limited potential land acquisition, displacement of land-users and/or livelihoods mainly in component 1 and 2 (Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure and Sustainable Environmental Management). Depending on the kind of subprojects selected, component 3- Livelihood support program might attract some land take requirements - in cases where livelihood activities such as block gardens etc. demand for larger tracts of land.

The project shall not undertake any activities that will displace people. Overall, resettlement can also lead to the loss of access to communal resources such as loss of land for grazing, loss of access to water sources amongst others as well as conflict on natural resources such as wood fuel and charcoal. Others include impacts relating to infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS due to new interactions of communities that utilize the new facilities. There are also temporal impacts that can arise as a result of project implementation and causing no irreversible impacts once mitigated. Adequate mitigation measures will be defined to address all impacts that may arise.

Key Land and Resettlement Issues raised by Stakeholders

During the consultations with both refugee and host communities, district administration, and other relevant actors, the following were some of the key issues that were raised:

- a. All the eleven project districts mentioned that they have capacity to handle both environmental and social safeguard issues during project implementation. However, they mentioned that they have challenges during the execution of work such as limited budget to handle safeguard issues.
- b. The roads serving both the host communities and the refugees are in a very poor state so there is need to rehabilitate them in order to improve on service delivery.
- c. There are still existing conflicts between the refugees and the host communities on the use of natural resources. The relevant stakeholders should come up with measures to curb this.
- d. The project should consider development of infrastructure beyond host communities covering the wider district. OPM should come up with a clear guidance to this concern.
- e. Grievance Handling mechanism (GRM): Uganda DRDIP has set-up GRM borrowing from the NUSAF-3 grievance mechanisms, from community to the highest level at the District. There are Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) established in each Parish comprised of several villages to promote social accountability at the community level. The CMGs are constituted by 5 democratically elected members of proven integrity (5 members of the beneficiary community who are neither members of the Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) nor Community Procurement Committee (CPC)). Where possible, the Chairperson and/or the Secretary of the CMG is literate.
- f. Gender based violence is also common in the communities and the common causes cited were alcohol abuse, energy scarcity (fuel wood for cooking), water scarcity, high poverty levels and drug abuse etc.

Eligibility for Compensation

Once a subproject is approved and specific sites identified through clear alternative considerations, a census of the affected persons will be undertaken. Based on the census, the status of the affected persons will be established. The proposed project will provide compensation to all affected people eligible for compensation based on nature or category of their losses including physical assets or income affected within a set and communicated cut-off-date.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- a. People who have been in the surveyed part of the proposed foot prints of the subprojects.

- Landlords owning land affected by the proposed subprojects.
- b. People whose structures are to be affected by the developments.
- c. People who use or/and rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers), whose livelihoods including crops, trees and other identified livelihoods are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities.
- d. All persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.
- e. All persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under the national law.
- f. Persons who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or assets they occupy.

Valuation Methods

In estimating the compensation to be given for any land or any estate therein or the potential profits thereof, the following shall be taken into account:

- a) The value of such lands, estates or interests or profits at the time of the issuance of the notice to acquire, and shall not consider any improvements or works made or constructed thereafter on the land.
- b) That part only of the land belonging to any entity /person acquired under this Act without consideration for the enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works to be made or constructed by the Project, and
- c) The value of the land acquired for public purposes but also to the damage, if any, to be sustained by the owner because of the injurious affection of severance of such lands from other land belonging to such owner or occupier.

For cash payments, compensation will be made at replacement cost, calculated in Ugandan currency adjusted for inflation as well as delays beyond one year of valuation and assessment for compensation in kind, items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment may be included. Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labor.

Voluntary land donation

Given that the AF project will apply community driven development (CDD) approaches building on DRDIP, many small community subprojects will benefit from land voluntarily donated by individuals and communities. Refugee settlements are located on land that has already been gazetted by the government or donated by community. As such, a guideline for voluntary land donation (where this is used) has been provided in the annex 6. For investments on refugee settlements, thorough screening shall be done prior to approval of the investments for their suitability in the location and availability of land. Special attention will be given to ensuring community investments do not contribute to vulnerability of the refugees.

Stakeholder engagement, public consultation and disclosure plan

The objective of consultations is to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas:

- a. alternative project design;
- b. assessment of project risks and impacts and contribution to the input; resettlement strategy including cut-off date to ensure, no structure or other development established in the project-affected area after the date will be eligible for compensation;
- c. compensation procedure, rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- d. choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;

- e. Community development opportunities and initiatives;
- f. Procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes;
- g. Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation; and for implementing corrective actions; and
- h. Other emerging issues

A DRDIP stakeholder engagement plan is being developed by the Implementing Agency – the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to facilitate a structured engagement with all identified stakeholders throughout project implementation. This process will be undertaken upfront from the start of project implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The overall purpose of the grievance mechanism for DRDIP is to offer affected persons with guidance on how to register a complaint or resolve any dispute that may possibly emanate during the course of the implementation of the project such as entitlements of compensation, loss of livelihoods and other grievance due to Social Risks and conflicts. Proper and jointly acceptable redress process-borrowed from NUSAF3 has been adopted for DRDIP, and shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the community and complainants. The grievance process in DRDIP involves sensitization of target beneficiaries, constitution of institutional structures, capacity building for beneficiaries and GRM institutions, development of grievance register, receipt of complaints, determining, implementation, monitoring and Evaluation.

Building from NUSAF-3 and DRDIP experience and further strengthened by the TAAC component; under AF there shall be Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) established in each refugee settlement similar to what is already in the host community under DRDIP for social accountability. The CMGs shall constitute 5 democratically elected members of proven integrity (5 members of the beneficiary community who are neither members of the Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) nor Community Procurement Committee (CPC)). Where possible, the Chairperson and/or the Secretary of the CMG are literate. The composition of the committee members includes at least 50% of women. In addition, where there are PWDs committees, these are also encouraged to be established-to promote the social inclusiveness in the project. In addition, Social protection coordination committees at parish level under community based department structure in Local governments shall work closely with CMGs and communities to handle grievances at community level.

GRM matrix has been developed and issues raised by project affected persons related to resettlement and loss of livelihoods- including other project implementation complaints shall be registered through the Community Facilitators (CFs) assigned to each watershed/project targeted area. The CF shall present the registers to the committees (CMGs and SPCC) every week.

The Committees shall be required to meet at least twice every month to resolve grievances presented to them and reports submitted to the Sub-County Community Development Officer every month to enable the sub county review both solved and unsolved complaints for necessary actions. Where issues require urgent attention, committees will define the additional span of meetings required to sort out the special issues. All complaints registered shall be uploaded to the DRDIP-MIS with evidence of resolved or un resolved and who needs to resolve what is pending from districts.

Grievances/complaints shall be monitored through the Community and Sub-county with guidance of the Community Facilitators and CDOs. Analysis of the grievances in the quarterly reports are done by the same team and feedback to communities and other relevant stakeholders shall be done monthly. All

submitted complaints and grievances shall be added to a database/project files which are updated regularly. Each complaint and grievance is ranked, analyzed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority and reported on monthly basis.

Through all the project components, there will be a strong element of enhancing a systemic approach to the mitigation of social risks including social conflict and relations between refugees and host communities and gender considerations - Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC); Recognizing that GBV is a complex and multifaceted problem that cannot effectively be addressed from a single vantage point, the DRDIP project seeks to support: 1) integration of activities aimed at reducing exposure to GBV and VAC as a result of the project activities or within the community; 2) promotion of norms that foster long-term social and cultural change toward gender equality (e.g. ensuring leadership and active engagement of women and girls, along with men and boys, in community-based groups related to the project area/sector); and 3) facilitation of assistance for survivors through referrals to safe and ethical care by existing service providers. In addition, specific provisions will be made under the GRM to address grievances related to GBV/SEA building work on the GBV/GRM front in Uganda.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Resettlement Management Teams will be setup to implement the RAPs. The RAP implementing entity – OPM will be responsible for the RAP implementation. It will co-ordinate and integrate the responsibilities of the compensation committee. It will report to the district level Project Implementation Support Team (PIST). However, this will also work in close collaboration with District Land Boards(DLB) to manage effective and timely implementation of all the land acquisition and other related issues.

Project Implementation Framework

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will have overall responsibility for implementing and accounting for project funds and coordinating activities under all project components. The Permanent Secretary in OPM will be assisted by a Project Director and Technical Support Team (TST) established under the DRDIP in the OPM. The TST is led by the Project Director and with staff that include Project Manager, Project Engineer, Livelihoods Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Office, Environmental Safeguards Officer, Social Safeguards Officer, Environment Assistant and Social Safeguard assistant, Project Account and Procurement Officer. This team shall collaborate with NUSAF3 teams (Safeguards, Finance, M&E procurement and Communications) and will provide key technical support during implementation, monitoring, evaluation and Reporting.

Overall Safeguards Implementation under OPM-DRDIP shall be the responsibility of safeguards team led by the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist for DRDIP/NUSAF3. The DRDIP is currently recruiting one Environmental and one Social Safeguards officers and two assistants (Environmental and Social). They will work closely with the Specialist in ensuring that contractors comply with and implement sub-projects in accordance with provision in the RPF and ESMP and in close collaboration with NEMA and any relevant Government agency and stakeholders especially for projects that trigger RAP/ARAP, and ESMP. At district levels, RPF implementation shall be managed by the Land Officer, District Land Board and Area Land Committees at sub county level.

Monitoring and Evaluation Team – The Management Information System for DRDIP shall provide a module within safeguards reporting section to capture all information related to the RAP. And this Safeguards Team both at National and at District levels shall be responsible for the monitoring of the

RAP implementation, to ensure that stated targets are met and project affected persons are duly compensated in line with the RAP requirements.

Proposed RPF Implementation Budget - The GoU commits to support the management of social risks and particularly mitigate any land related risks. It is noted that the project has some in-built activities focused at mitigating social risks including those that may result from the limited land take. Table 1 presents an illustrative budget because activities are not yet known and so specific risks related to land take are not yet known. Where activities will be implemented through CDD approach, involuntary land take will not apply. The OPM and Districts will determine appropriate Resettlement Budget when need arises and will utilize the RPF budgeting guidance provided in this RPF.

Table 1 : Illustrative Budget for RPF

Item	Estimated Cost UGX	Comments
Stakeholders Capacity Building trainings	300,000,000	assuming a 5-year program with one workshop at 100,000 every year
Consultation/development of Stakeholders Engagement Plan and GRM activities and RAP training manual	500,000,000	Course of the 5 years
Monitoring and evaluation studies on the implementation of RPF/RAP (as may arise) including livelihood support programs for DRDIP	600,000,000	This shall be done in line with compliance requirements principles of RP. it is expected that the PIST will recruit consultants to carry out independent studies assessing compliance of the implemented this RPF.
Annual RPF Review and audit	450,000,000	Each year expect to spend 150,000,000 for the project period. This shall be done by PIST and consultant

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Uganda is the largest refugee – hosting country in Africa. As a result of ongoing conflicts and instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia and South Sudan. Uganda is currently hosting over 1,300,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. About 1,020,022 are in the Uganda DRDIP's eleven target districts of Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo, Hoima, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kiryadongo and Kyegegwa (Figure 1). The Development Response Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) for Uganda was approved in May 2016 for address the impacts of protracted refugee presence on host communities through a US\$50 million credit requested by the Government of Uganda (GOU) which is currently under implementation. The GOU has requested the World Bank for an Additional Financing (AF) for the Uganda DRDIP for US\$ 150 million.

The proposed Uganda DRDIP AF – the proposed Project - supported through *IDA 18 sub-window for refugees and host communities* is consistent with the parent project, but will enhance its responsiveness by introducing three additional elements in design on (a) Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism, (b) Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption, and (c) cross-cutting approach on systemic attention to managing social risks. The geographical location of the project will not change from the original 11 districts. The additional investments would not require any changes to the social and environmental category of the Project, nor would they trigger any new safeguard policies. The process focused on updating the existing Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) increase the project scope to include refugees as key beneficiaries in addition to host communities for in 11 districts under the proposed project.

The project impacts are not known at this time of appraisal, and thus, OPM-DRDIP has prepared this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF is being updated to take into account the AF expanded scope of beneficiaries including both refugee and host communities. The RPF will guide the preparation of detailed RAPs as may be needed during implementation; and where community land is donated on community demand driven subprojects, an adequate process of consultation will be put in place. Consultations will be led by OPM, together with Districts Land office on land allocation and/or acquisition for subprojects.

OP4.12 (8) emphasizes the importance to address needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as; the elderly, women and children etc. - who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

This RPF provides project stakeholders and beneficiaries (refugees and host communities) with procedures to address land acquisition risks that may arise from implementation of sub projects leading to economic or physical resettlement of populations including vulnerable people. It is expected to provide guidelines on how the project will avoid, minimize, manage or mitigate and even compensate all project related displacement risks.

1.2 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The Uganda DRDIP Development Objective is *to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host and forcibly displaced households in the targeted areas of Uganda.*

1.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1: Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure (approximately US \$74.5 million)

The component will provide investment funds to expand and improve service delivery, and build infrastructure for local development. It has three sub components: Subcomponent 1.1: Community Investment Fund; Subcomponent 1.2: Support for Local Planning and Decentralized Service Delivery; and subcomponent 1.3 Displacement Crisis Response Mechanism (DCRM). The component focuses on (i) building capacity of Local Government Units and Implementing Agency staff in participatory planning processes; (ii) mobilizing communities and establishing community institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and oversight of subprojects; (iii) supporting investments in basic social services and economic infrastructure; and (iv) creating a mechanism to enable GOU to rapidly scale-up its assistance to poor and vulnerable communities in the refugee hosting settlements which experience a rapid refugee influx. The mechanism would be allocated resources which, under pre-agreed conditions, will be rapidly mobilized to districts which experience an increase in refugee numbers, to expand education, health and water supply services. The DCRM is a global innovation to finance rapid response to refugee influx.

Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management (approximately US\$30 million)

The component supports a comprehensive package of the demand-driven soil and water conservation and management practices and interventions to rehabilitate degraded lands and support alternate energy sources. The two subcomponents include Sub-component 2.1: Integrated Natural Resources Management and Sub-component 2.2: Access to Energy. The component focuses on (i) environmental management including technical advisory services for implementation of environmental management activities through a labor intensive public works mode; and (ii) access to energy sources for cooking and lighting including potential public-private-community partnerships.

Component 3: Livelihoods Support Program (approximately US\$30 million)

The component supports the development and expansion of traditional and non-traditional livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable households to build productive assets and incomes. There are 2 subcomponents, subcomponent 3.1: Support to Traditional and Non-Traditional Livelihoods and subcomponent 3.2: Capacity Building of Community-Based Organizations for Livelihoods. The component will support (i) identification of beneficiaries and the traditional and non-traditional livelihoods to support; (ii) form community livelihoods groups and support group management activities; and (iii) provide individuals and groups necessary technical, business, market and financial advisory services.

Component 4: Project Management, Policy Support, and Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately US\$ 15.5 million)

This Component supports the national and local level project coordination activities, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and management information system (MIS), fiduciary management, communication and citizen engagement, and environmental and social safeguards management and compliance. The three sub-components include subcomponent 4.1 Strengthened Transparency And Accountability Mechanism (TACC) to be implemented by the Inspectorate of Government (IG). The primary objective of the TAAC component is to contribute to the government's commitment to increasing transparency and accountability in public service delivery, and enhance the effectiveness of transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption processes in project areas; subcomponent 4.2: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation; and subcomponent 4.3: Policy Support for an integrated approach to the medium-term socioeconomic aspects of forced displacement to bridge fragmentation across Government entities and enhance Government coordination with humanitarian and

development actors; and enhance an integrated approach to sectoral investments in refugee hosting districts.

SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Through all these components, there will be a strong element of enhancing a systemic approach to the mitigation of social risks with emphasis on GBV and VAC. Given the precarious contexts in which displaced and hosting communities live, the project also intends to mitigate social risks--with emphasis on GBV and VAC associated with project implementation. Recognizing that GBV is a complex and multifaceted problem that cannot effectively be addressed from a single vantage point, the DRDIP project seeks to support the : 1) integration of activities aimed at reducing exposure to GBV and VAC as a result of the project activities or within the community; 2) promotion of norms that foster long-term social and cultural change toward gender equality (e.g. ensuring leadership and active engagement of women and girls, along with men and boys, in community-based groups related to the project area/sector); and 3) facilitation of assistance for survivors through referrals to safe and ethical care by existing service providers.

1.4 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The project will target the refugee and communities around the refugee host areas in the 11 districts of (Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, Hoima, Kiyadongo, Arua, Koboko, Yumbe Moyo, Adjumani and Lamwo) with project investments potentially benefiting both the host and refugee communities following an area based development approach. The project is potentially expected to benefit a total host population of 1,510,759 and a total refugee population of 1,326,750 as of December 2017. Within the targeted beneficiaries, much attention shall be given to the vulnerable groups particularly women, the Elderly, Children as well as assess the most vulnerable in the refugee communities, etc.

1.5 SAFEGUARDS POLICIES TRIGGERED

The legal context for the application of this resettlement Policy Framework will depend on the project components mainly be governed by The Constitution of Uganda 1995 and The Land Act of 1998 (as amended in 2004) and to some extent The Land Acquisition Act 1965, the Water Act and Education Act. Reference is also made to the National Land Policy 2011 as a key policy document and World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies that aim to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and ownership of the projects among local populations (World Bank, 2006).

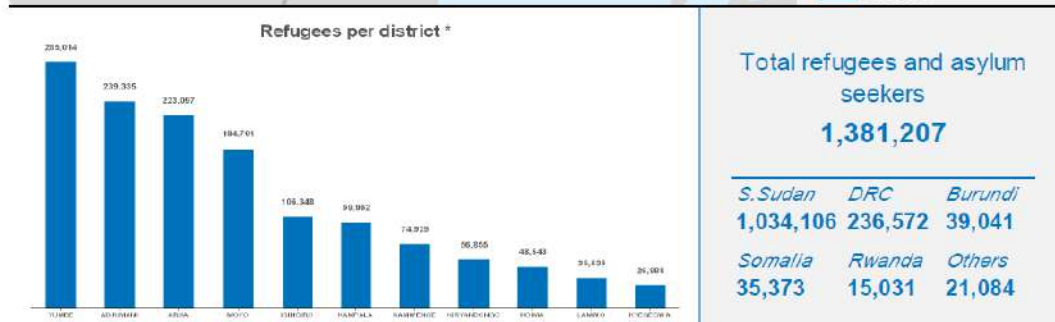
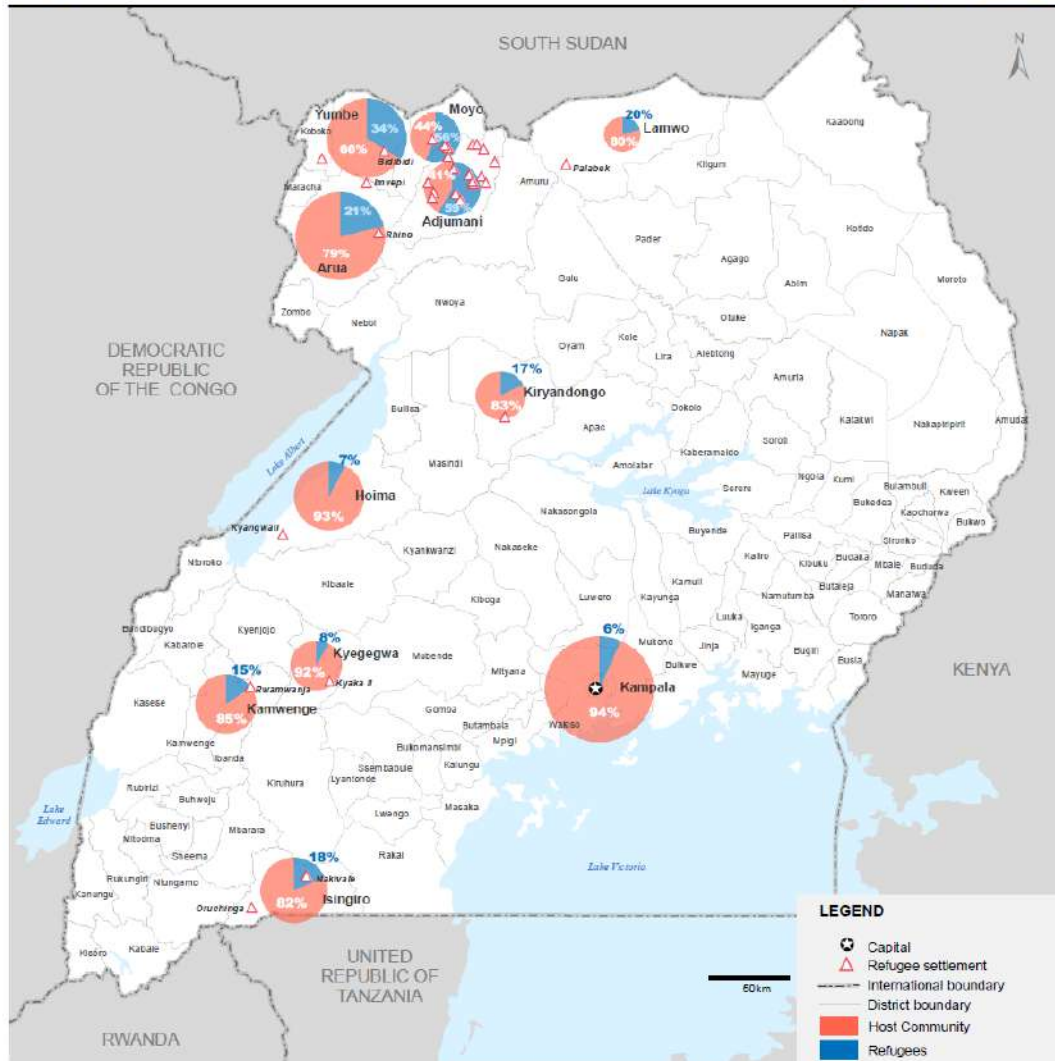
Under DRDIP, The OP/BP 4.12 is triggered here as a precautionary measure. This policy is triggered in this Bank financed Project as it is envisaged that minimal potential land acquisitions and or loss of assets that may result to: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets (resulting in adverse impacts upon livelihoods); and (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location or not. Since OP 4.12 is triggered in this project, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is been prepared as a condition for appraisal of the subproject.

This RPF is thus, prepared further to guide the selection and implementation of sub projects that will require precautionary measures related to involuntary resettlement, potential negative impacts on the livelihoods of project beneficiaries during the implementation of the component 1,2 and 3 activities.

UGANDA

Refugee and Host Community Ratios by District

as of 01 October 2017



Total refugees and asylum seekers
1,381,207

S. Sudan	DRC	Burundi
1,034,106	236,572	39,041
Somalia	Rwanda	Others
35,373	15,031	21,084

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

* The breakdown by district includes refugees bio-metrically registered and refugees pending bio-metric registration.

* Koboko refugee population is considered under Arua district.

Creation date: 01 October 2017 Sources: Geodata: UNHCR, UNCS, UBCS Statistics: Provided by Government (CPM), Refugee Department, Registered in (RIMS)

Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda Feedback: IM Team Uganda (ugakimug@unhcr.org) | UNHCR BO Kampala

Figure 1:: Summary of Uganda Refugees Statistics as of October, 2017

2 PREPARATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The objectives of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are to:

- f. Establish the Development Response Displacement Impact Project resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
- g. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying *Ugandan* approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- h. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of project affected persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
- i. Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
- j. Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes.

The RPF will apply to construction works and major rehabilitation activities, as well as other maintenance works by the District which trigger involuntary resettlement. The procedures will be carried out throughout preparation and implementation, and impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). When a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required, it will be prepared in accordance with guidance provided in this RPF, including Detailed Measurement Surveys, Identification (Census) of PAPs/displaced persons, and Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures (PCDP). The RPF follows the guidance provided in the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12), as described in Annex 1.

The RPF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures against potential impoverishment risks. These risks can be minimized by:

- e. Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process;
- f. Minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible by seeking alternative sites and designs;
- g. Compensating for losses incurred and incomes and livelihoods displaced, where land take is an unavoidable; and
- h. Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, is timely and as needed, to address impacts on PAPs livelihoods and their wellbeing.

3 PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

As soon as the list (sub-projects) is approved by the responsible agency implementing the program, a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP will be started, as follows:

- a. A socio-economic survey will be completed to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
- b. The socio-economic study will be carried out to collect data in the selected sub-project sites.
- c. The socio-economic assessment will focus on the potential affected communities, including some demographic data, description of the area, livelihoods, the local participation process, and establishing baseline information on livelihoods and income, landholding, etc.

Annex 1 describes the requirements for the RAP in detail. In general, the RAP contains the following information:

- a) Baseline Census;
- b) Socio-Economic Survey;
- c) Specific Compensation Rates and Standards;
- d) Entitlements related to any additional impacts;
- e) Site Description;
- f) Programs to Improve or Restore Livelihoods and Standards of Living;
- g) Detailed cost estimates and implementation schedule.

The District planning committee with the help from key stakeholders will prepare the ToRs for the RAP subject to approval by the EO at OPM. The procurement of the consultant to complete the RAP will also be the responsibility of the District. The following guidelines are used when a RAP is developed.

3.1 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES

A participatory approach is adopted to initiate the compensation process. The consultations must start during the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed, and at the land selection/screening stage. The process therefore seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the census for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RAP preparation process.

3.2 DISCLOSURE AND NOTIFICATION

All eligible PAPs will be informed about the DRDIP program and the RAP preparation and implementation process. The exact cut-off date documented in the RAP is established as part of determining the eligibility of PAPs. It is established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RAP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A “triangulation” of information – affected persons; community leaders and representatives; and an independent agent (e.g. local organization or NGO; other government agency; land valuer) – may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RAP must notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs must be notified both in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders.

3.3 DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION OF LAND AND OTHER ASSETS

The government authorities at both national and local levels; community elders and leaders; representatives from the OPM will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the sub-project, the RAP preparation

team will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. This information will be documented in a Report, and ideally should be “witnessed” by an independent or locally acceptable body (e.g. Resettlement Committee). The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored.

3.4 COMPENSATION AND VALUATION

All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, OPM will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. All compensation should occur in the presence of the affected persons and the community local leaders.

3.5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Projects involving the community owe their success to community participation and involvement from planning to implementation stage. Hence public consultation through participatory rural appraisal shall be mandatory for all projects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the Uganda DRDIP activities. The aim of public participation at this stage would be to:

- a. Disseminate concepts for proposed projects with view to provoke project interest amongst communities
- b. Determine communities’ willingness to contribute in kind towards the implementation of the project.

The persons affected by the project should participate into the whole process of the compiling and implementation of the resettlement plan, for which, at this point, before formulating the resettlement plan, public meeting should be held to provide the residents with the right to learn this policy framework. Relevant local governments should enable affected households and non-domestic organizations to understand the treatment they may enjoy and the options they may select according to the resettlement plan.

3.6 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING OF THE RAP

The purpose of monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the RAPs are:

- a. Ensure that proper mapping and appraisals of PAP were done in accordance to the RFP RAP procedures;
- b. Ensure grievances are addressed;
- c. Ensure there was participation of all relevant stakeholders in the mapping of the PAPs;
- d. Adequate payment made in the event there was RAP and compensation done in time and in line with the RAP requirements.
- e. Ensure that PAPs are monitored throughout the project cycle to ensure their livelihoods are in line with compensation terms etc.

At the National level, Safeguards Team at OPM and PIST shall be responsible for the monitoring of the RAP implementation programme to ensure that stated targets are met and project affected persons are duly compensated in line with the RAP requirements.

At the District level, the environmental and social safeguards monitoring will be carried out by the Community Development Officer or any officer delegated to carry out the function. Monitoring of the RAP will be carried out during subproject implementation, as well as during subproject operation and maintenance.

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the RAP issues will also form part of the overall subproject implementation processes and LG reporting systems. Communities will keep records of all activities done in their respective communities and submit the same to the local governments for consolidation. The District Community Development Officers will work with the communities to capture and report on RAP progress on a monthly basis. The monitoring reports will then be compiled and sent to OPM Safeguards Specialists for review and who will then prepare a consolidated quarterly monitoring report and share it with the Bank.

4 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

The project will support interventions designed to improve livelihoods and access to basic socioeconomic services in the 11 selected districts hosting refugees for both refugees and host communities. The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis relate to project Component 1: Social and Economic Investments which entail civil works and/or construction/expansion of schools, health centers, water supply, and all-weather roads.

4.1 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

The refugees and host communities sub-projects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. The potential environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating due diligence into the sub-project cycle. Because of the overall limited likely environmental and social impacts, the project is rated as EA category B. The sub projects are likely to have two categories of effects:

4.1.1 PERMANENT EFFECTS

The proposed project will not undertake any activities that will displace people. However, it would support small-scale infrastructure that might affect land holdings of individual farmers. While these interventions are yet to be identified, as a precautionary measure, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will address any issues which might arise from economic displacement and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources. This RPF will be consulted upon, finalized and disclosed prior to appraisal. Permanent effects will result into an infinite loss of use of property, vegetation, or land by the affected person as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur where permanent installations such as markets, Health centers and school facilities are established. Such effects are anticipated to affect:

- a. Farmers and pastoralists whose land is found suitable for these installations and this can translate into either loss of land or crop cover or both;
- b. Land acquisition can also lead to the loss of access to communal resources such as grazing lands, water sources and natural resources such as trees and related wood resources.
- c. There can also be instances of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS due to new interactions of communities that utilize the new facilities.

The above impacts can result in further indirect impacts, including the marginalization of the population concerned, degradation of health standards, and loss of access to resources for marginalized communities such as the displaced, pastoralists, elderly, women, children disturbance to the way of life of affected population, conflicts with host communities, and potential food shortages.

4.1.2 TEMPORAL EFFECTS

Temporal effects will result into an interruption in the current use of property or land by the affected person as a result of the sub project activities. This is likely to occur during rehabilitation of existing infrastructure especially cattle crushes, holding grounds, pastureland, water points etc. This is likely to affect:

- a. Communities that currently use water points and pasturelands meant for rehabilitation;
- b. Business persons who own or operate existing markets that will have to be rehabilitated. The mitigation measures to the above temporary impacts is for OPM to implement the project in

phases i.e. one set of water points and pasturelands is rehabilitated while the others are in use to avoid the need for the communities to search for alternative water points and pasturelands. After the first set is fully rehabilitated and functional, then the second set will then be rehabilitated.

- c. Community social conflicts arising from the project implementation will require OPM and its implementing partners to ensure continuous dialogue to ensure harmony.
- d. There may be gender based violence related to impacts on land acquisition which should be managed.

The mitigation measures to the above temporary impacts is for OPM to implement the project in phases i.e. one set of water points and pasturelands is rehabilitated while the others are in use to avoid the need for the communities to search for alternative water points and pasturelands. After the first set is fully rehabilitated and functional, then the second set will then be rehabilitated.

4.2 CATEGORIES OF LOSSES AND THEIR IMPACTS ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Loss of category	Impact
Relocation	Impoverishment, disturbance of production systems, loss of sources of income, loss or weakening of community systems and social networks, loss of access to social amenities such as hospitals and schools, water; dispersion of kin groups, loss of cultural identity and traditional authority, loss or reduction of potential for mutual help, emotional stress.
Loss of land but no Relocation	Impoverishment, loss of sources of income and means of livelihood, loss of productive assets or access to assets, increased time to access resources.
Alienation due to neighbors being relocated	Impoverishment, weakening of community systems and social networks, loss of mutual help and community support, loss of traditional authority, loss of identity and cultural survival, emotional stress.
PAPs and refugee Communities	Impoverishment, loss of sources of income, reduced access to resources such as hospitals and schools, water, increased time to access resources, disruption of social fabric, increased crime, increase in diseases such as HIV/AIDS, clash of cultural norms and religious beliefs.

4.3 MINIMIZATION OF PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT

Major challenges associated with rural resettlement include: requirements for restoring income based on land or resources; and the need to avoid compromising the social and cultural continuity of affected communities, including those host communities to which displaced populations may be resettled. Provisions are made under this RFP to minimize all such impacts including those of socio-economy significance and on environmentally sensitive sites. Provisions are also made in this RPF to accommodate all potential situations, including cases that entail actual displacement and livelihood restoration assistance in accordance with the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12. This Resettlement Policy Framework, for the DRDIP activities advocates all measures to eliminate or minimize the impacts of physical and economic displacement of people. Therefore, when the acquisition of land is required, the program will:

- Initially endeavor to utilize available freehold or public land;
- Seek voluntarily donated land, sufficient for the purposes of the project;
- Negotiate acquisition of land suitable for implementation of the DRDIP activities using agree compensation plans and only as a last resort;
- Acquire land through involuntary means following the provisions outlined in this RPF.
- Consider improving and rehabilitating existing social services on land which have no encumbrances.
- Ensure the acquisition considers gender including vulnerability concerns.

In line with the World Bank safeguard policy OP 4.12, the DRDIP will minimize displacement through the following design procedures:

- Wherever inhabited dwellings may potentially be affected by a component of a subproject, the subproject shall be redesigned (facility relocation or rerouting) to avoid any impact on such dwellings and to avoid displacement/relocation accordingly;
- Wherever the impact on the land holding of one particular household is such that this household
- may not be sustainable in the long term, even if there is no need to physically displace this household, the subproject shall be redesigned (facility relocation or rerouting) to avoid any such impact;
- Minimization of land impact will be factored into site and technology selection and design criteria;
- Costs associated with displacement and resettlement will be internalized into activity costs to allow for fair comparison of processes and sites;
- To the extent possible, project facilities will be located on community lands; a participatory approach will be put in place for the communities to confirm where to site these facilities. This
- participatory approach process will pay particular attention to representation and participation of women community members;
- Infrastructures required by the project will be routed inside existing right-of-ways, easements or reservations wherever possible

4.4 RISKS

Key social challenges that the participating communities might face include: (i) gender disparities in access to livelihood and educational opportunities; (ii) limited access to social services, especially education, health services due to the remote nature of its target communities, and (iii) recurring conflicts over natural resources, particularly related to water management and land tenure arrangements. The “service delivery” model of the project is CDD approach which will focus on local development to be promoted through empowering refugees and host communities to solve their problems by facilitating the process of identifying, prioritizing, implementing and monitoring subproject investments by the communities to ensure inclusiveness. Social due diligence lessons aimed at building sustainable community assets, citizen participation/engagement and gender mainstreaming are part of the livelihoods component.

5 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND DISPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

5.1 WORLD BANK CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

According to OP 4.12 of the World Bank, the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for persons to be displaced, are based on the following:

- a. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Uganda. This class of people includes those holding leasehold land, freehold land and land held within the family or passed on through generations.
- b. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim of use to such land or ownership of assets through the national and traditional laws of Uganda. This class of people includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local dignitaries to settle, and/or to occupy.
- c. Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes encroachers and illegal occupants/squatters.

Persons covered under (a) and (b) above are provided compensation for loss of land and assets and other assistance as needed. Persons covered under (c) above are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date.

In practice, this means that people usually considered in Uganda as “squatters” will be entitled to Project assistance as long as they are present on site and affected at the cut-off date; which is established by the committees in close consultation with stakeholders following socio-economic studies of the project area. The absence of a legal title to land or other assets is not, in itself a bar to compensation for lost assets or to other resettlement assistance. Their eligibility is not affected by time the squatters have used the land as defined in the Land Act (Uganda); which only recognizes such rights such as sharecroppers and squatters provided they have been in place for twelve years prior to the promulgation of the Land Act. Under the OP 4.12, squatters are also entitled to resettlement assistance provided they occupied the land before the established cut-off date. These PAPs under the third category, also qualify for resettlement assistance, however they must comply with the cut-off date. No person who occupies the project area after the cut-off date will qualify for compensation and resettlement assistance.

5.2 CONSIDERATION UNDER THE PROJECT

Entitlements for compensation shall be based on the eligibility criteria and the various categories of losses identified the field consultations., Compensation and other entitlements and the extension of assistance will be made to only affected persons and affected households/ entities, as found on the affected land at the cut-off-date. In dealing with compensation, preference shall be given to land based resettlement strategies for the Project.

Affected Persons whose livelihoods are land-based and where sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land based options centered on opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. However, this lack of land shall be documented and justified. In addition to these entitlements, households who are found in difficult situations and are at greater risk of impoverishment (i.e. widowed household heads, households without employment, single parent households etc.) as identified by the census will be provided with appropriate assistance by the project. Assistance may be in form of food, temporary accommodation, medical subsidy, employment referrals or priority employment in project activities. The assistance is meant to help them cope with the displacement caused by the project. It is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of such persons at this project preparatory stage. However, based on an understanding of the social structure of the rural community and the nature of the projects, it is possible to suggest that the most likely affected persons will comprise both individuals and communities including women, vulnerable groups.

5.3 CUT-OFF DATE

Cut-off date is the date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation, i.e they are not included in the lists of project-affected persons as defined by the socio-economic survey. It can also be called the entitlement cut-off date. The cut-off date could be when the census begins or the date the project area is delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public consultation and wide dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx. The cut – off date is established in consultation with the stakeholders by the borrower through management committees and should be acceptable to the Bank.

5.4 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMPENSATION

The proposed Uganda DRDIP activities will provide compensation to all affected people eligible for compensation based on nature or category of their losses for example physical assets or income and cut-off-date.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- a. People who have been in the surveyed part of the proposed working areas;
- b. Landlords owning land affected by the proposed sub-projects;
- c. People whose structures are to be affected by the developments;
- d. People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities.
- e. Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation according to the laws of Uganda and World Bank/Donor policies, such as social and community organizations (schools, religious agencies etc.).
- f. Those who can show proof of assets loss, apart from those categories mentioned above, from before the census cut-off date.

5.4.1 SPECULATIVE STRUCTURES

Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated:

During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- a. Comparing with property surveying/ valuation records;
- b. Consultation with LC Chairpersons authorities to ascertain whether the contested structure existed

at the time of the cut-off date or census and whether it was established in good faith or for opportunistic compensation purposes.

5.4.2 ELIGIBILITY OF PAPS

According to OP 4.12 of the World Bank, the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for persons to be displaced, will be based on the following:

- a) Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Uganda. This class of people includes those holding leasehold land, freehold land and land held within the family or passed on through generations.
- b) Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim of use to such land or ownership of assets through the national and traditional laws of Uganda.
- c) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes encroachers, illegal occupants/squatters and ownerships under dispute etc.

5.5 WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerable groups will be a possible risk of becoming more vulnerable due to displacement, compensation, and resettlement process. Vulnerable groups include households headed by women, households victimized by HIV/AIDS that are headed by children, households made up of the aged or handicapped, households whose members are impoverished, households whose members are involved in conflict crimes, households whose members are abducted and women defiled by rebels or households whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural bias) and economically marginalized. Considered to majorly comprise vulnerable people Assistance to these vulnerable groups of people may include:

- a. Assistance in financial literacy training especially for women and assistance in compensation payment procedures (e.g., going to the bank with then person to cash the compensation cheque);
- b. Assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery;
- c. Assistance in the locating and growing of fodder banks for the Pastoralists for cattle grazing;
- d. Ensuring migrant and settler farmers are included in the consultations regarding the RPF/RAP and compensation and have their share of the compensation and assist in finding alternative sites for farming and also be incorporated into the out-grower and small holder schemes of the project;
- e. Assistance in building i.e. providing materials, workforce, or building houses;
- f. Health care if required at critical periods i.e. moving and transition period.

5.6 DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE

The project does not anticipate physical relocation of people because the project shall be mainstreamed in the existing government structures (such as schools, health centers etc.) and may also involve rehabilitation of existing ones. The infrastructure will involve community demand driven sub-projects, which are small in nature. In addition, component 3 will involve extending livelihood support to poor, displaced and vulnerable households. However, where displacement is unavoidable, the following conditions shall be followed:

- a. The entitlement cut-off date shall be established through stakeholder consultation by the borrower, which will also be acceptable to the Bank.
- b. An assessment of the time likely to be needed to restore their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels shall be made;
- b. The assessment shall ensure that the condition of the displaced persons shall be improved or at least maintained, at the levels prior to project implementation;
- c. The displaced persons shall be provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation measures described above. These shall include assistance for land preparation, credit facilities, training for job opportunities, residential housing, or as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors shall be at least equivalent to those of the old site.

5.7 Voluntary Land Donation

DRDIP is aligned to the CDD approach applied in NUSAF 3 Project, in which several small community driven projects will be supported in many areas. CDD projects in both refugee and host communities will benefit from voluntary land donations by communities, government and individual for community public goods. Where CDD projects will benefit from voluntary land donation, a clear well documented process of accessing land has been provided in annex 6.

6 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTION FRAMEWORK

This section describes the legal and administrative framework for undertaking land acquisition and resettlement for the Project, with specific reference to all relevant Uganda laws and other statutory provisions, and the World Bank OP 4.12 for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

6.1 UGANDAN LAWS

The legal context for the application of this Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACPF) will depend on the project components mainly be governed by The Constitution of Uganda 1995 and The Land Act of 1998 (as amended in 2004) and to some extent The Land Acquisition Act 1965, the Water Act and Education Act. The key policy is the National Land Policy 2011.

6.1.1 LAND ACT CAP 227, 1998

This law regulates the tenure, ownership and management of land in Uganda. The Act establishes a number of land administration institutions, notably District Land Boards, District Land Office, Land Tribunals and Land Committees. The Land Act makes further provision for government or local government to acquire land compulsorily as long as this is done after the affected persons have been adequately compensated (the procedure for this acquisition is set out in the Land Acquisition).

6.1.2 LAND ACQUISITION ACT CAP 226, 1965

Compulsory acquisition of land is defined as the intervention of Government, including local government, to acquire land in the national interest, such as public use, interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality and public health. There is no provision for compulsory acquisition of land by individuals or corporate bodies in the name of public interest, and is thus the explicit prerogative of the State. The Act stipulates that land owners affected by compulsory acquisition must be adequately compensated for their land, developments thereon, and loss of livelihood prior to the resettlement or relocation. The procedures for compulsory acquisition are also detailed in the Act.

6.1.3 PROPERTY AND LAND RIGHTS IN UGANDA

The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 vests all land directly in the Citizens of Uganda, and states that every person in Uganda has the right to own property. The Constitution also sets the standard for any form of compensation in Uganda and provides for prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation prior to the taking possession or acquisition of the land/property. Ugandan law recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure, and *Mailo* tenure.

6.1.4 DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

The Land Act, Cap 227 states that land tribunals must be established at district level. It empowers the District Land Tribunals to determine disputes relating to amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired compulsorily. The affected person may appeal to a higher ordinary court. The Land Acquisition Act allows for any person to appeal to the High Court within 60 days of the award being made. All land disputes must be processed by the tribunals, before the case can be taken to the ordinary courts. The act also states that traditional authority mediators must retain their jurisdiction to deal with and settle land disputes.

6.2 POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.2.1 SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AGENDA

The Government of Uganda has several policies to promote standards of living and livelihood security of refugees. The refugee response is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Department of Refugees. The Office of the Prime Minister's Strategy, "Settlement Transformation Agenda", which is framed within the Government's second National Development Plan 2016-2020 (NDP2) aims to achieve self-reliance for refugees and to promote social development in refugee-hosting areas through supporting land management, sustainable livelihoods, governance and rule of law, environmental protection and community infrastructure. Moreover, the Ugandan Government in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is in the process of developing a self-reliance strategy "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment" (ReHOPE) programme, which endeavors to enhance the socio-economic integration of refugees in their districts as part of a sustainable solution. Uganda Government practice of allocating land to refugees with the aim of integrating them into local communities and service provision provided by the district government has significant resource implications compared to a policy based on encampment (UNICEF, 2015).

6.2.2 THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SDIP 2) 2011/12 – 2015/16

The Social Development Sector fosters the rights of the vulnerable population, addresses gender inequalities, labor and employment as well as community mobilization and empowerment. The plan recognizes that addressing the rights and needs of the vulnerable and disadvantaged populations such as People with Disabilities (PWDs), older persons, youth, orphans and other vulnerable children and the chronically poor underpins the core concerns of national development. The mission of the SDS is promotion of gender equality, social protection and transformation of communities, while the vision is a better standard of living, equity and social cohesion. The Sector Strategic Objectives include to improve the well-being of vulnerable, marginalized and excluded groups and to address gender inequality in the development process. Expected Outcomes of the plan include gender equality enhanced and vulnerable persons protected from deprivation and livelihood risks among others.

6.2.3 THE UGANDA NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY 2016

The Social protection policy for Uganda is premised on the provisions of the constitution of the republic of Uganda, laws and aims to address issues of risks and vulnerability as well complies with the regional and international instruments the country is party to it. The policy demonstrates governments commitment and obligation to provide social protection to all citizens in Uganda and thus is very important to be observed in this DRDIP RPF.

6.2.4 THE UGANDA NATIONAL LAND POLICY 2013

This new land policy addresses the contemporary land issues and conflicts facing the Country. The vision of the policy is: "Sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy" while the goal of the policy is: "to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda's land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development".

Access to Land for Investment: Section 4.16 of the Policy (86) states that government shall put in place measures to mitigate the negative impacts of investment on land so as to deliver equitable and sustainable development. While part 90 of the same section positions government to protect land rights, including rights of citizens in the face of investments with measures for clear procedures and standards for local consultation; mechanisms for appeal and arbitration; and facilitate access to land by vulnerable groups in the face of investments.

Measures for Protection of Land Rights: Section 4.18 (93) of the Policy recognizes the inability of the majority of Ugandans to afford the cost of formally securing land rights and therefore government will put in place a framework that would ensure that land rights held by all Ugandans are fully and effectively enjoyed.

Rights for Minorities: As regards land rights of ethnic minorities, the Policy states that:

(a) Government shall, in its use and management of natural resources, recognize and protect the right to ancestral lands of ethnic minority groups;

(b) Government shall pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by government action.

To redress the rights of ethnic minorities in natural habitats, Government will take measures to:

- i) establish regulations by Statutory Instrument to:
 - recognize land tenure rights of minorities in ancestral lands;
 - document and protect such de facto occupation rights against illegal evictions or misplacements;
 - consider land swapping or compensation or resettlement in the event of expropriation of
 - ancestral land of minorities for preservation or conservation purposes;
 - detail terms and conditions for displacement of minorities from their ancestral lands in the
 - interest of conservation or natural resources extraction;
- ii) pay compensation to those ethnic minorities that have in the past been driven off their ancestral lands for preservation or conservation purposes;
- iii) deliberate and specify benefit-sharing measures to ensure that minority groups resources on their ancestral lands rendered to extractive or other industry;
- (iii) recognize the vital role of natural resources and habitats in the livelihood of minority the gazettement or degazettement of conservation and protected areas.

6.3 WORLD BANK POLICIES

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for the Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design, and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006). The triggered safeguard policies are presented in the sub-sections below.

6.3.1 OP 4.12 – INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12 is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources, may take place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons physically displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in:

(i) relocation or loss of shelter;

(ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or

(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location

6.4 PROCEDURES FOR RESETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE WORLD BANK OP 4.12

The World Bank OP 4.12 applies to all components of the DRDIP and to all economically and or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding. OP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons. The Policy requires that a RAP shall be prepared and cleared by the World Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities. The World Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid and is fully documented. Where appropriate, resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

6.5 4.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND LAW IN UGANDA AND WORLD BANK OP 4.12

Although the Ugandan Constitution requires that prompt, fair and adequate compensation be paid prior to displacement, this is not on par with OP 4.12, as there is no requirement that states that the government should provide alternative land or assist with resettlement. Additionally, it is unclear how to interpret "prompt, fair and adequate" compensation. OP 4.12 states that displaced persons should be compensated at full replacement cost. Ugandan law does not make any specific accommodation for squatters or illegal settlers, and reimbursement is based on legal occupancy. There is also no provision in the law that the state should attempt to minimize involuntary resettlement.

Furthermore, the GOU has recently prepared the final National Land Policy (2013) aimed at consolidating a number of scattered policies, which exist on various aspects of the land question, but are diverse, sectoral and inconclusive in many respects. Uganda has never had a clearly defined and / or consolidated National Land Policy since the advent of colonialism in the nineteenth century. Post-independence and recent attempts to settle the land question by the Land Reform Decree 1975, the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, and the Land Act 1998 failed to deal with the fundamental issues in land tenure due to absence of clear policy principles to inform the enactment of legislation that offers politically and socially acceptable and technically feasible solutions. The key policy issues touch on;

- 1) historical injustices and colonial legacies,
- 2) Contemporary issues mainly arising from such legacies
- 3) Land use management issues.

6.5.1 OP 4.11 - PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical and scientific information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The loss of such resources is irreversible, but fortunately, it is often avoidable. The objective of OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from development projects that the World Bank finances. Table1 Gap analysis between World Bank and Ugandan Legislation

Table1: Gaps between World Bank and Ugandan legislation applicable to each impact

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RPF
Land Owners	<p>The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, Customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure and <i>Mailo</i> land tenure.</p> <p>Land is valued at open market value and a 15% to 30% disturbance allowance must be paid if six months or less notice is given to the owner.</p> <p>Cash compensation is the recommended option.</p>	<p>World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those 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. <p>Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs.</p> <p>Cash compensation is recommended where there are active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 does not consider disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Uganda laws and the WB O.P 4.12 are consistent in compensation at full replacement cost and cash compensation.</p>	<p>Preference for any compensation for where voluntary donation isn't possible shall be in kind compensation. In instances where government shall not find land for in kind compensation then cash compensation shall be done at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement value (based on market value + 15% disturbance allowance).</p> <p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant</p>

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RPF
Land Squatters / Land Tenants	Leasehold tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. The landlord grants the tenants or lease exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land. Cash compensation is based upon market value of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%). Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.	Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land or	All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenants + 15% disturbance allowance
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² established at District level, disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Recommends resettlement assistance.	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance. Ugandan law does not provide for resettlement assistance.	District compensation rates + 15% disturbance allowance. Cash compensation
Owners of permanent buildings.	Valuation based on replacement value and guidance from CGV & disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost.	The Ugandan laws are consistent with O.P 4.12 in regard to replacement cost. O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash Compensation at replacement value + 15% disturbance allowance.
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² /bush/tree/plant	Compensation at full replacement cost. Income restoration.	O.P 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.	Cash compensation using Arua and Yumbe District rates + disturbance

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RPF
	established at District Level and disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).			allowance
Seasonal crops	No compensation. 3-6 months' notice given to harvest crops.	No specific provision		No compensation. Expected to be harvested.
Loss of income	No specific provision	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better	The Ugandan legislation does not provide for restoration of livelihoods.	In the context of this project, practical livelihood restoration measures have been proposed.
Vulnerable groups	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that: "the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them". This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.	Both the Ugandan Constitution and WB OP 4.12 favour vulnerable groups. However, the Ugandan law, vulnerable groups are not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Special attention will be paid to vulnerable persons affected and necessary measures will be provided in the entitlement matrix of the RAP.
Relocation and Resettlement	Both the Constitution, 1995 and The Land Act, 1998 give the government and local authorities, power to compulsorily acquire land. The Constitution states that "no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interests in or	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to	There is no requirement under the Ugandan law to minimize land acquisition.	Measures to minimise involuntary resettlement have been considered as shown in Section 5. 10 of this RAP report.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RPF
	any right over property of any description except” if the taking of the land is necessary “for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health.”	levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.		
Livelihood restoration and assistance	There are no explicit provisions under resettlement or relocation for livelihood assistance.	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to predispacement levels or better	Ugandan policy and legislation would need to be aligned with Bank policy to effectively guarantee rights of all affected persons of involuntary resettlement.	The project will provide transition allowance.
Consultation and disclosure	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (e.g. roads and energy). The Land Acquisition Act, however, makes provision for an enquiry whereby the affected person can make formal written claim and the assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and	While the consultation requirement is inherent in the EIA, it contains a number of differences with the requirements of Bank policy	No gap.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RPF
		accessible grievance mechanisms		
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	The Land Act, 1998 states that land tribunals must be established at all districts. The Land Act empowers the Land Tribunals to determine disputes and it provides for appeal to higher ordinary courts. The Land Acquisition Act provides for the aggrieved person to appeal to the High Court.	Establish appropriate and accessible		Grievance committees to be instituted within the procedure but will not replace the existing legal process in Uganda; rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.
Calculation of compensation and valuation	According to the Land Act, Cap 227 (section 77), the value of Customary land shall be the open market value of the unimproved land. Value of the buildings shall be at open market value for urban areas and depreciated replacement cost for rural areas. The crops and buildings of a non-permanent nature are compensated at rates set by District Land Boards	Bank policy requires: (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit	There are no equivalent provisions on relocation assistance, transitional support, or the provision of civic infrastructure. The basis of compensation assessment is not stated in the Land Acquisition Act (an old law due for review), although the Constitution provides	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

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RPF
		facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and (e) provision of civic infrastructure and community services as required.	for 'prompt, fair and adequate' compensation. (article 26)	can affect what is determined as replacement cost. If this is not reflected in recent transactions, market value may not reflect replacement value.
Cut-off date	The Ugandan land laws do not define cut-off dates.	OP 4.12 requires that a clear cut-off date, which is consulted with stakeholder/affected persons is set and is widely disseminated all through the RAP preparation and implementation to avoid influx of ineligible persons.	It is not provided in the Ugandan law	OP 4.12 guidance will apply.

7 LAND ASSET CLASSIFICATION, VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

7.1 VALUATION FOR STATE OWNED LAND

Once it becomes necessary to acquire a site for a public purpose, the relevant authorized officer (usually the Chief Surveyor) is mandated under the Land Acquisition Act 1965, to prepare the relevant instruments and guidance necessary for the state to acquire the specified property. For cases where the government land is being used by the public for example settlements, for grazing or any other productive activity, the individual or the community is only compensated for properties on the surface and not land. For example, he/she is compensated for crops and structures because these have been a source of their livelihood. The same procedure obtains for the private owners except that the owner is compensated for both the land and loss of income.

7.2 VALUATION FOR CUSTOMARY LAND

The project affected districts are majorly under customary land ownership. DRDIP may require the use of land for the proposed sub-projects. In this case, valuation methods for affected land and assets should confirm to customary laws and land assets would be valued and compensated for according to the following guidelines:

- a. The communities would be compensated for assets and investments
- b. Compensation rates would be replacement costs as of the date that the replacement is to be provided
- c. The market value for cash crops would have to be determined and used
- d. Calculation of compensation would not be made after the cut-off date

7.3 COMPENSATION FOR LAND

All types of compensation should be clearly explained to the individual or household (section 5.2). A land acquisition team comprising the Land Owner(s), the Local Community, LC1 chairperson, District officials and Land Valuation Offices should draw up a contract listing all property and land to be acquired, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract should be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and other stakeholders prior to signing.

(e) Compensation Payments

All compensation payments will be made to the affected party in the presence of the following:

- a. Accountant
- b. Valuer
- c. Surveyor
- d. LC1 Chairperson
- e. Land officer
- f. Representative from the sub-county
- g. Representative from the office of the CAO.

7.4 DETERMINATION OF CROP COMPENSATION RATES

7.4.1 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CROPS

7.4.1.1 PERENNIAL CROPS

Cash compensation will be provided for the loss of perennial crops, calculated using the approved district rates (considered adequate for replacement value). In addition, a transitional allowance will be provided to cover any loss of livelihood during the period between the loss of crops and the availability of income from new crops.

7.4.1.2 ANNUAL (SEASONAL) CROPS

The project will provide all compensation under the entitlement matrix six months prior to the commencement of construction. At the time of payment, the timing of the project will be made clear and instruction provided as to how crops will be managed during this time. This timeframe provides adequate opportunity for all seasonal (or “annual”) crops to be harvested, and thus there is no impact to annual crops. As such, no direct compensation will be paid for annual crops. A transitional allowance will be provided to ensure that any changes in livelihood derived from such crops is adequately compensated.

7.4.1.3 UNINTENTIONAL DAMAGE TO CROPS

If there is unintentional damage to crops during construction of proposed DRDIP activities whether owned by PAPs or not, compensation will be paid for both annual and perennial crops, based on approved district rates.

7.4.1.4 CLEARANCE OF VOLUNTARY LAND DONATIONS

Where communities will benefit from CDD projects, opting to voluntarily donate land for small community public and shared activities, guidelines have been provided in Annex 6. All voluntary land donations will be well documented and made public through meaningful consultations with all community stakeholders.

Table 2: Entitlement and Compensation matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value	Farmer/ title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value
	Less than 20% of land holding affected Land remains economically viable.	Tenant/ lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater.
	Greater than 20% of land holding lost Land does not become economically viable.	Farmer/ Title holder	<p>Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash at replacement value for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)</p>
		Tenant/Lease holder	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years' market value for the mature and harvested crop, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature)</p>

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected Limited loss	Title holder/ business owner	Cash compensation for affected land Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).
		Business owner is lease holder	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist)
	Assets used for business severely affected If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes	Title holder/business owner	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash at replacement value according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		Business person is lease holder	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property (for a maximum of 6 months) to reestablish the business.
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss Remaining land viable for present use.	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected land
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
		Title holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes	Rental/lease holder	Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws		Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Buildings and structures	Structures are partially affected	Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
	Remaining structures viable for continued use	Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected	Owner	Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
	Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
		Squatter/informal dweller	<p>Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation</p> <p>Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project</p> <p>Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available)</p> <p>Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)</p>
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<p>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</p> <p>Assistance to obtain alternative site to re- establish the business.</p>
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop.
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected (e. g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
All the above category of assets	All the above types of impacts	Vulnerable persons in DRDIP context can be in category of refugees, women,	Special assessment and attention in relation to compensation in kind/cash at replacement value shall be given to them so that they don't lose their land/livelihood

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
		widows/widowers Elderly, child headed families etc and may also be farmers, landlords, tenants, etc.	

8 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) Develop skills transfer plans that would enable a worker to move from one project to another within the same area / region;
- g) Implement methods to create HIV and STI awareness amongst construction workers;
- h) Facilitate the establishment of a “Community Safety Committee” to monitor and control illegal squatting. Committee to consist of:
 - i) The Local Authority / Government:
 - Farmers Association;
 - Local landowners; and
 - Representatives of local community structures
 - j) Align social investment strategies with local development;
- k) Additional security must be provided during this period by the contractors, which should be integrated with existing farm /community security systems; and
- l) Align awareness campaigns with those of other organizations in the area (i.e. the Local Authority, Farmers etc.).

8.1 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. The livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs

Type of assistance	Eligibility	Recommended measures
Transport Assistance	All affected people whether directly or indirectly impacted will be eligible for assistance for loss of employment/work days as a result of dislocation or relocation	PAPs to be relocate will be given transport assistance to relocate
Compensation for loss of business	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
Compensation for loss of employment	All affected employees will receive some compensation as a result of loss of employment.	One-time special assistance for each person who will have lost employment as a result of the project
Payment for buildings approval	Buildings with approved plans will receive additional payments.	Buildings with approved plans will receive an additional income.
Transitional allowance for Perennial crops (<i>5% of value of trees & crops</i>).	All Farmers who will have lost their crops to the project.	
Banking charges for new accounts	All project affected people.	Provide cash for opening up bank accounts in order to receive compensation through the banks.

9 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS FOR RPF IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PLAYERS

OPM will be the lead implementing agency for the DRDIP program on the whole. Department of Refugees is the entity designated by OPM to manage the Project. The Department of Refugees together with DRDIP project shall supervise the implementation of the RPF by the OPM that include;

- a. Supporting DRDIP in preparing TORs for RAP/ARAP
- b. Supporting DRDIP in ensuring the contractors comply with the recommendations the environmental and social assessments and environmental and social management clauses (inserted into the contract) during construction phase.

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the Chief Government Valuer will be responsible for providing overall quality control through review and clearance of the ESMPs and RAP/ARAP and validating Environmental Audit Reports to be prepared at the completion of works by the contractors. NEMA will also assist in enforcing compliance with World Bank safeguards policies and monitor the implementation of the ESMPs. NEMA will also support DRDIP in coordinating safeguards activities.

The OPM-DRDIP shall appoint one Environmental and one Social Safeguards officers and two assistants (Environmental and Social) who shall work closely with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist of DRDIP/NUSAF3 in ensuring that contractors comply with and implement sub-projects in accordance with provision in the RPF and ESMF and in close collaboration with NEMA and any relevant Government agency and stakeholders especially for projects that trigger RAP/ARAP, and ESMP. At district levels, RPF implementation shall be managed by the Land Officer, District Land Board and Area Land Committees at sub county level. The main focal person will be the Environmental and Social Safeguards specialist for OPM-NUSAF3 and DRDIP together with Environment and Social Safeguards Officers DRDIP and the Environmental and Social Safeguards assistants will be responsible for compliance with environmental permitting developments and measures to mitigate social risks and impacts, monitoring and reporting as stipulated under RPF and ESMF. World Bank Inspection Panel which is an independent complaints mechanism for people who believe they have been, or are likely to be, harmed by a World Bank-funded project.

Other responsibilities of the ESO shall include:

- a. Coordination with District Environment, Community Development and Planning units in monitoring of contractors and works;
- b. Compilation and preparation of bi-annual environmental and social impacts monitoring reports for submission to the World Bank
- c. Review of RAPs and Audit reports from consultants in collaboration with NEMA and OPM;
- d. Facilitating the disclosure of ESMPs and RAPs/ARAPs;
- e. Data management; and
- f. Sub-project inspections, monitoring and giving technical advice to DRDIP.

To ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the RPF and the ESMF at the District levels, the key stakeholders (Planning Officer, Land officers, Environmental Officers and Community Development Officers - including Gender and Probation officers and Engineers, shall be trained in management of environmental and social safeguards.

9.2 CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RPF AND RAPS

The districts that fall under NUSAF- 3 have both Environmental and Social safeguards personnel at district level. During the interview, they cited that they have been able to gain knowledge on environmental and social safeguards policies and land acquisition process through trainings from NUSAF-3. For those districts that don't have NUSAF-3 and fall under DRDIP, the same Officers as is the case of the NUSAF3 districts shall be mandated to handle both Environmental and social safeguards issues. The Land Office together with the District Land board and Area Land Committees at sub county levels are as well mandated to carry out all land related issues. However, they mentioned lack of resources to ably move to project sites in order to monitor both social and environmental issues. They also did mention a need for more training on sensitization on skills and guidelines on social risk assessment with particular regard to principles of voluntary land acquisition and implementation of a resettlement action plans as well as in conflict resolution.

9.3 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RECOMMENDATIONS

Guidance to undertake proper risk assessment and management including land acquisition where necessary (for DRDIP include:

- a. Ensure property owners and affected communities are fully aware of the project and likely impacts. To enable this, continuous meaningful community and PAPs engagement, sensitization and information sharing during implementation is fundamental.
- b. Affected communities should be aware of the cut-off date (and its implications), which should be widely published/explained to avoid grievances and speculative developments on project sites.
- c. Property valuation should be transparent, basis of valuation communicated to affected persons, verifiable and ensure usage of replacement value of assets.
- d. There should be in place a functional grievance management system that is accessible to affected persons, easy follow and quick to provide remedies to complainants.
- e. The project should maintain accurate records of the land take process (where applicable) to provide future reference for auditing and monitoring.

9.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM-GRM

9.4.1 IMPORTANCE OF GRM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will provide a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, promote a mutually constructive relationship and enhance the achievement of project development objectives. It has been learned from many years of experience that open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution simply represent good business practice both in managing for social and environmental risk and in furthering project and community development objectives. In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, OPM has to assure people that they can voice grievances and the project will work to resolve them without bias. The project GRM will be improved by the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service, which provides an easy way for project-affected communities and individuals to bring their grievances directly to the attention of Bank Management. The GRS will ensure that complaints are directed promptly to relevant Bank Task Teams and/or Managers for review and action, as appropriate. The goal is to enhance the Bank's involvement, responsiveness and accountability. The GRS is described below.

9.4.2 PROJECT GREVIANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The overall purpose of the grievance mechanism for DRDIP is to offer affected persons with guidance on how to register a complaint or resolve any dispute that may possibly emanate during the course of the implementation of the project such as entitlements of compensation, loss of livelihoods and other grievance due to Social Risks and conflicts. Proper and jointly acceptable redress process-borrowed from NUSAF3 has been adopted for DRDIP, and shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the community and complainants. The grievance process in DRDIP involves sensitization of target beneficiaries, constitution of institutional structures, capacity building for beneficiaries and GRM institutions, development of grievance register, receipt of complaints, determining, implementation, monitoring and Evaluation.

Building from NUSAF-3 and DRDIP experience and further strengthened by the TAAC component; under AF there shall be Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) established in each refugee settlement similar to what is already in the host community under DRDIP for social accountability. The CMGs shall constitute 5 democratically elected members of proven integrity (5 members of the beneficiary community who are neither members of the Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) nor Community Procurement Committee (CPC)). Where possible, the Chairperson and/or the Secretary of the CMG are literate. The composition of the committee members includes at least 50% of women. In addition, where there are PWDs committees, these are also encouraged to be established-to promote the social inclusiveness in the project. In addition, Social protection coordination committees at parish level under community based department structure in Local governments shall work closely with CMGs and communities to handle grievances at community level.

GRM matrix has been developed and issues raised by project affected persons related to resettlement and loss of livelihoods- including other project implementation complaints shall be registered through the Community Facilitators (CFs) assigned to each watershed/project targeted area. The CF shall present the registers to the committees (CMGs and SPCC) every week.

The Committees shall be required to meet at least twice every month to resolve grievances presented to them and reports submitted to the Sub-County Community Development Officer every month to enable the sub county review both solved and unsolved complaints for necessary actions. Where issues require urgent attention, committees will define the additional span of meetings required to sort out the special issues. All complaints registered shall be uploaded to the DRDIP-MIS with evidence of resolved or un resolved and who needs to resolve what is pending from districts.

Grievances/complaints shall be monitored through the Community and Sub-county with guidance of the Community Facilitators and CDOs. Analysis of the grievances in the quarterly reports are done by the same team and feedback to communities and other relevant stakeholders shall be done monthly. All submitted complaints and grievances shall be added to a database/project files which are updated regularly. Each complaint and grievance is ranked, analyzed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority and reported on monthly basis.

Through all the project components, there will be a strong element of enhancing a systemic approach to the mitigation of social risks including social conflict and relations between refugees and host communities and gender considerations - Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC); Recognizing that GBV is a complex and multifaceted problem that cannot effectively be addressed from a single vantage point, the DRDIP project seeks to support: 1) integration of activities

aimed at reducing exposure to GBV and VAC as a result of the project activities or within the community; 2) promotion of norms that foster long-term social and cultural change toward gender equality (e.g. ensuring leadership and active engagement of women and girls, along with men and boys, in community-based groups related to the project area/sector); and 3) facilitation of assistance for survivors through referrals to safe and ethical care by existing service providers. In addition, specific provisions will be made under the GRM to address grievances related to GBV/SEA building work on the GBV/GRM front in Uganda.

9.5 THE SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE GO WILL BE:

- a. Set up a systematic process of recording grievances in a register (“Grievance Book”) as well as electronically. The register shall be located in the Sub county implementation team office, community and shall be accessible to residents.
- b. Both written and verbally communicated grievances shall be recorded.
- c. Suggested categories are grievances regarding:
 - i. Replacement structure or land, and procurement of construction materials;
 - ii. Agriculture and crops;
 - iii. Livelihoods; and
 - iv. Valuation process and payment of compensation.
- d. A database shall be prepared for recording and keeping track of the grievances and how they were resolved. The database shall be a ‘living’ document, updated weekly. It should also record the status of each grievance (date opened/in-process/closed). Access to making entries into the database should be restricted to the implementation team, but the general community should be able to use “Grievance Book”/ register to see the status of their complaints.
- e. Grievance procedure shall be communicated to the people, the process for recording their complaints and the timelines for redress. Communication shall be done through a community meeting involving the resettled community. Pamphlets outlining the procedures and commitments of the grievance mechanism should be distributed to all households.
- f. Grievances shall be raised at the regular implementation team meeting for discussion. Some resolutions will require coordination/ interaction with the local authorities, which the GO should follow up, while some would require intervention from OPM.

Provide a regular update on the status of grievances via the database, including reasons for delay, if any. This update shall be provided on a weekly basis. Also, clearly define grievances that will not be entertained by the GO. These could be related to issues other than those linked to the resettlement and rehabilitation process

9.6 THE WORLD BANK’S GRIEVANCE REDRESS SERVICE (GRS)

9.6.1 GRS DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

The GRS is the World Bank’s easy way to provide PAPs and communities an avenue to bring their complaints directly to the attention of Bank Management. The project-level GRM will remain the primary tool to raise and address grievances in Bank-supported operations except issues that cannot be resolved at the project level. The GRS facilitates corporate review and resolution of grievances by screening and registering complaints and referring them to the responsible Task Teams/Managers. The GRS undertakes the following functions within defined time frame:

- a. Receives complaints from stakeholders

- b. Evaluates and determines their eligibility and category
- c. Refers complaints to appropriate Task Teams/Managers
- d. Follows up with Task Teams to ensure complaints are resolved
- e. Refers PAPs to the Borrower or other parties where appropriate.

9.6.2 SUBMITTING A COMPLAINT TO GRS

Complaints may be submitted by one or more individuals, or their representatives, who believe they are adversely affected directly by an active (i.e. not closed) Bank-supported operation (IDA). A complaint may be submitted in the English or local language. Processing complaints not submitted in English will require additional processing time due to the need for translation.

A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

By email: grievances@worldbank.org;

By fax: +12026147313

By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC 10-1018, 1818 H St NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA and/or

Through the World Bank Uganda Country Office in Kampala – Rwenzori House, 1 Lumumba Avenue, P.O. Box 4463, Kampala (U); Tel: +256 414 3022 00.

The complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) allegedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank supported operation. This should be supported by available documentation and correspondence where possible and appropriate. The complainant may also indicate the desired outcome of the complaint, i.e., how it may be resolved. The complaint should have the identity of complainants or assigned representative/s, and address contact details

10 INSPECTION PANEL

The Inspection Panel is an independent complaints mechanism for people and communities who believe that they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a World Bank-funded project. This was established to ensure that people have access to an independent body to express their concerns and seek recourse.

In response to any complaints from project-affected people, the Inspection Panel has a mandate to review projects funded by the World Bank, through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA) – for which DRDIP is one of them. The Panel will assess allegations of harm to people or the environment and reviews whether the Bank followed its operational policies and procedures.

This may include issues such as:

- Adverse effects on people and livelihoods as a consequence of displacement and resettlement related to infrastructure projects, such as dams, roads, pipelines, mines, and landfills;
- Risks to people and the environment related to dam safety, use of pesticides and other indirect effects of investments;
- Risks to indigenous peoples, their culture, traditions, lands tenure and development rights ***(where this applies to the project. However, risks of IPs do not apply to DRDIP because it is not triggered)***;
- Adverse effects on physical cultural heritage, including sacred places;
- Adverse effects on natural habitats, including protected areas, such as wetlands, forests, and water bodies.

The Panel is an impartial fact-finding body, independent from the World Bank management and staff, reporting directly to the Board. The Inspection Panel process aims to promote accountability at the World Bank, give affected people a greater voice in activities supported by the World Bank that affect their rights and interests, and foster redress when warranted.

10.1.1 SUBMITTING A COMPLAINT TO INSPECTION PANEL

The inspection panel may be contacted directly at any time and requests sent to:

- **MAILING**

The Inspection Panel
1818 H Street, NW
Mail Stop: MC10-1007
Washington, DC 20433 USA

- **EMAIL:** IPANEL@WORLDBANK.ORG

- **PHONE:** 202 458 5200

- FAX: 202 522 0916

Since the specific sites and sub-projects are not yet determined, this RPF refers only to estimated activities that will affect unknown number of PAPs. Because costs of resettlement and compensation are based on technical designs and results of scoping, it is not possible to present a detailed budget for the potential land take risks. Once sub-projects are selected and risks assessed including affected persons, a detailed budget will be prepared as part of the RAPS, which will be subject to clearance by the World Bank. An indicative resettlement budget outline can be found in the

Annex because activities are not yet known and so specific risks related to land take are not yet known. The OPM and Districts will determine appropriate Resettlement Budget when need arises and will utilize the budgeting guidance provided by the RPF. The OPM in close collaboration with the benefiting Districts commit to finance all the resettlement requirements when they arise to facilitate effective project implementation.

The GoU commits to support the management of social risks and particularly mitigate any land related risks. It is noted that the project has some in-built activities focused at mitigating social risks including those that may result from the limited land take. Where activities will be implemented through CDD approach, involuntary land take will not apply. The OPM and Districts will determine appropriate Resettlement Budget when need arises and will utilize the RPF budgeting guidance provided in this RPF.

Table 4 : Illustrative Budget for RPF

Item	Estimated Cost UGX	Comments
Stakeholders Capacity Building trainings	300,000,000	assuming a 5-year program with one workshop at 100,000 every year
Consultation/development of Stakeholders Engagement Plan and GRM activities and RAP training manual	500,000,000	Course of the 5 years
Monitoring and evaluation studies on the implementation of RPF/RAP (as may arise) including livelihood support programs for DRDIP	600,000,000	This shall be done in line with compliance requirements principles of RP. it is expected that the PIST will recruit consultants to carry out independent studies assessing compliance of the implemented this RPF.
Annual RPF Review and audit	450,000,000	Each year expect to spend 150,000,000 for the project period. This shall be done by PIST and consultant

12 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

12.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Consultations were carried out with the in all the 11 Districts under the DRDIP to have an insight on how resettlement and land acquisition issues in both refugee and host communities have been handled in the previous projects. District institutional capacity was also discussed. In addition, consultation also focused on understanding the social economic baseline of the project areas, establish how grievances have been handled in the past project implementation and ascertain if there is sufficient capacity to

handle both Environmental and Social safeguards at the settlements and District level. Table shows the list of stakeholders (Including, Client institution (OPM), Local Government/District technical and political leaders, host and refugee communities) that were consulted.

Table 6: Key stakeholders

#	Stakeholder	Interest during project implementation	Status of Engagement
1	Administrative districts of Lamwo, Koboko, Yumbe and Moyo (in addition to seven first priority districts)	These are the project recipients/ beneficiaries.	Meetings held on from 5 th -12 th Dec, 2017
2	OPM	Project developers	1 st Dec 2017
3	NUSAF	Project developers	1 st Dec 2017
4	Communities	Impact on land, crops, property, businesses and trade during construction works	Meetings held on from 5 th -12 th Dec, 2017
5	Refugee communities		Meetings held on from 5 th -12 th Dec, 2017

12.2 PERTINENT ISSUES THAT CAME OUT OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

- All the eleven districts mentioned that they have capacity to handle both environmental and Social safeguard issues during project implementation. However, they mentioned that they have challenges during the execution of work such as limited budget to handle safeguard issues.
- The roads serving both the host communities and the refugees are in a very poor state so there is need to rehabilitate them in order to improve on service delivery.
- There are still existing conflicts between the refugees and the host on the use of natural resources.
- The developer should not only consider development of infrastructure in the host communities even other areas within the district should be considered.
- Grievance Handling mechanism: The districts have an established GRM Local Council Courts are generally used for that purpose – specifically the Local Council III Courts, which include the Chairperson LC III as the Head, the Sub-County Chief as the Secretary, and five other members The Probation Officer who is also the Gender Focal person has very limited training in managing gender based violence and violence against children but handles such cases referred to the District. In addition, the Department also receives cases from the hospitals/ health centres, the police, and LC I.
- Gender based violence is also common in the communities and the common causes cited were alcohol abuse, high poverty levels and drug abuse.
- Most of the health centers are overwhelmed with the influx of the refugees hence, increases stock outs of the drugs and poor health care.

12.3 STAKEHOLDER AND DISCLOSURE PLAN

12.3.1 KEY ISSUES

The objective of consultations will be to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas:

- a. alternative project design;
- b. assessment of project impacts;
- c. resettlement strategy;
- d. compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- e. choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;
- f. Community development opportunities and initiatives;
- g. development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes; and
- h. mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation; and for implementing corrective actions

12.4 CONSULTATION PHASES

12.4.1 DATA COLLECTING PHASE

Consultations during preparation, in particular, the collection of background information, and the social survey or social assessment, are critical for successful data collection. The levels of consultation will vary from households to community groups, based on the particular context of the sub-project(s). The RAP team will design the questionnaires but it will be the households, organizations, and institutions that will validate their effectiveness through feedback. Focus group discussions with women, farmers' associations, communities as well as primary and/or secondary schools and health centers are usually good sources for establishing the community baseline situation.

12.4.2 IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

During implementation, PAPs will be informed about their rights and options. The grievance mechanism will continue to operate and all grievances will be recorded. The participation of local leaders and PAPs in disseminating information and resolving disputes will be important once RAP implementation starts. A dynamic participatory approach involves PAPs in decision making about livelihood and community development programs.

12.4.3 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SENSITIZATION

The affected persons shall be engaged in active consultations at the beginning of the project and they shall have access to the Resettlement Action Plan and be encouraged to provide input. Consultations shall happen in local language where possible; women shall be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process shall ensure sizeable participation of women, youth, migrants, and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members, etc. Communities within the project areas will be sensitized on the project and likely project impacts and the extent of their involvement to ensure project success. Measures instituted to address negative project impacts will be well communicated to the community. The Ugandan law requirements on consultation and information, as well as those related with grievance management fall short of meeting WB requirements. The application of these will require:

- a. Meaningful information and consultation to take place before the process leading to displacement is launched in each particular location concerned by a subproject,
- b. A specific grievance registration and processing mechanism to be put in place

12.4.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PHASE

PAPs representatives will participate in the sub-project workshops at mid-term and at the end of RAP implementation. To the extent possible, the RAP should include social accountability tools like citizen report cards to assess the quality of RAP implementation, and in some cases, assist the RAP team in tracking expenditures. The latter would be significant in helping PAPs with money management and restoring their livelihoods. PAPs will be able to suggest corrective measures, as needed, to improve RAP implementation in the sub-project(s). Prior to closing the RAP, PAPs will participate in a feedback survey as part of the RAP's independent impact evaluation exercise.

12.4.5 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

Affected persons will be notified through both formal (in writing) and informal (verbal) manner, for example at community meetings called by District Steering Committee. Public notices in the daily newspapers, radio or Television services will be conducted to notify the public of the intention to acquire land earmarked for subprojects. A copy of such notice shall be served to each owner, occupier and person or agent having an interest in the land thereof. The names and addresses of the owners, occupiers and agents shall be readily ascertainable.

The notice shall state:

- a. The Project's proposal to acquire the land;
- b. The public purpose for which the land is wanted;
- c. That the proposal or plan may be inspected at OPM or the CAO's office
- d. That any person affected may, by written notice, object to the transaction giving reasons for doing so, to the entities cited above within a period to be specified at the time of publication of the Notice;
- e. List the cutoff date detailing that in-migration after this date will not receive compensation.

12.4.6 DOCUMENTATION

The names and addresses of affected persons will be compiled and kept in a database including claims and assets. OPM will maintain records of these persons as well as the CAO. The records are also important especially for future monitoring activities. Documentation will include documents relevant to land transactions (voluntary and involuntary).

12.4.7 CONTRACT AGREEMENT

A contract listing of all property and land/ farms being surrendered and the types of compensation (both cash and kind) will be prepared. The contracts will be presented at community meetings/ durbars prior to signing. The handing over of property and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected persons and the Compensation Committee, and in public.

12.4.8 LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CIVIL WORKS

PAPs will need to be compensated, in accordance with this Resettlement Policy Framework and subsequent Resettlement and Compensation Plan, before works on the sub project can begin. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access of resources, it is required that provisions be made, for compensation and for other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities. In particular, land and related assets may be taken away only after compensation has been paid and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs. For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of shelter, the resettlement policy further requires that measures to assist the project affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

In the Implementation Schedule of each RAP, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Project Planning team and PAPs must include:

- a. target dates for start and completion of civil works,
- b. timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and for payments of all compensation) and;
- c. the link between RAP activities to the implementation of the overall sub projects.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this policy. Proper timing and coordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced economically and physically due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project activity can start.

12.5 CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public consultations in relation to the RAP will occur at all stages, starting with inception and planning when the potential lands and alternative sites are being considered. A participatory approach is adopted as an on-going strategy throughout the entire project cycle.

Public participation and consultations to take place through individual, group, or community meetings. Additionally, radio programs and other media forms may be used to further disseminate information. PAPs are consulted in the survey process; public notices where explanations of the sub-project are made; RAP implementation of activities; and during the monitoring and evaluation process. Selection of ways to consult, and expand participation by PAPs and other stakeholders, will take into consideration literacy levels prevalent in affected communities; ethnicity and cultural aspects; and practical conditions (like distance).

The role of traditional political and cultural leaders, including the community elders, in the participation strategy will be important. The RAP team shall ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures. Consultations will be informed, inclusive of all groups, and steps will be taken to ensure participation of all stakeholders particularly the vulnerable groups and women.

12.6 NOTIFICATION OF LAND RESOURCE HOLDERS

Consultation and public participation with the PAPs will initiate the compensation process. This consultation and public participation will have been part of an on-going process that will be expected to continue in all stages. This trend will ensure that all affected individuals and households are well informed and adequately involved in the entire process.

In case there are no clearly identified owners or users of land to be acquired, OPM/Refugees Department, the respective local government administrations through the lands officers and the local council leaders of the respective communities where the land is located will be solicited to help identify owners or users in order to sensitize them on the project and its implications. Customary landholders, renters, and squatters will also be notified in a timely manner.

12.7 DOCUMENTATION OF HOLDINGS AND ASSETS

OPM/department either through an internal team or through a consulting firm will undertake a detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the DRDIP. The survey will have to account for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income temporary or permanent resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income-generating resources. Assets held collectively, such as water sources, livestock grazing areas, irrigation systems, and community structures will be recorded separately. The local government structures i.e. the LGs and the lower councils (LCs 1-3) will be charged with all documentation and verification of data and information related to the acquisition of land, the compensation and payment processes up to the level of the Accounting Officer of the OPM/Refugees department.

Therefore, the Community workers and Land Officers of the Districts and Town Council in collaboration with the Area Land Committee, the District Land board and District council office will compile and record data/information. The Community Worker in collaboration with the parish chief, LC3, LCI and the Executive of the Parish Council will compile parish data and submit to the Sub-County Chief for onward submission to the District Chief Administrative Officer Likewise; the CAO will compile data/information and submit to OPM/Refugees Department. These will serve as data for resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

Note: During inventories of assets, the owners or persons authorized to represent them on their behalf will be required to countersign them to minimize the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding claims.

12.8 PROCEDURES FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Compensation payment will be made in the following ways:

(a) By agreement between the OPM/Districts and the PAPs or entities (individuals/households/communities:

- a. The OPM/Refugees Department will offer such sums deemed adequate as compensation as assessed/agreed to the entity who may accept that amount as compensation payable to him or her and;
- b. Such sums will be disbursed directly to the beneficiary entity with the relevant records of payments consigned to the RAPs and the records of the appropriate local government authority (District Land Boards).

(b) By court order on the amount of compensation where this has been the subject of litigation between the OPM/Refugee department and the Affected Entity.

12.9 ROLE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT VALUER

The application of the valuation exercise on ground will be done in the presence of at least two local council Leaders with the participation of the affected persons. Values assigned to assets must be based on the local market rates. Where this is not possible, a Government Valuer will be engaged to do this. In the event that a Government Valuer handles this process, the depreciation cost will not be imputed and the consent of the affected person on the outcome of the process must be sought in order to arrive at agreements on the total profile of losses and compensation.

13 MONITORING OF RPF IMPLEMENTATION

13.1 SETUP OF RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

The Resettlement Management Teams will be setup to implement the RAPs and will consist of three smaller teams namely:

The RAP implementing entity – The RAP implementing entity –OPM shall be responsible for the RAP implementation. It will co-ordinate and integrate the responsibilities of the compensation committee. It will report to (PIST). However, this will also work in close collaboration with District Land Board and Land office, to manage effective and timely implementation of all the land acquisition and other related issues.

- a. Compensation Committee - The committee will comprise representatives of the affected persons (2 to 3), Area Land Committee members, Land Valuation Board which under District Land Board, LCI and LC3 Council and Traditional authorities. The committee will be chaired by the representative of the District Steering Committee or otherwise selected by OPM department. The Compensation Committee will be responsible for organizing and ensuring that compensations payable to PAPs are made in line with the provisions and procedures of this RPF.
- b. Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) - The CMGs will be responsible for receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes. The CMGs will work with IG and OPM department to resolve each grievance or dispute to ensure that redress actions are implemented. If affected persons are not satisfied the grievance redress structures, they will be entitled to seek redress through the District Land Tribunals or Ugandan Courts of Law. It is important that the CMGs be set up as soon as compensation report or resettlement plan preparation starts.
- c. Disputes can arise from census operations and it is therefore important that the mediation mechanisms be available to cater for claim, disputes and grievances at the early stage.

13.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP ON THE GROUND

During RAP implementation, PAPs will be informed about their rights and options. The grievance mechanism will continue to operate and all grievances will be recorded. The participation of local leaders and PAPs in disseminating information and resolving disputes will be important once RAP implementation starts. A dynamic participatory approach will involve PAPs in decision making about livelihood and community development programs.

13.2.1 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING OF THE RAP

The purpose of monitoring, Evaluation and reporting of the RAPs are:

- f. Ensure that proper mapping and appraisals of PAP where done in accordance to the RFP RAP procedures;
- g. Ensure grievances are addressed;
- h. Ensure there was participation of all relevant stakeholders in the mapping of the PAPs;
- i. Adequate payment made in the event there is was RAP and compensation done in time and in line with the RAP requirements.
- j. Ensure that PAPs are monitored throughout the project cycle to ensure their livelihoods are in line with compensation terms etc.

At the National level, Safeguards Team at OPM and PIST shall be responsible for the monitoring of the RAP implementation programme to ensure that stated targets are met and project affected persons are duly compensated in line with the RAP requirements.

At the District level, the environmental and social safeguards monitoring will be carried out by the Community Development Officer or any officer delegated to carry out the function. Monitoring of the RAP will be carried out during subproject implementation, as well as during subproject operation and maintenance.

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the RAP issues will also form part of the overall sub-project implementation processes and LG reporting systems. Communities will keep records of all activities done in their respective communities and submit the same to the local governments for consolidation. The District Community Development Officers will work with the communities to capture and report on RAP progress on a monthly basis. The monitoring reports will then be compiled and sent to OPM Safeguards Specialists for review and who will then prepare a consolidated quarterly monitoring report and share it with the Bank.

13.2.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SENSITIZATION

The affected persons shall be engaged in active consultations at the beginning of the project and they shall have access to the Resettlement Action Plan and be encouraged to provide input. Consultations shall happen in local language where possible; women shall be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process shall ensure sizeable participation of women, youth and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members, etc. Communities within the project areas will be sensitized on the project and likely project impacts and the extent of their involvement to ensure project success. Measures instituted to address negative project impacts will be well communicated to the community. The Ugandan law requirements on consultation and information, as well as those related with grievance management fall short of meeting WB requirements. The application of these will require.

- a. Meaningful information and consultation with the communities shall take place before the process leading to displacement is launched in each particular location concerned by a subproject,
- b. A specific grievance registration and processing mechanism shall be put in place and in public.

13.3 DISCLOSURE OF RPF AND RAP

This RPF prepared at appraisal and restructuring were disclosed in compliance with relevant Ugandan regulations and the World Bank OP 4.12. After the World Bank's review and approval of the RPF as part of the overall proposed project AF, the implementing agencies coordinated by OPM-DRDIP shall share the final RPF with all other relevant Ministries, Local Governments and Institutions; it will also be disclosed in-country for all interested person to read and know the details and at World Bank's *external website*. Where RAPs will be prepared OPM (implementing client), this will be disclosed to the beneficiary communities and stakeholders with the help of translators in the relevant languages, used in the beneficiary communities and districts. The RAPs once prepared as may be required, will also be disclosed in-country and at World Bank's *external website*.

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ANNOTATED OUTLINE FOR A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

This template is extracted from OP 4.12 Annex A. Its full description can be found in the World Bank external website. The scope and level of detail of the RAP will vary depending on the magnitude and complexity of resettlement or displacement. The RAP is prepared based on the most recent and accurate information on the: (i) proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) legal issues affecting resettlement. The RAP covers elements that are specific to the project context.

A broad outline of the RAP, as applied to sub-projects covered under a RPF includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Description of the sub-project: General description of the sub-project and identification of sub-project area or areas.

Potential Impacts: Identification of the: (i) the sub-project components or activities that give rise to displacement, and requiring resettlement or restriction of access; (ii) zone of impact of components or activities; (iii) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access; and (iv) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

Objectives: The main objectives of the resettlement program as these apply to the sub-projects.

Census Survey and baseline Socio-economic studies: The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation, and with the involvement of potentially affected people will be needed. These generally include the results of a census of the affected populations covering:

- a. Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
- b. Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- c. Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
- d. Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- e. Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.

There may be other studies that the RAP can draw upon, such as those describing the following:

- a. Land tenure, property, and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land

- allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the sub project area;
- b. Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project;
- c. Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- d. Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions. These may cover, for example, community organizations; cultural, social or ritual groups; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

Legal Framework: The analysis of the legal and institutional framework should cover the following:

- a. Scope of existing land and property laws governing resources, including state-owned lands under eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with valuation methodologies; land market; mode and timing of payments, etc.;
- b. Applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the grievance procedures and remedies available to PAPs in the judicial process and the execution of these procedures, including any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to implementation of the RAP for the sub-project;
- c. Relevant laws (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights, customary personal law; communal laws, etc. related to displacement and resettlement, and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- d. Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in the sub-projects;
- e. Gaps, if any, between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps; and
- f. Legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of RAP activities in the sub-projects, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land, including claims that derive from customary and traditional usage, etc. and which are specific to the sub-projects.

Institutional framework governing RAP implementation generally covers:

- a. Agencies and offices responsible for resettlement activities and civil society groups like NGOs that may have a role in RAP implementation;
- b. Institutional capacities of these agencies, offices, and civil society groups in carrying out RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- c. Activities for enhancing the institutional capacities of agencies, offices, and civil society groups, especially in the consultation and monitoring processes.

Eligibility and entitlement matrix: Definition of displaced persons or PAPS and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates. In addition, an entitlement matrix defining compensation standards at replacement cost and benefits of affected should be defined.

Valuation of and compensation for losses: The methodology to be used for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g. market rates).

Resettlement Measures: A description of the compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12. Aside from compensation, these measures should include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultations, and disclosure of information.

Site selection, site preparation, and relocation: Alternative relocation sites should be described and cover the following:

- a. Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- b. Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites;
- c. Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- d. Legal arrangements for recognizing (or regularizing) tenure and transferring titles to those being resettled.

Housing, infrastructure, and social services: Plans to provide (or to finance provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, feeder roads), and social services to host populations; and any other necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities should be described.

Environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area is needed. This description includes an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

Community Participation: Consistent with the World Bank's policy on consultation and disclosure, a strategy for consultation with, and participation of, PAPs and host communities, should include:

- a. Description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of PAPs and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;
- b. Summary of the consultations and how PAPs' views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; and
- c. Review of resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by PAPs regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- d. Arrangements on how PAPs can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups (including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, landless, children and youth, and women) are adequately represented.

The consultations should cover measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

- a. Consultations with host communities and local governments;
- b. Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets

- provided to PAPs;
- c. Conflict resolution involving PAPs and host communities; and
 - d. Additional services (e.g. education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to PAPs.

Grievance procedures: The RAP should provide mechanisms for ensuring that an affordable and accessible procedure is in place for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement. These mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial and legal services, as well as community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

RAP implementation responsibilities: The RAP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices, and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover (i) delivery of RAP compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in RAP implementation; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacities of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to RAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc.).

Implementation Schedule: An implementation schedule covering all RAP activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation should be included. These should identify the target dates for delivery of benefits to the resettled population and the hosts, as well as clearly defining a closing date. The schedule should indicate how the RAP activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Costs and budget: The RAP for the specific sub-projects should provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates for all RAP activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetable for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds. These should include other fiduciary arrangements consistent with the rest of the project governing financial management and procurement.

Monitoring and evaluation: Arrangements for monitoring of RAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the RAP section on monitoring and evaluation. The final evaluation should be done by an independent monitor or agency to measure RAP outcomes and impacts on PAPs' livelihood and living conditions. The World Bank has examples of performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for RAP activities; involvement of PAPS in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of RAP activities over a reasonable period after resettlement and compensation, and using the results of RAP impact monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

ANNEX 2: SAMPLE VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION PROCEDURE AND CONSENT FORM

The voluntary land donation follows guidance in the RPF. All voluntary land contribution is to be without any monetary conditions attached.

Where land is voluntarily donated for community/public good and/or services; it is recommended that the basic guidelines to be followed are as follows:

- Land to be donated must be identified by the community through a participatory approach
- Impacts of proposed activities on donated land must be fully explained to the donor
- The potential donor is aware that refusal is an option, and that right of refusal is specified in the donation document the donor will sign
- The act of donation is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities
- The proportion of land that may be donated cannot exceed the area required to maintain the donor's livelihood or that of his/her household
- Donation of land cannot occur if it requires any household relocation
- For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land
- Verification must be obtained from each person donating land (either through proper documentation or through confirmation by at least two witnesses)
- The implementing agency establishes that the land to be donated is free of encumbrances or encroachment and registers the donated land in an official land registry
- Any donated land that is not used for its agreed purpose is returned to the donor.
- Each voluntary land donation process as guided above will be documented reflecting informed consent and power of choice.

Note: This guidance applies to all voluntary land donations for all CDD projects for NUSAF 3 as well as in DRDIP.

Consent Form: Voluntary Land Contribution (Generic)

Name(s) of Land Owner(s)	1.	2.
Village:		
Sub-County:		
District:		
Location of Land:		
Village:		
Sub-County:		
District:		
Land Tenure System <i>(Please tick):</i>	Leasehold	Public Customary Freehold Mailo land
Land Holding Size (ha):		
Confirmation of Land Ownership	<p>I certify that this land legally or traditionally belongs to the following:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....Sub-County.....in</p> <p>.....</p> <p>LCI Signature</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Sub-county LC III Signature</p> <p>.....</p>	
Contribution Type <i>(Please tick):</i>	Voluntary without compensation	Voluntary with compensation
Period of Use:	Indefinite	Number of Years
Declaration of Landowner(s)	<p>I/We declare that this land belongs to me/us and I/we hereby contribute it voluntarily for a community project</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Name(s) of Landowner(s) Signature</p>	
Affidavit of Declaration of Offer by Land Owner(s)	<p>I/We declare and transfer Land User/Land Ownership rights to my/our land to the Community Based Organization or Group without any conditions for the development and implementation of the community development project described above:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Name of Land Owner Signature</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Name of Land Owner Signature</p>	

ANNEX 3: COMMUNITY LAND RESOLUTION FORM AND AGREEMENT ON LAND ALLOCATION FOR DRDIP PROJECT

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

1. We the beneficiaries of discussed and agreed that, shall be site of the proposed
2. That we the beneficiaries are aware of the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) and this proposed sub-project at,
3. That we the beneficiaries are aware that the land set aside for the investment is community land and no one is claiming individual ownership because it belongs to all of us and negative impacts on particular individuals using the land will be addressed by the community, and no alternative claims will be made later on the land.
4. That we beneficiaries have no problem with the site of the investment.
5. That we beneficiaries have all agreed unanimously that the project implementation should

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Project name	
Component 1:	
Activity Code:	
Output 1.2:	
Name of Investment	
Project Location:	
GPS coordinates	
Estimated cost of the investment	
Source of Funding	
Financial Year	

continue.

6. That we the beneficiaries have agreed to register the project site and obtain a valid title for the investment site.
7. That we the beneficiaries have agreed to form a committee/association to manage the investment and ensure it (the Committee/Association) is duly registered.
8. That we the beneficiaries will allow other neighbouring and cross-border communities access to the investment as agreed between elders of both communities.
9. That we beneficiaries shall strive to peacefully resolve any conflicts with other communities concerning the investment and that we would strive to peacefully co-exist and resolve any conflict arising out of the investment facility following due process provided by the laws of Uganda.
10. That we the beneficiaries would share the benefits of the project investments with other communities on either side of the border peacefully.

We have been designated by the community of (_____ , _____)

Confirm the above information to be true and that we have resolved to abide by ALL terms of this agreement. (Please attach minutes of community meeting, where the community agreed to the use of this land and to us signing on their behalf to the agreement of the project – 2/3 community members should decide on any change of use of land)

S/No.	Name	Location	ID/No.	Signature
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Witnessed on this Day of in the Year.....: by:

1. LC1 Chairperson

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp

2. LC3 Chairperson

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp

3. Chairperson Area Land Community Land

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp

4. Sub County / Settlement Commandant

Name	ID/No.	Signature & R/Stamp

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5. District Land Officer

Name	P ID/No.	Designation	Signature & R/Stamp

6. District Community Development Officer

Name	P/No.	Designation	Signature & R/Stamp

ANNEX 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM

Name (Filer of Complaint): _____
ID Number: _____ (PAPs ID number)
Contact Information : _____ (Village ; mobile phone)
Nature of Grievance or Complaint: _____

<u>Date</u>	<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>
_____	_____	_____

Signature _____ Date: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____
 Name of Person Filing Complaint: _____ (if different from Filer)
 Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____
 Was Filer Present? Yes No
 Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No
 Findings of field investigation: _____

<u>Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:</u>

Issues _____

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No
 If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:
 If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Signed (Conciliator): _____ Signed (Filer): _____

Signed: _____
 Independent Observer

Date: _____

ANNEX 5: GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM

GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM		
Grievance closeout number		
Define long term action required (if necessary)		
Compensation required: Y N		
Verification of Corrective Action and Sign off		
1	Corrective Action Steps:	Due date:
2		
3		
COMPENSATION ACTION AND SIGN OFF		
<p>This part will be filled in and signed by the complainant when he/she receives the compensation or the file is closed out.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Date: >.....</p> <p>Complainant</p> <p>Representative of Responsible Party</p> <p>Name and Signature Name</p> <p>and Signature</p> <p>>.....</p> <p>>.....</p>		

ANNEX 6: TEMPLATE FOR INDICATIVE RPF-RAP BUDGET - USED AT PREPARATION OF RAP

Asset acquisition		Amount or number	Total estimated cost	Agency responsible
Land				
Structure				
Crops and economic tress				
Community infrastructure				
Land Acquisition and Preparation				
Land				
Structures				
Crops areas and others				
Community infrastructure				
Relocations				
Transfer of possessions				
Installation costs				
Economic Rehabilitation				
Farming skills training (e.g. soil fertility management, animal husbandry etc.)				
HIV/AIDS awareness, testing and counselling				
Business skills training (e.g. record and book-keeping)				
Capital Investments				
Technical Assistance				
Monitoring				
Contingency				
#	Item	Costs		Assumptions
1	Compensation for loss of Land	/hectare		For land acquisition purposes, based on Ugandan average market cost, or from similar projects
2	Compensation for loss of Crops	/hectare of farm lost		Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of staple food crops and Ugandan market prices
3	Compensation for loss of access to	If applicable		Those affected would be

	pastoralists		provided with shared access, or alternate routes (decision agreed through consultation and participation of all).
4	Compensation for loss of access to fishing resources.	If applicable	Data provided from the revised socio-economic study will determine market values of catch, fish products etc.
5	Compensation for Buildings and Structures	If applicable	This compensation may be in-kind or cash at full replacement cost. Costs for basic housing needs should include ventilated pit latrines, outside kitchen, and storage.
6	Compensation for Trees	/year/tree	Includes costs of labor invested and average of highest price of trees (and tree products) and Ugandan market prices.
7	Cost of Relocation Assistance/Expenses	/household	This cost reflects the moving and transportation allowance.
8	Cost of Restoration of Individual Income		Assumed to be higher than the GDP/capita in Uganda.
9	Cost of Restoration of Household Income		These costs reflect the livelihood restoration program of the RAP
10	Cost of Training Farmers, pastoralists and other PAPs		This is a mitigation measure involving capacity building and involves PAPs and affected communities.

ANNEX 7: RELEVANT LOCAL LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

Property Rights and Land Rights	Law / Regulation
There are four land tenure systems in Uganda, as recognized by Ugandan law. <i>Mailo</i> , Freehold, Customary, and Leasehold.	Land Act 1998
The Constitution (1995) restored all private tenure regimes, divested the state and the Uganda Land Commission of radical title to all land and vested this directly in the citizens of Uganda.	Constitution 1995, Article 237
All land is vested in the citizens of Uganda.	Land Act 1998
Customary tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Is owned in perpetuity c. Customary occupants are occupants of former public land, and occupy the land by virtue of their customary rights; they have propriety interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership d. Certificates for customary ownership may be acquired, through application to the Parish Land Committee and eventual issuance by the District Land Board 	Land Act 1998
Freehold tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Derives its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law b. Involves the holding of land in perpetuity or of a period less than perpetuity fixed by a condition c. Enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of ownership. 	Land Act 1998
<i>Mailo</i> tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has roots in the allotment of land pursuant to the 1900 Uganda Agreement b. Derives its legality from the Constitutions and its incidents from the written law c. Involves the holding of land in perpetuity d. Permits the separation of ownership of land from the ownership of developments on land made by a lawful or bona fide occupant e. Enables the holder to exercise all the powers of ownership, subject to the rights of those person occupying the land at the time of the creation of the <i>mailo</i> title and their successors. 	Land Act 1998
Leasehold tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is created either by contract or by operation of the law b. Is a form under which the landlord or lessor grants the tenant or leasee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent? c. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land 	Land Act 1998
“Licence” or “Share Cropper” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Although only these later forms of tenure are legally defined under the Land Act, the context of common law also recognizes the statute of “licensee” or “sharecroppers”, these terms having similar meanings in practice. Licensees are persons granted authority to use land within for agricultural production. Traditionally, such production would be limited to annual crops. Licensees have 	Land Act 1998

no legal security of tenure of any propriety right in the land. Their tenure is purely contractual.	
Every person in Uganda has the right to own property.	Constitution (1995) Article 26
Land Acquisition	Law / Regulation
The government and local authorities have statutory power to compulsorily acquire land.	Constitution: Article 26(2) and Article 237(2) Land Act (1998)
The minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon land and survey the land dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose.	Land Acquisition Act (1965)
Fixing the value for land in Uganda depends on whether it is public (Government owned) or privately owned according to land tenure types indicated in the section of land acquisition. If it is public land, the Chief Government Valuer's office fixes the rates of compensation. However, if it is owned privately, the developer will negotiate with the owner and agree on the amount to pay for the land to be acquired.	Land Act of 1998 as amended in 2004
Value for customary land is open market value, buildings on land is taken to be on replacement costs in rural areas, 15% and 30% (of total sum assessed) disturbance allowance is to be paid if less than six months or six months' notice respectively is given up to vacant possession.	Land Act of 1998 as amended in 2004
It is the responsibility of the developer to engage a professional Valuer to carry out an assessment of all structures and assets in the affected area. However, rates for structures/buildings in urban areas are fixed by the Chief Government Valuer's Office	None cited
It defines a road reserve as that area bounded by imaginary lines parallel to and not more than fifty feet distant from the centerline of any road, and declared to be a road reserve.	Roads Act (1964)
No person shall erect any building or plant, trees or permanent crops within a road reserve.	Roads Act (1964)
The road authorities are permitted to dig and take materials from the road reserve for the construction and maintenance of roads.	Roads Act (1964)
The Town and Country Planning Act of 1964 gives broad powers to planning authorities at the national and local level to take land, against compensation, for public purposes within an approved planning area.	Town and Country Planning Act 1964
Each District Land Board adopts its own compensation rates. As a result, variation exists among the different districts. The rates are reviewed each year.	None cited
Article 26(2) of the Constitution provides that: "No person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interests in or any right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied. a. The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality or public health and b. The compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provision for: c. Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking or	Constitution (1995), Article 26(2)

acquisition of the property, and d. A right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.	
"Where the assessment officer takes possession of land, the land shall immediately by the operation of this act be vested in the land commission free from all encumbrances"	Land Acquisition Act 7(2)
"the <i>Uganda Land Commission shall hold and manage any land in Uganda which is vested in or acquired by the government in accordance with the constitution and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by or under this Act or any other enactment.</i> "	S Section 49 as amended specifically under subsections (a) and (d)
The Government or Local Government may acquire land in public interest.	Article 237(1)
Compensation	Law / Regulation
Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation prior to the taking possession or acquisition of the property.	Constitution 1995
Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation to all interested parties on the land.	Electricity Act (1999), Part VIII
Compensation for affected people should be determined according to the Land Act (1998) and the Land Acquisition Act (1965).	Electricity Act (1999)
Electricity Regulatory Authority has the power to handle claims for compensation for land acquired.	Electricity Act (1999)
The Government is supposed to pay compensation (cash) to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. Any dispute as to the compensation payable is to be referred by the Attorney General to court for decision.	Land Acquisition Act (1965)
The basis for compensation is depreciated replacement costs for rural properties and market values for urban properties.	Land Act (1998) Section 78
Each District Land Board adopts its own compensation rates. As a result, variation exists among the different districts. The rates are reviewed each year.	None cited
Dispute Resolution and Grievance Mechanisms	Law / Regulation
Land Tribunals must be established at all local governments and all land disputes must first be processed through them before any resort can be made to ordinary courts.	Land Act (1998), Article 75
Traditional authority mediators retain their jurisdiction over land disputes.	Land Act (1998), Article 89

ANNEX 8: KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

- All the eleven districts mentioned that they have capacity to handle both environmental and Social safeguard issues during project implementation. However, they mentioned that they have challenges during the execution of work such as limited budget to handle safeguard issues.
- The roads serving both the host communities and the refugees are in a very poor state so there is need to rehabilitate them in order to improve on service delivery.

- c. There are still existing conflicts between the refugees and the host on the use of natural resources. The relevant stakeholders should come up with measures to curb this.
- d. The developer should not only consider development of infrastructure in the host communities even other areas within the district should be considered.
- e. Grievance Handling mechanism: The districts have an established GRM Local Council Courts are generally used for that purpose – specifically the Local Council III Courts, which include the Chairperson LC III as the Head, the Sub-County Chief as the Secretary, and five other members The Probation Officer who is also the Gender Focal person has very limited training in managing gender based violence and violence against children but handles such cases referred to the District. In addition, the Department also receives cases from the hospitals/ health centres, the police, and LC I.
- f. Gender based violence is also common in the communities and the common causes cited were alcohol abuse, high poverty levels and drug abuse.

ANNEX 9: MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDERS	
Date of the Meeting	4 th December 2017
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Gaudesia Apolot

Subject of the Meeting	Meeting with Lamwo technical team (NUSAF Desk Officer District Engineer, District, Community Development Officer and District Natural Resources Officer, District Environment Officer)
Item	Summary of proceedings
1.	Introduction
	The team leader started explained the proposed project and purpose of the consultation exercise and how findings would be utilised in preparation of the project's project brief
2.	Issues discussed
	<p>NGOs involved</p> <p>AVSI</p> <p>SCORE: Responsible for orphans and vulnerable children through provision of scholastic materials</p> <p>BRACK: Belgian based NGO. Identifies children who are orphans and less privileged and pay their feed</p> <p>WORDET: Helps the girl child especially the those that drop out of school due to early pregnancies, encourage women to form village saving groups, give out loans and train women on life skills such as bakery, tailoring etc.</p> <p>Who is in-charge of managing environmental issues/safeguards? District Environmental officer and other 3 focal persons in the sub counties that is the forest guards</p> <p>Who manages social issues/safeguards including grievances? The District Senior Community Development Officer assisted by the sub county community development officers. Each of the sub county in Lamwo district has a community Development Officer</p>
	Major activities carried out in the community: Farming and small-scale businesses
	Land tenure (titled land?) and who owns the land? Land is communally owned
	Are there any disputes over ownership of the land? There are no major land disputes that were revealed during the field visits.
	What is the major land use in the community? Agriculture is the major land use
	How is land accessed in the community? The land is accessed through the Clan chief (Rwoth kweri) who allocates the land for use. Every clan has their Rwothkweri.
	What are the common types of land tenure in the host community? Communal and Customary tenure

Date of the Meeting		4 th December 2017
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Gaudesia Apolot
Subject of the Meeting		Meeting with Lamwo technical team (NUSAF Desk Officer District Engineer, District, Community Development Officer and District Natural Resources Officer, District Environment Officer)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
	Average household population of refugees and nationals 12 persons per household	
	Tribes of the host community Acholi is the major tribe	
	Types and number of water sources in the host community: Boreholes. There are 786 boreholes of which 90 are not functional, 124 are abandoned due to poor water quality, low yield, weak operational and management committees while others were capped due to concentration in one area. The communities usually carry out maintenance works of the boreholes. The pump mechanics and the water user mechanics are trained in carrying out basic repairs and preventive maintenance (greasing the chains) of the boreholes in case they breakdown. Corrective maintenance which is usually requires major repairs is beyond the community and calls for more technical personnel from Lamwo District	
	Average quantity of water available per person/day: 10 litres/Person/Day	
	Communal latrine coverage (host community)	
	How is waste/garbage generated within the host community managed? Open burning of waste	
	How is healthcare waste within the health centers managed? Is the waste management infrastructure operational? It's usually incinerated although the incinerators are not in good condition	
	Average land owned by host community: 10 acres of land per household	
	Livelihood activities for community: Farming, women saving groups, small scale businesses	
	Type of business enterprises within the area (e.g. saloons, mobile money, music CDs, etc.): Trading in general merchandise, <i>boda boda</i> business, saloons	
	Livelihood trainings provided to the host community: The communities are trained in the use of the ox ploughs, grinding mills, village saving groups. They are trained on formation of committees with their constitution on how to share the proceeds of the savings	
	What are the common agricultural Practices? The farmers in the community are trained on agricultural agronomy and post-harvest handling to prevent pests and diseases. These practices are bush clearing, early planting.	

Date of the Meeting		4 th December 2017
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Gaudesia Apolot
Subject of the Meeting		Meeting with Lamwo technical team (NUSAF Desk Officer District Engineer, District, Community Development Officer and District Natural Resources Officer, District Environment Officer)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
	Are chemicals for disease and pest control readily available and how are these chemicals managed? They are not readily available due to high prices though very few people can afford them. They are trained regularly on use and handling of chemicals such as pesticides	
	Type and status of access roads? Gravel roads in fair condition	
	Who maintains the community roads? The communities carry out maintenance works. The communities are trained on road maintenance through community mobilization and sensitization. The communities generate the by laws that govern road maintenance. However, this was noted to be a short-term strategy.	
	Common modes of transport (<i>boda boda</i> , public transport, etc.). The common modes are usually public transport, <i>boda bodas</i> , bicycles, saloon cars, small lorries and fusos	
	Types of housing (permanent, semi-permanent or by construction materials): Mostly grass thatched and semi-permanent	
	Housing planned or scattered homesteads? Most homesteads are scattered	
	Does the host community have electricity? No.	
	What are the common energy sources for cooking and lighting in refugee and host areas? The common energy sources are solar energy for lighting, <i>tadoba</i> and fuel wood for cooking	
	Where is the firewood sourced from? (Gazetted forests or private land?): Firewood is sourced from the forest lands near the communities	
	Who is in-charge of collecting firewood? The women are in charge of house chores such as collecting firewood.	
	How far are the firewood sources from the settlement? On average the women have to walk a distance of 2Km to collect firewood	
	Are there signs of deforestation associated with firewood? Yes	
	Are there any projects on environmental conservation (i.e. tree planting)? Tree planting projects take place in the refugee settlements	

Date of the Meeting		4 th December 2017
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Gaudesia Apolot
Subject of the Meeting		Meeting with Lamwo technical team (NUSAF Desk Officer District Engineer, District, Community Development Officer and District Natural Resources Officer, District Environment Officer)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
	How many schools by type are in the area (primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational)? In Palabek Ogili Sub County, Apyeta Village, there are 5 primary schools (Apyeta P/S, Padwat P/S, Lugwar P/S, Paracelle P/S and Akanyo P/s). There is only one secondary school constructed UNHCR, Ogili secondary school	
	Distance to school: 5Km from home to school	
	What is the state of infrastructure at school (toilets, classrooms, etc.)? The toilets and classrooms are inadequate and in poor conditions. In Akanyo Primary School (Apyeta Village) there are 10 stances for boys and 5 stances for girls of pit latrines. There are only seven classrooms which small in size to accommodate a large of pupils.	
	What are the school drop-out rates, literacy levels and reasons? The drop-out rates and literacy levels are very high. The main reasons being, parents attitude towards education they would rather have their children do casual labor than have them go to school, the parents prefer the children to stay home and help with garden work, teenage pregnancies, early marriages.	
	Number and category of health service provision (e.g. HC II, III, IV or RH). In Palabek Ogili Sub County, there are 3 health centre: Palabek Ogiri HCIII, Apyeta HC II and Padibe HCIV. Apyeta HC serves three parishes of Lugwar, Padwat and Paracelle.	
	Distance to nearest Referral Hospital: Padibe HC IV which is nearest referral centre is 30km away from Apyeta HC II.	
	Ambulance services? There are no ambulance services within the center.	
	What are the common diseases among the community? Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, diarrhea, STIs such as Gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV/AIDS	

Date of the Meeting		4 th December 2017
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Gaudesia Apolot
Subject of the Meeting		Meeting with Lamwo technical team (NUSAF Desk Officer District Engineer, District, Community Development Officer and District Natural Resources Officer, District Environment Officer)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
	<p>Constraints to health service provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffing at the center. There are many patients compared to the health workers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clinical Officer 1 ➤ Nursing officer 1 ➤ Enrolled nurse 1 ➤ Mid wives 2 ➤ Lab Assistant 1 ➤ Health information Assistant 1 ➤ Nursing Assistant 1 • The capacity of the health center is too small to accommodate the patients. It can only admit 8 people. • There is high rate of drug stock outs especially ARVs • More infrastructure is needed especially the laboratory, out patients room, consultation room, dispensing room and more wards for children and men instead of one general ward • Stores for the drugs. 	
	HIV/AIDS prevalence rates: Out of 9300 people in Apyeta village, 580 are HIV positive	
	<p>HIV/AIDS interventions within the host community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integrated outreaches. b. Testing of all household members in case of an HIV positive member in that household c. Sensitization and counselling services 	
	What social services are provided and by who? Child protection services by the Probation Office and the NGOs in the area.	
	Who are the vulnerable groups? The elderly, women, people with disability, orphans, child mothers.	
	<p>What services are provided to people with special needs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The elderly is on Senior Citizen Grant and Social Assistance Grant b. The Youth benefit from Youth Livelihood Programs c. There is also Uganda Entrepreneurship Program that benefits 2 groups per sub county 	
	What are the roles of men and women among the host community? Women carry out household chores, manage the home, sell the produce and fetch water and firewood. While the men protect the home, build houses and farming	

Date of the Meeting		4 th December 2017
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Gaudesia Apolot
Subject of the Meeting		Meeting with Lamwo technical team (NUSAF Desk Officer District Engineer, District, Community Development Officer and District Natural Resources Officer, District Environment Officer)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
	Common causes of violence and abuse a. Drunkardness b. Economic problems c. Drug abuse	
	Common modes of GBV a. Physical (fighting) b. Psychological torture c. Family breakage	
	Are there cases of sexual harassment and how are they handled? Yes. They are usually handled by the police in the area.	
	Are there cases of child marriages? Yes. Cases of children not going or missing school are reported to the school to help in tracking child marriages.	
	What are the common grievances among the host community? Sexual harassment which is common among the youth	
	What are the common grievances between refugees and host community? Sharing of resources mainly the water points and firewood collection points	
	What are the existing grievance resolution mechanisms and structures? The Local Government Structures for grievance resolution are in place. At the District, there is the District Technical Planning Committee, (consisting of the Chairman and his executives and entire area councilors) sub county level there is the Technical Planning Committee. There are land committees and clan heads and their structures that deal in grievance resolutions in the communities.	
	Are they effective? Yes, they are effective	
	How are grievances about land ownership handled? These are handled by the Clan heads, sub county chiefs and the sub county Technical Planning Committee. These committees sit on monthly basis to review cases.	
	What efforts have been taken to build peace between refugees and the host community? Sensitization on peaceful co-existence and human rights and continuous stakeholder engagement.	

ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: Development Response & Displacement Impact Project

Location: LAMWO DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Date: 4/12/17

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	ALUKU ANTHONY IDLI	NDO	0781553059	
2.	Kinyata George Benjamin	ALAO	0779737332	
3.	O. Augustine Okwena	SEA	0782159714	
4.	Koma Kech Robert Owedo	DND	0772591405	
5.	Ocan Jairo	DCDO	0772358879	
6.	Ohwami Jom	MCA	0772358927	
7.	OLING JACOB	HTR, AKANYIPIS	0773435119	
8.	OTTO FRANCES	C/person CC	0793937600 Arietta Central	
9.				
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



ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE DISPLACEMENT IMPACT PROJECT
Location: MOYO DISTRICT OFFICIALS Date: 6-12-17

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	Chelimo Alex	CAO	0772587855	
2.	LUGET DAVID	E.O	0782538174	
3.	VUMBI GEORGE	NDO / Mg. Demo	0774928909	
4.	Dr. Deazala Christopher	Provincial Officer	0772540004	
5.	D. Akule Richard	DVO/SVO	0782782379	
6.	Zemwinge Jonathan	BT Planner	075382694	
7.	ROKATI JAMSON A	Eng. Assistant	0793791888	
8.	Dr. Idi Franklin Amuli	DHO	0792838822	
9.	DAMBA DOMINIC	Eng. Assistant	0777706414	
10.	OBUNI SEVERINO	HEAD TEACHER	0774401515	

ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: UPDATING KEME E RPF NRDP NUSAF-3
Location: MOYO Date: 6-12-2017





Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	AYUMAM SAM SUGIR	member	0785409116	
2.	CHIGA AMWU	11	—	
3.	Lema Bashid	member	0782647265	
4.	AFGA RASHID	11	0789129170	
5.	BAAGILE SKALI		0778629096	
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
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ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: UPDATING ESMF & RPF DDBID NUGAF-3

Location: KABOKO - DISTRICT

Date: 8-12-2017

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	ALONGA-SIMON LOYUMA	AG DCAD	0779819570	
2.	ZULAKA ZULAKA Simon	Fisheries officer	076-548442	
3.	Engabwa Simon	Seco	0715545782	
4.	ICENYI DEJONGE	DEO	012906566	
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
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ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: UPDATING ESMF & RPF DRDIP NUSAF-3

Location: LOBULE KOBOKO

Date: 8-12-2017




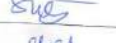






Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	Mwamba wahid	"	-	
2.	Ahmedi Denaya	"	-	
3.	Muki IDDI	"	-	
4.	Akile Ali	"	-	
5.	KEMERGA SWABU	"	-	
6.	Rahuman Kamali	"	-	
7.	Mukuli KHALID	"	-	
8.	AAAFAT S	"	-	
9.	AMKE MAZU	"	-	
10.	ARUBE ANIA	"	-	

ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: UPDATING ESMF & RPF DRDIP NUSAF-3

Location: LABILE KOBOKO

Date: 8-12-2017

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	YUMAGA ANUAR	Community manager	—	
2.	NIGO MUKUTARI	"	—	
3.	WALDO SWAH	"	—	
4.	ZUBERI ACHW.	"	—	
5.	Imuran Sengwa	"	—	
6.	AIKAI HAKIM	"	—	
7.	YOSA MUDASIBI	"	—	
8.	ALUMA ASUMANI	"	—	
9.	ALEM TUHAH	"	—	
10.	ALI HAKA UKA	"	—	

11 AKU SATIA

11




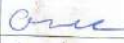




ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: UPDATING ESMF & RPF DRDIP NUSAF-3

Location: LOBULE KOBOKO

Date: 8-12-2017

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	GIRI JAFARI	Community member	—	
2.	AARWA MURAMBA	"	—	
3.	ANIFA	"	—	
4.	MAGEZI BILANA	"	—	
5.	NEIMONA GORRA	"	—	
6.	CARIBIGA ALIX	Community Facilitator NUSAF 3 PROJECT	0771277299	
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				



ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE DISPLACEMENT IMPACT PROJECT

Location: YUMBE DISTRICT

Date: 7/12/17

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	ANIKU SAIDI	LCV VICE	0772892927	
2.	OJOCK K. BRAN.	PAC/ND0	0772-541867	
3.	AIGA JAMAL	Assist. Eng. Officer	0772254433	
4.	KIIRA JAMAL	SCDD	0775307458	
5.	Amn m-g. Clary	GT.O	0772-322993	
6.				
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ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE AND DISPLACEMENT IMPACT PROJECT (DRDIP)
 Location: PALABEK-OGI/KI
 Date: 4-12-17

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	ARACH TUBIN Sunday			
2.	ALOYO JERVETH			
3.	ACIRO GRACE			
4.	ADDO SISIIYA			
5.	AUMPA			
6.	ATIM SARAH			
7.	ALIMO CAN JENNIFER		0778886321	
8.			0774953211	
9.				
10.				



ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE AND DISPLACEMENT IMPACT PROJECT (DRDIP)
Location: KYEEMA CENTRAL Date: 4-12-17

Sr no.	Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
1.	DR SAGEER BILLY		0779541424	
2.	OKELLO TILO LUGWA		0788540981	
3.	ORACH DA DAND		0771651850	
4.	DLOKA MOSES	APYET, A	0787323300	
5.	ABONGA RICHARD POZ		0782267461	
6.	OMAR JALTA	P.	078908574	
7.	ANEK MARY			
8.	AOL NIGHIT			
9.	AUMA MARCY			
10.	LAKOI ROSE			

ANNEX 8: SAMPLE PICTURES FOR THE FIELD VISIT



Photo 1: Meeting with one of the key informants in Moyo



Photo 2: Meeting with some of the community members in Lobule village



Photo 3: Sunflower grown within the project area



Photo 4: Cassava grown within the project area



Photo 5: Apyeta Primary school in Lamwo District



Photo 6: Lobule HCIII in Koboko District



Photo 7: SweSwe Refugee Camp in Kyegegwa.



Photo 8: Refugees working on the Road.